

1536 SIR J. RUSSELL *Let. to Visct. Lisle 29 Aug. in L. Papers VII.* 36 (P. R. O.) You are daily pestered with business. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 159 That we maye not with to many thynges pester & cloye the reader. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* I. 251 The Romane soldiers were... pestered with their heave armour and weapons. 1608 CAPT. SMITH *True Relation* 28 The Indians seeing me pestered in the Oloje, called to me. 1611 COIGR., *Empester*, to pester, intricate, tangle, trouble, incommode. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Persian Wars* I. 29 Seing him pester in a narrow passage. 1676 HOBBS *Liad* xvi. 328 Cleobulus then pester'd in the thron by little Ajax taken was alive.

† 2. To obstruct or encumber (a place) by crowding; to crowd to excess, overcrowd. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 103 b, Whether also fled so many Englishmen, that the place was pestered, and... they were... likely to be famished. 1572 Act 14 *Elia*, c. 5 The common gaules... are like to be greatly pestered with a more number of prisoners than heretofore hath bene. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 106 Some pester the commons, with inde and with geese. 1588 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* iv. xiii. 544 It is not my meaning to pester this Booke with Precedents. 1625 SIM J. GLANVILLE *Voy. Cadix* (Camden) 20 That noe parte of the Harbor might be over pestered. 1719 DE FOE *Cronon* II. ix, I shall not pester my Account, with Descriptions of Places. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* II. x. 246 Her hands... are as few as is consistent with the safety of the ship, that she may be less pestered with the stowage of provisions.

† 3. To crowd or huddle (persons or things in or into). *Obs.*

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 22 They... whom Anthony admitted were expelled again, pestered in galleys and sent into Hellespont by Marcus Aurelius. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 6 Men... Confin'd, and pester'd in this pin-fold here. 1686 tr. CHARDIN'S *Coronat. Solyma* 154 With several great Trees pester'd one within another.

† b. *intr. for refl.* To crowd, press. *Obs.*

1610 E. SKORY *Extr. Hist. Hen. IV of France* 15 This villaine... to that purpose pestered somewhat neere his Person.

4. To annoy, trouble, plague. a. Of noxious things, vermin, wild beasts, etc.: To infest. Now merged in b.

1569 BURN. *Paules Ch.* Howe was this Realme pestered with straunge rulers, straunge Gods, and howe is it now peaceably ridde of them all. 1625 A. HATCH in Purchas *Pilgrims* x. iii. 1701 The climate is... not much pestered with infectious or obnoxious ayres. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 90 These Vermin that pester the outside of Animals. 1747 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 4 There are no Inhabitants on those Islands, for they are so pestered with Tigers. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 559 [Malabar] is rich and fertile, but pestered with green adders.

b. To trouble with petty and reiterated vexations, as with questions or requests; to vex, annoy, trouble persistently, plague. (The current sense.)

1286 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* 1. (1623) 63 You are pestered with some troubles. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorier, Ld. Chandos* 82 He was perplexed and pestered in his hed. 1600 CRESS *Essex in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 57, I had never ceased to pester you with my complaints. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xvii. 73 The hollow... pesters the Workman to get the Letter out of the Mold and Matrices. 1795 JEFFERSON *Writ.* IV. 124, I pestered him with questions. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 179 You are pestered to death to find out the way to... get from place to place. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* II, These gossips... will keep pestering me about being married. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xiii. 349 The boys pester us to buy wretched half-dead chameleons.

Hence *Pestered* *ppl. a.*

1570 FOWLER *Let. to Cecil* 23 Feb. in *Cal. St. Papers, For.* 192 The air is so evil in this pestered prison that [etc.]. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentry* 71 In the city amongst the pestered habitations of artificers. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. ii. 23 Who then shall blame His pester'd Senses to recoyle, and start? 1718 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 8 Very much crowded and pester'd ships.

Pester (pesta), *sb.* Also 7 *pestore*. [f. PESTER 2.]

† 1. Obstruction; encumbrance. *Obs.*

1585 J. JAMES *Voy. J. Davies in Hakluyt's Voy.* III. 102 A very faire entrance or passage... altogether void of any pester of ice. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. ii. § 8 (1634) 604 Being without carriage, pester or other impediment.

2. Annoyance, trouble, bother; nuisance, plague. 1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 98 To the great pester and disturbance of that people. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bounic*, xii. 203 As likely as any way he was a plague and a pester.

† **Pesterable**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 7 *pestar*, -*urable*. [f. PESTER v. + -ABLE.] Of such a nature as to obstruct or cumber; obstructing, cumbering; troublesome. *Pesterable wares*: see *quots.*

1540 Act 32 *Hen. VIII.* c. 14 For the freight of euery tyme marchandises. (pesterable wares only excepted). 1560 in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1590) I. 356 It must goe either shaken and bounde vp or else emptye, which will bee pesterable. 1622 MALYNE *Anc. Law-Merch.* 141 Pesterable wares which take a great deale of room are excepted, and must be agreed for. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wordsbk.* *Pesterable*, or *Pesterable*, of our old statutes, implied such merchandise as take up much room in a ship.

† **Pesterance**. *Obs. rare.* In 6 *pestoreance*. [f. PESTER v. + -ANCE.] a. Pestering, obstruction, overcrowding, b. Encumbrance.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* v. 52 b. That a man while he teacheth the gospel, maie stande quiete and safe from pesterance of the people, cloustreyng and thronyng together. *Ibid.* xvii. 134 b, Castyng awaie from hym al pesterance and heaue carriage.

Pesteration. *nonce-wd.* [f. PESTER v. + -ATION.] The action of pestering; that which pesters or troubles; 'botheration'.

1802 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) I. 92 To banish every pedantic pesteration.

Pesterer (pesta'ra). [f. PESTER v. + -ER 1.] One who pesters: see the verb.

1611 COIGR., *Embarasseur*, an intricator, pesterer, comber. 1733 MILLNER *Compend. Tral.* 182 To keep that Side of the Country clear of Pesterers. c. 1817 *Hogg Tales & Sk. V.* 22 Of all pesterers... he was the most officious. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 30 He has seriously damaged his... walking-stick on the fore-arm of some street-pesterer.

Pestering, *vbl. sb.* [f. PESTER v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb PESTER, in various senses.

1522 *Reg. Privy Council in Sussex Archael. Collect.* X. 199 Without much hinderaunce to the cuntry, and pestering of the trayne. c. 1595 CAPT. WYATT *R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 59 Makinge the decks... cleare of anie pesteringe or impediments. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* x. (1615) 73 For that the pestering of the Forest with many houses, are noysome to the Forest. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xxviii, Clacking of pattens and pestering of sweepers.

Pestering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That pesters, in various senses of the verb.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* Bivb, Our Kirk-courtes or yards... being ordinarily beduged by pestering and pasturing brute. 1641 MILTON *Animado*, 51 All the hell pestering rabble of Summers and Apparitors. 1716 [see PESTIFY]. 1868 MRS. WHITNEY *P. Strong* xi. (1869) 125 Her raw gul and her pestering stove.

Hence **Pesteringly** *adv.*, in a pestering way. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds, Mem.* II. 93 How pesteringly I can scribble when there is business to agitate. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* v. i, Unalterably and pesteringly fond!

Pesterment (pesta'ment). *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. PESTER v. + -MENT.] The action of pestering or fact of being pestered, in various senses of the verb: † overcrowding (*obs.*); annoyance, worry.

1593 *Pass. Morrice* (1876) 51 An armie might have lodged therein without pesterment. 1651 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus Nat. Paradox* vi. 124 How joyfull were they to see themselves rid of the pesterment of their Companions. 1729 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 26, I have all the trouble and pesterment of children, without the pleasure of calling them my own. 1828 *Crauen Gloss.*, *Pesterment*, embarrassment.

Pesterous (pesta'ras), *a. rare.* Also 6 *pestreous*. [f. PESTER v. or sb. + -OUS.] Having the quality of pestering; cumbering; troublesome.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* v. 52 b, Remoued from the pestreous thronyng of the multitude. 1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* (1596) 197 Pesterous wares... that is to say stone, timber, lime, bricke [etc.]. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 216 Gaoling of them... which was chargeable, pestreous and of no open example. 1825 HOGG *Q. Hynde* 47 When petulant and pestreous Wene Kneel'd on the Sand.

† **Pestful**, *a. Obs.* [f. PEST + -FUL] Pesti-ferous, pestilential.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Schisme* 417 The Lybians pest-full and un-blest-full shore. 1794 COLERIDGE *Destiny of Nations*, Long and pestful calms. With slimy shapes, and miscreated life Poisoning the vast Pacific.

Pest-house. [f. PEST + HOUSE sb.] A hospital for persons suffering from any infectious disease, esp. the plague; a lazaretto. Also *attrib.*

1611 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 166 Helpinge such persons as come to the Pesthouse. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 73 They have a Pest house called *Lazaretto*, and two like houses for Lepers. 1665 *Perry's Diary* (1879) III. 199. 1722 *De For Plague* (1840) 37 Some people being removed to the pest-house beyond Bunhill fields. 1830 SIMS *MITFORD Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 205 He... shunned ball-rooms and drawing-rooms as if they were pest-houses. 1890 *Times* 20 Jan. 9/3 [The prisons] were pesthouses in which gaol-fever annually claimed a multitude of victims.

fig. a 1613 OVERBURY *Charac.*, *Prison* Wks. (1856) 155 It is an infected pest-house all the year long; the plague-sores of the law, are the diseases here wholly reigning. 1833 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.* *Capitostro* (1840) IV. 352 A painful search, as through some spiritual pest-house. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxxv, In all the crime... of the great pest-house of the capital, he stood alone.

† **Pestiduct**. *Obs.* [f. L. *pestis*-s plague + duct-us Duct.] A channel of the plague, or of any infectious epidemic.

1624 DONNE *Devotions*, etc. (ed. 2) 89 They may be made instruments, and pestiducts, to the infection of others, by their coming. 1672 W. DE BRITAIN *Interest Eng. Dutch War* 11 They begin to be look'd upon as the Pestiducts of Europe, the scorn and indignation of every good man.

† **Pestifero**, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *pestifere*.] = PESTIFEROUS.

1490 CAXTON *Enegydos* xxvii. 95 Yf her moeuyng [i.e. of the course celestial] were irryted ayenste vs by pestyferre influences.

Pestiferous (pesti'feras), *a.* [f. L. *pestifer*, -*ferus* plague-bringing, f. *pestis*-s plague + -*fer*, stem of *ferre* to bear, bring; see -FEROUS. In F. *pestifere*. In sense 3, f. F. *pestifere*.]

1. L. Bringing or producing pest or plague; destructive to health; noxious, deadly; of the nature of a pest, pestilent, pestilential.

1522 BOORDE *Dytary* xxvii. (1870) 289 An ordre to be used in the Pestiferous tyme. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 55 Sendyng amonge the shepe that pestiferous morreyne. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 183 Vexed at certain houres... with the pestiferous heats and shaking colds of the feuer. 1622 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 236 [No] Trees, or Bushes, grow neere to Sodome... such is the consumption of that pestiferous Gulfe. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 3/1 We affirm the Air to be pestiferous, where there is a continued Collection of thick Clouds and stinking Vapours. 1830 SIMS *MITFORD Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 229 Having lost many children in the pestiferous climate of Barbadoes. 1830 HERSHEL *Stnd. Nat. Phil.* I. iii. 56 Regions almost desolated by pestiferous exhalations.

b. Of animals: Hurtful; noxious.

c. 1600 *Timon* III. iii, These women are a pestiferous kinde of animals. 1731 *Genl. Mag.* I. 12 The depredations of Locusts, Palmer-worms, and other pestiferous vermin. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 27 Dec. 438/1 As pestiferous a creature as could be allowed to roam at large.

2. *fig.* Bearing moral contagion; hurtful to morals or society; mischievous; pernicious.

1458 in *Peacock's Repr.* (Rolls) I. Intro. 35 *note*, The damnable doctrine and pestiferous sect of Reynold Peacock exceedeth in malice and horribility all other heresies and sects of heretics. 1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 124 Moche bounde to Almyghty God, that the Popes Holyenes is rid of so pestiferous a Counsaillour. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commonw.* 111 Done by the perswasions of the pestiferous Jesuites. a 1715 BURNET *Ozon Time* (1766) I. 2 One of the most pestiferous forms of calumny. 1824 *Hist. Gaming* 16 Those pestiferous hordes of gamblers, black-legs, and sharpers. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 July 5/3 They are said to pursue their pestiferous occupation unchecked.

II. 3. [= F. *pestifere*.] Plague-stricken; smitten with a contagious disease.

1665 *EVELYN Diary* 11 Oct., I was environ'd with multitudes of poore pestiferous creatures begging almes. 1858 FABER tr. *Life Xavier* 369 A malady contracted in attending on the pestiferous.

Hence **Pestiferously** *adv.*, pestilentially, noxiously, 'plaguy'; **Pestiferousness**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Pestiferousness*. 1847 WEBSTER, *Pestiferously*. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xlv, Melema, you are a pestiferously clever fellow.

† **Pestifugous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *pestis*-s plague + -*fug*-, stem of *fugere* to flee, *fugere* to put to flight + -OUS.] Having the property of driving away or dispelling the plague.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compré* vi. 215 The business may be done by Pestifugous Alexiterics.

† **Pestify**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *pestis*-s plague + -FY.] To cause or produce a pest. Hence † **Pestifying** *ppl. a.* plague-bringing.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Arianism* 30 Scatter them about with his wonted pestifying and pestring Air of Assurance.

Pestilence (pestilens), *sb. (adv.)* Also 4-6 *pestilens*, -*elence*, 5 *pestilens*, 5-6 *pestylo*, -*ylence*, 6 -*elens*, 6-7 *pestilence*. [a. F. *pestilence*, ad. L. *pestilentialis*, sb. of condition f. *pestilent-em* PESTILENT: see -ENCE.]

1. Any fatal epidemic disease, affecting man or beast, and destroying many victims.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1370 Yn Rome fyl a grete moreyne. . . A pestelen of men. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 97 Many kene sores, As pokkes and pestilences. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxvii. 360 (Add. MS.) In the Citee of Rome befille a grete pestilence of men and bestes. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 83 Lyke as a pestylens... destroyth a grete number of the pepul without regard of any person had, or degre. 1539 BIBLE (Great Ps. xxiij. 6) The pestilence that walketh in darkness. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Con. Prayer, Litany*, From plague, pestilence, and famine... Good lordie deliuer us. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* viii. 326 About an hundred yeeres ago, all the monks of this monasterie died of a pestilence. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1790) II. 485 Should a pestilence come, and sweep off one half of the people. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 394 In the winter of 1830-31... in some of the midland, eastern, and southern countries, where the pestilence was most rife, the existing race of sheep was almost entirely swept off. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* May 591 To be entitled to the name of pestilence, a disease must be unusually fatal, very rapid in its operation, and must destroy great numbers of victims.

b. *spec.* The bubonic plague, the plague *par excellence*; = PEST I.

[1350-1 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 225/2 Et puis en cea ad ille destourbe, primes per la dit Pestilence.] 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 185 Many peere sephen be pestilence han plit hem togedere. 1466 in *Archaeologia* (1887) L. I. 50 Men and women and children yonge and olde of other parishes than ther owne infests in pestilence the which sekenes euery man escheweth. 1556 *Charon. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 6 This yere was the iij. great pestilence. *Ibid.* 22 [Edw. IV] xvij... This yere... was... the terme deferd from Ester to Myhyllus be cause of the grete pestelens. 1564 BULLIYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 8, I met with wagones... full laden with yong barnes, for fear of the blacke Pestilence. 1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 229 The infectious and plague of the pestilence. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Pestilence or Plague*, a Disease arising from an Infection in the Air, accompany'd with Bloches, Boils, and... other dreadful Symptoms. 1823 MRS. MARKHAM *Hist. Eng.* xviii. (1853) 160 During the great pestilence he bought a piece of ground, which he gave for a burying-ground for those who died in London of that dreadful disease.

2. *fig.* That which is morally pestilent or pernicious; moral plague or mischief, evil conduct, wickedness; that which is fatal to the public peace or well-being. Now rare.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* I. I In be chaire of pestilens he noht sare. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. met. iii. 95 (Camb. MS.) Mercurie... bath vnbounded hym from the pestilence of his ostesse [Circes]. 1466 HOCLEVE *Mirrour* 260 O faterie! o lurkyng pestilence! 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 97 Such players of enterludes... are so noysome a pestilence to infect a common wealth. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 362 He powre this pestilence into his eare. 1624 *Documents agst. Pryne* (Camden) 6 Clements Alexandrines, Tertullian, and St. Chrysostome, call playe howses the state of pestilence. 1875 MANNING, *Mission II. Ghost* ix. 258 The fashions of the day, the pestilence of bad literature.

† 3. That which plagues, injures, or troubles in any way; a cause of trouble or injury; a plague.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 8 (Camb. MS.), For þat the gouernementus of Citees... ne sholde nat bringen in

ON. *vange* wk. masc. (Norw. *vange*; Da. *vanger* pl. 'cheeks' of a press), Goth. **waggō*, ? fem. or neut. (whence *waggareis* pillow = OE. *wangere*) :- O'Leut. **wangon*, -*ōm*. The further etymology is obscure; some regard the word as cogn. w. OE. *wang* field, WONG.]

†1. The cheek. *Obs.*
 c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. v. 39 *hif hwa dec slae on ðæt swiðran wonge wel ceke bin.* c 1000 *ÆLFERIC Saints' Lives* xxiii. b. 556 *Ponne astrehte ic me sylfe on eorðan and þa wangs mid tearum oferzeat.* c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 20 *Smyre mid by het wenge.* c 1300 *Cursor M.* 18308 *Adam fell dno for-wit his fete And spak til him, wit wonges wete.* c 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* vi. 28 *Nihtes when y wende ant wake, for-thi myn wonges waexth on.* c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 732 *þe king biheld þat old, Hou his wonges were wete.* c 1425 *Wainfoun Cron.* v. ix. 1068 *Quhill wep't, quhill scho wongys wete.* c 1440 *York Myst.* x. 275 *Thy wordis makis me my wanges to wete.*

2. A molar tooth; = WANG-TOOTH.
 c 1386 *CHAUCER Reeve's T.* 110 *Swa werkes ay the wanges in his heed.* 1901 F. E. TAYLOR *Folk Sp. S. Lanc.* (E.D.D.), *Wang*, a tooth; gen. a back tooth.

Wang², **weng**, *s.w. dial.* [Of uncertain origin; possibly a var. of *Wing sb.*, which in some dialects denotes a part of a ploughshare.] (See *quots.*)

1813 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* 117 *The [plough]-beam... is seven feet long, furnished at the head with an horizontal and vertical graduated wang of rack-work.* 1886 *W. Somerset Word-bk.* *Wang, or Weng.* 1. A strong iron fixed to the front end of the beam [of a plough], having notches by which the end of the foot-chain... is adjusted... as may be needful, according to the width of furrow desired... 2. Of a cart—the iron loop or staple upon each shaft, to which is hooked on the chain of the vore-horse.

Wang, var. *WONG dial.* field.
Wangala, variant of *VANGLO*.
 1864 in *Venezia El Dorado* (1866) App. 124 *Wangala (Sesamum orientale, Linn.), seeds of. Yield a fine bland oil. Used in soups.*

Wangan, variant of *WANOUN*.
 † **Wangel**, aphetic f. of *EVANGEL*. *Sc. and north.*
 c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machar*) 1491 *þe buk of þe wangele.* 1389 in *Sir W. Fraser Wemyss of W.* (1888) II. 24 in *N. Q. 6th Ser.* IV. 438 2 *Bath the partys fornemmyt, the haly wangelis tweecht, the gret ath has sworn.* c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6800 *þe text of wangelis fell in þe water.* 1456 *Sir G. HAYE Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 128 *þe law of nature and of the wangel.* c 1568 in *hannatyne MS.* (Hunter. Cl. b) 188 *So said Sanct Johine in his wangel.* 1819 *W. Tennant Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 6 *John Knox... Past like a lion round the land, And w' the wangel in his hand.*

Wangelist(e, -yot): see *EVANGELIST*.
 † **Wanger**. *Obs.* Forms: I *wongere*, *wangere*, 4 *wonger(e)*, *wanger(e)*. [OE. *wangere* = OHG. *wangari* (MHG. *wanger*), Goth. *waggareis* :- O'Leut. type **wangarjo-z*, f. **wangō*-cheek, *WANG 1.*] A pillow.

Speght (1602) explains the word (in Chaucer) as 'a male, or bouget', and this explanation appears in Kersey 1708 and later *Dictionaries* and glossaries.
 c 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iv. xiv. [xi.] (1890) 296 *To þon þætte from dæle þæs heafdes eac swylce meahne wongere between zaseted beon.* c 1000 *ÆLFERIC Gloss.* in *Wr. Wulcker* 124 *Cerucal, wangere.* c 1386 *CHAUCER Sir Thopas* 201 *His brighte helm was his wonger [w. r. wanger, wongere, wangerc.].*

Wangheo: see *WHANGEL*.
Wangle (*wæ'ngl*), *v. 1 dial.* [Perh. an altered form of *WAGGLE v.*, due to the influence of the dial. *wankle* to totter (app. rare) or of its source *WANKLE a.* (OE. *wancol*) unsteady, tottering. Cf. Norw. *vangla* to roam about, (of weather) to be unsteady.] *intr.* Of a thing: To move loosely or shakily on its base or in its place of attachment. Of a person: To go unsteadily.

1820 *WILBRHAM Chesh. Gloss.* *Wangle*, to totter or vibrate. See *Junius* in *WOC*, *wankle*. 1841 *HARTSHORNE Salop. Ant. Gloss.* *Wangle*, to be unsteady, totter. 1868 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss.* *Wangle*, to totter, or shake to its fall; of a wall, building, &c. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* *Wangle*, to totter, to wank feebly. 1876 *Mit-Yorksh. Gloss.* *Wangle*, to rock, or shake, noisily. 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorksh. Folk-Talk Gloss.* *Wangle*, to shake, to totter, to waver; to be in a sensitive state... Ex.—Thoomun put it vary wangling (in setting a trap).

Hence **Wangling ppl. a.** (in quot. app. 'rambling'). Also **Wangler**.
 1869 G. J. CHESTER *Trunsath. Sh.* 325 *The old gentleman in the pulpit meanwhile drawing out a long, wangling, extempore prayer.* 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* *Wangler*, an unstable person.

