

1860 T. INMAN *On Myalgia* Pref. p. viii, The Author was guided to the choice of the word 'Myalgia'—first, because it had a familiar look about it, as resembling neuralgia; secondly, because it implied no other theory than that the muscles were the seats of pain. *Ibid.* 187 Is the heart subject to myalgic affections? 1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 803 Neuralgia affecting sensory nerves in muscular organs may be distinguished as myalgia. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 1 The word (Rheumatism), has now become a convenient term for embracing myalgic, neurotic and arthritic pain.

Myalism (mōi'äliz'm). [f. MYAL + -ISM.] A kind of sorcery or witchcraft practised by the natives of the West Indies and other countries.

1843 PHILLIPPO *Jamaica* 248 Myalism, as well as Fetichism, were constituent parts of Obeseism. 1873 W. J. GARDNER *Hist. Jamaica* 191 Of late years Myalism has generally been regarded as an art by which that of the Obeah man could be counteracted. 1874 [see OBEAHISM].

Hence **Myalist** (mōi'älis't), one who practises myalism. **Myalist attrib.**

1851 G. BLYTH *Remin. Miss. Life* iv. 175 Sometimes the Myalists meet in large companies, generally at night. 1889 P. A. BRUCE *Plant. Negro* viii. 123 A Myalist outbreak meant the repression of the malignant influences of Obeah.

Myall¹ (mōi'äl). [Native name: Bigambel (Dumaresque River) *mail* the blacks (a black = *namai*)] A wild aboriginal of Australia.

1835 in T. L. MITCHELL *Exped. East. Australia* (1839) I. App. 353 The smoke from fires of the Myall blacks. 1839 T. L. MITCHELL *Ibid.* I. 20 The natives who remain in a savage state, are named 'myalls' by their half civilized brethren. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 202 A lot of half-tamed naked Myalls, as yet hardly to be trusted. 1898 — *Rom. Canvas Town* 145 If murder doesn't come of it, I'm a myall black fellow.

Myall² (mōi'äl). [Native name: Kamilaroi (Hunter River) *mailäl*.] Any Australian acacia, esp. *Acacia pendula* or *A. homalophylla* (which yields a useful hard scented wood). Also, the wood of these trees.

1845 J. O. BALFOUR *Sketch N. S. Wales* 38 The Myalltree is the most picturesque tree of New South Wales. 1852 MUNDY *Antipodes I.* x. 316 Dandy amateur bushmen have the handle of their stick-whip made of the *Myall*, *Acacia pendula*, or violet wood. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* v. A man that's seen a naked old hag of a gin ride away on a myall-bough. 1880 *Silver's Handbk. Australia* 275 Stringy bark is useful for boards, myall for pipes. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 400 The boundless ocean-plains... where the saltbush grows, and the myall and the mulgah. 1893 J. A. BARRY *Steve Brown's Bunyip* 277 The myall ashes still glowed redly.

† **Myance**. *Sc. Obs.* [Altered form of *moyens*, pl. of MOYEN sb.], with assimilation of the last syllable to the suffix -ANCE.]

1. Means, resources; agency, intercession, influence exerted on behalf of another: see MOYEN sb. 1 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 36 He wald haif, for a nicht to byd, A haikny and the hurtmanis hyd, So meikle he was of myance [riming with sciens, gyans, gardeviance]. 1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 4 Throw suppli myance and favour of the King of England. 1550 *Ibid.* 100 Diverse our Sovereane Ladyis legis makis myance that the samyn [coins] his passage. a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flying* 71 Trot, tyke, to a tow, mandrage but myance.

¶ 2. Information, intelligence. 1561 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 70 The said erle havand myance thairof, rasit his freindis.

Myand, -ane, Myar: see MOYEN, MIRE. ¶ **Myasthenia** (mōi'äshē'nīä). [mod.L. *myasthenia*, f. Gr. *μῦς* muscle + *ἀσθένεια* weakness.] Muscular weakness. Hence **Myasthenic** a.

1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Myasthenia*, *Myasthenicus*, .. myasthenic. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 31 May 1323 The girl's distressing nervous sensitiveness made impossible... an attempt to obtain the myasthenic reaction.

† **Myce**, *v. Obs.* Also *myse*. [? a. OF. **micier*, *michier* (now dial.) to crumble, slice small, f. *miche* (see MICHE sb. 1.)] *trans.* To cut up small.

1381 in *Forme of Cury* (1780) 93 Nym onyons and myce hem riht smal. *Ibid.* 95 Myse bred and schepys talwe as gret as dyses. c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 71 Take fresh brawne, and myce it small. *Ibid.* 75 Putte the mary therein, and myced dates And stberies.

Myce, obs. pl. of MOUSE sb.

Mycel, obs. form of MICKLE.

Mycelial (mōis'liäl), a. *Bot.* [f. MYCELIUM + -AL.] Consisting of or characterized by mycelium. 1870 BASTIAN in *Nature* 30 June 173/2 Ordinary mycelial filaments. 1882 *Jnl. Microscop. Sci.* Jan. 6 A mycelial thread. 1894 *Times* 13 Dec. 11/5 *Eurotium Oryzae*, a mycelial plant of the *Aspergillus* family.

So **Mycelian**, **Myceloid** adjs.

1897 M. J. BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 226, I have... found a *Cyphella* on the hardest gravel stones, where the fine myceloid threads, by which it was attached [etc.]. 1897 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 147 The fully developed cups are much more rare than the green myceloid state. 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Mycelian*, relating to *Mycelium*.

¶ **Mycelium** (mōis'liūm). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Fries 1832), f. Gr. *μύκης* mushroom + -IUM, with intercalated *l* (after *epithelium*)] The vegetative part of the thallus of fungi, consisting of white filamentous tubes (hyphae); the spawn of mushrooms.

1836 M. J. BERKELEY *Fungi* 28 *Sporidia*... at first covered by the converging *flocc* of the mycelium. 1847 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5, 214 The decumbent filaments of this Mould form a cobweb-like mycelium. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Pract. Biol.* v. 34 As all the ramifying

hyphae proceed from the spore as a centre, their development gives rise... to a delicate stellate mycelium.

Mycenæan (mōis'nē'an), a. and sb. [f. L. *Mycenæ-us* (f. *Mycenæ*) + -AN.] a. *adj.* Of or belonging to Mycenæ, an ancient Greek city in the Argive plain, and esp. the kind of civilization, culture, or art of which it was the centre. b. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Mycenæ.

[1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VII. 157 The king himself that rules the rich Mycenian land.] 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 562/2 The Mycenæans, sending 80 men, partook with the Lacedæmonians in the glory acquired at Thermopylæ. 1842 MURE *Tour in Greece* II. 167 The Mycenæan structure [sc. the Treasury of Atreus] has... the advantage of being in a nearly perfect state of preservation. 1896 *Nat. Sci. Dec.* 353 Mycenæan culture was permeated by Oriental elements.

Mycetal (mōis'täl), *Bot.* [f. Gr. *μυκητ-, μύκης* mushroom + -AL.] (See quot.)

1857 M. J. BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 63, I shall... consider Algae, or Hydrophytes, as forming the first grand group; and for the second, propose the name of Mycetales, comprising... Fungals and Lichens.

¶ **Mycetes** (mōis'tēz), *sb. pl. Biol.* [mod.L., ad. Gr. *μύκητες*, pl. of *μύκης* mushroom, fungus.] The group of minute vegetable organisms commonly known as microbes. Hence **Mycetic** a.

1876 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* I. 254 If... the mycetic germ of a pestilence is supplanted... by a pathogenicic protozymes. *Ibid.* 299 A very strong proof of the possible dissemination of cholera mycetes by the air. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 504 Others have singled out the schizomycetes as mycetes or microbes.

Myceto- (mōis'tō, mōis'tōp), before a vowel **mycet-**, combining form of Gr. *μύκης* mushroom, used in various scientific terms: **Mycetogenic**, **Mycetogenicus** adjs., produced by mushrooms. **Mycetology** (see quot.). **Mycetophilid**, **-philoid** a. and sb. [Gr. *φίλος* loving] belonging to, a member of, the family *Mycetophilidae* or fungus midges. ¶ **Mycetozoa**, a group of fungoid organisms, consisting chiefly of the Myxomycetes; also **Mycetozoa**, **-zoa**, a member of this group.

1887 tr. De Barry's *Fungi*, etc. 368 These phenomena of deformation by Fungi may be termed 'mycetogenic metamorphosis. *Ibid.* 369 All these 'mycetogenous deformations. 1856 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Mycetologia*,... a treatise or dissertation on the mushrooms: 'mycetology. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 827/2 Mycetology, or more commonly mycology, the science of fungi. 1899 SHARP in *Camb. Nat. Hist.*, *Insects* II. 463 The larva of *Mycetobia pallipes*, gives rise... to an ordinary 'Mycetophilid fly. 1880 SAVILLE *Kent Infusoria* I. 41 The group of the Myxomycetes or 'Mycetozoa. 1895 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 832/1 It indeed seems not at all improbable that... the Mycetozoa represent more closely than any other living forms the original ancestors of the whole organic world. 1881 T. GILL in *Smithsonian Rep.* 414 'Mycetozoans. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 908 The spore of a Mycetozoan is a minute spherical or oval body. 1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 832/1 The naked protoplasm of the 'Mycetozoan's plasmodium.

¶ **Mycetoma** (mōis'tōmā), *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *μυκητ-, μύκης* mushroom + *-ωμα* (cf. *sarcoma*)] A fungoid disease of the foot (or hand). Hence **Mycetomatous** a., affected with mycetoma.

1874 H. V. CARTER (title) On Mycetoma or the fungus disease of India. 1892 *Lancet* 16 July 170/1 The actinomycetic nature... of the black variety of mycetoma. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 90 Mycetoma or Madura foot. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* xxxvii, A mycetomatous foot or hand.

Mych, Myche, Mychel, Mychel: see MICHE v., MUCH, MICKLE, MICHAEL, MIGHT.

Myck(e), Mycle, obs. forms of MEEK, MICKLE.

Myco- (mōi'kō), irreg. combining form (for MYCETO-) of Gr. *μύκης* fungus, used in chemical and botanical terms: **Mycodextrin**, **-i-nulin**, substances analogous to dextrin and inulin (respectively) found in the truffle *Elaphomyces granulatus*. **Mycoprotein**, the albuminoid which is the principal constituent of the protoplasm of the cell. ¶ **Mycozrhiza** [Gr. *ρίζα* root], a fungus investing the roots of certain trees and living in close relationship with the surface cells; hence **Mycozrhizal** a. ¶ **Mycothrix** [Gr. *θρίξ* hair] = LEPTOTHRIX.

1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Mycodextrin*. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem. Suppl.*, **Mycotinulin*. C¹²H²⁰O¹⁰H²O. 1885 KLEIN *Micro-Org.* 34 A kind of protoplasm, the 'mycoprotein of Nencki. 1898 tr. Strasburger's *Bot.* 210 Judging from the results of culture experiments made with these plants without 'mycozrhiza. 1900 *Nature* 28 June 201/2 All known species of 'mycozrhizal fungi. 1876 Wagner's *Gen. Path.* 90 Cells... united by transverse division into short moniliform filaments of two or more members ('mycothrix, torula-forms).

¶ **Mycoderma** (mōikōdō'mā). Also (in sense 2) **mycoderm**. [mod.L.: see MYCO- and DERMA.]

