

Corn. 1867 R. PATTERSON in *Fortn. Rev.* July 77 An. appeared to the State to buy up all the railways in the kingdom. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xiii. 630 John... was buying up help on every side.

* * Phrases.

11. † a. To buy and sell; to barter, traffic with (in bad sense). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. i. 192 The Cardinal Does buy and sell his Honour as he pleases.

b. To be bought and sold: often *fig.*, chiefly in sense To be betrayed for a bribe. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 142 How þat ioseph was boght and sold. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 4. Sche schal be boght and sold. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 305 Dickon thy maister is bought and sold. 1791 BURNS *Such a Parcel of Rogues, &c.* iii. We're bought and sold for English gold. 1864 TENNYSON *Ringlet* 33 She that gave you's bought and sold.

12. To buy a pig in Scotl. (a cat) in a poke: Fr. *acheter chat en poche* to purchase something which one has not examined; hence, to enter into an engagement in ignorance of the responsibilities incurred.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 80 Ye loue not to bye the pyg in the poke. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 16.

1611 COTGR. *S. V. Sac.* To buy a Pig in a poake (say we); to bargain vnadvisedly or hand o'er head. 1821 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 252. 1882 *The Garden* 7 Oct. 31 3/2 Timidly buying... a pig-in-a-poke cheap collection.

13. To buy over a person's head: to buy for a higher price, to outbid.

1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* II. 195 The Bishops are always buying it over one another's Heads.

14. To buy a brush: = BRUSH v. 1 3. *slang.*

1699 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* Let's buy a Brush, let us scour off. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

Buy, *buze*, var. of BEY v. *Obs.*, to bend.

Buyable (bɔi'əb'l), a. That can be bought.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 31 Byabylye, empticus. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. i. ii. 11 The spiritual fire which is in that man... is not buyable or saleable. 1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 351 Flagrantly venal—buyable, saleable, for any purpose.

† Buyal. *Obs.* rare-1. [f. BUY v. + -AL²; cf. *trial*, etc.] Act of buying, purchase.

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xiii. Not the Buyal of the Horses, but that of his Delights... had moved Don Ferdinando.

Buyer (bɔi'ə). Forms: 3 *begeer*, *beggere*, 3 5 *biere*, 3-6 *bier*, 4 *byer*, -ar, *begger*, *bygger*, 4-5 *bigger*, *bugger* (e, byar, 5 *byare*, 5-7 *byer*, 6 *buier*, 6- *buyer*. [f. BUY v. + -ER¹.]

1. One who buys, a purchaser.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 Pe sullere loued his bing dere. E. beger bet lith bar fore. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14730 Bath best and bier vte he beft. a 1400 E. E. *Gilds* 359 To don trewleche pe assys to be sellere and to be bygger. 1480 CANTON *Descr. Brit.* 13 The byars and sellars that ben at london. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 35 1/2 He came here as a bier, not as a beggar. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1876) III. ix. 223 A market place swarming with buyers and sellers. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 99 The towns of Lombardy were active buyers of Eastern commodities.

b. *spec.* One employed by a mercantile house to conduct the purchase of goods.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Sept. 5/3 He was a buyer under this firm. 1885 *Ibid.* 20 May 4/7 The prisoner represented himself as buyer to Messrs. Huntley and Palmer.

† 2. = *reddeemer*. *Obs.*

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xviii. [ix.] 15 Laverd... mi bier un-to blisse. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 12 Jesus Crist, bier of mankynde.

Buying (bɔi'ɪŋ), *vbl. sh.* [f. BUY v. + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the verb BUY; purchase.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 362 Me ne mei... nout two pongede scheon habben, wiuten bugginge. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 25 Pei han desceyued hem in byynge of here catel. 1509-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII.* xx. § 1 That they coste at the firste byeng or achate. 1528 in *Turner Sel. Rec. Oxford* 60 Buyings and sellings by retail. 1713 *Guardian* No. 76 7 12 We never have so good a revenue by buying as by lending. 1816 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* II. iii. 150 Going on with their buyings.

b. *attrib.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 36 Byynge place, or place of byynge, emptorium. 1727 DE FOE *Eng. Tradescr.* (1841) I. viii. 58 His buying-part requires... a good judgment. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Nov. 5/2 Buying orders were received.

† 2. *Theol.* Redemption. *Obs.*

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cxxix [xxx]. 7 At Laverd it es merci, Fulli bying at him. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* (1862) 22 Your bing... Ful ner cumen tilward you es. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* xxvii. *Sel. Wks.* I. 69 Your bigginge is nyze. c 1410 N. LOVE *Bonaventure's Life Christ* lxii. (Gibbs MS. f. 119) He suffrede for our redempcion and byynge.

Buyl, *obs.* form of BOIL sb.

Buyld(e), *obs.* form of BUILD.

Buyrne, variant of BERNE, *Obs.*, hero, man.

Buysch, Buyschel, *obs.* ff. BUSH, BUSHHEL.

† Buysine. *Obs.* Also 4 *bosyne*, 5 *buys-*

(s)yne, 5-6 *bussyne*, 6 *bussynne*, *busyn*. [a. OF. *bosine*, *buisine* trumpet, clarion, ad. L. *buccina*.] A trumpet.

1340 *Ayenb.* 137 Pe ilke orible bosyne him went to þe yeare: 'com to þine dome'. 1475 CANTON *Fason* 29 Jason did do sowne... cornes sarasins, buysines and other instruments. 1490 — *Eneydos* xlviij. 141 Thenne beganne the buysynes and the trompettes for to blowe. c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 232 Than began hornes and buysynnes to blowe. c 1532 — *Huon* 472 The noyse of hornes and buysyns.

Buyste, var. of BUYST, *Obs.*, a box.

Buyusy, *obs.* form of BUSY.

Buz, var. of BUZZ in various senses.

Buze (biūz), *rare-0*. [a. F. *buse* of same meaning.] A wooden or leaden pipe to convey air into mines.

1823 in CRABB *Techn. Dict.* 1881 in WORCESTER.

Buzz (bʊz), sb.¹ Also 7 *buuze*, 8 *Sc. bizz*, 7-*bus*. [f. BUZZ v. 1.]

1. A sibilant hum, such as is made by bees, flies, and other winged insects.

1645 MILTON *Colast. Wks.* (1851) 348 A Reply to the buzze of such a Drones nest. 1787 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Sir T. Banks & Emp. Morocco* 20 Prodigious was the buz about his ears. 1808 ALLEN & PEYS in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 262 That buzz in the ears which is noticed in breathing nitrous oxide. 1878 GILDER *Poet & Master* 17 The honey bees Swarm by with buzz and boom.

2. *transf.* The confused or mingled sound made by a number of people talking or busily occupied; busy talk, 'hum'; hence, a condition of busy activity, stir, ferment.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xv. Wks. (1677) 23 The frothy buzze of the world. 1629 FORD *Lover's Mel.* IV. ii. (1839) 17 The buzz of drugs, and minerals and simples. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.* I. (1669) 22 The Crowd, and Buzz, and Murmuring Of this great Hive, the City. 1678 RYMER *Trag. Last Age* *Consid.* 13 All the buz in Athens was now about vertue. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 403 7 3. I found the whole... Room in a Buz of Politicks. 1760 Mrs. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) III. 604 The buz and bustle of unpacking. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in W. viii.* The clamour and the buz Ceased. 1824 CARLYLE *W. Meister* (1874) I. II. xi. 111 A buzz of joyful alliteration. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 549 A buzz of conversation. 1875 BLACKMORE *Maid of Sk.* lvii. 388 My brain was in a buzz.

3. *fig. a.* A groundless fancy, whim, 'fad': (cf. BEE¹ 5.) *Obs.* b. A busy rumour.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* i. iv. 348 On euerie dreame, Each buz, each fancie. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* Wks. 1873 III. 24 'Twas but a buzz devised by him. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xli. (1849) 106 This suspicion... though at first but a buzz, soon got a sting in the king's head. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III.* III. 103 Buzes and quaint devices, to amaze the people. 1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 13 Some new buz gotten into his Braine. 1825 COBBETT *Anr. Rides* 23 A sort of buz got about.

4. Short for *buzz-saw*; see 5.

1823 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 7. 108 The Shakers sometimes made use of what he called a buzz to cut iron. He made a circular plate of soft sheet-iron, and put it in his lathe, which gave it a very rapid rotary motion.

5. *Comb.*, as *buzz-fly*, a fly that buzzes, ? a blue-bottle; *buzz-saw*, a circular saw.

1848 E. LEATHAM *Charmione* (1851) I. 250 A great greedy buzzy fly. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 1843/2 The only food for buzz-flies. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 31 July 142 The characteristic and picturesque Americanism for a circular saw—'a buzz saw'.

Buzz, sb.² [perh. onomatopoeic, with the general sense of 'loose down', 'flocky substance': cf. *Fuzz*, and *Buzzy* a². In sense 1 the dialectical *buzz* may really be for *burs*: cf. the s.w. *vuzzes*, *vuzzen*, pl. of *vuzze*—*fuzze*, in (OE. and ME. *fuzs*.)

1. The rough setose or pilose seed-vessel of a plant, a bur. 'In Suffolk the seeds of certain plants which are easily detached and stick to clothes are universally called *buzzes*; "bur" not being in popular use'. F. Hall. (So in the east and south of England generally.) In quot. 1612 it has been explained as the globular seeding head of the dandelion and similar plants.

1612 FIELD *Wom. in Weathercock* II. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 37 All your virtues Aere like the buzzes growing in the fields. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Buzzes*, the burrs of the teal.

2. A downy land-beetle (*Rhizotrogus solstitialis* Latr.) used as bait; the artificial 'fly' made in imitation of it.

1760 *Compleat Angler*, App. 121 *Marlow Buzz*. 1799 G. SMITH *Laborat.* II. 311 *Buzz-brown*. Dabbling of the light-brown hair of a cur. 1851 H. NEWLAND *Erne* 205 Black and red buzzes. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* (1876) 267 The best land-beetles are the... Marlow buzz, or fern-webb.

b. *quasi-adv.* With or like a 'buzz'.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 207 All buzz dressed flies. *Ibid.* 216 To throw the fly hackle fashion, or buzz, as it is termed.

Buzz (bʊz), sb.³ Only *attrib.* [? Short f. BUSBY; or related to prec.; cf. *bush*, *fuzz*, and 'Sergeant Buzfuz' in *Pickwick*.]

1. Epithet of a large bushy wig. Also in *comb.* *buzz-wig*, a person wearing such a wig; 'a bigwig'. 1798 [see 2]. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xvii. The reverend gentleman was equipped in a buzz wig. 1825 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 357 *note*. The full swelling burly buzz wig. 1854 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Num.* Wks. III. 69 Whom the old Spanish buzzwigs doated on. 1859 W. IRVING in *Life* IV. 283 Old Dr. Rodgers with his buzz wig.

2. *transf.* (See quot.)

1798 *Anti Jacobin* 22 Jan. (1852) 47 Parr's buzz prose. *Foot-note*. This is an elegant metonymy... Buzz is an epithet usually applied to a large wig. It is here used for swelling, burly, bombastic writing.

Buzz (bʊz), v. 1 Forms: 6-7 *busse*, *buuze*, 6-*buzz*, 7-*buzz*, *Sc. bizz*. [From the sound.]

1. *intr.* To make the humming sibilant sound characteristic of bees and other insects; to fly out, in, etc. with such a sound.

1398 [see BUZZING *vbl. sh.*]. 1530 PALSGR. 473/1 Harke how this fleshe flye busseth. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lvii. 241 As if ten milions of flies had ben buzzing. 1604 T.

WRIGHT *Passions* VI. 334 Winds do buzze about it. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 55 Waspes that buz about his Nose. 1709 SWIFT *Critical Ess.* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 142 Flies... buz... about the candle, till they burn their wings. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter*, As bees bizz out wi' angry fyke. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Book* II. 280 A fly cannot buzz... without startling his repose. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xviii. The water was buzzing under our bows. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 202 If a humble-bee buzzes in at the window.

2. *fig.* To flutter or hover (*about, over*) like a buzzing insect; to move about busily.

1650 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1862) IV. 200 Terrors of conscience would buz about a man. 1696 *View Cr. St. Germain* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 556 The priest was always buzzing about him. 1710-11 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 81 Boys and wenches buzzing about the cake-shops like flies. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 439 7 2 Those voluntary Informers that are buzzing about the Ears of a great Man. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xvii. 122 While this man... buzzes about you.

3. To speak indistinctly, mutter, murmur busily. (Usually somewhat contemptuous.) *arch.*

1555 *Fardle Facions* I. vi. 93 They... sieme rather to busse or churre betwene the tethe then to speake. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentry* 22 Bussing like a preacher. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iv. 7 How euer these disturbers of our peace Buz in the peoples eares. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. *The Vote*, My Muse... Do softly buz: 'Then let me something bring', etc. 1886 *Tinsley's Mag.* Sept. 227 (He) sat by my side and buzzed in my ear.

b. To make the indistinct murmuring sound or 'hum' produced by a large number of people talking; to talk busily. (Also said of the place in which such talking is going on.)

1831 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esler* (1850) 98 The court buzzed like gnats in the sunshine. 1855 BROWNING *Old Picn.* in *Flor.*, vii, The Michaels and Rafaels, you hum and buzz Round the works of. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 385 The Agora buzzed with inquiring chatter.

c. Said of the sound or words so uttered.

1848 LYTTON *Harold* III. iii, A murmur buzzed through the hall. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. viii. 85 A whisper buzzed about the Castle that an ugly deed was likely to be done.

4. *trans.* To tell in a low murmur or whisper, to communicate privately and busily. (Occas. with noun-sentence as obj., introduced by *that*.) *arch.*

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* (1877) 36 Having buzzed his venomous suggestions into their eares. 1609 SIR G. PAULE *Abp. Whitgift* 9 Buzzing these concepts into the heads of diuers young preachers. 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* I. i. To undermine me And buz love into me. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. xxxvi. 242 My brother continually buzzing in my father's ears that my cousin would soon arrive. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 278 Buzzing their venomous slanders into the ears of these country people.

5. To spread as a rumour, with whispering or busy talk.

1616 PURCHAS *Pilgr., Descr. India* (1864) 30 Buzzing the neerenesse and Greatnesse of the Kings power. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xx. (1840) 216 A bruit constantly buzzed. 1723 STEELE *Consc. Lovers* I. i, I soon heard it buzz'd about, she was the daughter of a famous Sea-Officer. 1754 FIELDING *Amelia* II. iii, Our amour had already been buzzed all over the town. 1859 J. LANG *Wand. India* 403 It was very soon 'buzzed about' who was the artist. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xvi. (1880) I. 234 Stories... beginning to be buzzed about.

6. To utter with buzzing; to express by buzzing.

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 548 All... buz the same insipid strain. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 9 The professional gentlemen hummed and buzzed a sincere applause. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* xvii. 8 He buzzed and muttered words of anger. 1863 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* 107 The deacons buzzed approbation.

7. With person as obj.: To whisper to, suggest to, tell privately; to incite by suggestions. *Obs.*

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* II. 27 They all buzze Nobles and Princes in the eare, that, etc. 1665 *Serv. Aff. Netherl.* 162 The niceties of Priviledges and Liberty... shall buzze the people... to Mutinies. 1692 WAGSTAFFE *Vind. Carol.* xii. 83 They... buzze the people, that it was done with the Kings Privity.

8. Other *trans.* uses. *rare.*

a. To assail, din, or molest by buzzing.

1679 DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr.* I. i, Having his Ears buz'd with his noisy Fame. 1683 BARNARD *Heylin* 30 That swarm like Gnats and Flies to buz the Head. 1884 A. A. PUTNAM *10 Yrs. Police Judge* xiii. 155 He has... been badgered, buzzed, and besieged.

b. To move with buzzing; to cause to buzz.

1820 KEATS *Lamia* II. 13 Love... Hover'd and buzz'd his wings. 1865 G. MEREDITH *Fortina* 74 The stranger buzzed his moustache in a pause of cool pity.

Buzz (bʊz), v.² Also *busza*, *busz*.

trans. To finish to the last drop in the bottle.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tong.* s. v. *Busza*, To Busza one, is to challenge him to pour out all the wine in the bottle into his glass, undertaking to drink it, should it prove more than the glass would hold. 1817 PEACOCK *Melincourt* II. 28 Buz the bottle. The Baronet has a most mathematical eye... buzzed to a drop. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxiv, Get some more port... whilst I buz this bottle. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 366 *Busza* that jug... and touch the bell for another.

Buzz, v.³ *Thieves' cant.* Cf. BUZZER², BUZZING *vbl. sh.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Buz*, to buz a person is to pick his pocket.

† Buzz, *int.* *Obs.* Also *bus*, *busze*.

a Said in the *Variorum* Shakspeare (1803) to have been a common exclamation (of impatience or contempt) when any one was telling a well-known story; Schmidt and others say 'a sound to com-

fyshe, I solde the not the panyere. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* iv. lii. 511 The frayle Rushe . . . they use to make figge frayles and panniers therwithall. 1598 *HAKLUYT Voy.* l. 448 (R.) Baskets made like bakers panniers. 1600 *Ibid.* (1810) III. 289 Little Panniers made of Palme leaves. a 1656 *USSIER Ann.* vi. (1658) 272 Beasts of . . . carriage, some for pack-saddles, and some for panniers. 1707 *GAY Fables* l. xxxviii. 21 Betwixt her swagging panniers load a farmer's wife to market rode. 1859 *THACKERAY Virgin*, xxii. A costermonger with his donkey and a pannier of cabbage. 1886 *HALL CAINE Son of Hogar* (1887) l. i. 1. 21 Mounted on a pony that carried its owner on a saddle immediately below its neck, and a pair of panniers just above its tail.

b. The amount contained by a pannier. 1714 *Fr. Bk. Rates* 43 Glass in Metal per Cart-load, containing 4 Panniers. 1880 *DISRAELI Endym.* l. xi. 89 The gardener's wife . . . threw . . . a pannier of cones upon the logs.

c. A covered basket for holding surgical instruments and medicines for a military ambulance.

(By a curious blunder this was explained by the Secretary at War in the House of Commons on 25 July, 1854, as a horse litter or ambulance for the transport of the sick or wounded, and no one in the House knew any better. The error is repeated in Kinglake's *Crimea*.)

1854 *SIDNEY HERBERT in Hansard* CXXXV. 719 Almost the first thing upon which my eye glanced was forty pair of panniers, for the conveyance of the sick. [Cf. quot. 1895.] 1880 *KINGLAKE Crimea* VI. li. 7 He was carried in the invalid's pannier. *Ibid.* vi. 144 The cart or pannier used in transferring him to some other kind of hospital. 1895 *SIR E. WOOD Crimea* in 1854 & 1894, 11, I suppose it would be difficult now to find any one in the House of Commons, who could mistake a medical pannier, i. e. a covered basket for holding surgical instruments and drugs, for an ambulance.

+ 2. *Arch.* = CORBEL 2. *Obs.* [Littre has (*Pannier* 14) 'Ornement d'architecture plus étroit et plus haut que la corbeille, portant des fleurs et des fruits'. The Eng. works here cited erroneously confuse CORBEL with CORBEL.]

1781-6 *REES Chambers' Cycl.*, *Pannier*, in *Architecture*. See CORBEL [*Ibid.*, *Corbel*, in *Architecture*, the representation of a basket.] 1842-76 *GWILT Architel.* (ed. 7) Gloss., *Pannier*, the same as CORBEL. [So Webster 1864 and mod. Dicts., all confusing *corbeil* with *corbel*.]

3. See quot.)

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Pannier*. (*Hydraulic Engineering*), a basket or gabion of wicker-work containing gravel or earth, . . . used in forming a basis for earthy material in the construction of dikes or banks.

4. A basket-carriage. *rare*.

1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* xvii. 199 Vere, with her husband, drove in the panier, with four white ponies.