Wangle (*wæ'ngl*), *v. 2 slang and colloq.* [Of uncertain origin.
 First recorded, as printers' slang, in 1888; current among soldiers in the war of 1914-1918, and hence in general colloquial use. There is no evidence of any connexion with the northerly dialect word *WANGLE v.* Probably, like many other slang words, it was formed involuntarily, under the influence of an obscure sense of phonetic symbolism; the suggestion may have come from *WAGGLE v.*

trans. To accomplish (something) in an irregular way by scheming or contrivance; to bring about or obtain by indirect or insidious means (something not obtainable openly); to manipulate, 'fake' (an account, report, prices). Hence **Wangler**, one who 'wangles'. **Wangling vbl. sb.**
 1888 *JACOB Printers' Vocab.* *Wangle*, a slang term used by printers to express arranging or 'faking' matters to one's own satisfaction or convenience. 1911 *Standard* 12 July 10

He denied that he had ever been asked by a driver to 'fake' a meter although he had heard banter in the garage about the 'wangling' of meters. 1917 *Edin. Rev.* July 45 *No market is ever 'free': probe it deep enough, and... monopolies will... be found, in many cases deliberately 'wangling' prices and limiting production to sustain them.* 1917 *Bulletin* 28 Dec. 3/2 *He had come in from the North Atlantic Cruiser Patrol, and when in home waters had 'wangled' a few days' leave.* 1918 'B. CABLE' *Air Men of War* xi. 143 *He had been... planning... how to apply and how to get quickly through his training, and ways of wangling it to get to this Squadron.* 1920 *Blackw. Mag.* June 790/1 *We took it in turns to stay in the garden against the return of the motor wangers.*

† **Wangrace**¹. *Sc. Obs.* [f. *WAN-* + *GRACE sb.*] Lack of grace, want of propriety.
 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis, Exclam. agst. Detractouris* 13 *Sum beyn sa frawart in malice and wangrace, Q'hat is weill said that love nocht worth an ace.*

Wangrace². *Sc. and Anglo-Irish.* Also *-grease*. A kind of gruel.
 a 1733 in C. K. SHARPE *Ballad Bh.* (1823) 113, *I gave him wangrace in his bed, And row'd the blankets round him.* 1829 *Acc. Persons remark. Health & Longev.* 225 *The sweat which he took... was what they call a wangrace in that country. It is made of oatmeal, flummery made very thin, sweetened with honey, and a lump of fresh butter.* 1899 *Century Mag.* Oct. 959/1 'Aye, an' a bowl o' wang-race, Rosie, the maid, said—'that's wha'll put the thren'th intil yer bones again.'

Wang-tooth. *Obs. exc. dial.* (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). [*WANG 1.*] A cheek-tooth, molar.

a 1000 *Laus Ælfred* xlix. 1 *hif hit sie wongtoð, zeselle hit scill. to bote.* c 1000 *ÆLFERIC Gloss.* in *Wr. Wulcker* 157 *Molares, ut genuini, wangede.* c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbes* (MS. Arundel) in *Wright Voc.* 146 *Les messeleres, wange-te3 [read: tep; MS. Camb. wangeteth].* 1382 *Wyclif Judg.* xv. 29 *And so the Lord openede a wong tooth [1388 wang tooth; Vulg. molarem dentem] in the cheek boon of the asse.* c 1386 *CHAUCER Monk's T.* 54 *And of this asses cheke, that was drete, Out of a wang tooth sprang anona welle.* 1393 *LANGL. P. M. C.* xxiii. 191 *He... bete onto my wang-tep.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 406 1 *A Wange tothe [v. r. Vange tothe], genuinis, maxillaris.* 1576 *TURBERV. Venere* 182 *Take them and cut away their nether lawe wherein there wang teeth be set.* 1607 *MARKHAM Cavel.* 1. (1617) 79 *His two tusches of his nether chappe, and the two wongte teeth of the same next to the tusches.* 1659 *SOMMER Dict. s. v. Wang.* *That old rime: And in witness that this is sooth, I bite the wax with my wang tooth.* 1674 *RAY N. C. Words s. v.* *The Wang-tooth; the Jaw-tooth.*

Wangun (*wæ'ngŋn*). *U.S.* Also *wangan*, *wangan*, *wammikin*. [Shortened from *Montagnais Indian atawangan*, f. *atawan* to buy or sell. Cf. Cree and *Odjibwa atawagan*, 'ce dont on se sert pour acheter ou pour vendre' (Lacombe).] A receptacle for small supplies or a reserve stock; esp., a boat or a chest containing outfit supplies for a lumber camp.

1848 *BARLETT Dict. Amer.* *Wangan*. (Indian.) In Maine, a boat for carrying provisions. 1854 *American at Home* (ed. Haliburton) III. 254 *The boats appropriated for the removal of the whole company, apparatus, and provisions [of river-drivers], when loaded, are called 'wangers', an Indian word... Among the dangers to be incurred... is that of 'running the wangan', which... means the act of taking these loaded bateaux down river from station to station.* 1860 *Harpers' Mag.* XX. 451 *Behind each regiment of logs follows the wangan—a small boat or barge with a canvass awning stretched over it, and the cook and supplies.* 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 150 *The drive is accompanied by what is called a wammikin, consisting of a raft of square timber or long logs on which is built a comfortable shanty.* 1911 S. E. WHITE *Rules of Game* 1. xiii [Log-driving.] *Ordinarily on drive we have a wangan... A wangan's a big scow. It carries the camp and supplies to follow the drive.*

b. Stores, provisions.
 1907 *Scribner's Mag.* Jan. 2/1 *Now load up with the bundles and boxes, the tent... the provisions—all that stuff that is known as 'duffel' in New York, and 'butius' in French Canada and 'wangan' in Maine.*

c. *atrob.*
 1907 *Black Cat* June 19 *An ancient Wangan-chest, relic of his father's river-days.* 1908 S. E. WHITE *River Man* xv. 131 *The ground had now hardened so that a wangan boat was unnecessary. Instead, the camp outfit was transported in wangers.*

† **Wanhap**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *van-*. [f. *WAN-* + *HAP sb. 1.*] Misfortune.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* v. iv. 89 *Scho... on the scherp skelleis, to her wanhap Smat with sic fard the airis in flenderis lap.* 1549 *Compl. Scot.* viii. 72 *O quhat wanhap, quhat dyabolic temptatione.* 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvii. 102 *Gif þatt itt be in bondage brocht be the, Then warreit war thy weirdis apd wanhap.* 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 194 *Backlins he stagger't w' a rair to Gamyl's tomb, and hid hjm thair Frae onie mair wanhap.*

So † **Wanhappy a. Sc.**, unfortunate.
 c 1590 J. BUREL *Passage of Pilgr.* l. vii. in *J. Watson's Coll. Sc. Poems* II. (1709) 19 *The wildbar that wanhappie beist, Quoits tasks of length war at the leist. Ane quarter lang and mair.* 1808 *JAMISON, Wanhappie.* c 1830 in *Child Ballads* IV. 386/1 *They hae fawn a wanging them atween At a wanhappy time.*

Wanhope, *sb.* and *a. Obs. exc. arch.* Also 3-4 *wane-*, 4 *won-*, *Sc. van-*, 4-5 *wann-*, 5 *wann-*, 6-7 *wanne-*; 4-*hop*, 5-*hoppo*. [f. *WAN-* + *HOPE sb. 1.* Cf. *MLG.*, *M. Du. wanhope* (mod. *Du. -hoop*), whence *MSw. wanhop*, *M. Da. wanhob*. Cf. *UNHOPE*.] **A. sb. l.** Hopelessness, despair.
 In early use chiefly, despair of salvation. Hence often in amatory compositions which imitate religious language.
 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 683z *Is men as wanhope wende how ægen bliue.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25769 *þou sinful, be þan*

war wit-all In wreche wanhop þat þou ne fall. *Ibid.* 28345 *þat has don me for to fall in wane-hope.* 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5170 *Sloghenes, hyl wyl be grope To bryngre þe yn to wanhope.* c 1320 *Cast. Love* 951 *Ne beo þou in wonhope non.* c 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 981 *Fiee shawes were of other gise... The thridd of hem was clepe Shame. The fourthe, Wanhope cleped is.* 139. — *Part. T.* f. 693 (Egerton MS.) *Wanhope*, þat is, despire of the mercy of god. c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 32 *Hed of come the Englysshe hope & comfort; & to the Iresshe, dref & wanhope.* c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* (Roxb.) 28 *Y^t wedded folk of wanhope shuld nocht be Throwing the stat sauvaue of ony virginitee.* 1471 *CAXTON Recuyell* (Sommer) 21 *He wente out of the oracle... al bare of gladnes and al oppressed and entoured wyth wanhope cam to his folk.* c 1518 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 2337 *There is no man may synne more mortally than of Wanhope thrughe the vnhappy wayes, By Myschete to breuyate and shorten his dayes.* a 1542 *WYATT in Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 59 *Renewing with my sute my payne, My wanhope wyth your stedfastnesse.* 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* 68 *They... were driuen in the end, to gue ouer in the plain field, for very despire, wanhope, and weerness.* 1861 *Temple Bar* Dec. 151 *Wanhope had weighed my spirit to the dust.* 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iii. 279 *And [ed. 1903] But] creeping wanhope did he still withstand.* 1894 — *Wood beyond World* 221 *I two days he battled thus with storm & blindness, & wanhope of his life.*

† 2. **Erroneous uses.** † a. = *Vain hope*.
 There is an apparent instance in the *edd.* of *Douglas Æn.* l. vi. 82, but the *Camb. MS.* has *with wanhope* [L. *vana spe*].

1422 *YONGE tr. Secreti Secret.* 145 *Hoppe is a ryghtfull tryste for a ryghtfull Werke, i-put betwen wanhoppe and dysspayre, or presomption of goodis to come aftry to be hadde, And of illis to come aftry to be Enchued.* a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Rich. III. 48 *That they shuld bryngre her yf yt were possible into some wanhope, or as men saie into a foolis paradise.* 1549 *CHALONER Erasmus on Folly* H ij. *A few yeres haue they spente yet, in great wanhope, and pleasure [L. summa cum voluptate].* a 1565 — *tr. Boeth.* l. met. vii. 22 in Q. *Eliz. Englishings* 158 *Wan hope forbere [L. spem fugatio].* 1570 *LEVINS Manib.* 170/4 *Wanhope, falsa spes.* 1583 *STOCKER Civ. Warr's* Loue C. iii. 114 b. *Suffer not your selues to be abused by fables and trifling toyes, neither be you carried away with a Wanhope.* 1593 G. HARVEY *New Let. B.* *A wan, or windy Hope, is a notable breake-necke vnto itselfe.*

† b. In late 16th c. and early 17th c. writers *wan hope* (two words) seems to be used for 'faint hope', as if containing *WAN a. Obs.*

1558 in *Froude Hist. Eng.* (1870) VI. 80 *There was but] a wan hope of recovering Calais.* 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretorie* l. (1625) 93 *The intolerable woes wherein I lived... might have kinded in me some wan hope one day to have found an hour so happy wherein by a right conceit... our natural care might in some sort or other have been renewed.* 1589 *LOUVE Seuilles Metam.* B 3 b. *I curse fond Loue and Fortune durelesse, Wan hope my weale, my trust but had adventure.* 1590 *SIDNEY Arcadia* II. iii. (1912) 164 *My sheepe are thoughts... My sheepechouke is wanne hope, which all upholdes.* 1607 R. C[AREW] *tr. Estienne's World Wound* l. xxvi. 213 *At last he remembered that the king had often shewed mercy on malefactors, and thereupon conceiuing some wanne hope, he was euer harping vpon that string.* 1610 *FOLKINGHAM Feudigr.* l. x. 28 *And though the small show of winter verdure giues wanne hope, yet his faire May-florish reuiues the drooping spirits of the doubtful and wauering experimenter, with full assurance of a rich resture for harvest.* 1612 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Muse's Sacrifice* (Grosart) 12/1 *My Soule dismay'd, not knowing where to flee, With hands of Hope (wan Hope) at thee doth graspe.* 1648 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* iv. 169 *This, his last Refuge, a wan hope, to bring Himselfe to former Glories of a King.*

† **B. adj.** [Cf. *MSw. wanhopa* adj.] That has no hope, despairing. *Obs.*

1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasmi Par. Rom.* xii. 4-16 *Suffer it, not with deualye heartes, as men that are wanhope [later edd. in wanhope, in dispaire], but [etc.].*
 Hence † **Wanhope v.** [= *MLG. wanhopen*, *MSw. wanhopa*, *M. Da. wanhobe*] to despair. † **Wanhoping vbl. sb.** † **Wanhopefully adv.**, despairingly. † **Wanhopely a.**, hopeless.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25820 *þai... wines for þair mikel sin neuer to merci for to win, and suagat for þair wanhoping þai fall wit-vten vp-couring.* c 1425 *Eng. Cong.* Irel. 16 *He was neuer wanhopefully argh, ne afeid, ne amayed of hert.* *Ibid.* 88 *In the man of blode, the blode shall aryse, & wanhoply shal his pynerse be.* 13... *Celestin* 22 in *Anglia* I. 68 *Hadde a man nyne so myche mys wroughte, To gods mercy wanhope he nocht.*

† **Wanhue**, *v. Sc. Obs.* In 5 *wanhew*. [f. *WAN-* + *HUE v. 2.*] *trans.* To stain.
 c 1420 *WAINFOUN Cron.* v. xii. 3696 (Cott. MS.) *Quhar of sacles blude droppande shyt wanhewis [v. r. vnhewis] bathe sleif and hande?*

Wanian, *obs.* form of *WANION*.
 † **Waniand**. *Obs.* Also 5 *waneand*, *wanyand*, *wenyand* (e, 5-6 *wanyand*, 6 *waniant*, *wannisant*, *weniand*, -*ya(u)nt*). [ME. *waniand*, north. pres. pple. of *wanien*, *WAN v.* See the definition.] In the phrase *in the waniand*, prob. with ellipsis of *more* (cf. 'on wanigendum monan' *Sax. Leechd.* I. 320) = at the time of the waning moon, i.e. in an unlucky hour; hence used as a vague imprecation or as an exclamation of anger, impatience, etc. = 'with a vengeance', 'with a plague'. Also in the *wild waniand*. See *WANION*; also *WANING vbl. sb.* 2 b, *WANING ppl. a.* 1 b.
 a 1352 *MINOT Poems* v. 30 *In þe wilde waniand was þaire hertes light.* *Ibid.* ix. 25 *It was in þe waniand þat þai furth went.* c 1430 *Brut* 441 *But þe moste vengeance fell vpon þe proude Scottes, for they went to Dog-wash the same day... So that they may say wele 'In the croke of þe mone went they thidre warde, And in the wilde wanyende come þei*

estate is assured to him. *Ibid.* II. 367 Copyhold estate .. cannot possibly be transferred by any other assurance.

5. The action of insuring or securing the value of property in the event of its being lost, or of securing the payment of a specified sum in the event of a person's death; insurance.

Technically, the present usage is to differentiate life-assurance, and fire- and marine-insurance; though, as will be seen from the quotations, assurance was the original term in reference to marine risks.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 159 To have a regard what wind must serue, and the true season of the year, which maketh a difference in the price of assurance. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. i. 51 Some keep an Assurance-office in their chamber. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2747/A Lost .. a Police of Assurance made upon the Ship Olive-Branch. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 254 Assurance or Insurance is a just and faithful Compact, by which, one, or more, in Consideration of the Payment of a Sum of Money agreed on, called the Insurance Premium, takes upon himself all the Dangers which may or shall happen to the Ship, Vessel, Effects, and Property of another. 1883 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 1/4 (*Advt.*) The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation. 1883 *Sc. Prom. Inst. Prospect.*, Yearly payments for Assurance of £100 at death.

II. The state of being sure or assured.

† 6. Objective certainty; = ASSUREDNESS I. Obs.

c1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 387, I can not believe that thys ys of assurans. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXI. xvii, Wo worth the trust without assurance. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 538 New friends of more assurance.

7. Security.

1559 *Myrr. Mag.*, *Dk. York* vii. 4 Liung hopes of his lines assurance. 1570 T. WILSON *Demosth.* 13 *myrr.*, Things wrongfully gotten have none assurance. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* 1826 141 To sende .. unto a place of most assurance all such as hee had taken prisoners. 1622 HEY- LIN *Cosmog.* I. 1682 158 The Fortifications being weak, and of ill assurance. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 427 The King's ascent to the crown and assurance therein.

8. Subjective certainty; a being certain as to a fact, certitude; confidence, trust.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 309 In his hye cheultry Thai had assourans, trust trewly. c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 1259 O trust, O feith, O depe assurance! 1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. XXIX, It is as naturall in men to purchase hope as assurance. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 183 But yet He make assurance double sure, And take a Bond of Fate. 1843 MILL *Logic* II. vi. § 3 We can have full assurance of particular results. a 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 315 The doubt would rest, I dare not solve. . Assurance only breeds resolve.

b. in *Theol.* (See *quoit*.)

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 251 The Doctrine of Protestants concerning assurance of salvation, viz that a man may have this assurance. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Disc.* (1853) 508 Assurance, Personal Assurance, Special Faith, (the feeling of certainty that God is propitious to me,—that my sins are forgiven).

9. Self-confidence, self-reliance; confidence of manner, steadiness, intrepidity.

1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* II. 263 Assurance is a certaine perswasion .. whereby we are confirmed in danger against euilles that threaten vs. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 72 Jaques .. with his Flemings, received the charge with great assurance. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Rom. Hist.* (1827) II. 352 To inspire him with a noble assurance so necessary for those that are born to command. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambd.* No. 147 ¶ 8 The benefits of publick education, and the happiness of an assurance early acquired.

10. In a bad sense: Hardihood, audacity, presumption, impudence.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 281 Quote Authors they had never read, with an Air of Assurance. 1709 SWIFT *Vind. Bickerstaff* Wks. 1755 II. i. 174 Several of my friends had the assurance to ask me, whether I was in jest? 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* LXIII. 323 The barrister has not the assurance to deny it flatly. 1832 Ht. MARINEAU *Hill & Fall.* II. 23, I should like to know where you picked up so much assurance.

† Assurance. Obs. [f. prec. + -ER.] One who gives assurances; one who makes great professions.

1592 CHETTLE *Kind-Hearts Dr.* (1841) 28 Such a rare obscure assurance, to worke what not wonders in phisicke.

Assurant (äſüránt). [f. ASSURANCE; see -ANT.] One who insures his life, or takes out a policy of insurance.

1863 *Circ. Comm. Union Assur. Dec.*, The importance of this to intending Assurants will be readily perceived.

† Assurantly, adv. Obs. In 7 assureur. [f. ASSURANCE, as if on an adj. *assurant*; cf. *confidence*, *confidently*.] With assurance, confidently.

1610 SIR I. WAKE *Lett. in N. & O. Ser.* II. VII. 285 The astrologer doth assuredly affirme that, etc.

† Assurd, v. Obs. rare. [a. OF. *assourd-re*, earlier *assord-re*, 'jaillir,' app. —L. *ads.*, *assurgere*, to rise to, rise up, arise (cf. ASSURGE); but in OF. mixed up (cf. the form *axordre*) with *essordre*, *exurdre* —L. *exurgere* to rise up, spring up; see A-*pref.* 9, A-*pref.* 2] To burst forth, break out. c1525 SKELTON *Garl. Lawrell* 302 Then he assured into this exclamacion.

Assure (äſürə), v. Also 4 aseure, assuree, (Sc. assower), 5 assure, 6 assure. [a. OF. *aseürer* (mod. *assurer*), cogn. with Pr. *assegurar*, It. *assicurare*; —late L. *adsécürare*, f. *ad* to + *sécürus* safe; see ASSECURE, SECURE, and SURE.]

† 1. *trans.* To render safe or secure (from attack or danger); to secure. Obs.

1413 *Lydg. Pylgr. Soule* IV. XXX. (1483) 80 He hath no more to care for .. but his propre persone .. whiche he will assuren as ferforth as he may. c1500 *Lancelot* 1573 Your cuntre

and yhour lond he will assure. 1595 BEDINGFIELD *Hist. Florence* 2 Neither was .. Bretagne .. assured from suche invasion. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. i. § 6. 564 The Romans, the better to assure themselves, cut a deep trench.

† b. To secure to oneself, make sure of. Obs.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus Agric.* (1622) 191 Being of opinion rather to keep and assure the places suspected. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. VI. 26 To assure that City to his Service.

c. To make safe from or against (of obs.) risks; to insure. *esp.* in mod. usage To assure life; to secure the payment of a specified sum in the event of death. Also *absol.* (cf. ASSURANCE 5.)

c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1629 Of whiche no creature Save only she ne myghte hys lyf assure. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. VIII. 147 The fruytes .. ben .. more assured of tempestes and other greauances. 1852 McCULLOCH *Comm. Dict.* 755 Persons assuring their own lives. — 756 Those who assure with this Company will participate in the profits. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 26 June 5/1 If they could be assured against any unpleasant consequences.

2. To make secure against change or overthrow; to make stable, establish securely.

1494 FABYAN II. XXX. 22 The whiche condicions well and suerly vpon the Dukys partie .. assured. 1586 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* 621 Force, feare, and the multitude of his gard, assure not the estate of a prince so well, as the good-will .. of his subjects. 1678 DRYDEN *Critique* P. II. 21 As weak States each others Pow'r assure, Weak Poets by Conjunction are secure. 1848 LYTON *Harold* (1862) 102 The two chiefs who most assured his throne.

† 3. To secure or make sure the possession or reversion of; to convey property by deed. Obs.

1572 *Act 14 Eliz.* xi. § 5 in *Off. & Camb. Enactments* 33 All such Houses and Groundes may be granted dimised and assured. c1590 MARLOWE *Faustus* v. 54 And with my proper blood Assure my soul to be great Lucifers. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xxvii. 19 He shal adde the fift part of the money of thy estimation vnto it, and it shall be assured to him. 1670 COTTON *Esperson* I. I. 41 He assur'd to himself the whole Countrey of Champagne.

† 4. To make sure for marriage, affianc, betroth, or engage. Obs.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 190 He wol her wedde, and upon this Assured eche til othir is. 1494 [see ASSURANCE 2.] 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus Agric.* 242 He assured to me his daughter.

5. To make certain the occurrence or arrival of (an event); to ensure.

1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 4 To assure a better life hereafter. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 284 Yet is not the Success for Years assur'd. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* I. 10 Nothing which shall assure the accomplishment of her purpose. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. II. 27 Forever shall betray it and assure My coming triump.

6. To make certain (a thing doubtful). *arch.*

1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* 6 Not to assure our doubtful way. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* Introd. 2 Assuring the results or detecting the fallacies.

