

# The Oxford English Dictionary

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# KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION

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

## I. Consonants

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

g as in <i>go</i> (gəʊ)	θ as in <i>thin</i> (θɪn), <i>bath</i> (bɑːθ)	(FOREIGN AND NON-SOUTHERN)
h ... <i>ho!</i> (həʊ)	ð ... <i>then</i> (ðen), <i>bathe</i> (beɪð)	ʎ as in It. <i>serraglio</i> (ser'raʎo)
r ... <i>run</i> (rʌn), <i>terrier</i> ('tɛrɪə(r))	ʃ ... <i>shop</i> (ʃɒp), <i>dish</i> (dɪʃ)	ɲ ... Fr. <i>cognac</i> (kɔɲak)
(r) ... <i>her</i> (hɜː(r))	tʃ ... <i>chop</i> (tʃɒp), <i>ditch</i> (dɪtʃ)	x ... Ger. <i>ach</i> (ax), Sc. <i>loch</i> (lɒx), Sp. <i>frijoles</i> (fri'xoles)
s ... <i>see</i> (siː), <i>success</i> (sək'sɛs)	ʒ ... <i>vision</i> ('vɪʒən), <i>déjeuner</i> (deʒəne)	ç ... Ger. <i>ich</i> (ɪç), Sc. <i>nicht</i> (nɪçt)
w ... <i>wear</i> (weə(r))	dʒ ... <i>judge</i> (dʒʌdʒ)	ʏ ... North Ger. <i>sagen</i> ('zaːʏən)
hw ... <i>when</i> (hwen)	ŋ ... <i>singing</i> ('sɪŋɪŋ), <i>think</i> (θɪŋk)	c ... Afrikaans <i>baardmannetjie</i> ('baːrtmanəci)
j ... <i>yes</i> (jɛs)	ŋɡ ... <i>finger</i> ('fɪŋɡə(r))	q ... Fr. <i>cuisine</i> (kɥizin)

Symbols in parentheses are used to denote elements that may be omitted either by individual speakers or in particular phonetic contexts: e.g. *bottle* ('bɒt(ə)l), *Mercian* ('mɜːʃ(i)ən), *suit* (s(j)uːt), *impromptu* (ɪm'prɒm(p)tɪʒ), *father* ('fɑːðə(r)).

## II. Vowels and Diphthongs

### SHORT

ɪ as in <i>pit</i> (pɪt), <i>-ness</i> , <i>(-nus)</i>
ɛ ... <i>pet</i> (pɛt), Fr. <i>sept</i> (sɛt)
æ ... <i>pæt</i> (pæt)
ʌ ... <i>putt</i> (pʌt)
ɒ ... <i>pot</i> (pɒt)
ʊ ... <i>put</i> (pʊt)
ə ... <i>another</i> (ə'nʌðə(r))
(ə) ... <i>beaten</i> ('biːt(ə)n)
i ... Fr. <i>si</i> (si)
e ... Fr. <i>bébé</i> (bebe)
a ... Fr. <i>mari</i> (mari)
ɑ ... Fr. <i>bâtiment</i> (batimɑ̃)
ɔ ... Fr. <i>homme</i> (ɔm)
o ... Fr. <i>eau</i> (o)
ø ... Fr. <i>peu</i> (pø)
œ ... Fr. <i>boeuf</i> (bœf) <i>cœur</i> (kœr)
u ... Fr. <i>douce</i> (dus)
ʏ ... Ger. <i>Müller</i> ('mʏlɐr)
y ... Fr. <i>du</i> (dy)

### LONG

iː as in <i>bean</i> (biːn)
ɑː ... <i>barn</i> (bɑːn)
ɔː ... <i>born</i> (bɔːn)
uː ... <i>boon</i> (buːn)
ɜː ... <i>burn</i> (bɜːn)
eː ... Ger. <i>Schnee</i> (ʃneː)
ɛː ... Ger. <i>Fähre</i> ('fɛːrə)
aː ... Ger. <i>Tag</i> (taːk)
oː ... Ger. <i>Sohn</i> (zoːn)
øː ... Ger. <i>Goethe</i> ('gøːtə)
ʏː ... Ger. <i>grün</i> (gryːn)

### NASAL

ɛ̃, œ̃ as in Fr. <i>fin</i> (fɛ̃, fœ̃)
ɑ̃ ... Fr. <i>franc</i> (frɑ̃)
ɔ̃ ... Fr. <i>bon</i> (bɔ̃)
œ̃ ... Fr. <i>un</i> (œ̃)

### DIPHTHONGS, etc.

eɪ as in <i>bay</i> (beɪ)
aɪ ... <i>buy</i> (baɪ)
ɔɪ ... <i>boy</i> (bɔɪ)
əʊ ... <i>no</i> (nəʊ)
aʊ ... <i>now</i> (naʊ)
ɪə ... <i>peer</i> (piə(r))
ɛə ... <i>pair</i> (peə(r))
ʊə ... <i>tour</i> (tuə(r))
ɒə ... <i>boar</i> (bɒə(r))
aiə as in <i>fiery</i> ('faiəri)
auə ... <i>sour</i> (sauə(r))

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

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

# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, ETC.

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

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

<i>Geol.</i>	(as label) in Geology; (in titles) <i>Geology</i> , -ical	masc. (rarely m.)	masculine	<i>Palæont.</i>	(as label) in Palæontology; (in titles) <i>Palæontology</i> , -ical
<i>Geom.</i>	in Geometry	<i>Math.</i>	(as label) in Mathematics; (in titles) <i>Mathematics</i> , -al	pa. pple.	passive participle, <i>pass</i>
<i>Geomorphol.</i>	in Geomorphology	MDu.	Middle Dutch	(Partridge),	(quoted from) E. Partridge's <i>Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English</i>
<i>Ger.</i>	German	ME.	Middle English		
<i>Gloss.</i>	Glossary	<i>Mech.</i>	(as label) in Mechanics; (in titles) <i>Mechanics</i> , -al	<i>pass.</i>	passive, -ly
<i>Gmc.</i>	Germanic	<i>Med.</i>	(as label) in Medicine; (in titles) <i>Medicine</i> , -ical	pa.t.	past tense
<i>Godef.</i>	F. Godefroy, <i>Dictionnaire de l'ancienne langue française</i>	med.L.	medieval Latin	<i>Path.</i>	(as label) in Pathology; (in titles) <i>Pathology</i> , -ical
<i>Goth.</i>	Gothic	<i>Mem.</i>	(in titles) <i>Memoir</i> , -s		perhaps
<i>Govt.</i>	(in titles) <i>Government</i>	<i>Metaph.</i>	in Metaphysics	<i>Pers.</i>	Persian
<i>Gr.</i>	Greek	<i>Meteorol.</i>	(as label) in Meteorology; (in titles) <i>Meteorology</i> , -ical	<i>pers.</i>	person, -al
<i>Gram.</i>	(as label) in Grammar; (in titles) <i>Grammar</i> , -tical	MHG.	Middle High German	<i>Petrogr.</i>	in Petrography
<i>Gt.</i>	Great	midl.	midland (dialect)	<i>Petrol.</i>	(as label) in Petrology; (in titles) <i>Petrology</i> , -ical
<i>Heb.</i>	Hebrew	<i>Mil.</i>	in military usage	(Pettman),	(quoted from) C. Pettman's <i>Africanderisms</i>
<i>Her.</i>	in Heraldry	<i>Min.</i>	(as label) in Mineralogy; (in titles) <i>Ministry</i>		
<i>Herb.</i>	among herbalists	<i>Mineral.</i>	(in titles) <i>Mineralogy</i> , -ical	pf.	perfect
<i>Hind.</i>	Hindustani	MLG.	Middle Low German	Pg.	Portuguese
<i>Hist.</i>	(as label) in History; (in titles) <i>History</i> , -ical	<i>Misc.</i>	(in titles) <i>Miscellany</i> , -eous	<i>Pharm.</i>	in Pharmacology
	historical	mod.	modern	<i>Philol.</i>	(as label) in Philology; (in titles) <i>Philology</i> , -ical
<i>hist.</i>	historical	mod.L	modern Latin		(as label) in Philosophy; (in titles) <i>Philosophy</i> , -ic
<i>Histol.</i>	(in titles) <i>Histology</i> , -ical	(Morris),	(quoted from) E. E. Morris's <i>Austral English</i>	<i>Philos.</i>	(in titles) <i>Philosophy</i> , -ic
<i>Hort.</i>	in Horticulture	<i>Mus.</i>	(as label) in Music; (in titles) <i>Music</i> , -al; <i>Museum</i>	phonet.	phonetic, -ally
<i>Househ.</i>	(in titles) <i>Household</i>	<i>Myst.</i>	(in titles) <i>Mystery</i>	<i>Photogr.</i>	(as label) in Photography; (in titles) <i>Photography</i> , -ical
<i>Housek.</i>	(in titles) <i>Housekeeping</i>	<i>Mythol.</i>	in Mythology	<i>phr.</i>	phrase
<i>Ibid.</i>	<i>Ibidem</i> , 'in the same book or passage'	N.	North	<i>Phys.</i>	physical; (rarely) in <i>Physiology</i>
<i>Icel.</i>	Icelandic	n.	neuter	<i>Physiol.</i>	(as label) in Physiology; (in titles) <i>Physiology</i> , -ical
<i>Ichthyol.</i>	in Ichthyology	<i>N. Amer.</i>	North America, -n		(in titles) <i>Picture</i> , <i>Pictorial</i>
<i>id.</i>	<i>idem</i> , 'the same'	<i>N. &amp; Q.</i>	<i>Notes and Queries</i>	<i>Pict.</i>	plural
<i>i.e.</i>	<i>id est</i> , 'that is'	<i>Narr.</i>	(in titles) <i>Narrative</i>	pl., plur.	poetic, -al
<i>IE.</i>	Indo-European	<i>Nat.</i>	(in titles) <i>Natural</i>	<i>poet.</i>	Polish
<i>Illustr.</i>	(in titles) <i>Illustration</i> , -ted	<i>Nat. Hist.</i>	in Natural History	<i>Pol.</i>	(as label) in Politics; (in titles) <i>Politics</i> , -al
<i>imit.</i>	imitative	<i>Naut.</i>	in nautical language	<i>Pol. Econ.</i>	in Political Economy
<i>Immunol.</i>	in Immunology	<i>N.E.</i>	North East	<i>Polit.</i>	(in titles) <i>Politics</i> , -al
<i>imp.</i>	imperative	<i>N.E.D.</i>	<i>New English Dictionary</i> , original title of the <i>Oxford English Dictionary</i> (first edition)	pop.	popular, -ly
<i>impers.</i>	impersonal			<i>Porc.</i>	(in titles) <i>Porcelain</i>
<i>impf.</i>	imperfect	<i>Neurol.</i>	in Neurology	poss.	possessive
<i>ind.</i>	indicative	neut. (rarely n.)	neuter	<i>Pott.</i>	(in titles) <i>Pottery</i>
<i>indef.</i>	indefinite	NF., NFr.	Northern French	<i>ppl. a., pple. adj.</i>	participial adjective
<i>Industr.</i>	(in titles) <i>Industry</i> , -ial	No.	Number	pple.	participle
<i>inf.</i>	infinitive	nom.	nominative	Pr.	Provençal
<i>infl.</i>	influenced	north.	northern (dialect)	pr.	present
<i>Inorg.</i>	(in titles) <i>Inorganic</i>	Norw.	Norwegian	<i>Pract.</i>	(in titles) <i>Practice</i> , -al
<i>Ins.</i>	(in titles) <i>Insurance</i>	n.q.	no quotations	prec.	preceding (word or article)
<i>Inst.</i>	(in titles) <i>Institute</i> , -tion	N.T.	New Testament	<i>pred.</i>	predicative
<i>int.</i>	interjection	<i>Nucl.</i>	Nuclear	<i>pref.</i>	prefix
<i>intr.</i>	intransitive	<i>Numism.</i>	in Numismatics	<i>pref., Pref.</i>	preface
<i>Introd.</i>	(in titles) <i>Introduction</i>	N.W.	North West	<i>prep.</i>	preposition
<i>Ir.</i>	Irish	N.Z.	New Zealand	<i>pres.</i>	present
<i>irreg.</i>	irregular, -ly			<i>Princ.</i>	(in titles) <i>Principle</i> , -s
<i>It.</i>	Italian	obj.	object	priv.	privative
<i>J., (J.)</i>	(quoted from) Johnson's <i>Dictionary</i>	obl.	oblique	prob.	probably
<i>(Jam.)</i>	Jamieson, <i>Scottish Dict.</i>	obsolete	obsolete	<i>Probl.</i>	(in titles) <i>Problem</i>
<i>Jap.</i>	Japanese	<i>Obstetr.</i>	(in titles) <i>Obstetrics</i>	<i>Proc.</i>	(in titles) <i>Proceedings</i>
<i>joc.</i>	jocular, -ly	occas.	occasionally	<i>pron.</i>	pronoun
<i>Jrnl.</i>	(in titles) <i>Journal</i>	OE.	Old English (= Anglo-Saxon)	pronunc.	pronunciation
<i>Jun.</i>	(in titles) <i>Junior</i>	OF., OFr.	Old French	prop.	properly
<i>Knowl.</i>	(in titles) <i>Knowledge</i>	OFris.	Old Frisian	<i>Pros.</i>	in Prosody
<i>l.</i>	line	OHG.	Old High German	Prov.	Provençal
<i>L.</i>	Latin	Old Ir.	Old Irish	pr. pple.	present participle
<i>lang.</i>	language	ON.	Old Norse	<i>Psych.</i>	in Psychology
<i>Lect.</i>	(in titles) <i>Lecture</i> , -s	ONF.	Old Northern French	<i>Psychol.</i>	(as label) in Psychology; (in titles) <i>Psychology</i> , -ical
<i>Less.</i>	(in titles) <i>Lesson</i> , -s	<i>Ophthalm.</i>	in Ophthalmology		
<i>Let., Lett.</i>	letter, letters	opp.	opposed (to), the opposite (of)	<i>Publ.</i>	(in titles) <i>Publications</i>
<i>L.G.</i>	Low German	<i>Opt.</i>	in Optics	<i>Q.</i>	(in titles) <i>Quarterly</i>
<i>lit.</i>	literal, -ly	<i>Org.</i>	(in titles) <i>Organic</i>	quot(s).	quotation(s)
<i>Lit.</i>	Literary	orig.	origin, -al, -ally	q.v.	<i>quod vide</i> , 'which see'
<i>Lith.</i>	Lithuanian	<i>Ormith.</i>	(as label) in Ornithology; (in titles) <i>Ornithology</i> , -ical		
<i>LXX</i>	Septuagint	OS.	Old Saxon	<i>R.</i>	(in titles) <i>Royal</i>
<i>m.</i>	masculine	OSl.	Old (Church) Slavonic	<i>Radiol.</i>	in Radiology
<i>Mag.</i>	(in titles) <i>Magazine</i>	O.T.	Old Testament	<i>R.C.Ch.</i>	Roman Catholic Church
<i>Magn.</i>	(in titles) <i>Magnetic</i> , -ism	<i>Outl.</i>	(in titles) <i>Outline</i>	<i>Rec.</i>	(in titles) <i>Record</i>
<i>Mal.</i>	Malay, Malayan	<i>Oxf.</i>	(in titles) <i>Oxford</i>	redupl.	reduplicating
<i>Man.</i>	(in titles) <i>Manual</i>			<i>Ref.</i>	(in titles) <i>Reference</i>
<i>Managem.</i>	(in titles) <i>Management</i>	p.	page	refash.	refashioned, -ing
<i>Manch.</i>	(in titles) <i>Manchester</i>	<i>Palæogr.</i>	in Palæography	refl.	reflexive
<i>Manuf.</i>	in Manufacture, -ing			<i>Reg.</i>	(in titles) <i>Register</i>
<i>Mar.</i>	(in titles) <i>Marine</i>				

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

### Signs and Other Conventions

#### Before a word or sense

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

#### In the listing of Forms

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

#### In the etymologies

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

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

.. indicates an omitted part of a quotation.