5. A frame of whalebone, wire, or other material, used to distend the skirt of a woman's dress at the hips. [*F. panier* (Littre).] *erron.* A bunched up part of a skirt forming a protuberance behind.

1869 *Punch* 31 July 332 The singular excrescences which are worn now on the back are spoken of as 'paniers'. 1877 'OUIDA' *Punch* xxxi. 300 Chignons and co-repondents, plunging and panniers, Americanism and cocotteism. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 11 Jan. 8/3 Paniers are among the very latest dress importations received in London. They . . . have been used on a gown of mahogany brown velvet in the form of a tunic, opened in front to show a petticoat, with sides sweeping into a train at the back.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *pannier-bearer*, *-maker*, *-rush*, *-shaped* *adj.*; † *pannier-hilt* = BASKET-HILT. Also *PANNIERMAN*.

1451 *Acc.* in *Sharp Cov. Myst.* (1825) 206 Item, be pannier-bearer. *Ibid.* 1472 *Presentims. of Juries in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 25 Oone panyermaker houses & harbors suspect persons in his house. 1578 *LYTE Dodoens* iv. lii. 511 The frayle Rushe or panier Rushe. 1633 B. *JONSON Tale Tub* ii. i. Your dun, rusty, Pannier-hilt poniard. 1641 S. *SMITH Herring Buss Trade* 19 Fresh or panier Herring. 1808 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* (ed. 2) III. xxx. 229 The larva . . . constructs a pannier-shaped cocoon of the parenchyma of leaves.

Pannier (pæ'nɪə), *sb.* [See below.] The name by which the robed waiters at table are known in the Inner Temple.

1843 *CRABB Technol. Dict.*, *Pannier* or *Pannier-man*, a name, now commonly applied to all the domestics who wait in the hall at the time of dinner. 1859 F. *BRANDT Frank M.* viii. 107 The most awkward of waiters (called according to custom panniers; scilicet panniers, or bread-bearers). 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 Nov. 481/1 The Inner Temple Hall waiters are called *panniers*, from the *pannarii* who attended the Knights Templars [?]. 1903 F. A. *INDERWICK Letter to Editor*, The term 'pannier' during the whole of my time, now extending over 45 years, has been used as meaning 'waiter', and applied to the attendants of the inn waiting at meals. . . I have not found the term used anywhere officially, but it has apparently long been employed by members of the inn. — T. F. HOWELL *Let.* As no new 'panniers' are now appointed, the name will drop out of use. [Note. The name *pannier* is merely colloquial, and does not occur in the Records. It may have originated or been derived in some way from that of the *PANNIERMAN*, but it is not identical with that word, as erroneously assumed by Crabbe (followed by later dictionaries); still less is it, as sometimes stated, the source of that word. There is no evidence to connect it with *L. panarius* (bread-seller) or *panarius* (cloth-seller), as conjectured by some.]

Pannier, *v. rare*. [*f. PANNIER sb.*] *trans.*

a. To furnish with a pannier or panniers. b. To place in, or as in, a pannier.

1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* 146 He hath 50 pannierd and drest it that it seems a new thing. 1804 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Conversations*, etc. II. 190 Panier'd in shells, or bound with silver strings Of silken Pinna.

Panniered (pæ'nɪəd), *a.* [*f. PANNIER sb.* + *-ED*.] Laden with a pannier or panniers.

1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* III. 131 Drove like a pannier'd Ass,

and scour'd along. c 1820 S. *ROGERS Italy, Como* 47 Wains oxen-drawn and panniered mules are seen.

Pannierman. [*f. PANNIER sb.* + *MAN*.]

1. A man in charge of a pannier or panniers; *esp.* a hawker of fish, etc., who conveys his goods to market in panniers. ? *Obs.*

1583 *N. Riding Rec.* N. S. I. (1894) 251 Divers of the inhabitants and other poor men panier-men. 1614 B. *JONSON Earth, Fair* II. Wks. (Rldg.) 321/2 If the pannier-man's jack was ever better known by his loins of mutton, I'll be flayed. 1678 *RAY Prov.* (ed. 2) 78 Mock no panyer-men, your father was a fisher. 1736 F. *DRAKE Eboracum* l. vi. 219 Sea fish market is kept . . . for panniermen free of the city. 1900 [see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

2. The name of a paid officer in the Inns of Court, who brought provisions from market (with a horse and panniers), and (in later times at least) had various duties in connexion with the serving of the meals, etc. : see quots. (Now obsolete.)

1482-3 *Black Bks. Linc. Inn* li. 54 Et de xvij. solut. a le panierman. 1538 *Ibid.* (ed. 1897) 251 No horses shall be putt in the Conygarie, but only one horse for the Panyar man. 1601 *Pension Bk. Gray's Inn* 156 The panierman . . . shall also have iiiij. allowed him for . . . his wantinge of pasture and provision . . . for his horse. 1616 *Bl. Bks. Linc. Inn* 185 It is further ordered that the flesh and fish shall not be caryed in any pannier uncleaneley and uncovered, but that the Pannierman shall have one pannier for fish and another for flesh. 1644 *Pens. Bk. Gray's Inn* 263 It is ordered . . . that the panierman shall have thirtie shillings a yeare . . . towards the bringinge home of the meat from the market. 1630-1 *Calend. Inner Temple Recds.* (1898) II. 191 For a new horn for the panierman. 1650 *Wits Recreations* Epit. lxxviii. M. iij. On T. H. the Pannierman of the Temple. 1661 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Pannierman*, in the Inns of Court, is one whose Office is to blow the Horn for Dinner, and wait at the Barristers Table. 1842 *Bl. Bks. Linc. Inn* 214 That the Pannierman do see that this order be observed. 1846 *MS. Bks. Linc. Inn* 19 Nov. [Latest mention] The daughters of Edward Clark late Pannierman to this Society. [1900 Abolished at Inner Temple.]

Pannikell, *obs. form* of *PANNICLE*.

Pannikin (pæ'nɪkɪn). Also *pannician*, *panakin*, *panikin*. [*f. PAN sb.* + *-KIN*: cf. *manniquein*.]

A small metal (usually tinned iron) drinking vessel; a cannikin; also, the contents of such a vessel. 'Exceedingly common in Australia' (*Austral Eng.*).

1823 E. *MOOR Suffolk Words*, *Pannikin*, a little vessel or pan for warming children's pap, etc. A diminutive of pan. 1830 R. *DAWSON Pres. St. Australia* 101 (Morris) Several tin pannicans. *Ibid.* 200 He went to the spring and brought me a pannican full. 1835 *MARRAY Jac. Faith*, xii. Bringing out the bottle and tin pannicans, ready for the promised carouse. 1865 *MASSON Rec. Brit. Philos.* l. 19 If saucers and pannikins are all that we have, let us at least take an inventory of our saucers and pannikins. 1880 *SUTHERLAND Tales of Goldfields* 44 A small pannikin full of gold dust.

Comb. 1898 *MORRIS Austral Eng.*, *Pannikin-boss*, or *Pannikin-overseer*, . . . applied colloquially to a man on a station, whose position is above that of the ordinary station-hand, but who . . . is only a 'boss' or overseer in a small way.

Panning (pæ'nɪŋ), *vb.* [*f. PAN v.* + *-ING* 1.]

The action or process of washing auriferous sand, gravel, or crushed rock, by agitation in a pan, so as to obtain the particles of gold or other substance of greatest specific gravity. 1870 *TUCKER Mute* 40 Others to these the precious dirt convey, Linger a moment till the panning's through. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 662/1 Panning is the crudest and simplest method of getting out gold dust.

b. The proceeds of such washing; the gold (or other valuable substance) obtained.

1821 *Times* 15 Jan. 5/2 Samples from the surface of the various reefs . . . show rich pannings. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Dec. 6/1 My pannings from these claims are splendid.

Pannon, *-oun*, *obs. forms* of *PENNON*.

Pannonic, *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Pannonia, corresponding to modern Hungary. Also **Pannonian** *a.* and *sb.*

1597 *GERARDE Herbal* l. xxxiv. § 7. 50 Carolus Clusius . . . hath set forth in his pannonic Epitome. 1652 *ASHMOLE Theat. Chem.* Prolog. 3 When the World was troubled with Pannonic Invasions. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Pannonian*, . . . of or belonging to . . . Hungary. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* May 333/2 The sons of Britain . . . animated with even more than Pannonian ardour.

Pannose (pæ'nɒs), *a.* *Bot.* [*ad. L. pannōs-us* ragged, rag-like, *f. pannus* cloth; see *-OSE*.] 'Having the texture of coarse cloth' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). Hence **Pannously** *adv.*

Pannous (pæ'nɒs), *a.* *Path.* [*f. as prec.* + *-OUS*.] 'Pertaining to or of the nature of pannus' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

Pannum, variant of *PANNAM*.

Pannus (pæ'nɒs), *Path.* [*f. L. pannus* cloth; in *F. panus* (by Littre referred to *L. panus*, Gr. πῆνος web).] A vascular condition of the cornea of the eye, with thickening and opacity.

[1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 189 Pannus is a superfluite pat fallip in a womans face, & cometh ofte in childberyng.] 1706 *PHILLIPS, Pannus* . . . a Disease of the Eye, when the Vessels that run to the corners swell with Blood, by reason of a stoppage or inflammation; so that a fleshy Web afterwards covers the whole Eye, or part of it. 1875 H. *WALTON Dis. Eye* 873 Such opacity with vascularity is called pannus.

Pannuscorium (pæ'nɒs:kɔ'riəm), [*illiterate* comb. of *L. pannus* cloth, and *corium* hide, leather.] A trade-name for a kind of soft leather cloth, used for the uppers of boots and shoes.

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Pannuscorium*, a name given to a species of leather cloth, used for shoes and boots for those who have tender feet. c 1860 *Popular Song*. Here is a Necropolis, There is an Emporium, Your boots are Antagropolis, Your shoes are Pannuscorium. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 46. 467 The pannus corium, which has abolished corns.

Panny (pæ'nɪ), *a.* *rare*. [*f. PAN sb.* + *-Y*.]

Like or characteristic of a pan.

1872 *ELLACOMBE Ch. Bells Devon*, *Bells Ch.* l. 209 A panny, harsh, iron-like sound.

Pannycele, *-cele*, *obs. forms* of *PANNICLE*.

Pannyr, **Pannyster**, *obs. ff.* *PANNIER*, *PANTER*.

Panoistic, **Panoethry**: see *PAN* - 2.

Panophaean, **-ean** (pænɒfə'niən), *a.* [*f. Gr. πανοψηφᾶος, f. παν-* all + *ψηφῆ* voice of a god, oracular response: an epithet of Zeus.] Of or pertaining to Zeus, as sender of all ominous voices. (Misused humorously in French by Rabelais, and misrendered by Cockeram, etc.)

1623 *COCKERAM, Panophaean*, All hearing. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Panophaean*, . . . pertaining to Jupiter. 1694 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* v. xlvj. *Trinc* is a Panophaean Word, that is a Word understood, us'd and celebrated by all Nations and signifies Drink. 1895 *Mrs. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* v. 114 We want no half-gods, Panophaean Joves. So **Panophaic**, **Panophaic** *adjs.* (*nonce-wds.*)

1822 T. L. *PEACOCK Maid Marian* xvii. 266 That very Panophaic Pantagruelian saint, well known . . . as a female divinity, by the name of La Dive Bouetteille. 1878 J. *THOMSON Plenip.* Key 7 Whose supreme oracle is the panophaic Trinçp.

Panophobia (pænɒfə'biə), *Path.* Also *9 panphobia*. [*mod. L. f. Gr. Πᾶν, gen. Πανός PAN* + *-φοβία* from *φόβος* fear.] A form of melancholia marked by causeless or excessive terror.

1799 *HOOPER Med. Dict.*, *Panophobia*, that kind of melancholy which is attended with groundless fears. 1870 *MAUDSLEY Body & Mind* 97 That form of melancholia . . . which is sometimes described as panphobia. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Panophobia*, sudden fear or panic, which was supposed to be inspired by Pan.

Panophthalmia = next.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Panophthalmitis, *Path.* [*PAN-*] Inflammation of the whole eyeball.

1842 in *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 789 Evidence of destructive changes and panophthalmitis.

Panoplied (pæ'nɒplɪd), *a.* [*f. PANOPLY* + *-ED* 2.] Clad in complete armour. Also *fig.*

1877 *BLACKIE Wise Men* 218 She with nice craft had moulded from the clay A panoplied Pallas. 1901 *LD. MILNER Sp.* 26 May, Panoplied hatred, insensate, ambitious, invincible ignorance.

Panoply (pæ'nɒplɪ), *sb.* [*ad. Gr. πανοπλία* a complete suit of armour, the full armour of the ὀπλίτης, *f. παν-* all + ὄπλα pl. arms. Cf. *F. panoplie* (occurring casually 1551, but adm. in *Dict. Acad.* 1835). The original Gr. and a latinized form *panoplia* occur in early use.

1607 *SIR J. H. in Harrington's Nugæ Ant.* (ed. Park 1804) II. 213 As well epicopall as temporal panoplia, or furniture, beseming both a gentleman, a deane, and a bishop. 1624 *GEORGE Foot out of Snare* 24 Let vs. arme our selues with the πανοπλία of God.]

1. A complete suit of armour, the 'whole armour' of a soldier (a) of ancient or (b) of mediæval times. (In (b) its brightness and splendour are chiefly connoted.)

(a) 1623 B. *JONSON Magn. Lady* III. iv. *Iron*. . . More . . . Than all your fury, and the panoply—*Præc.* Which is at best, but a thin linen armour. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 150 Hee in Celestial Panoplie all arm'd. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 78 ¶ 1 Encumbered and oppressed, as he will find himself, with the ancient panoply. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* II. 346 Their short spears and daggers were . . . ill fitted to make an impression on the Spartan panoply. 1881 *JOWETT Thucyd.* I. 243 Three hundred panoplies which were allotted to Demosthenes he brought home with him.

(b) 1813 *SCOTT Triumf.* II. xix. As all around the lists so wide In panoply the champions ride. 1839 *LOWRY Coplas de Manrique* xxxii, Scarf, and gorgeous panoply, And nodding plume. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 516 Armed with all the magnificence of the full panoply of the time.

2. In various fig. and transf. applications: *a.* *fig.* Complete armour for spiritual or mental warfare.

Often with direct allusion to τὴν πανοπλίαν τοῦ Θεοῦ 'the whole armour of God' in Eph. vi. 11, 13. 1576 *FLEMING (title)* A Panoplie of Epistles, Or, a looking Glasse for the vnlearned. 1650 S. *CLARKE Ecol. Hist.* (1654) l. 4 Patience is the Panoply or whole Armour of the man of God. 1658 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 245/1 These words present us with another piece in the Christians panoply. 1764 *COWPER Tash* II. 345 Armed himself in panoply complete Of heavenly temper. 1854 J. S. C. *ASBOTT Napoleon* (1855) II. xxv. 464 Napoleon was armed with the panoply of popular rights. 1884 *TENNISON Becket* v. ii. Mail'd in the perfect panoply of faith.

b. *transf.* Any kind of complete defence, covering, or clothing. *a.* Any splendid enveloping or surrounding array, material or ideal.

1829 *LYTTON Deceit* III. iii. What a panoply of smiles the duchess wears to night. 1832 *LANDER Adv. Neger* III. xvii. 57 Another charm . . . a panoply, for preserving all persons, while bathing, from the fangs of the crocodiles. 1850 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. viii. 222 Before him lay . . . the mighty City, gleaming in the sun with its panoply of roofs. 1856 *KANE Arch. Egypt* II. 1 22 His huge decorated panoply against King Death. 1867 *LYDIA M. CHILD Romance*

Rolls of Parlt. VI. 472/a Several Writtes of Entre in le Post. **1511-12 Act 3 Hen. VIII.** c. 18 *Preamble*, Wrytite of entre upon disseisen in the post be for the Justices .. of his Comen Benche. **1595 Expos. Termes Law 77** And if land bee conveyed over to manie, or if the first disseisor be disseised, then the writte of Entre shall be in the Post, that is to say that the tenant hath no entry but after the disseisin which the first disseisor made to the defendant or his ancestor. *Ibid.* 77 b. And the writte shall say, *in quod A. non habet ingressum nisi post disseisinam, quam B. inde iniuste & sine iudicio fecit praef. N. vel M. proavo N. cuius haeres ipse est.* **1816 CRUISE DRAFT** (ed. a) I. 399 The disseisor came in in the post, that is, he did not claim by or from the feeoffee to uses, but came in of an estate paramount to that of such feeoffee. **1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND Hist. Eng. Law II.** II. iv. 65 The statute of Marlborough.. gave the disseisee or his heir 'a writ of entry sur disseisin in the post', an action, that is, in which he might allege that his adversary 'had no entry into the land save after (post) the disseisin' which some one or another (X) perpetrated against the defendant or his ancestor. In such an action it was unnecessary for the defendant to trace the process by which the land passed from the disseisor (X) to the tenant whom the action attacked.

Post (poust), sb.⁷ [f. *Post* v.¹ 8.] An act of posting; an entry (in a ledger, etc.).

1766 W. Gordon Gen. Counting-ho. 6 Such post or entry in the Journal is called a simple post. [**1797 Encycl. Brit.** (ed. 3) XV. 423/1 *Post*, an operation in book-keeping. Posting in book-keeping means simply the transferring of an article to the place in which it should be put.]

Post (poust), sb.⁸ *Mil.* [app. from *POST* sb.³ sense I; short for 'call to post', or the like.] A bugle-call giving notice of the hour of retiring for the night. Usually *first* or *last post*.

Tattoo or Watchsetting is now divided into two 'posts' sounded normally at 9.30 and 10 p.m., followed by 'Lights out' at 10.15 p.m. For many years it has been customary to sound 'last post' by a soldier's grave after the interment.

1864 Standing Orders Roy. Reg. Artill. 134 Watchsetting, 1st post, and post, 3rd post, 4th post. [A separate tune given for each.] **1885 City Press** 30 Sept., 'First post was sounded at half-past ten. **1886 Standing Orders, Southern District** § 12 Weather permitting, the 1st Post at Tattoo (in Portsmouth) will be sounded on the road opposite the Main Guard by the Drums and Fifes of the Regiment detailed.. for that duty. **1900 Daily News** 17 May 3/4 A few hours after, the 'last post' sounds over another victim to the pomp and glory of war! *Ibid.* 19 May 2/1 The brave dead were laid to their long rest in the yeld by their comrades at eventide, while 'The Last Post' wailed on the solemn air. **1901 King's Regal. Army** § 252 'Tattoo' ('last post') at 10.0 p.m. *Ibid.* § 254 Which is to be sounded a quarter of an hour after 'last post' or tattoo.

Post, sb.⁹ *E. Indies.* [a. Pers. and Urdū پوست *pōst* skin, rind, poppy-head.] The poppy-head; opium.

1698 FRYER Acc. E. India & P. 32 Upon an Offence they are sent by the King's Order, and committed to a place called the *Post* (from the Punishment inflicted), where the Master of the *Post* is acquainted with the heinousness of the Crime; which being understood he heightens by a Drink, .. made of *Bang*, mingled with *Dutry* (the deadliest sort of *Solanum*, or Nightshade) named *Post*, (which) after a Week's taking, they crave more than ever they nauseated. *Ibid.* 104 The inebriating Confection of the *Post*. [**1888 Edin. Rev.** July 73 The way in which people there (in the Punjab) talk of 'postees' or opium-eaters.]

Post (poust), sb.¹⁰ Short for *post captain*: see *POST* sb.³ 4; ellipt. for *POST ENTRY*, q. v.

Post (poust), v.¹ [f. *POST* sb.³, or a. obs. F. *poster* (16th c. in Littré) 'courir les postes'. Cf. obs. Du. *posten* 'cursitare .. discurrere' (Kilian).] **I intr.** 1. To travel with relays of horses (originally, as a courier or bearer of letters).