† 7. *trans.* To guarantee: a. (a thing to a person); to promise as a thing that may be depended on. Obs.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* XIX. 8001 All þo couenandes to kepe .. This he boken assurit at the same tyme. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* 31 They hym assurid with scripature and seel Evere cloos to keppn al hys counseel. c1450 MERLIN *xxvi.* 482 Assureth me youre feith to holde me company. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* (1629) 74 The President assuring the King perpetual love. 1680 *Life Educ.* II in *Harl. Misc.* (1793) 36 He assures a reformation.

b. a person from a thing, *rare.*

1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* IV, I will assure you from all deaths but a violent one.

† c. *absol.* or with *subord. cl.* To give a guarantee, promise, pledge oneself. Obs.

c1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 143 This juge .. made him to assure He schulde telle it to no creature. c1400 *Destr. Troy* XXVI. 10475 He assentid full sone, assurit with hond. c1450 MERLIN v. 145 Than thei swore and assured to-geder that neurer shulde thei be gladde till they were avenged.

8. *trans.* To give confidence to, confirm, encourage.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 225 His gentill hert and vorthy Assurit him intill that neide. c1386 CHAUCER *Clerkes T.* 37 Yourre humanité Assureth us and giveth us hardynesse. 1477 EARL RIVERS *Dictes* 83 His corage, by the whiche he shalbe the more assured in all his nedis. 1591 SPENSER *Bellary's Vis.* VII, By more and more she can her wings t'assure. 1611 BIBLE I *John* III. 19 And hereby we .. shall assure our hearts before him. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. v. 76 A pure man forgives, or pleads for mercy, or assures the penitent.

† b. *refl.* (in sense of c.) Obs.

1370 *Lay-Folks Mass-Bk.* App. IV. 223 In Marie I me a-seure. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Atheism* (Arb.) 339 Man, when he resteth and assureth himself, vpon diuine Protection. 1641 WARMSTRY *Blind Guide* 18 To assure our selves upon that promise of our Lord Jesus.

† c. *intr.* To have confidence, trust, rely. Obs.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 309 In hys hye cheultry Thai assoweryt rycht souerainly. c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 681 As french fullich yn me assure, And tel me plat what is thencheson. c1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 185 Towarde nyght in resting that assure.

† d. *refl.* & *intr.* To be so bold as, dare, venture.

c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 908 Late no gentyl woman hyre assure To pottyn hire in swich an aventure. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xv. 95 He na langar durst .. Assure for to debait hym with his speir.

9. *trans.* To make (a person) sure or certain (of a fact, or that it is).

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 186 That ye me wolde assure and say With such an othe, as ye woll take. a 1555 LATIMER *Wks.* (1845) II. 491 By him I could assure you, if I had time. c1590 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. III, Thy words

assure me of kind success. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Tim.* III. 14 Continue thou in the things which thou hast learned, and hast been assured of. 1638 *Whole Duty Man* IV. § 2 (1684) 38 The use of oaths being to assure the persons to whom they are made. 1843 MILL *Logic* III. XVII. § 1 To consider how we are to assure ourselves of its truth. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Vixen* III. 287 What can I do to assure you of my love?

b. *refl.* and *pass.* To feel certain or satisfied. 1484 SKELTON *Death Edw.* IV. 17 Who to lyue euer may himselfe assure? 1538 STARKEY *England* 154 Of thys we may be assurid. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. VII. 52 Assure your selfe, I will not you forsake. 1767 FORDYCE *Serm.* *Yng. Wom.* I. i. 9 Be assured it proceeds from real regard. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* IV, Assure yourself, sir .. that his sagacity saw in this man a stranger. 1870 BRYANT *Homér* IV. I. 105 Be at least assured That all the other gods approve it not.

10. To tell (a person) confidently as a thing that he may trust (that it is, or of its being).

1513 MORE *Rich.* III. Wks. 437, I assure him quod the Archbisshoppe .. it will neuer bee soo well as wee haue seene it. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. II. 109 *Quick.* I think you have charms .. *Fal.* Not I, I assure thee. 1704 HEARNE *Dict. Hist.* (1714) I. 439 Thucydides assures us 'tis built 5 years after Syracuse. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 508 ¶ 5, I assure you these are things worthy your consideration. 1876 GREEN *Short Hist.* VIII. § 2 (1882) 477 The Spanish ambassador .. was assured that no effectual aid should be sent to the Palatinate. *Mod.* He assured us of his own willingness to go.

† b. with second object. Obs.

1644 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 127 The man .. that assured me the truth of it. a 1718 PENN *Life Wks.* 1726 I. 22 Their Age no Antiquary living can assure us.

† 11. *trans.* To state positively, to affirm. Obs.

1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* XXIX. 23 This I testify and assure. 1587 FENNER *Def. Ministers* B ij b, When the people is .. secure, to be more diligent in assuring threatings. 1598 GREENWAY *Tacitus Ann.* III. II, I will not assure either of those things. a 1677 BARROW *Serm. Virt. Faith*, About which neither Socrates nor Seneca could assure anything.

† b. with *subord. cl.* or *inf. phr.* Obs.

1509 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 293 Whether slepyng or wak- yng she could not assure. 1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Wom.* IV. I. Wks. 1874 V. 329 If hee assure to know mee, I'll eate face him. 1708 SWIFT *Predict.* for 1708 Wks. 1755 II. I. 150, I cannot .. so confidently assure the events will follow exactly as I predict them.

† Assure, sb. Obs. [f. prec. vb.] Assurance.

c1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 331 To profe a newe assure.

1658 USSHER *Ann. vi.* (1688) 745 Not taking any meat without assure.

Assured (äſürəd), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* Also 5 assured, -rid, assured, 6 assured; *Sc.* 4-6 assouerit, 6 assurit. [f. ASSURE v. + -ED.]

A. *ppl. a.*

† 1. Made safe, secured; safe, secure. Obs.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 187 Quhen feldis .. Chargit with corne assouerit var. 1475 CAHTON *Jason* 78 He helde him well assured in his palais. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. CLXIII. [clix.] 453 Whanne he thought to have beene most assuredest on the height of fortunes whele. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. III. § 6. 375 In some plentiful and assured place.

2. Made sure or certain.

1430 LYDG. *Chron.* Troy I. vi, Your owne assured man. 1559 *Myrr. Mag.*, *Dk. York* x. 5 For ayde wherin I knit assured bandes. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. II. § 2 Being thought so much the more assured to their masters. 1883 *Fall Mall G.* 13 July 2/1 Many of the charters to carry coal .. being made upon an assured return cargo.

† 3. Engaged, covenanted, pledged. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1426 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 136 Philip .. Duc of Burgoyne, assured eke and sworn. 1570 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1806) II. 244, 700 English horsemen, besides the assured Scots horsemen. 1600 in *Shaks. C. Praise* 38 Your assured friend Charles Percy. a 1672 in *Wood Life* (1848) 86 note, Your honor's most assurid to do you servis, Thos. Baskerville.

† 4. Engaged for marriage, betrothed. Obs.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 14 A right fayr mayde which was assured and handfast vnto a noble younge gentelman. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 466 You muse Philautus to see Camilla and me to be druce. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. II. 145 This druce .. call'd me Dromio, swore, I was assur'd to her.

5. Certified, verified, certain, sure.

1574 tr. *Marlorats Apocalips* 50 An assured testimonie of Christes Godhead. c1712 *Advt. in Spect.* (ed. Morley) 905 An Assured Cure for Leanness. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. v. § 29, 142 The assured facts are, that both the shafts of the pillars .. were, etc.

6. Satisfied as to the truth or certainty of a matter, confident.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ix. 7 Whan she knewe she was in the Emphyre, she was better assured than she was before. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. III. 30, I will be assured I may; and that I may be assured, I will bethinke mee. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ.* *Jerus.* (1732) 137 A Man had been well assur'd of his Credit. 1851 HELPS *Friends in C.* I. 108 The great thing to be assured of in social knowledge.

7. Full of self-assurance, self-possessed, confident, bold; in a bad sense: Self-satisfied, presumptuous.

1475 CAXTON *Jason* 30 b, The moste assured of them began to tremble. 1685 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 253 Of an assured and undaunted spirit. 1714 *Spect.* No. 573 ¶ 2 He .. began to proceed with such an assured easy air. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Jew.* (1789) 48 With an air of assured ignorance. 1839 CARLWILE *Chartism* IV. (1852) 18 Leave with assured heart the issue to a higher Power!

B. *sb.* (sometimes with *pl. in -s*). A person whose life or goods are insured by the payment of a premium.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 138 The Assureds on their part represented: That all the Effects shipped for this Account ought to be included in this Risk. 1861 *Times*

it off entirely. 1826 DISRAELI *Viz. Grey* II. xiv. 'Ah! there is nothing like old families!' remarked Mrs. Million, with all the awkward feelings of a parvenue. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 68 The Bonaparte people were parvenus, and clung to all the prestiges of the preceding dynasty. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. F.* xxxvi. The ladies their wives, who could not bear the parvenue (Rebecca). 1891 M. O'RELL *Frenchm. in Amer.* 209 The parvenu is a person who makes strenuous efforts to persuade other people that he is entitled to the position he occupies.

B. adj. That has but recently risen to wealth or position; like or characteristic of a parvenu in manners, vulgar display, etc.

1839 POE *W. Wilson* Wks. 1874 I. 347 A young parvenue nobleman. 1879 Q. Rev. July 14 Other monarchs had treated the parvenue ruler of France with distant arrogance. 1897 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 746 There was nothing parvenu in the penniless lad.

Hence **Parvenudom**, the domain of parvenus; **Parvennism**, the habits or practices of parvenus, parvenu character.

1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. Italy* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 205 A Roman column standing near... satirizes silently their tawdry parvenism. 1868 W. R. GREG *Lit. & Soc. Judgm.* 280 [A] piece of inflated affectation in the richest style of parvenism. 1891 *Star* 12 Dec. 4/3 The servile grovelling of parvenudom. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Jan. 3/2 How far it is true as a study of Berlin parvenudom, few... could say.

Parvers, obs. form of **PERVERSE** a.

Parvi- (pā'vī), comb. form of *L. parvus* small, as in **Parvifolious** a. (*Bot. L. parvifolius*), having small leaves; **Parvipension** [*L. pensio* a weighing, cf. *phr. parvi pendere* to esteem little], slight estimation; **Parvipotent** a. [POTENT], having little power; **Parvispous** [*Gr. ψόα* lumbar muscle], a name applied by Coues to the *psaos parvus* or small psaos muscle; hence **Parvispous-atic** a.; **Parvirostrate** a. [*L. rostrum* beak], having a slender beak; **Parviscient** a. [*L. scient-em* knowing], knowing little.

1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Parvifolius*, having small leaves, *parvifolious. 1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 44 When we consider in it that Contempt, Scorn, and *Parvipension of God, which does compose it. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) *List Barbarous Words, Parvipension*, a setting lightly by, an esteeming at a small rate. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* (1897) 152 The ignorance of a single soul... keeps it *parviscient, *parvipotent. 1857 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Parvirostris*, having a slender beak, *parvirostrate. 1884 T. J. SCOTT in J. M. Reid *Doomed Relig.* 160 Brahma alone... is neither parviscient nor omniscient.

Parvis (pā'vīs). Also 5 **parvys**, **per-**, **parv-yoe**, 5-*o* **erron. parvisse**. [*a. F. parvis*, 'place in front of the principal door of a church, particularly of a cathedral, as the Parvis of Notre Dame', in OF. *parveis* (12-13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), earlier *parveis* (*parais*, *parewis*) (Godef.) :-*L. paradis-um* PARADISE (a name given in the Middle Ages to the atrium or court in front of St. Peter's at Rome, and to the courts before other churches: see *Du Cange*). From *F.* also a med.L. form *parvisus*, *parvisinus*.]

1. The enclosed area or court in front of a building, esp. of a cathedral or church; in some cases, surrounded as a cloister with colonnades or porticoes; whence, sometimes applied to a single portico or colonnade in front of a church, and (in dictionaries) explained as a church-porch.

The parvis of St. Paul's in London was a noted place of resort, esp. for lawyers.

1286 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 310 A Sergeant of the Lawe war & wys that often hadde been at the Parvys. c.1440 *Promp. Parv.* 385/2 Parvyce, parlatorium. 1476 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 156, I prey yow as ye se hym at the parvyse and ellys where, calle on hym for the same letter. c.1485 in *Digby Myst.*, *Mor. Wisd.* (1882) 167 At the parvyse I will be A Powlys, be-twyn two and three. 1697 A. LOVELL tr. *Theomet's Trav.* II. 80 Before this Mosque there is a Parvis or Walk of many Angles, and in the middle of it a Basin of Water likewise Polygone. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Parvis*, a Court before a Church-Porch, or any Palace or stately House. 1745 BLOMFIELD *Norfolk* II. 748 In 1300, I find Mention of a Publick School for Children to learn to read and sing, kept in the Parvis of this Church [St. Martin's, Norwich]. 1864 LONGF. *Dio. Commedia* II. Canopied with leaves Parvis and portal bloom like trellised bowers. 1875 H. JAMES *Trans. Sk., Rom. Neighb.* 179 It stands perched on a terrace as vast as the parvis of St. Peter's. 1881 *Daily News* 1 Apr. 3/1 Its illuminating power was clearly proved by the two lamps on the parvis of St. Paul's Cathedral. 1886 [see sense 2]. 1895 H. RASHDALL *Universities* II. II. xii. § 5. 448 note. The word 'Parvis' is used of the Cloister of Notre Dame at Paris, the Palace Yard at Westminster, etc.

¶ b. By some 19th c. writers applied in error to 'a room over a church-porch'.

App. originating in a misunderstanding of quot. 1745 above. See *Penny Post* 1868, pp. 159, 213.

1826 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.*, *Parvis*, a small room over the porch, formerly used as a school. 1838 *Ibid.* ed. 2 s.v. 1842 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.* *Parvis*. It seems also to have signified a room over the church porch, where schools used to be held. 1848 *Rickman's Archit.* p. xlvii, A plain porch... with a room over it (commonly but erroneously called a parvis). 1854 *Hook Ch. Dict.* (1871) 668. 1856 J. ALLEN *Lisford* vii. 120. 1857 *Gwilt's Archit.* (ed. 6) 956 A Norman porch, with an upper story or *parvis*, a chamber, which appears to have been variously appropriated. 1881 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *Parvis* or *Parvis*... Modern writers have applied this term, but apparently without any good authority, to

a room often found over church porches. 1868 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VI. 203/1.

¶ 2. A public or academic conference or disputation. (So called from being originally held in the court or portico of a church.) *Obs.*

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) III. vi. 142/2 There [in church] they holde they peruyms of many wronges which they thynke to doo. c.1530 MORE *Answ. Frith* Wks. 841/2 When he was a young sophister he would I dare say have been full sore ashamed so to have overseene himselfe at Oxforde at a peruse. 1579 FULKE *Heshins's Parl.* 206 M. Hesk. will set... a boy in the Paruis to answer the Bishop. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Parvis*, a Court before a Church-Porch... whence that Disputation at Oxford, call'd *Disputatio in Parvisis*. It is also apply'd to the Mooting or Law-Disputes among young Students at the Inns of Court. 1886 H. C. MAXWELL LYTE *Univ. Oxford* 205 A 'general sophister'... was required to attend the logical 'variations' that were held 'in the parvis' for at least a year, 'disputing, arguing, and responding' on sophisms... The parvis being a cloister, paved platform, or other open space, immediately adjoining a church. A curious instance of the survival of old names is to be found in the 'testamur'... which is nowadays [down to 1893] issued by the examiners at 'Responsions', to the effect that a successful candidate has answered to the questions of the Masters of the Schools 'in parvis'.

Parvitute (pā'vitiūd). *rare.* [*f. L. parvus* small, after *magnitudo*.] (The *L.* derivative was *parvitas*.) Littleness, smallness.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 34 Magnitude, Parvitute, and Number. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogni.* 59 Because of its parvitute it cannot reach to the same floor with them. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 89 They differ in magnitude and parvitute. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 59 A continued preference for the slum... would confer parvitute in the point of view.

¶ b. An absolutely small or minute thing, an atom. *Obs.*

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* (1713) 189 These perfect Parvitutes... which are so infinitely subtle, that no Touch can perceive them. 1659 - *Immort. Soul* II. i. 125 By a meer point of Matter I do not mean a meer Mathematical point, but a perfect Parvitute, or the least reality of which Matter can consist. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 777 To suppose Incorporeal Substances, Unextended and Indivisible, is to make them Absolute Parvitutes.

¶ Parvity. *Obs.* [*ad. L. parvitas* smallness, *f. parvus* small: see -ITY.] = *prec.*

1650 VENNOR *Via Recta* viii. 190 Through parvity of exercise... many crude... humours are bred. 1650 BULWER *Antropomet.* I. 4 Such a kind of turbinated figure represents a certain parvity. 1691 *Rav Creation* I. (1692) 159 But what are these for their fineness and parvity?

Parvoline (pā'vōlīn). *Chem.* [*f. L. parvus* small, little + *-oline*, after *quinoline*.] A ptomaine C₈H₁₃N, = C₈H₂N(CH₃)₂(C₂H₅) dimethylethylpyridine, obtained as an oily liquid with a disagreeable odour, from decaying mackerel and horse flesh, and also from certain shales and bituminous coals.

1855 GREY WILLIAMS in *Q. J. Chem. Soc.* VII. 106, I propose to assign it the name of Parvoline in allusion to its small volatility as compared with its associated bases. c.1865 LETHBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 118/2 Of the alkaline matters there are leucoline, and parvoline (C₈H₁₃N). 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkal.* 31 Parvoline C₈H₁₃N.—This was the first ptomaine chemically analysed and defined. It was discovered by MM. Gautier and Etard in the putrefactive products of the mackerel and horse flesh.

Parvule (pā'vūl). *U. S.* [*f. L. parvulus*, -um very small, dim. of *parvus* small.] (See quot.)

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Parvules*, an American speciality, similar in all respects to 'granules'; made up with a fixed, but very small, quantity of some active drug.

Parwanah, wanna, variants of **PURWANAH**. **Parwanke**, obs. form of **PERIWINKLE** 1.

¶ Pary, v. *Obs. rare.* [*ad. F. parier* or *L. parīars*, to be equal, to tally, *f. pār, par-em* equal.]

1. intr. To tally. 1716 BENTLEY *Let. to Abp. Wake* 15 Apr. in *Monk Life* (1833) I. 399 When I came to try Pope Clement's Vulgate, I soon found the Greek of the Alexandrian, and that would by no means pary.

2. trans. To bet, stake. a.1656 HENRYSON *Practycis of Med.* 84 (Bann. MS.) Sir, minister this medecyne at evin to sum man. And, or pryme be past, my powder I pary, They sall bliss yow or ellis bittirly yow ban.

Pary, obs. f. PARRY. Paryll, obs. f. PERIL. Parysch(e), parysse, -yzsh, obs. ff. PARISH. Paryschoon, -shohon, var. PARISHEN 1 *Obs.* **Parys(e)**: see **PARISIS**. **Parytory**, obs. *f. PARIETARY sb.*

¶ Pas (pā). [*F. pas* step, precedence, etc.] **1.** The right of going first; precedence. Phrases, *to dispute, give, take, yield, the pas* [*F. prendre, céder le pas*, etc.] Also *fig.*

1707 *Vilpone* 23 It appears they have always fiercely contended for the pas among themselves. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 530 ¶7 Aristotle would have the latter yield the Pas to the former. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 Nov. My aunt and her paramour took the pas. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xvi. He takes the pas of dukes. 1885 *Spectator* 22 Aug. 1109/2 It is difficult to give any one portion of it the pas of the others.

2. A step in dancing; a kind of dance; mostly in names of special dances, as *Pas de deux*, a dance or figure for two persons; *Pas grave*, a slow or solemn dance; *Pas seul*, a dance or figure for one person.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III. iv, Mine are true-born English

legs, they don't understand their curst French lingo! their pas this, and pas that, and pas t'other. 1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversations*, etc. I. 140 She... shewed a new pas grave, which her dancing-master had lately introduced. 1819 T. HOPE *Anastasius* (1820) I. vii. 136 A *pas-de-deux* which we performed together as a lover and his mistress. 1868 *Daily News* 3 Nov. The father of some 'young phenomenon' of a minor theatre fiddling in an ecstasy of admiration at his little daughter's rehearsal of her 'pas' before going on. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Rob. Lynne* I. viii. 165 Fanny... performed a *pas de seul* up the garden path.

3. Pas-de-souris. (*Fortif.*) [*F. lit.* 'mouse-steps'.] A staircase from the ravelin to the ditch.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Pas de Souris*. 1899 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 268 *Stairs, or Pas de souris*. These steps of masonry are made at the gorges of the several works, and at the salient, and re-entering angles of the counterscarp.

Pas, obs. form of **PACE**, **PASS**. 1285 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 410/2 Deferryt tyl his lauchfull day next efitr pas.

Pasan, pasang (pā'zān, -ān). Also 8 **pasan**, 9 **pasun**, **paseng**. [*a. Pers.* پازن *pāsan* the mountain goat; *erron.* analysed as *f. pā* foot + *sang* stone.]

A species of wild goat (*Capra Egagrus*), found in Western Asia and Crete; the bezoar-goat.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. 74 The eighth is called the pazan; or, by some, the bezoar goat. 1834 J. B. FRASER *Persia* xii. 470 Two of the most interesting creatures to be met with in these countries are the... Pazu (the mountain goat) and the Argali. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 282/2 Cuvier... considers the Paseng (*Capra Egagrus*) to be the parent-stock of all the varieties of the domestic goat. 1893 *LYDEKKER Horns & Hoofs* 107 The bezoar stone... is a concretion obtained from the stomach of the pasang.

¶ Mistakenly identified by Buffon (1764, XII. 212) with the oryx or gemsbok, a S. African antelope; the error was formerly followed by some English compilers, and is reproduced in some recent dictionaries.

Pasc, Pasce, obs. ff. **PASCH**, **PASS**, **Pascage**, **Pascal**, obs. ff. **PASCUAGE**, **PASCHAL**, **PASCUAL**.

¶ Pascent (pā'sent), *a. rare* -1. [*ad. L. pascent-em*, pr. pple. of *pasce* to feed, graze.] Feeding.