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

## PROPRIETARY NAMES

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

**interval** (intəvəl), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3 **enterwal**, 8 (sense 4) **enterval** (l. *β*. 4-5 **intervalle**, 7-vall. 7-**enterval**. See also **INTERVALE**. [Ultimately ad. *L. intervallum*, orig. 'space between palisades or ramparts', later 'interval of space or of time', *f. inter* between + *vallum* rampart. In *F.* the word appears as *entrevall*, *entrevall* (13th c.), *entrevale*, *-valls* (14-16th c.), *intervalle* masc. from 14th c. The earliest Eng. example represents the first of these; the 14-16th c. *intervalle* was evidently also immediately from *F.*

The appearance of the word till the beginning of the 17th c. are quite sporadic, having little or no historical connexion with each other.]

1. *a.* The period of time between two events, actions, etc., or between two parts of an action, performance, or sitting, two sessions of parliament, etc.; a period of cessation; a pause, break.

Often used more or less specifically of a recognized short pause in the course of some otherwise continuous action, e.g. in the course of school hours, between the parts of a musical or dramatic performance, etc. In Scotland, the ordinary name for the short space between the morning and afternoon service at church. Applied by A. Wood (c. 1660-5) to the period of the Commonwealth.

1300 *Cursor M.* 22444 (Cott.) Queper pai [signs of Doomsday] sal hal on ran bitide, or enterval [Edin. MS. entervall, 13... Göt. enter-vale] bituix pam bide. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* p. 567 When the defense is doon anon withouten Intervalle or with-outen taryng or delay. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf. Manhode* i. cliii. (1869) 76 With oute intervallie alle thing enoyth; bothe the faire weder, and thilke of reyn. 1611 COTGR., *Intervalle*, an interval, intermedium, respit, pause, or space betwene. [Not in Minshew or Florio, in rendering *intervallo*, *intervallo*.] 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. 57 Whoever considers the Acts of power and injustice... in those intervals of Parliament. 1660 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) i. 1. 356 Habits much neglected in the late interval. 1664 *Ibid.* 31 Dec II. 26 John Hall, bred in the interval: a presbyterian. 1667 PEPPYS *Diary* 12 Aug. I... talked to them all the intervals of the play. a. 1713 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. III. 389 So matters were most in his hands during the intervals of Parliament. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xvi. In the interval, between the two acts, I 'fell on sleep'. 1871 BLACK *Daughter of Beth* (1872) 36 After the 'interval', as it was technically called, they had to go to church again.

*b. spec.* The space of time intervening between the beginning of one febrile paroxysm and that of the ensuing one (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*), or between any fits or periods of disease. *lucid interval*: see LUCID.

1634 W. TIRWHYTT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I) 70 The intervals or good days of a Tertian Ague. 1713 SWIFT *Frenzy* J. Denny Wks. 1755 III. 1. 142 If the patient on the third day have an interval. 1771 WESLEY *Serm.* ii. div. i. 59 Even this poor wretch, in his sober intervals, is able to testify, *Oderunt peccare boni*. 1887 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. *a.* The space of time intervening between two points of time; any intervening time. Formerly often *interval of time*.

1616 BULLOKER *Interval*, a distance of time or place. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 62 In all which interval of time, there is a palpable and sensible heat produced. 1676 I. MATHER *K. Philip's War* (1862) 113 In this interval of time, the town of Mendam... was burnt down by the Indians. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 240 There was no interval of time between his receiving the vase and his putting it into the fire. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 2 The surrender of Montreal... followed that of Fort de Levi, at only the short interval of three days. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xlviii. (1862) IV. 155 An interval of more than sixty years. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 159 After a decorous interval the bishop enters.

*b. Phr. at (fby) intervals*, now and again, not continuously. Also *† by intervals*, alternately.

1588 A. KING tr. *Caninus' Catech.* liij. Yat... ye cowse of ye moone may haiff by intervalles now 29. now 30. dayes. 1744 A. DOBBS *Hudson's Bay* 12 The Month of February was variable... at intervals warm, and then sharp Weather. 1760 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 153 The Rain continued by intervals through the night. 1835 *Poe Ade. Hans Pfaall* Wks. 1864 I. 10 A drizzling rain falling at intervals. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. xi. 85 In spite of cold and hard boards, I slept at intervals.

*c. Physics.* A quantity *ds*, invariant under the Lorentz transformation, that represents the separation of two events in space-time and is defined by  $ds^2 = dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2 - c^2 dt^2$  (or by the negative of the right-hand side), where *dx*, *dy*, *dz*, and *dt* are the differences in the space and time coordinates of the events and *c* is the speed of light.

1918 A. S. EDDINGTON *Rep. Relativity Theory Gravitation* II. 15 In the four-dimensional continuum the interval *ds* between two point-events... is unaffected by any rotation of the axes, and is therefore invariant for all observers. 1929 W. C. D. DAMPIER-WHEATHAM *Hist. Sci.* ix. 422 Just as the distance between two points in the continuous space of Euclidean geometry is the same however measured, so, in the new continuum of space-time, two events may be said to be separated by an 'interval', involving both space and time. 1952 C. MISLAK *Theory of Relativity* iv. 99 This expression for the line element of the interval defines the geometry in (3 + 1)-space. 1959 J. ANARONI *Special Theory of Relativity* i. 25 When the interval is time-like it is always possible to find a system of coordinates in which the events appear in the same place.

3. *a.* An open space lying between two things or two parts of the same thing; a gap, opening. Also, an intervening portion of something.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* l. xxiv. 73 The interualle or distance that ought for to be betwix euery rowe. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* Wks. 1839 I. 178 There cannot be more than one least interval or length between the same points. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* vi. 105 Now 'Twixt Host and Host but narrow space was left. A dreadful interval. 1717 DE FOE *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. 49 He was driven back... by half the Number of the Scots Cavalry, with Musketeers in their Intervals. 1791 W. BAKHAM *Travels* 316 One continued rapid, with some short intervals of still water. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 10 Open Interval is taken by each recruit stretching out his right arm so as to touch the shoulder of his right hand man, and keeping that distance from him. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet*. 361 The intervals which separate the ultimate atoms of material bodies.

*b. Phr. at intervals*, here and there; at some distance from each other.

1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 91 These villages... are situated at intervals along the river. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* l. 288 The spearsmen took their posts at intervals in the shallows.

4. In *N. America*: = **INTERVALE** 3.

1684 in *Hudson Hist. Sudbury* (1889) 66 All the lands within said bounds of hills, valleys, planes, intervalls, meadows, swamps. 1725 S. WILLARD *Jrnl. in Appalachia* (Boston, 1881) II. 343 This morning we came on some Entervalls and plain land. *Ibid.*, A still stream... with plenty of Enterval, and old planting land of y<sup>e</sup> Indians. 1784 J. BELKNAP in *B. Papers* (1877) II. 181 The intervals are excellent, and the uplands very good. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* i. v. (1864) 42 A natural opening in the forest, or a rich strip of interval. a. 1862 THOREAU *Yankee in Canada* i. (1866) 4 A remarkably large and level interval like the bed of a lake.

5. *Mus.* The difference of pitch between two musical sounds or notes, either successive (in melody) or simultaneous (in harmony).

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microt.* 17 An Intervall... is the distance of a base and high sound. *Ibid.*, The vsuall Intervalls are in number 9. 1676 tr. *Gualtieri's Voy. Athens* 308 At a distance that agreed exactly with the intervals and modulation of the Music. 1807 ROBINSON *Archaeol. Græca* v. xxiii. 534 In music the Greeks distinguished sounds, intervals, concords [etc.]. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. 88 Although in music no less intervals than a semitone are admitted, the ear can distinguish still smaller differences.

6. *fig.* Distance between persons in respect of position, endowments, beliefs, etc., or between things in respect of their qualities.

1839 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 186 The interval between the Episcopalian and the Presbyterian seemed to vanish, when compared with the interval which separated both from the Papist. *Ibid.* ix. II. 450 The interval was immense between discontent and rebellion. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. 89 (1864) 144 From turtle to stale oat-cakes, or a piece of black bread, what a mighty interval!

7. *Math.* *a.* A range between one number and another; *spec.* that between successive values of the argument in a mathematical table.

1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XII. 508/2 The smaller the tabular interval, the more correctly will a given number of differences serve to make the interpolation. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 862/2 The actual calculation of the number of primes in a given interval may be effected by a formula constructed and used by D. F. E. MEISSEL. 1928 [see INTERPOLATE v. 6]. 1946 *Nature* 12 Oct. 504/1 The basic sequence is the integration procedure for one interval of the integration, which is a sequence of operations starting from the initial values for that interval and giving final values which become the initial values for the next interval. 1968 FOX & MAYERS *Computing Methods for Scientists & Engineers* i. 8 If  $1 \leq x \leq 2.5$ , then  $y = x^{10}$  is in the approximate interval 57.6  $\leq y \leq 9530.7$ . 1974 *Nature* 26 Apr. 739/1 The grain temperature... is determined by the emissivity between 4 and 15  $\mu$ m. We have carried out calculations... over this spectral interval.

*b.* A set composed of all the numbers between two given numbers, which may be either included in the set (a *closed interval*) or excluded (an *open interval*); an analogously defined subset of any partially ordered set.

The distinction made in quot. 1949 is not usual. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 545/2 This domain may be an 'interval', i.e., it may consist of two terminal numbers, all the numbers between them and no others. 1949 S. LIESCHTETZ *Introd. Topology* i. 27 If the real line *L* is parameterized by means of a parameter *u*, then an interval is a set:  $a < u < b$ , and a segment is a set  $a \leq u \leq b$ ,  $a < b$ . 1962 B. H. ARNOLD *Intuitive Concepts Elem. Topology* vii. 164 It is easy to see that a set  $A \subset R$  is an interval if and only if it contains all points which lie between any two of its members. 1965 A. ABIAN *Theory of Sets* iv. 184 Let  $(P, \leq)$  be a partially ordered set. For every two elements *a* and *b* of *P*, the set of all elements of *P* such that  $a \leq x \leq b$  is called an interval and is denoted by  $[a, b]$ , and the set of all elements *x* of *P* such that  $a < x < b$  is called an open interval and is denoted by  $(a, b)$ .

8. *attrib. and Comb.*, as (sense 1) *interval issue*, *man*, *music*, *prose*, *time*, *way*; (sense 3) *interval distance*; (sense 4) *interval land*, *interval running*, in *Athletics*, a method of training by running set distances at predetermined speeds (opp. *FARTLEK*); so *interval training*; *interval signal Broadcasting* (see quot. 1941).

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 143 In open column the leading division of each squadron preserves the interval distance from the one before. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph. Pref.*, In reviewing these Interval Issues of spiritual Recreation. 1683 in Temple & Sheldon *Hist. Northfield* (1875) 95 That every person that has 60 acres granted of interval land, shall settle two inhabitants upon it. 1771 J. ADAMS *Diary* 7 June, Wks. 1850 II. 271 The road is three quarters of a mile from the river, and the interval land lies between. 1805 LADY HUNTER in *Sir. M. Hunter's Journ.* (1894) 223 Except an

island... and the interval lands, the rest is very bad land. 1660 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 356 To encourage others, especially the interval men... and make the interval way... neglected and ridiculous... just antipodes to the interval time. 1951 *Catal. of Exhibits, South Bank Exhib.*, Festival of Britain 1765 Recordings for Interval Music. 1967 *Daily Tel.* 12 May 20/6 The unchanging interval-music. 1970 *Listener* 8 Jan. 60/2 The material... provided interval prose of just the right emotional tone between two parts of a good concert. 1957 *Oxf. Pocket Bk. Athletic Training* (ed. 2) 22 *Interval running*,... a series of runs over a particular distance each in a certain time... linked up by jogging between each. 1932 *B.B.C. Year Bk.* 373 The sudden failure of the programme... is likely to cause the listener to think his set has become faulty. The radiation of the interval signal relieves all anxieties on this account. 1941 *B.B.C. Gloss. Broadcasting Terms* 16 *Interval Signal*, particular sequence of sounds used by a broadcasting organization to fill short intervals between programmes, and to enable listeners to identify its transmissions. Interval time [see *interval man* above]. 1962 *Times* 9 Apr. 5/7 Oxford's application of interval training, on the other hand, may have been at fault. Interval way [see *interval man* above].

**interval** (intəvəl), *v.* *rare*. [*f. prec. sb.*]

† 1. *intr. a.* To come between or in an interval.

*b.* To form an interval: in *intervalling ppl. a.* 1630 JAMES RATTRAY in *J. Taylor's* (Water P.) *Wks.* 245 If clouds doo intervall, Apollones face is but a figur'd shape. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 254 This Lake is four score miles in length, and according to its intervalling Circuite, sometimes two... or five miles in breadth. *Ibid.* 355 To drowne their situations and intervalling plains with water.

2. *trans.* (in *pass.*) † *a.* To separate by an interval (obs.). † *b.* To administer at intervals (obs.). † *c.* To break or interrupt at intervals. Hence *Interval* (l) *ed ppl. a.*

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea Progm.* C. England wants not... intercourse with various... Nations, how far intervall'd soever. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. To the sharp acid Cathartick of Sal Mirabile... being occasionally premis'd or intervall'd. 1883 *Ruskin Fors. Clav.* VIII. xcii. 208 A march of infinite light... intervall'd indeed with eddies of shadow. 1899 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 5/5 To harass the Sirdar's long intervall'd line of outposts on the Nile.