1533 Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot. VI. 123 To ane boy that possit nycht and day in the northland with lettrez. **1560 DAVIS in Stidans's Comm.** 234 b, His servant.. had put on the apparel of a messenger, that posteth with letters. **1598 HARLBY Voy.** I. 65 Riding as fast as our horses could trot (for we had fresh horses almost thrise or four times a day) we posted from morning till night. **1683 Brit. Spec.** 253 [He was] transported from Brighthemstead, to Feccam.. whence he posted directly to Rouen. **1706 PHILLIPS, To Post** it to go or ride Post. **1832 W. IRVING in Life & Lett.** (1864) II. 465 We posted in an open carriage. **1873 HELPS Anim. & Mast.** viii. (1875) 201 When you are posting, you must have a horse for every adult passenger.

2. To ride, run, or travel with speed or haste; to make haste, hasten, hurry.

1567 DRANT Horace, Ep. to Mæcenas Dvj. To Philippos house al sodainly hee posteth in a brade. **1582 STANBURY Æneis** II. (Arb.) 53 To top hastily of turrel I posted. **1595 Blanchardyn** 208 They posted so fast (*tant chevauchèrent*) that within short time they came before the gate. **1642 FULLER Holy & Prof. St.** III. xxi. 211 Had he seen Peter and John posting to Christ's grave. **1782 COWPER Gilpin** 214 Mistress Gilpin, when she saw Her husband posting down into the country far away. **1831 E. FITZGERALD Lett.** (1889) I. 214 To post about in Omnibus between Lincoln's Inn and Baywater. **1885 STEVENSON Child's Gard., Lamplighter** i. With lantern and with ladder he comes posting up the street.

b. fig.
1558 HOLLAND in Foke A. & M. (1570) 2238/2 The Priestes doe so champe them and chaw them (the words of the service), and posteth so fast, that neither they understand what they say, nor they that heare them. **1632 LITGROW Trav.** II. 403 Gray hairres come posting on. **1636 Prynne Unsh. Tim. Ded.** (1661) 7 Though they greedily post and hunt after Bishopricks. **1725 POPE Odys.** xv. 381 He wastes away Old age, untimely posting her eys day. **1825 M. ARNOLD Empedocles on Ætna** i. II. We see, in blank dismay, Year posting after year, Sense after sense decay.

3. Mandgts. To rise and fall in the saddle, like a post-boy, when riding. **1882 in OGILVIE.**

II. + 4. trans. To cause to post or hasten; to dispatch or send in haste; to hasten, hurry (a person). *Obs.*

1570 LEVINS Manib. 176/7 To Poste, *propereare.* **1582 STANBURY Æneis** I. (Arb.) 127 He fourth posted.. Mercury downeward. **1628 GAULZ Pract. The.** (1629) 68 God posts away Gabriel the Harbingr with this Message. **1694 WESTMACOTT Script. Herb.** (1695) 184 Whom.. Saffron, by the too frequent and lavish Use thereof in the Small-Pox, hath posted to their long homes. **1700 FARQUHAR Constant Couple** v. iii, My father.. posts me away to travel. **1806-7 J. BERESFORD Miseries Hum. Life** (1826) xvii. 101 Posting your eye down the columns, eager to see whether the alliance between Russia and Prussia is going on.

† b. Oxford Univ. slang. To summon (a candidate) for examination on the first day of a series.

1721 ARMBRIST Terra Fil. No. 42 (1754) 224 The first and the last column in the [collector's] scheme, (which contain the names of those who are to come up the first day and the last day, and which is call'd *posting* and *dogging*), are esteem'd very scandalous. Great application is made to them.. to avoid being *posted* or *doggd*.

III. To convey or send by post, or post-haste.

† 5. To carry in the manner of a post; to convey swiftly. Obs.

1611 SHAKS. Cymb. II. iv. 27 The swiftest Harts, have posted you by land; And Windes of all the Corners kiss'd your Sales. **1644 QUARLES Sol. Recant.** Sol. iv. 24 Hath Heaven.. glorified thy name With honor, posted on the wings of Fame? **1682 D'URFEY Injured Princ.** III. ii, The swiftest Racers posted you by Land.

6. + a. To send by special messenger. Obs.

1657-61 HEVLIN Hist. Ref. I. 32 The Roman Emperors; whose Edict for a General Council might speedily be posted over all the Province. **a 1662 — Laud** II. 327 The noise of these Proceedings.. being quickly posted to the Scots. **1726 B. CHURCH Hist. Philip's War** (1807) II. 71 False Reports.. were posted home by those ill affected Officers. **1724 in G. Sheldon Hist. Deerfield, Mass.** (1895) I. 417 News from Albany.. which news I immediately posted to Deerfield and Northfield.

b. To send through the post office; to put (a letter, etc.) into a post office or letter-box for transmission by the post.

1837 9th Rep. Post-Office 85 If a letter or packet should be posted with a penny stamped cover. **1840 Mulready Cover** (Instructions). It is Requested that all Letters may be fully and legibly addressed, and posted as early as convenient. **1852 McCULLOCH Taxation** II. vii. 317 The necessity.. of paying the postage at the moment when letters are posted. **1870 E. PEACOCK Ralf Shirl.** III. 143 His letter was posted two days later. **1886 Law Times LXXX.** 211/1 The bills of costs were duly posted to Bouron in Paris.

IV. 7. To post over, off. + a. To hand over or transfer (a duty, responsibility, etc.) to another; to shift, delegate, assign; to pass off, turn off. Obs.

1578 TIMME Calvine on Gen. 104 After the example of her husband, she posteth over the fault to another. **1578 T. WHITE Serm.** 84 Euey body can post it [blame] off, or sport it out so prettily. **1593 NASHE Christ's T.** 83 b, Poste over the Plague to what natural cause you will, I positively affirme it is for Sinne. **1618 E. ELTON Exp. Rom.** vii. 88 It is the fashion of most men to post off the fault and blame of their sinnes from themselves. **a 1626 HALES Gold. Rem.** (1688) 317 Nothing so well done as that which the master of the House.. posts not over to his servants.

† b. To put off; to postpone, defer, delay. Obs.

1577 HAMMER Anc. Ecl. Hist. (1619) 139 He posted over and deferred his opinion from time to time. **1586 A. DAY Eng. Secretary** II. (1625) 58 The compass of your writing.. maketh me post off the answer. **c 1592 Trag. Rich.** III (Shaks. Soc.) 69 But they that knew how innocent I was, Did post him off with many long delays, Alleaging reasons to alaie his rage. **1642 C. VERNON Consid. Exch.** 95 Divers good Rents and Debts have for some private ends been suffered to be posted off, *de anno in annum*.

V. Book-keeping, etc. (app. related to IV.)

8. To carry or transfer (an entry) from an auxiliary book to one of more formal character, esp. from the day-book or journal into the ledger, but also from a waste-book, day-book, or cash-book into the journal; to carry (an item or entry) to the proper account; also, by extension, to enter (an item) in proper form in any of the books.

1622 MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch. 365 These seven parcels are now put over into the Ledger which some call posted over. **1682 in POSTING** *vbl.* sb.¹ 5). **1706 PHILLIPS** s.v., To Post an Account, is to put an Account forward from one Book to another; as to transcribe, or enter what is written in a Merchant's Waste-Book into the Journal, etc. **1790 BURKE Fr. Rev. Wks.** V. 158 To see the crimes of new democracy posted as in a ledger against the crimes of old despotism. **1817 J. K. PAULDING Lett. fr. South** II. 110 Old H— was obliged to post the proceeds of the cargo to profit and loss. **1875 POSTE Gaius** III. Comm. (ed. 3) 407 At the end of each month the contents of the Adversaria were posted into the more formal journal, the Tabular.

b. To complete (the ledger or other book) by transferring to it all the items in the auxiliary books, and entering them in their proper accounts; to make the proper entries in all the books, so that they contain a complete record of transactions; often post up (i. e. up to date, or to completion).

1709 Providence Rec. (1896) X. 94 So soon as Conveniently may be that *ye* books can be posted. **1712 ARBUTHNOT John Bull** I. x. You have not posted your books these ten years. **1745 De Foë's Eng. Tradesman** (1841) I. xxxi. 319 He has not posted his cash-book for I know not how many months; nor posted his day-book and journal at all. *Ibid.*

II. xxxiii. 62 A copy of the ledger duly posted up. **1829 STEVENSON & OSBOURNE Wrecker** i. Take a pride to keep your books posted, and never throw good money after bad.

9. fig. (orig. U. S. colloq.) To supply with full information or latest news on a subject; to inform. Often *post up*. Usually in *pass.*

1847 Nat. Encycl. I. 619 *Posted-up* is an Americanism for well-informed, thoroughly conversant with. **1856 G. D. BREWSTER War in Kansas** 365 As regards the details of the defences at Lawrence, we should certainly have been 'better posted' than we are. **1862 THACKERAY Round. Papers, De Finibus.** To improve my mind and keep myself 'posted up', as the Americans phrase it, with the literature of the day. **1868 G. DUFF Pol. Surv.** 19, I wish our journal would keep us better posted up with regard to events in Belgium. **1883 C. D. WARNER Roundabout Journey** 239 The lovers of the sport always post themselves as to the character of the bulls who are to perform. **1886 Miss TYLER Buried Diamonds** vii, Tell me.. what books you had to post yourself up in for your examinations.

Post (poust), v.² [f. *Post* sb.¹; in various unconnected groups of senses.]

I. + l. trans. To square (timber) before sawing it, or in order to form it into posts. *Obs.* or dial.

c 1520 Mem. Ripon (Surtees) III. 204 Johanni Hogsson posting tymer ad Rysø & alias per j diem, *sd.* *Ibid.* 205 Will'mo Howdy posting tymer for the sayd fetter per iij dies, & sawing, *isd.* **1600 FAIRFAX Tasso** xix. xxvii, There lay by chance a posted tree therbie. **1828 Craven Gloss.** (ed. 2) s. v., When a tree is cut into a square form, it is termed *posted*.

II. + 2. To furnish or set with posts. Obs. rare.
1716 Maldon, Essex, Borough Deeds Bundle 147. No. 3 Wee present the sirvairs [=surveyors] of St Mary's [parish] for not posting the foot-way.

III. 3. To attach or moor (a vessel) to a post. **1868** [see *POSTING* *vbl.* sb.² 1].

IV. 4. To affix (a paper, etc.) to a post or in a prominent position; to stick up in a public place.
1650 R. STAPYLTON Strada's Low C. Warren III. 62 Divers bills posted up that threatened mischief to the Judges. **1654 H. L'ESTRANGE Chas. I** (1655) 187 A Paper was posted upon the Old Exchange.. Exhorting Prentices to rise and sack his House. **1715 Boston Rec.** (1884) II. 220 Posting up twenty of the said printed by-laws on several publick places in the said town. **1806 A. DUNCAN Nelson's Fun.** 12 A written order.. had been.. posted up. **1851 DICKENS Repr. Pieces, Bill-sticking** (1903) 62 The old bill-stickers went to Trafalgar Square to attempt to post bills. **1874 MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches** 221 Boards intended for posting papers upon. **1884 Mauch. Exam.** 19 Feb. 4/7 The coalmasters.. have posted a notice at the collieries intimating a reduction.. in the wages of miners.

5. To make known, advertise, bring before the public (some fact, thing, or person) by or as by posting a placard. Also with up.

1633 MASSINGER Guardian I. i, If you take the wench now, I'll have it posted first, then chronicled, Thou wert beaten to it. **1694 SOUTH Serm.** (1727) III. vi. 249 Those Pretences to infallible Cures, which we daily see posted up in every Corner of the Streets. **1756 C. LUCAS Ess. Waters** I. Ded. The grateful votaries.. posted up in his temple the histories of their diseases. **1828-30 WEBSTER** s. v., To advertise on a post or in a public place; as, to post a stray horse. **1860 DICKENS Uncomm. Trav.** x, Seeing him posted in the bill of the night, I attended the performance.

b. spec. To expose to ignominy, obloquy, or ridicule, by this means. *Now rare.*

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 88, I may.. be posted up.. as one that dares not hazard a whole Nationall Church at blind man buffe. **1650 FULLER Piggish** 424 Here we must have an abominable falsehood.. posted, and pillored. **1684 WOOD Life** 4 Sept. (O. H. S.) III. 108 Wright Croke.. was posted up for a shark and coward in Day's coffee house. **1710 Pol. Ballads** (1860) II. 91 Their exploits were so mean, and their actions so vain that they all deserve to be posted. **1812 Ann. Reg., Chron.** 146/2 A criminal information against two persons for posting a merchant of London in a coffee-house for refusing a challenge. **1840 THACKERAY Paris St.-bb.** (1867) 34 I'll post you for a swindler and a coward. **1884 Law Times** 7 June 93/1 If he had not paid the bets.. he would have been posted as a 'defaulter' at Tattersalls.

c. In some colleges: To place in a list, which is posted up, the names of (students who fail to pass in the college examinations).

In Cambridge colleges, said of those whose names are now subjoined to the lists of successful examinees as *not classed*. **1852 C. A. BRISTED Eng. Univ.** 100 [At Trinity Coll., Camb.] should a man be posted twice in succession, he is generally recommended to try the air of some small college, or devote his energies to some other walk of life. **1859 FARRAR J. Home** xix, He had been posted, in company with H. and Lord F., i. e. their names had been written up below the eighth class as 'unworthy to be classed'.

d. To publish the name of (a ship) as overdue or missing.

1886 CLARK RUSSELL Voy. to Cape (1893) 136 My sympathy with the sailor makes me feel as often as I hear of a cargo vessel being 'posted' as if a very grave wrong were done to the memory of the drowned seamen by the unconcern with which the great mass of the public receive the news. **1896 Times** (weekly ed.) to Jan. 38/3 They [the ships] were posted at Lloyd's on Wednesday as missing.

6. To placard (a wall, etc.) with bills, etc.
1854 DICKENS Hard T. III. iv, He caused the walls to be posted with it [a broadsheet]. **1887 Pall Mall G.** 24 Dec. 2/1 We had to fall back on posting the neighbourhoods as well as we could.. We put out a poster and forty-five hand-bills to every three men who registered.

Post (poust), v.³ [f. *Post* sb.³; so F. *poster* (16th c.) to post, station (troops, etc.).]

I. trans. To place, station.

floury 3er [orig. *florifer annuus*]. c 1586 C'LESS PEMBROKE Ps. xcii. iii. The wicked grow Like fraile, though floury grasse. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. iv. i.* I come, sit thee downe vpon this floury bed. 1630 MILTON *Song May Morn.*, The floury May, who from her green lap throws The yellow cowslip. a 1751 DODDRIDGE *Hymns* (1758) 38 The floury Spring at thy Command Embalms the Air. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 179 The fruits that hang on pleasure's floury stem. 1808 J. DARLOW *Columb. l.* 91 No more thy floury vales I travel o'er.

b. In plant-names. † **Floury Cole** = CAULIFLOWER.

1578 LYTE *Doctores* iv. vi. 534 The thirde kinde is called . . . in English, Flourie Cole, or Cypres Colewurttes. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Bot. E. Borders* 171 *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*, Floury-Docken.

† 2. Flourishing, vigorous. *Obs.*—
a 1420 HOCCLVEY *De Reg. Princ.* 877 Now age unorne away putteth favour, That floury youthe in his cesoun conquere.

3. Composed of flowers; having the nature of flowers; proceeding from or characteristic of flowers.

1635-56 COWLEY *Davidis* i. 236 Neighbing Hermon sweated floury dew. 1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xix. cxxl. Herby and floury Gallantry combine Their fairest powers to make her [Earth's] mantle fine. 1712 POPE *Ep. Miss Blount* 65 As floury bands in wantonness are worn. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 212 The floury race . . . their new-flushed bloom resign. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i. She viewed the floury luxuriance of the turf. 1856 KANE *Art. Expl.* i. xxi. 266 The first warm snows . . . enshrine the floury growths.

4. *dial.* (See quot.)

1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words*, Floury, florid, handsom, fair, of a good complexion. 1787-90 in *GROSE Provinc. Gloss.* 1838 in *HOLLOWAY Dict. Florina*.

5. Ornamented with figures of flowers or floral designs.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 881 As a flourie verge, to binde The . . . skirts of that same watry Cloud. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iii. 596 O'er his fair limbs a floury vest he threw. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr. l. v.* There was a floury carpet on the floor.

6. Abounding in flowers of speech; full of fine words and showy expressions, florid.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. i. 83 Think you I can a resolution fetch From flourie tenderness? 1737 POPE *Hor. Ep.* ii. l. 146 And every floury courtier writ romance. 1767 SIR W. JONES *Seven Founts*, Poems (1777) 43 Bowers which oft in floury lays . . . Arabian poets praise. 1784 BAGE *Barham Downs* i. 275 Certain floury gentlemen, who told us, in very pretty language . . . that [etc.]. 1824 SVD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) ii. 191 The answer . . . was plain and practical; not floury. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* ii. xvi. 176 A man of floury tongue.

7. *Her.* = FLEURY.

1681 T. JORDAN *London's Joy* 9 A Double Treasure floury Coulter floury Mars. 1771 KIMBER & JOHNSON *Baronetage Eng.* iii. 387 *Floury*. This word signifies flowered, or adorned with the French lily.

8. *Comb.*, as *floury-kirtled*, *mantled*.

1621 G. SANOVS *Devil's Met.* ii. (1626) 32 She . . . makes The floury-mantled Earth her happy bed. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 254 Amidst the floury-kirtled Naiades. 1810 *Associate Minstr.* 75 The floury-mantled Spring.

Hence **Flouryly adv.**, in a floury manner.

Flouriness, the quality of being floury.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio), *Flouriness*. 1783 BLAIR *Lect.* i. xx. 422 That agreeable flouriness of fancy and style. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* ii. 176 The flouriness and green overgrowth of the past season. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Dec. 4/2 The critical judgment so flourily expressed. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* July 440 All the neighbourhood, he remarked, flourily, was talking . . . about Miss Arden's tulip-beds.

Flowing (flō'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. FLOW v. + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the vb. FLOW in various senses.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 20 Wif ðin blodis flouing zedolade twif winter. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1681 Flowingye of þe watur, fluxus. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aynon* xxviii. 589 Soo grete a flowyngye and gaderyngye of the people. 1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 54 They obseruit not Flowyng, nor eschewit not Ryming in termes. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* 42 We must have perpetual ebbings and flowings of mirth and melancholy. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub v.* (1709) 77 The happy turns and flowings of the author's wit. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 513 The . . . Flowings in of the Holy Spirit. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 63 This great motion, called the flowing of the sap. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 2 The flowing of water in a river.

2. *concr. a.* That which flows, that which streams forth, a stream, a wave; also *transf.* a 'stream' or herd of animals. Now rare.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xcii[?]. 3 Flodis rereden vp ther flowings. — *Isa.* ix. 6 The flowing of camails shal conere thee. 1388 — *Josh. v.* 1 The Lord hadden dried the flowings of Jordan bifor the sones of Israel. a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wk. Holy Ghost* i. ix. Wks. 1704 V. 57 The Sun . . . whose Emanations and flowings forth they are. 1844 UPTON *Physiography* ii. 81 These rivers . . . were what I may term flowings, which may refer to any other fluid as well as water.

† b. An overflowing; a flood. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxviii. 9 Lord þe flouyngye makis into wone. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlv. 3, I shal heiden out . . . flowyngye vp on the drit. 1661 SIR E. TURNER *Sp. to King in Parl. Hist.* (1808) iv. 244 Your return into this nation . . . resembles the flowing of the river Nilus. 1663 in *Picton's Foot Minc. Rec.* (1883) i. 328 For preserving of y^e same from y^e stormes and flowings of y^e sea.

3. *Naut.* (See quot.). Cf. FLOW v. 6 b.

1709-76 FALCONER *Dict. Marine*, *Flowing*, the position of the sheets, or lower corners of the principal sails, when they are loosened to the wind.

4. *attrib.*, as *flowing-capacity*.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 June 3/3 The new aqueduct has a flowing capacity of 300,000,000 gallons a day.