1763 GOLDSM. *Misc. Wks.* (1837) II. 538 The pascent creature finds a bed which at once supplies food and protection.

Pasch (pask). *Now arch. or Hist.* Forms: 2-4 *pl.* *pasches*, 3 (*Orm.*) *paske*, 3-7 *pasche*, 4-6 *paske*, *pask*, 5, 9 *pasque*, 4- *pasch*, (4 *pasok*, 5 *pasc*, *pasce*, *pache*, *pass*, 5-6 *pasce*, 6 *paasse*, *Sc.* 5 *paich*, 6 *pashe*, *pass*, *peioce*, 7 *peace*: see also *FACE sb.* 2; in *L.* form, 4, 9 *pascha*). [*a. OF. pasche* (*Phil. de Thaum.* etc.) and *pasque* (*mod. F. pâque*), *ad. L. pascha*, a *Gr.* πάσχα, *ad. Heb.* פֶּסַח *paschā*, in Aramaic emphatic state פֶּסְחָא *paschā* a passing over, the Passover; *f. פֶּסַח paschā* to pass over. The *OF.* *pl. pasches* :-*L. paschas* (*acc. pl.*) occurs already in the *OE. Chron.* a. 1131. Cognate forms from *L.* were *OE.*, *OFris.* *pascha* (*MDu. paeschen*, *Du. paaschen*, *MLG. pasche* (*v. l. G. pāschen*, *pāschen*), *Icel. pāschar* (*Sw. pāska* (*a*), *Da. paaske*); the Northern *Eng.* forms in *paske*, *pask* (whence *pass*, *pace*, etc.), were *perh.* from Scandinavian. Formerly often *pl.* with *sing.* sense, as in *F.*, *Du.*, *LG.*, *Icelandic*, etc.]

1. The Jewish feast of the Passover.

c.1200 *ORMIN* 1585o *For Paske*, -ziif þu turrmenn wilt þatt word till Englissch sprache, þa tacneþ þu itt tatt uss birþ 237 Uss flitenn towarð Criste. c.1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3157 Ðat niþt sal þen fest pasche, forð-for, on engle tungle, it be. a.1300 *Cursor M.* 6164 (*Cott.*) Quant wis þai suld þair paskes [later *MSS.* *pask*, *paske*] hald. *Ibid.* 16814 + 2 If ani man [later *MSS.* *pask*, *paske*] hald. *Ibid.* 16814 + 2 If ani man [later *MSS.* *pask*, *paske*] hald. *Ibid.* 16814 + 2 If ani man [later *MSS.* *pask*, *paske*] hald. *Ibid.* 16814 + 2 If ani man [later *MSS.* *pask*, *paske*] hald. 1388 *Wyclif Exod.* xii. 43 This is the religion of pasch [*Vulg.* *pasche*]; et athen shal not ete therof. - *Mark* xiv. 12 Wer is my fulfilling [*gloss* or *etym.* *pasch*] where I schal ete pasch [*1582 Rhem. the Pasche*] with my disciplis. c.1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) viii. 92 There made our Lord his Pasch with his Disciples. c.1440 *York Myst.* xxvii. 29 þe lambe of Pasce. 1609 *BIBLE* (*Douay*) *Esdras* i. 1 Josias made a Pasch in Jerusalem. 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints, James* i. May (1847) V. 16 In the second year of Christ's preaching, soon after the Pasch, in the year 31. [1850 *NEALE Med. Hymns* (1867) 114 Hail our Pascha, That wast dead! 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 281/2 The Churches of Asia Proconularis... kept the feast of Passover or Pasch at the same time as the Jews - viz. 14 Nisan.]

2. The Christian festival of Easter. *arch. or local:* cf. *PAGE sb.* 3 (In *ME.* often in *pl.* with collective sense = *Easter-day*: cf. *F. les Pâques*.)

a.1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1120 On his gear was se king Heanri on Cristes messan on Northwic and on Pasches he wean on Northhamtune. 13. *Cor de L.* 6475 Hys brother Ihon, Wolde do crowne hym anon, At the Paak. c.1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (*Rolls*) 9267 At Londone his Pasches he [Uther] held. 1357 *Ley Folks Catech.* 321 Anes in the yhere, That is at pas, at paskes. c.1450 *Merlin* 104 Syr, we pray yow that the swerde be suffred yet in the ston to Pasch. 1481 *CAXTON Godefrey* clixii. 241 There helde they the feste of easter or pasque, the x day of Apryll. 1535 *LUNDESAJ Satyre* 2004 And halds me 3it vnder that same pence. That part me want the Sacrament at Pasche [*v. pass*]. 1587 *TUSSER 100 Points Husb.* lxxviii, Sparre meddows at shroftide, spare marshes at paske. 1596 *DARBYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 234 To grant the 17th celebration of the Pasche. 1638 *CHILLINGW. Reliq. Prot.* I. vi. § 30. 349 Who had assigned the fourteenth of the Month of March for the observation of the Pasche. 1722 S. SEWALL

1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* i. i. § 19. 71 Endlessly among themselves they fabulize, nourish the mystery. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* i. 16 They did but fabulize an apish imitation of God's truth. 1738 G. SMITH *Cur. Relat.* II. 530 The Persians fabulize in their Alcoran, that [etc.] 1818 G. S. FABER *Horæ Mosaicæ* I. 251 It is utterly impossible that it [the Pentateuch] could thus grossly have fabulized.

Hence **Fabulized** *pl. a.* **Fabulizing** *abl. sb.* and *pl. a.*

1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) I. 241 Their fabulized history. 1816 — *Orig. Pagan Idol* I. 315 The very wildest style of oriental fabulizing. *Ibid.* II. 502 The fabulizing monks of the holy sepulchre. *Ibid.* III. 334 A fabulizing martyrology.

† **Fabulose, a.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *fābulōsus*, f. *fābula*: see **FABLE sb.**] Fond of fables, myths, or enigmas; = **FABULOUS** I.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 76 They [the Cabalists] grew so vain and fabulose that [etc.]. *Ibid.* 152 These fabulose Monks mix many of their own fantastic allegoric Fables therewith. 1727-36 BAILEY, *Fabulose*, feigned, full of fables.

Fabulosity (*fēbulōsītē*). [ad. F. *fabulosité*, ad. L. *fābulōsītātē*, f. *fābulōsus*: see *prec.*]

1. The quality of being fabulous; fabulousness. **a.** Of persons: Fondness for narrating or inventing fables.

1599 ARP. ABBOT *Descr. World, Chaldaen* (1634) 112 In their [Chaldaen's] *fabulosité* they would report that they had . . . Observations for five and twentie thousand years. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. vi. 23 The *fabulosité* of those times.

b. Of a composition, narrative, etc.: Fabulous or mythical character; fictitiousness.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 489 Some . . . more civilly avoiding the *fabulosité* of this tale say [etc.]. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 236 Plato . . . doth but . . . silyly jear it, plainly insinuating the *fabulosité* thereof. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. vi. ii. 490 He supposed the *fabulosité* of that [Book of Job] concluded against the real existence of the Patriarch. 1777 JOHNSON in *Mat. D'Arblay's Early Diary* 27 Mar., There is not . . . much of the spirit of *fabulosité* in this Fable.

† **2.** *quasi-concr.* Something fabulous; a fabulous statement, fable. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 605 That . . . posterity ensuing may yet be acquainted with their *fabulosities*. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 48 The ridiculous *fabulosité* of Enoch and Elias their coming again in the Flesh. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. Pref. 8 These form historical matters of singular interest if they be investigated from facts in contempt of *fabulosité*.

Fabulous (*fēbulōsus*), *a.* [ad. L. *fābulōsus*, f. *fābula*: see **FABLE sb.** and **-OUS**. Cf. F. *fabuleux*.]

1. Of a person (or anything personified): Fond of relating fables or legends, given to fabling.

Now only with *sbs.* like *historian, chronicler*; cf. sense 3. 1546 BALE *Eng. Potaries* II. (1551) 10 Wherof . . . the *fabulose* poetes reporteth [Venus] to be engendered. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* II. iii. 18, I see Report is *fabulous* and false. 1637 R. HUMPHREY *Tr. Ambrose* I. 26 Aristotle . . . holdeth God to be . . . no otherwise then the *fabulous* Poets have feigned. c. 1650 COWLEY *Death Craslow* 28 Wanton as Girls, as old Wives, *Fabulous*! 1805 N. NICHOLS in *Corr. with Gray* (1843) 43 An author . . . never *fabulous* except when he gave the relations of others. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. i. 2 Boece and our other *fabulous* chroniclers.

† **b.** Fond of listening to fables or stories. *Obs.*

1589 PUTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. vii. (Arb.) 30 The Clergy of that *fabulous* age. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. ii. 12 It was Plato's Custome to hide his choicest opinions, under the figure of some Fable . . . lest he should . . . displeas the *fabulous* people.

2. Spoken of or celebrated in fable or myth; fabled, mythical. [So L. *fabulosus*.]

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 91 Atlas, the most *fabulous* mountain of all Africke. 1837 SWINBURNE *Loirene* Ded. viii, Milton's . . . lips have made august the *fabulous* air.

3. Of a narrative: Of the nature of a fable or myth, full of fables, unhistorical, legendary. *Fabulous age, period*, etc.: one of which the accounts are chiefly or entirely mythical.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 215 Such thynges as haue byn wrytten . . . of the places wher they growe are all *fabulous* and false. 1656 M. BEN ISRAEL *Vind. Judeorum in Phenix* (1708) II. 401, I have seen a *fabulous* Narrative of the Proceedings of a great Council of the Jews. 1712 PHILIPS *Distrest Mother* Pref., A Matter of Fact . . . far removed into the dark and *fabulous* Ages. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. I. 214 The story . . . is in a great measure *fabulous*. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* III. 78 The *fabulous* chronicles of those ages. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 60 The Chinese possess . . . their *fabulous* and semi-historical periods.

4. Of alleged existences or facts: Belonging to fable, mythical, legendary.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 121/1 Which because in the judgement of the most it may seeme meere *fabulous*, we will omit and passe over. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* 4 Those *fabulous* Dragon's teeth. 1737 CHESTERF. *Wks.* (1777) I. 70 The *fabulous* birth of Minerva. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 330 The former existence of the Atlantis of Plato . . . may be true in geology, although *fabulous* as an historical event. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 69 Winged dragons and other *fabulous* monsters.

† **b.** Of a doctrine, error, or notion: Based on or originating in fable or fiction. *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 351 Our Historic auoideth not the suspicion of some *fabulous* errors. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* IV. xlv. 334 Their *fabulous* Doctrine concerning Dæmons. 1794 PAINE (*title*), The Age of Reason, being an investigation of true and of *fabulous* Theology.

5. a. Resembling a fable, absurd, ridiculous. *rare.* **b.** Such as is met with only in fable; beyond the usual range of fact; astonishing, incredible.

a. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 50 How wayne and *fabulous* is it, to iudge the Chirch already in euery part holy and spotlesse, wherof all the members are spotty and very vncleane. 1611 TOURNEUR *Art. Trag.* II. vi. Tush! these idle dreames are *fabulous*. 1853 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 278 The pretence is *fabulous*.

b. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 228 With a *fabulous* and incredible multitude [L. *cum multitudine fabulosa*]. 1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* Wks. I. 234 *foot-n.*, According to the modern slang phrase, I had . . . used 'fabulous' quantities [of opium]. 1852 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* III. xiii. 237 His [Daniel Webster's] passion for fish . . . is something *fabulous*. 1857 LN. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1891) II. xii. 18 Houses . . . let at *fabulous* rents. 1859 MACAULAY *W. Pitt*, Misc. Writings (1889) 431 He found that the waste of the servants' hall was almost *fabulous*.

Fabulously (*fēbulōsli*), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + **-LY**.] In a fabulous manner or degree.

1. After the manner of a fable or fiction; as in a fable.

1558 GRENEWAY *Taitius' Ann.* VI. vii. (1604) 131 These things are vncertaine and *fabulously* augmented. 1613 SELDEN *Notes on Drayton's Polyolb.* VIII. (1622) 122 Giants . . . *fabulously* supposed begotten by spirits upon Dioclesian's or Danaus's daughters. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vi. 295 This they terme mythicon or *fabulous*, because the account thereof . . . is *fabulously* or imperfectly delivered. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 467 The voyages, indeed, are *fabulously* narrated. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 52 It would read *fabulously* enough.

2. In deviation from the fact; fictitiously, falsely.

1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.* *Mæx.* I. 36 As is (though as I take it *fabulously* reported. 1608 H. JONSON *Masque at Lt. Huntingdon's Marriage* Induct. Wks. (1616) 934 The place from whence, as I haue been, not *fabulously*, informed, the . . . Radcliffes . . . tooke their name. 1766 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 391, A certain Spaniard . . . was *fabulously* said to . . . see the lowest Veins of Water that run under ground.

3. To a fabulous degree; greatly, immensely. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 247 His cruelties have been *fabulously* exaggerated. *Mod.* He is reported to be *fabulously* wealthy.

Fabulousness, [f. as *prec.* + **-NESS**.] The quality or state of being fabulous. **a.** Of a person: Fondness for fables; proneness to fiction or invention. **b.** Of a narrative, etc.: Resemblance to a fable; fabulous, fictitious or mythical character.

a. 1611 CORGAT, *Fabulosité*, *fabulosnesse*, th' invention of lyes, tales, fables, or fained reports. 1680 DODWELL *Two Lett. Advice* (1671) 169 They [the Rabbin's] notorious *fabulousness*. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* III. 271 The *Fabulousness* of the Poets. 1775 JOHNSON *W. Isl. Scot. Wks.* X. 329 His [Boethius's] *fabulousness*, if he was the author of the fictions, is a fault for which no apology can be made.

b. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxx. 488 The fondness and *fabulousness* thereof appeareth in this. 166A STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. vi. *heating*. The *fabulousness* of the Heroical age of Greece. 1792 EICHARD *Ecol. Hist.* III. iv. 386 He afterwards wrote two letters . . . to show the *fabulousness* of the history of Susanna. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. Pref. 8 The ancient history of North-Britain, whatever might be its *fabulousness*. 1837 ARNOLD in *Stanley Life & Corr.* (1844) II. viii. 101 To notice with a grave remark as to their *fabulousness*, the peculiar marvels of the stories.

Faburden. Music. Obs. exc. Hist. Forms: 5 *faburdon*, -thon, -thyn, 6 *faburdoun*, 6-7 *faburthen*, 6- *faburden*. [a. Fr. *faux-bourdon* (Ch. D'Orléans a 1466), i. e. *faux false + bourdon* BOURDON 2.]

1. 'One of the early systems of harmonizing a given portion of plain song or a canto fermo, afterwards used as a term for a sort of harmony consisting of thirds and sixths, added to a canto fermo' (Stainer and Barrett).

2. CHILSTON in Hawkins *Hist. Mus.* (1776) II. 228 *Faburdon* hath but two sightis, a thyrd about the plain-song in sight, the which is a syst for the treble in noise; and enen with the plain-song in sight, the wheche is an eyghth from the treble in noise. [1462 W. WEY *Hin.* II. (Roxb.) 96 Cantabamus in honore Dei et beate Marie Magnificat, in *faburthen*. 1484 *Visitationis of Southwell Münster* (Camden) 46 In cantando *faburdon* non servat ritum chori.] 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xlii, In modulation hard I play and sing *Faburdoun*, pricksang, discant. 1529 *Will. J. Robynson* (Somerset Ho.), *Preestes*, . . . which shall singe playn songe and *faburden*. 1590 J. BUREL *Queen's Entry* *Edin.* xx. in *Collect. Scot. Poems* II. (1709) 5 *Faburdoun* fell with decadence, With pricksang, and the singing plane. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., Here is an example, first the plain-song, and then the *Faburden*. c. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) II. ii. 139 What has since been called Counterpoint or in old English, *Faburden*.

3. *a.* The undersong; = BURDEN 9.

b. GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks. 94 When the descant sings in treble tunes above . . . let fa furthen say below I liv'd and dide for love. 1587 — *Ferdinando* V j b, His mistress liked . . . to sing *faburden* under him. 1609 *Pammelia* 70 The fourth must sing the *Faburthen* [Bome, bome on the first line of the stave]. 1622 R. TISDALE *Lawyer's Philos.*, Sighing a sad *faburthen* from my quill To thy more nimble warblings.

b. The refrain; = BURDEN 10.

1580 LVLV *Enphues* (Arb.) 208 Least thou come in againe with thy *fa-furthen*. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* K iv b, Hee was accustomed to make it the *Fa furden* to annie thing hee spake. c. 1636 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Bless. Birthd.* (1881) 137 Be sure no better straine then this can be The sweet *Faburthen*, to their melodie.

3. A legend, motto.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 52 On his target he had a number of crawling wormes kept vnder by a blocke, the *faburthen speramus lucem*.

4. *altrib.* *quasi-adj.* High-sounding. 1596 LODGE *Wits Miserie* 9 *Mirabile, miraculoso, stupendo*, and such *faburthen* words.

† **Fac** (*fæk*). *Printing. Obs.* [Short for **FACTOTUM**.] = **FACTOTUM** 2.

1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Art Printing* 221 The next descent was for the letter-founders to cast the ornament in type metal, and pierce it for general use, and these cast ornaments for letters were called *Facs*.

Fac: see **FEGS**. **Facadial, a. rare.** [f. next + **-AL**.] Of or pertaining to a façade or façades.

1879 [LINGHAM] *Science of Taste* v. 144 If a bye-law were made enforcing *facadial* uniformity in other blocks.

Façade (*fāsād*). [a. F. *façade*, f. *face*, after II. *facciata*, f. *faccia* **FACE sb.**]

1. The face or front of a building towards a street or other open place, *esp.* the principal front.

1656-81 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1717 BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 534 We observed the façades of many noble buildings. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 397 The inner façade was repaired by Bernini. 1839 J. L. STEPHENS *Trav. Greece*, etc. 88/1 The façade of the palace is unequalled. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* cx, Shadow sucked the whole *Façade* into itself.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xviii. (1852) 407 Beneath a façade of columnar lava, we ate our dinner. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xviii. (1878) 230 The whole façade of the Evangelical theology.

|| **2.** [See *quot.*]

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 754 Their estates [in Demerara] are regularly laid out in lots along the sea shore, called *façades*.

Faccion, Faccious, obs. ff. **FACTION, FACTIOUS.**

Face (*fēs*), *sb.* Also 4 *faas*, 4-5 *fas(e)*, 5 *faz*.

[a. Pr. *face*, corresp. to Pr. *fassa*, It. *faccia*: popular Lat. *facta*, altered form of *faciēs* form, figure, appearance, hence *face*, visage, represented directly by Pr. *fazs*, Sp. *faz*, *faz*, Pg. *face*. The etymology of L. *faciēs* is uncertain: some scholars refer it to *facere* to make; others to the root *fa-* to appear, shine (cf. *fac-em* torch). The general sense 'form, appearance', which in Latin was app. the source of the more specific use 'visage, countenance', is in many of its Eng. applications apprehended as a transferred use of the latter, and has received a special colouring from this association. On this account the more restricted sense is here placed first.]

1. The front part of the head, from the forehead to the chin; the visage, countenance: **a.** in man. (In *Anat.* sometimes with narrowed sense, as excluding the forehead: see *quot.* 1831.) c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* 169/2178 More blod þar nas in al is face. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 772 Also a man waxes alde . . . his face rounles ay mare and mare. c. 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 2460 Vp þey sterte echeon; & be-held him on þe fas. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 141 The secunde chapite of woundes of þe face. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 My face thou may not se. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. 1. 75 Their Hats are plucked about their Eares, And half their Faces buried in their Cloakes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 600 His face Deep scars of Thunder had intrencht. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 374 Uneasiness from dryness and redness of the Face. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xxi, The least hint of it was enough to make the blood fly into his face. 1762 WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1765) I. ii. 24 Such pyramids on their heads, that the face became the center of the body. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 95 The Face, properly speaking . . . extends vertically from the upper edge of the nasal bones to the chin.

b. in lower animals. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xli. 14 Who openeth the dore of his face? for he hath horrible te the rude aboute. 1611 BIRLE *Ecol.* x. 14 The face of a lion, and . . . the face of an eagle, 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 532 His grim Face a Bull's Resemblance bears. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Face*, . . . sometimes called bill, or beak; is sometimes snout, etc. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 785 Brutes graze the mountain-top, with faces prone. 1845 S. PALMER *Pentaglot Dict.* s.v., The face of birds comprehends the ophthalmic regions, cheeks, temples, forehead, and vertex; — of insects, all the parts situated between the labrum and prothorax.

c. *transf.* A representation of a human visage.

1488 *Ld. Treas. Acct. Scot.* (1877) I. 85 Item, a ring with a face. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 649 He's a . . . Painter, for he makes faces. 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess of Malb.* III. iii, That cardinal hath made more bad faces with his oppression than ever Michael Angelo made good ones. 1716 *Pope's Wks.*, *Basset-Table* 33 Upon the bottom [of an Equipage] shines the Queen's bright Face. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 100 No face but his own; a saying of one who has no money in his pocket, nor no court cards in his hand. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 111 Carved with fruits and flowers, intermingled with grotesque masks or faces. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 503 Walker had arrived in London . . . His face was in every print shop.

d. In popular names of plants, as **Face and hood**, **Three** († **two**) **faces in, under a (one) hood**, the heart's-ease, pansy (*Viola tricolor*); **Face-in-hood**, the aconite (*Aconitum Napellus*);

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 87 *Trinitatis herba* . . . is called in english two faces in a hooe or panses. 1562 BULLEYN *Bl. Simples* 29a, Pannis, or three faces in one hodie. c. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Hearts-ease* . . . an Herb called . . . Three Faces in a Hood . . . or Pansies. 1771 R. WARNER *Planta Woodfort.* 185 Heart's-ease. *Three*

1832 *Austin Jurispr.* vi. (1879) I. 261 The powers of ecclesiastical regiment which none but the church should wield.

† **b.** Manner, method, or system of ruling or governing; a form of polity, a regime. *Obs.*

1474 in Tighe & Davies *Windsor* (1858) I. 400 The Statutes for the Order and Regiment to be hadde, used, and continued in the Corporation. 1535 COVERDALE *Bible* Ded. ¶ 6 In all godly regimentes of olde tyme the kynde and temporall iudge was obeyed of euery man. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 107 You account tyrannical regiment, an execrable regiment. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. ii. § 13 History Civil, in respect of the Habitations, Regimentes, and Manners of the people. 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 6 The knowledge of History, of Humane Laws, . . . of Political and Oeconomical regimentes.

† **2. a.** The office or function of a ruler. *Obs.* (Common c 1550-1610, chiefly with verbs of receiving, accepting, etc., and their opposites.)

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 218 When this king was passed thus, This false tunced Perseus The regiment hath underfonge. 1404 FARWYN *Chron.* vi. c. lxxvii. 14 He obteyned the regyment and gouernance of the abbeseyde kynde. 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 431 Ane man . . . maist unworthy of any regyment in a ne weil rewilt commun-wealth. 1591 *Trouth. R. & Signe K. John II.* (at 11) 86 To seeke a meane To dispossesse John of his regiment. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. x. 90 When he had resign'd his regiment. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* ii. A rare stateswoman! I admire her bearing In her new regiment.