**intervale** (intəvæl). Now *Amer.* Forms: 4 **entervale**, 7 **intervale**, -*vail*; (sense 3) 7 **entervail**(e, -*vale*, *intervayle*, 8 **interval**, 7-**intervale**. [In former English use, only a rare variant or collateral form of **INTERVAL**: cf. *OF. entervail* and *entrevale*, -*vale*, and the 14-16th c. Eng. *intervalle*. But by Lithgow in 1632, and from 17th c. in New England associated with *vale*, in the specific American sense 3.

It is not clear whether the association with *vale*, *valley*, was, in the first place, one of popular etymology, favoured perhaps by the partial survival of the old variant form in -*vale* (cf. *entervail* in sense 2), or whether this was in New England a natural development of the sense, arising from the fact that the chief intervals in the primeval forest were the bottoms of the river valleys, and giving rise to an association with *vale*, as used in English in such names as the Vale of Clwyd, Vale of Llangollen, Vale of the Yarrow, etc. It is possible that both principles operated together, and it is to be noted that, in this specific sense, *intervale* has not, even in American use, ousted *interval*.]

† 1. *Of time*: = **INTERVAL** *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

13... [see **INTERVAL** *sb.* 1. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* i. (1662) 65 In that intervale after the Sun is set... and before candles are set up. 1682 *Conn. Col. Rec.* (1850) III. 113 This Court in the intervals of the General Court doo desire and impower the Governour and Assistants [etc.].

† 2. *Of space*: = **INTERVAL** *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1683 *New Jersey Archives* (1880) I. 431 Be sure that... no Street be laid close to the back of another without an Intervale of at least a pair of Butts. 1684 *Scanderberg Rediv.* vi. 144 The Army in Three Lines, all closed, without any Intervals.

3. In *N. America*: A low level tract of land, esp. along a river; = **INTERVAL** *sb.* 4. Also *attrib.*

Orig. in New England, but now used in almost other parts of U.S. and in Canada. The sense is the same as that of *haugh* in Scotland.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* viii. 365 This City of Fez is situate upon the bodies and twice double devalling faces... of two hills...; the intervale, or low valley between both... being the Center.] 1653 *Early Rec. Lancaster, Mass.* (1884) 27 Thirty acres of upland and fortie acres of Entervale land. 1659 in *Nourse Hist. Harvard* (1894) 16 Still Ruer farm bounded Southwest by the entervail. a. 1704 W. HUBBARD *Hist. New Eng.* iii. (1815) 18 Fruitfull spots of land, such as they call intervail land, in levels and champain ground... neere the banks of great rivers. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. Pref. 6 Another word... which perhaps is not more known in England, viz. *intervale*... is well understood in all parts of New-England to distinguish the low-land adjacent to the fresh rivers, which is frequently overflowed by the freshets. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 35 By intervales we mean those low lands which are adjacent to the rivers. 1856 WHITTIER *Mary Gove* i. From the heart of Waumbek Methna, from the lake that never fails, Falls the Saco in the green lap of Conway's intervales. 1884 DAWSON *Handbk. Dom. Canada* 108 The spring freshets flood these wide valleys, and produce what is called 'intervale' land of great fertility.

**intervallary** (intəvæləri), *a.* *rare*. [See

**INTERVALLIC** *a.* and **-ARY**.] = **INTERVALLIC** *a.* c. 1864 G. M. HOPKINS *Jrnl. & Papers* (1959) 76 The division then is of abrupt and gradual... of intervallary and chromatic... and qualitative beauty. 1889 *London Med. Recorder* 20 Aug. 310/2 Herr Pfeiffer recommends in the intervallary treatment of gout the Wiesbaden baths.



**intervall** (intə'vælik), *a.* Also **-valic**. [*f. L. intervall-um + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to an interval or intervals.

1847 J. HALLIDAY *Rustic Bard* 61 The streamlet shows a summer visage clear, As its intervall gushes fall in music on the ear. 1883 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* III. 613 Until the end of the 16th century the common characteristics of the chorale... were... a diatonic intervall progression. 1887 *Century Mag.* XXXV. 318 The intervall relation of tones.

**[[intervallum. Obs. Pl. -valla, -vallums. [L.; see INTERVAL sb.] = INTERVAL sb. 1, 2.**

1574 GRINDAL *Let. to Bursleigh* 13 Nov. in *Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 351 My fits of colic, stone, and strangury are very grievous when they come; but God sendeth me some intervalla. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* v. i. 90 He shall laugh with Intervallums. 1622 MARRE tr. *Aleman's Guxman d'Alf.* i. 57 Not allowing me the least intervallum of time or any space or respite... to take any rest. 1644 CHILLINGW. *Serm. bef. his Majesty* 19 In one of these Intervalla, one of these sober moods. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. lvi. 102 They were not always of such sad influence, but had their lucida intervalla.

**intervalometer** (intəvə'ldmɪtə(r)). *Photogr.* [*f. INTERVAL sb. + -OMETER.*] An attachment for a camera that enables photographs to be taken automatically at set intervals.

1933 *Discovery* Feb. 60/1 The photographer works out the intervals that he must allow between exposures, so as to secure a 60 per cent. overlap, and sets the required interval on the intervalometer on the remote control. 1971 *Amat. Photographer* 13 Jan. 51/3 Time-lapse devices known as intervalometers (repeating timers giving various ranges of delays between 0.2 sec. and 10 min.). With these the camera can be left unattended for indefinite periods (for motion analysis of such things as plant growth, etc.).

**inter-valve:** see **INTER-** *pref.* 5.

**intervalvular** (intəvæl'vjulə(r)), *a.* [**INTER-** 4 *a.*] Situated between valves.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 15 Those fruits which are said to have intervalvular placentae.

**inter-varietal:** see **INTER-** *pref.* 6.

**intervarsity, -vary:** see **INTER-** *pref.* 5, 1 b.

**intervascular** (intəvæskjʊlə(r)), *a.* *Anat.* [**INTER-** 4 *a.*] Situated or occurring between the vessels of an animal or plant, esp. between blood-vessels.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1219/2 The... intervacular spaces are variable in number. 1885 G. H. TAYLOR *Petrol. & Hern. Therap.* 122 The intervacular fluids of the whole pelvic region.

**interven** (intə'vein), *v.* Also 7 **-veyne**. [*f. INTER-1 + VEIN sb. or v.*]

1. *trans.* To intersect with or as with veins. 1615 BARBOUR *Serm.* Eiv. If I interveneye our Earles honours with his wives vertues. 1671 MILTON *P.R.* III. 257 Two rivers flow'd... and left between Fair Champain with less rivers intervind. 1810 WORDSW. *Scenery of Lakes* i. (1823) 29 The broom... intervenes the steep copes with its golden blossoms. 1814 CARY *Dante, Purg.* XXIX. 110 White the rest With vermeil interven'd. 1858 DE QUINCEY *S. Parr Wks.* 1862 V. 116 Richly intervined with political allusions and sarcasms.

2. (*In pass.*) To place in alternate veins. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrol.* II. 30 In the same interesting iale marble and staeite are reciprocally intervined. 1842 FABER *Styrian Lake*, etc. 307 The streaks of green turf shine with the black olive-gardens intervined.

**inter-veinal:** see **INTER-** *pref.* 6.

**intervene** (intə'vein), *v.* Also 7 **entervene**, **interveyn**, *Sc. -vein*. [*ad. L. interven-ire, f. inter (earlier entervener), 1363 in Hatz.-Darm.*]

1. *intr.* To come in as something extraneous, in the course of some action, state of things, etc. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iv. §1 Those errors and vanities, which have interviened amongst the studies themselves of the learned. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. viii. 123 When during the discourse the partie or subject interveneth, and there ensueth a sudden silence, it is usually said, *Lupus est in fabula*. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* IX. 222 For while so near each other thus all day Our task we choose, what wonder if so near Looks intervene and smiles. 1799 WORDSW. *Ruth* XXIV. In his worst pursuits... sometimes there did intervene Pure hopes of high intent. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* i. Labour and danger were doomed to intervene ere the horse or horseman reached the desired spot.

2. Of an event or occurrence: To happen or take place between other events, or between certain points in time; to occur in the meanwhile.

1610 SIR J. SEMPLE in *S. Ballatis* (1872) 242 Suche strange events has intervient sennye That I dare not avow [etc.]. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffer's Amphith.* 81 Some of which were upon a certain Occasion, which then intervned, destroyed. 1784 *New Spectator* No. 20. 4/2 It so intervned, that Capt. T— was left, unprotected, to the three heroes. 1824 LAMB *Ella Ser.* II. *Poor Relation*, Some argument had intervned between them. 1850 CARLYLE *Letter-d.* Pamph. III. 12 If some cleaning of the Augia stable have not intervned for a long while.

3. Of a person, party, or state: To come between in action; to interfere, interpose; also, to act as intermediary; †to take a share in (*obs.*).

1646 J. HALL *Horæ Voc.* 193 These Inventions are most quick... and full of life, wherein there doe not intervene any other persons but mortall. 1669 TEMPLE *Wks.* (1731) II. 197 In all the Negotiations where he has intervned for eight or nine Months past. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 88 When his own Brother... came to intervene in the affair with very unbecoming menaces. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* XXIX. (1862) 396 He intervenes with mighty help, but not till every other help... has seemed utterly to have failed. 1874 GRASS *Short Hist.* ix. §7. 664 A formal invitation to William to intervene in arms... was signed by these leaders. 1880 J. F. BRIGHT *Hist. Eng.* III. (1884) 1397 It was necessary that England should intervene with clean hands, and as the friend of both parties [Greece and Turkey]. 1883 Wharton's *Law Lex.* (ed. 7) 429 The Queen's proctor, or any other person, may intervene in any suit, for the dissolution of marriage, on the ground that the parties have been guilty of collusion, or that material facts have been suppressed.

b. Of a thing: To come in or between so as to affect, modify, or prevent a result, action, etc. 1649 BR. *Hall Cases Conc.* iv. vi. 458 Many things may intervene betwixt this engagement... and that fall and complete solemnization, which may break off the match. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 54 The motions of Winds... are... in right lines; if nothing intervene to check and retard their course. 1744 SARAH FIELDING *David Simple* (ed. 2) II. 125 People who let their Pride intervene with their Tenderness... to make them quarrel with their Friends. 1808 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* II. xi. 285 Between our intentions and our practices, our little and our great passions may intervene. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 178 The materialising conceptions of the writer do yet evidently intervene... to hinder a perfectly faithful mirroring of the thought of Jesus.

4. *a.* Of a thing: To be placed or situated locally between other things; to come or lie between.

1709 [see **INTERVENING** below]. 1728 DYER *Granger Hill* 43 No clouds, no vapours intervene. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 55 Distant climates, betwixt which and Siberia mountains above nine thousand feet high intervene. 1839 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 229 Between the next two cantos intervenes the well known cradle song. 1882 DANA *Elem. Geol.* II. 206 Beds of shale in many places intervene.

b. Of space or time: To extend or lie between places or events.

1621 LD.-KPR. WILLIAMS in *Fortescue P.* (Camden) 165 The intervening of eight dayes well permitting that the Certificate may bee brought from Exeter. 1732 ATTERBURY *Serm.* Matt. XXVII. 25 (Seager) A greater tract of time than intervned from the first building of their temple by Solomon to its final destruction by Titus. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 140 The vast spaces which intervene between the celestial luminaries. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. XXIV. 175 Scarcely five minutes... intervned between every two successive peals.

†5. *trans.* To come between; to intercept; to interfere with; to prevent, hinder. *Obs.*

1588 A. KING tr. *Cannini's Catech.* HJ. Pape pius quintus... being intervneit by daith, left ye same to pape gregore his successor to be accomplishe. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 234 So as there are fifteen dayes intervene each Wit. 1658-9 Burton's *Diary* (1828) III. 232 Nothing ought to intervene a fundamental order of the House. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recall. Lakes, Grasmere Wks.* 1863 II. 2 Woodlands of birch... and hazel, that meander through the valley, intervening the different estates with natural sylvan marches.

Hence **intervening vbl. sb.**

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. viii. §2 Many parts of nature can neither be invented... nor demonstrated... without the aide and intervneyning of the Mathematicks. 1655 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* iv. iii. (1848) 184 Prevented by the intervening of Eusebius.

[**Intervene sb.**, in J. (whence in later dict.), founded on an obvious misprint for **INTERVIEW** in one of its 17th c. spellings.]

**intervent**. [*integ. f. INTERVENE v. + -ENT;* the etymological form is **intervention**.] = next.

1802 A. BROWNE *Civ. Law & Law Admiralty* (ed. 2) II. 428 The intervenent must give security by fidejussors, to ratify the acts of his proctor.

**intervener** (intə'veinə(r)). Rarely **-or**. [*f. prec. vb. + -ER*.] One who intervenes or exercises intervention; *spec.* in *Law*, one who intervenes in a suit to which he was not originally a party.

1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* i. 200 Christ was hee... the Intervener between the Lawe and Grace. 1854 PHILLIMORE *Internat. Law* I. 434 Where the interest of the intervener is not immediately affected. 1870 *Daily News* 18 Oct. The intervener thinks one belligerent a brute and the other a coward, or incapable of taking care of himself. 1883 Wharton's *Law Lex.* (ed. 7) 429/1 An intervener must take the cause as he finds it at the time of his intervention. 1890 *Law Times* LXXXIX. 164/1 An appeal by certain intervenors in a damage action from a decree of Judge Benedict.

**intervener**. *Law.* [*f. INTERVENE v., after interpleader, determiner, etc.*] (See quot. 1847.)

1847 CRAIG, *Intervener*. In *Law*, the interposition or interference of a person in a suit in the ecclesiastical court in defence of his own interest is so termed, and a person is at liberty to do this in every case in which his interest is affected either in regard of his property or his person. 1870 *Daily News* 1 June. Before the decree was made absolute, Colonel L. —, a relation of the latter [the co-respondent], appeared and entered an intervener.

†**intervenienc**. *Obs. rare.* [*f. INTERVENIENT:* see **-ENCE**.] The fact of intervening;

intervention; a coming between. 1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 4th Chapt. Rom.* (1650) 177 In respect of that frequent intervniencie of sins, destroying the value of other works. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Novæ*

Diat. ii. 105 To retrench all intervniencie of time. 1677 HALL *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. v. 335 The intervniencie of more successive instrumental Causes. 1824 COLERIDGE in *Jos. Cottle Early Recoll.* (1837) II. 230 Without intervniencie... of any interest, sensual or intellectual.

†**interveniency**. *Obs. rare.* [*f. next:* see **-ENCY**.] = prec.

1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm Wks.* 431 Its far from coming immediately from God, with it is not without the Interveniency of the hands of, innumerable... Transcribers. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 111 No Contiguity... in dry Bodies... can exclude the intervniency of Ayr. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 190 This internal discovery is made by the mediation and intervniency of the external.