1. A genus of fermentation-fungi, as that which forms the mother of vinegar (*Mycoderma aceti*).

1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 44. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 125 Peculiar species of *Mycoderma* are developed in vinegar, in yeast, and in flour. 1887 tr. De Barry's *Fungi*, etc. 250 With free admission of air the sprouts are frequently elongated cylindrical shoots (the 'Chalara') and *Mycoderma*-form.

2. A pellicle or membrane formed by certain bacteria, as on the surface of liquids that have become 'mothery'.

1854 C. H. JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* v. 199 The mycoderm of favus. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 238 These mycodermata, as they are called, of ulcerated and mucous surfaces.

Hence **Mycodermatoid**, **-dermatous** [Gr. *δερματ-, δέρμα*: see DERMIA], **-dermic** adjs., of, pertaining to, or consisting of mycoderm.

1847 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. l. 144/1 Mycodermatous vegetations occur as elements of the crust of porrigo favosa. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 1126 Some mycodermatous Fungi are connected with certain cutaneous... diseases. 1882 OULVIE, *Mycodermic*. 1890 *Century Dict.*, *Mycodermatoid*.

Mycology (mōikp'lōdgi). [ad. mod.L. *mycologia*: see MYCO- and -LOGY.] That branch of botany which treats of fungi; also, the mycological features of a district or country.

1836 M. J. BERKELEY *Fungi* 7* The immense advances which have of late years been made in the study of Mycology. 1845 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 37 The African Mycology is remarkable for the varied forms it produces amongst the puff-balls and allied genera. 1885 G. S. WOODHEAD & A. W. HARE (title), *Pathological Mycology*. An Enquiry into the Etiology of Infective Diseases.

Hence **Mycologic**, **-logical** adjs., pertaining to or connected with mycology or the study of fungi; hence **Mycologically** adv.; **Mycologist**, one who studies or is versed in fungi.

1836 M. J. BERKELEY *Fungi* 7* That most excellent mycologist, Schweinitz. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 19/2 The mycological system of Fries. 1846 WORCESTER, *Mycologia*. 1875 COOKE *Fungi* xiii. 269 The mycologic vegetation of a country. *Ibid.* 281 A great portion of this country is mycologically unknown.

Mycophagy (mōikp'fādgi). [See MYCO- and -PHAGY.] The eating of fungi; esp. of those species usually neglected or avoided. Hence **Mycophagist**, one who practises mycophagy.

1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 262 The dung and fly Agaric, whose loathsome and poisonous properties are such as to deter the most devoted mycophagist from their use. 1865 *Reader* 30 Sept. 368/2 Mycophagy, a grand name for what West of England boys call eating 'twoad's meeyat'. 1901 *Nation* 11 Apr. 295/3 'The Mushroom Book' introduces the beginner... to the most important edible and poisonous forms, placing him quickly in possession of the facts most important to the successful mycophagist.

¶ **Mycosis** (mōikō'sis). *Path.* Also **myk-**. [f. Gr. *μύκης* (see MYCO-) + -OSIS.] The presence of parasitic fungi in or on any part of the body, or the disease caused thereby. Hence **Mycotic** (mōikō'tik) a., characterized by mycosis.

1876 tr. Wagner's *Gen. Pathol.* 268 The character of diphtheria is most probably a mycosis. 1877 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* XII. 573 Some cases [of meningitis] have been recognised to be of mycotic origin. 1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 97 A form of intestinal mycosis.

Mycterism (mī'ktērīz'm). *rare*. [ad. Gr. *μυκτηρισμός*, f. *μυκτηρίζειν* to sneer at, f. *μυκτήρ* nose.] A gibe or scoff.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 8, I may well say, notwithstanding your trifling mycterism, that [etc.]. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Mycetisme*, a disdainful gibe, or scoff; in Rhetoric, it is taken for a more secret and close kind of Sarcasm. 1900 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Crit.* I. 301 Quintilian... observes that... the Greeks call certain kinds of allegory, sarcasm, asteism [etc.], to which it may be well to add mycterism, a kind of derision which is dissembled, but not altogether concealed.

Mycul(e), obs. forms of MICKLE.

Mydaleine (mōidāl'i:n). [f. Gr. *μυδαλέος* dripping, wet + -INE⁵.] A poisonous ptomaine obtained from putrid flesh, etc.

1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* 37 The action of mydaleine on the animal economy is very interesting. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 788 Mydaleine, which has been obtained from the human cadaver.

Myd(d)al, etc., obs. ff. MIDDAY. **Mydde**: see MEAD sb. 2. **MID**, **Myddel**, etc., obs. ff. **MIDDLE**. **Myddes**, var. **MIDDEL**. **Mydding**, **Myddoe**, **Middrefe**: see MIDDEN, MEADOW, MIDRIFF. **Myde**: see MID, MIDE, MED. **Mydemyst**, **Mydes**, (-is), **Mydew**, **Myding**: see MIDMOST, MIDS, MEADOW, MIDDEN. **Mydle**, obs. f. MEDDLE, MIDDLE.

¶ **Mydriasis** (midrī'āsis). *Path.* [late L. *mydriasis* (Celsus), a. Gr. *μυδρίασις*, Ionic -*ησις*.] Excessive dilatation of the pupil of the eye.

[1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Mydriasis*.] 1805 *Med. Jnl.* XIV. 402 Under the term *mydriasis*, the older writers have comprehended a morbid affection of the iris, and of the retina. 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. II. 1466/1 *Mydriasis*... renders the individual more or less hyperopic.

Mydriatic (midrī'ā'tik), a. and sb. [f. prec.: see -ATIC.] a. *adj.* Pertaining to, or causing, mydriasis. b. *sb.* A drug that produces mydriasis.

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1853 *Syd. Soc. Yearbk.* 444 On the Antagonistic Effects of Opium and the Mydriatics. 1864 tr. Donders' *Anom. Accommod. Eye* 590 The ancients... were acquainted with the mydriatic action of some plants.

Mydrif, Mydrif, Mydrun, Mydwe, Mydyng: see MIDRED, MIDRIFF, MIDGERN, MEADOW, MIDDEN.

† **Mye**, *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *mier* (recorded only as refl.) to crumble, f. *mice* = L. *mica* crumb.] *trans.* To crumble, grate (bread).

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxix. 111 Thel me teone with hym þat myn teh [= teþ] mye. 13... in *Reh. Ant.* I. 51 Al this mye smal, and farse the cate within. c 1480 *Liber*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* iv. Pj. For that cause be the ceters & canteres [sic] done behinde the necke, and in the fontanelles of the lacertes where as one is denyded from the other. *Ibid.* Pij. On the homoplate vnder the font(en)nelles of the armes. *Ibid.* On the fontanelles vnder the knee.

b. One of several membranous spaces in the head of an infant which lie at the adjacent angles of the parietal bones. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*) In some animals it is permanent.

1741 MONRO *Anal. Bones* (ed. 3) 71 That Part of the parietal and frontal Bones, where the Fontanelle is in Children. 1754 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 292 No perceivable pulsation at the Fontanelle. a 1823 M. BAILLIE *Wks.* (1825) I. 127, I opened the head at the anterior fontanel. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 127 The transitory fontanelle of man is permanent in some animals, as in Sharks. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 755/1 A large space (fontanelle) covered in by membrane, which lies in the interorbital region [of the frog].

†2. *Med.* An artificial ulcer or a natural issue for the discharge of humours from the body. *Obs.*

1612 WOODALL *Surgeon's Mate* Wks. (1639) 7 The cauterizing IRONS . . . are good to make a fontanel or ISSUE in the hinder part of the head. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 742 Fontinels or ISSUES naturally arising in the Arms and Feet. 1779 JOHNSON *Let. to Dr. Taylor* 3 Aug., He has a fontanel in his back.

b. In extended sense: An outlet for the discharge of secretions, etc. Often with mixture of the etymological sense 'fount'. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* Disc. i. § 9 Why hath nature given to Women two exuberant fontinels? 1650 — *Holy Living* ii. § 3 (1727) 75 The fontinel of whose desires hath been opened. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 126 Whose fontinel sends forth matter with words. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Trnl. in New York* (1860) 25 Nature . . . purgeth it by Fontanels and Issues of running waters in its irruigulous Valleys. 1848 R. E. LANDOR *Fountain of Arethusa* III. ii. § 1 Through this narrow fontanel of perforated rock.

|| **Fontange** (fontaŋz). Also 7 **fontange**. [*Fr. fontange, f. Fontanges* the territorial title of a mistress of Louis XIV.] A tall head-dress worn in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* II. What d'ye lack, Ladies? fine mazarine Hoods, Fontanges, Girdles. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 98 ¶ 1 These old-fashioned Fontanges rose an Ell above the Head. 1883 F. G. STEPHENS *Catal. Prints Brit. Mus.* IV. 282 An ugly old one-eyed woman in a fontange.

† **Fontanier**, *Obs.* [*ad. Fr. fontainier, f. fontaine* FONTAIN.] One in charge of a fountain or fountains.

1641 EVELYN *Diary* (1871) 36 The hedge of water . . . which the fontanier caused to ascend out of the earth. 1702 W. J. BRYAN'S *Voy. Levant* xxix. 125 He lives at present at Loo . . . in the Quality of chief Fontanier.

Fontful (fɒntfʊl). [*f. FONT sb.1 + -FUL*] As much as a font will hold.

c 1386 CHANCER *Mau of Law's T.* 259 Though she a fontful water with hir lede. 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* III. Labourers moistened their semi-regenerate clay with many a fontful of good ale.

Fontlet (fɒntlɛt). [*f. FONT sb.1 + -LET*] a. A little fountain. b. A little font (for baptism).

1831 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Newspapers* 35 *Y. Ago*, The tracing of some mighty waters up to their shallow fontlet. 1894 T. J. BALL *Dict. Elem. Ritual* vi. 52 In privately baptizing the officiant should pour water on the child . . . not sprinkle it out of a toy called a 'fontlet'.

† **Font-stone**, *Obs.* [*f. FONT sb.1 + STONE*] The stone font used in baptism.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 149 Þe 3e habbeð et þe fonstan under-fonge. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 247 Of holy water-ston. c 1380 *Sir Ferreb.* 548 Had he beo in crist be-lene-d, & filled in holi fontan. 1426 AUDELEY *Poems* 11 This forward first we mad at the fonston. 1594 GREENE *Selimus* Wks. 1831-3 XIV. 267 They shal swear it vpon the font-stone. 1682 R. BURTON *Admirable Curiosities* (1684) 121 As clean from my Sins as I was at the Font-stone. 1830 SCOTT *Demond.* v. 147 If she would but deny . . . the faith she took at the font-stone.

† **Font-water**, *Obs.* [*f. FONT sb.1 + WATER*] Water used in baptism.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 350 Wyrc þonne drenc font water rudan saluan [etc.]. 1610 Bp. HALL *Apol. Brownists* Ded., One of them hath washt off thy font-water as vnleane. 1656 J. TRAPP *Comm. John* vi. 49 A man may go to hell with font-water on his face.

Fonze, var. of FOIN sb.1 *Obs.*

Food, *Obs.* form of FOE.

Food (fud), *sb.* *Forms:* 1 foda, 2-6 fode, 3 south. vode, (4 fod), 3-6 fud(e), (4 Sc. fute, 5 fotte, foyde, fudde, Sc. fwde, 6 foode, Sc. fuid, fuode), 4-6 foode, 6- food. [OE. *fōda* wk. masc.; the exact equivalent (:-O^{TEUT.} type **fōdon-*) does not occur elsewhere; the synonymous ON. *fōde* str. neut., *fōda* wk. fem. (Sw. *fōda* fem., Da. *fōde*), and Goth. *fōdeins* str. fem., are derivatives of the cognate vb. O^{TEUT.} **fōtan* to FEED. The Teut. root **fai-*, **fit-* (whence also FODDER and the cognates there mentioned) represents O^{ARYAN} **pāt-*, whence Gr. *πατέσθαι*, to feed.]