† **b.** The time or period during which one rules; a reign. *Obs.*

1566 CECIL in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xlvii. 481 Otherwise her Regiment will prove very troublesome and unquiet. 1582 *Reg. Privy Coun. II. Scot.* III. 473 Laitlie, in the regyment of unquihle James, sumtyme Earl of Mortoun. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* 203 During his regiment there was hardly any man . . . could have remedie yet it never so just and reasonable. 1630 PRYNE *Anti-Armin.* 85 During all the time of his exile for Religion in Queene Maries bloody Regiment.

† **3.** Government or control over oneself, one's feelings or actions. *Obs.*

c 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2052 Of Gyles of regyment Of princes, plotmel thynke I to translate. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* 2 b, This is a singular book and may well be caly'd the regyment or gouernance of the body and soule. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxi. § 6 For it concerneth the Regiment & government of euery man, over himself, & not ouer others. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* ii. 219 Speculations that have no influence upon holy Living, or tendency to the Regiment of our Passions.

† **b.** Control or influence exercised by one thing over another, or over a person. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 115 Whom this planete underfongeth To stonde upon his regiment, He schal be meke and patient. 1528 FANSELL *Salerno's Regim.* Cij, The membes or places of mans body, in whiche is the regiment, that is, the digestion of meates and humours. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. ii. 95 Not, that at all times, one same Element In one same Body hath the Regiment. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 179 Sith this lunar regiment is pertinent to most seas. 1674 GREW *Nat. Mixture* ii. § 6 Yet doth not this vast Diversity take away the Regiment and Subordination of Principles.

† **c.** Gram. = REGIMEN 3. *Obs. rare -1.*

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.* E. iv, Regiment is, when any part of speech requireth or gouerneth in construction, any case or moode to be set before him or after him.

† **4.** The ruling or governing of a person, people or place. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 431 For o ower regente the regimete he hath. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 22 Leauinge the hole regiment of the Iland with his brother the Lieutenante. 1610 J. DOVE *Adv. Seminaries* 49 Saints departed have the regiment of whole Provinces. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* Auth. Pref., The consent of men and gods . . . would have the regiment of Sea and Land bee in thy power. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iv. vii. (1852) 136 Could we see the unseen regiment of the world . . . what an awe would it strike us with!

† **b.** The management, guidance, or control of a thing or affair. *Obs. rare.* Cf. REGIMEN 4.

1477 NORRON *Ord. Alch.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 201 Now lerne the Regiment of your Fiers. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. v. (1739) 26 The greatest Lords thought the Regiment of Sea-affairs worthy of the best of their Rank. 1741 BETTERTON *Eng. Stage* vi. 82 We shall proceed to the Regiment and proper Motions of the Head.

† **5.** Med. Rule of diet or mode of living. = REGIMEN 2. *Obs.* (Common in phr. *Regiment of health.*)

1525 LD. BERNERS tr. *Froiss.* II. clxxxix. [clxxxv.] 577 If they had ordred hym in his youthe, and so contynued by a reasonable regement, . . . this sycknesse had nat fallen to hym nowe. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* l. xxiii. 26 Let them keepe a good regemete of life. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1633) 87 The particular Regiment is in remedies which conserve and strengthen [etc.]. 1669 *Prof. Digby's Closet Opened*, According to that old Saw in the Regiment of Health, *Incipe cum Liquido*, etc. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* iii. (1778) 46 What signifies a palliative regiment, with such a rotten constitution.

† **6.** A rule, regulation, ordinance. *Obs.*

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* i. (1560) 13 b, After he had furnished it with new regimentes and lawes. 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III.* 42 The metrician coulde not obseruyng the regimentes of metre ende the seconde verse in Bore. a 1617 BAYNE *On Coloss.* (1634) 349 The worke is double, internall or externall: regimentes, or direction.

† **b.** *Naut.* (See *quots.*) *Obs.*

1574 BOURNE *Regiment for Sea* Pref. (1577) A iij b, A Table of Declination calculated for fowre yerres, . . . which the Seemen doo call a Regiment. 1594 J. DAVIS *Seaman's Secr.* (1607) 18 You must also by your Regiment or other tables, search to know the declination of that body which you obserue.

† **7.** A place or country under a particular rule; a kingdom, province, domain, district. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 127 The ferste regiment Toward the part of Orient . . . Governed is of Signes thre. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. ix. 59 An ancient booke . . . That of this lands first conquest did deuide, And old division into Regimentes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 113 So much for the principall nations of this country. As for the States, Tetrarchies, and regimentes, there be in all 105. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* II. vi. (1636) 39 That Councell divided the Regiment of the Church into foure Patriarchall Sees. 1662 in *Buclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 540 A company of foot raised or to be raised in Long-ace or thereabouts in the Regiment of Westminster and the Liberty thereof.

transf. 1602 L. LOYD *Conf. Laues* I. The elements are commounded to staie within their owne regimentes, without trespassing one of another. 1623 WEBSTER *Duchess Malfi* Ded., Men who never saw the sea, yet desire to behold that regiment of waters. 1625 JACKSON *Creed* v. iii. 14 Speculative notions are seated in the head or vtmost confines of the soules regiment.

† **8.** *Mil.* A considerable body of troops, more or less permanently organized under the command of a superior officer, and forming a definite unit of an army or military force; since the 17th c. the specific name of the largest permanent unit of the cavalry, infantry, and foot-guards of the British Army. *Regiment of the line*: (see *LINE* sb. 2 21 b).

The precise application of the term in the British Army was considerably altered by the changes made in 1881, when the old numbered infantry regimentes (see *quots.* 1876) were converted into battalions of the new Territorial Regimentes finally formed in that year.

1579 DIGGES *Stratitotics* iii. vii. 96 If his Regiment amount to the number of a faine or sixe thousande [etc.]. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 6 It was verie meete and conuenient that all that whole regiment should be reduced into bands of 150. soldiers to an Ensigne. 1598 BARRIET *Theor. Warres* (Auss. 255) *Regiment*, a Dutch word, is a number of sundry companies vnder the charge of a Colonell. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 67 To that purpose was every mans regiment appointed what place to assaie. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Common.* 147 These companies . . . are now againe of late yeares dissolved, and in their place the Regimentes now entertained, are five in number. 1665 MANLEY *Gotinus' Lawe C. Warres* 834 The hope of the Venetian Warr being deferred, . . . the Spanish Regimentes came thence into the Netherlands. 1710 STEELE *Taller* No. 100 ¶ 4 As idle People use to gather about a Regiment, that are exercising their Arms. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* i. ii, He is at present with his regiment. 1853 STODOLSKER *Milit. Encycl.* 230/1 The ordinary strength of a regiment of infantry of a single battalion is 750. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* 514 The 109 regimentes of the line include 12 Highland regimentes, and the first twenty-five have 2 battalions each. 1881 (*title*) Report of Committee on the Formation of Territorial Regimentes as proposed by Colonel Stanley's Committee.

† **b.** *transf.* and *fig.* in various contexts; esp. a large array or number (of anything).

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. i. ii. *Furies* 484 The fell fourth Regiment, is outward Turments. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1659) II. 37, I find as high examples of vertue in women as in men: I could produce heer a whole regiment of them. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 27 You look as if you belonged to the ragged regiment. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 236 If they find you invulnerable in front, they will detach a regiment of secret motives to take you in rear. 1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 84 A cat. to eat the regimentes of mice. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 70. 475 Regimentes of old vellum-bound books.

† **c.** A number of individuals formed into a body or group; a class or kind. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* ix. Comm. 354 Proclus diuide the duels into five regimentes rather then five kinds, distinguishing them by their functions. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 30 Although an Eagle be counted King of that feathered regiment, yet is there a certaine blacke Hawke that beats him. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccalini's Adots. Jr. Parnass.* I. xviii. (1674) 63 [He] was forced to send . . . of a new Regiment of Dogs, to bring his Sheep to better obedience.

† **9.** *pl.* Regimentals. *Obs. rare -1.*

1759 H. WALPOLE *Lett.*, to G. Montagu 19 July (1840) III. 464. The regimentes, too, are very becoming, scarlet faced with black, buff waistcoats, and gold buttons.

† **10.** *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 8) *regiment commander*, *piece*, *sword*.

1684 J. PETER *Stige Vienna* 109 Regiment Pieces of Prince Rupert's Invention. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 115 They stood upon their defence having the regiment swords on. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 2/1 An appeal to Russia to send us . . . brigade and regiment commanders.

† **Regiment** (redj'ment), *v.* [*f. prec.*]

1. *trans. Mil.* To form into a regiment or regimentes. (Chiefly in *passive.*) Also *transf.*

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* 546 Diuers kinds of fishes are ranked and regimented vnder the conduct of some one fish. 1689 G. WALKER *Stige Derry* 41 Of 7500 Men Regimented we had now alive but about 4300. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* ii. vi. 196 There were two hundred horse . . . properly trained and regimented. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) I. x. 144 A plan for regimenting twenty-five thousand papists in Ireland for the same service. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* lxxiv. Wks. 1870 XV. 79 A great part of the inhabitants were regimented and embodied. 1898 *10th Cent.* Feb. 223 The rebel force, regimented and armed throughout the country, was estimated at close upon three hundred thousand men. *refl.* 1788 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 200* The peasants arming and regimenting themselves in considerable numbers.

absol. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. 177 The new General is full of business, regimenting, discharging, enlisting.

† **b.** To form (persons, now esp. workers) into a definitely organized body or group.

1718 *Free-thinker* No. 50 (1733) 239 He lives in a degenerate Age, and in a Nation regimented into Factions. 1723 FIELDING *Letter-writers* III. vii. 1847, the rogues are incorporated, they are regimented. 1747 GROVE *Greece* II. xxxi. IV. 175 They continued to be a separate fraternity, and would not submit to be regimented anew under an altered category and denomination. 1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 191 They must be 'regimented' under captains of industry who will compel them to their task.

† **c.** To bring or put (things) into some definite order or system; to organize, systematize.

1698 [R. FERGUSON] *View Eccles. Pref.*, Yet being otherwise Regimented and Marshal'd into sentences. 1866 CARLYLE in *Morning Star* 4 Apr. 5/5 Very many things could be regimented and organized into the mute system of education that Goethe evidently adumbrates there. 1873 A. L. PERRY *Elem. Pol. Econ.* (ed. 8) 535 The . . . folly of law-makers, who . . . have struggled to regiment all industry.

† **2.** To assign to a regiment or group.

1774 KAMES *Sketches* II. ix. (1807) II. 261 In Switzerland . . . every male who can bear arms is regimented, and subjected to military discipline. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. i. 13 Every man was regimented somewhere; . . . the restrictions both on masters and servants were . . . severe.

† **Regimental** (redj'mentl), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. REGIMENT sb. + -AL.*]

† **A.** *adj.* Of or belonging to, associated with, a regiment, or with some particular regiment.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3843/4 He is 5 foot 9 inches, in his Regimental Clothes. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp. App. s.v. Hospital*, Regimental hospitals are of the greatest importance. 1776 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 406 It is right, I believe, to make the rule of promotion among captains and subalterns regimental only. 1829 *Regul. & Ord. Army* (1844) 10 The Regimental, or Second, Standard, or Guidon, is to be of the Colour of the Facing of the Regiment. 1880 GEN. ADYE in *10th Cent.* April 703 With only seven officers in a regiment, a system of pure regimental rise by single battalions cannot well be applied.

fig. 1845 J. SAUNDERS *Pict. Eng. Life* 8 Chaucer had not much relish for the regimental school of rhythm. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* i. 110 With metallic beliefs and regimental devotions.

† **B.** *sb.* 1. *pl.* The dress proper to or characteristic of any particular regiment; military uniform.

1724 *Lond. Mag.* 610 The Gold Lace on their Regimentals. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxi, He . . . entered, handsomely dressed in his regimentals. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. Notes 159 Regimentals are the best travelling dress. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Sept. 375 When he . . . was no nearer Empire than a tame eagle and some sham regimentals could carry him.

fig. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vi. ix, The pale livid of death succeeds the red regimentals in which love had before drest her cheeks. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* ix, Miss Nelly blushes when he speaks, scarlet is love's regimentals.

† **b.** *transf.* Prison clothes.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xviii, Stating that his 'time' was only out an hour before; and that . . . having worn the regimentals for six weeks past [etc.].

† **2.** A military or regimental uniform. *Obs. rare.*

a 1794 COLMAN *Man of Business* II. (D.), If they had been ruled by me, they would have put it into the guards. You would have made a sweet figure in a regimental. 1795 ANDERSON *Brit. Emb. China* 7 The regimental consisting of a very coarse blue jacket, with a vest and breeches of the same colour.

Hence **Regimentalism**; **Regimentality**;

Regimentalled *pp. a.*

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 190 Gypsiety and regimentality can never be turned into one another. 1789 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 156 The regimental'd and the trowser'd trains. a 1866 LADY BURTON in Wilkins *Rom. Lady Burton* (1897) I. x. 364 Peppering their conversation with an occasional Hindustani word, . . . and plentiful regimentals.

† **Regimentally** (redj'mentl), *adv.* [*-LY* 2.]

1. According to regiment; by regiments.

1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5086/3 The rest of the Out-Pensioners are to appear at the said Hospital Regimentally on such Days as will be advertised. 1799 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 278 The trumpet flourish, in drawing swords, is used regimentally on their own ground. 1834 NAPIER *Penins. War* xv. ii. (Rtdg.) II. 300 All things requisite for the subsistence . . . of troops should be organised regimentally. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Apr. 4/7 The Government intended to call out the reserves regimentally.

† **2.** In point of regimental rank.

1864 *Realm* 18 May 6 The close of the occupation of France found him still only, regimentally, a major in the 43rd.

† **Regimentary** (redj'mentari), *sb.* and *a.* [*f. REGIMENT sb. + -ARY* 1: cf. mod. F. *regimentaire*.]

† **A.** *sb.* The title of a Polish military officer. *Obs.*

1733 BUGELL *Bee* IV. 295 The Regimentary of the Crown will enter into Saxony with an Army of 60,000 Men. 1774 *Ann. Reg.* 18 The regimentary Krazewski, who commanded in Great Poland, opposed these encroachments.

† **B.** *adj.* Regimental.

1869 *Daily News* 30 Mar., I followed in the wake of a regimentary fragment through the streets to the Priory station. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 216 With an implacable regularity, with a regimentary rigidity.

† **Regimentation**, [*f. REGIMENT v. + -ATION.*]

The action or process of regimenting or organizing. (Common in recent use, esp. with ref. to workers or industries.)

1888 SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* v. xviii. § 553 The process of militant organization is a process of regimentation, which . . . affects the whole community. 1890 BOOTH *Darkest Eng.* 35 The regimentation of industrial workers who have not got regular work is not so very difficult.

† **Regimented** (redj'mentd), *pp. a.* [*f. REGIMENT v. + -ED* 2.] Formed into regiments or organized groups.

1702 DE FOE *Mock Mourners* 14 A Regimented Few we had

2. A chatterer, blab.

1847 in HALLIWELL. 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss., Long-tongued, (1) a tale-bearer.

Long-tongued, a. Having a 'long tongue'; having much to say; chattering, babbling.

1553 Respublica (Brandl) iii. vi. 84 A daughter eke he hath... As unhappie a longtongued gille as can be. 1593 SHAKS. 3 Hen. IV. ii. 100 Why how now long-tongu'd Warwick, dare you speak? 1602 How Choose Good Wife G. 3, She blusht & said that long tongu'd men would tell. 1737 RAMSAY Sc. Prov. (1797) 56 Lang tongu'd wives gae lang wi' bairn. 1818 SCOTT Old Mort. vi. The foul fa' ye... for a long-tongued wife. 1880 MISS BRADDOU Just as I am xii, You didn't ought to give heed to a long-tongued fellow like Jebb, a man that must be talking.

Longue, obs. form of LUNG.

|| Longueur (lɔ̃ŋœʁ). [Fr. = length.] A lengthy or tedious passage of writing.

1818 BYRON Juan III. xcvii, I know that what our neighbours call 'longueurs', (We've not so good a word, but have the thing)... Form not the true temptation which allures The reader. 1887 DOWDEN Life Shelley I. v. 183 Admirable moralists, no doubt, were Fenelon and Marmontel, but there are longueurs in their writings.

Longueville (lɔ̃ŋvɛl). Also Longevil. [Prob. from the surname Longueville; for its existence in Scotland cf. Henry's Wallace x. 789.] The name of a kind of pear.

1683 J. REID Scots Gardener (1756) 201 No Pear holds well on it (the quince), that I have tried, excepting the Red Pear, Achan, and Longevil. 1817 P. NEILL Horticulture in Edin. Encycl. 1830 XI. 211/2 The Longueville is very generally spread over the northern part of Britain, where aged trees of it exist in the neighbourhood of ancient monasteries.

Long-waisted, a.

1. Having a long waist, as a person, a ship, etc.

1653 R. SANDERS Physique. 183 Slender, long-wasted, and not corpulent. 1676 ETHEREDGE Man of Mode III. ii, It makes me show long-waisted, and, I think, slender. 1694 Lond. Gaz. No. 2965/4 A young Bay Mare... long wasted and weak Pastum. 1826 MISS MILFORD Village Ser. II. 214 Her long-waisted pigeon-breasted gown. 1897 ALLBUTT'S Syst. Med. III. 586 The thorax appears to be unduly long and narrow, and the patients describe themselves as 'long-waisted'.

2. fig. Easy; loose. Obs.

1647 WARD Simp. Cobler 24, I shall... borrow a little of their [women's] loose tongue Liberty, and mispend a word or two upon their long-wasted, but short-skirted patience. a 1688 CLEVELAND Lenton Litany I. iv, From a Parliament long-wasted Conscience, Libera nos, &c. — Square Cap iv, Next comes the Puritan in a Wrought-Cap, With a long-wasted Conscience towards a Sister.

Longway. Obs. rare. [f. LONG a. + WAY.]

A long road or causeway.

1647 in Cr. & Times Chas. I. (1648) I. 29; They took the English at an advantage, when they were engaged in a narrow longway, going towards the bridge of the Isle de l'Oye.

Longways (lɔ̃ŋvɛz), adv. Also 7 longest-ways. [f. LONG a. + WAY sb. with adverbial s.] In the direction of the length of a thing; longwise, lengthways; longitudinally.

1588 A. PERNE Will in Willis & Clark Cambridge (1886) I. 28 The College Librarie... to be newe builded at the east end of the Masters Lodginge longways towards the Streete. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS Ess. II. xli. (1631) 181 Man... his definition must be a creature with two legs made long-ways. 1639 T. DE GRAY Compl. Horse. 91 Give fire to the spaven both long-ways and cross-ways. 1682 MONON Mech. Exerc. Printing ANIV. 77 He Holds a sheet of the Paper he is to Work long-ways, and broad-ways. 1795 A. VAN LAUNHOEK in Phil. Trans. XXV. 1844 The bark of the said Wood can't be stripp'd off longways. 1831 T. HORT Ess. Origin Man II. 399 Uneven bearing of the sole both longways and broadways. 1847 GROU. Greece II. liii. (1862) IV. 486 A channel through it long-ways from end to end. 1899 Daily News 13 Dec. 8/3 To have alternately to hold the book up longways and sideways.

b. quasi-*prep.* Obs.

1656 FINNET For. Ambass. II. Another Table placed long-ways the chamber.

Long-winded, a.

1. Capable of continuing in action for a long time without being out of breath; long-breathed.

1596 SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV. iii. 111 One poore peny-worth of Sugar-candie to make thee long-winded. 1608 DAY Humour out of breath iv. G. Pa. Are you in breath my Lord? Hort. As a bruer horse, and as long-winded. 1728 POPE Dunc. II. 300 A cold, long-winded native of the deep. 1758 Mikmakis & Marichets 37 Men that pretend to foretell futurity... by frightful and long-winded howlings. 1870 DICKENS E. Drood xii, I am younger and longer-winded than you. 1870 EMERSON Soc. & Solit., Farming Wks. (Bohn) III. 57 This hard work will always be done by... men of endurance... deep-chested, long-winded, tough.

fig. 1708 OCKLEY Saracens (1848) 322 That every one might make preparation for a war which... would be more long-winded than the former.

b. Naut. (See quot.)

1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Long-winded Whistlers, chase-guns.

2. Of persons: Given to lengthy speaking or writing; characterized by tedious lengthiness in speech, or dilatoriness in action. Of their speech, etc.: Tediously long; of a tedious or wearisome length.

1589 Hay any Work 48 Thou are longer winded then Deane John is. 1652 COTTERELL tr. Cassandra III. (1676) 41 Such a long-winded Discourse. 1696 PRIOR Secretary 8 For her, neither visits, nor parties at tea, Nor the long-winded cant of

a dull refugee. a 1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew, Long-winded Pay-master, one that very slowly... Paies. 1741 tr. D'Argens' Chinese Lett. iv. 22 The French Tradesmen are incapable of entering upon such long-winded Methods to favour their Commerce. 1764 Mem. G. Psalmanazar 230 A long-winded and multifarious dissimulation. 1769 BURKE Corr. (1844) I. 171, I am no great friend, in general, of long-winded performances. 1884 Century Mag. XXVIII. 589 The long-winded old salts who come here to report their wrecks. 1891 Law Times XCII. 106/2 Complicated provisions to suit the varying tastes of different owners... make conveyancing often seem long-winded.

Hence Longwindedly adv., Longwindedness.

1837 CARLYLE Fr. Rev. I. v. ii, [They] make known, not without longwindedness, the determinations of the royal breast. 1866 G. MACDONALD Ann. Q. Neighb. xl. (1878) 213, I may speak long-windedly and even inconsiderately as regards my young readers. 1874 HELPS Soc. Press. vii. (1875) 82, I hate long-windedness as much as you do...; but I cannot call good similes and metaphors padding. 1885 Athenæum 12 Dec. 766/1 The longwindedness of narrative and dialogue only increases the insipidity of the whole.

Longwise (lɔ̃ŋvɛz), adv. (a.) Also 6-7 longst wise. [f. LONG a. + WISE.] Lengthwise, longitudinally, longways.

1544 W. PATYEN Exped. Scotl. C. ij, Dumbar, a town stonding longwise vpon y^e seaside. 1580 BLUNDEVILLE Curing Horses Dis. 54 Laurentius Russius would have the splent to be cured by firing it longwise wth ouerthwart. 1657 R. LIGON Barbadoes (1673) 67 That kernel... as our Hazle-nuts in England, will part in the middle long-wise. 1715 LEONI Palladio's Archit. (1742) I. 86 Upon which... are laid other beams longwise. 1848 DICKENS Dombey xxii, Standing it [a letter] long-wise and broad-wise on his table. 1865 — Mut. Fr. I. xvi, Too much of him longwise, too little of him broadwise, and too many sharp angles of him anglewise.

b. Used as *adj.*: Oblong. Obs. rare.