**intervent** (intə'veinɪnt), *a. (sb.)* [*ad. L. intervenient-em, pr. ppl. of intervenire to INTERVENE.*]

1. That intervenes or comes in between; that comes in as something incidental, secondary, or extraneous.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. §2 In the mathematics, that use which is collateral and intervient is no less worthy than that which is principal and intended. 1612 — *Ess., Judicatorie* (Arb.) 458 When there is matter of Law intervient in business of State... 1656 USHER *Ann.* (1658) 855 Detained with contrary winds, or by some intervient delay. 1678 WANLEY *Word. Lit. World* v. i. §97. 468/1 The Protestants, whose patience and perseverance with intervient crosses abated his edge at last. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* II. 201. I hasten on to tell How Nature, intervient till this time And secondary, now at length was sought For her own sake. 1850 Tait's *Mag.* XVII. 166/2 Grieved that any intervient sorrow should check the calm current of their bliss.

2. *a.* Situated between other things or between points in space; intervening.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 104 Now there bee interuenient in the Rise of Eight (in Tones) two Beemolls or Halfe tones. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. i. v. 110 Some intervient object. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. iii. 110 A pleasant bank, which gives them an extensive prospect of the frith, and the intervient country. 1837 WORDSW. *Musings near Aquapendente* 18 On the horizon's verge, O'er intervient waste, through glimmering haze.

b. Occurring between certain points of time or events; happening in or occupying an interval.

1618-29 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1650) I. 20 The Statute of 1 E. 6. chap. 12, takes away all intervient Statutes which declared new Treasons. 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeley* (1883) I. 297 Spent many intervient days in huntings hawkings and other sports of the feild. 1674 SCOT. *Grievances under Lauderdale* 3. I need not use any long deduction of the intervient changes, to lead us unto the present posture of our affairs. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xxi. 112 The settlements might be drawn and engrossed in the intervient time. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* XXIV. Unless within the period intervient, A well-timed wedding makes the scandal cool.

3. Intervening in action; intermediary.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. vi. (1830) 48 If the intervient appetites, make any action voluntary; then... all intervient aversions, should make the same action involuntary. 1778 JOHNSON *Let. Dr. Wheeler* 2 Nov. He would not want any intervient solicitation to obtain the kindness of one who loves learning and virtue. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Preface* ii. 80 An absence of any intervient medium.

b. *Sb.* One who intervenes, an intervener. *rare.*

1620 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1672) 505 Silently inferring, that the German Princes were the properest intervients. 1871 LE FANU *Checkmate* II. XXVII. 250 It was only prudent to keep his temper with this lucky intervient.

**intervening, ppl. a.** [*f. INTERVENE v. + -ING*.]

1. *gen.* That intervenes.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angels* 50 All the intervening Mediata. 1709 PRIOR *Charity* 37 As through the artist's intervening glass Our eye observes the distant planets pass. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 57 In the intervening night a dreadful storm arose. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 304 Separated from each other by deep intervening oceans.

2. *Psychol.* **intervening variable**, a factor, such as individual memory, desire, or habit, which may affect the results of psychological tests or experiments in a way which is hard to predict.

1935 E. C. TOLMAN in *Philos. of Sci.* II. 365 The nature of this their resulting behavior is determined by a set of intervening variables to be conceived as lying in the organism... The molar behaviorist seeks to state the intervening variables as specific types of behavior-readiness. 1951 MIND LX. 50 The methodological device of the 'intervening variable' (drive, habit, demand, etc.). 1963 A. PAR *Isard, Philos. of Sci.* v. xx. 383 Human behavior also has mental determinants, such factors as memories, expectations, desires, [etc.]. But since these 'intervening variables' were supposed to be inaccessible to scientific investigation, the tendency developed to interpret them as certain dispositions to overt behavior.

**intervenor**, legal var. of **INTERVENOR**.

†**intervent, v. Obs. rare.** [*f. L. interven-*, ppl. stem of *intervenire* to **INTERVENE**: cf. *prevent*.]

*trans.* To come between, obstruct, thwart.

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

1593 T. BELL *Motives Rom. Faith* (1605) 31 Perfect satisfaction is that, whose valour and price wholly proceedeth from the debtour, without either preventing or intervening grace of the creditor. 1600 DR. DODDOLL II. iii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* (1884) III. 119 Some harsh chance To intervnt the joye of the success. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 51, I trust there is both day and meanes to intervnt that bargain.



†**intervent**, *sb.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *intervent-us* sb., f. ppl. stem of *intervenire*: see *prec.*] = **INTERVENTION** 2b.

1687 TOMLINSON *Remou's Disp.* 532 Its Inventor... describes it without the intervent of honey.

**intervention** (intə'venʃən). [ad. late L. *intervention-em*, n. of action f. *intervenire* to **INTERVENE**. Cf. F. *intervention* (15th c.).]

1. a. The action of intervening, 'stepping in', or interfering in any affair, so as to affect its course or issue. Now freq. applied to the interference of a state or government in the domestic affairs or foreign relations of another country.

c1428 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 44 That whatmeuer... be denyed me of mercy may be fulfilled yn tyme to come by thyn interuencion and meryty. 1619 VISC. DONCASTER in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 201 Though our master's intervention were at first sincerely desired [etc.]. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euphrasia's* 184, I know how much the intervention of the Gods is necessary to an Epic Poem. 1831 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) II. xvi. 103 The Whigs erected their administration on three legs—non-intervention, retrenchment, reform; they are... at this moment as deep in intervention as any Government ever was. 1866 BRANDIS & COX *Dict. Science* II. 238 The intervention of the allied powers between Greece and Turkey in 1827. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 44 We need either a direct intervention of the foreign Powers, or a domestic revolution.

b. *Law*. The action of one, not originally a party, who intervenes in a suit.

1860 *Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 144* §7 The said Proctor... may... intervene in the Suit, alleging such Case of Collusion... and it shall be lawful for the Court to order the Costs... arising from such Intervention, to be paid by the Parties. 1864 G. BROWNE *Treat. Princ. & Pract. Court for Divorce & Matrimonial Causes* 152 There are two kinds of intervention, one 'by any person' under the first branch of the section, the second by the Queen's proctor under the latter branch... It appears that at any time before a decree for dissolution of marriage is made absolute, it is competent for one of the public to intervene. *Ibid.* 153 The Court will not act on an intervention, when satisfied that it is made at the instance of the respondent or co-respondent. 1883 [see **INTERVENIR**]. 1922 *Stroud's Judicial Dict.* (ed. 3) II. 1500 Intervention in divorce proceedings (generally by the King's Proctor) is for (a) collusion, or (b) suppression of a material fact.

2. Intermediate agency; the fact of coming in or being employed as an intermediary. a. *Of persons*.

1669 *PEARSON Creed* (1839) 156 Adam was framed immediately by God, without the intervention of man or woman. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xvii. 255 Injuries to the rights of property can scarcely be committed by the crown without the intervention of its officers. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 366 The Supreme Council resolved to treat with the ministers at Poona by an agent of their own, without the intervention of the Presidency of Bombay. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. xxxiii. 441 Then by the intervention of Petersen, I called on Kalatunah for his story.

b. *Of things*. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* III. ii. LOGG, on which the Fire could take no hold, but by the intervention of... smaller Sticks. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B. v.* i. Things which cause pain operate on the mind by the intervention of the body. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Gk. N.T.* Introd. §17 A text was constructed... without the intervention of any printed edition.

3. a. The fact of coming or being situated between in place, time, or order.

1645 BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 165 The heat never being very great, and... often interrupted by the intervention of the foul weather. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 84 The Trade Winds... are frequently impeded by the intervention of Islands, and Cross Winds. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.N.* I. III. xi. (1869) I. 211 Notwithstanding the intervention of one or two dear years. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 367 Such masses... are connected with loosely, by the intervention of cellular membrane. 1875 REMOUE *Egypt. Gram.* 8 The intervention of a vowel must be understood.

b. An intervening thing, event, or period of time.

a1677 *HALE Contempl.* II. 127 The Publick Employments, that... have been put upon me, and many other Interventions. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 597 Not... to entirely read them, but to turn them over with interventions of study.

Hence **inter'ventional** a., of or pertaining to intervention; **inter'ventionism**, the principle or policy of intervening, esp. in international and economic affairs; **inter'ventionist**, one who approves of intervention, esp. in international affairs; one who favours a doctrine of intervention; one who favours intervention with the course of a disease on medical grounds (*Cent. Dict.*); also as adj.

1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Codif.* 61 Under every system, appeal is for cause assigned, namely mis-decision, either ultimate or interlocutory, or say interventional. 1839 *Morn. Herald* 23 Apr. Changing the character and offices of mediators into those of warlike interventionists. 1899 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 476 There have been interventionists and anti-interventionists in South Africa. 1915 *Morning Post* 19 Apr. 8/4 Interventionist, and, in some places, neutralist meetings were held yesterday at Milan. 1921 *Glasgow Herald* 23 July 7 M. Titcherlin sees in this fact another 'interventionist' manoeuvre. 1923 *Ibid.* 29 Mar. 5 The methods of interventionism... are contrary to the spirit of cooperation. 1930 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 14 Aug. 648/2 The 'interventionist' conception of miracle has passed out of

fashion. 1940 *Economist* 6 July 2/2 It was not primarily because of this advocacy of support for Britain that Mr. Willkie was nominated... We cannot go further than to say that Mr. Willkie's interventionism did not prevent his success. Moreover, there are severe limitations on interventionism even of the Willkie type... For example, there is the almost universal qualification that aid must stop 'short of war'. 1945 K. R. POPPER *Open Soc.* II. xvii. 117 We must demand that *laissez-faire capitalism* give way to an *economic interventionism*. *Ibid.* Notes 318, I suggest using the name *laissez-faire capitalism* for that period which Marx analysed... and the name *interventionism* for our own period. The name 'interventionism' could indeed cover the three main types of social engineering in our time: the collectivist interventionism of Russia; the democratic interventionism of Sweden and the 'Smaller Democracies' and the New Deal in America. 1962 *Listener* 20 Dec. 1040/1 The long-standing tradition [in France] of an active, confident, and interventionist civil service. 1967 *Economist* 30 Sept. 1162/1 The new interventionism is an economic theory that came into vogue with some Labour intellectuals about three years ago, and with some core of justification. Its kernel was the entirely true argument that the governments of some countries with successful postwar economic records (e.g. France, Japan, Italy) have had greater scope for influencing the course of major industrial investment than have the less successful governments of postwar Britain. 1969 *Observer* 26 Jan. 8/4 America has never swung back... to isolationism and Russia has never regressed to all-out revolutionary interventionism. 1970 *Times* 2 July 8/3 It will not be easy to persuade the country to prefer government interventionism to the freedom which is Mr. Heath's aim. 1971 *Physics Bull.* June 261/2 Interventionists such as Joan of Arc, Ralph Nader, Ghandi [sic] and Sir Alan Herbert. 1973 *Financial Times* 28 Feb. 27/2 The contrast between the philosophy of the Conservative Government that believed so earnestly in the miraculous powers of *laissez-faire* in 1970 and the interventionist Conservative Government of today.

**interventive** (intə'ventiv), a. [f. as **INTERVENT** v. + -IVE. Cf. F. *interventif* (Littre).]

Characterized by or tending to intervention. 1890 J. MARTINEAU *Author. Relig.* iv. ii. 394 Their function was not creative, but only interventive.

**interventor** (intə'ventə(r)). [a. L. *interventor*, agent-n. f. *intervenire* to **INTERVENE**.]

1. *Ecll.* = **INTERCESSOR** 3 (q.v.). 2. U.S. A mine-inspector (*Cent. Dict.*).

**interventricular** (intə'ven'trikjə(r)), a. *Anat.* [**INTER** 4a.] Situated between the ventricles (of the heart, or of the brain).

1836-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* II. 977/2 The inter-ventricular valve... separates each chamber from that which follows it. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* 257 Heart. A small abscess in inter-ventricular septum.

†**inter'venture**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as **INTERVENT** v. + -URE; cf. *venture*.] = **INTERVENTION** 2.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 23 By the interuenture of Cartilages, and Ligaments... safe connected and bound together.

†**inter'venue**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. obs. F. *inter-, entrevenue* (Godef.), f. *inter-, entrevenir* to **INTERVENE**: cf. *avenue, revenue*.] Intervention, coming between.

1636 SIR H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* 125 This Crowne hath now had five weakie Princes, without intervenue of any one active.

**inter'verbal**, a. *rare*⁻¹. [**INTER** 4a.] Placed between words.

1866 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 10 The interverbal translation... is, in many respects, admirable.

†**inter'version**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. late L. *interversion-em*, n. of action f. *intervertere*: see next.] Embezzlement: cf. next, 1b.

1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 623 The Sophi knew nothing of this intervention of the money.

†**inter'vert**, v. *Obs.* [ad. L. *intervert-ere*, f. *inter* between + *vertēre* to turn. Cf. F. *intervertir* (Cotgr., in sense 1.)]

1. To divert another way, or put to a use other than that intended; to alienate, misapply, misuse.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1092 The good never intervert, nor miscognize the favour and benefit which they have received. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. §42. 1142 With an intent to intervert the inheritance and honour of the O-Neale another way. 1648 *Acts Gen. Assembly* (1682) 477 Where the collection is more, it is hereby specially inhibited and discharged that any part thereof be retained or interverted to any other use whatsoever.

b. *esp.* To divert to one's own use or profit; to appropriate, embezzle.

1600 HOLLAND *Living III.* lxiii. 138 Yet would there not be so much gained and gotten by committing thus betwene, and interverting the land (*agro intercipiendo*). 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Titus* I. 10 Interverting, embezzling their masters' estates. 1691 RAY *Words Pref.* 2 Last I... should defraud him, and intervert any part thereof. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 329 Bentley was the first among modern critics... though his adversaries accused him herein of 'interverting' Neveletus—to discover the merits of the poet.

2. To give a different turn to; to change, invert. a1638 WOTTON *Life Da. Buchhm.* in *Relig.* (1651) 99 The Duke getting knowledge... interverted the bargain, and gave the poor Widow for them five hundred pounds. 1792 *Gov. MORRIS* in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 261 The Cordeliers know well the danger of interverting the order of succession. 1825 *JEFFERSON Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 61

Interverted, abridged, mutilated, and often reversing the sense of the original.

Hence †**inter'verting** *vbl. sb.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 488 The interverting of some Treasures by Belous. 1660 in Crookshank *Hist. Suffer. Ch. Scot.* (1749) I. Introd. 59 The prejudice the church doth suffer by the interverting of the vaking stipends.

**intervertebral** (intə'veɪbrəl), a. *Anat.* [**INTER** 4a.] Situated between vertebrae.

1782 A. MONRO *Anat. Bones, Nerves, etc.* 140 The intervertebral cartilages sooner shrivel. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 36 The adjoined concavities... of two adjacent vertebrae, constitute a rounded opening termed an intervertebral foramen.