1. What is taken into the system to maintain life and growth, and to supply the waste of tissue; aliment, nourishment, provisions, victuals.

c 1000 *Ælfric Sigew.* *Interr.* in *Anglia* VII. 34 On þære oðre fteringe was heora nytena foda zeloƿod. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 260 He hefde uode ase neol to him. a 1300 *Cursor M.*

23084 (Cott.), I was hungry, yee gaf me fode. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 189 Syndri comys that that hair Woxe tye to wynd to manny's fude. a 1400 50 *Alexander* 1174 Him moneste . . . to send . . . fode for his oste. 1507 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. xii. § 5 Men at their owne home take common fode. a 1689 WALLER *Upon Roscommon's Hor.* 57 They [Pees.] give us food, which may with nectar vie. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* Let. xv. Worms are their usual food. 1798 MALTIUS *Popul.* (1890) 288 Want of food . . . the most efficient cause of the three immediate checks to population. 1860-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 46 A tea-cupful of some article of food.

b. What is edible, as opposed to 'drink.'

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 160 Some food we had and some fresh water. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 790 Simple his Bevrage, homely was his Food. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 516 The crews had better food and drink than they had ever had before. 1859 TENNYSON *Euid* 1138 And wine and food were brought.

† c. *Sustenance*, 'livelihood'. *Obs.*

a 1066 *Charter of Eadward* (MS. 14th c.) in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 214 Ic wille dat ðæt cotlif . . . de Leofild . . . hequað Crist and sainte Peter into Westmynstre lige uunder into ðære nuncce fodañ ellswa he hit geuðe. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xviii. 19 Peter fysshed for hus fode and hus fere Andreu. 1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesy* 287 Which such may compell to earn their Foode. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xviii. He that . . . to mak fagots for his fide is fane.

d. *Phrases:* To be food for an animal, worms): to be a prey to, to be devoured by. To be food for fishes: to be drowned. Food for powder: fit only to be shot at or to die in battle.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 276 Ne schalt tu beon wirmes fode? 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 71 Good enough to toss: to fode for Powder, fode for Powder: they'll fill a Pit, as well as better. *Ibid.* v. iv. 86 *Hot.* No Percy, thou art dust And food for — *Prin.* For Wormes, braue Fere. 1601 — *A. I. L.* II. vi. 7. 1894 RIDER HAGGARD *Mr. Meeson's Will* xxii. He was food for fishes now, poor fellow.

e. An article of food; a kind of food.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 26, I you shall reherce, How that my fodes beu diverse. c 1449 PECKOK *Repr.* III. v. 303 Hauyng fodeis . . . be we content. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5b, God sent from heuen a swete fode for theyr brede called manna. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. 56 In England . . . we have so many choyses of good fodes. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* IV. (1677) 45 The larger the Pike the courser the food. 1754 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* II. 1288 Foods proper for preserving health. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Physician* 911 What are the proper fuels, or foods, with which to supply it [the human machine].

2. With reference to plants: That which they absorb from the earth and air; nutriment.

1759 tr. *Duhamel's Unsh.* I. i. (1762) 3 The proper food of the plant. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* III. (ed. 2) 5 The vegetation of plants is promoted by communicating to the earth their food. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1878) 372 Plants possess the peculiar power of selection, by the roots, of the mineral constituents of food.

3. *fig.* (In early use applied more widely than is now admissible.)

c 1000 in Thorpe *Ags. Hom.* II. 396 Gif he hi forlat buton ðam godspelican fodañ on heora andzite. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 Swa bi-houed þe saule fode, mid godes wordes mid gode mode. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29958 (Cott.) Þæt bi fast to saul fode mai falle. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Falser* cxviii. 2 Trauels . . . are now fode til soul. c 1430 *Hymus Virg.* (1867) 14 God, þou be my strengist fode. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvii. 54 His face, the fude of angellis fre. 1538 STARKEY *England* 55 Nyruschyd wyth the spiritual fode of hys celesyal word. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 104 My faire soune, My life, my ioy, my food, my all the world. 1600 — *A. P.* L. iv. iii. 102 Orlando . . . Chewing the food of sweet and bitter fancie. 1713 STEELE *English.* No. 10. 67 Praise is the Food of a great Soul. 1784 COPWER *Tiroc.* 620 Such is all the mental food purveyed by public hackneys in the schooling trade. 1801 WORDSW. *Sonn.* to *Liberty* I. iv. What food fed his first hopes? 1891 *Edm. Rev.* July 132 Fiction is the only intellectual food of thousands.

b. In sense of: Matter to discuss or dwell upon.

1780 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 347 Our own manners afford food enough for poetry. 1825 SOUTHEY *Tale of Paraguay* III. 19 A lively tale, and fraught With . . . food for thought. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand.* by *Seine* 83 There the reflective will find food for their meditations.

4. *transf.* † a. Material for keeping up a fire.

a 1050 *Lib. Scintill.* x. (1889) 56 Foda fyres holt. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 Bowes . . . to none þinge betere þen to fures fode.

b. = SHODDY: (see quot.)

1857 C. B. ROBINSON in *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees' Gloss. s.v.), The entire substance that falls on the floor being called 'shoddy' or 'food', and being sold at a high rate for top dressing grass land.

† 5. The act of eating. In food: while eating or feeding. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 894 Wið bredes fode and wines drinc. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2 Fayn wald þai here Sum farand þing efter fode to fayn þære her[te]. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 83 In food, in sport. . . To be disturb'd, would mad or man, or beast.

† 6. That which is fed; a child, offspring. Also in wider sense: A creature, person, man. *Obs.*

In early use also *collect.*, a brood, race. Cf. OF. *norriture, nourriture*, med. Lat. *nutrimentum*, a young animal. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 94 Þu fedest on heom a wel ful fode. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 682 (Cott.) Fowl o flight, and fess on sand . . . com and zode, Als he war fader o þair fode. a 1300 *K. Horn* 1384 Aþulf be gode, Min ogyne child, mi leue fode. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 578 Men mycht se mony frely fute About the costis that lukand. c 1400 *Yvain* & *Gaw.* 1621 So fals a fode, Was never cumen of Kynges blode. c 1475 *Sqr. Iowe Degre* 364 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* II. 37, I may not beleue . . . My daughter dere he will betraye . . . That fode to long with no foly. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 942, I have a favorows fode, and fresse as the fakown.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as food-pan, -truck; in sense of 'fit or used for food', as food-bird, -fish, -grain, -plant, -stuff, -substance.

1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pop.* II. iii. (1881) 116 If he but shoot hawks, *food-birds will increase. 1884 S. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Canada* 334 Herring, haddock and other *food-fishes are abundant. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 486 This remarkable *food grain might doubtless be usefully cultivated in the Himalayas. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 149 He . . . took his *food-pan, and went and sat under the shade of the great banyan tree. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 208 Novel and valuable *food-plants. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. 138 *Food-stuffs have been divided into heat-producers and tissue-formers. 1886 *Longm. Mag.* VII. 329 The *food-truck which has now for two years been supported by the readers of Longman's Magazine.

b. objective, as food-gatherer, -grover; food-producing ppl. adj.

1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* 153 The pseudopodia are *food-gatherers as well as instruments of locomotion. 1841 S. SMITH in *Mem.* (1855) II. 457 Neither butcher, nor baker, nor *food-grower. 1870 BRYANT *Humd.* II. xiv. 59 Lay one hand Upon the *food-producing earth.

8. Special comb.: food-chemist, one occupied in the analysis of foods; † food-fit a., fit to be used as food; food-rent (see quot.); † food-sick a., sick for want of food; food-yolk, the non-germinative part of the yolk of an egg, which nourishes the embryo.

1885 A. W. BLYTH in *Leisure Hour* Jan. 24/2 A *food-chemist . . . laying down the principles of diet. c 1611 SWYFFERTER *Du Barbas* II. iv. iv. *Deat* 423 A one same ground indifferently doth breed both food-fit wheat and dizzie Darnell seed. 1875 MAISE *Hist. Inst.* vi. 160 The tent in kind, or *food-rent. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Sir N. Burdett* xxxii. When facing foysters fit for Thurne frays Are *foode-sicke faynt. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 474 Animals which are provided with a *food-yolk.

† **Food**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To supply food to; to feed, nourish, support.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Kedeles* II. 135 3e fostrid and fiodid a fweve of þe best. *Ibid.* III. 52 And with hir corps keuereth him . . . And fostrith and fiodith till fiedris schewe.

¶ For the supposed *fig.* sense 'to beguile,' see FODE *v.*

† **Fooder**, *Obs.* [*a. Ger. fuder* see FOTHER.] A measure of wine (see quot. 1679); a cask holding this quantity.

1679 88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 118 5 footer of Rhenish wine, containing 37 —, and 40½ gallons. a 1767 *Sir Aldingur* xli. in *Child Ballads* III. lix. (1885) 46 Thou seemst as bigge as a footer.

Foodful (fudfʊl). Chiefly *poet.* [*f. FOOD sb. + -FUL*] Abounding with or supplying food. Also, rich in nutriment, nutritious.

1638 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Job.* 55 When I made The food-full Earth. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 204 From furrow'd Fields to reap the foodful Store. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 248 The bleating Innocent, that claims in vain . . . The foodful Feat. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 796 The sturdy fig . . . And foodful cocoa fan the sultry plain. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* IX. 246 No more friskings o'er the foodful glebe.

fig. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. 1842 I. 522 The democratick commonwealth is the foodful nurse of ambition.

† **Fooding**, *Obs.* [*f. FOOD v. + -ING*] a. A feeding. b. Food.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 168/2 Fodynge, or norschynge, *Somentunt.* 1650 *Witt's Recreations* Epigr. No. 232 Thou might'st have thought . . . (As Joan her fooding bought) som good, som bad.

Foodless (fudlɛs), *a.* [*f. FOOD sb. + -LESS*] 1. Without food. a. Of persons or animals: Having no food.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2155 Lou, oure folez bene in fere for fodeles to dye. a 1541 WYATT *Poems*, *Ps.* xxxvii. 70 Nor yet [shall] his seed foodless seen far to be. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVIII. 413 Both constrained to wield, Foodless, the scythe. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 170 Foodless toads Within voluptuous chambers panting crawled. 1880 EARL DUNRAVEN in *19th Cent.* Sept. 454 Our entirely foodless stomachs . . . indicated that it was past noon.

fig. 1887 SWINBURNE *Leoline* IV. i. 105 So shall fear, mistrust, and jealous hate lie foodless.

b. Of a country, place, etc. Devoid of food; not yielding food; barren.

1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Ps.* cviii. (1638) 131 He in foodless Deserts fed The Hungry. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 256 The foodless wilds Pour forth their brown inhabitants. 1842 R. OASTLER *Fleet Papers* II. 359 Their home . . . was foodless. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 199 Vast foodless tracts have to be traversed by her ships, the camels of the ocean.

2. Without the properties of food; innutritious.

1891 *Independent* (N. V.) 13 Aug., Alcohol is shown to be foodless.

Hence **Foodlessness**.

1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 10 Galls them no more their foodlessness or fag.

Foody (fudɪ), *a.* [*f. as prec. + -Y*] 1. Full of, or supplying, food. (Only in Chapman.)