Flowing (flō'ing), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

1. That flows, in various senses of the vb. *Flowing* metal: see quot. 1888.

a 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 65 (Gr.) Pær com flowende flod after ebban. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20882 (Gött.) Apon þe flouand see he zode. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* lxvii. 12 A flowyngye stream. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxiv. xxii, After an ebbe there cometh a flowyng tyde. 1598 FROGER *Voy.* 76 Where the Shallops ride at flowing Water. 1700 BLACKMORE *Job* 2 To pass the flowing hours in soft delight. 1825 A. CUNNINGHAM *Song*, A wet sheet and a flowing sea. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Poet. Wks.* (Bohn) i. 166 Plato defines a line to be a flowing point. 1867 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 6) iii. 404 s. v. *Petroleum*, The first great flowing well at Enniskillen. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Mech. Engin.*, *Flowing Metals*, metals of the ductile class which . . . change their form, under impact, or tensile or compressive strain.

† b. *Math.* Continuously varying by infinitesimal quantities. (See FLUXION.) *Obs.*

1704 HAWES *Fluxions* i. 4 The respective flowing Quantities AP, PM, AM. 1758 J. LYONS *Fluxions* 4 It two flowing quantities x and y are to each other in a given ratio. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* ii. 278 Variable or flowing quantities. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Fluant, or Flowing Quantity*.

† 2. Fluctuating, unstable, inconstant. *Obs.*

1504 ATKYNSON *tr. De Imitatione* i. xxv. 176 His flowyngye and vntstedfast mynde. 1536 BELLENDEN *tr. Boece* xvi. xv. For the mynd of common pepyll are euir flowand nair inconstant than wynd.

3. Of language, etc. Gliding easily and smoothly, fluent. Of a person: Having a flowing style (*arch.*).

1553 T. WILSON *Recl.* (1580) 206 The flowyng stile. 1614 BR. HALL *Recol. Treat.* 495 Resolute Hierome, or flowing Chrysostome. 1624 B. JONSON *Fortunate Isles*, In mine! fine tinkling rime! and flowand verse. 1627 HAKEWELL *Apol.* i. v. (1635) 62 A great wit, and flowing eloquence. 1718 *Prior Charity* i Did sweeter Sounds adorn my flowing Tongue, Than ever Man pronou'd it. 1782 COWPER *Table T.* 741 Flowing numbers and a floury style. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) i. 20 Undoubtedly he has a flowing pen. 1832 L. HUNT *Sonnets* Poems 212 Flowing Garth.

quasi-adv. 1706 POPE *Lt. Walsh* 22 Oct. In describing a gliding Stream, the Numbers should run easy and flowing.

b. Of personal carriage and demeanour: Easy, graceful, smooth.

a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* iv. i. Thou art . . . A lady of . . . such a flowing carriage, that it cannot Chuse but inflame a kingdom. 1766 FORDEY *Serm. Ing. Wom.* (1767) i. i. 23 A certain flowing urbanity is acquired. 1868 *Digby's Voy. Medit.* Pref. 20 A flowing courtesy and civility. 1870 DICKENS *Ev. Drood* iv. A certain gravely flowing action with his hands.

4. Of lines or curves, also of objects with reference to their contour: Smoothly continuous and free from rigidity or stiffness. *Flowing tracery* (in *Arch.*: see quot. 1815).

1709 *Prior Ode to Howard*, Each flowing Line confirm'd his first Surprise. 1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* i. 132 Tracery is . . . flowing, where the lines branch out into leaves, arches, &c. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* i. 203 The flowing back, firm chest, and fetlocks clear. 1853 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* iii. ii. vii. 315 The Chapel is Early English, with flowing windows inserted at the East and North. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 654 Princely halls, and farms, and flowing lawns.

5. Of hair, garments, etc.: Swaying loosely and gracefully; waving, unconfined, streaming.

1606 B. JONSON *Hymenæi* Wks. (Rldg.) 558 Beneath that, another flowing garment, of watchet cloth of silver. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* vii. 88 With Hazle Phyllis crowns her flowing Hair. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 46 John . . . Seized fast the flowing mane. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. 193 The long and flowing surcoat.

b. *Naut.* *Flowing sail, sheet.* (See quots. 1769, 1841, and cf. FLOWING *vbl. sb.* 3.)

1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. ii. 130 We were pleasantly surprized . . . to see her open the N.W. point of the bay with a flowing sail. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776) s. v. A ship is therefore said to have a flowing sheet when the wind crosses the line of her course nearly at right angles. 1825 H. B. GASCOIGNE *Nav. Fame* 91 With flowing sails. They seek their station on the western seas. 1841 DANA *Seaman's Man.* 105 *Flowing Sheet* when a vessel has the wind free, and the lee clews eased off.

fig. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxii. Didn't you say . . . that the captain had paid it [a bill] with a flowing sheet? 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Andl. Ath.* iii. clxi. 174 To wait till the folly could be put down with a flowing sail.

6. Rising like the tide; full to overflowing, brimming, abundant, copious.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 121 Sensualite with all her flowyngye voluptuous desyres. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* ii. iii. 62 The Kings Maiesty. Doe's purpose honour no lesse flowing Then Marchionesse of Pembroke. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* (1738) 136 Fat contentions and flowing fees. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* ii. Wks. 1721 l. 474 Horace . . . speaks of the moderation to be used in a flowing fortune. 1786 BURNS *Brigs Ayr* 221 All-cheering Plenty, with her flowing horn. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ii. (1875) 49 She was full of joyous flowing mother-wit.

† 7. *Flowing hope*: mispron. of *forlorn hope*.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wordbk.*, *Flowing-hope*: see *Forlorn Hope*. 1889 in BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang*.

Hence **Flowingly adv.**, in a flowing manner;

Flowingness, the quality or state of being flowing.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Consul. Rhem* n. T. (1618) 432 Not . . . so flowyngly by some, as by all the pipes of the Churches exercises. a 1712 W. NICHOLS *Def. Doct. Ch. Eng.* Intro. (1715) 128 The . . . flowyngness of his easie Eloquence. 1804 SOUTHEY in *Robberds Mem. W. Taylor* i. 495 It more flowyngly fills the sentence. 1852 H. SPENCER *Gracefulness* *Ess.* 1891 ii. 384 A leading trait of grace is

continuity, flowyngness. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* xi. (1892) 158 When the letters were unimportant, she wrote flowyngly.

Flowk, *obs.* Sc. form of FLUKE.

Floun (flōun), *ppl. a.*¹ [pa. ppl. of FLY v.] Used adjectively in senses of the vb. Also with *out*, and with defining word prefixed, as *far-floun*, *new-floun*.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* li. iv. *Trophies* 1049 Their far-floun wings. 1691 TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Phil.*, *Threefold Life* xiii. 309 The floun out Will lites that whence it springs. 1813 T. BUSHY *Lucratius* i. 300 Hence new-floun birds the woods with music fill. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 6 Swither than dreams [follow] the white floun feet of sleep. 1877 BRYANT *Odyssey* v. 531 When he breathed again, And his floun senses had returned.

† **Floun** (flōun), *ppl. a.*² *Obs.* [str. pa. ppl. of FLOW v.] Only in *Floun sheet*: see quot. 1653. Also *fig.* Cf. FLOWING *ppl. a.* 5 b.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Ing. Sea-men* 28 A floun sheate. 1653 — *Seaman's Gram.* 39 A floun sheat, that is, when they are not haled home to the blocke. . . A floun sheat is when she goes before the winde, or betwixt a paire of sheats, or all sailes drawing. 1697 DAMPER *Voy.* i. 111 We could have sailed with a floun sheet to Ria Lexa. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. x. 98 The sheets being half floun.

Flouetry: see FLORETRY.

† **Flowsome**, *a.* *Obs.* rare—¹. [f. FLOW sb. or v. + -SOME.] Fluid.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 73 An heavy body left to it self within a flowsom one that is lighter.

Flowster, var. form of FLUSTER.

Flowyd, *obs.* form of FLOOD. **Flox**: see FLOCK.

† **Floxe**, *v.* *Obs.*—¹ [cf. Sw. *flaksa* to shake the wings.] *intr.* To 'leap'.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 Pat child on his blisse floxede and pleide to genes hire.

Floy, *a.* Alleged Americanism for: Dirty, foul.

1820 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* xxi. 264 These I must call Americanisms, and will subjoin some examples. Floy = Dirty or foul.

Floyne, var. form of FLOIN.

Floyt(e), var. form of FLOTE, FLUTE.

Fluate (flū'et), *sb.* Chem. Also 3 *fluat.* [mod. f. FLUORIC + -ATE.]

1. Chem. A name formerly given to the salts now called fluorides, which were supposed to result from the combination of fluoric acid with an oxide.

Fluate of lime = *Derbyshire spar*, or FLUOR SPAR.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* i. App. 546 Fluats . . . when heated phoscesce. 1806 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCvii. 14, I made an experiment upon fluat of lime under like circumstances. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxv. 243 Limpid and colourless fluat of lime.

2. A hydrofluosilicate applied to building-stone with the view of rendering it harder and more durable. Hence **Fluate v. trans.**, to treat with fluat; **Fluate** *ppl. a.*; **Fluate** *vbl. sb.*; also **Fluate** *v. trans.* and **Fluate** *tion*.

1887 *Sci. Amer.* 28 May 344 *Fluation*. The surface of the stone is covered . . . with a solution of the fluat . . . After the stone has been once fluated, it becomes [etc.]. After the stone has been once fluated, it can [etc.]. 1893 *R.I.B.A. Jnrl.* 16 Mar. p. iii. The fluating will render it [Bath Stone] as durable as the most expensive stones. Fluated Bath Stone.

Fluc(e)an: see FLOOKAN.

|| **Fluce**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 6 *fluss.* [Arab. فوس fulūs, pl. of فوس fulūs name of a small copper coin.]

An old Persian coin.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* ii. 272 A sort of flusses of copper. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 243 Cozberg one halfe penny; Fluces are ten to a Cozberg. 1698 FAVER *Acc. E. India & P.* 210, 5 Fluce is 1 Parrow.

† **Fluce**, *v.* *Obs.* rare. *intr.* ? To flounce, plunge.

1627 DRAYTON *Moone-Calf* 1352 They [cattle] . . . backward fluce . . . As though the Deuill in their heeles had bin.

Fluck (flŭk). ? *nonce-wd.*

1835 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 12 Not a sound to break the silence save the plunge of a porpoise or the fluck of the fishes in quest of their evening meal.

Fluck, *obs.* and *dial.* form of FLUKE.

Flucti, *comb.* form of Lat. *fluctus* wave, in the following adjs. given by Blount and Bailey:

fluctiferous [L. *-fer* bearing + *ovus*], bearing or producing waves; **fluctifragous** [L. *fluctifrag-us*], wave-breaking; **fluctisonant** [L. *sonant-em*, pr. pple. of *sonare* to sound], sounding with waves;

fluctisonous [L. *fluctison-us*] = prec.; **fluctivagant** [L. *vagant-em*, pr. pple. of *vagari* to wander], floating idly on the waves; **fluctivagous** [L. *fluctivag-us*] = prec.

Fluctuable (flŭk'tuā'b'l), *a.* rare—⁰. [as if ad. L. **fluctuābilis*, f. *fluctuāre* to FLUCTUATE: see -ABLE.] Capable of fluctuating. (Ogilvie 1882.)

Hence **Fluctuability**, the quality of being fluctuable.

a 1786 WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* (F. Hall). 188a in OGILVIE.

† **Fluctuancy**, rare—¹. [f. next: see -ANCY.] Tendency to fluctuation.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* ii. xxvi. 222 However they may have their storms and tossings sometime . . . by innate fluctuancy, as the rollings and tidings of the sea.

Quor. **Quore**, obs. variants of **WHERE**, **CORE**.

Quorister, obs. form of **CHORISTER**.

† **Quorse**, ? obs. variant of **CORSE**.

1462 in Ellacombe *Bells of Ch. ix.* (1872) 469 Wan they ryng for any quorse or obit.

|| **Quorum** (kwōr'ūm). [L., lit. f of whom', from the wording of commissions in which certain persons were specially designated as members of a body by the words *quorum vos . . . unum* (duos, etc.) *esse volumus* 'of whom we will that you . . . be one (two, etc.)']

1. **Orig.**, certain justices of the peace, usually of eminent learning or ability, whose presence was necessary to constitute a bench; latterly the term was loosely applied to all justices.

1455 *Rolls Parlt. V.* 334/1 The Justice or Justice of the Peace of the Quorum yn the same Shire. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 2* § 5, ij of the Justices of the peas wherof one shalbe of the Quorum. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., R. Tresilian vii.* At sessions & at syses . . . In patentes & commissions of Quorum. 1581 *LAMBARDE Eiren. i.* ix. (1602) 46 So that the one of those two [Justices] be of that select number, which is commonly termed of the Quorum. For these of the Quorum were wont . . . to be chosen, specially for their knowledge in the Lawes of the lande. 1625 *MASSINGER New Way i.* i. Old Sir John Wellborn, Justice of Peace and Quorum. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon. II.* 274 George Wither . . . a Justice of Peace in Quorum for Hampshire. 1728 *VANBR. & Cib. Prov. Husb. II.* l. 43 I'm o' th' Quorum—I have been at Sessions. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. xxii.* IV. 705 A squire who was one of the quorum.

Comb. 1619 *HUTTON Foll. Anat., Lxions Wheele E iij b.* The Gods. Quorum Justice warrants sent by poast.

b. *transf.* Applied to similarly distinguished members of other bodies; hence, a select company.

1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng. ix.* xlv. (1612) 216 The Hellish Potentates . . . a new Commission framed, Narcissus ghost and Echoes voice therein of Quorum named. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) III. 187 He was afterwards of that quorum in the translating of the Bible. 1678 *MARVELL Growth Popery Wks.* 1875 IV. 329 [They are] so small a scantling in number, that men can scarce reckon of them more than a quorum. 1747 *Scheme Equip. Men of War 24* A Quorum of Surgeons. should be ordered to . . . examine them. 1859 *GREEN Oxf. Stud. II.* § 10 (O. H. S.) 128 The deepest st among the toppers of the quorum.

Comb. 1659 *A. BROME Pomegr. Verses in R. Brome's Wks. II.* These would-be Quorum-Wits, and by their own Commission, do invade Apollo's throne.

2. A fixed number of members of any body, society, etc., whose presence is necessary for the proper or valid transaction of business.

1616 in *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 81 The Assemblies appoints twenty Commissioners nominat, whereof six a quorum, to attend the King's Majestie's ansuer. 1669 *EVELYN Diary 19* May, It was order'd that 5 should be a quorum for a Council. 1720 *Wodrowe Corr.* (1845) II. 524 The Commission should have met this day; but we have not a quorum in the forenoon. 1800 *COLQUHOUN Comm. Thames xiii.* 369 At the Meetings of the Directors, five Members shall be a quorum, capable of acting. 1873 *BURTON Hist. Scot. V.* lvii. 163 Six were to be a quorum, of whom the chancellor must always be one.

† 3. Necessary materials. *Obs. rare.*
1650 *FULLER Pimgah i.* vi. 12 Salt, Bread and Wine . . . (all of the Quorum to every feast). 1655—*Ch. Hist. III.* xiv. § 12 Fullers earth. . . a great Commodity of the Quorum to the making of good Cloath.

Quos(e), obs. forms of **WHOSE**.

Quosher, var. **COSHERY**. (See **QUIDRATHE**.)

Quo-so, obs. form of **WHO-SO**.

† **Quoss**, obs. var. **COSS**, to barter, exchange.

1515 *Burgh Rec. Prestwick* (1834) 47 He said George allegit he had gotten it [a sword] in quossyn fra he said James.

Quosshon, **Quosht**, obs. ff. **CUSHION**, **COAST**.

† **Quot**, *sb.* *Sc.*: see **QUOTE sb.** 1 2 b.

Quot (kwōt), *pa. pp. dial.* Also 7 **quotted**, 8 **quott**. [f. quot **QUAT v.** 1 i b.] Sated, cloyed.

1674-91 *RAY S. & E. C. Words, Quotted*, cloyed, glutted. *Suss. c. 1741* ELIZ. CARTER *Let. in Mem.* (1808) I. 27, I believe I am grown quot of assemblies, &c. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Quot*, cloyed, glutted.

Quot, variant of **QUAT a.**, **squat**.

Quota (kwō'tā), *sb.* [med. L. *quota* (sc. *pars* 'how great a part'), fem. of *quotus*, f. *quot* how many.]

1. The part or share which is, or ought to be, paid or contributed by one to a total sum or amount; in early use chiefly with ref. to contributions of men, money, or supplies, from a particular town, district, or country. (Cf. **CONTINGENT sb.** 5.)
1668 *TEMPLE Lett., Ld. Arlington Wks.* 1731 II. 165 Some certain Quota's upon the several Parts of the Empire. 1691 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 236 If his master doe not speedily remit the money promised, and quota of officers and engineers. 1712 *ADDISON Spect. No. 439* P 2 Newgatherers and Intelligencers. . . who bring in their respective Quotas. 1756 *NUGENT Gr. Teur, Germany II.* 391 They have often balls and feasts, where every one pays their quota. 1769 *ROBERTSON Chas. V.* XII. III. 378 The Papal troops were far inferior in number to the quota stipulated. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby i.* vi. The host. . . always contributed his quota to the general fund of polished sociability. 1887 *JESSOP Arcady i.* 13 It is the village huckster who has to pay his heavy quota towards the rate.

b. *Quota* as **quota-bill**, a Parliamentary bill passed in March, 1795, under which each county and (by a supplementary bill passed in April) each port had to supply its quota of men to the navy; so also **quota-bounty**, **-man** (see **quots**),

1883 *BRENTON Naval Hist. Gt. Brit. I.* 49 The quota-bounty given in 1795, 1796, and 1797 . . . for manning the fleet. *Ibid.*, There were few, if any, seamen among them; and the term 'quota-man', or 'lord-mayor's man', was supposed to comprise every thing that was base and contemptible among sailors. 1867 *Savth Sailor's Word-bk. Quota-Men*, those raised for the navy. . . by Pitt's quota-bill, in 1795 under bounties of from £20 to £60.

2. The part or share of a total which belongs, is given, or is due, to one.

a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew. s. v.*, *Tip me my Quota*, give me my Part of the Winnings, Booty, Plunder, &c. 1736 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World 227* Sometimes would not allow me a quota of the fish that was caught. 1753 *HANWAY Trav. (1762) II.* l. xii. 61 They have great magazines of East-India goods, this city having its quota of that trade. 1806-7 *J. BRESFORD Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) i. *Introd.*, If nerves are necessary to a boiling fit of rage, I must have my full quota of them. 1883 *SHAW Local Gov. Illinois 17* Having collected the total amount, the collector disburses to each proper authority its respective quota.

Hence **Quota v. trans.**, to impose in quotas. Also **Quotaing vbl. sb.**

1784 *E. GERRY in New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1895) XLIX. 431 Troops to be required and quoted [sic] on the several States by Congress. 1786 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) I. 593 A convention . . . by which the burden of the war might be quoted on them, according to their respective wealth. 1798 *Ibid.* (1896) VII. 267 This is to avoid the quoting. *Ibid.*, Requires under a quoting law.

Quotable (kwō'tā'b'l), *a.* [f. **QUOTE v.** + **-ABLE**.] Capable of being quoted; suitable for quoting.

1821 *Examiner 27/1* Passages of a still more quotable nature. 1849 *THOREAU Week Concord Riv.* Thurs. 326 The Spectators and Ramblers have not failed to call some quotable sentences. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Nov. 4/6 There is no quotable change at any of the stock markets.

Hence **Quotability**, **Quotableness**. Also **Quotably adv.**, in a quotable manner, so as to be quoted.

a 1849 *POE Marginalia Wks.* 1865 III. 500 It is the prosaicism of these two writers to which is owing their special quotability. 1881 *Daily News 17* Jan. 3/3 Cotton yarns are not quotably dearer. 1888 *Athenaeum 24* Nov. 693/2 This uncouthness interferes with the quotableness . . . of not a few anecdotes amusing enough in themselves.