Hence **inter'vetebrally** *adv.*, between vertebrae.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 415 Intercrural cartilages which are placed intervertebrally.

**intervesicular**: see **INTER** 4a.

†**inter'vesting**, -*vesture*. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [**INTER** 2.] (See *quot.*)

1611 COTGR., *Entravestissement*, an intervesting, or intervestment; a mutual possession, or joint possessing of.

**interview** (intə'vjuː), *sb.* Forms: a. 6 *enterveue*, -*viue* (c. 6-7 -*vew*, -*viue*, 6-8 *enterview*; β. 7 *interview*, 7- *interview*. [a. F. *entrevue* (earlier *entrevue*, 1498 in Godef. *Compl.*), verbal sb. from *entrevoir* to have a glimpse of, *s'entrevoir* to see each other, f. *entre-* (**ENTER**) + *voir*:—L. *vidēre* to see. (Mod.F. has taken *interview* from English in sense 1 c.)]

1. a. A meeting of persons face to face, esp. one sought or arranged for the purpose of formal conference on some point.

In early times, esp. a formal or ceremonial meeting of princes or great persons, such as that of Henry VIII and Francis I at the Field of the Cloth of Gold.

a. 1314 *Ch. Suffolk* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 248 Your Grace understode how well mynded and desirous he was for th' *Entrevue* to be had, betwixt your Highnes and hym. a1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VI. 84 b, John duke of Bedford, Philip duke of Burgoyne, & John duke of Britany, made an assemble & friendly *entrevue* in the citee of Amias. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* I. xiii. *title*. Of Ceremonies in the interview of Kings. *Ibid.* I. xiii. (1808) 67 At the interview, prepared at Merceilles betweene Pope Clement the seventh and Francis the first. 1703 *Rowe Fair Penit.* II. i. 455 This one Interview shall end my Career.

β. 1623 *MEADE* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 137 Some opportune place where... they might have an interview. a1626 *BACON New Atl.* (1650) 24 They have ordained that none doe intermarry, or contract, untill a Moneth be past from their first inter-viue. a1724 *BURNET Hist. Ref.* I. II. 203 He passed the seas, and had an interview with the French king. 1769 *ROBERTSON Char. V. vi.* Wks. 1813 VI. 77 He proposed an interview between the two monarchs at Nice. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* I. v. 378 She had an interview with Henry on his return through Canterbury. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. Notes 226 The interview of Satan with the Lord in the first and second chapters of Job.

†b. The action or fact of meeting or conferring together. *Obs. rare*.

1540-1 *ELYOT Image Gov.* 19 Beyng sore shaken with many sweete wordes and longe enterview, they yeld at the laste. 1609 Bp. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 64 Not Christian onely for enterview and Salutation.

c. *spec.* in recent use: A meeting between a representative of the press and some one from whom he seeks to obtain statements for publication. Similarly in broadcasting.

1869 *NAHON* (N.Y.) 28 Jan. 67 The 'interview', as at present managed, is generally the joint product of some humbug or a hack politician and another humbug of a newspaper reporter. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Dec. 3/1 Among the permanent gains of the year the acclimatization of the 'interview' in English journalism certainly should be reckoned. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Jan. 7/1 It is claimed for him [Joseph M'Cullagh, of St. Louis] that he was the inventor of the modern newspaper interview. 1956 B. PAULU *Brit. Broadcasting* vii. 176 The BBC prefers straight talks to interviews, believing that talks are more apt to be carefully worked out. 1965 *Listener* 18 Feb. 260/2 The right interview... has to be used in the right place with the right person if the programme is to be craftsmanlike. 1974 *Radio Times* 21 Feb. 5/5 The background to my interviews is firmly in my head, though I still face the interviewer's perennial problem of... when to change the topic.

†2. Mutual view (of each other). *Obs. rare*.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 328 They cannot endure the interview one of another againe. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xxviii. (1713) 273 Able to take a mutual interview of one another at such a distance. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* VI. 555 At interview both stood A while.

†3. a. Looking into, inspection, examination.

c1555 HARPFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 117 We will... make a short interviewe of those authors which they have brought forth for their purpose. 1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* 141, Yet doe I not gladly medle with thys particular, but will also refer it to hir Maiesties enterviewe. 1586 *FERNE Blaz. Gentrie* II. 119 That they should make an enter-vew into the doings of their iudges and iustices.

†b. A view, glance, glimpse (of a thing). *Obs.*

1610 *HEALEY St. Aug. Citee of God* VI. x. (1620) 241 If one had time to take enter-viue of their actions, hee should see [etc.]. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* v. xiv. 440 Superstition, whose Owlsh eyes cannot endure the interview of Truth. 1638 *PENKETHMAN Artich.* Cij. All the sorts of Bread [are] presented by every paire of Pages lying open at one Interview. 1704 *NORRIS Ideal World* II. iii. 112, I have a confuse interview of this involved secret, like the glimmering light that trims the edges of a dark cloud. 1719

YOUNG *Revenge* II. i. Let me not see him now; But save us from an interview of death.

4. **interview room** (in a police station or prison).

1667 E. GRIERSON *Crime of one's Own* xvi. 135 Donald was called... to the interview room on the ground floor [of the prison]. 1669 J. GARDNER *Compl. State of Death* v. 76 Interview room. Usual. Stone walls and glossy paint. Table. Three chairs. 1974 J. WAINWRIGHT *Evidence I shall give* xxxiii. 188 He... left the Murder Room and found a telephone in one of the Interview Rooms, where he couldn't be overheard.

† **interview**, *v.* 1. *Obs.* Also 6 *entrevue*, -*view*, 6-7 *view*. [ad. F. *entrevoir*, *s'entrevoir*, pa. pples. *entrevu*, on analogy of prec. or of *view* v.]

1. a. *trans.* To have a personal meeting with (each other). b. *intr.* To meet together in person.

a. 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VI* 175 b. Their mutuall frendes... exhorted them... to mete and enterview, in some place. *Ibid.* Edw. IV 230 b. That the .ij. princes... for the continuance of amitie should enterview eche other, in some place most expedient. *Ibid.* 233 b. That the two Princes should enterview, and mete in a place by both parties to be appointed.

2. *trans.* To catch a glimpse of, get a view of; to glance at, view.

1592 G. HAWYER *Four Lett.* Sonn. vi. Oh, let me live to interview the face of fair humanity and bounteous grace. 1611 FLORIO, *Interuere*, to interview or see. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 521 Enterviewing the places, you shall perceive, that the Fathers... speake of obtention and impetration.

**interview** (ˈɪntəvjuː), *v.* 1. [f. INTERVIEW sb.] *trans.* To have an interview with (a person); *spec.* on the part of a representative of the press: to talk with or question so as to elicit statements or facts for publication; similarly, to talk with or question (a person) for a programme broadcast on radio or television.

1869 *Nation* (N.Y.) 28 Jan. 66 'Interviewing' is confined to American journalism. 1869 *Daily News* 17 Dec., The Sun interviews Corbin, Fisk... and whoever else has any story to tell or axe to grind. 1870 *LONGF.* in *Life* (1891) III. 144 A northwest newspaper, in which I have been 'interviewed', and private conversation reported to the public. 1877 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* I. 409, I was the intelligent friend who interviewed Squire. 1880 *Daily News* 13 Nov., The American custom of 'interviewing' people of notoriety and of 'drawing' them for opinions on all topics. 1933 *Radio Times* 14 Apr. 96/1 Three speakers... will interview experts in design before the microphone on behalf of listeners. 1957 C. HARDING *Along my Line* xvi. 159 One or two of the guests whom I had agreed to interview had gone to the trouble to notify their friends and relations across the width and breadth of Canada. 1974 *Radio Times* 21 Feb. 41/2 Robin Day interviewing those making the news.

Hence **interviewed** *ppl. a.*; **interviewing** *vbl.* sb. Also **interviewable** *a.*, capable of or open to being interviewed.

1869 *Daily News* 17 Dec., A portion of the daily newspapers of New York are bringing the profession of journalism into contempt, so far as they can, by a kind of roadiyism or flunkeyism, which they call 'interviewing'. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 65 The interviewed... with great facility changes his positions. 1880 GRANT WHITE *Every-Day Eng.* 307 It must have got about that I was an interviewable man (interviewable, although never used before, I believe, is an excellent word). 1949 *Radio Times* 15 July 9/2 As compère, Brian Reece returns to the job in which he first showed his flair for radio—that of interviewing, 'gagging', and knitting a programme together. 1960 20th *Cent.* May 458 There is no substitute for direct contact through intimate interviewing. 1968 *Guardian* 26 Apr. 9/1, I wish I had some interviewing officers who could interview.

**interviewee** (ˈɪntəvjuːiː), [f. INTERVIEW *v.* 1 + -EE<sup>1</sup>]. One who is interviewed, esp. by a member of the press or a broadcasting organization.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Dec. 3 Interviewing is an instance of the division of labour. The 'interviewee'... supplies the matter; the interviewer the form. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 1 May 595/2 The interviewer seems to have been worthy of the interviewee. 1959 F. GRISWOLD *My Story of B.B.C.* xii. 190 The laborious business of discovering exactly how many... interviewees watched or listened to each of more than a hundred programmes a day. 1965 *Listener* 20 May 756/2 It [a radio programme] seemed to have caught some of the town-hall atmosphere, tersely described by a teenage interviewee as 'dead'. 1970 *Nature* 8 Aug. 641/1 Hammett might contemplate the exact nature of the questions he asked his interviewees. 1973 *Guardian* 17 Apr. 15/1 The interviewee usually remembers the one-to-one relationship with the reporter.

**interviewer** (ˈɪntəvjuːə(r)), [f. INTERVIEW *v.* 1 + -ER<sup>1</sup>]. One who interviews; *spec.* a journalist who interviews a person with the object of obtaining matter for publication; similarly, a person employed by a broadcasting organization to perform a similar function.

1869 *Nation* (N.Y.) 28 Jan. 67 The correspondent, whether interviewer or not. 1872 LOWELL *Milton* Pr. Wks. 1890 IV. 68 Let the seventeenth century, at least, be kept sacred from the insupportable foot of the interviewer! 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 88 Twickenham villa... became of course a centre of attraction for the interviewers of the day. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 11 May 14/1 The interview is the worst feature of the new system—it is degrading to the interviewer, disgusting to the interviewee, and tiresome to the public. 1939 *Radio Times* 25 Aug. 20/2 'Come and be televised.' Interviewer, Elizabeth Cowell. 1941 *B.B.C. Gloss. Broadcasting Terms* 16 Interviewer, person whose role

is to interrogate a broadcaster at the microphone and to elicit his story. 1969 *Times* 24 Nov. 17/3 Praise the Lord for a television interviewer who does not ram his personality down our throats. 1974 [see INTERVIEW sb. 1 c].

† **inter-vigilant**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—0. [ad. pr. pples. of L. *inter-vigilare*; see next.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Inter-vigilant*, that is watchful, or that awakes now and then, or between whiles.

† **inter-vigilate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—0. [f. L. *inter-vigilat-*, ppl. stem of *inter-vigilare* to watch between whiles.] (See quot.) Hence

† **inter-vigilation**.

1623 COCKERAM, *Inter-vigilate*, to watch now and then. *Ibid.* II. Watchfulness, *inter-vigilation*. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Inter-vigilation*, a watching between whiles.

**inter-village**, -villous: see INTER- *pref.* 5, 4 a.

**intervisceral** (-ˈvɪsərəl), *a.* *rare*—0. [INTER- 4 a.]

Situated between or among the viscera. Hence

**interviscerally** *adv.*

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 231 Below the funnel are seen the gills, and between them and the rectum one of the inter-viscerally placed gillia.

**intervisible**: see INTER- *pref.* 2 a.

**Intervision** (ˈɪntəvɪʒən), [f. *International television*.] (See quot. 1962<sup>2</sup>.)

1961 *Listener* 2 Nov. 729/2 Other countries in the Intervention (East European) network. 1962 *Ibid.* 20 Dec. 1042/2 It [the speech] was also carried by Intervention for viewers in Finland, Denmark, and Sweden. 1962 *B.B.C. Handbk.* 25 International co-operation between BBC engineers, Eurovision, and its Eastern counterpart, Intervention.

**inter-visit**, *sb.* *rare*. [f. INTER- 2 a + VISIT sb.] An intermediate visit.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing *Qu. Rev.*).

**intervisit** (ɪntəˈvɪzɪt), *v.* [ad. F. *entrevisiter* (15th c. in Littré), f. *entre-* (INTER- 1 b) + *visiter* to VISIT.] *intr.* To exchange visits.

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. xc, After having finish all the rite of complement and intervisiting. 1686 tr. *Bouhours' Ignatius* II. 117 He obliged them often to intervisite. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIII. 51 He could intermarry and intervisit with the family of General Halifax, without rendering his loyalty suspicious. 1830 — *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* II. 80 The minister Bernstorff intervisited with the Stolbergs.

**interval** (ɪntəˈvælt), *a.* *rare*. [INTER- 4.] Existing between two lives or stages of existence.

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xliii. If... every spirit's folded bloom Thro' all its interval gloom In some long trace should slumber on. 1878 FARRAR *Eternal Hope* (1879) 12 [There] comes no faintest whisper from the interval gloom.

**inter vivos**: see INTER *L. prep.*

**intervocal** (ɪntəˈvəʊkəl), *a.* [INTER- 4 a + *L. vocal-is* vocal, a vowel.] Occurring between vowels. So **intervocalic** *a.*, (more usual) in same sense; **intervocalically** *adv.*

1887 *Amer. Jnl. Philol.* VIII. 490 Showing... that intervocalic i of the Provencal MSS. should not invariably be reproduced as j. 1891 A. L. MAYHEW *O.E. Phonol.* §405 OE. b = Vulgar Latin b = L. p (intervocalic). 1896 BRACHET & TOYNBEE *Hist. Gram. French* 80 A medial consonant may be... intervocalic (i.e. placed between two vowels). *Mod.* The loss of Latin intervocalic t and d in Old French, as in *rota*, *roue*, *sièdare*, *suer*. 1950 D. JONES *Phoneme* 22 Double k occurs only inter-vocally. 1964 R. H. ROBINS *Gen. Ling.* viii. 327 Cockney speakers often have glottalized stops inter-vocally. 1972 *Language* XLVIII. 405 Whatever analysis is adopted, the patterning of these segments is admittedly anomalous. They occur only intervocalically.

**intervolute** (ɪntəˈvɒljut), *Arch.* [INTER- 3.] The space between the volutes or scrolls in Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite capitals.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 281 Arising from the different proportions of the necking itself, and of the volutes and intervolute, or the interval between them.