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xl. 104 Who brought them to the sable fleet from Ida's foody leas. *Ibid.* xv. 638 Jove's great queen of birds . . . Beholds where cranes, swans, cormorants, have made their foody fall. 1615 — *Odyss.* II. 558 She . . . into well-sew'd sacks pour'd foody — *Odyss.*

2. Of wool (expressing superior quality).

1805 LUTCOCK *Nat. Wool* 123 Wool of this description is distinguished by the epithets foody and flowery. **Foody**, *Obs.* form of FODDER.

1. An Australian tree, *Acacia aneura*. Also *col-lect.* and *attrib.*

1862 KENDALL *Poems* 79 Look for the malga, and salt-bitten shrubs. 1864 J. M. STUART *Explor. Australia* 190 Our course was through a very thick mulga scrub. *Ibid.* 345. I. entered a dense forest of tall mulga. 1889 J. H. MAIDEN *Usef. Native Plants Australia* 3 These latter galls are called 'Mulga-apples', and are said to be very welcome to the thirsty traveller. *Ibid.* 82 *Danthonia racemosa*. 'Mulga Grass'. It derives its vernacular name from being only found where the Mulga-tree (*Acacia aneura* and other species) grows. *Ibid.* 94 *Neurachne Mitchelliana*. 'Mulga Grass'. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 400 The boundless ocean-plains, where the saltbush grows, and the myall and the mulgah. 1893 MRS. C. PRAED *Outlaw & Lawmaker* II. 36 She wanted to see if there were any late mulgams. . . and . . . did find some untimely berries.

2. Something made of the wood of a mulga tree: a. a club; b. a shield.

1839 T. L. MITCHELL *Three Exped.* II. 269 The malga is a weapon usually made in the form of fig. 2, but that with which these natives were provided somewhat resembled a pick-axe with one half broken off. 1889 J. H. MAIDEN *Usef. Native Plants Australia* 349 'Mulga' is the name of a long narrow shield of wood, made by the aboriginals out of *Acacia* wood.

Muliebral (miuli'bräl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *mulier-is* (f. *mulier* woman) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to women.

1657 TOMLINSON *Reviv's Disp.* 726 The Matrix. is the very Spring and Continent of most Muliebral Affections.

† **Muliebrious**, *a. obs. rare.* [f. L. *muliebri-s* (see prec.) + -OUS.] Effeminate. Hence **Muliebriousness**, effeminacy.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 185 A little chin signes one envious. . . and a round and smooth chin, muliebrious. *Ibid.* 266 Nor are the French [debarred by nativity] from their muliebriousness.

Muliebrity (miuli'e'briti), *rare.* [ad. L. *muliebrit-äs*, f. *muliebris*: see MULIEBRAL.] Womanhood; the characteristics or qualities of a woman.

1592 [? KYD] *Soliman & Pers.* iv. ii. The Ladies of Rhodes have made their petition to Cupid to plague you about all. . . other, as one preudittial to their muliebrity. a 1693 *Urquhart's Kabeleis* III. xxxii. 270 Individual Womanishness or Muliebrity. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t. ix.* The second of the ravishing voices. . . had so much woman in it, — muliebrity, as well as femininity.

† **Mulier**, *sb. 1. Obs.* — [AF.: see next.] Wife. a 1375 *Cursor M.* 7849 (Fairf.) Isaac his sone of mulier [Cotton o spus] was.

Mulier (miü'lior), *a. and sb. 2. Law.* Forms: 4 *moillere*, *moylere*, 5 *mulire*, *mulyer*, 6 *melior*, 4- *mulier*; also as variant readings in *Piers Pl.* *moillere*, *moillre*, *moilliere*, *-ller*, *mu-1(1)iere*, *mulere* (r. [repr. AF. *mulieré* (Britton), Law Lat. *mulieratus*, a derivative of AF. *mulier*, OF. *moillier* wife, ad. L. *mulier* woman.

With regard to the dropping of final *r* in Law terms of AF. origin, cf. ASSIGN *sb. 2*. In the variant MULIER the *r* is rendered by *y*.

A. adj. Of a child: Born in wedlock, legitimate, as opposed to 'bastard'; also in *Ecl. Law*, legitimated by marriage.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* II. 131 Wel 3e witen. . . That fals is faitless. . . And was a bastarde y-bore. . . And Mede is moylere a mayden of gode. 1430-1 *Rolls Parlt.* IV. 375/2 To yentent yat she shuld be certified mulire be sum ordinarie. 1527 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 26 Isabelle and Dowce my mulier doughtours. . . Kateryn and Anne my bastard doughtours. 1642 tr. *Ferkins' Prof. Bk.* i. § 49. 22 A bastard eigne who is mulier in the spiritual law.

quasi-adv. c 1450 *LOVELICH Grail* xxxix. 543 For. . . that Mulyer not born he was [pour chou k'il ne sera pas engueves de mere moillier]. 1549 *Will of Aubrey* (Somerset Ho.), My base sonne & not melior begotten.

B. sb. A legitimate child; a child born in wedlock. *Mulier puisne* (also anglicized *mulier youngest*): see BASTARD *sb. 1*.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XVI. 221 Man & his make & moillere her children. 1579 *Expos. Terms Law* 148 And always you shall finde this addition to them (Bastard eldest, & mulier youngest) when they be compared together. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 244 b. If a man hath Issue Bastard eigne and Mulier puisne. *Ibid.* 245 Where the Bastard enter after the death of the father, and the mulier oust him. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 248.

† **Mulierly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. MULIER *a.* + -LY 2; perh. orig. an error for MULIERY.] (Begotten or born) in wedlock; legitimately.

1506 *Pleadings Duchy Lancaster* XXXII. 29 The said Ranlyh had . . . iiii Bastardes and never issue mulierly begotten. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* 113/1 in *Holinshed*, It ought to descend to him, as next heir being mulierly borne.

Mulierose (miü'liorös), *a. rare* — [ad. L. *mulierös-us*: see MULIEROUS.] Fond of women.

1721 in BAILEY. 1860 [see MULIEROSITY].

Mulierosity (miü'liörösiti), *rare.* [ad. L. *mulierösität-em*, f. *mulierös-us* MULIEROUS.] Excessive fondness for women.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 393 Both Gaspar Sanctius and he tax Antiochus for his Mulierosity and excess in Luxury. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* (1861) II. xxxiii. 54 Well then, dame, mulierose—that means wrapped up, body and soul, in women. So prithe tell me; how did you ever detect the noodle's mulierosity?

† **Mulierous**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *mulierös-us*, f. *mulier* woman; see -OUS.] Fond of women.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 186 Fat and fleshy hips [of a man] signe mulierous.

† **Mulierly**, *Obs.* [a. AF. *muliertie*: see MULIER *a.* and -RY.] The condition of being a legitimate issue.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 352 b. Where the Record of the Estoppel doth run to the disability or legitimation of the person, there all strangers shall take benefit of that Record, as Outlawrie. . . Bastardie, Muliertie [etc.].

† **Mulieri**, *a. and sb. Obs.* Forms: 4 *moillerie*, *-ye*, *mulerie*, 6 *mulyery*, *malary*. [ad. AF. *mulieré*, *moilléré*: see MULIER *a.*] **a. adj.** = MULIER *a.* (also quasi-adv.). **b. sb.** Legitimate offspring collectively.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XVI. 219 Ne matrimoine with-oute muliere is noust moche to preyse. c 1472-3 FORTESCUE *Wks.* (1869) 528 But not all the heires of Edmonde. . . though he hadd be mulieri. . . barred for evermore. . . ? 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme Hist. Norm.* (1811) 85 The child that was STON to Robert and mulyery gotten. 1572 *Schoole Ho. Women* A iij b. Be it malary borne or base.

Muling (miü'lin), *obl. sb.* [f. **mule* vb. (f. MULE 1) + -ING 1.] The breeding of mule canaries (see MULE 1 5 c). In quots. *attrib.*

1891 *Bazaar* 20 Feb. Sib bred muling hens [canaries]. 1893 R. L. WALLACE *Canary Bk.* (ed. 3) 103 Birds. . . to pair with what I may term the regular muling strain. *Ibid.* When birds are sufficiently 'sib-bred' for muling purposes.

† **Mulion**, *Obs. rare* — [ad. L. *mulion-em*, f. *mulus* MULE.] A keeper of mules.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 178 In a Pasture wyth-out the Cite was a keper of Mulis, that Romanes call'd a mulion. This Mulion euery day be-helde the hostis [etc.]. **Mulire**, *obs. form* of MULIER.

Mulish (miü'lish), *a.* [f. MULE *sb. 1* + -ISH.] Characteristic of a mule; resembling a mule; intractable, stubborn. † Also, hybrid (*obs.*).

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* x. He was as inflexible and mulish as ever. 1765 *GOLDSM. Ess.* xxxiv. Misc. Wks. 1837 I. 372 It will continue a kind of mulish production, with all the defects of its oppo-site parents. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* III. 15 Obstinate is no word for it, for she is mulish.

* **nonce-use.** Pertaining to mules.

a 1763 *EVROM Ep. G. Lloyd* III. x. For Idæus directed the Mulish Machine While Horses drew that in which Priam was seen.

Hence **Mulishly** *adv.*, **Mulishness**.

1763 J. WILKES *N. Briton* No. 46 A mulishness, which could never be conquered, rendered him the contempt of all. 1835 *BOOTH Analyst*, *Dict.* 323 A man of a sullen, obstinate temper is said, to act Mulishly. 1889 R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 82 A mulishly obstinate horse.

† **Mulism**, *nonce-wd.* Also **muleism**. [f. MULE *sb. 1* + -ISM.] **a.** A mulish characteristic; a piece of obstinacy. **b.** Production of mules, hybridism.

1798 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V. 167 It was one of her little mulisms to fancy and assert that she could not understand verse. 1861 [see MULLATOISM].

Mulite(e)r, *ier*, *obs. forms* of MULETEER.

Mulked, *obs. pa. pple.* of MULCT *v.*

Mull (møl), *sb. 1* Forms: **a.** 4 *mol*, 5-6 *molle*, 7 *moll*; **B.** 4-6 *moll*, 4-5 *mulle* (e), 9 *dial. mull*. [ME. *mol*, *mül*, cogn. w. OE. *myl*, MDu. *mul*, *mol*, *mil*, *mulle* neut. (Du. *mol* neut., *mül* fem.) *dust*, ON. *mole* crumb, *molna* (intr.) to crumble, *mylja* (pa. t. *mulde*) to shiver, crush; f. Teut. root **mul-* (: *mal*, *mel*-): see MEAL *sb. 1*] Something reduced to small particles; dust, ashes, mould, rubbish. *Obs. exc. dial.*

a. 13. — E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 382, I am bot mol and maneres [MS. mareres] misse. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. (Alexis) 213 In care bed scho lay done, In mol & hayre & woful fude. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 482 Mollie on hair heudes bai scaterd. 1683 *PETTUS Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 304, I conclude it better to melt with Coals, than with Moll, Sod or turf.

B. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6198 And here bey fonde þe cofre ful sperd wyþ þe deuylyl mol Of florens [etc.]. 13. — E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 905, I am bot mokke & mul among. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 204 That other cofre of straw and null, he felde also. 1481 *CAXTON Myrr.* I. v. 25 The Cock . . . shrapeth so longe in the duste and mulle til he fynde a gemme. 1570 *LEVINS Manuþ.* 185/20 *Mul, rudus.* 1720 P. WALKDEN *Diary* 9 July (1866) 30, I sodded the turf stack top, and dressed the mull from beside it. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Mull*, dust.

† **b. Comb.**: mull-rain, fine rain.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 348/1 *Mulreyn*, *plutina*.