1600 HOLLAND tr. Maritimus Topogr. Rome 1348 The Viminal hill... The forme thereof is longwise [L. oblongum].

Longwort: see LINGWORT.

|| Loniceria (lɔ̃nɪsɛrɪə). Bot. [mod. L., f. name of Adam Lonicer (1528-86), a German botanist.] A genus of caprifoliaceous plants consisting of the honeysuckles; a plant of this genus.

1863 Life in South II. 329 The... scarlet loniceria, with vines and other climbers, reached the tops of the tallest trees. 1882 Garden 11 Mar. 170/3 The two early flowering Lonicerias... are just now in perfection. 1885 HARDY in Proc. Berv. Nat. Club IX. No. 3. 434 A wide spreading Loniceria helped to cover the walls.

Loning, obs. form of LOANING sb.

Lonish, a. Obs. [f. LONE a. + -ISH.] Lonely.

1653 Wood Life Sept. (O. H. S.) I. 181 After he had spent the summer at Cassington in a lonish and retir'd condition, he return'd to Oxon.

Longquard. Sc. Obs. Also 4 longart, 7 lonokart. [app. a. Gael. longphort.] A temporary cottage or hut; a 'shieling'. ? Sc. or dial.

c 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints XIX. (Crithfore) 269 Ore he sed his longart to. 1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) Pennyles Pilgr. F. There were small cottages built on purpose to lodge in, which they call Longquards. 1632 in 4th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. I. (1874) 533/2 [Vassals]... all caus big and put up our lonokarts for the hunting. 1771 PENNANT Tour Scotl. in 1769 (1790) 125 They lived in temporary cottages called Longquards.

Lont, rare obs. form of LAND sb.

Lontaigne, a. Obs. rare-1. [a. F. loutaigne, fem. of loutain: -pop. L. *longitainum, f. longo far off, f. longus LONG a.] Distant.

c 1450 Mirour Saluacion 4187 A man weending in til a Regionie lontaigne.

Lonys, obs. pl. of LOIN.

Loo (lɔ̃), sb.1 Also 6, 8 lu, 8 lieu, lue. [abbreviated f. LANTERLOO.]

1. A round card-game played by a varying number of players. The cards in three-card loo have the same value as in whist; in five-card loo the Jack of Clubs ('Pam') is the highest card. A player who fails to take a trick or breaks any of the laws of the game is 'looted', i. e. required to pay a certain sum, or 'loo', to the pool. Limited, unlimited loo: see QUETS. 1830, 1883. b. The fact of being looted. c. The sum deposited in the pool by a player who is looted.

1675 WYCHERLY Country Wife Epil., They... May kiss the Cards at Piquet, Hombre, — Lu, And so he thought to kiss the Lady too. 1680 COTTON Compl. Gamester (ed. 2) xx. Lauterloo 102 If three, four, five or six play, they may lay out the threes, fours, fives, sixes and sevens to the intaint they may not be quickly loo'd; but if they would have the loos come fast about then play with the whole pack. Ibid. 104 If any be loo'd he must lay down so much for his loo as his five Cards amount to. 1710 Brit. Apollo III. No. 5. 9/2 A. gives B. 3s. 6d. to play for him at Liew... B. had lost all but 5d. and there was a Liew down of 2s. 6d. 1713-14 POPE Rape Lock III. 62 Ev'n mighty Pam, that Kings and Queens o'erthrew And mow'd down armies in the fights of Lu. 1731 SWIFT To Dr. Helsham 16 Vet, ladies are seldom at ombre or lue sick. 1777 COLMAN Epil. Sch. Scand. in Prose on Sev. Occas. (1787) III. 215 And as Backgammon mortify my soul That pants for Lu, or flutters at a Vote. 1796 JANE AUSTEN Pride & Prej. (1885) I. viii. 30 On entering the drawing room, she found the party at loo. 1823 SOUTHBY in Life (1849) I. 89 In the evening my aunt and I generally played at five-card loo with him. 1830 R. HARDIE Hoyle made familiar 70 At Limited Loo the player who play and do not get a trick pay into the pool only the price of the deal, while at Unlimited Loo they pay the whole amount that happens to be in the pool at the time. 1845 BARNHAM Engul. Leg., Lt.

Thoulouse xii, I should like to see you Try to saunter le coup With this chap at short whist, or unlimited loo. 1861 HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox. i. (1889) 2 They... played billiards until the gates closed, and then were ready for... unlimited loo... in their own rooms. — 1883 H. JONES in Encycl. Brit. XV. 1/1 If there is a loo in the last deal of a round, the game continues till there is a hand without a loo. Ibid. 1/2 At unlimited loo each player looted has to put in the amount there was in the pool. But it is generally agreed to limit the loo, so that it shall not exceed a certain fixed sum. Thus, at eighteen-penny loo, the loo is generally limited to half a guinea. 1885 FARJEON Sacred Nugget xv, The game being loo, six shillings 'tit-up', limited to two guineas. Ibid., 'Let it be club law'... So club law it was, and the loos became more frequent.

2. A party playing at loo.

1760 H. WALPOLE Let. to G. Montagu 7 Jan., There were two tables at loo, two at whist, and a quadrille. I was commanded to the duke's loo. Mod. (Ireland) Are you coming to my loo?

3. Party, set. Phr. For the good of the loo: 'for the benefit of the company or community' (GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue 1785). Obs.

1764 H. WALPOLE Let. to Hertford 27 May, Lady Falkener's daughter is to be married to... Mr. Crewe, a Maccarone and of our loo. 1774 Association Delegates Colonies 12 They shall be... sold Auction-wise, for the Good of the Loo.

4. attrib. and Comb., as loo club; loo-table, a table for playing loo upon; now the trade designation of a particular form of round table, originally devised for this purpose.

1789 CHARLOTTE SMITH Ethelinde (1814) II. 130 Dinner was no sooner over, than the loo-table was introduced into the drawing-room. 1830 R. HARDIE Hoyle made familiar 72 The following [laws] are those observed at the Loo Clubs. 1862 FROLOPE Orley P. I. vi. 46 A round loo-table.

5. Loo, sb.2 Obs. exc. Hist. [f. LOUP: see LOUP.]

A velvet mask partly covering the face, worn by females in the 17th century to protect the complexion. Chiefly attrib. in loo mask.

1690 EVELYN Ladies Dressing-R. 10 Loo Masks, and whole, as wind does blow, And Miss abroad's dispos'd to go. — Pops Dict., 18 Loo Mask, an half Mask. 1839 W. H. ARNSWORTHY Jack Sheppard I. ii, Elueskin... turning... beheld a young female, whose features were partially concealed by a loo, or half mask, standing beside him.

Loo (lɔ̃), v.1 [f. Loo sb.1] trans. To subject to a forfeit at loo (see Loo sb.1 1). To loo the board (see quot. 1883).

1680 COTTON Compl. Gamester (ed. 2) xx. 102 If you play and are loo'd (that is, win never a trick). Ibid. 103 He who hath five Cards of a suit in his hand loos the Gamesters then playing... and sweeps the board. c 1750 SHENSTONE To a Friend, I'll play the cards come next my fingers— Fortune cou'd never let Ned loo her, When she had left it wholly to her. 1797 Sporting Mag. X. 304 The whole sum which happens to be down at the time when he is looted. 1864 H. KINGSLEY Ravenshoe III. 240 General Mainwaring had been looted in six four times running. 1883 H. JONES in Encycl. Brit. XV. 1/2 A flush. Loos the board, i. e. the holder receives the amount of a loo from every one, and the hand is not played. 1885 FARJEON Sacred Nugget xv, [He] suggested that 'black Jack should loo the board'... so black Jack loo'd the board, and the loos became more frequent still. Ibid. xvi, It was proposed that the stakes should be raised to five guineas unlimited... Each player put in five guineas, making a total of twenty-five guineas, which sum represented the amount a player would be looted for. 1886 D. C. MURRAY First Person Singular xviii. 134 To loo King, Knave, nine, and get lood on it.

b. trans. and fig. (See quot.) Now dial.

1706 ESTCOURT Fair Examp. i. 10 For let me tell ye, Madam, Scandal is the very Pam in Conversation, and you shou'd always lead it about for the good of the Board; spare no body, every one's pleas'd to see their Neighbour Lo'o'd. a 1845 HOOD Storm at Hastings v, No living luck could loo him! Sir Stamford would have lost his Raffles to him! 1859 BARRETT Dict. Amer., Loood, defeated. A term borrowed from the game called loo. 1879 MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk., Loood, thwarted, 'check-mated'. 1888 SHEFFIELD Gloss. s.v., When a cutler agrees to make a number of knives for a fixed sum and has not finished them when pay-time comes he is said to be loo'd.

6. Loo, v.2 Obs. exc. dial. [aphet. f. HALLOO v. Cf. Loo int.] trans. To incite by shouting 'halloo'; to urge on by shouts; = HALLOO v. 1 b. Const. at, upon, or inf.

1666-7 DENHAM Direct. Laint. ii. 15 And therefore next uncouple either Hound, And loo them at two Hares ere one be found. 1681 T. FLATMAN Heracitus Ridens No. 49 (1713) II. 8 The Rabble lood to worry it [sc. the Government] as tyrannical and unjust. 1682 SHADWELL Medal of John Bayes Ep. Aij, Young fellows, (who clap him of the back)... and loo him upon the Whiggs, as they call 'em). 1689 State Eur. in Harl. Misc. I. 195 England and Holland are desperately bruised through mutual buffetings, to which France cunningly lood them on. 1711 Vind. Sachewell 9 Ben was pitch'd upon... to follow the Hounds together, to loo them full cry at Monarchy.

7. Loo (lɔ̃), int. Also written 'loo; in 7 lo, lowe. [abbreviated f. HALLOO.] A cry to incite a dog to the chase; = HALLOO. Also loo in! Also quasi-sb.

1605 SHAKS. Lear III. iv. 79 Alow, loo, loo. 1606 — Tr. & Cr. v. vii. 10 Now bull, now dogge, Paris, lowe. 1681 T. FLATMAN Heracitus Ridens No. 4 (1713) I. 19 Ho loo Bob! Loo Crop, Loo, Loo, Loo, Smug! Ibid. No. 39 I. 255 'Loo my Dog Tutty... speak to 'em Tutty. 1718 BR. HUTCHINSON Witchcraft 266 Presently a Hare did rise very near before him, at the Sight whereof he cried Loo, Loo, Loo; but the Dogs would not run. 1810 J. WOOD Let. 27 May in Life of S. Butler (1896) I. 61 The youths are brought up with a rooted objection to St. John's, and, like bull-dogs of true breed, are always ready to fall upon us at

Hook *Lives Alps*. (1869) I. v. 243 A bishop was on the same footing as an caldorman, reckoned at eight thousand thrinsas. 1875 JEVONS *Money* viii. 71 *The mark, the era,* and the *thrinsas* were other moneys of account used by the Anglo-Saxons.

† **Thrin, thrinne, a. (sb.)** Forms: 1 *prinna*, 3-4 *prinno*, 3-5 *thrinno*, 4 *prynne*, *prine*, *thrine*, *threin*, *thrijn*, 5 *thryn*, 4 (9 *sb.*) *thrin*. [Late OE. *prinna*, a. early ON. *prin-r* (later *preun-r*) triple, threefold; often = three (Sw. *trenne*, Da. *tronde*), prob. :-O Teut. **prino-*, f. **pris* (Indo-Eur. **tris*, Skr. *tris*, Gr. *tris*) thrice, with adj. ending: cf. L. *tri-nus*, pl. *tri-ni* = *terni*.] † Threefold, triple; also three kinds of, three. An adj., but sometimes best rendered by 'thrice' (cf. ON. *preunr tylptir* 'triple twelves', i.e. 'thrice twelve'). *Obs.*

a 1012 *Laws Ethelred* iii. c. 13 Ladize hine mid *prinna* xii [L. *cum ter xii*]; and se *gerefa* namige þa lade. c 1200 *ORMIN* 1144 Her habbe icc shæwedd þrinne lac For þrinne kinne leode. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3581 Ysmael had wijs þrin [v. r. þrinne, thre]. c 1300 *Havelok* 716 Hæwelok . . he dide þer-inne, Him and his wif, hise sones þrinne, And hise two doutes. 13. . E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 1805 Pus vpon þrinne wyses I haf yow þro schewed. *absol.* c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wacc* (Rolls) 385 Pey departed þys land in þrinne. 13. . *Cursor M.* 9815 (Cott.) His bert agh t atrest in thrin [Cott. o. thrinne]. 13. . E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 1727 Mane, Techal, Pharez, merked in þrinne.

B. sb. (in pl.) [perh. a new formation after *twins*.] Three children at a birth. *dial.*

1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Thrinns*, three at a birth. 1887 *Indian Med. Gaz.* 1 Sept. 246 In the case of twins and thrins about three times more than in the case of singletons.

† **Thriinfald, a. (adv.)** Sc. and north. *dial.* *Obs.* Also 4 *thrine*, 5 *thryn*, 6 *trin*, *trene*. [Assimilation of the earlier *thrifald*, OE. *þriefald*, THREEFOLD, to THIN.] = THREEFOLD a.; triple, treble.

In 1st quot. (Fairfax MS) as *adv.* = THREEFOLD B. 1. 13. . *Cursor M.* 26986 (Cott.) His hope þan mai be thriinfald [Fairf. understands his hope þriinfald]. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints v.* (Thomas) 390 God . . in substance bot ane Is, & thriinfald in-to persons. *Ibid.* xxxvi. (Baptista) 463 He be thriinfald crone sal euir bruk for his wardone. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* vii. 141 The thriinfald buk is bot this brokyn land. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iv. ix. 78 The thriinfald goddess Proserpina. 1554 *LYNDESAY Monarchie* 1407 Two and thretty gude papis. . . Ressaut the crown of Martyrdome, Bot nocht the Thriinfald Diadame. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxi. 19 Thay trinfauld Tratours Hes steirit þy this styffe.

† **Thring, sb. 1** *Obs.* Forms: a. 3-4 *pring*, *p*, *thryng*, 4 *thring*. B. 3 *prung* (*ii*). [f. OE. *gþring* neut. press, crowd, tumult, f. *þring-an* to press, crowd. The B-forms probably belong here.]

1. A crowd, press, or throng of people. [a 1000 *Andreas* 368 (Gr.) Þæt hi þe ead mihton ofer yða æþring drohtad adreogan.] c 1205 *LAY.* 12448 Heo comen to hustinge mid alle heore þring. *Ibid.* 17524 Amidden þan þringe [c 1275 þringe] þer heo bilkest weoren. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 160 Engel to mon þe þringe ne schæwude him neuer oft. c 1275 *Wom. Samaria* 72 in O. E. *Misc.* 86 *Monye*. . . vren vt of þe bureuh myd wul Machel þrynge. 13. . *K. Alis.* 2533 Aboutyn heom theyr can go; Parforce smyten into the thryng. 13. . *Sir Beues* (A.) 1365 Vnneþe i scapede among þæt þring. For to bringe þe tidung!

2. Pressure, tightness; some kind of disease.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11821 (Cott.) Þe scab ouer-gas his bodi all, In his sides him held be thring.

† **Thring, sb. 2** *Obs.* [app. an altered or erroneous form of *dring* (also used by Layamon), *dreng*, perh. influenced by THING v.] = DRENG.

c 1205 *LAY.* 6725 In to þere burh senden Æfter þon heþte þringe [c 1275 after on eorþ] þæt he comen to þen kinge. *Ibid.* 31455 Þa þrinnes norðerne makeden hine to kinge. *Ibid.* 31470 Þar weoren niþe þusunde þrinnes norðerne islan. 1861 *PEARSON Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 201 Drengs or thryngs, owing special service to ride as couriers or to keep horses or dogs, were settled on certain estates.

Thring (þrin), v. Obs. exc. dial. Forms: see below. [OE. *þringan*, þrang (pl. *þringon*), þringen. Com. Teut. = OS. *þringan* (MLG., MDu., Du. *dringen*), OHG. *dringan* (MHG., Ger. *dringen*), ON. *þringva*, -gja (pa. t. *þrong*, *þringom*, pa. pple. *þringum*), cf. Goth. *þreihan* (pa. t. *þriuh*, *þraihum*, pa. pple. *þraihans*) :-O Teut. **þriuh(w)-*; *þring(w)-*; cf. Lith. *trinkti* to shake, strike, *tranksmas* uproar, scrimmage, Lett. *trekt* to shatter. The Gothic *þreihan* passed into a different conjugational class: cf. THEE v. 1 In ON. *þringva* was displaced by the weak *þringva*, -gja: cf. Sw. *tränga*, Da. *trænge*.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. *Inf. and Pres. stem.* 1-5 *pring-* (2 *dring-*), 3-5 *þring-* (3 *þring-*), 4-6 *thryng-* (5 *dryng-*), 4-7 (*dial.* -9) *thring*.

c 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xvi. §; Ne þurfon ge . . him æfter þringan. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 252 Dumbe bestes. . . whon heo beoð asailed. . . heo þringed alle togederes. a 1250 *Out & Night.* 796 An eiper ofer faste þringe. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* iv. 38 (66) He gan in thryng. 14. . *Lybeaus Disc.* (Kaluzs) 2187 (MS. C.) byder þer gonne þrynge. c 1450 *Dryng* [see B. 1]. 1570 *LEVINS Manu.* 135/39 To Thring, *ariare stringers*. 1806 *Tr. Rollock's Lect.* on 1 *Thess.* 30 (Jam.) How men and women did thring in. 1871 *WADDELL Ps.* ii. 9 Ye sal thring them wi' a gad o' airn.

2. *Pa. t. a. sing.* 1-5 *þrang*, 3-5 *thrange*, 7 (9 *dial.*) *thrung*, 4- *thrang*; pl. 1 *þringon*, 2-3 *-on*.

a 800 *Andreas* 126 (Gr.) Dugud samade, hæðne hildfrecan heapum þringon. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* II. 394 þæt folc hine þrang. a 1225 *Juliana* 67 Prungen eucan biuoren oder. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 24359 (Fairf.) Þe nailis þæt him þrange on rode. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1135 Two thawsaud full þroly; þæt þrang out of lyue. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* x. xli. 479 He þrange in to the thyckest prees. 1535 *Thring* [see B. 5]. 1607 *DEKKER Knt. s. Conjur.* (1814) 41 In therefore they thrung, some wading vp to the knees. 1904 *Thring* [see B. 5].

B. 1 *þring*, 3-5 *þrong(e)*, (4 *pl.* *þrongon*), 4-6 *thrange*, 4-7 *throng*.

c 893 *Þring* [see B. 2]. 13. . E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 1775 Þay þrongen þeder. c 1374 *CHAUCER* *Anel. & Arc.* 55 But [Mars] throng now here now there amongis hem both. c 1400 *Song Roland* 838 They preissid, and throng, And thrusten out. c 1400 *Þronge*, a 1440 *throng* [see B. 5]. c 1520 *Adam Bel.* etc. 224 in Hazl. E. P. P. II. 147 To the gate faste he throng. 1526 *Throng* [see B. 1 b].

3. *Pa. pple. a. 1* *þringe*, 3 *i-þringe*, 3-4 *thringen* (4 *-un*, 4-5 *-yn*, 4-6 *-in(e)*); 5-7 *thrung*, 6 *throng*.

a 1250 *Out & Night.* 38 Wonne þu art to me i-þringe. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxxii. 21 [lxxiii. 22] And I am to noghte . . Thringen. 1377 *LANGLE P. Pl. B. v.* 517 A thousand of men þu thrungen togederes Criede vþward to cryst. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11723 Twenty thowsaud thistry; þringyn to-gedur. 1513 *Throng* [see B. 5 b].

B. 4-5 *þrongen(-un)*, 5-6 *þrong(e)*.

1384 *Wyclif Luke* viii. 42 The while he wente, he was throngon of the compeny. c 1400 *Þrongen* [see B. 1 c]. c 1400 *Hymns l'ing.* 13 Whanne þou were in þialdon þrong. 1435 *Thronge* [see B. 3]. a 1550 *Throng* [see B. 1 c].

7. 5 *þryngid*. c 1400 [see B. 5 c].

B. Signification.

† 1. *intr.* To press, crowd, throng; to move or gather in a crowd; to assemble. Also *fig. Obs.*

a 800 [see A. 2 a]. a 1000 *Phoenix* 339 (Gr.) Donne fugla cynn on healla gehwone heapum þringað . . þone halgan þringe betelðað flyhte on lyfte. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 237 Of þe folce we sigged þæt hit . . elee deþic þice þringe). a 1225 [see A. 1]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24637 (Gott.) Quen mi sun ras . . All till his graue (Cott. though) þæt þring. 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 656 For there was many a brid sing- ing, Throughout the yerde al thringing. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 470 Many thoughtes full thro thrange in hir brest. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iv. vii. 58 The damecellis fast to thar lady thringis.

† 2. *b. trans.* To crowd around or upon, to throng (a person). *Obs.*

c 1000 [see A. 2 a]. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark v. 24 Him fylgide mycel menigeo and þringon [c 1160 *Halton Gosp.* þringen] hine. . . Luke viii. 45 þas menigeo be ðringað. 1384 *Wyclif Luke* viii. 45 Comaundoun, companyes thringen, and turmentyn thee. 1526 *TINDALE Mark* v. 24 And moche people folowed hym, and thronge hym.

† 3. *c. trans.* To press or crowd together (persons or things). Chiefly in *pa. pple.* (which may belong to a). *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5748 With seven thowsaud þro men þrongen to-gedur. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 416 It was a mery song; I dar say that he brought foure & twenty to a long. . . so many he throng on a heppe. a 1550 *Hye Way to Spytell Ho.* 171 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 30 Lyke as bestes togyder they be throng, Bothe lame, and seke, and hole them among.

2. *intr.* To press or push forward, as against or through a crowd, or against obstacles; to push or force one's way hastily or eagerly; to press, rush, hasten, push on. *Now dial.*

c 893 *K. ÆLFRED Oros.* v. xii. § 8 He for þære ondrædinge þæs þe swiþor on þæt weorod þrong. c 1205 *LAY.* 9421 Ouer þene wal heo clumet & binnen heo þringen. c 1374 [see A. 1]. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2364 He þrong into þicke wodes, þester within. c 1450 *Hymns Virg.* 122 For alle the stonys grett and smale. . . All they schalle togedryng, And æt euerichon to ober dyng. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* v. 454 Thrys apoun fute he thrang through all the rout. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vii. xxxi. 262 He thrang here & there, & so with grete payne he gat out of the pres. 1607 [see A. 2 a]. 1638 *RUTHERFORD Lett.*, to Lady Roberthland 4 Jan., That we may thring in, stooping low. 1823 *CARLYLE Lett.* in *Froude Life* (1882) I. xi. 194, I shall just thring on here till I get desperate.