**intervolution** (ɪntəˈvɒljʊʃən), [n. of action from next.] Intervolved condition; a winding.

1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* iii. (1879) 72 Making one little pause, with all its wreathed intervolutions in open sight. 1885 L. OLIPHANT *Sympneumata* xiii. 192.

**intervolve** (ɪntəˈvɒlv), *v.* [f. *L. type* \**intervolvēre*, f. *inter* (INTER- 1) + *volvere* to roll, wind; cf. *involve*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To wind or roll up (things) within each other; to wind or involve (something) within the coils of something else.

1667 MILTON *P.L.* v. 623 Mazes intricate, Eccentric, intervolved, yet regular Then most, when most irregular they seem. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch* Al. vi. The sly serpent, in the golden flame Of his own volumes intervolved. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* xxvii. (1875) 205 Intercepting and intervolve him wherever he moves. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 1 May 422 His panel of 'A Wood Nymph'... in which a girl and the leafage of background are intervolved.

2. *intr.* To wind within each other. 1886 W. ALEXANDER *St. Augustine's Holiday*, etc. 48 Now intervolve richly type by type, Reticulated sounds with sounds enlance.

Hence **inter-volved** *ppl. a.*; **inter-volving** *vbl.* sb. and *ppl. a.*

1667 [see 1 above]. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 1322 This exquisite machine, with all its wheels, Thro' intervolved, exact. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* iv. 38 Entwining every complexity of intervolved motion. 1896 G. MEREDITH *Amazing Marriage* v. 47 Trees, whose round intervolved roots grasped the yellow roadside soil. 1896 *Academy* 11 Jan. 27/3 This 'intervolving' of the landscape with the mind of a person is peculiarly characteristic of Mr. Meredith.

**'intervolve**, *sb.* *rare*. [f. prec. vb.] An act of intervening; intertwining.

1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 266 Of wise contrivance, deeply skilled In every inter-volve of high and wide.

**inter-war**, *a.* [INTER- 5.] Of a period occurring between wars; *spec.* of the period 1919 to 1939 between the two world wars.

1939 O. LANCASTER *Homes Sweet Homes* 74 The inter-war period through which we have just passed. 1944 W. TEMPLE *Church looks Forward* v. 39 There must be no slipping back into the self-seeking and self-indulgence of the interwar years. 1959 *Encounter* Aug. 47/1 In the inter-war period [in Hungary] a limited number of Government and Opposition newspapers could be printed. 1973 *Listener* 25 Jan. 104/3 *Mein Kampf* is a vital document of the inter-war period.

**interweave** (ɪntəˈwiːv), *v.* Also 6-7 *enter*. Pa. t. -*wove*, pa. pples. -*woven* (7-8 -*wove*); also 7-8 -*waved*. [f. INTER- 1 b + WEAVE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To weave together, as the warp and woof of a fabric; to interlace; to intertwine. 1578 [see INTERWEAVING *vbl. sb.*]. 1598 FLORIO, *Interwaver*, to interweave, to weave or worke betwixt, as tinsell or striped canuasse is. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* xvii. Wks. (1851) 460 Heer we may see the very dark roots... how they twine and interweave one another in the Earth. 1728 *Pope* *Odys.* v. 617 Two Olives... With roots intwin'd, and branches interwove. 1778 *England's Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Isle*, Those floats, called coracles, are of a form almost oval, and made of split: sallow twigs interwoven. 1870 *Rock Text. Fab.* Intro. 1. 34 Attalus's name was bestowed upon a new method of interweaving gold with wool or linen. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 33 Muscular fibres are ordinarily interwoven... with its substance.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To intermingle (thoughts, ideas, relations, etc.) as if by weaving; to interlink or intertwine intricately; to blend intimately.

1590 [see INTERWEAVING *vbl. sb.*]. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* To Rdr. Aij, Those Prophecies out of Merlin sometime interwoven. 1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argens* 304 When he did interweave the course of affaires, the causes and events together. 1647 DENHAM *Commend. Verses Fletcher*, None Can say here Nature ends, and Art begins But mixt like th' Elements, and borne like twins. So interweav'd, so like, so much the same. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 70 Uniting and interweaving it self with some other body that is already joyn'd with the tinging particles. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. i. Wks. 1874 l. 168 The moral law is... interwoven into our very nature. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. viii, He cheered the rural nymphs and swains, when upon the green they interweaved the sprightly dance. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 28 He has interwoven the history of his life with the history of his native town. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. §1. 448 The common phrases, which we owe to great authors... which unconsciously interweave themselves in our ordinary talk.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1827 DE QUINCY *Goethe* Wks. 1863 XV. 167 Such subjects... interweave one into another. 1892 ASHBY STERRY *Lazy Minsirel* 48 Drifting down on the dear old River, O, the music that interweaves!

Hence **interweaved** *ppl. a.*, **interwoven**; **interweaving** *ppl. a.* Also **interweavement**, **interweaving**, **interweaver**, one who interweaves. **interweavingly** *adv.*, by way of interweaving.

1598 FLORIO, *Interwessor*, an interweaver [1611 *enterweaver*]. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 139, I could not so plainly perceive their joints, or their manner of interweaving. 1700 BLACKMORE *Job* 31. 10 All his interweaving roots. 1820 MAIR's *Tyrol's Dict.* (ed. 10) 384 *Contextim* (adv.), of one piece, interweavingly. 1843 *For. & Col. Q. Rev.* II. 339 Its majestic interweavement with a cosmogony matchless and divine. 1896 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 2/2 Some space of lattice work... with its interweaved greenery.

**interweaving**, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. vb. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action or process of weaving together or intermingling intricately; intertexture; quasi-*concr.*, an interwoven texture or structure.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* iv. 63 One Muscle, hauning... a sharpe end, and enterweaynges of diuers Fibres. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* II. x[i]. (Arb.) 102 The twelfth... by reason of his largenesse receiuing moe compasses and enterweayngs. 1641 [see INTERWORKING]. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 84 Covering the whole upper part with an interweaving of thorny twigs. 1868 Mrs. WHITNEY *P. Strong* xiv. 162 Marvellous interweavings of glorious color.

**interwed**: see INTER- *pref.*

**interweft** (ɪntəˈweft), *rare*. [f. INTER- 2 a + WEFT sb. 1] = INTERWEFTAGE.

1927 R. FRY *Cézanne* 80 In nature such a scene gives an effect of a confused interweft. 1939 — *Last Lectures* 19 We begin to yield ourselves to the rhythmical movements of Botticelli's linear design, to its mazy interweft of curves.

† **interweftage**, *Obs.* [f. INTER- 2 a + WEFTAGE.] Interweaving; interwoven work.

1673 GREW *Anat. Roots* iv. §19 A... sight of these Fibres, and of their interweftage, by splitting a Vine-Root, or a piece of Oak, may... be obtained.

**interweld**, -wend, -whiff, -while, -whistle: see **INTER**- *pref.*

**interwind** (int'waind), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. -wound (-'wauind). [**INTER**- 1 b.] *trans.* To wind (things) into or through each other; to wind together; to wind (one thing) through the windings of another; to intertwine, intertwist. Also *fig.*

1693 Phil. Trans. XVII. 895 Narrowing it by Piles drove down and inter-wound with Branches of Trees. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Brown Rosary* l. xvii, Her speaking is so interwound Of the dim and the sweet. 1897 *Christian Herald* (N.Y.) 4 Aug. 592/1 A great many of these threads are interwound.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* II. x. 178 Circumstances will often interwind with the moods of simply irritated men. 1879 E. S. PHELPS *Sealed Orders*, etc. 94 Unaccounted sails which... pass and repass, wind and interwind.

Hence **interwinding**, **interwound** *ppl. adjs.*  
1827 MONTGOMERY *Pelican Island* v. 28 Small isles, by interwinding channels limited yet sundered. 1877 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Philos. Relig. & Hist.* 263 Interwound branches do not make two trunks one tree.

**interwish**, -word: see **INTER**- *pref.*

**interwork** (int'wɜ:k), *v.* Also 7 enter-. Pa. t. & pple. -wrought (-'rɔ:t), -worked (-'wɜ:kt). [**INTER**- 1 b.] *trans.* To work one thing into and through another to combine by interpenetration.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. ix, They had... certain armies so curiously enter-wrought as they seemed to be made like feathers. a 1618 RALPH *Maxims* St. in *Remains* (1661) 9 The several States are sometimes mixed, and inter-worked one with the other. 1882 MASSON in *Athenaeum* 25 Feb. 251/2 Results from all these are interwrought with facts from Mr. Page's narrative and documents.

b. *intr.* To work upon each other; to interact.

1855 MILLMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1883) I. i. ii. 92 The Roman character did not interwork into the general Christianity alone. 1876 W. ALEXANDER *Bampton Lect.* (1877) 216 Where various laws meet and interwork harmoniously. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* II. 53 Two divers sets of causes are ever interworking and counterworking in the tangled web of human affairs.

Hence **interworking** *abl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **interwrought** *ppl. a.*

1641 MILTON *Reform* II. (1851) 36 What interweavings or interworkings can knit the Minister and the Magistrate in their several Functions, to the regard of any precise correspondence? 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atomism* VII. (1852) 201 Circumstances, possessing, no moral interworking energies. 1895 *Chambers Jnl.* XII. 780 This way and that they lurched, with interwrought limbs.

**inter-world**, -worry: see **INTER**- *pref.*

† **interwound** (int'wau:nd), *v.* *Obs.* [**INTER**- 1 b.] *trans.* To wound mutually. Hence † **interwounding** *ppl. a.*

1599 DANIEL *Musophilus* lxxiii, Hence interwounding Controversies spring. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. iv. *Capitaines* 823 With their own arms themselves to interwound.

**interwound** (-'wauind), *ppl. a.*: see **INTERWIND** *v.*

**interwoven** (int'wɔ:v(ə)n), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of **INTERWEAVE** *v.*] Woven together; interlaced; intricately mingled or entangled.

1647 H. MORE *Poems* 6 Farre more fine Then interwoven silk with gold or silver twine. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 6 Another Island... whose interwoven barren Mountains are as impossibly exact as Stonehenge numbered. 1796 WITKINING *Brit. Flora* (ed. 1811) 292 Capsule... composed of interwoven fibres. 1828 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* (1858) I. 347 He has... printed the interwoven expressions of the commentator in italics. 1895 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 144 Its lacwork of interwoven light and shade.

Hence **interwovenly** *adv.* *rare.*

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. l. 401 The Fingers of both her hands interwovenly clenched together. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* III. (1892) 28 Amply-flowing, vivacious, interwovenly the brook, the stream, the torrent.

**interwrap**: see **INTER**- *pref.* 1 b.

**interwreath** (-'ri:ð), *v.* [**INTER**- 1 b.] *trans.* To wreath together; to intertwine into, or as in, a wreath. Hence **interwreathed** *ppl. a.*

a 1658 LOVELAKE *Posthuma. To Mr. E. R.* 10 Happy youth, crown'd with a heav'nly ray Of the first Flame, and interwreathed bay. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* Life 4 Foliages... very curiously interwreathed together. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* III. (1863) 517 Interwreathed and interwreathed by bramble and briar. 1866 J. B. ROSE *Virgil* 52 Thus sung thy bard, Pierides divine, What time he interwreathed the osier bine.

**interwrought**, *ppl. a.*: see **INTERWORK** *v.*

**interxyliary**: see **INTER**- *pref.* 6.

**interzoecial**: see **INTER**- *pref.* 6.

**interzonal** (int'zəʊnəl), *a.* [**INTER**- 4 a, c.]

Existing or carried on between zones.  
1881 E. L. MARK in *Bull. Mus. Compar. Zool. Harvard* VI. II. 198 When seen lengthwise of the spindle, the numerous... thickenings appear arranged... in the form of a ring... Between the two zones of thickenings are stretched delicate

nearly parallel threads, which I shall designate as interzonal filaments. 1920 L. DONCASTER *Introd. Study Cytol.* III. 32 As the chromosomes travel to the poles, the interzonal spindle-fibres are seen still running continuously from pole to pole. 1936 *Ann. Reg.* 1955 229 In interzonal trade (in Germany) the volume reached little more than half the target figure for the year. 1959 *Ann. Reg.* 1958 263 Dr Adenauer... warned the East Germans that interzonal trade... would meet with difficulties if there were any interference with West Berlin's supplies.

**inter-zone**, -zygapophysial, -zygomatic: see **INTER**- *pref.*

† **intestability**. *Obs. rare.* [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality or state of being 'intestable'.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 55 The exception of intestability, may be opposed against the probate of the testament. 1622 DONNE *Serm.* clvi. (Alford) VI. 235 The worst degree of intestability is not to be believed, not to be admitted to be a Witness of any other.

† **intestable**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. late L. *intestabilis*, f. *in-* (IN-) + *testabilis*, f. *testari*: see **INTESTATE**. Cf. F. *intestable* (16th c. in *Godef. Compl.*)]

1. Legally incapable of making a will or of benefiting by a will.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 47 Albeit the testament be made before the marriage, yet she being intestable at the time of her death, by reason her husband is then living, the testament is voyd. 1726 AYLIFER *Paragon* 280 After a Person has been thus excommunicated, he is rendered infamous and Intestable both Actively and Passively. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxxiii. 497 Such persons, as are intestable for want of liberty or freedom of will.

2. Disqualified from being a witness or giving evidence.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxxxvi. (Alford) IV. 81 He was intestable, so as that he could not testify, he should not be believed in the behalf of another. — in *Select.* (1840) 268 A Christian in profession, that is not a Christian in life, is intestable so, he discredits Christ, and hardens others against him. 1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Intestable*... that cannot be taken in witness, not to be believed.

Hence † **intestableness**, **intestability** (Bailey, 1727).

**intestacy** (int'estəsi). *Law.* [f. **INTESTATE** *a.*: see -ACY.] The condition or fact of dying intestate or without having made a will.

1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxxii. 491 Mention is made of intestacy, in the old law before the conquest, as being merely accidental. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devices* II. 197 The construction was not induced by the motive of avoiding an intestacy. 1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. vi. The only occasion in which the eldest son is necessarily preferred to the younger children is in the case of intestacy. 1880 GLADSTONE *Sp. Ho. Com.* 15 Mar. I am of opinion... that the present irregular scale of duty upon intestacy is excessive.

† **intestant**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [app. f. IN- + L. *testant-*em, pr. pple. of *testari*: see next.] = **INTESTATE** *a.* 1.

1673 Rhode Island Col. Rec. (1857) II. 507 Every person's estate that dyeth intestant in the said towne.

**intestate** (int'estat), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *intestātus*, f. *in-* (IN-) + *testātus*, pa. pple. of *testari* to bear witness, to make a will. Cf. F. *intestat* (13th c. in *Godef. Compl.*)]

*A. adj.* 1. Of a person: Not having made a will. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xv. 134 Curatores of holy kirke... dyeth intestate, and panne be bishop enteth [etc.]. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 24 b, Al bequestes and goddes of such his frendes as dyed intestate. 1760 JOHNSON *Inder* No. 98 ¶ He was the less mindfull of his dissolution, and died intestate. 1872 MISS BRADDON *R. Ainslie* I. xvii. 314 My benefactress died intestate, without care or thought for the orphan youth she had adopted.