† **Quotal**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *quot-a* (*pars*) + **-AL**: see **QUOTA**.] = **ALQUOT**.

a 1666 *SCARBURGH Euclid* (1705) 177 A Quotal part measures the whole; which is then called a Multiple of that part.

† **Quotannual**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *quotann-is* every year + **-AL**.] Yearly, annual.

1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* 170 A quotannual recidivation. So † **Quotannual a.** (after *annual*). *Obs.*

1658 *J. ROBINSON Eudoxa x.* 55 There would be a fear of . . . a quotannual Phaenotick combustion.

Quotation (kwō'tē'shən). Also 6 8 **cotation**. [ad. med. L. *quotation-em*, n. of action f. *quotāre* to **QUOTE**. Cf. obs. F. *quotation* (Godef.).]

† 1. A numbering, number. *Obs. rare*—1.

1456 *SIR G. HAVE Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 100 Here efter followis the chapitris of the ferde buke efter the quotacouns of the Rubricis.

† 2. A (marginal) reference to a passage in a book: see **QUOTE v.** 2. *Obs.*

1532 *MORE Confut. Barnes viii.* Wks. 776/1 His quotation is in the mergent in this manner. *De bene. dis. ii.* *Si in glossa.* 1557 *N. T.* (Genev.) To Rdr. *iii. Then is it noted with this starre *, as the cotations are. 1574 *WHITGIFT Def. Amsur.* 793 Although the wordes in the texte be altered, yet the quotations in the margent remayne still. 1664 *H. MORR Apology 508* The Quotation of the place from whence this Objection is taken is here omitted, but I question not but that it aims at that passage, Chap. 4. Sect. 3. Book 6, which runs thus [etc.]. 1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc., Printing 388* That the Compositor may . . . Justifie his Notes or Quotations exactly against the designed Line of the Page.

b. *Typog.* (ellipt. for *quotation-quadrat*.) A large (usually hollow) quadrat used for filling up blanks (orig. the blanks between marginal references).

1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc., Printing xxii.* 224 He Justifies his Stick-full just to the breadth of the Wooden Letter with Quadrats or Quotations. *Ibid.* 236 He sets . . . a row of Quotations almost down the length of the Page. 1771 *P. LUCKOMBE Hist. Printing 287* Justifiers, as well for broad as narrow Quotations, are cast, from Double Pica to all the Regular Bodies. 1808 *STOWER Printers' Gram.* 9 Quotations are cast to two sizes, and are called broad and narrow. . . Quotations should not be cast so high as they sometimes are. 1888 *JACOBI Printers' Vocab.* 109 Quotations, large quadrats, generally of four-line pica.

3. The action or practice of quoting.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* 279 This Translation . . . is often followed . . . by our Saviour himselfe in the quotations of the Old Testament. 1765 *MUSEUM Rust.* IV. lxiii. 286 Nothing can be more unfair than false quotation. 1781 *JOHNSON in Boswell 8* May, Classical quotation is the parole of literary men all over the world. 1875 *EMERSON Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig.*, Quotation confesses inferiority.

6. A passage quoted from a book, speech, etc.

1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* iv. xvi. (1695) 383 He . . . cannot doubt how little Credit the Quotations deserve, where the Originals are wanting. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 11 P 1 He . . . enforced his Arguments by Quotations out of Plays and Songs. 1771 *JUVINIS Lett.* xlvi. 245 After giving a false quotation from the journals. . . he proceeds. 1828 *D'ISRAELI Chas. I.* l. viii. 249 That prodigal erudition which delights in inexhaustible quotations from writers whom we now deem obscure. 1887 *BOWEN Virgil Pref.* (1889) 7 Hundreds of Virgil's lines are for most of us familiar quotations.

† 4. A note or observation; a matter noted. *Obs.*

1608 *MIDDLETON Family of Love v.* iii, Your wife can furnish you with notes out of her cotations. a 1635 *NAUNTON Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 51 It were not amisse to take into observat-

tion two notable quotations. The first was, a violent indulgence of the Queen [etc.].

† 5. **Share**, **QUOTA**. *Obs. rare*—1.

1613 *J. CHAMBERLAIN MS. Let. to Sir D. Carleton* (T.), That they should not be able to answer their quotations (as they call them), or payments to the general charge.

6. The amount stated as the price of stocks or any commodity for sale.

1812 *Examiner 21* Sept. 608/2 Sales . . . sustain the last quotation. 1861 *GOSCHEN For. Exch.* 56 To give any exact or definite quotation of the price of long-dated paper. 1883 *Fall Mail G.* 7 Apr. 5/2 Manufacturers . . . are disposed rather to increase than to decrease their quotations.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 3 b) **quotation-capping** (see **CAP v.** 1 5), **-monger**; (sense 2 b) **-justifier**, **-quadrat**; **quotation-marks**, signs used in writing or printing to mark the beginning and end of a quotation; in English the inverted comma (see **COMMA** 4) and apostrophe are employed.

1683 *MOXON Mech. Exerc., Printing xxii.* 236 Then he sets his Notes. . . and with Quotation Quadrats of proper Bodies, Justifies them up. 1750 *Student I.* 284 The Author shews his skill and address as a quotation-monger. 1771 *P. LUCKOMBE Hist. Printing 287* Quotation quadrats require to be dressed and finished as carefully as any other sort. 1885 *Fall Mail G.* 11 Apr. 5/1 Characters who . . . indulge themselves in a little bout of quotation-capping. 1888 *JACOBI Printers' Vocab.* 109 Quotation justifiers, spaces for justifying lines of quotations. 1897 *Century Mag.* 563/1. I must put play in quotation-marks to express the sarcasm of it.

Hence **Quotational a.**, of or pertaining to a quotation or quotations; **Quotationally adv.**, by way of quotation, as a quotation; **Quotationist**, one who (habitually) makes quotations.

1643 *MILTON Divorce* To Parlt. Eng., Let the Statutes of God be . . . considered not altogether by the narrow intellectuals of Quotationists. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 443 The quotationist. . . never saw even the Parthian back of the lucky fugitive. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 208 He then observed quotationally, 'Men cannot determine [etc.]'. 1869 *EDMIE Galatians 239* It is only a quotational illustration of the truth announced in the previous verse. 1878 *J. W. ENSWORTH Introd. Brathwaite's Straphado xv.* The phrase. . . has the imperfect quotational marks before it.

Quotative (kwō'tat'iv), *a.* [See **QUOTE v.** and **-ATIVE**.] Relating to quoting; inclined to quote.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 25 What do you think of my quotative powers. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Sept. 304/1 Mr. Liddell, though still quotative, is straightforward.

† **Quote**, *sb.* 1. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 **quotee**, 6 **cote**; *Sc.* 6 **quoitt**, 6-7 **quott**, 7 **coitt**, 8 **quot**.

[a. OF. *cote*, *quote* **QUOTA**.]

1. a. An aliquot part.

1460 *CAPRAVE Chron.* 3 This numbir eke of sex is prayred for his particuler numbers, which be on, too, thre; and these be cleped cote.

b. A quotient.

1676 *COLLINS in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 9 By the second remainder divide the second divisor, reserve the quotes. 1694 *E. HALLEY in Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 250 Divide the Minutes of the said first Equation and the Quote shall be the Equation of Num. II. 1767 *MURDOCH ibid.* LVIII. 26 The terms . . . must involve a common factor; by which being divided, the quote may be [etc.].

2. = **QUOTA** 1.

1455 *Rolls Parlt. V.* 222/1 Any part or parcel of any Dymes, or other Quote what so ever it be. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII. c. 5* § 1 Quinzimes and dimes and other quotes taxes and tallages. 1619 *SIR J. SEMPELL Sacrilige Handled 78* Paul. did not settle the Medium, nor name the Quote.

b. *Sc. Law*. 'The portion of the goods of one deceased appointed by law to be paid for the confirmation of his testament, or for the right of intromitting with his property' (Jamieson).

1526 *Sc. Acts Yas. V* (1814) II. 306 The nerrest of par kyne . . . sall have par guds, without prejudice to be ordinaris anent be cote of thar testaments. 1666 *Acts Sederunt 28* Feb., Twelve pennies of every pound of the dead's part shall be the quote of all testaments. . . which shall be confirmed. [1754 *ENSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1800) III. ix. § 11.] *attrib.* 1504 *Acts Sederunt 13* Apr., The Queens writting of the 1600 lib. of the quott silver.

Quote (kwō't), *sb.* 2 [f. **QUOTE v.**]

† 1. A (marginal) reference; a note. *Obs.*

1600 *TOURNEUR Trans. Metamorph.* Author to Book 2, O were Thy margents cliffs of itching lust, Or quotes to chalte out men the way to sin. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Quote*, a quote, or quoting; a marke, or note vpon an article.

2. A quotation. Also **quote-mark** = b.

1885 *Fall Mail G.* 23 Jan. 6/1 The 'intervener' (. . . has not the time come for leaving out the quote marks? 1888 *Ibid.* 12 Dec. 11/2 Stodgy 'quotes' from the ancients?

b. A quotation mark.

1888 *JACOBI Printers' Vocab.* 109. 1891 *Scot. Leader* 2 Apr. 6 The portion of this quotation which we have put within quotes. 1895 *Nation* (N.Y.) 14 Mar. 191 Lodge's "Americanism" . . . will get the "double quotes" every time.

Quote (kwō't), *v.* Also 4-7 **cote**, 6 **cott**, **quotee**, 6-7 **coat**. [ad. med. L. *quotāre* to mark the number of, distinguish by numbers, f. *quot* how many, or *quota* **QUOTA**. Cf. F. *coter*, † *cotter* (15th c.), whence prob. the obs. forms *cote*, *cott*.]

1. † 1. *trans.* To mark (a book) with numbers (as of chapters, etc.), or with (marginal) references to other passages or works. *Obs. rare.*

1307 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 205 Stevens be arch-bisshop. . . coted [L. *quotavit*] be Bible at Parys, and marked be chapitres. 1370 *FOXE A. & M.* 1394/2, I was desirous to see it agayne. . . and being sent to me the seconde tyme, it was thus coted [1596 quoted] in y^e margent as ye see.

1649 CROMWELL *Let.* 14 Nov. (Carlyle), There went also, with this party, Sir Thomas Armstrong, Colonel Trevor, and most of their great ranters. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 339 How empty these self, but shallow-conceited ranters are... they place all gallantry and worth in valour. 1786 *Gentl. Mag.* LV. 1. 305 Some other ranters and rhapsodists. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxii, A wild ranter in religious opinions. 1889 JESSOFF *Coming of Friars* i. 48 Rome has found a place for the dreamiest mystic or the noisiest ranter.

† 2. A noisy, riotous, dissipated fellow; a rake. 1654 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 81 A very sober and honest understanding man, no drinker nor ranter. 1681 T. JORDAN *London's Joy* in *Heath Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 548 We sing, dance, and trip it, as frolic as Ranters. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 486 ¶ 1 The Hazards of a Town full of Ranters and Debauchees. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii, It was never your mother's custom, and it shall never be mine, to take up with ranters.

b. Sc. A lively singer or player. 17... *Maggie Lauder* (Sc. Song) I'm a piper to my trade, My name is Rob the Ranter. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster* 1. 10, I see the Ranter with bagpipe on back.

3. *spec.* (chiefly pl.). a. Applied to the members of a sect of Antinomians which arose c 1645. Now only *Hist.*

1651 BROME (*title*), The Joviall Crew, or the Devil turn'd Ranter: a Comedie, containing a true Discovery... of a Sect (lately sprung up amongst us) called Ranters. 1667 L. STUCLEY *Gospel-Glass* xxxii. (1670) 319 Seekers, Ranters, and Quakers, have took occasion to cry down the Office of the Ministry. 1722 B. STAR *Tr. Mite de St. Phaul* vii. 192 Had they been born Ranters, or Papists, or Jews, they would not have changed their Religion. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 217 The priests and magistrates were not more violent against him [G. Fox] than the Ranters.

b. Applied to members of the Primitive Methodist body, which originated in 1807-10.

The statement in quot. 1823 connects this use of the term with sense 2 of vb. (cf. 2 b. above).

1823 H. BOURNE *Hist. Primitive Methodists* 49 When these... meetings were closed, the praying people, in returning home, were accustomed to sing through the streets at Belper. This circumstance procured them the name of Ranters; and the name of Ranter, which first arose on this occasion [in 1814], afterwards spread very extensively. 1827 SVD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 129 The Ranters do not cost us a farthing, because they are not disqualifed by ranting. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 1437 The Primitive Methodists, who are sometimes known as Ranters, originated in Staffordshire. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. v. 174 Those having a too lively imagination... become Mormonites and Ranters.

Ranter (ræntɪr), *v.* dial. and *techn.* [ad. F. *rentrer*, *rentraire* in same sense: see *RENTER* *v.*] *trans.* To darn, mend. Also *transf.*

1673-88 LD. FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown *Decis. Suppl.* (1826) III. 86 (Jam.) He bade the defender rante the two ends of an inconsistency he was urging together. 1668 in JAMIESON. a 1825 in FORBY. 1848 in EVANS *Leicest. Gloss.* Hence † **Ranter-drawed** *a.*, darned. *Obs.*

1655 J. BARNES *Gerania* (1675) 60 His very cloaths were so neatly rante-draw'd, that no man living cou'd ever discern they had been torn.

Ranterism (ræntɪrɪzəm), [*f.* *RANTER* *sb.* + *-ISM*.] The practices or doctrines of Ranters.

1673 PENN *Spir. Alexander the Coppersmith Rebuked* 9 It is an absolute Inlet to Rantism. 1697 G. KEITH *Sec. Narr. Proc. Turn.-Hall* 26 The bottom of it is Rantism, and wild Notion and Fancy. 1841 *Englshman's Mag.* 1 Mar. 32 Methodism and Rantism.

Ranting (ræntɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING.] The action of the vb. *RANT* in various senses.

1653 *Nissena* 40 [He] was the scandal of all Niocia, though his ranting... made him [etc.]. 1679 GREGORY in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Mem.* (1841) II. 231, I am afraid ye will find these Cogitations... to be but ranting. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1834) II. 116 The bigot has been... terrified by the rantings of some gifted preacher. 1785 BURNS *Add. to Dell* xx, A certain Bardie's rantin, drinkin... will send him... To your black pit. 1843 LEFÈVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* III. iii. viii. 187 The scene... was nobly acted, without ranting.

Ranting (ræntɪŋ), *pp. a.* [-ING.]

1. That rants, in senses of the verb. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 106 Look where my ranting-Host of the Garter comes... hee looks so merrily. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* IV. i, I fancy my Breeches wou'd become me as well as any ranting Fellow of 'em all. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 149 Some of the wild, ranting Antinomians. 1838-9 HALLEAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. vi. § 103. 347 Marston is a tumid and ranting tragedian.

2. Characterized by, of the nature of, ranting.

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 470 [He] sent to Jonathan... a ranting challenge to meet him if he dared. 1665 BUNYAN *Holy Citty* (1666) 199 It looks too like Ranting Opinions, and contradiction to Scripture, for me to believe. 1681-6 T. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 599 Flat Impertinence or ranting Enthusiasm. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxx, It is this day, to be singing your rantin fule-sangs in T 1824—Redgauntlet let. xi, The ranting suppers in Redgauntlet Castle.

3. † a. Unruly, restive. † b. Flaunting. *Obs.* c. Sc. Blazing, roaring.

1658 OSBORN *Yas.* I (1673) 478 Horses, that are far less ranting, and easier brought to an even temper. c 1685 *Bagford Ball.* App., Her Kitchen-stuff she often will sell, to purchase that Ranting Attire. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* IV. i, I'll mak a rantin' fire, and merry sall we be. 1880 *Watt Sketches* 75 (E. D. D.) A red rantin' fire.

Hence **Rantingly** *adv.* Sc.

1733 RAMSAY *South Sea Song* i, [We] rantin'ly ran up and down, In rising stocks to buy a skair. 1794 BURNS *M'Pherson's Farewell*, Sae rantingly, sae wantonly, Sae dauntingly gaed he.

Rantipole (ræntɪpəʊl), *sb.* (and *a.*) Now rare.

Also 8 *rante-, -pol*; dial. 9 *ranty-, -pow* (1. [? A fanciful formation on *RANT* *v.*: cf. *FRAMPOLE*.]

1. A romp; a wild, ill-behaved or reckless person; a scold, termagant.

In southern dial. also applied to the wild-carrot, and in the north to the game of see-saw.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Rantipole*, a rude wild Boy or Girl. 1719 D'UREY *Pills* (1872) I. 6 Good buy to the Change Where Rantepoles range. 1790 R. TYLER *Contrast* III. i. (1887) 55 There was a poor, good-natured, curse of a husband, and a sad rantipole of a wife. 1829 MARRVAT *F. Mildmay* xv, I was always considered as a rantipole.

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Wild, disorderly, rakish. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* IV. xi, [Do] comport your self at this Rantipole rate. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Proc. Insh.* v. i. 93 Another rantipole Dame of Quality. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xxiv. 212 My house is respectable... none o' your rantipole places, Sir. 1863 SALA in *Temple Bar* Dec. 9, I never knew such a set of rantipole maniacs.

Rantipole (ræntɪpəʊl), *v.* [*f.* *prec. sb.*] *intr.* To go about, or behave, in a romping, rude or noisy fashion. † Also with *it*.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iv, She used to Rantipole about the House, pinch the Children, kick the Servants. 1760 MURPHY *Way to Keep Him* I. ii, Lord bless you, ma'am, they rantipole it about this town. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 494 When they have once run rantipoling over the country after bullocks.

Hence **Rantipoling** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VII. xliii, They go on without rantipoling, in the ordinary course of reasonable creatures. 1850 E. WARBURTON *R. Hastings* I. 6 Fitter for honest men than for the like of us rantipoling cavaliers.

† **Rantism** *1.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *παντιση-ος*, n. of action *f.* *παντιση-ειν* RANTIZE.] A sprinkling.

a 1626 BF. ANDREWES *96 Serm.* xix. (1661) 394 But an handful to their heap; but a rantism to their baptism. 1701 WHITEHEAD *Truth Prevalent* 116 For Sprinkling is Rantism, and not Baptism... I would not have these Men offended at the word Rantism, it being as much English as the word Baptism.

† **Rantism** *2.* *Obs. rare.* [*f.* *RANT* *v.* + *-ISM*.] The practice of ranting, *spec.* after the manner of those called Ranters; Rantism.

1665 *Truth Vindicated* 13 John had not then... gotten into a perfect state of Rantism. a 1670 BF. RUST *Disc. of Truth* xi. (1682) 181 The Foundations of Rantism, Debauchery, and all Dissoluteness of Life. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 362 This person [F. Cheynell] who had ran through most, if not all, religions, even to rantism.

† **Rantize**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *παντιση-ειν* to sprinkle.] *trans.* To sprinkle. (Used with reference to baptism by sprinkling instead of immersion: cf. *RANTISM* *1*.)

1644 *Mock. Majesty* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 455 To the intelligent reader, baptised or rantised. Thou must excuse me for this pretty new stamped word... It is not a week since I first met with it. 1653 S. FISHER *Baby Baptism* 5 It is... no true visible Church of God because it Rantizes Infants. 1701 WHITEHEAD *Truth Prevalent* 118 In Rantizing, or sprinkling and crossing Childrens Faces.

Rantle, dial. var. ROWAN-TREE. **Rantle-tree**, Sc. var. RANNEL-TREE.

† **Rantling**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs. rare* ¹. Squeaking. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* II. xiii. 107 The barking of Currs, bawling of Mastiffs... rantling of Rats.

† **Rantoon(e)**, *Obs.* A form of tricycle formerly in use (see quot. 1869).

1859 R. CRAWLEY *Manly Games for Boys* 439 The Rantoon has a small wheel in front, and two larger wheels behind. It is guided by means of the front wheel. 1870 H. KINGSLEY *Boy in Grey* i A Noah's Ark, in which the elephant... would serve for a rantoon.