† 3. *a. intr.* To press hard, use oppression. *b. trans.* To oppress, harass, distress, afflict; to oppress. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 He walde anuppon his underlinges mid wode motien and longe dringan [f. ðringan]. c 1205 *LAY.* 10652 Carrais him on þrong and mid þere him ofstong. a 1250 [see A. 1]. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 11821 (Fairf.) On his (Herod's) heud he has be skalle, þe scabbe ouer-gas his bodi alle, Fast þæt be-gynne him to þringe. 1435 *MISYV First of Love* l. xviii. 40 Noubur with rezone it is restreyned nor with drede it is thronge nor with dome tempyd. 1871 [see A. 1].

† 4. *trans.* To press together, squeeze, compress; to crush, bruise. *Obs.*

13. . *Cursor M.* 900 (Cott.) Þou sal waite woman for to sting, And seo sal yet þi bede thring. 13. . *St. Margrete* 220 in Horst. *Attempl. Leg.* (1881) 231 She set hir fot in his nek, to þe erþe seke him þrong.

5. To thrust or drive with pressure or violence; to cast, throw, or fling violently; to hurl, dash, knock; usually with prep. or advb. extension, as *in*, *on*, *out*, *through*, *up*. *Now dial.*

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxxviii. 59 God herd . . And to noghte he thrange swythe Israell. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 52 þe did his igene out þring. c 1400 *Kom. Rose* 7419 In his sleve he gan to thringe A rasour sharpe & wel biting. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6510 Thretty of þe proost he

þronge out of lyue. a 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 2023 He to the erthe theme thronge. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* xi. 621 About he turnd, and wþ his armys thrang; On thar traytours with knycthlik þe he dang. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 386/1 To Thryngwe owt, *expremer.* 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxii. 46 Vners . . he mycht sustene That crowne, on thringing with cruelite. 1525 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 247 Iik one of thame out throu him thrang a knyfe. . . Thair he la dide syne. 1557 *Peebles Burgh Rec.* (1872) 237 To thring him self throu the mercat becaus it was thrang. . . and [he] clud on vther wayis evaid vntuichit. 1584 T. BASTARD *Chrestoleros* (1880) 97 Nature which headlong into life doth thring vs. 1904 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* ii. x. 321 She . . just let all go, and thrung berself face to the wall.

b. With down: To throw down by force, thrust or knock down, overthrow (*lit.* or *fig.*); to bring to ruin. (See also *down-thrings*, v. *Down adv.* 33.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxii. (Macph.) 1141 For spere of his maistes for his Joy sal donne thringing be. c 1475 *Rauf Colgear* 199 Thay threip that I thring down of the fattest [deer]. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iii. viii. 141 Down throung vnder this mont Enchelades body. . . Jyis half bront. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* i. 19 The souerane counsel of the duyne sapiens . . doune thringis them fra the hie trone of ther imperial dominations. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xix. 35 Idolatrie but reuth he did down thring. 1584 T. HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* i. in *Sydwester's Du B.* (1620) 695 The vessels of that orly King, That I hunder sendis and scapen-down doth thring. 1871 *WADDELL Ps.* xlviij. 3 He sal thring down the folk aneth us.

† c. To thrust or crush (into a confined space); to shut up, confine, bind; *fig.* to confine, restrict (quot. c 1374); in quot. c 1400, to bind tightly. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Death* 176 in O. E. *Misc.* 178 Þu schal in þe putte faste beon þryng. c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* ii. þe vi. 44 (Camb. MS.) Yu wate glorie þæt is so narwh and so strycte throngh in to so lyul bowndes. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxii. (Baptista) 463 Herod . . petre greit in þressure thring. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1870) 317 Disciples of crist . . weren not þringen in sicche counteis. c 1400 *Song Roland* 530 His knygs coueryd with platis. . . his thies thryngid with silk. c 1440 *Bone Mar.* 1379 They honde the false . . And in prison caste them. . . And ther yn can them thryng.

† 6. *intr.* To make way (through something) by pressure; to pierce, penetrate; to burst out. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16438 Þæt crond him wit thorn, þæt thoru his hefd thrang. 13. . *Guy Warr.* (A.) 1519 þæt gode swerd purchim þrang, Gwichead wald abite noust lang. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9641 The ledis on the land. thrapit full thry, thrynging thugh sheldis. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 240 My guttis will out thryng Bot I this lad hying.

† 7. *b. trans.* To pierce. *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* iv. 672 Se how his hede with thornys is thronge!

Hence *Thringing sb.*, also *Thringer*, one who 'thrings' (downthringing, an overthrower).

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 385 2 A Thringynge [s] downe, *articiulus pressura*. a 1574 *KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 73 The down thringars of God his glorie. . . doctouris in idolatrie. a 1584 *MONTGOMERIE Cheviot & Shaw* 135 With winging and thringing, His hands on vther dang. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.*, to J. Gordon 14 Mar., There is no little thringing and thringing to thrust in at Heaven's gates.

† **Thrinness.** *Obs.* [OE. orig. *þrinnes*, *þrynnes*, -nis, -nys (in obl. case -nesse, -nyse) = OHG. *drinissa*, f. *þri-*, combining stem of *þre*, *þreo*, THREE + -NESS; later with *un*, after THIN, *þrinnes*, *þrynmys*; in ME. eventually THIRINNESS, q. v.] Threefold condition, threeness; the Trinity.

a 800 *CYNEWULF Crist* 379 Heah and halig beofon-cund þrinnes. 8. . *Halsunge in Rituale Dunelm.* 114 Ic eow halsige. . . for ða haligun drinnesse. c 900 *v. Bede's Ecol. Hist.* iv. xix. [xvii.] (1890) 312 We ondettað . . Fæder & Sunu & Haligine Gæt, Þrinnisse in Annisse. . . ond Annesse in þere Þrinnesse. 972 *Bluck. Hom.* iii. (1860) 20 Of þrem mæzene þere Halgan Þrynnesse. *Ibid.* xix. (1860) 249 On þære Halgan Þrynnyse. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Hom.* i. 10 Ðus þrynny is an God. *Ibid.* 288 þæs mannes sawl heofd on hire gecynde þere Halgan þrynnyse anlynyse. a 1300 *Athanasian Creed* in *Hicks Thesaurus* (1725) I. 233 That o god inne þrinnesse And þrinness in onnesse Wurchip we þe more and lesse.

Thrinter (þrinter), a. and sb. *Now dial.* Also 6 *trynter*, *thrwnter*, *thrwnter*, 9 *thrunter* (*Sc. fronter*, *frunter*). [In OE. *þri-winter*, three-winter-, three-year-; but the word may have been formed anew in 16th c., after TWINTER.] **a. adj.** Of three winters; three years old: said of cattle and sheep. **b. sb.** A sheep or bovine animal of three years or winters (now applied only to sheep).

[c 1000 *ÆLFRED* *Proc.* in *Wf. Willeker* 117 20 *Triniss*, *uel triniss*, *uel triniss*, *þri-winter*.] 1536 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 419, 4 Trynters, 7 Twynters. . . 20 Dymontes, 23 Horses. 1570 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees) I. 34 Fyue thwnter stotts at v' xliij' iijij-iiij thwnter wykes at iijij. 1577 in *Hist. Soc. Lanc. & Chesh.* LV-LVI. 27 Item. One other cowe. . . Item two thwnters. 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 382 One of our thwnters, or three-winter-old ewes. a 1898 J. SHAW in R. WALLACE *Country Schoolmaster* (1899) 339 'Twinters' and 'thwinters', sic like names for sheep.

Thrip (þrip), *sb. slang.* Also 7 *threpps*, 8 *threps*. Short for THREPPENCE.

a 1700 B. E. *Diet. Cant. Crews, Threpps*, Three-pence. 1887 J. C. HARRIS *Free Joe*, etc. (1888) 60 A little boy who wanted to buy a thrip's worth of candy.

Thrip (þrip), *v. dial.* [app. echoic: cf. FLIP v.]

† 1. *intr.* To make a noise with thumb and finger which resembles the whispering of 'thrip' or 'flip'; *trans.* to snap (the fingers). *Obs.*

1594 *NASHE Unfort. Triv.* 33 He with clapping his

of their having formed an expensive club, under the title of the Swell [1811 *Lexicon Balatronicum, Cadge the swells*, beg of the gentlemen. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Swell*, a gentleman; but any well-dressed person is emphatically termed a swell, or a rank swell. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 566 The third was one than whom no heavier swell Thy groaning pavement, Street of Princes, vext. 1836 *MARRIAT Midsh. Easy* xviii, I never was a gentleman—only a swell. 1838 J. BLACKWOOD in Mrs. G. Porter *Ann. Publishing Ho.* (1838) III. 11 The Baron is a most capital fellow, and a very big swell; he is chamberlain to the King of Prussia. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxen*, Pictures of oldswells, bishops and lords chiefly. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate*, The girls were no end of swells, such lovely sable trimmings to their jackets! 1892 *Law Times* XCIII. 459/2 The plaintiff stated that the defendant was one of the greatest swells in the City... and had often readily paid £20 or £30.

b. trans. One who is distinguished or eminent in achievement; one who is very clever or good at something.

1816 *MOORE Epist. fr. Tom Crib to Big Ben* 23 Having flood'd, by good luck, the first swell of the age, Having conquer'd the prime one, that mill'd us all round. 1846 *DE QUINCEY Syst. Heavens* Wks. 1862 III. 171 To insinuate the possibility of an error against so great a swell as Immanuel Kant. 1879 E. K. BATES *Egypt. Bonds* I. viii. 180, I know you are a swell at that sort of thing. 1886 'OUIDA' *House Party* v. (1887) 82 Russians are tremendous swells at palaver, .. gammon you no end.

Swell, a. collog. [attrib. use of SWELL sb. in sense 9.] That is, or has the character or style of, a 'swell'; befitting a 'swell'.

a. Of persons: Stylishly or handsomely dressed or equipped; of good (social) position; of distinguished appearance or status.

1810 in *Spirit Pub. Jyns*. XV. 29 My great swell pris'ner and his pal are frown'd! 1823 *Byron Juan* xl. xix, So prime, so swell (and genteelly), so nutty, and so knowing. 1836 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 279 The two very swell coachmen who drove them out of London. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* vi. viii, Why are we not to interfere with politics as much as the swell ladies in London? 1876 M. COLLINS *Pen Sk.* by *Vanished Hand* (1876) I. 113 How 'swell' they are! how carefully-gloved and glossily-hatted. 1890 'R. BOLDRWOOD' *Col. Reformer* xiv. (1891) 147 A decent sort of fellow belonging to swell people.

b. Of things: Distinguished in style; stylish; first-rate, tip-top.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* s.v., Any thing remarkable for its beauty or elegance, is called a swell article; so, a swell crib, is a genteel house. 1821 *Lincoln Herald* 21 Oct. p. iv/5 We had some slap-up and swell ring against the church. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* iii, A youth... appeared... in one of those costumes to which the public consent... has awarded the title of 'Swell'. 1876 C. D. WARNER *Wint. Nile* xii. 159 It is getting to be considered that cigars are more 'swell' than pipes. 1897 S. CRANE *Third Violet* vii. 44 You don't look as if you had such a swell time.

c. Swell mob, a class of pickpockets who assume the dress and manners of respectable people in order to escape detection. Hence Swell-mobman, a man belonging to the swell mob. slang.

1836 *MARRIAT Midsh. Easy* xii, A man who has belonged to the swell mob is not easily repulsed. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1851) II. 369 I Swell mobmen, and thieves, and housebreakers. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* I. 7 He enters, giving himself really the air of a member of the swell mob. 1886 D. C. MURRAY *Cynic Fort.* x, When he had worn something of the air of a dandy—or, at the worst, of a successful swell-mobman.

Swell (swel), v. Pa. t. swelled (sweld); pa. pple. swollen (swou'ln), swelled. Forms: 1 swellan, (2 3rd sing. swel's, 3-6 swelle, 6-7 swel, (5 suell, 6 Sc. swoll, 9 Sc. swall, swaul), 5-swoll. Pa. t. a. 1 swella, pl. swullon, 3-5 swal, 5 swalle, pl. swollon, 6-7, 9 dial. swole, 7-9 (arch.) swoll. B. 5 swelde, (Sc. 6 swellit, swollit, swa'd), 6- swelled. Pa. pple. a. 1 swollen, (suollan), 4-7 swoine, (4 Sc. swolline, 5 swollin, 6 swolon, swollne, solne, swone), 6-9 swolin, 4-swollen; 4 i-swolle, 5 y-swolle, suoll(e), swalle, 9 dial. swole. B. 5 i-sweld, 6 swelde, 6-7 sweld, swel'd, 5-swelled. [Com. Teut. str. vb.: OE. *swellan*, pa. t. *swaell*, *swullon*, pa. pple. *swollen* = OFris. **swella* (in 3rd sing. *swiilth*, OS. **swellan* (in 3rd pl. *swellad*), MLG., MDu. (also wk.) *swellen*, *swillen* (LG. *swillen*, pa. t. *swull*, pa. pple. *swullen*, Du. *swellen*, OHG. *swellan*, pa. t. *swull*, s to *ullun*, pa. pple. *gis(w)ollan* (MHG. *swellen*, G. *schwellen*, pa. t. *schwoll*, earlier *schwall*, pa. pple. *geschwollen*), ON. *swella*, pa. t. *swal*, *swalin*, pa. pple. *sollinn* (Sw. *swälla*, Norw. *swelle*) : -OTeut. **swellan*. A causative (wk.) vb. **swalljan* is represented by MLG., MDu. *swellen*, *swillen*, OHG. *swellan*, (MHG. *swellen*, G. *schwellen*), ON. *swella*; cf. Goth. *uf-swalleins* state of being puffed up, *þwalleins*. The following forms belong to various grades of the same root: (MLG. *swal* (G. *schwall*) swollen mass of water, SWALL, OE. *geawell*, SWELL sb., MLG. *geawel*, Du. *geawel*, MLG. *swal*, *swallst*, OHG. *giswallst* (MHG. *ge-swallst*, G. *geschwallst*, *schwallst*), swelling, ON. *sullr* (bot), OE. *swail*, *swailde*, (MHG. G. Fris. *swail*, Du. dial. *swail*, OHG. *swail*, *geawald* (MHG. *swit*, *geawil*, G. *schweile*) callosity.]

1. intr. To become larger in bulk, increase in size (by pressure from within, as by absorption of moisture, or of material in the process of growth,

by inflation with air or gas, etc.); to become distended or filled out; esp. to undergo abnormal or morbid increase of size, be affected with tumour as the result of infection or injury. Also with *out*, *up*.

Beowulf 2713 (Gr.) Ða si wund ongan swellan ond swellan. c1000 *Sar. Leech.* III. 86 Wið wunda ðe swellaþ. c1205 *LAY.* 19800 His wombe gon to swellen. a. 1225 *Anec. R.* 273 So loun wunde ne died to nou to ore, bute þif hit to swò swelle. c. 1275 *Sinners Beware* 297 in O. E. Misc. 82 For hunger ich swal þar-vie. 1377 *LANGLE P. Pl. B.* xix. 278 Shulde neuere mete ne mochel drynke Make hym to swelle. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Pard.* ProL. 26 If Cow or Calf or Sheepe or Oxse swelle that any worm hath ete or wormy stonge. c. 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 434 For teic his herte began to bollen, And bothe his chekes gret swollen. 1470-85 *METORY Arthur* (v. xviii. 729) Whanne he had eten hit, he swalle so tyf he brast. 1526 *LINDALE Acts* xxviii. 6 They wayted when he shulde have swolne or fallen doune deed suddenly. a. 1578 *LINDSEY Pitscottie Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 246 This serward persaving the eir vir to ryve and to swell quhair he stude. 1614 *PHILIPS Filigraine* i. ii. (ed. 2) 11 Thus doth this Globe (the earth) swell out to our use, for which it enlargeth it selfe. 1799 *KIRWAN Geol. Ess.* 224 Mose probably then the pyrites swoll, uplifted the whole [etc.]. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 86 When the liquid swells out into an air or gas. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 37 The vessels become convoluted and swell up into a bunch. 1853 *SOVER Panthrop.* 304 They placed barley in water, and left it there until it swelled. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xxii. 159 His knee swelled, and he walked with great difficulty. 1877 *BEAUCH. Wise Men* 121 The solid ground did rock, and swell and sobbed. 1898 R. BRIDGES *Hymn Nat.* iii, Every flower-bud swelleth.

b. Of a body of water: To rise above the ordinary level, as a river, or the tide; to rise in waves, as the sea in or after a storm; to rise to the brim, well up, as a spring (also said of tears).

1382 *Wyclif Isa.* li. 15, I... am the Lord thy God, that disturbe the se, and swellen his floodis. c. 1425 *Torr. Portugal* 147 He swelleth ase dothe the see. c. 1513 *FABYAN Chron.* v. l. cccv. (1811) 219 He went vnto y^e Thamys syde, and beheld howe the water swelled or flowed. 1555 *EDEN Decades* (Arb.) 140 That south sea doth soo in maner boyle and swelle, that when it is at the highest it doth cover many greate rockes, which at the faule therof, are seene farre above the water. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* iv. iii. 37 Do but behold the teares that swell in me. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 286 Thus farre swelleth the Tamis with the accessse of the flowing tide. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 732 The Sea o'refraught would swell. 1742 *SHEENSTONE Scholmistress* 179 Her sad grief that swells in either eye. 1758 *Ann. Reg., Hist. War* 701 A prodigious surf swelled all along the shore. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* ii. xxviii, As breezes rise and fall and billows swell. 1813 *HOGG Queen's Wake, Kilmory* iv, Where the river swa'd a living stream. 1827 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* 268 My eyes felt as if a tear were swelling into them. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Snow, Germ. Poetry* III. 357 The waters rush'd, the waters swell. 1849 *CUFFLES Green Hand* vi. (1856) 62 Now and then a bigger wave than ordinary would go swelling up. 1883 *TYLOR in Encycl. Brit.* XV. 109/2 They can bring rain and make the rivers swell.

c. Expressing form (not movement or action): To be distended or protuberant; to be larger, higher, or thicker at a certain part; to rise gradually and smoothly above the general level, as a hill.

1679 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* ix. 157 If the edge swell in any place, then plain off that swelling till it comply as aforesaid. 1791 W. GILPIN *Forest Scenery* I. 183 A varied surface—where the ground swells, and falls. a. 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) II. 253 The surface here began to swell, and to be covered with oak, walnut, and chestnut. 1849 *KINGSLEY Misc.* (1866) II. 240 One long grey hill after another swelled up browner and browner before them. 1859 *MURDOCH Siluria* v. ed. 3 107 This zone of rock varies much in dimensions, it so swells out in the parishes of Church Green and Kenley, that [etc.]. 1869 *BOUTELL Arms & Armour* iii. (1874) 44 Swelling with graceful curves in the middle of the blade.

2. trans. (see also 3) : To make larger in bulk, increase the size of, cause to expand; to enlarge morbidly, affect with tumour. Also with *out*, *up*.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1363 Fortune... Gers hym swolow a swete, þat swellis hym after. a. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 4276 Hauc we no cures of courte ne na coinite sewes swalle ne na swete thing to swell our wames. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Esop* II. xx, Men sayn comynly Swelle no thyf self to thende that thow breste hot. 1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* xliii. 14 The Fyrr trees which he planted himself, and such as the rayne bath swelled. 1592 *KYD Midas* III. ii, I am one of those whose tongues are swelled with silence. 1597 *DONNE Poems, The Storme* 21 Sweet, As to a stomach sterv'd, whose insides meete, Meate comes, it came; and swole our sailes. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* III. v. 16 The water swelles a man; and what a thing should I haue bene, when I had bene swelled? 1735 *JOHNSON Lobo's Abyssinia, Descr.* xv. 137 I... swell'd up my Arm, afflicting me with the most horrid Torture. c. 1790 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V. 400/2 By swelling out its cheeks and gill covers to a large size. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* iii. 121 Till the land-breeze her canvas wings shall swell. 1828 *Art Bk. binding* 3 Swell, to make the back thicker by opening the foldings with the fingers. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* x, The Major, straining with vindictiveness, and swelling every already swollen vein in his head. 1856 *KANE Arctic Expl.* II. xxv. 247 They were to be calked and swelled and launched and stowed, before we could venture to embark on them.

b. To cause (the sea, a river, etc.) to rise in waves, as the wind, or (more usually) above the ordinary level, as rain.

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* III. i. 6 [He] Bids the winde blow the Earth into the Sea, Or swell the curled Waves 'bout the Maine. 1662 *SHELINGFEL Orig. Saen* III. iv. § 6 The rain-water... doth... swell the Rivers which thereby run with greater force. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* xl. 607 What heaps of Trojans by this Hand were slain, And how the bloody

Tyber swell'd the Main. 1709 T. ROBINSON *Nat. Hist. Westmoreld.* i. 10 These slow running Rivers do gradually swell up the Sea into such a gibbosity, as contributes to that annual Flux, or overflowing of Nilus. 1813 *SCOTT Trium.* III. v, The upland showers had swoll the rills.

3. In pa. pple. swollen, less usually swelled, without implication of subject (in some cases possibly belonging to the intr. sense): Increased in bulk, dilated, distended; affected with morbid enlargement or tumour.

c. 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 1015 *Tubor, tumor, suollan.* c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. saunt's xxvii. Maehon* 1579 Some [men.] thro' ydrosy sa greit swolne þat þai ma ete no mete. 1387 *JURVIS Irigden Rolls* I. 229 Men [with] boches vnder þe chyn y-swolle and þolled as þey þe were double chyned. 1422 *VONDER tr. Secreta veteru.* VIII. 227 Tho that lame ribbis bochunge outwards like as they weryn y-swolle, bene yanglours. 1530 *PATMOR.* 521 I Me thynke yu have the litle ake, for yur chek is swollne. 1538 *STANLEY England* 152 79 In a droppe the body same with yf humours, lythidid. 1605 *SHAKS. Macbeth* III. iii. 141 Strangely visited people All swolne and vlcous. 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 126 The hungry Sheep... swoln with wind. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg.* 1225 425 W here yet the Heades open, or highly swoll'd With Mky-mist re. 1715 *LAW M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Lady Kich* 17 June, The next morning... my face was swelled to a very extraordinary Size. 1791 *Mrs. RAYBOLD's Journ.* 1791 VII. Wit. eyes swoll'n with weeping. 1820 *Chapman's Phil. Ser.* 17 Tho the swoln by lang swoll'n out, the intrat'ed [etc.] 1831 *Scot. Nat. Lang.* II, His features were still swollen with displeasure. 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem., Org.* 98 It furnishes a coke which is much swollen, caked together, and possessed of a high lustre.

b. Of a body of water, esp. a river: see 1 b, 2 b.