*fig.* 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* IV. iv. 128 (Qo. 1597) Windie attunes to your Client woes, Aerie succeders of intestate [1st Fol. intestine] ioies.

b. *transf.* (after L. *intestātā senectūs*, Juvenal i. 144).

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 69 Hence sudden deaths, and age intestate spring. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* (1697) 17 Repletions, Apoplex, intestate Death.

2. Of things: Not disposed of by will; belonging to the estate of an intestate.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 127 The prerogatyfe gyuen to the same Byschops of Cantorbury, whereby he hath... the admystryatyon of intestate godys. 1774 BR. HALLIFAX *Anal. Rom. Civ. Law* (1795) 48 The Roman Law concerning Intestate Succession. 1828 WEBSTER *s.v.*, An intestate estate.

† 3. a. 'That no man will take for a witness' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). b. 'Not proved by witness' (Phillips, 1678). *Obs.*

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* Ep. Ded., Sure I am if you have infirmities, they are intestate, unless you place your owne Conscience for a witness.

b. *sb.* One who dies without making a will.

1658 tr. *Coke's Rep.* 38b, The next and most faithful friends of the intestate. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* *s.v.*, There are two kinds of Intestates; one that makes no Will at all; another that makes a Will and Executors, and they refuse. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 483 We find in Glanvill's time, all the goods and chattels of intestates belonged to the king or immediate lord. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Jan. 18/1 Intestates of this class.

**intestation** (int'esteɪʃən). *rare*—1. [f. IN- + **TESTATION**, after *intestabile*, *intestate*.]

Deprivation of the right of making a will. 1833 WADDINGTON *Hist. Ch.* ix. 128 They menaced the contumacious with confiscation, intestation, exile.

† **intestator**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. IN- + **TESTATOR**.] = **INTESTATE** *sb.*

1699 Col. Rec. *Pennsylv.* I. 357 Where y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> testators or intestators personal estates are sufficient.

† **intestement**. *Obs. rare*—1. Will; testament.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 42 Alle such goodes that they reseyve of mine by vertu of this myn intestement.

**intestinal** (int'estinəl), *a.* [ad. med. or mod. L. *intestinalis*, f. *intestinum* an intestine; cf. F. *intestinal* (Paré, 16th c.).]

1. a. Of or pertaining to the intestines; found in or affecting the intestines.

1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhauer's *Bk. Physicke* 320/1 For intestineall woundes, take only the pouldre of redde Beetes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iii. 109 Their dung and intestinal excretions. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 192 Another supposition... that intestinal worms are really formed from the matter contained in the intestines. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 267 In Man, the whole length of the intestinal tube is about thirty feet. *fig.* 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. II.* 124 Aetna, Vesuvius, and other burning mountains, in this manner... throw off their intestinal superfluities. 1945 N. Y. *Times Mag.* 21 Oct. 18/4 (caption) Edgar Bergen—'That guy has a lot of intestinal fortitude.' Charlie McCarthy—'I know a quicker way to say that.' 1961 J. S. MAYER *Restorative Art* (ed. 4) 21 This is the time for intestinal fortitude and determination.

b. Having an intestine or enteron: opposed to **ANENTEROUS**.

2. = **INTESTINE** *a.* 1. *rare.*

a 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Sword Castruccio* v, In that strife of intestinal hate.

**intestine** (int'estin), *a.* [ad. L. *intestinus* internal, f. *intus* within. Cf. F. *intestin* (14th c. in Littré).] Internal, belonging to the interior.

1. Internal with regard to a country or people; domestic, civil: usually said of war, feuds, or troubles, also of enemies.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 374 Till armour all [the Douglas] drew syne, With dalie styffe and battell intestine. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* Bivb, The inhabitants... haue euer sithe been vexed with intestine warres and ciuill discord. 1596 SHAKS. *Hem IV.* I. i. 12 The intestine shooke, And furious close of ciuill Butchery. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 122 1760 PRIOR *Ode glorious Success* 248 Their own intestine feuds and mutual jars. a 1764 LLOYD *Henriade* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 237 Laws abus'd by foul intestine foes. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 396 Intestine division made the very name of Hellas a mockery.

*fig.* 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 16 The rocks gron'd At the intestine uprore of the maine. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Eccl.* VII. xiii, The seas... Thou softly charm'st, and windest intestine ire... Thou quiet'st mid'st.

† 2. Internal with regard to human nature or the nature of things; inward, innate. *Obs. rare.*

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 24 The intestine malice of our owne hearts. a 1656 USHER *Ann.* VII. (1658) 864 Caius... for a time dissembled his intestine anger to Petronius. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. §1. 3 Everything Naturally labours under an Intestine Necessity.

† 3. Internal with regard to the body; seated in the bowels; intestinal. *Obs.*

1623 R. CAWDRY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Intestine*... belonging to the inward parts. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Intestine*, bred in the bowels. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xiii. §3 (1622) 140 His plague was seated into his bowells, which tormented him with an intestine torture. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. vi, Human bodies... every part, external and intestine, having diseases appropriated to itself.

4. Internal with reference to any thing or place. *Obs.* (exc. as *fig.* from 1 or 3).

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 290 With Fir, welikewise make all intestine Works as Wainscot, floors [etc.]. 1691 R. BOHUN *Wind* 33 Those suddain tumors, which happen in the rivers... near Bourdeaux, seem to be the effects of intestine winds. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 139 It sleeps; and the icy touch Of unpropitious winter has impress'd A cold stagnation on the intestine tide.

b. **intestine motion**: Motion entirely within, or among the molecules of, a body.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 11 If the very nature of fluidity consist in the Intestine motion of the parts of that Body call'd fluid. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* IV. 116, 1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Oecon.* (1738) 111 If the attracting Corpuscles are elastic, they must necessarily produce an intestine Motion. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* (1856) 546 The polar basin is not only the seat of an active supply and discharge, but of an intestine circulation independent of either. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xiii. §100 (1875) 291 When the atoms are kept in a state of intestine agitation.

Hence **intestineness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

**intestine** (int'estin), *sb.* Also 7 *intestin*, and in L. form *intestinum*, *pl. -a*. [ad. L. *intestinum* *sb.*, neuter of *intestinus* *adj.*: see *prec.*]

1. The lower part of the alimentary canal, from the pyloric end of the stomach to the anus, constituting what are popularly called the bowels or guts. In ordinary use, commonly *pl. intestines*; the singular is applied to each of the two distinct parts, the *small intestine* (comprising the duodenum, jejunum, and

ileum), and the *large intestine* (comprising the cæcum, colon, and rectum), and also, in scientific use, to the canal as a whole; in biology, it is often extended to include the whole alimentary canal from the mouth downward, especially in invertebrate animals. *a. plural.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 202 The intestines or entrails beinge verie ill disposed and ill at ease. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. v. v. Alm.* We shall see throw him. P. sen. And his gut colon, tell his intestina. 1649 T. WATSON *God's Anat.* 2 The Priest did divide the Beast in peeces, and so the intestina, the inward parts, were made visible. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 1 The Cause is... the shortness of the Intestins. 1695 tr. Colbatch's *New Lt. Chirurg.* put out 38 Both Liver and Intestines were wounded. 1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 116 A total division of the small intestines, is to be looked upon as a mortal wound. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* IV. 518 The contents of the stomach and intestines were of a similar nature. 1869 Huxley *Physiol.* vi. §21.

*b. singular.*  
1651 Raleigh's *Ghost* 219 Their hindermost intestine or gut became putrified. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* (ed. 4) 49 The Subterranean People ready stand... To guide, who are to penetrate inclined The *Intestinum Rectum* of the Fiend. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* X. 248 The intestine, which alone formed the hernia, was of a deep red colour. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 437 Wounds of the abdomen, attended with injury of the intestine. 1869 Huxley *Physiol.* vi. §21 The *duodenum*... is... that part of the small intestine which immediately succeeds the stomach... The *rectum*... is that part of the large intestine which opens externally. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 221 The cephalic portion of the intestine originates from the epiblast.

†2. *fig.* The inmost part or member. *Obs. rare.*

1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bh. M. Aurel.* (1546) Eivb, The frend, which is the intestyne of the heart.

**intestinform** (int'stænfɔrm), *a. Anat.* [f. L. *intestin-um* INTESTINE sb. + (-i)FORM.] Having the shape of an intestine.

1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 705/1 The resemblance to a mesentery is more obvious in the... intestinform uterus of the mammalia.

**intestino-vesical** (int'stænu'vesɪkəl), *a.* [f. *intestino-*, taken as combining form of L. *intestinum* INTESTINE sb. + L. *vesica* bladder + -AL.] Relating to the intestine and the bladder. 1867 *New Syd. Soc. Biennial Retros.* 314 Sufferings produced by an intestino-vesical fistula.

**intestintule** (int'stɪnju:l), *rare.* [f. L. *intestin-um* + dim. -ULE.] A small or minute intestine. 1836-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 423/1 These organs... are invariably composed of intestintules or branched cæca.

**intewne**, *obs.* variant of ENTUNE v.

†**int'ext**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *intextere* to weave in.] *trans.* To weave in.

1599 R. LINCHE *Fount. Anc. Fict.* Gij. There might you see with greatest skill intexted. *Ibid.* Kij. A foot cloth wherein is wrought and intexted diuerse strange workes.

**intexine**, *Bot.:* see INTEXTINE.

†**int'ext**, *sb. Obs. rare* -1. [? ad. L. *intextus* an interweaving, or ? f. IN *adv.* 12 + TEXT sb.: cf. TEXT, CONTEXT.] The text or matter of a book. 1648 HERRICK *Hesp.* To his Closet-gods, I had a book which none Co'd read the text but my selfe alone.

†**int'ext**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *intext-*, ppl. stem of *intextere*: see INTEXT.] *trans.* = INTEXT; *transf.* to work in, to incorporate in the text.

1563-97 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 282/1 Which [epistle]... I thought meet here to intext and place.

**intextine** (int'ekstɪn). *Bot.* Also *intexine*. [f. L. *int-* within + EXTINE.] An inner coating of the pollen grain within the extine.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 359 [Fritzsche] speaks of four coatings to the pollen of *Clarkia elegans*, calling the fourth, which is near the extine, the *intextine*. 1885 GODDARD *Phys. Bot.* (1892) 428 note, Oenothera, where the extine separates into a true extine and an intextine.

†**int'exture**, *sb. Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *intext-*, ppl. stem (see INTEXT v.) + -URE, after *texture*.] A weaving in, blending.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 232 Camerarius commendeth a certain colour called in Latine, *Varius*... because of the diuers in-textures of colours.

**int'exture**, *v. rare* -0. [f. as prec.] *trans.* To weave or work in. Hence *int'extured* ppl. *a.* 1856 WEBSTER, *Intextured*. 1882 OGDEN, *Intexture*.

**in-thing**: see IN a. 2.

**in-thirsted**, variant of ENTHIRSTED.

**in-thral**(l), etc., *obs.* var. of ENTHRALL, etc.

†**in'thring**, *v. Sc. Obs.* Pa. t. *inthrang*. [f. IN-1 + THRING v.] *intr.* To press in.

1500 Colkheie *Sow* 419 Curris, keneais and knavis Inthrang and dænit in thravis. 1908 DUNBAR *Tua Mairi Women* 13 In haist to the hege so hard I inthrang.

**inthrone**, -ment, *obs.* var. of ENTHRONE, -MENT.

†**in'throng**, *v. Obs.* [f. IN-1 + THROG v.] *intr.* To throng in; to press or crowd in.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xv. xlii, How the seas betwixt those illes inthrong. And how they should land from land away. *Ibid.* xix. xxxvii, His people like a flowing streame inthrong.

**intronise**, -yse, *obs.* forms of ENTHRONIZE.

†**inthro'nistic**, *a. and sb. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *\*intronisticus* (-um), ad. eccl. Gr. ἐνθρονιστικός (-ος) inaugural, f. ἐνθρονίζω to ENTHRONIZE. Cf. med.L. *intronisticum* a gift to an ordaining bishop.] *a. adj.* Pertaining to ecclesiastical ordination. *b. sb.* A gift made to a bishop for ordination or installation.

1685 BURNET *Life William Bedell* 82 When the Metropolitan [etc.]... came and ordained the Bishop... it was but reasonable that their expence should be discharged; and this came to be rated to a certain Summ, and was called the *Intronistick*. 1725 tr. Dupin's *Ecl. Hist.* 17th C. I. v. 113 That Right which Justinian calls *Intronistick*, which his Predecessor Julian has called by the Term *Cathedratick*, which was given, not for the Ordination, but for that which we call the Installation.

†**in'thronize**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also -tron-. [ad. late L. *int(h)ronizāt-us*, pa. ppl. of *int(h)ronizāre* to ENTHRONIZE.] *trans.* To enthrone.

1470 HARDING *Chron.* xlii. i, Maryus, his soonne, was then intronizate. *Ibid.* lii. i, Seuerus to Britany come and was intronizate. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. V. v/2 In the feast of all Saintes, the Archbishop Bonifacius was intronizate at Canterburie.

Hence †**in'thronization**, *obs.* var. of ENTHRONIZATION.

**inthrough** (in'thru:), *prep. and adv. Sc.* Also *inthrow* (-'θrau). [f. IN *adv.* + THROUGH.]

*A. prep.* In and through; through (a place) from the outside; in towards the centre of.

16... Lord's *Trumpet* 7 (Jam. Suppl.), I would rather have one of you sufferers that is bred in Christ's school inthrow Clydesdale yonder, than a hundred of you to join with me. 1699 T. BOSTON *Art Man-fishing* (1900) 33 When thou preacheat doctrine, so as wicked men may run out-through and in-through it. 1825-30 JAMIESON s.v., To gas inthrow and outthrow any thing, to examine or try it in every direction. Angus.

*B. adv.* In towards the centre; towards the fireside.

1825-30 in JAMIESON.

†**in'thrust**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [f. IN-1 + THRUST v.] *trans.* To thrust in; to intrude.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 122 Those... of strange base parentage were forbidden... to insert, or intrust themselves into noble and honest families.

†**in'thrust**, *ppl. a. rare.* [IN *adv.* 11 b.] Thrust in.

1658 A. FOX *Wurtz Surg.* III. v. 232 The inthrust tent will melt in the wound. 1885 G. H. TAYLOR *Pelvic & Hern. Therap.* 80 Adhesion of the inthrust parts to the borders of the hernial ring.