Mull (møl), *sb. 2* *Sc.* Forms: 4 *mole*, 6-8 *mule*, 7 *mould*, 9- *mull*. [In Gael. *maol*; in Icelandic *múli* (common in place-names; perh. identical with *múli* snout, cogn. w. OHG. *múl* (G. *maul*).] In Scotland, a promontory or headland.

1275 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 696 Thai raysyt saile, and furth thai far; And by the mole that passyt zar. 1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 306 The boat land at Garvellane, in the Mule of Galloway. 1622 *LITHGOW Trav.* x. 495 Betweene Dungsby head. . . and the . . . Mould of Galloway. 1795 J. SINCLAIR *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XIV. 324 note, Such places are quite frequent, both in Shetland, such as the Mule of Unst, and in Orkney, called the Mule-head of Deerness. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 242 The coasts of Scotland, are very much indented, the shores extend into lengthened headlands or mulls.

† **Mull**, *sb. 3* *Sc. Obs.* [Origin and sense uncertain.] ? A lip. Cf. 'Mulls, the lips of a sheep, or, in contempt of a man' (Brockett *N. C. Words*, ed. 3, 1846).

c 1500 KENNEDY *Poems* (Schipper) II. 20 Frely to gifte I wald noch lett, To pleiss þa mullis attour all þingis. a 1550

Freiris Berwick 142 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) 290 Thir mullis of zouris ar callit to ane feist.

Mull (møl), *sb. 4* [a. Du. *mul*, etymologically = MULL *sb. 1*.] The lowest of the four qualities of Dutch madder. Also *mull-madder*.

1640 in Entick *London* (1766) II. 168 Crop madder, and all other bale madder. . . Fat madder. . . Mull madder. 1834 McCULLOCH *Dict. Comm.* (ed. 2) 771 Dutch or Zealand madder . . . is divided. . . into four qualities. . . mull, gamene, ombro, and crops. . . The first species, or mull, consists of a powder formed by pounding the very small roots.

Mull, *sb. 5* *Obs. exc. dial.* [? var. of MOIL *sb.* Cf. MOILEY, MULLY.] A heifer, a cow.

1655 J. PHILLIPS *Sat. agst. Hipocrites* 3 To keep the Sabbath such have been our cares, That Cisty durst not milk the gentle Mulls. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Upon a Miser Poem* (1677) 77 Thou that didst once put on the form of Bull, And turn'd thee Io to a lovely Mull. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Mull*, *Mull-cow*, or *Mully-cow*, a child's name for a cow.

Mull (møl), *sb. 6* *Sc.* [Sc. form of MILL *sb. 1*.] A snuff-box = MILL *sb. 1* 2 c.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* III. 3 Oct. The lieutenant. . . pulled out, instead of his own Scotch mull, a very fine gold snuff-box. 1885 ROSS & STONEHEWER-COOPER *Highl. Cantabria* 347 A veritable mull of the most approved proportions.

Mull (møl), *sb. 7* [Shortened form of MULMULL.] A thin variety of plain muslin.

1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* x. The texture of their muslin. . . the spotted, the sprigged, the mull or the jackonet. 1880 *Specif. Patent* No. 4765 in *Engineer L.* 76/1 The mulls or butter-cloths in which butter is kept or packed for transmission. 1880 *Boston Sunday Herald* 3 Oct. 10/7 A new ficu comes from Paris. It is made of silk mull. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Mull Muslin*, a very thin and soft variety of Muslin employed for morning dresses, and for trimmings. It is undressed, whereas the Swiss Mull is dressed. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 520 The plaster mullins (mulls) introduced by Unna.

Mull (møl), *sb. 8* *Anglo-Ind. slang.* [Shortened f. MULLIGATAWNY.] Applied as a distinctive sobriquet to members of the service belonging to the Madras Presidency (Yule *Hobson-Jobson*).

1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VI. 145 A well-known Mull, popp'd out his head. Note. An abbreviation for Mulkatany, a common appellation for Madras officers.

Mull (møl), *sb. 9* *collog. or slang.* [Of obscure origin: possibly f. MULL *v. 1*.] A muddle, 'mess'. Chiefly in phr. to make a mull of.

1821 *EGAN Life in Lond.* I. 666 Somebody must make a mull—but Randall's the man. 1840 E. E. NAHER *Scenes & Sports For. Lands* II. App. 260 On a subsequent attempt to navigate. . . I nearly made a mull of the business. 1870 *Lond. Soc.* Sept. 268 The French are for ever making a mull of our names. 1894 *Rugby U. Football Handbk.* 16 Hanging about off-side on the look-out for a 'mull'.

Mull (møl), *v. 1* [f. MULL *sb. 1* Cf. Du. dial. *mullen*.]

L. trans. To grind to powder, pulverize; to crumble (cf. *Sc. Mool v. 1*). *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xxxiii. (1869) 104 An oother j sighth that wente bi the cloistre and as me thoubte she bar mette croumed [MS. *St. Johis Coll.*, *Canb. fol.* 127 b, muled, Fr. orig. *emullee* (f. *mistread emiettee*)] up on parchemyn. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 348/1 Mullyn, or breke to powder, or mulle. . . *pulveriso.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 246/1 To Mulbrede, *interere, micare.* 1620 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *World's Toyt at Tennis* E 2, Herre's one spits fire as he comes, hee will goe nye to mull the world with looking on it, how his eyes sparkle? 1829 BROCKETT *N. C. Words* (ed. 2) s. v. *Mull*, Oaten bread broken into crumbs, is called mull bread. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Moll*, to crumple; to crush. 'Ah can moll it all ti pieces wi mi finger an thumb'.

† **2. intr.** To rain fine rain; to mizzle. *Obs.* — c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 348/1 Mullyn, or reynyn a mulreyn, *plutinat*.

† **Mull**, *v. 2* *Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin: perh. a use of MULL *v. 1*.] *trans.* To dull, stupefy.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. v. 239 Let me haue Warre say I. . . Peace, is a very Apoplexy, Lethargie, mull'd, deafe, sleepe, insensible. a 1687 COTTON *Poems* (1689) 96 Till Ale, which crows all such pretences, Mull'd them againe into their senses.

Mull (møl), *v. 3* [Of obscure origin.

It is not easy to connect the sense satisfactorily with that of MULL *v. 1*. It has been suggested that the vb. is f. MULL *sb. 1* applied to the powdered spices used in mulling; but there is no evidence of such a specific use of the sb. Another unsupported conjecture is that the original sense may have been 'to soften', 'render mild' (cf. Du. *mul* soft) of which MULL *v. 2* might be another application. Quite inadmissible is the notion, which appears in all recent Dicts., that *mull'd ale* is a corruption of *molade* (MOULD *sb. 1*) funeral banquet.] *trans.* To make (wine, beer, etc.) into a hot drink with the addition of sugar, spices, beaten yolk of egg, etc.

1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subj.* IV. vi. Do not fire the Cellar, There's excellent Wine in't, Captain, and though it be cold weather, I do not love it mull'd. 1636 DAVENANT *Witts* IV. i. Wks. (1673) 207 The Town affords not Sack enough To mull for a Parsons cold. 1769 MRS. RAFFAEL *Eng. Housekr.* (1778) 311 To mull Wine. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vi. When they mull'd you ale.

fig. c 1640 *Capt. Underwin* IV. ii. In Bullen O. Pl. II. 376 What shalls doe with him; this Engine buines like Etna. Throw him into the River. Hee's able to mull the Thames well.

Mull (møl), *v. 4* *rare* — [App. ad. Hindi *malnā* to rub, anoint.

But possibly associated with an Eng. dialect word (? a developed sense of MULL *v. 1*). Cf. the following: 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Mull*, to . . . rub round and round. 'Mulling his knees.' 'That child mulls his tongue.'

trans. To massage.

1825-9 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* V. xxix. 74 She

muzzled! as muzzled! 1856 Miss YONGE *Daisy Chain* II. ix, You have read yourself into a maze, . . . what Mary calls, muzzling your head.

Hence **Muzzling** *vbl. sb.*
1838 Craven *Gloss.* 1866 Motley *Corr.* (1889) II. 222 From his point of view all our guzzlings and muzzlings must seem reprehensible.

Muzzled (*mʊz'ld*), *ppl. a.*¹ [*f. MUZZLE sb.*¹ or *v.*¹ + *-ED.*]

1. Wearing a muzzle.
1530 in *Ancestor* (Oct. 1904) 182 A beyres hede sable mous-cled geules. a 1550 in Baring-Gould & Iwigge *West. Armory* (1898) 4, 3 beares' heads erased arg; muzzled or. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 249. 1716 GAY *Trivia* II. 408 Led by the nostril, walks the muzzled bear. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 110 Three bears' heads muzzled.

fig. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* I. vii. 73 They would faine be at something were like the Masse that will not bite; a muzzled Religion. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* III. 20 Those misled and muzzled souls. 1789 BURNS *Elegy on 1788* vi, Thou now hast got thy daddy's chair, Nae hand-cuff'd, mizz'd, hapsack'd Regent, But, like himsel', a full free agent.

† 2. Muffled; veiled; masked. *Obs.*

1587 in Tytler *Hist. Scotl.* (1864) IV. 38 Certain 'muzzelled men'. 1582 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 495 Certain uther musalnt men on horsback, in weirlike maner, with pistolettis. 1588 CHURCHYARD *Spark Friendship* C 3 b, The musled faces covered with counterfainte good maners.

† **Muzzled**, *ppl. a.*² *Obs.* Also 7 **muzzeld**. [*repr. OF. meslé*, *pa. pple. of mesler* to mingle, mix (see MEDDLE, MELL *v.*). Cf. MUZZLE *a.*]

? Speckled with white or grey.
1630 *Tinker of Turvey* 12 His blacke lockes dangling downe, Curl'd and knotty muzzled beard. 1858 LITTON *What will he do* II. iv, I [sc. a horse] was a dark muzzled brown.

Muzzler. [*f. MUZZLE sb.*¹ and *v.*¹ + *-ER*.¹]

1. One who muzzles animals. (In quot. *fig.*)

1653 A. WILSON *Inconst. Laddie* III. i. (1814) 49, I must not be raiud vp, by a tame musler, That shall confine my free-dome to his winks.

2. **Pugilism.** A blow on the mouth.

1811 *Lex. Balatron. s.v.*, The milling cope tipped the cull a muzzler. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* III. 231 Smith placed that which seemed to be a muzzler upon his adversary's jaw.

3. A muzzle-loading gun.

1872 W. CORY *Letts & Truls.* (1897) 292 There is a muzzler here with which you can shoot the half-dozen pheasants.

4. **Naut.** (See quot. 1878.)

1878 D. KEMP *Yacht & Boat Sailing* 359/2 **Muzzler**, a wind that blows directly down a vessel's intended course. Synonymous with "nose ender". 1893 SLOANE-STANLEY *Remin. Midshipm. Life* xxxiii. 448 The following morning there was a nice breeze, but a dead muzzler.

Muzzling, *vbl. sb.* [*f. MUZZLE v.*¹ + *-ING*.¹]

1. The action of putting a muzzle on an animal.

Often *attrib.*, as *muzzling order*.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 9 The moosing of the oxe, that treadeth the corne. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 22 May 712 Sir Charles Warren has done wisely in extending the Muzzling Order of his predecessor. *Ibid.*, To enforce muzzling for an adequate period in every parish in the island.

† *b. fig.* ? Putting to silence. *Obs.*

1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1827) XII. 350 Here is naught els but railing of words out of reason, Now tugging, now tattling, now musling in season.

2. **Pugilism.** Hitting on the mouth.