1588 *KYD Henric. Pides.* Wks. 1771 24 The Ryver... was swoll so high as it farre sprout the wonted limitis. 1636 L. DAVENANT, *Machavel's Disc.* 179 172 The Abbe... lake being miraculously swoll. 1770 *JANSON'S Urtica* 3 (1879) II. 673/1 A torrent swelled with sudden rains. 1810 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* (1837) VII. 2 The rivulets were so much swoll'd yesterday that we could see nothing on their right. 1869 *PHILLIPS Vesuv.* ii. 30 A mere brook occasionally swollen to a torrent.

c. Of a distended form, protuberant, bulging: see 1 c.

1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. i. ii. (1710) 327 The Country is generally swoll'd with Hills. 1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 48 Plant pendent, cracked and swollen. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 441/2 Friezes, instead of being sculptured, are swollen. 1877 F. E. HULME *Wild Fl.* p. vi, Stems forking, swollen at the nodes, about three feet high.

4. intr. To become greater in amount, volume, degree, intensity, or force: now only in immaterial sense (see also 6).

c. 1450 *Sc. Lichfield* (SURTEES) 4176 His sockens began to suell. 1598 *BASTARD Chrestol.* v. iv. 107 Gæta from wooll and weaung first beganne, Swelling and swelling to a gentleman. At last he swole to be a Lord and then he burst. 1612 *SHAKS. Cymb.* III. i. 50 Casars Ambition, Which swell'd so much, that it did almost stretch The sides o' th' World. c. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1851) II. xxviii. 50 Divers reports for peace have swoll'n high for the time, but they suddenly fell low, and flat again. 1662 *Bk. Com. Priory Pref.*, To make the number swell. 1776 *GIBBON Decl. & F.* vi. (1782) I. 173 The murmurs of the army swelled with impunity into seditious clamours. 1854 R. S. SURTEES *Handley Cross* iv, The names which had first amounted to fifty had swoll'n into a hundred and thirteen. 1862 *LATHAM Channel Isl.* III. xvii. (ed. 2) 379 The number, however, soon swoll. 1895 *Times* 10 Jan. 5/1 The ranks of the unemployed are... daily swelling.

b. Of a receptacle: To be filled to overflowing.

poet. rare. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* (1871) 94 The husbandman, if that his crops prove well, Hath his heart fill'd with joy 'cause his barnes swell. 1908 [see SWELLING ppl. a. 4 b.]

5. trans. To make greater in amount, degree, or intensity; to increase, add to. Also with *out*, *up*. (See also 6 b.)

1599 *MARSHON Antonio's Ret.* III. iii. Act' now swarte night, to swell thy hower out, Behold I spurt warme bloode in thy blaek eyes. 1653 W. RAMSEY *Acrost. Restored* 173 It is not for me to insist on every particular in history, for that would swell this Volume to a bulk as large again as it is. 1754 *GRAY Pleasure* 50 The simplest note that swells the gale. 1781 *GIBBON Decl. & F.* xvi. (1787) II. 261 The presence of the monarch swelled the importance of the debate. 1849 *MALCOLM Hist. Eng.* III. ii. 556 The prince's party was now swollen by many adherents who had previously stood aloof from it. 1867 *AUGUSTA WILSON Vaskti* xxvii, The property left me by Mr. Evelyn swelled my estate to very unusual proportions. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* II. App. A. 518 The Winchester Annals swell out the story into a long romance. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* iv. § 2. 169 The long peace and prosperity of the realm [etc.]... were swelling the ranks and incomes of the country gentry.

b. To fill (a receptacle) to overflowing. *poet. rare.*

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. i, Swell me a bowle with lustie wine. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 484 The still distended Udder never fail; But when they seem exhausted swell the Fall.

c. pa. pple. (sense 4 or 5; cf. 3) : Increased in amount or extent.

1641 J. JACKSON *True History*, T. III. 230 A great Contentour upon holy Scripture; whose volumes are swoll'd to that proportion that they take up half a *Classis* in our publick Libraries. 1675 G. HARVEY *Dial. Lond.* 236 This Treatise being swelled beyond my Intention. 1725 *Wadrow Corr.* (1843) III. 160, I have formed my first draught of Mr Robert Bruce's Life, which is swelled very much.

d. To magnify; to exalt. Now rare or Obs.

94 Tooke rest, that made me to slepe faste. 1483 CANTON *G. de la Tour* F. viij. Why he fast slep she cutte away the heerys of his heede. 1557 *K. Arthur* (W. Copland) vi. i. So syr Launcelot slepte passyng fast. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 182 Him fast slepyng soon he found. 1758 JOHNSON *Lt.* 9 Jan., I must have indeed slept very fast. 1819 BYRON *Juan* ii. xcix. The day before, fast slepyng on the water, They found a turtle. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Sonnets, Comfort*, He sleeps the faster that he wepts before.

† c. Expressing fixity of attention, effort, or purpose: Earnestly, steadily, diligently, zealously.

c 1200 ORMIN 9241 Menn himm sohhtenn fasste to, Forr himm to seon & herenn. c 1300 *Havelok* 2148 Panne bihelden he him faste. c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II.* 57 The clerkes of the cuntré wolen him faste wowe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 42 The barnage . . . Assembly thaim, and fayndyt fast to cheys a king thar land to ster. *Ibid.* iv. 616 Eftyr the fyr he lukt fast. 14 . . . *Tundale's Vis.* 2053 Tundale lystenyd fast and logh. c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 65 Syr Marrok, bys steward, Was faste aboutwarde To do his lady gyle. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (1822) 413 The army at Veos desiryt fast to have thare money for thare wageis. 1535 COVERDALE *Judith* x. 23 She loket fast vpon him, & fell downe vpon the earth. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. ii. 21 Thou art so fast mine enemy. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 69 Others as fast reading, trying all things.

† d. Expressing vigour in action: Stontly, strongly, vigorously. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 399 *Hil.* . . bysegede þe cyte, & asaylede vaste. c 1320 *Sir Tristram* 2783 Tristrem as aman, Fast he gan to fyt. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xlii. 129 Be thai [presit] . . . A little fastar. . . thai discumfit soyn sall be. c 1420 *Antours of Arth.* xlvij. Fast he foundes atte his face With a squre kene. c 1450 MYRC 1627 Wepeth faste and ys sory. 1570 BUCHANAN *Chamaeleon* Wks. (1892) 51 Albeit Chamaeleon . . . ragit neuir sa fast the contrait was concludit.

2. With firm grasp, attachment, or adhesion; so as not to permit of escape or detachment; tightly, securely. Often with *bind, hold, etc.* *lit.* and *fig.* See also *HOLD* v.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. 8 2 Swije faste to somme gelimed. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 Þe man þe halt faste his sinne . . . he is demd for heuene to helle. c 1205 I. AY. 15337 Þa we Uortigerne vaste ibunden. c 1220 *Bestiary* 212 And feste ðe forðward fast at this herte, ðat tu firmest higtis. c 1300 *St. Brundun* 93 With bole huden stronge y-nou y-nailed therto faste. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 684 This es the leaf that hanges nocht faste. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 315 Pan take faste þe boon & drawe it to his place agen. 1480 CANTON *Chron.* Eng. cexlii. 283 Kyng Richard was deposed and was kept fast in hold. 1542 3 *Act* 34-5 *Hen. VIII.* c. 6 Pinnes . . . such as shal . . . haue the heads soudered fast to the shanke. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 308 Something to hold fast, among many things that I have read. 1596 SHAKS. *Mereh.* v. ii. v. 53 Fast binde, fast finde. A prouerbe neuer stale in thristif minde. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 543 Let each . . . gripe fast his orb'd Shield. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 20953 All the Ships in the Downs Ride fast. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Vian's Shipwreck* 31 Clinging fast to the side of our vessel. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* ii. iii. 290 Fear binds us fast to guilt. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 306 To exhort them to choose and hold fast the good. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Rom. of Page*, And wedded fast were we.

† b. *fig.* Of a command or prohibition: Strictly. c 1310 *St. Swithin* 76 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 45 His men faste he had þat hi ne scholde him burie noht in church. 13 . . . *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 1147 To defowle hit euer vpon folde fast he forbedes. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxxv. 14 The wordes . . . are fast and surely kepte.

† c. Of defence or concealment: Securely. *Obs.* 1481 *Bk. St. Albans* E. iv. b. In moore or in moos he hidyth hem fast. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Maec.* xii. 13 A cite, which was very fast kepte with bydges.

† d. With passive notion: So as to be unable to move. *To stick fast*: often *fig.* to be nonplussed, unable to get any further.

1526-34 TINDALE *Acts* xvii. 41 The foore parte stucke fast and moved not. 1635 LAUD *Wks.* (1860) vii. 174 When he saw the man and his horse stuck fast in the quagmire. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* 15 Provisionally we stuck fast between two great rocks. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xxi. Many of them stuck fast . . . and attempted to clear themselves in vain. 1850 W. B. CLARKE *Wreck of Favorite* 68, I found my limbs completely set fast from the intensity of the cold.

† e. quasi-*int.* (See quot.) *Obs.* 1720 STRYPE in *Stow's Surv.* Lond. I. xxix. 250/1 [The charter of the Fraternity of St. George, 1537, ordained] that in Case any Person were shot . . . by any of these Archers, he was not to be . . . molested, if he had immediately before he shot, used that common Word, *Fast*.

3. In a close-fitting manner; so as to leave no opening or outlet. Often with additional notion of security.

c 1205 LAV. 15320 Þa 3æten heo tunden waste. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 2788 (Trin.) Faste þe dores gon he bare. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 7 Þe Iews . . . sett a coroun on his heued and thraist it peron so fast þat þe blude ran doune. c 1430 *Pavo Cookery-bks.* 27 Do it ouer þe fyre & hele it faste. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 167 Each one of these cels is shut fast with a little doore. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 190 Some rich Burgher, whose substantial doores, Cross-barred and bolted fast, fear no assault. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 658 While Bigotry . . . His eyes shut fast, his fingers in his ears. 1850 KINGSLEY *All. Locke* xxxvii. Cross-thwaite had kept his face fast buried in his hands. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* iv. (1862) 36 With their hats pulled fast over their brows. 1854 H. MILLEA *Footbr. Creat.* i. (1874) 2 Fast jammed in between a steep hill and the sea.

4. Of proximity; *lit.* and *fig.* Close, hard; very near. Now only in *fast beside, fast by* (arch. or poet.), and with vbs. expressing following, where the sense approaches 6.

c 1275 LAV. 9 Faste by Radistone. c 1325 *Song Yesterday* 68 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 125 To-ward vr ende we drawe fl fast. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 15782 (Trin.) Wiþ þat word, þei bigon to awake And him faste aboute biset. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxi. 228 The See that touched & was fast to the mount. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 326 Ther were fylde full faire fast þere besyde. c 1420 *Palladius on Husb.* viii. 169 If fast be fast nygh September. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* 3009 (P.) Faste by hym he hyr sete. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. deW. 1531), Welche worlde . . . decaynge draweth fast to an ende. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* i. xii. 25 Fast before the king he did alight. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 117 A mill fast without the town. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 725 The Snake Sorceress that sat Fast by Hell Gate. 1679-1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* i. ii. 48 Lautrech with the French army lay still fast about Bononia. 1704 PORY *Indoor For.* 314 And, fast beside him, once-fear'd Edward sleeps. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* v. 399 The Globe of Light Drops sudden; fast pursued by Shades of Night. 1790 BEATSON *Narr. & Allit. Mem.* 394 Which brought the vessels in our rear fast up. 1801 WERDWS. *Cuckoo & Nightingale* xx. The next bush that was me fast beside. 1821 KEATS *Lamia* 17 Fast by the springs. Were strewn rich gifts. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xi. 72 Fast on its appearance had followed the troubles of the reign of . . . Eadward.

b. *Fast upon or on*: near upon (a specified quantity). Cf. *Ger. fast* almost. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxx. 177 After he had gone about with them a fortie yeres or fast vpon it. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxix. 735 So there were . . . killed in the place . . . fast upon a thousand. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, 'I gev fast on ten pounds for her.'

† 5. Closely, at once, immediately. *As fast as*: as soon as (cf. 6). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 823 (Gütt.) Als fast as þai had don þat sinne, Bigan all vr bare to biginne. c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Icom. Prolog.* & T. 552 Whan he cometh, as fast schul ye see A wonder thing, which ye saugh never er this. 1400 50 *Alexander* 3944 Pan come a flitir in of fowls, as fast as it dawid. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 322 It is necessarie as faste þat a mannes rigboon is out of þe joynt þat it be brought yn aþen anon. 1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 9 Was done afterwarde als her fast folows. c 1440 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. C.) 56 Say a paternoster and an ave fast þereon. 1645 *Hammond's Pract. Catechism* i. iii. 50 He. gave evidence of his fidelity as fast as occasions were offered. 1724 R. FALCONER *Virg.* (1769) 231 My Opinion was to execute it as fast as ever we could. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 117 And still as fast as he drew near, 'Twas wonderful to view, How [etc.]

6. Quickly, rapidly, swiftly.

For the development of this sense from the primary sense 'firmly', cf. 1, d, 4, 5, and expressions like 'to run hard'. It does not appear that this sense is recorded in OE., but it belongs to MHG. *vaste*, ON. *fast*.

c 1205 LAV. 7986 He warnede alle his enihtes . . . & fusden an veste. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 401 Þo þe Cristyne yt vndergete, aþen hil wende waste. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3866 (Cott.) It was ferli . . . How fast þai multiplid þar. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4003 Takens, war-thurgh he may understande, þat þe day of dome es fast comande. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7437, I prayde my felowes fast to ryde. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 113 b, The Frenchemen . . . fl d into the toune so faste, that one letted the other to entre. 1585 J. B. tr. *P. Virel's Sch. Beastes* B viij b, Men doo not so fast breake them, as she repaireth and amendeth them. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 298 The Camell . . . hath a most slow and lazy pace . . . neither can he goe faster although he would. 1688 J. SMITH *Baroscope* 71 The Mercury then generally Rises very fast of a sudden. 1719 DE FOE *Crisoe* (1840) I. xv. 268, I found he . . . would make it go almost as swift and fast again as I could. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* i. xi. (1869) I. 264 The rate of profit . . . is . . . highest in the countries which are going fastest to ruin. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* ii. x. ii. Barendoun fled fast away. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* II. 2 His health was breaking fast. 1893 SIR L. W. CAVE in *Laws Times* XCV. 261 The frequent applications to commit for contempt of court are fast bringing the law itself into contempt.

b. In quick succession; one close upon another.

1591 SHAKS. I *Men. II.* iii. 1. 82 The Bishop and the Duke of Glosters men . . . Doe pelt so fast at one anothers Pate, That [etc.]. 1610 — *Temp.* i. ii. 281 Where thou didst vent thy groanes As fast as Mill-wheeles strike. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 252 His honours had grown faster upon him than his fortunes. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Vian's Shipwreck* 169 My tears fell faster than his. a 1822 SHELLEY *Song for Tasso* 12 My thoughts come fast.

c. Readily, with alacrity. *Obs. exc. in colloq. phrase fast enough.*

c 1420 *Antours of Arth.* xviii. Thou dele fast of the gode, To tho that fails the fode. c 1477 CANTON *Jason* 30 They . . . attended frely and fast a fote. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 2 The one affirmyng for his parte, and the other denyng as faste againe for his parte. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. i. 69 Hee teaches him to hic and to hac; which they'll doe fast enough of themselves. 1644 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 314. I cannot but admire as fast what they think is become of judgement, and taid in other men. *Mod.* He would do it fast enough, if you paid him for it.

7. *To live fast*: a. to expend quickly one's vital energy; b. to live a dissipated life. Cf. *FAST* a. 10.

a. 1700 DRYDEN *Char. Good Parson* 9 Of sixty years he seemed; and well might last To sixty more, if that he lived too fast. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 126 As if they liv'd the fastest who took the greatest pains to enjoy least of life. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 78 Cold-blooded animals live much faster . . . at high temperatures, than at low; so that they die much sooner.

b. 1699 T. BROWN *Collog. Erasmi.* iv. 26 Living very fast, as they say, [he] has brought his Noble to Nine-pence. 1754 *World* 19 Sept. 2 He has lived rather fast formerly. 1820 W. IAVING *Sketch Bk.* 7. *Bull* (1865) 389 They fear he has lived too fast.

8. Comb. with ppl. adjs. and (rarely) vbl. sbs.

a. (sense 1) as *fast-dyed, -grounded, -rooted* (whence *fast-rootedness*), *settled*, ppl. adjs.

1541 COVERDALE *Old Faith* ix, The only true, old, undoubted, and fast-grounded faith. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Ep. Ded. 1 In the world we see a stedic and fast-settled order. 1832 TENNYSON *Lotos-Eaters* 83 The flower . . . Fast-rooted in the fruitful soil. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* ii. 31 The fast-rootedness of religious vitality. 1888 *Daily News* 19 Nov. 2/7 The fast-dyed black goods retain their popularity.

b. (sense 2) as *fast-anchored, -bound, -plighted* ppl. adjs.; † *fast-fancied*, attached firmly by fancy.

1580 BARET *Alv.* F 181 Fast bound or tied, *religatus*. c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* v. 79 Thou com'st in post from merry Fressingfield Fast-fancied to the Keepers bonny lass. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt*. cccxxviii. 2032 His fast plighted troth. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* v. v. Our fast-knit affections. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 151 Were they the wicked above all, And we the righteous, whose fast-anchored isle Moved not? 1814 BYRON *Hebr. Mel.* *Destr. Jerusalem* ii, The fast-fettered hands. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* III. iii. 56 The darbies are the fetlocks—the fast-keepers my boy—the bail for good behaviour. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* xxv. (1848) 382 There still remains with us a fast-cleaving and mysterious evil. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. iii. 393 Bring I thee Fast bound in welded fetters the knave.

c. (sense 3) as *fast-closed, -shut*, ppl. adjs.

1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. i. 447 Our fast closed gates. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* (1711) 18 A fast-shut prison.

d. (sense 6) as *fast-sailing, vbl. sb.*; † *fast-falling, -going, -sailing, etc.*, ppl. adjs.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. IV.* i. iv. 162 Euen my Foes will shed fast-falling Teares. 1593 — *Rich. II.* iii. iv. 34 Goe thou, and like an Executioner Cut off the heads of too fast growing sprays. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxiii. 187 A good fast feeding grass, most strongly that doth breed. 1757 DYER *Fleece* iv. 603 Fast-gath'ring tempests. 1800 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* IV. 200 A fast-sailing Polacca of about 70 Tons. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 338 That valuable property of a ship, called fast-sailing. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Nightingale* 49 Fast-fading violets cover'd up in leaves. a 1822 SHELLEY *Bigotry* i. 3 The fast-fleeting hind. 1822 in *Cobbett Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 96 The fast-sinking Old Times newspaper. a 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Penitent's Offering* Poems (1875) 496 That fast-fleeting rain of tears. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* ii, The fast-darkening scene. 1892 *Fall Mall* G. 12 Oct. 5/1 The fast-going autumn.

† *Fast, v. 1 Obs.* Forms: 1 *feestan*, 3-5 *fest(e)n*,

-yn, 3-4 *fasten*, 5-6 *fast*, 5- *fast*. /a. 1. 3-5 *fest*, 4 *fast*-, *fested*-, *id*-, -yd, 5-7 *fasted*. *Pa. ppie.* 3-5 *fest* e, 4 *fast* (e. [OE. *fastan* (rare); also in compounds *ge-, ob-defestan*]), corresp. to OFris. *festia*, OS. *festian* (Du. *vesten*), OHG. *fasten*, *festan* (MHG. *festen*), ON. *fasta* (Da. *fæste*, Sw. *fästa*) :-OTeut. **fastjan*, f. **fast-u-* FAST a.

Before *st, t*, the umlaut of a in OE. was *æ* (instead of *e*), and in ME. dialects this is divergently represented by *a* and *e*. The wide prevalence of the form *festen* in ME., however, is prob. in part due to Scandinavian influence.]

1. To make fast to something; to attach with bonds or nails; to bind together. Const. *on, till, to, unto*. a. with reference to material things. Also, *To fast up* (a wound): to bind up.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 462 ðe spinner. festede atte has rof hire fodredes. a 1300 *Leg. Gregory* (Schulz) 110 Pan sche hadde. in þe cradel fast him fest. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1728 (Gütt.) [Noe] himself festid [*Fairfax* festid] bath band and lace. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 272 Fire þei fest on it alle, & brent it [þe rede haule] þat et felle. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5275 Þe neyles þat hym thurgh hand and fote Til þe hard rode tre fast fested. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxx. 21 Boundyn in clothis and fastid. . . with smale linnen clothis. c 1440 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2717 On his legges thou doo fest Strong fetures. 1523 FITZBERG. *Serv.* xxv. (1539) 48 To faste the teme to the same. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Gal.* 14 Jesus Christ was for your sakes faste vpon the crosse. 1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 4 Which cord was all fest together. over the cover. 1615 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* iii. x. (1668) 29 Cover your wound, and fast it up. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid.* *Yng. Seamen* 27 Fast you[r] Anchor with your shanke painter. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav.* E. India 348 At the foot of that Cross three Nails, to signifie those which fasted our Saviour unto it.

b. with reference to immaterial things.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 553 Wo so festede hope on him, he sal him folgen to helle dim. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Falster* xii. 1 A perfit man . . . has . . . fested þaim [desires] in ihesu crist. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amilie* (1879) 94 Firmely fast thy fayth on him, that's true continually.

c. *rest. and intr. for rest.* With *on, to*: To attach oneself to, take hold of, seize upon. Cf. *To fasten on*.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3797 A fier maþti ðat folc fest on. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 26782 (Cott.) Þai þaim to þair felthes fest. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6772 Nedders þat on þam sal fest. c 1420 *Avenue. Arth.* vii. Ther was non so hardy Durste on the fynde fast. 14. *Kyng & Hermit* 475 in *Haal. E. P. P.* (1864) I. 32 Ther is no dere in this foreste And it [an arrow] wolde onne hym feste, Bot it schuld spyll his skale.

d. To make fast in wedlock; to betroth, wed. Const. *to, with*.

c 1300 *Sat. Kildare* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 155 He is sori of his lif þat is fast to such a wif. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. ii. 123 Þow hast fest hire to fals. c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 643 They schulde faste hur with no fere.

2. To fix in something else; to fix firmly; to establish, settle, in material or immaterial sense; and with sentence as *obj.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 46 In hondum ðinum . . . ic fasto [commend] fast minne. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1524 Dor wurd wið him trowde fest Abimalech. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 150 þat ich hym wolde myd trowe slyd feste on honde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21013 (Gütt.) Iacob þe mare . . . þe