Rantree, -try, dial. variants of ROWAN-TREE.

† **Rantum-scantum**, *int., sb.*, and *a.* *Obs.* Also 8 -skantum. [A riming comb., perh. suggested by *RANT* *v.*]

A. int. and sb. (Precise sense not clear; cf. quots.)

1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edv.* IV. l. iv. Wks. 1874 I. 19 Rantum, scantum, rogues, follow your leader! 1667 DAVENANT & DRYDEN *Tempest* IV. iii, I found her... singing Tory Rory, and Rantum Scantum, with her own natural brother. 1760 *Did you ever see such Damned Stuff?* Title-p., Rantum-skantum is the Word, and Nonsense shall ensue. 1772 BRYDGES *Homer Trav.* (1797) I. 78 Love and his queen have had their quantum Of jaw, and such-like rantum-scantum.

B. adj. Harum-scarum, disorderly.

1727-8 MRS. DELANY *Let.* to Mrs. A. Granville 164 Don't think me the maddest thing in the world for writing such a rantum scantum letter. c 1780 M. MONSEY *Let. to Mrs. Montague* in *Bk. about Drs.* (1860) II. iv. 83, I shall find rantum scantum work at Cyprus, Paphos, and Cythera. So **Rantum-sootum** *a.* (U. S.)

1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 614/1 He's a deal sight more serious-minded than most of the rantum-sootum boys.

Rantipole, variant of RANTIPOLE.

Ranty-tanty, *north. dial.* and *Sc.* 'A weed which grows among corn, with a reddish leaf' (Jam.); also, 'broad-leaved sorrel' (ibid.).

1725 RAMSAY *Scoornfu Nausy* II, With crowdymowdy they fed me, Langkail and ranty-tanty. 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Wds.* (ed. 2), *Ranty-tanty*. There is a troublesome weed in corn fields of this name. 1893 T. F. HENDERSON *Old World Scotland* 51 Ranty-tanty, carrots and turnips.

|| **Ranula** (ræ'nɪlə). *Path.* [*L.* *ranula* a little frog, a little swelling on the tongue of cattle (Vegetius), dim. of *rāna* frog. Cf. *F. ranule*.] A cystic tumour under the tongue, caused by the obstruction of the salivary ducts or glands.

'The term is derived either from an imaginary resemblance of the swelling to a frog, or from the peculiar croaking noise which the patient makes when affected by it' (Craig).

[c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 262.] 1657 in *Physical Dict.* 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 348 The ranula under the tongue, which is a tumour in forme like a frog. 1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 94 When a ranula has been opened, the surgeon should always examine with a probe [etc.]. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 266 The only case of ranula was treated by snipping out a fair-sized piece of the cyst-wall.

Hence **Ranular** *a.* *a.* = RANINE *i.* (So *F. ranulaire*.) † *Obs.* b. Of or pertaining to ranula. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Vein.* 1784 W. CULLEN *First Lines Pract. Phys.* occv. Wks. 1827 II. 35 The opening of the ranular veins seems to be an insignificant remedy.

Ranunculaceous (ræ'nʊŋkjʊlə'siəs), *a.* *Bot.* [*f.* *RANUNCULUS* + *-ACEOUS*.] Belonging to the Natural Order *Ranunculaceæ*, of which *Ranunculus* is the typical genus.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 88/1 From all other ranunculaceous plants, Aconitum is at once known [etc.]. 1882 G. ALLEN *Colours of Flowers* II. 35 Among the higher ranunculaceous plants... we get the fullest and richest colouration.

|| **Ranunculus** (ræ'nʊŋkjʊlə's), *Bot.* Pl. -culuses, (-7-8 -us's, 8 -usses) and -culi. [*L.*, a little frog, tadpole; also a medicinal plant, perh. crowfoot (Pliny); dim. of *rāna* frog.] A genus of plants (also called *Crowfoot*) widely diffused in temperate regions; the common species with yellow flowers are popularly known by the name of BUTTERCUPS; the usual cultivated species is *R. asiaticus*. b. A plant belonging to this genus.

[1652 TURNER *Herbal* II. 114 *Ranunculus* is called... in English Crowfoot or kingcup.] 1578 LYVE *Dodons* III. lxxii. 45 There be foure kinds of *Ranunculus*, or Crowfoote. 1663 BOYLE *Unif. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 42, I have made... even a *ranunculus* itself... to grow... with water. 1712 Tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 39 A Root divided by Lumps or Clods, like the *Ranunculus*. 1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gardener* (1802) 45 Plant *ranunculuses* and *anemonies* in mild, dry, open weather. 1855 E. S. DELAMER *Flower Garden* (1861) 68 The florists' *Ranunculus* is the *R. Asiaticus*; but the genus is large, and several of the species, in their double varieties, are cultivated as border flowers.

attrib. 1702 *London Gaz.* No. 3786/4 Divers kinds of double *Ranunculus* [sic] Roots. 1845 *Florist's Journ.* 5 Although worms are always troublesome... in a garden, there is no bed... they are likely to deface more than the *ranunculus* bed.

Ranungard, *obs.* Sc. f. RENGARDE. **Ranverse**, var. *RENVERSE* *v.* **Rany**, *obs.* f. RANEE. **Ranye**, *obs.* Sc. f. RAINY *a.*

|| **Ranz-des-vaches** (raŋ's de vaʃ). Also *erron. -vach.* [Swiss dial. of Fribourg, *f. ranz*, of doubtful origin and meaning + 'of the cows'.] One of the melodies peculiar to Swiss herdsmen, usually played on an Alpine horn, and consisting of irregular phrases made up of the harmonic notes of the horn.

1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II. 492/1 Every Senn has an harmonious set of at least two or three bells, chiming in with the famous *ranz des vaches*. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 299/1 The bands of the Swiss regiments in foreign service were forbidden to play the *Ranz des Vaches*. 1857 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 557 The sound of his voice, was like a *Ranz des Vaches* to her ears.

Rap (ræp), *sb.* ¹ Forms: 4-6 *rappe*, 8 *wrap*, 6- *rap*. [Prob. of echoic origin (cf. *clap*, *flap*, *slap*, *wap*), appearing in the 14th c. together with the related verb (*RAP* *v.*1). *Da. rap*, *Sw. rapp* agree in meaning, but there is no evidence of primitive Scand. origin.]

1. A blow or stroke, esp. one inflicted on a person. *Orig.* applied to severe blows with weapons, etc., now restricted to a sharp or smart stroke with a stick or the like, not causing serious hurt.

1340-70 *Alisaunder* 348 To ride into the route rappes to deale. a 1400 *Otonian* 334 To the ape anon he gert Well many rappys. c 1460 *Emare* 660 The waves... On the bote faste they thronge, With many unsemely rappes. a 1548 HALL *Chon.*, *Edw.* V 14 b, He clapped his fyste on the borde a great rappe. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. lxxiv. 11 Lord... be not slacke, to geue thy foes a rap. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 571 Paris caught a rap upon the mouth with a marble stone. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 260 ¶ 5 She pulled off her Shoe, and hit me with the Heel such a Rap. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 56 The boys, and the audience in general, were kept in order by raps of a stick.

b. A sharp and pretty loud knock, such as is produced by striking on a wooden surface with something hard; esp. a knock at a door, or (in recent use) one supposed to be made by a spirit. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* lxxxviii. (1862) I. 227 His first knock or rap at the door. 1727 SWIFT *Farther Acc. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. 1. 156, I hear the rap of Mr. Curll's ivory-headed cane upon the counter. 1785 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* I. xvii, The peculiarity of a footman's rap startled me. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Success* Wks. (Hohn) III. 119, I hate this shallow Americanism which hopes to get... knowledge by raps on midnight tables.

† 2. = CRACK *sb.* ³ *Obs.*

c 1500 *Mery geste Fyvere & Boye* 119 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 66, I wolde she sholde let a rappe go, That might ryngue ouer all the place. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 274 Flamock hauing his belly full... gaue out a rappe nothing faintly.

3. *Sc.* A moment. Cf. *CLAP* *sb.* ¹ 7.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* III. 112 Honest Jean brang forward in a rap Green horn cutties. 1813 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

able. [a. Afr. *amerciable*, f. *amercier*, see prec.] Liable to be amerced.

1611 Cotgr., *Amendable*, amerceable, fineable. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 132 Fine in cases Fineable, and Amerce in cases Amerced. *Ibid.* 138 If the same by his neglect be left undone. . . he is therefore amerceable. 1678 HALE *Hist. Plac. Coron.* (1736) II. 73 The hundred is amerced for the escape. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* I. 288 He shall be amerciable.

Amercement (äm-örsimént). Also 5 *ameroiment*, *amercyment*. [a. Afr. *amerciment*, n. of action f. *amercier*; see AMERCE. Often apthet. in 16th c. to MERCIMENT, and in 15th varied with AMERCIAMENT after med.L.]

1. The infliction of a penalty left to the 'mercy' of the inflicter; hence the imposition of an arbitrary mulct or fine (originally lighter in amount than fines fixed for specific offences).

1513 MORE *Rich. III.* (1557) 62/1 Amercements turned into fines, fines into ransomes. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surr.* xv. (1539) 33 Most commonly by fines and mercements. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 159 [The church] wanting the beggarly help of halings and ameracements in the use of her powerful Keies. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 275 Liable to an amercement from the crown for raising a false accusation. 1849 GROTE *Greece* V. II. xliii. 299 The defeat, the humiliation, and the amercement of the Carthaginians.

2. The mulct or fine so inflicted.

1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* 678 Eek they taken of hire bonde men amercimentz [v. r. amercymentz, -cements, -cementsz, -sementes, -cymentes, -ciament] whiche myghten moore resonably ben cleped extorcions than amercimentz [mercymenz, -mentes]. 1483 *Plumpton Corr.* 43 Yt is necessary to aske, distreyn, and levie the sayd amerments. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Amende*, an amercement, a fine. 1591 PERCIVAL *Span. Dict.*, *Multa*, an amercement. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 20 Amercement, most properly is a penalty assessed, by the Peeres or equals of the party amerced, for an offence done. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 397 The fines and amerments were another branch of the king's revenue, A. D. 1070. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 284 Nor is 't alone the Teucrians that pay Amercements with their blood.

b. *fig.*
1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 208 Earth Was its amercement made, its prison flesh.

† 3. Penal deprivation of anything. *Obs.*
1659 MILTON *Civ. Power* Wks. 1851, 316 The amercement of their whole virilitie.

Amerciment (äm-örsimént). Also 5-6 *amercyament*. [Refashioned from prec., after med.L. *amerciament-um*, f. *amerciare*: see AMERCIARE. More freq. than *amercement* as techn. term.]

1. = AMERCEMENT I.
1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding's Chron.* 508 Euery thynge was haused above the measure; amercyamentes turned into fines, fines into ransomes. c. 1550 SIR J. BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 18 Gif ony of thame cumis not, he shall be in the Kingis amercement. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 202 The amercement of bloudshead. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.* (1637) Djb, *Amerciment*, . signifieth the pecuniarie punishment of an offender against the King or other Lord in his Court. 1714 SCROGGES *Courts-Leet* (ed. 3) 119 He was amerced, and by the Amercement affered to tos. 1776 *Customs of Epworth* in Stonehouse *Asholme* (1839) 145 All amerments made to be the usual and customary amerments. 1860 FORSTER *Grand Remonstr.* 22 That such amerments, . . . should be imposed by the oath of the good men of the neighbourhood.

2. = AMERCEMENT 2.
c. 1425 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* (Lansd. MS.) 678 Elles take bei of her bondemen amercment. 1473-4 *Act 12 & 13 Edw. IV in Oxf. & Camb. Enactmets.* 9 Fynes, amerciaments and other profites. 1514 FITZHERB. *Just. Feas* (1538) 83 The parsons that shall be gatherers of the sayde amerciaments. 1605 *Play of Stucley* (1878) 183 Theres your amerciaments. And give Jack Dudley this from me to pay his fees. 1783 MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 400 He collects all public fines, distresses, and amerciaments. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. & Pol. Thames* xi. 311 The emoluments . . . arise chiefly from fines and amerciaments.

† **Amerciate**, v. *Obs. rare*. [f. med.L. *amerciare*, -at-um, f. Afr. *amercier* to amerced.] = AMERCE.
1566 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 345 Patrick Murray . . . was amerced for his non-appearance to underly the law.

Amercing (äm-örsin), *vbl. sb.* [f. AMERCE + -ING 1.] The action of punishing by fine; fining, mulcting. (Now chiefly gerundial.)

1580 HOLLYBAND *Tr. Fr. Tong.*, *Condemnation d'amende*, an amercing or putting to fine. 1611 Cotgr., *Multation*, a fining, amercing, punishing by the purse. *Mod.* The right of amercing for offences.

† **Amerre**, a. or *adv.* *Obs. rare* -1. [a. Fr. *amère* :-L. *amār-us* bitter.] Bitter, bitterly.

c. 1300 *K. Alis.* 4427 With sword ryden he dud amerre, In this strong fyghtyng cas, He mette with Dalmadas.

Amerre, variant of AMAR v. *Obs.*, to mar.

Amergent, *obs.* variant of EMERGENT.

† **Americall**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. = AMERICAN.

1651 N. BIGGS *New Dispens.* r. 124 The New-found-land of Americall or Prester-John humours.

American (äm-erikän), a. and *sb.* **A. adj.**

1. Belonging to the continent of America.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iii. (1641) 25/1 Under the Empire of the Ocean, Atlantike, Indian, and American. 1633 HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Mil.* 235 Religion stands on tip-toe in our land, Ready to pass to the American strand. 1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 285, I have happened, . . . to hear the American mocking-bird. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 320 The singular congruity in structure between all the American languages, from the northern to the southern extremity of the continent.

2. a. Belonging to the British colonies in North America (*obs.*). b. Belonging to the United States.

1647 WARD *Simple Cob.* 24 Divers make it an Article of our American Creed. 1775 JOHNSON (*title*) Taxation no Tyranny, an Answer to the Resolutions and Address of the American Congress. 1883 *Daily News* 14 May 5/8 The plain evening dress which bespeaks the American Minister everywhere.

B. sb.
1. An aborigine of the American continent; now called an 'American Indian.'

1578 G. BEST *Frobisher's Voy.* (1867) 284 The Americans . . . which dwell under the equinoctial line. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* III. iii. Worse Than ignorant Americans. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 56 ¶ 1 The Americans believe that all creatures have souls. 1777 ROBERTSON *Amer.* II. 417 Amazing accounts are given of the persevering speed of the Americans.

2. A native of America of European descent; *esp.* a citizen of the United States.

1765 GALE in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 198 Paying quit-rents to monopolizers of large tracts of land, is not well relished by Americans. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 13 That the Americans are able to bear taxation is indubitable. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* II. lviii. 286 The Americans, that is the subjects of the United States. 1882 HOWELLS in *Cent. Mag.* Nov. 26 We Americans are terribly in earnest about making ourselves.

3. A ship belonging to America.

1817 SOUTHBY in *Q. Rev.* XVII. 2 He had sailed in an American to Manilla.

Americanism (äm-erikän'i-z'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.]

1. Attachment to, or political sympathy with, the United States.

1808 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1820) IV. 114, I knew your Americanism too well. 1853 MARY HOWITT tr. *Bremer's Homes N. World* I. 160 What constitutes noble republicanism and Americanism. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* xlii. The leaven of Americanism and European Radicalism.

2. Any thing peculiar to, or characteristic of, the United States.

1833 *Edin. Rev.* LVII. 451 The existence of some peculiar Americanism of character, and even language. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Sol.* II. 232, I hate this shallow Americanism which hopes to get rich by credit.

3. *esp.* A word or phrase peculiar to, or extending from, the United States; (the common, and app. earliest, use of the word in Great Britain.)

a. 1794 WITHERSPOON *Wks.* 1802 IV. 460 The first class I call Americanisms, by which I understand an use of phrases or terms, or a construction of sentences, even among persons of rank and education, different from the use of the same terms or phrases, or the construction of similar sentences, in Great Britain. 1826 MISS MILLARD *Our Village*. Ser. II. (1863) 352 Society has been progressing (if I may borrow that expressive Americanism) at a very rapid rate. 1833 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Execr.* (1842) III. 470 There are many Americanisms which in the course of time will work their way into the language of England.

Americanist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who makes a special study of subjects pertaining to America, as its geology, natural history, ethnology, antiquities, history, or resources.

1881 *Athenaeum* 3 Sept. 311/2 The Congress of Americanists . . . is to open at Madrid on the 25th of this month.

Americanization (äm-erikän'äiz-i-z'än). [f. next + -ATION.] The process of Americanizing.

1860 *Times* 12 Apr. 8/2 This Americanization is represented to us as the greatest of calamities. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Nov. 1 The partial Americanization of English Journalism.

Americanize (äm-erikän'äiz), v. [f. AMERICAN + -IZE.]

1. *strictly*, To make American; to naturalize as an American, *esp.* as a citizen of the United States.

1816 PICKERING *Voc.*, *Americanize*, to render American. 1859 in WORCESTER.

2. *loosely*, To make American in character; to assimilate to the customs or institutions of the United States. (Chiefly a term of English party politics, intended to be opprobrious.)

1830 *Gentl. Mag.* Mar. 238 They take upon themselves to scout learning . . . Americanize episcopacy and the liturgy. 1858 (27 Oct.) BRIGHT *Sp.* 289 They say we must not on any account 'Americanize' our institutions.

3. *intr.* To become American in character, etc.

1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* 77 He was Americanizing in that good lady's hands as fast as she could transform him. 1882 - in *Longm. Mag.* I. 42 They have Americanised in such degree that it is hard to know some of them from ourselves.

4. *intr.* To use Americanisms in language.

1839 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 311 The second example will satisfy Mr. Murray that Hood Americanizes not.

Americanized, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Made American; naturalized in America, *esp.* in the United States.

1864 MISS YONGE *Trial II.* xvi. 315 'And he is quite Americanized?' asked Leonard. 1866 *Spect.* 1 Dec. 1325 Arresting Americanized Irishmen, among others a Head Centre.

2. Made like the American; assimilated to the character of the United States.

1879 M. ARNOLD *Democr. in Mixed Essays* 23 To prevent the English people from becoming, with the growth of democracy, Americanised.

Americo-, combining form of AMERICA, as in **Americo-**mania, a craze for what is American.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Month. Rev.* XXVI. 527 Their Americomania he seems to consider as a criminal heresy. 1882 *World*

11 Jan., Americomania has reached a point when a writer is gravely taken to task . . . for calling Transatlantic meesses 'eccentric.'

Amerous, *obs.* variant of AMOROUS.

Amerveille, -aille, var. AMARVEL v. *Obs.*

Ames ace, *obs.* form of AMBS-ACE.

† **Ame-se**, v. *Obs.* [a. OFr. *amesir*, *amaisir*, also *amaistier*, *amaiser*, to calm, pacify, appease: -med.L. **admīti-äre*, f. *ad* to + *mīti-s* mild.] To appease, calm, render mild; to moderate, pacify.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvi. 134 Bot othyr lords that war hym by Amey-syt the King. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* xxxii. 12842 Ames you of malice. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. iii. 49 Til amese all were and stryfe. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 194 Sir, amese you. 1529 LYNDSEAY *Compl.* 42 The first men wer displesit. Bot he thame prudentlie amesit.

† **Ame-sing**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.]

Mildness, moderation.
c. 1325 *St. E. Allit. P. C.* 400 In his mylde ames-ying he mercy may fynde.

Amesnable, *obs.* form of AMENABLE.

Amess, *obs.* form of AMICE.

Amesure, earlier form of ADMEASURE.

a. 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* xviii. 25 Here is a good ensaumple to amesure in this matere bothe herte and thought.