1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 179 He went to work at the muzzling system.

Muzzy (*mʊz'i*), *a. colloq. and dial.* Also 8-9 *mussy*. [Perh. a later form of MOSSY *a.* in sense 5. But cf. dial. *mosey* = mouldy, rotten, muggy, hazy, stupefied with liquor; also MOSY *a.*, downy. The chronological relations with MUZZ *v.*¹ and MUZZLE *v.*² are uncertain.]

1. Of persons, their actions, manner, etc.: Dull, stupid, spiritless; also, mentally hazy.

1728-9 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 195 When I returned from the duchess of Norfolk's assembly, (muzzy enough, not having met with agreeable conversation). 1761 J. HAWKSWORTH *Edgar & Emmeline* 7 What, always muzzy, with a dismal countenance as long as a taylor's bill! 1817 KEATS *Letts* 15 Apr., I don't feel inclined to write any more at present for I feel rather muzzy. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 28 Feb., Discontinuing smoking. . . leaves me less muzzy after dinner. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxxi, We may expect that his view of the past will be rather muzzy. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Nov. 586 A sentimental Celt may regard himself, in his muzzy Celtic way, as being an ill-treated rightful heir of any land which chances to belong to a 'Saxon'.

b. Of places, times, etc.: Dull, gloomy.

1777-8 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 159 The town is mussy, though very full. I have not been at an assemblée this winter. 1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 80 Sunday the most muzzy Day in the year. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* I. Wks. 1799 II. 60 A damn'd muzzy dinner at Boodle's. 1821 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 253 Here have I been sitting, this whole long-lagging, muzzy, mizly morning.

c. **transf.** Blurred, indistinct in form, etc.

1832 W. IRVING in *Life & Letts.* (1866) III. 26 His form is still fine on the stage, but his countenance is muzzy and indistinct. 1867 *Art Jrnl.* XXIX. 123/3 The execution. . . is vague and muzzy to a fault. 1899 *Contemp. Rev.* June 830 A growing tendency to see everything blurred and muzzy.

2. Stupid with excess of liquor.

1775 T. CAMPBELL *Diary* in Napier *Johnsoniana* (1884) 223 We went to the Coffee house in the evening, where almost all the gownsmen we saw were tipsy. . . The next night also, we went to another Coffee house, and there the scene was only shifted, all muzzy. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* v, His muzzy, whiskified brain. 1852 R. S. SURTEES

Sponge's Sp. Tour lix, Leather, though somewhat muzzy, was sufficiently sober to be able to deliver this message. 1892 J. PAVN *Mod. Whittington* II. 133 He was 'muzzy' in the morning; he was 'elevated' in the afternoon; but at six o'clock, punctually, he was drunk.

Mwbill, *Sc. var. MOBLE*. **Mwde**, *obs. f. MUD.*

Mwe, *obs. f. MEW sb.*², *v.*¹ **Mwlat**, *var. MULET.*

Mwncke, *mwnk*, *obs. ff. MONK*. **Mwre**, *obs. Sc. f. MOOR sb.*¹, *obs. f. MURE v.* **Mwrthrys**, *var. MURDRES*. **Mwskoll**, *obs. f. MUSSEL.*

My (*mɔi*, *unstressed mi*), *poss. adj.* Also 2-6 *mi*, (4 *mii*, 6 *mye*), 9 *dial. moy*, etc. *β.* (unstressed forms) 3-6 (also 9 in representations of Irish speech) *mē*, 8 *m'*, 9 *dial. ma*, etc. [early ME. *mī*, reduced form of *min* (see MINE *poss.*)]

used orig. before consonants except *h*, but occurring before vowels in northern texts as early as the beginning of the 14th c. and ultimately becoming the universal possessive adj. of the 1st pers. sing. in prose use.]

1. Of or belonging to me; that I have, hold, or possess. The possessive genitive of I *pron.*

For the functions of the possessive see His *poss. pron.* B. 2. *a.* a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225, Ic wille settan mi wed betwux me and eow. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 157 Wa is mine saule bet mi lif þus long leest. a 1240 *Lofsong* in O. E. *Hom.* I. 213 Mi leofmonnes luf erm halt up min heaued. c 1290 *St. Cristophor* 40 in S. Eng. *Leg.* I. 272, Ich am a man opon mi seruz and noman serui þe lle Bote mi louerd. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4487 Me-thoght i bare A lepe. . . Wit bred þat i bar on mi heued [Gött. *mj*, *Fairf.* *my*, *Trin.* *myn* heued]. a 1300-1400 *Ibid.* 13568 (Gött.) Mi eient tua [other texts *min*, *myne*]. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2097 Mi wille þif y mist gete, Pat leuedi wold y se. 1423 *Jas. I Kings* O. cxv, How long think thay to stand in my disydeyn. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* IV. xv. 139 And lete hym wete I can do more than I see my tyme. 1516 *Best. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 1 To pray for my soull and myn ancestres. c 1550 *CHEKE Mark* i. 7 Mi stronger cometh after me, y' latchet of whoos schoo I am not worthi to bow down and louse. 1592 R. GREENE *Blacke Bookes Messenger* Wks. (Grosart) XI. 34 Euery one. . . almost disdained my companie. 1622 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 264 A Ministering Angell shall my Sister be. 1622 *MABBE tr. Aleman's Gue-man d'Alf.* 280 That they might conferre it on a Gentleman sonne of good ranke. . . but my Junior. 1721 *STRYPE Eccl. Mem.* II. i. xxiii. 188 Yet can I not, without some touch of my estimation, . . . satisfy the result herein presently. 1722 *DE FOE Col. Jack* (1840) 156 It is my auersion, it fills my . . . soull with horror. 1788 *GIBSON Decl. & F. IV.* Pref. p. vi, My time will now be my own. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Balder Dead* i. 106 Who will bear my hateful sight in Heaven? 1864 *TENNISON North. Farmer* i. xiv, I done my duty by Squoier an' I done my duty by all [ed. 1875 has *moj*]. 1888 *STEVENS Black Arrow* II. iii, It is my murderer in the secret passage. 1895 *KEKEWICH in Law Times* Rep. LXIII. 663/2, I do not think I am precluded. . . from forming my own conclusion on this point.

β. a 1250 *Owl & Night*, 869 (Cott.) For al me song is of longinge. 13. . . *Sir Beues* (A.) 283 And þe wile, for me sake, Cristendome to be take. c 1400 *Cursor M.* 20704 (Brit. Mus. Add. MS.) Ther on schal ligge me modre deere. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (1902) xv. 22 Now lat me lady do quhat euer schio will. 1712 *ARBUTHNOT John Bull* II. xviii, *J. Bull.* I shall have it to m'own self? L. Baboon. To thy n'own self. 1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 7 He'll end ma days as sure as death. 1888 H. SMART *Master of Rathkelly* I. xv. 223 I'll just keep me oye on that Cassidy.

¶ Down to the 16th c. *my* often resulted from the transference of the *n* of *mine* to the accompanying *sb.* or *adj.* (See N 3 b, NAIN, NAUNT, NOWN, NUNCLE.)

1535 in *Letts. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 51 A pore pryry, a fundacion off my nawynsetres.

b. Prefixed to *lord*, *lady* (see LADY *sb.* 6 a, LORD *sb.* 15); hence *my lady*, *my lord vbs.*, to address as 'my lady', 'my lord'. So *My NABS.*

c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 1228 Mi lord the duke, he seyd anon, For schame lete tho leuedis gon. 1395 E. E. WEYLL (1882) 7 To praye diuine seruice for my lordes soule Sir Thomas West. c 1422 *HOCLEVE De Reg. Princ.* 1381 Men mote hir clepe 'my lady changeabil'. 1470 *Paston Lett.* II. 412 He sente to my Lady of Norff. by John Bernard only for my mater. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ix. 149 To the Lord Treasurer. My singular good Lord [etc.]. 1684 LADY R. RUSSELL *Letts.* 20 Apr. (1807) 28, I hear my Lord Gainsborough and my Lady will be shortly at Chiltea. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* Let. to Sir W. Phillips 8 Aug., Ma lords and gentlemen. 1831 (see LORD *sb.* 15 c). 1834 *MARRIAT P. Simple* xiv, To find myself. . . my lorded this and my lorded that, every minute. 1849 — *Valerie* vii, 'Don't flare up, my lady.' 'Don't my lady me.' 1886 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 223 To make the grievous mistake of 'my-ludding' the counsel. 1887 W. S. GILBERT *Ruddigore* II, Whose middle-class lives are embarrassed by wives Who long to parade as 'My Lady'.

c. Used with vague application (cf. His *poss. pron.* B. 2 b, OUR B. 1 d). Also with ethical force in certain playful or ironical idiomatic collocations.

1592 *MORVSON Let.* in *Ilin.* (1617) l. 37, I knew where my Gentlemans shoe wrung him. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. i. (1712) 37, I would have my Atheist to take Shipping with me. 1667 *DRYDEN & DK. NEWCASTLE Sir M. Mar-all* II. 20 *Sir John*. Dost thou not know the Contents on't? *Landl.* Yes, as well as I do my *Pater noster*. 1755 *SMOLLETT tr. Gil Blas* VII. i, I lay in ambush. . . and, sure enough, perceived my man enter. 1799 H. K. WHITE *Let.* to bro. *Neville*, I leave [the office] at eight in the evening; then attend my Latin until nine. 1808 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) I. 13, I brought down my bird every shot. 1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* x. (1907) I. 116 My taper man of lights listened with . . . praise-worthy patience.

2. Used vocatively. *a.* Prefixed affectionately to terms of relationship or endearment; also, affectionately or compassionately, or in a jocular or merely familiar tone, to certain designations which are otherwise rarely used vocatively, as in *my man*, *my boy*, *my good fellow*, *my poor man*. (See also DEAR *a.*¹ 2 b, c, for the use as prefixed to that adj.)

In modern English it is not (as in some languages) the rule of ordinary speech to prefix *my* to terms of relationship (*father*, *mother*, *brother*, etc.) used vocatively; the use belongs to impassioned literary language. *Son and daughter*, however, are exceptions; and the omission of *my* before the vocative *friend* is somewhat *arch.* or *rhetorical*.

a 1225 *Ansr. R.* 98 Cum to me, mi leofmon, mi kulure, mi schene, mi veire spuse. c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 513 My faire brid, my swete cinamome, Awaketh, lemman myn. 1388 *WYCLIF Prov.* i. 10 Mi sone, if synneris flateren thee, assente thou not to hem. 1582 *STANHYURST Aeneis* III. (Arb.) 86 Take, myeboy, these tokens by myn owne hands finished hollye. 1767 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I. 425 My good gentlemn and lady-connoisseurs. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* viii, 'Farewell, my father!' murmured Isabella. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 26 But consider how monstrous this is, my friend.

b. *esp. in my dear* (*dearest*), *my love*, etc. (see these words); hence *my dear vb.*, to address as 'my dear'! etc.

1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 96 Mrs. Cockloft began 'my dearing' it as fast as tongue could move. 1830 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* IV. 93 All through her childhood, the tiny heirless . . . was my-deared, petted, fondled. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlv, They my-loved and my-deared each other assiduously. 1855 — *Newcomes* lix, Miss Ethel and my wife. . . 'my-dearsting' each other with that female fervour [etc.].

c. Prefixed (without intervening *adj.*) to the name of the person addressed: (*a.*) *poet.* as a latinism, expressing intimate friendship (*obs.* or *arch.*); (*b.*) in the language of fervid affection.