Ametabola (äm-itæ'bölä), *sb. pl. Zool.* [prop. mod.L. adj. pl. neut. (sc. *insecta*), a. Gr. *ἀμετάβολα* pl. neut. of *ἀμετάβολος*, f. *ἀ* priv. + *μετάβολος* changeable.] A sub-class of Insects, consisting of those such as the Lice and Spring-tails, which do not undergo metamorphosis.

1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* (1880) 347 Insects are divided into sections, called respectively *Ametabola*, *Hemimetabola*, and *Holometabola*.

Ametabolan (äm-itæ'böl-än), a. and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. prec. + -AN: cf. *asamanian*.] **A. adj.** Belonging to the *Ametabola*. **B. sb.** An insect of this sub-class.

1835 KIRBY *Habits & Inst. An.* II. xiv. 18 Dr. Leach divides Insects into *Ametabolan* and *Metabolan*. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 243 Dicoctious and ametabolan.

Ametabolic (äm-itæ'böl-ik), a. *Zool.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Not undergoing metamorphosis.

1870 NICHOLSON *Advd. Zool.* 162 The insects are said to be 'Ametabolic,' because they pass through no metamorphosis.

Ametabolous (äm-itæ'böl-əs), a. *Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = prec.

1870 ROLLISTON *Anim. Life* xxxix. 105 The fresh-water congeners of marine species which go through metamorphoses, are very frequently ametabolous in the sub-kingdoms of Mollusca. 1877 HUXLEY *Unat. Ins.* II. vii. 424 Of ametabolous insects, there are some with masticatory, others with suctorial mouths.

Ametallous (äm-itæ-ləs), a. *Chem.* [f. Gr. *ἀ* priv. + *μέταλλον* mine (taken in sense of L. *metallum* metal) + -OUS.] Not of the nature of a metal, non-metallic.

1879 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Amethodical**, a. *Obs.* ° [f. A- *pref.* 14 + METHODOICAL (now replaced by UNMETHODOICAL).]

'Out of method, without method, irregular.' J.

1721 in BAILEY. Also in mod. Dicts.

† **Amethodically**, *adv.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] Without method; unmethodically.

1631 *Whimzies* 86 In a tempest you shall hear him pray, but so amethodically, as it argues that hee is seldome vers'd in that practice.

† **Amethodist**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. A- *pref.* 14 + METHODOIST.] One who follows no method; 'a physician who does not practise by theory, a quack.' Todd.

1654 WHITLOCK *Mann. Engl.* 89 (T.) It cannot be lookt for, that these empirical amethodists should understand the order of art, or the art of order.

Amethyst (æm'ist), *Forms:* 3 *ametist*, 4 *ame-*, *amatistus*, 4-6 *amatist*(e), 5 *ametiste*, 5-7 *amatist*, 6 *amitist*, *amates*, 6-7 *amitites*, 6-8 *amethist*, 7 *amethyst*, 7- *amethyst*, (4 *amafissed*). [a. OFr. *ametiste*, *amatiste*, ad. L. *amethystus*, a. Gr. *ἀμέθυστος*, prop. adj. 'not drunken' (f. *ἀ* priv. + **μέθυστος*, verbal adjective f. *μεθύσκω*-ειν to intoxicate, f. *μέθω* wine), applied subst. to this stone (as also to a herb), from a notion that it was a preventive of intoxication. In end of 16th c. the word began to be refashioned after the Latin, though the earlier *amatist* was still usual in early part of 17th.]

1. A precious stone of a clear purple or bluish violet colour, of different degrees of intensity, consisting of quartz or rock-crystal coloured by manganese, or, according to Heintz, by a compound of iron and soda.
c. 1290 *Cokayne in E. E. P.* (1862) 158 *Ametist* and *crisolite*. c. 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 1015 *Pe amatyst* purple with ynde blente. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. ix. (1495) 537 *Amatistus* is purple red in colour medelyd wyth colour of uyolette. 1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* in *Ashm.* 1652 v. 65 The *Amatist* followeth the *Ruby* in dignity. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 560 *Rubeis* reid. . . *amates* that courtlye war and cleir. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* II. (1654) 141 The bloodie shafts of Cupids war, With *amatis* they headed are. 1596 *LODGE Mars. of Amer.* 79 The *amethyst* staith drunkenness. 1611 *BIBLE Rev.* xxi. 20 The twelfth an *Amethyst* [WYCLIF, *ametistus*; TINDALE, *Genes.* *amatist*; *Rhem.* *amethyste*]. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-obl.* xv. 241 The rich *Ruby*,

1. A precious stone of a clear purple or bluish violet colour, of different degrees of intensity, consisting of quartz or rock-crystal coloured by manganese, or, according to Heintz, by a compound of iron and soda.

c. 1290 *Cokayne in E. E. P.* (1862) 158 *Ametist* and *crisolite*. c. 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 1015 *Pe amatyst* purple with ynde blente. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. ix. (1495) 537 *Amatistus* is purple red in colour medelyd wyth colour of uyolette. 1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* in *Ashm.* 1652 v. 65 The *Amatist* followeth the *Ruby* in dignity. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 560 *Rubeis* reid. . . *amates* that courtlye war and cleir. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* II. (1654) 141 The bloodie shafts of Cupids war, With *amatis* they headed are. 1596 *LODGE Mars. of Amer.* 79 The *amethyst* staith drunkenness. 1611 *BIBLE Rev.* xxi. 20 The twelfth an *Amethyst* [WYCLIF, *ametistus*; TINDALE, *Genes.* *amatist*; *Rhem.* *amethyste*]. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-obl.* xv. 241 The rich *Ruby*,

2. trans. To object to or find fault with captiously.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 232/2 This were perhaps not altogether from the purpose, that is cavilled. 1621 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Diatribes* 422 Nor can you cavill him for leaping out the word. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 739 Wilt thou enjoy the good, Then cavil the conditions? 1750 WARBURTON *Wks.* (1811) VIII. 96 The testimony of Amm. Marcellinus, decisive as it is, hath been cavilled. 1875 H. E. MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* ix. 256 There are men whose intellectual pride cavils and perverts .. every truth of the revelation of God.

† **b. with away, out:** To do away with, bring out, by cavilling.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 294 His seventh section labours to cavill out the flaws which were found in the Remonstrants logic. 1645 W. JENKIN *Serm.* 28 'Tis this which doth cavill away our peace and holiness.

† **3.** in sense of *L. cavillari*. *Obs.*—

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 126 Caviil, *calumniari, cavillari.* 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), Caviil, to iest, scoffe, or reason subtilly. 1616 in BULLOKAR.

Cavil, variant of KEVEL (in a ship).

Cavil (l), var. of CAVEL, lot.

Cavillation (kævɪl'ɪʃən). Forms: 4 *kaue-lacion*, 4-6 *cauel(l)acion*, (-acyoun, etc.), 4-7 *cau-*, *cavil(l)-*, *cavyl(l)acion*, 6 *cauel(l)ation*, 7 *cavilation*, 5- *cavillation*. [*a. F. cavillation* (13th c. *cavillation* in Littre), *ad. L. cavillation-em* a jeering, scoffing, in mod.L. a legal subterfuge, chicane, *f. cavillari* (see *CAVIL v.*)] Cavilling.

1. † **a.** In early use, *esp.* The making of captious, frivolous, quibbling, or unfair objections, arguments, or charges, in legal proceedings; the use of legal quibbles, or taking advantage of technical flaws, so as to overreach or defraud; hence, chicanery, trickery, overreaching sophistry. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2275 Nawper fyked I, ne flage, freke, quen hou myntest, Ne kest no kuelacion. 138. WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 198 Ne cavillation ne procurator schal be here. 1413 *Lyng. Pylgr. Soule* iv. xxix. (1859) 62 Yf lawes be kepte stably withoute any cavillacions, or fals fauoure of persones. a 1500 *Songs & Carols* (Wright) 66 (Mätz.) Was not Adam. Arystotyll, Vergyll, by a womans cavylacion Browt to iniquyte and to mych woo? 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 167 Aye inuentand caullacione and vrang titilis to hef ther nyctbours heretagus. 1631 Bp. WEBBE *Quietu.* (1657) 100 If these accusations. are mere surmises or forged cavillacions. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xxix. 373 Bribery and forged cavillacions (haunt) the courts of justice.

b. = CAVILLING.

c 1540 *Life of Fisher* Wks. II. (1887) Introd. 41 Lest some cavillation might in time arise about this matter. 1671 *True Non-Conf.* 120 Those who have cleared this point above cavillation. a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* II. v. p. 132 We have instead of a Narration, a World of Cavillation. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. iii. § 16. 112 A good deal more follows in the same sophistical style of cavillation.

c. = CAVIL sb. 1. *arch.*

1532 *MORE Answ. Frith* Wks. 835/2 To trifle out the trowth of Goddes wordes; with cavillacions grounded vpon goddes other wordes. 1540 RAYNALD *Byrth Man* (1634) Prol. 9 With diuers other such like cavillacions and reasons. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1688) IV. 468 Left-handed Arguments, approaching the nature of cavillacions. 1866 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* vi. ij. 797 Provided it were interpreted healthily, and not dislocated by cavillacions and sinister interpolations.

† **2.** = *L. cavillatio*, a jeering, scoffing. *Obs.*—

1623 COCKERHAM II, Merry TAUNTS, Cavillacions. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Cavillation, a mock or jest.

† **Ca-villato-ry**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*ad. L. type *cavillatori-us* of a cavillator CAVILLER (agent sb. *f. cavillari*): see -ORY.] Of the nature of cavilling.

1641 *Answ. to Vind. Smectynnius* Pref. 10 The contradiction they would raise .. is merely cavillatory. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power* Parl. iv. 14 These Cavillatory Objections against the Parliaments proceedings.

Caviller (kæv'ɪlə). [*f. CAVIL v. + -ER.*] One who cavils; a captious or frivolous objector, a quibbling disputant.

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* 429 (R.) You are but a shifting caullier. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 505 Of greater moment than perhaps Detractors and Cavillers imagine. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxx. That it is doubted by single cavillers, can very little weaken the general evidence. 1869 SPURGEON *f. Ploughm. Talk* 17 Cavillers .. find fault for the sake of showing off their deep knowledge.

Cavilling (kæv'ɪlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. as prec. + -ING 1.*] The action of the verb to CAVIL; captious objection or frivolous fault-finding.

1565-78 COOPER *Thesaur.*, *Captio* in *verbis*, captious cavilling in wordes. 1656 *Artif. Handsomeness* 66 These .. fall to cavillings and menaces. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 361 Bottomless cavillings and questionings about written laws. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. 751 It is not such petty cavilling which can destroy an European reputation.

Ca-villing, *ppl. a.* [*f. as prec. + -ING 2.*] That cavils, captious; also, fraudulent, sophistical (*obs.*).

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Maniv.* 63 To shunne .. the caueing tauntes of straungers. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II. 204 The caueing aduersarie, the enimic of mankind. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* III. (1821) 258 They did use to buy old cavelling titles. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 239 An Ignorant Grammarian or a Cavelling Logician. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv. 116. 1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* II. xxxix. 18 The most cavilling mind must applaud their devoted sense of duty.

Hence **Ca-villingly adv.**, in a cavilling manner; **Ca-villingness**, the disposition to cavil.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 46/1 Nero and Domitian .. cauilligie objected against our doctrine. 1642 J. EATON *Free Justif.* 273 As they likewise cavillingly object. 1818 TODD *Cavillingness.*

† **Ca-villous**, *a. Obs.* [*ad. L. cavillos-us* (*f. cavilla*: see *CAVIL* and -OUS); or *ad. OF. cavilleus, -eux* in same sense.] Full of cavils or cavilling; (*of persons*) apt to cavil.

1572 BUCHANAN *Detect. Mary* in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* 140 Though we would shift it off by cavillous expounding. 1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Chron.* 330 Bessian was .. also more cauillous and troublesome. 1645 DICER *Man's Soul* viii. (1657) 78 Cavillous scruples, and wild doubts. 1726 AVLIFFE *Præter.* 56 Cavillous and unfaithful Advocates, by whose Fraud and Iniquity, Justice is destroyed. 1851 GALLEGA *tr. Mariotti's Italy* 354 The war-ministry were lukewarm, cavillous, impracticable.

Hence † **Ca-villously adv.**; **Cavillousness**.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* l. xiii. (1634) 59 Falsly and cavillously they ascribe unto us a device of their owne braine. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* (1851) 559 By the Covenant it self, since that so cavillously is urg'd against us.

[**Cavilon**, mistake for *cavison* = CAVESSON.

a 1641 SUCKLING *Brennorath* III. i. Rid with Cavilons, and with harsh curbs.]

† **Ca-vilsome**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f. CAVIL + -SOME.*] Of the nature of cavil, cavilling.

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 270 In despite of all cauil-some premisses. 1621 — *Tythes* (1623) i. None except cauil-some contradiction.

Cavin (kæv'in), *Mil.* [*a. F. cavin*:—*OF. cavain*, *f. L. cavus* hollow.] A hollow way or natural hollow, sufficiently capacious to hold a body of troops, and facilitate their approach to a fortress.

1708 in KERSEY; in BAILEY, JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.

Caving (kæv'ɪŋ), *vbl. sb. 1* [*f. CAVE v. 1 + -ING 1.*]

The action of *CAVE v. 1*

1867 JEAN INGELVO *Story of Doom* VI. 23 The moon hath grown again in heaven, After her caving.

Caving, *vbl. sb. 2* [*f. CAVE v. 3 + -ING 1.*] The action of *CAVE v. 3*, *lit.* and *fig.*; usually *caving in*.

1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* xiv. 330, Stakes or palisades are driven in along the cuttings, to prevent the earth from caving. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 18 Oct. 7/4 There will be such a caving-in and bulging-out of worthless party walls. 1870 *Echo* 11 Nov., The public regard it suspiciously. They seem to think it the prelude to 'caving in'.

Caving, -ings, *caving-rake*: see *CAVE v. 4*

Caving, *ppl. a.* [*f. CAVE v. + -ING 2.*] Forming caves, overhanging. Also, Falling in, through being hollowed out beneath.

1850 LYVELL *and Visit U. S.* II. 214 A caving bank on one side, and an advancing sand-bar .. on the other. a 1877 OUIDA *Tricotrin* I. 350 The deep slopes of caving cliffs.

Cavish: see under *CAVY sb. 1*

Cavitory (kæv'itəri), *a. and sb.* [*f. L. cavitas* hollow, cavity + -ARY; cf. *voluntas, voluntary.*]

† **1.** Having a cavity: used as an epithet of those intestinal worms which have a distinct mouth and anus. (Adaptation of Cuvier's term, *vers cavitaires*, in his division of intestinal worms.) Also as *sb.* *Obs.*

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. xi. 319 The Infusories and Polypes, and the Cavitories of that author (Cuvier). 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 117/1 A third order of Cavitory Entozoa. 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 751/2 The cavitory intestinal worms (*caelestintha*).

2. Of the nature of, or belonging to, a cavity.

1861 HULME *tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. vii. xiii. 397 A small cavitory vesicle. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 51 The hollow cavitory system which forms the hæmal passages.

Cavities (kæv'itid), *ppl. a.* [*f. next + -ED.*] Having cavities.

a 1864 OWEN is cited by WEBSTER.

Cavity (kæv'iti). Also 6 *cauyte*, *cauitie*.

[*a. F. cavité*, in 13th c. *caveté*, (= *It. cavità*, *Sp. cavidad*), on *L. type *cavitat-em* (prob. in late *L.* or *Romanic*), *f. cav-us* hollow: see -ITY.]

† **1.** Hollowness. *Obs. rare.*

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* III. 565 (R.) The fire of an oven .. into which fire is put to heat it, and the heat made more intense by the cavity or hollowness of the plate.

2. A hollow place; a void or empty space within a solid body.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galien's Therap.* 2 Dj, Before that the cauyte be replete with fessche. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1022 The cavities as well of the mouth as of the stomacke. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) I. 24 Within or without the Shell, in its Cavity or upon its Convexity. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 3 Creatures whose hearts are divided into four cavities—Mammalia and Birds. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. viii. 159 'The well', the deep cavity sunk in the earth by the art of man. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 192 Little cavities, or vesicles, in this scoria, or cellular lava.

3. 'In naval architecture, the displacement formed in the water by the immersed bottom and sides of the vessel' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 104 *Centre of Cavity*, or of *Displacement*, the centre of that part of the ship's body which is immersed, and which is also the centre of the vertical force that the water exerts to support the vessel.

Cavolinite (kæv'olvɪnait), *Min.* [Named 1826, after *Cavolini*, an Italian naturalist: see -ITE.] A variety of nephelite, found on Vesuvius, characterized by a silky lustre.

1826 *Amer. Jrnal. Sc.* XI. 260.

|| **Cavo-rilie vo.** [*It. (kāvō rilyē'vō)* = hollow relief.] A style of relief in which the highest portions of the figures are on a level with the general surface; much used in Egyptian sculpture.

Cavort (kæv'ɔ:t), *v. U. S. vulgar.* [Etymology uncertain. Bartlett says, a corruption of *curvet*.

The *Slang Dict.* 1874 has '*Cavorting*, in vulgar phrase equivalent to "horsing";: *Lingua Franca cavolla*. From this comes the Americanism "cavorting" running or riding around in a heedless or purposeless manner'. But these statements require verification. Webster (Suppl.) conjectures *Sp. cavar* to dig, excavate, paw as a horse; which has nothing to recommend it.]

intr. To curvet, prance, caper about, frisk, bound: said of a horse, or rider, and hence *transf.*

a 1848 *Major Jones's Courtsh.* 41 (Bartlett) A whole gang .. came ridin' up, and reinin' in, and prancin' and cavortin'. — *Georgia Scenes* *ibid.*, On horseback .. he cavorted most magnanimously. 1843-4 HALIBURTON *Sam Slick Eng.* xv. (Hoppe) Old Clay in a pastur' .. snortin', cavortin', attitudiniz' of him-self. 1873 BAILEY *Life in Danbury* 58 For one whole hour you have been cavorting around on that bed. *Ibid.* 110 A snapping and cracking, and general cavorting of henlock timber, new shingles, window glass. 1883 B. HART *Carq. Woods* i. 9 Cavorting round this year spot for the last half-hour.

† **Ca-vous**, *a. Obs.* [*ad. L. cavōs-us, f. cav-us, -um*, hollow: see -OUS.] Hollow, concave.

1698 MOLYNEUX in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 217 One of the joints of the Causway .. is *Cavous*, both at Top and Bottom. 1717 J. FOX *Wanderer* No. 14 What Snout was ever so *cavous* .. unless that of a Death's Head? 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 58 Large *cavous* Icicles, which hung down.

† **Ca-vy**, -ey, *sb. 1 Obs.* A familiar or contemptuous abbreviation of CAVALIER. (Cf. *CAB, sb. 2*, *CAVE sb. 2*.) Hence **Ca-vish a.**

1645 *Relat. Defeat to Skellum Greenville* 4 (D.) In the meane while .. were at least sixty great gunnes shot off, which beat up the dirt bravely about the *Cavies* eares.

1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 15 The *Cavies* being at that time ready to turn anything, except Roundhead, for some money to be chirpingly drunk. 1664 A. BROME *Poems* 124 The Roundheads and *Cavies* no more shall be named.

1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 29 The *Cavish* Remora's of this Nation shall have their bellies full of rebelling and jarres.

Cavy (kæv'vi), *sb. 2* [modification of *CABIAI*, the Galibi name in French Guiana. (Perh. through *Sp.* or *Pg.*) Also *Fr. cavié*, mod. *L. cavia*.]

A rodent of the genus *Cavia* or family *Cavidae*, all natives of America, of which the Guinea-pig and the Capybara are the chief species.

1796 STEEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxii. 153 The long-nosed *Cavy* .. or Indian *Coney*, is also very common in Surinam. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* I. 356 Of the *Cavy* tribe. The *Cavies* have, in each jaw, two wedge-shaped front teeth, and eight grinders. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 05 The *Javan* *Cavy* .. is not found in Java, but inhabits Surinam. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 480/2 *Guinea Pig*, *Restless Cavy*.