1722 *POPE Ess. Man* i. 1 Awake, my St. John! 1793 *COWPER To Mary* 16 Thy sight now seconds not thy will, My Mary!

3. In ejaculations, as *my eye!* *my God!* *my gracious!* *my stars!* *my word!* etc. (see these words); whence (elliptically) *My!* or *Oh, my!*, which is common (*esp. U.S.*) as a mild exclamation of surprise; also *Oh-my vb.*, to say 'Oh, my!'

1707 J. STEVENS *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 350 Such Words and Sayings are a Discredit to your self. . . As for Instance, . . . my Whither d'ye go. 1825 *JAMIESON Suppl.* My, interj. Denoting great surprise, Roxb. 1840 *MRS. TROLOPE Widow Married* xi, What a bonnet! — my! 1849 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 69 When she did take in the immense fact, oh, my! if she didn't show feeling enough. 1883 'MARK TWAIN' *Life on Mississippi* xvii, My, what a race I've had! 1893 *BARING-GOULD Cheap Jack Zita* l. 20 The servant maids . . . ob-mying over the bargains.

† 4. *a.* **My (un)witting**: with (without) my knowledge. (Cf. *F. à mon escient.*) *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 12 Yef euer man, my wityng, hadde to do with me. 1470 *Paston Lett.* II. 412 He sente to my Lady of Norff. . . my onwetyng.

b. **My lane** (see LONE *a.* 6 b): by myself. *Sc.*

1722 *RAMSAY Vision* i, Mylane I wandert waif and wae. 1818 *HOGG Browne of Badschell* l. xi. 219 One thing but a bogle face to face at midnight, an' me a' my lane.

5. In names of games.

1621 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Motto* D 4, At Primefisto. . . at My-sow-pigg'd, and. . . Looke about ye. 1722 *MRS. DELANY Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 385 Played at my lady's hole, supped, and went early to bed. 1770 *MME. D'ARBLAY Early Diary* 20 Apr., Mr. Seton and myself declined playing—I never do but at Pope Joan, Commerce, or My Sow's Pig'd!

|| **Mya** (*mɔi'ə*). *Zool. Pl. mya, myas*. [*mod.L.* (Linnaeus 1758), prob. an alteration of Gr. *mū-s* mussel; Linnaeus has *myas* as a plural.] A bivalve of a genus formerly of wide extent, but now restricted to the Gaper or Soft Clam (*M. arenaria*) and closely resembling species.

[1777 *PENNANT Brit. Zool.* IV. 78 *Mya*, Gaper. . . A bivalve shell gaping at one end.] 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XII. 561/2 The margaritifera; or pearl mya. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 143/2 The *Mya* live buried in sandy beaches, wherein they often lie with the tube just projecting. 1854 *WOODWARD Mollusca* 317 The *Myas* frequent soft bottoms.

Myal (*mɔi'əl*). [*perh. of West African origin.*]

Only in *attrib.* use denoting persons or things associated with the practice of MYALISM: see *quots.*

1774 E. LONG *Hist. Jamaica* II. 416 Not long since, some of these execrable wretches in Jamaica, introduced what they called the myal dance, and established a kind of society, into which they invited all they could. The lure hung out was, that every Negroe, initiated into the myal society, would be invulnerable by the white men. *Ibid.* 417 One of these myal men. . . gave him a wonderful account of the powerful effects produced by the myal infusion. 1843 *PHILIPPO Jamaica* 249 *note*, The author once saw a negro suffering from a gum-boil, who persisted in affirming that the Myal Doctor had extracted a snake from the affected part. 1851 G. BLYTH *Remin. Miss. Lett.* IV. 174 The doctor or Myal-man is resorted to that he may neutralise the power of the Obeah-man. *Ibid.* 175 They became excited and frenzied singing Myal songs.

|| **Myalgia** (*mɔi'ældʒiə*). *Path.* [*mod.L.*, *f. Gr. mū-s* muscle + *-algia*, *ἀλγος* pain.] A morbid condition of a muscle, characterized by pain and tenderness; muscular rheumatism. Hence **Myalgic** (*mɔi'ældʒik*) *a.*, of the nature of, characterized by, or affected with myalgia.

1825 *Greenhouse Comp.* I. 107 Purple *violet-like flowers on coriaceous roundish leaves. 1840 Mrs. NORTON *Dream* 238 The *violet-scented leaves—the warm south-wall. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xii. An afternoon in which destiny... poisons us with violet-scented breath. 1851 Mrs. BROWN *ING Casa Guidi* Wind. i. 411 Like some new bee-swarm leaving the old hive, Despite the wax... so *violet-sweet.

c. With vbl. sbs., as *violet farming*, *-plucking*, *-poisoning*, *setting*.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* (1896) 268 *Violette* setting in Feuerer. 1833 I. Hook *Parson's Dau.* i. 1, Daisy-picking and violet-plucking [were now] the only pursuits she really loved. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Oct. 8/2 The above case of violet-poisoning. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 17 July 6/3 Rose culture, violet farming, bee-keeping, or poultry rearing.

6. Special Combs.: †*violet-apple*, a violet-scented sort of apple; *violet-blind a.*, colour-blind as regards the violet rays of the spectrum; hence *violet-blindness*; †*violet-pear*, a violet-scented sort of pear; *violet-powder*, a variety of toilet-powder; hence *violet-powder* vb.; †*violet tables*, lozenges made from violets and sugar; *violet tree* (?); *violet-wood*, (a) kingwood; (b) the wood of the Australian *Acacia pendula*; (c) the wood of *Andira violacea*, a tree of Guiana; *violetworts*, Lindley's name for the *Violaes*.

1664 in Evelyn *Pomona* 47 Herefordshire affords several sorts of Cider-apples, as, the Gennet-woke, the Summer-violet or Fillet, and the Winter-fillet. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* 163 The Violet-Apple is of a most delicate aromatic taste. 1894 ANNEY *Colour Vision* (1895) 70 The kind of colour that these colour blind imagine as white, whether they be red-, green-, or *violet-blind. *Ibid.* 73 So far I have only met with what appears to be one genuine case of *violet blindness. 1683 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (ed. 7) 104 *Violet-pear, Petworth-pear, otherwise called the Winter-Windsor. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Violet-powder*, powdered starch or flour scented, used... to powder the skin. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* 114 The use of violet-powder after shaving, now very common... is one that should be avoided. 1876 Miss BROUGHTON *Jean* vi. She has, however, violet-powdered her fresh cheeks. 1620 VERNER *La Recte* vii. 147 There is... made of Violets and Sugar, certain Plates, called *Violet Tables, which are very pleasant to the taste. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. ix. 281 You may also see here (sc. Barundi) the *Stratilia uagina*, or the wild banana, or the *violet-tree, and the oil-berry tree. 1698 T. FAUCER *Voy.* 129 Letter-wood (as they call it) and that of *Violet... are very common in that country. 1843 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* I. 83 King-wood, called also Violet-wood, is imported from the Brazils. 1852 (see MYALL ?). 1866 *Trens. Bot.* 1218 2. 1846 LINDLEY *Fig. Kingd.* 338 The *Violet-worts are distinctly defined by their definite stems.

† *Violet*, sb.² *Obs.*—[ad. It. *violetta*, dim. of *viola* VIOLA 2.] (See quot. and cf. VIOLETTE.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) The Violet or Violin, a diminutive of the viol, being a very small Instrument, yet in all respects answereth to the forme of the Treble Viol in the body.

Violet (vai'let), a. Also 4-6 *violett*, 5 *vyolet* (te, vyelett, violet, 6 *violitt*. [a. OF. *violet*, *violet*, *villet* (mod. F. *violet*) adj.: see VIOLET sb. 1 Cf. It. *violetto*, Pg. *violetto*.]

1. Having the colour of violets; of a blue or bluish-purple colour.

In early use only of woven fabrics. 1370 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 5, j violet toga. c 1440 *Prompt. Parer*, 509/2 Violet, yn colour, *violaceus*. 1464 Maldon (Essex) *Court Rolls* bundle 40, No. 6, it togas blewte et vyolette, i dobelet. c 1481 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 202 Item iij stykkes of taryn sayen or els vyolette sayen of Bruges. 1524 *Lincoln Wills* (1914) I. 130 A violet reband with silver aglyttes. 1544 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 34 To Agnes Gill my violet kittell. 1579 *Reg. Priory Council Scot.* III. 195 Three single pandis, freynyeit with violet silk. c 1620 MORAYSON *Itin.* IV. v. i. (1993) 438 Next rode some 20, of the Pope's Chamberlains and cheefe officers, clothed in gownes of violet Cloth. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 223 The luminous particles at the violet end of the spectrum. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* Org. viii. 537 Boiling nitric acid colours it violet. 1884 MARQ. DUFFERIN in Lyall *Life* (1905) II. 64 Directly fronting you, rises a magnificent violet stretch of mountain.

b. Qualifying colour, hue, tint, etc.

c 1400 MAUNDREV. (Roxb.) xvii. 80 Men find dyaumandz of violet colour. 1548 COOPER *Elyot's Dict.*, *Violaris*, he that dieth violet colour. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 621 There is not one of these Amethysts, which is transparent with a Violet colour. 1622-3 *Essex Archdeaconry Depositions* Bk. (MS.) 27 Feb. 26 One cloake for a man made of broad cloth and of a violet couler. 1648 HEXHAM II, *Ben Violet* verve, a Violet Dye or colour. 1706 LONDON & WISE *Reti'd Gard.* I. ix. 41 The Maugeron is (a plum) of a Violet Colour, large and round. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 79 The carbuncle brandishes its fiery rays, of a violet colour, on every side. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 419 Hydrogen gas alters the colour of bismuth, and gives it a violet tint. 1834 J. FORBES *Lannc's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 465 The lung... was of a violet hue, soft and flabby. a 1878 W. CARLETON *Farm Ballads* (1893) 84 The squire swore oaths of a violet hue.

c. Qualifying names of other colours, as *violet black*, *blue*, etc.

In later use frequently hyphenated (cf. next), and in some cases (esp. *violet-blue*) also prep. the sb. used attrib. 1758 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Red*, in Limning, and Fresco, for a Violet Red... they use a natural Earth found in England. 1782 LATHAM *Gen. Syn. Birds* I. II. 754 The quills of a violet brown. 1819 STEPHENS *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* XI. 1 3 The wings... are of a fine deep violet-blue. 1803 *Floris's Fml.* (1846) IV. 111 Flower-spike producing three to four flowers, and very handsome, of a beautiful violet-purple. 1882 *Garden* 17 June 418/4 The petals... bordered with violet-crimson.

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d. Forming adj. combs., as *violet-black*, *-blue*, etc.

Many examples occur in Shaw's *Gen. Zool.* 1697 DRYDEN *Vire. Georg.* IV. 394 From one Root the rising Stem bestows a Wood of Leaves, and Violet-purple Boughs. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Star-wort*, The tall hairy New England aster with very large violet-purple flowers. 1802 *Shaw Gen. Zool.* III. 11. 423 Violet-black Snake, with the abdomen and sides crimson. 1819 STEPHENS *Ibid.* XI. 1 59 The upper parts of the body [are] violet-red. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 746 The whole liquid assumes a very strong and fine violet-blue colour. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 70 Hymenium violet-brown; juice violet.

2. a. In names of varieties of fruits or plants, as *violet clover*, *maize*, *plum*, etc. Also *ellipt.*

1706 LONDON & WISE *Reti'd Gard.* I. 147 The Fourth [kind is] the Violet Fig. *Ibid.*, The Violet ripens perfectly well. a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 379 A violet-plum, a standard... which is a plum that does not cleave from the stone. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Plum*, The Violet Damsion or Maugeron Plum. 1760-78 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 140 They first pulverize the cochineal by grinding, and after mixing four ounces of it, with twelve of violet maize, they form it into square cakes. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Arrangement* 13 in *Gard. Assist.*, Cherry plum, Violet plum, Apricot plum. 1860 *Hogg Fruit Man.* 72 Figs... Skin dark. Flesh red... Early Violet, Malta. *Ibid.* 151 Purple Gage (Violet Gage). 1867 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 803/2 The Violet Moss (*Bryssu loltinus*), was formerly in use as a popular remedy for feverish cutaneous eruptions. 1890 *Times* 22 Sept. 4/2 The cut of violet clovers in France is not likely to be large.

b. In names of birds, insects, etc., as *violet bee*, *cormorant*, *crab*, *creeper*, *heron*, etc.; *violet-ear*, one or other species of the genus *Petaspophora* of humming-birds; *violet-fly*, an artificial fly used in angling; *violet-tip*, an American butterfly (see quot.).

Latham's names are repeated in Shaw's *Gen. Zool.* (1811-26).

1845 *Encycl. Métrop.* XIV. 153/1 A *violet bee, which they now sent off [from the balloon], flew quickly away with its usual humming noise. c 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 367 The Violet Carpenter Bee (*Xylocopa violacea*), inhabits the south of Europe. 1785 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* III. II. 600 *Violet Cormorant... This bird is said to be wholly black, glossed with violet. 1866 STEPHENS *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* XIII. 1 86 Violet Cormorant, *Phalacrocorax violaceus*. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1824) III. 86 The *Violet Crab of the Carribee Islands. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 26 July 2/3 The much advertised land-crabs are precisely the same 'violet crab'... found on similar tropical islands. 1782 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. II. 705 *Violet Creeper, 1801 GOULD *Trochilidae* IV. Pl. 223 Brazilian *Violet-ear. *Ibid.* Pl. 226 Mexican Violet-ear. 1887 R. B. SHAPE *Genid's Trochilidae* Suppl. V. Pl. 1 *Petaspophora Germana*, Guiana Violet-ear. 1676 *Cotton Walton's Angler* II. vii. (1875) 255 A fly called the *Violet-Fly; made of a dark violet stuff; with the wings, of a grey feather of a mallard. 1787 *BEST Angling* (ed. 3) 101 The Violet Fly... Dubbed with dark violet stuff, and a little dun bear's hair mixed with it. 1832 LYTON *Engens A. I.* ix. The old Corporal... busily employed in fixing to his line... what anglers... call the 'violet-fly'. 1815 STEPHENS *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* IX. II. 249 *Violet Grosbeak, with a streak above the eyes. 1785 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* III. 1 97 *Violet Heron... of a blueish black, glossed with violet. 1782 *Ibid.* I. II. 756 *Violet Humming Bird... the whole head, the neck, back, breast, and belly, of a violet purple. 1864-5 J. G. WOOD *Homes without H.* iv. (1868) 88 The *Violet Land Crab of Jamaica (*Gecarcinus ruricola*) is the most familiar of these creatures. 1824 J. RENNIE *Conspl. Butterf.* 4 M. 205 The *Violet Pygmy (*Microsetia violacella*), Wings... first pair deep black, with a tinge of violet. 1785 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* III. II. 600 *Violet Shag. Violet Cormorant. 1858 BAIRD *Genl. Nat. Sci.* 307/2 *Janthina*. The *Violet Shells.—A genus of molluscous animals belonging to the class *Gasteropoda*. 1845 *Gosse Ocean Voy.* (1849) 243 The *Violet-snail (*Janthina fragilis*), whose shell... is of a pearly white above, and beneath violet. 1873 *DAWSON Earth & Man* iv. 76 Those singular molluscous swimmers by fin or float known to zoologists as violet-snails. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* II. II. 574 *Violet Swallow... general colour of the plumage deep blue, reflecting violet in different tints. *Ibid.* 1. 222 *Violet Tanager... colour of the plumage a deep violet. *Ibid.* 57 *Violet Thrush... the whole plumage of a changeable violet blue. 1881 S. H. SCUDDER *Butterflies* 167 The most conspicuous case [of dimorphism] is in the largest, the *Violet-Tip (*Polygonia interrrogationis*), where the two forms were once universally considered distinct species.

c. With names of minerals, etc.

1796 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 280 Violet Cobalt ore. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. xv. 497 The violet rock crystal, or amethyst, seems scarce. 1867 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 803/2 *Violet Stones*... certain stones found upon high mountains, as in Thuringia... which, in consequence of being covered with... Violets, emit a smell like that of violets. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* June 335 Violet ebony is used for making inlaid chairs.

3. In parasynthetic combs., as *violet-eared*, *-headed*, *-hooded*, *-horned*, *-ringed*, etc.

1782 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. II. 767 *Violet-Eared Humming Bird... beneath the ears, is a very splendid violet spot. 1898 *Daily News* 12 Feb. 6/3 Violet-ered waxbills, African firefinches, black-crested yellow bulbuls. 1782 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. II. 718 *Violet-Headed Creeper, *Certhia violacea*. 1815 STEPHENS *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* IX. 1 8 Violet-headed Curcui (*Trogon violaceus*). 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 354 With scraps of thundrous Epic lilted out by *violet-headed Doctors. 1828 *Hortus Angl.* II. 10 *Violet-horned Poppy. 1880 A. H. SWINTON *Insect Variety* 4 *Violet-ringed Oak Eggar caterpillar. 1821 *SHELLEY Epipsych.* 69 Art thou not... a *Violet-shrouded grave of Woe! a 1822 — *Death Adonis* 4 Wake *violet-stoled queen, and weave the crown Of Death. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Arrangement* 77 in *Gard. Assist.*, White, *violet

striped [tulip]. 1803 *SHAW Gen. Zool.* IV. II. 522 Violet-striped Acanthurus. *Acanthurus Sokal.* 1785 LATHAM *Gen. Synop. Birds* I. II. 754 *Violet Tailed Humming Bird. 1811 *SHAW Gen. Zool.* VIII. 1. 208 *Violet-throated Creeper. *Certhia affinis*.

Violet (vai'let), v. [f. VIOLET sb. 1 or a.]

1. *trans.* To tinge with a violet hue. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* I. iv. 35 For the Noble Kings of France mourne in Scarlet violetted, 1822 [R. CATTERMOLE] *Beckett*, etc. 192 The sea, Yet darker violetted, almost frowned With splendor, 1895 MEREDITH *Amazing Marriage* v. One flank of the white in heaven was violetted wonderfully.

2. *intr.* To gather violets. 1813 Miss MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) I. 226 Tomorrow I shall go violetting. 1827 Mrs. HEMANS in H. F. Chorley *Mem.* (1836) I. 151 Having accompanied you again, and again, as I have done, in 'violetting' and seeking for wood-sorrel. 1873 *Argosy* XVI. 270 How delightful was that day among the Kentish Downs! We began it by violetting in the woods.

Violet-coloured, a. [VIOLET sb. 1 or a.] Having the blue or bluish-purple colour of a violet. 1552 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.*, *Var. Coll.* IV. 221 The xvliij and other oneste men in violet colourd gownes. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxxii. 253 Six or seven pieces of Violet coloured Damask. 1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. 276 A longer Coffin in fashion of a Tomb was provided, which they covered with violet-coloured Silk. 1721 MORTIMER *Husb.* (ed. 5) II. 244 The Violet coloured Tulip striped with White. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s.v. *Star-wort*, The broad-leaved paniculated aster with deep violet-coloured flowers. 1800 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* C. 516 A violet-coloured glass... stops 955 rays of light. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* Org. vii. § 1. 447 The liquid... deposits beautiful violet-coloured prismatic crystals. 1886 FROUDE *Oceana* II. 27 Looking round us and down into nothing but the violet-coloured ocean.

Violetish (vai'letish), a. [f. VIOLET sb. 1 + -ISH.] Somewhat violet in colour. 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* June 359 A grey partaking of a violetish tone. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Feb. 16/3 Its flesh is a violetish black or a blackish violet, overrun by a thin network of white veins.

Violette, rare⁻¹. [ad. It. *violetta*.] = VIOLET sb. 2

1884 *HAWES My Musical Life* I. 239 The smaller violets or violettes of the seventeenth century fell into vials.

Violety (vai'lety), a. [f. VIOLET sb. 1 + -Y.] Of or belonging to violets; more or less violet in colour. 1831 KEIGHTLEY *Mythol. Anc. Greece & It.* 399 His mother called him Iamus, *Violety*. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 96/2 Dark eyelashes and brows... and large eyes violet-blue-blackish.

Violin (vai'dlin, vai'dlin), sb. Forms: 6 *violine*, 7 *vyoline*, *viallin*, 7- *violin*. [ad. It. *violino* (Pg. *violino*, Sp. *violín*), f. *viola* VIOLA 2. Cf. VIOLON.]

1. A musical instrument in common use, having four strings tuned in fifths and played with a bow; a fiddle.

In general structure the violin is composed of a resonant box of elaborately curved outline, and a neck or handle from the end of which the strings are stretched over a bridge to a tail-piece. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* April 103, I see Calliope speede her to the place, where my Goddess shines: And after her the other Muses trace, with their Violines. 1859 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 6 Then were it high time for... all Peace-Makers, to put vp their pipes, or else in steed of the soft violine, learne to sound a shrill trumpet. 1608 B. JONSON *Masques Wks.* (1616) 964 The first [dance] was to the Cornets, the second to the Vyolines. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 115 Some excellently pleasing lesson plaid upon soft violine-instruments, or Violins. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Mar. I played upon a viall, and he a viallin, after dinner. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 258 P 4 Violins, Voices, or any other Organs of Sound. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 10 Orpheus or Amphion in bronze, playing upon a violin. 1824 LYTON *Zanoni* I. i. He was not only a composer, but also an excellent practical performer, especially on the violin. 1884 *HAWES My Musical Life* I. 237 The violin is not an invention, it is a growth.

transf. 1670 *Eucharist Cont. Clergy* 62 People... presently phansid' the Moon, Mercury, and Venus to be a kind of violins or trebles to Jupiter and Saturn.

b. With distinguishing terms. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetast.* III. iv. Come, we must have you turne fiddler againe, alaze, 'get a base violin at your backe. c 1670 *WOOD Life* (O.H.S.) I. 212 Before the restoration of K. Charles 2 and especially after, violes began to be out of fashion, and only violins used, as treble-violin, tenor and bass-violin. 1685 *PLAYFORD (title)*, The Division-Violin: containing a Collection of Divisions upon several Grounds for the Treble-Violin. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. The Word Violin, alone, stands for Treble Violin. *Ibid.*, The Counter-Tenor, Tenor, or Bass-Violin. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 245/1 The tenor violin, in compass a fifth lower than the treble violin, appears to have preceded the latter.

c. To play first violin, to take the leading part. (Cf. FIDDLE sb. 1 b.) 1780 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, [He] seemed to think nobody half so great as himself, and... chose to play first-violin without further ceremony.

2. One who plays on the violin; a violinist. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Feb. They talked how the King's viallin, Bannister, is mad. c 1670 *WOOD Life* (O.H.S.) I. 485 Thomas Baltzar, one of the violins in the king's service. 1699 J. JACKSON *Let. to Pepys* 25 Dec., Corelli the famous violin playing, in concert with above 30 more. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 346/2 At the early age of twenty he was chosen to fill the situation of first violin in the royal chapel of Turin. 1878 Miss FOTHERGILL (title), The First Violin.