Cavy, *sb. 3 dial.* Corruption of PECCAVI.

1863 Mrs. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.*, She begged *cavy*, and he forgave her.

† **Ca-vy**, *a. Obs.* [*f. CAVE sb. 1 + -Y 1.*] Of the nature of a cave.

1614 CHAPMAN *Odys.* ix. 57 *Divine Calypso*, in her *cavy* house.

Cavy, variant of *CAVIE*, hen-coop.

Caw (kɔ), *int.* and *sb.* Also 7 *kaw*. [Imitative.]

1. A representation of the cry of a rook or crow. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* v. ii. (1682) 80 Methinks I hear the hateful noise Of Rooks already—*Kaw—Kaw—Kaw*. c 1780 COWPER *Jackdaw* v. Church, army, physics, law .. Is no concern at all of his, And says—what says he? —*caw*. 1797 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Maid of Moor* ii, The hoarse crow croaked *caw*! *caw*! *caw*!

attrib. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 138 A monotonous, *caw-caw* repetition of the same lie.

2. sb. The cry or call of a rook, crow, raven, etc. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* 87 The dastard crow .. With her loud *kaws* her craven kind does bring. 1820 KEATS *Fancy* 45 Rooks, with busy *caw*, Foraging for sticks and straw. 1878 J. BULLER *New Zeal.* I. Introd. 17 The song of the lark, the *caw* of the rook.

Caw (kɔ), *v.* Also 7 *kaw*.

1. intr. Of rooks, crows, ravens, etc.: To utter their natural cry.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 22 *Russed-pated choughes* .. (Rising and cawing at the guns report). 16 .. LOCKE (J.), *Jackdaws* *kawing* and *fluttering* about the nests. a 1800 COLERIDGE *Raven*, Round and round flew the *Raven*, and cawed to the blast. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 195 The rooks cawed from the .. tree tops.

2. transf. Of persons: To make a similar sound, or one contemptuously likened to it.

1829 *Pappe v. Hatchet* Eij b, Like dawes, you will be cawing a bout Churches. 1756 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 381 He cawed and cawed, but could utter nothing, hardly three words together.

3. trans. To *caw out*: to utter with cawing.

1616 HOLYDAY *Persius* 323 [Thou] Hoarsly *crow-like* *caw'st* out some idle thing.

Hence **Cawing vbl. sb.** and *ppl. a.*

1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. v, The early rising *Crow* with clam'rous *kawing*. 1670 J. CLARIDGE *Sheph. of Banbury's Rules* III, The *cawing* of ravens. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 203 *Cawing* rooks, and kites that swim sublime. a 1861 CLOUGH *Lond. Idyll* 19 The *cawing* birds above.

Caw, var. of *COE*, the rot in sheep.

Caw, var. of *ca'*, *Sc.* form of *CALL v.*

Caw me, caw thee: see *KA v.*; cf. *CLAW v.*

Cawation, humorous for *cawing*: see -ATION.

† **Negrine**, *sb.* *Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* NEGRO + -INE³.] A negress.

1703 DAMPIER *Voy. III.* l. 81 Lying . . . promiscuously with their Negrines and other She-slaves.

Negrine (*nĕgrĭno*), *a. rare*. [*f.* NEGRO + -INE¹.] Resembling that of negroes.

1857 *Zoologist XV.* 549 The Portuguese, who, living within the tropics, have blackened to a negrine dye.

† **Negrish**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*f.* NEGRO + -ISH¹.] Used by the negroes.

1735 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* 149 *Mattan*, the Negrish Word for a pair of Bellows.

Negrito (*nĕgrĭto*). [*a. Sp. negrito*, dim. of *negro* NEGRO.] A member of a diminutive negroid race existing in the Malayo-Polynesian region; esp. one of the Aetas in the Philippine Islands.

1840 *Penny Cycl. XVIII.* 88/1 The Negritos were probably the aborigines of the islands. 1865 *Lubbock Preh. Times xiii.* (1869) 440 The Islands of the Pacific contain two very distinct races of men—the Negrito and the Polynesian. 1868 F. T. BULLEN in *Nat. Rev.* Aug. 857 The Negritos . . . are a diminutive black race with woolly hair, and undoubtedly of Papuan origin.

b. In attributive or predicative use.

1843 LATHAM in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* l. 37 The Languages of the Papuan or Negrito race. *Ibid.*, The Samangos of the interior are Negrito. 1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 698/2 A description of a Negrito native of Erromango.

Negro (*nĕgro*). Also 7-8 *negro*. [*a. Sp. or Pg. negro* :—*L. nigrum*, niger black; cf. NIGRO. Hence also *F. nègre* : see NEGER and NIGGER.]

I. 1. An individual (esp. a male) belonging to the African race of mankind, which is distinguished by a black skin, black woolly hair, flat nose and thick protruding lips.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 239 They are not accustomed to eat such meats as doo the Ethiopians or Negros. 1580 FRAMPTON *Dial. Yron & Steele* 149 In all Ginea the blacke people called Negros doe use for money . . . certayne little snayles. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xvi. 450 There is amongst them an Iland of Negro's inhabited with blacke people. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 99 His design being strangely discovered by a Negroe. 1716 S. SEWALL *Diary* 22 June, I essay'd . . . to prevent Indians and Negroes being Rated with Horses and Hogs. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. ix. 212 His coat of mail made his skin as black as a negroe. 1837 Ht. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 120 No mean testimony to the intellectual and moral capabilities of negroes. 1864 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* xxii. (1874) 349 As he came near, I saw he was a negro.

† b. To wash a negro, to attempt an impossible task. *Obs. rare.*

1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* l. i. D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 147, I wash a Negro, Loosing both paines and cost. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 42 Therefore was he put to water dry sticks, and to wash Negroes; that is, . . . to reform a most perverse and stubborn generation.

c. *transf.* in various uses (see quot.).

1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 100 Also a kind of fish called Negroes or Sea-Devils, which are large and have a black scale. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 53 The outward Skin was a perfect Negro, the Bones also being as black as Jet. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VI. 432/1 A white kidney-bean . . . black negroe of the same; scarlet of the same. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvii. (1818) II. 82 The sanguine ants at length rush upon the negroes (black ants). 1855 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 120 *Negroes* and *Niggers*, provincial names of the caterpillars of the turnip saw-fly.

d. The English spoken by American negroes.

1884 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* XVI. App. 32 Such parasynetic forms as *sparrer-grass* for *asparagus* . . . are common enough in Negro.

2. *Comb.* (chiefly objective) as *negro-auction*, *-dealer*, *-driver*, *-driving*, *-holder*, *-hunter*, *-owned* *adj.*, *-whipping*, *-worship*.

1856 OLMDSTED *Slave States* 31 This must not be taken as an indication that *negro auctions are not of frequent occurrence. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 7 Sept. 4/1 He took him to one of the *negro-dealers, who . . . advanced eighty pounds. 1856 OLMDSTED *Slave States* 30 The negro-dealers had confidential servants always in attendance. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 67, I have known a *negro-driver, from Jamaica, pay . . . sixty-five guineas. 1782 J. MOORE *View Soc. II.* (1795) II. 3 The unrelenting frown of a negro-driver. 1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* (1858) I. xvi. 55 These must be old negro-drivers. 1826 SCOTT *Diary in Lockhart* (1839) VIII. 223 The true *negro-driving principle of self-interest. 1817 COBBETT *Wis.* XXXII. 90 The Deputies . . . of the *Negro-holders, of the Sugar-growers [etc.]. 1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* (1858) I. xvi. 55 We are to be overwhelmed with an avalanche of *negro-hunters. 1879 SIR G. CAMPBELL *White & Black* 154 The *negro-owned lands are not now much increasing. 1845 YOUATT *Dog v.* 113 You . . . find that your dogs do not want this unmerciful *negro-whipping. 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 17 Aug. 152/2 The damnable heresy of *negro-worship.

b. *negro's head*, the Ivory Palm.

1670 EVELYN *Sylva* (ed. 2) 3 Descended immediately from the Genius of the Soyls . . . and (as the Negro-Heads in the Barbados) even without Seeds. 1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 138 The natives of Columbia call it Tagua, or Cabeza de Negro (Negro's head), in allusion, we presume, to the figure of the nut.

† c. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—0.

1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Negroes Heads*, brown loaves delivered to the ships in ordinary.

II. *attrib.* (passing into *adj.*)

3. With names of persons: Belonging to the race of negroes; black-skinned. Also *negro minstrel* (see quot. 1864 and 1871).

1594 CARRU *Huart's Exam. Mens Wits* 316 A negro

woman. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 978, I departed . . . with two Negro Boyes that I had. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 207 Negro Women . . . bringing forth . . . tawny hided Mulattos. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2177/4 A black Negro Man about 30 years of age. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. (Globe) 37, I bought me a Negro Slave. 1761 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 145 A negroe man . . . attacked a negroe wench . . . and would have killed a negro boy. 1799 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 163 The Negro women of the Mandingo and Ibbo nations. 1837 Ht. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 142 Does it never enter the heads of negro husbands and fathers to retaliate? 1828 ELIZ. TWINING *Short Lect. Plants* i. 10 The negro women working in the hot cotton plantations. 1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 699/1 In most cases the members of the negro minstrel troupes are only negroes in name, with faces and hands blackened. 1871 DE VERE *Americanisms* 116 The Negro-minstrel is the artist who blackens his face, adopts the black man's manner and instrument, and recites his field and plantation songs.

b. *transf.* of insects.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvii. (1818) II. 85 Thirty of the rufescent ants . . . with the addition of several negro pupae. 1864 *Athenaeum* 10 Dec. 788 A remarkable negro variety of *Abraaxas grossulariata*.

4. Consisting or composed of negroes.

1652 TATHAM in *Brome's Joviall Crew* B's Wks. 1873 III. 348 Ingrateful Negro-kinde. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 350 The Pelagian Negro races have been supposed to reach eastward as far as . . . the Fejee Islands. 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1353/2 The languages of the Negro nations. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* iv. 33 The Negro tribes have never extended north of the Sahara.

5. Inhabited or occupied by negroes.

1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton v.* (1840) 88 We met with a little negro town. 1734 *New York Gaz.* 18-25 Mar. 1/1 Thomas L . . . d keeps at some Miles distance from his dwelling House, Negro-Quarters (as they are called). 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 628 The European nations . . . [have] encouraged in the Negroe countries, wars, rapine, . . . and murder. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nis.* I. 62 The slaves of the Arabs are mostly from Abyssinia and the Negro countries. 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1352/2 Here the true Negro area . . . is exceedingly small.

6. Of or belonging to, connected with, characteristic of, etc., a negro or negroes.

1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 31 The inclosed shell [of the cocoa-nut], whose Negro-skull is not easily broke. 1740 W. SEWARD *Jrnl.* 2 Subscriptions for a Negroe School in Pennsylvania. a 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 64 The hermitage-like appearance of the negro buildings. *Ibid.* 330 To be found in almost every negro garden throughout the island. 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1352/2 The true Negro type of conformation. *Ibid.*, The proper Negro character. 1864 *Chambers's Encycl.* VI. 699/1 The sentiment of . . . these negro melodies. *Ibid.*, This negro minstrelsy now comprehends a large variety of songs. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* 32 Some of the larger square-sterned negro-boats are also thus designated.

7. In special uses, as *negro ant*, a blackish ant;

negro bat, a European and Asiatic bat (*Vesperugo maurus*) of a black or sooty-brown colour; *negro cachexy* (see quot.); *negro cloth*, cloth intended to be worn by negroes; *negro coffee*, the seeds of *Cassia occidentalis*; *negro corn* (see quot.); *negro dog*, a dog used in hunting runaway negro slaves; *negro felt* (cf. *negro cloth*); *negro fish*, fly, fowl (see quot.); *negro lethargy* (see LETHARGY *sb.* 1); *negro monkey*, a black monkey of the Malay Peninsula, Java, etc. (*Semnopithecus maurus*), also called the *negro langur*; *negro oil* (see quot.); *negro peach* (see PEACH *sb.* 1 a); *negro pepper* (see PEPPER *sb.* 3); *negro pot* (?); *negro tamarin*, a tamarin monkey (*Midas ursulas*) of the lower Amazon; *negro yam*, the West India yam, *Dioscorea alata* (also called *negro-country yam*).

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvii. (1818) II. 97, I observed the little *negro ant (*F. fusca*) engaged in the same employment upon an elder. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Negro-cachexy, a propensity for eating dirt, peculiar to the natives of the West Indies and Africa. 1769 *Boston Chron.* 7-10 Aug. 259/2 *Negro cloth, commonly called white and coloured plains. 1856 OLMDSTED *Slave States* 27 Many . . . wore clothing of coarse gray *negro-cloth; that appeared as if made by contract. 1837 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 230 *Negro Coffee, *L'herbe pante*. Fedigose seeds of Tette. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Negro-corn, a West Indian name for the Turkish millet or dhurma. 1856 OLMDSTED *Slave States* 161, I have since seen a pack of *negro-dogs, chained in couples. . . They were all of a breed, and in appearance a Scotch stag-hound and a fox-hound. 1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* (1858) I. xvi. 55 Sending for packs of negro dogs from New Orleans. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 763 Wool felts . . . have now materially decreased, the article termed 'negro felts' being almost extinct. 1734 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 316 *Perca marina punctulata*. The *Negro Fish. 1855 OGILVIE *Suppl.*, *Negro fly, the *Pila rosea*, a dipterous insect, so named from its shining black colour. It is also called the *carrot-fly*. 1825-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 270/1 The Silk or *Negro-fowl of the Cape de Verd Islands (*Gallus Morio*, Temminck). 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 81 The 'silky' and 'negro' fowls . . . with skin, combs, and bones which are black. 1868 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Negro lethargy. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xvi. 251 Negro lethargy, or the sleeping sickness of the Congo. 1830 *Edinb. Encycl.* XIII. 401/1 *Negro Monkey. Long-tailed, blackish, with . . . blackish beard. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp. App.*, *Negro-oil, a name by which the palma of botanists is sometimes called. 1849 CRAIG *s.v.*, *Negro or Ethiopian pepper, the plant *Unona Ethiopica*. a 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 307 They boiled a *negro-pot for him, but he was too ill to swallow a morsel. 1881 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1003 *Negro

Tamarins. 1896 H. O. FORBES *Hand-bk. Primates* II. 149 In Para, the Negro Tamarin is often seen in a tame state. 1892 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Negro yam.

Hence **Negroicide**, the killing of a negro. **Negrodrom**, the region or community of negroes. **Negrofy v. trans.**, to make into, or as black as, a negro. **Negrohood**, negro race or stock. **Negroish a.**, characteristic of the negro. **Negroite**, a negrophil. **Negroized a.**, given over to the negroes. **Negro-latry**, excessive admiration of the negro. **Negrolet**, **Negroling**, a little negro. **Negromania**, extravagant negrophilism; hence **Negromaniac**.

1852 MUNDY *Antipodes v.* (1855) 109 It must have been considered a case of justifiable *negroicide. 1863 HAWTHORNE in *Bridge Pers. Recollect.* (1893) 173, I ought to thank you for a shaded map of *negrodrom, which you sent me a little while ago. 1864 NICHOLS *40 Years Amer. Life* I. 248 All Negrodrom has put on its wonderful attire of finery. 1799 SOUTHEY *Non-descripts* iii, If no kindly cloud will parasol me, . . . I shall be *negroified. 1863 RUSSELL *Diary North & S. I.* 190 The small settlement of *negro-hood, which is separated from our house by a wooden palisade. 1861 *Temple Bar* II. 201 The sentimental songs had nothing peculiarly *negroish about them. 1851 J. CAMPBELL *Negromania* 543 The *Negroites have been ignominiously driven from their strongholds. 1888 *Voice* (N. Y.) 23 Aug. The only party that stands between the people and a *negroized government. 1862 RUSSELL in *Times* 29 Jan., The Conservative masses, which lie between *negrology or niggerworship and Secession. 1873 LELAND *Egypt. Sketch Bk.* 230 There came up a small jet-black *negrolet, eight years of age. 1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nis.* (abr. ed.) I. 71 O my darling! O my *negroing! 1851 J. CAMPBELL (*title*) *Negro-mania. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* II. 180, I foresee the . . . hard compulsory labour which *negromaniac will have brought upon his African protégé.

Negro-head. Also *negrohead*.

† 1. A nest of tree-ants. *Obs. rare*—1. 1781 SMEATHMAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 161 *note*, The colour of these nests . . . is black, from which, and their irregular surface and orbicular shape, they have been called Negro Heads by our first writers on the Carribee Islands.

2. A strong plug tobacco of a black colour.

1830 'J. FUME' *Paper on Tobacco* 116 A few iron nerved smokers occasionally take a pipe of negrohead. 1851 *Catal. Gl. Exhib.* I. 203 Cavendish, negro head, and other forms of tobacco. 1861 DICKENS *Gl. Expect.* xl, A handful of loose tobacco of the kind that is called Negro-head.

attrib. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Negrohead-tobacco*, tobacco softened with molasses or syrup and pressed into cakes, generally called Cavendish. 1892 W. PIKE *Barren Ground* 29 The Hudson's Bay negrohead tobacco.

3. An inferior quality of india-rubber.

1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 836/2 The scrapings from the tree . . . are mixed with the residues of the collecting pots . . . and are made up into large rounded balls, which form the inferior commercial quality called 'negrohead.' 1896 *Daily News* 4 Apr. 2/1 The proportions of 'fine' and 'negrohead' rubbers depend on the appliances and care of the collectors.

4. *Negrohead Beech*, the Australian evergreen or myrtle beech, *Fagus Cunninghamii*.

1889 MAIDEN *Usef. Native Pl.* 534 Negro-head Beech . . . is a hard richly-coloured furniture wood, and the warty protuberances on the trunk . . . afford a most beautiful figure.

Negroid (*nĕgrōid*), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* NEGRO.]

A. adj. Of a negro type; resembling the negroes or having some of their characteristic features.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 196 They are usually of a dark sepia brown . . . with negroid features. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* xiii. 272 Flattened lips, and certain negroid peculiarities in his limbs. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 342 A type of man which is Asiatic or Semitic rather than negroid.

B. sb. A person of a negro type.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 115 Free negroids from Zanzibar island or coast. 1882 SALA *Amer. Revis.* (1885) 172 At Wormley's . . . the negro and negroid were seen at their very best.

Hence **Negroidal a.**

1878 H. M. STANLEY *Darb Cont.* I. v. 113 Though they were truly negroidal in hair and colour. 1881 CABLE *Mme. Delphine* ii. 5 Comely Ethiopians culled out of the less negroidal types of African line goods.

Negrolid (*nĕgrōlĭd*). [*f.* NEGRO + -ISM.]

1. Advancement of negro interests or rights.

1851 J. CAMPBELL *Negromania* 549 Whodare say anything in favor of Negrolism after having read them? 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 4 May 454 Originated the idea of 'free negroism' and started a crusade in favour of inferior races.

2. A negro pronunciation, expression, or idiom.

1864 *Speciator* 27 Feb. 238/2 'Huur' for 'here' . . . is . . . a negrolism. 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* 66 The Americanism 'this child', or the negrolism 'dis nigger'.

Negroland. [*f.* NEGRO + LAND.] The land or region (in Africa) inhabited by negroes.

1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) I. 187 The princes on the coast of Negroland. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 302 In Negroland, witchcraft is even now the most common of all crimes. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 316 The destitute savages who occupy the insulated hamlets of central Negroland. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 12 Aug. 7/5 Nothing, they declare, will place the white man in lasting possession of Negroland.

Negroloid, a. rare—1. [*irreg. f.* NEGRO, *perh.* after *Mongoloid*.] Negroid.

1842 *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.* II. 240 Negroloid crania. **Negromancer**, *-manole*, etc., *obs. ff.* NEGRO-MANCER, -CY.

Negrophil (*nĕgrōfĭl*). Also *-phile*. [*f.* NEGRO + -PHIL or *a. F. négrophile*.] A friend of the