**intice**, -ment, *obs.* variants of ENTICE, -MENT.

†**Intichiuma** (int'itʃu:ma). *Pl. intichiuma.* [Native name.] Sacred ceremonies performed by some Central Australian Aborigines with the purpose of increasing the totemic plants or animals, and thus ensuring a good food supply.

1899 SPENCER & GILLON *Native Tribes Cent. Austral.* vi. 170 It sometimes happens that the members of the totem, such as... the rain or water totem, will hold their *Intichiuma* when there has been a long drought and water is badly needed. 1911 J. G. FRAZER *Golden Bough* (ed. 3) I. iii. 85 The general result supposed to be accomplished by these magical totemic ceremonies, or *intichiuma*, as the Arunta call them, is that of supplying the tribe with food and other necessities. 1950 J. STRACHEY tr. *Freud's Totem & Taboo* iv. 139 The *intichiuma* ceremonies of the Central Australian tribes.

**intier**, -ty, *obs.* variants of ENTIRE, -TY.

**in'till**, *intil*, *prep. Sc. and north. dial.* Forms: (3 in tel), 3-5 in til, 4-5 intill(e, in tyl, 4- intil, (-till), (8- intul). [f. IN *adv.* + TILL *prep.* in its northern sense of to. Cf. UNTIL. In early use the two elements were often written separately.]

1. Of motion, direction, change of condition: = INTO. *Sc. and north. dial.*

1258 Eng. *Proclam. Hen. III.* And al on þo ilche worden is isend in to weithre oþre schire... and ek in tel Irelande. A 1300 *Cursor M.* 5042 In til egypte son come þai. c. 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 32 Intil engilsh þu i draw hit. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.* 1. 1204 (Harl.) There sawþ i dyane turned in til a tree [Elmer], turned til, so 3 others; *Heag. & Petu.* 10]. c. 1400 MAUNDEY. (Roxb.) ii. 7 He was led in til a gardyne. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xlv. 136 Vnus dyd putte hym self in tyl a path and was soone goon. 1562 J. HARWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 142 The mids he leþt in till. 1662 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) i. 210 Prent þe wordis intill this bill. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 141 He fell intill al kynde of lust. 1797 Mrs. WHEELER *Westind. Dial.* i. 37 They bath lowst intulch Cart. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 190 She was... guide wye... before she fell away intil that evil propensity. 1893 Northumb. *Gloss.* s.v., Put them in till a poke.

†*b.* = UNTO. (Cf. TILL.) *Obs.*

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13450 (Gott.) Iesus clamb vp intill a fell. c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 13 At the comynge of Criste intill hyme. 1340 — *Pr. Conc.* 4508 þai sal turne thurgh Goddes myght þe fadris hertes intill þe sons right.

2. Of place, position, condition, state, time: = IN. (Cf. INTO 22.) Only *Sc.* (*central and north-east*.)

1575 BARBOUR *Brice* i. 186 Bath castell and tounne War intill his possessioun. *Ibid.* 340 As to the gud Erie of Ardayis, Robert, befall intill his dayis. c. 1582 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. x. 172 [He] tredit hym in-till þat case: As ay þe Dewyle dois in Falase. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 533 Thair was richt few or name that tyme that he mycht trust in till. 1567 *Gude & Godly B.* (S.T.S.) 137 In till ane myrthfull Maji morning Quhen Phebus did vp spring. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 228 The said Maister James and Johne Knox being intill one galy. 1861 WYVTS *MELVILLE Tibbery Nago* 244 There's just naething at a' intill him but what he puts in wi' the spune.

**intilted** ('intɪlɪd), *ppl. a.* [IN *adv.* 11 b.] Tilted inwards.

1940 F. BRYTHER *Adventures Mountaineer* viii. 117 At the base of the buttress lay a big intilted granite slab. 1956 M. STEWART *Wildfire at Midnight* x. 87 He climbed... easily, making for the next stance, which was an in-tilted ledge some fifteen feet above him.

†**'Intima**. *Biol.* [Short for L. *tunica intima* = inmost coating.] The inmost coating or membrane of a part or organ, esp. of a vein or artery.

1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 333 Under the microscope, the cells of the intima and of the middle and external coats are found to be considerably increased in number. 1876 tr. Wagner's *Gen. Pathol.* 192 The intima appears slightly clouded, as if covered with a fine dust.

**intimacy** ('intɪməsi). [f. INTIMATE a.: see -ACY.] The quality or condition of being intimate.

1. *a.* The state of being personally intimate; intimate friendship or acquaintance; familiar intercourse; close familiarity; an instance of this.

1621 J. JACKSON *True Booby*. T. III. 180 Any other noble, and lawful familiarities of intimacy, and decessence. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. ix. 207 That they did dissemble... my own intimacy with them assured me. 1709 Mrs. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) IV. 169 A Friend of mine that was of their intimacy. 1800 Mrs. HARVEY *Mountain Farm*. III. 140 The closest intimacy was immediately struck up between them. 1824 JAMES AUSTIN *Mem. of Genl.* II. 11, Sir Thomas, drawing back from intimacy in general. 1890 A. W. W. DALL *Life R. W. Dale* iii. 43 Intimacy and affection... have turned the dead volumes into living friends.

*b. euphem.* for sexual intercourse.

1876 tr. *Guillemet's Voy. Athens* 70 Having a mutual desire to continue their intimacy. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xii. 131 Cæsar was accused of criminal intimacy with many ladies of the highest rank. 1889 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 2/6 The defendant... did not however have intimacy with her. He had never been intimate with her. 1906 B. WESS in S. Hynes *Edwardian Turn of Mind* (1968) iv. 114 Friendship between particular men and women... is practically impossible... without physical intimacy... There remains the question whether, with all the perturbation caused by such intimacies, you would have any brain left to think with? 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Dec. 11/2 She stayed the night with Wood at his father's house... Intimacy took place on that occasion. 1963 A. HEMON *Towards Quaker View of Sex* 71 Intimacy, close friendship, but also as a synonym for sexual intercourse.

*c.* Closeness of observation, knowledge, or the like.

1714 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* I. Advt. 3rd ed. 2 The Observations... had not enter'd with intimacy enough into that Subject. 1877 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* ii. (1854) 42 There is a something in the intimacy of a man's own experience.

2. Intimate or close connexion or union. *rare.* 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serms.* 137 The Union and Intimacy between Father and Son is such, that they are not two Gods, but one God. 1870 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (ed. 2) I. §33. 85 Explosions occur only... where the elements concerned are... distributed among one another molecularly, or, as in gunpowder, with minute intimacy.

†3. Inner or inmost nature; an inward quality or feature. *Obs.*

1660 HEXHAM, *Inwardgheyde*, Inwardnesse, or Intimacie. 1771 P. H. View *s. last Parls.* 118 Every one that had the Honour to be acquainted with the Intimacies of this Gentleman's Skill and Address, knew him form'd for the Prime Management in whatever he undertook.

†**intimado** (int'ma:du). *Obs.* [An alteration of INTIMATE sb., after Sp. words in -ADO, q.v.] = INTIMATE sb. 2.

1682 T. FLATMAN *Heracl. Ridens* (1713) II. 125 Whitlock... was his Lordship's Intimado. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* App. 31 Which he had left with a woman; a prime intimado and zealous confidant of his Party. 1690 E. GAZ *Jesuit's Mem.* 46 As great Intimado's as if they had been of the same Society. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 359 A gentleman of no good character (an intimado of Mr. Lovelace). 1823 LAMB *Elia Ser.* II. Pref. *His intimados*, to confess a truth, were in the world's eye a ragged regiment.

**intimal** ('intɪməl), *a. Biol.* [f. INTIM(A) + -AL.] Of the intima.

1907 Buck's *Handbk. Med. Sci.* (rev. ed.) II. 98/2 A ligated vessel may be occluded by intimal proliferation without thrombosis taking place. 1961 *Lancet* 23 July 187/1 Numerous small systemic arteries can be seen and some of these show intimal hypertrophy.

**intimate** ('intɪmət), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *intimāt-us*, pa. ppl. of *intimāre* f. *intimus* inmost,



deepest, profound or close in friendship, as *sb.* a close friend, *f. int-us* within: see *INTIMATE* *v.*]

**A. adj.** 1. *a.* Inmost, most inward, deep-seated; hence, Pertaining to or connected with the inmost nature or fundamental character of a thing; **essential**; **intrinsic**. Now chiefly in scientific use.

1632 SHARWOOD, *Intimate* (or inward), *intime*. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iv. xxii. This faculty is very intimate And near the Centre. 1678 HOBBS *Deum.* iv. 44 The true and intimate Substance of the Earth. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* iii. iv. (1851) 291 Its necessary connection with the intimate constitution of the substance. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* iii. 492. 100 With regard to the intimate structure of matter and ether.

**b.** Entering deeply or closely into a matter. 1817 COLARIDGE *Biog. Lit.* iv. (1894) 42 A more intimate analysis... matured my conjecture into full conviction.

2. Pertaining to the inmost thoughts or feelings; proceeding from, concerning, or affecting one's inmost self; closely personal.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 223 They knew not that what I motioned was of God; I knew From intimate impulse, and therefore urged The marriage on. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 218 Justice... is nothing but an intimate fear of losing one's own. 1863 GOS. ELIOT *Romola* ix. He had an intimate sense that Romola was something very much above him. 1871 R. ELLIS *Cassell* xxv. 5 Some particular intimate reflexions One would tell thee.

3. *a.* Close in acquaintance or association; closely connected by friendship or personal knowledge; characterized by familiarity (with a person or thing); very familiar. Said of persons, and personal relations or attributes. Also *transf.* of things, Pertaining to or dealing with such close personal relations.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 106 A Knight who was an intimate friend of his. 1649 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 117 They are bound by the Laws... of Heaven... to maintain no intimate, or delicate, converse with the wicked. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 91 Sorry as the fate of one of 'em... being one of my intimate acquaintance. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* i. xxviii. 205 Kindred minds will be intimate at first sight. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 139. I crown thee [winter] king of intimate delights. 1831 LYTON *Godolph.* xxvii. Our losses are not intimate and household. 1841 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. viii. 124 My friends the Carys... are very intimate with Mr. Newman. A 1870 T. ERSKINE *Spir. Order* (1876) 14 The family relation is a more intimate one than the political, and makes more demands on the heart and inner life. 1897 A. UPWARD *Ser. Crt.* *Europe* 157 Another anecdote... is, perhaps, a little too intimate for general repetition.

**b.** *euphem.* of sexual intercourse.

1889 [see *INTIMACY* 1 b]. 1926 R. MACAULAY *Crews Train* ii. vi. 139 Some of them were... what newspapers call intimate together, without having undergone marriage. 1963 E. McBAIRD *Ten Plus One* (1964) xiv. 162 Do you mean that you and the other two girls were intimate with these boys? 1969 *Times* 15 Nov. 3/2. I ripped her dress off. She was lying on her face. I was intimate with her.

**c.** Familiarly associated; closely personal.

1884 H. JAMES *Little Tour* 214 These diminutive intimate things bring one near to the old Roman life. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Aug. 6/1. Writers like Mr. Henry James, Mr. Howells, and Miss Wilkins, students and observers only of the minute, the delicate, and the intimate.

**d.** Used allusively of women's underclothing.

1904 P. GIBSON *Souls in Bondage* i. 5 Clothes hung on lines in all directions... intimate linen flapped in the wind. 1970 *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 28 Sept. 3/4 (Adv.). Next week we'll be highlighting pants hose and the week after it will be Intimate Apparel week in our Foundations Departments. 1973 *Tucson (Arizona) Daily Citizen* 22 Aug. 10 (Adv.). Intimate Apparel, mall level.

**e.** Of a theatrical performance, esp. a revue: that aims at establishing familiar and friendly relations with the audience. Also of a theatre itself.

1913 H. K. MODERWELL *Theatre To-Day* xvi. 309 The [Manchester Repertory] theatre happens to work mostly with the modern 'intimate' or 'realistic' play, and so is enabled to get along with one company of actors, albeit a large one. 1919 A. HORNBLOW *Hist. Theatre Amer.* II. xxxi. 343 The new method is to build a smaller house, or *théâtre intime*, allowing of an auditorium with limited capacity so that no seat will be very far from the stage. Among these theatres may be mentioned... the Maxine Elliott, one of the first of the intimate theatres. 1929 N. Y. *Times* 1 May 28/5 The Little Show. An intimate revue in two acts and twenty-seven scenes. 1930 *Nation* (N. Y.) 24 Sept. 331/1 The place and the popularity of the intimate music show is assured. People are delighted if it sounds like an impromptu affair. 1948 *Penguin Music Mag.* VI. 51 A series of intimate opera to be given at La Scala with a small audience seated on the stage. 1952 GRANVILLE *Dict. Theatre*. Term 102 Intimate revue, a smart, topical revue played in a small (intimate) theatre. 1959 *Times* 22 Jan. 3/2 Intimate revue, at a glance, appears to be the theatre's gift to television. 1961 A. BERKMAN *Singers' Gloss. Show Business* 52 The Intimate Position of the head is that in which both the face and the eyes are directed squarely toward the other person. 1974 *Times* 27 Aug. 8/5 That quiet British archness which put the phrase Intimate Revue into the language.

4. Of knowledge or acquaintance: Involving or resulting from close familiarity; close.

1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 211 Challenge intimate Acquaintance With all the learned Moderns, and the Ancients. 1775 JUNIUS *Lett.* liv. 286 My abhorrence... arises from an intimate knowledge of his character. *Mod.* One who has an intimate acquaintance with parliamentary procedure.

5. Of a relation between things: Involving very close connexion or union; very close.

1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 502 Pride... is of such Intimate, and even Essential Connexion with Ingratitude. 1831 LARDNER *Pneumat.* v. 286 Such pressure only renders the contact of the valve more intimate. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur.* Syst. i. xxxi. 415 This grit is made up of an intimate mixture of fine grains of white quartz and pink felspar. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* vi. (1861) 127 There is an intimate interdependence of intellect and morals. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 153 The adhesions were most intimate over the upper lobe.

**B. sb.** †1. One who intimately belongs to something; a typical representative or example. *Obs.*

1667 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* xi. 124 For the intimates of this complexion [the Phlegmatic]... are always pale coloured; slow pace; drowsie Headed.

2. A person with whom one is intimate; a very close friend or associate.

1699 *Gentil. Calling* (1696) 118 The other sort of power that which they have over their Friends and intimates. 1670 *Devout Commun.* (1688) 169 Make the liveliest of them my most intimates, and... improve their fellowship to the best advantage. 1721 *Streats Spect.* No. 315 ¶1 To procure from that Intimate of hers one of her Letters. 1828 SCOTT *F.M. Perik* xx. Henry only remembered that Oliver had been his friend and intimate. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. iii. 344 The variety and extent of his knowledge... often astonished his intimates.

**intimate** (in'timēt), *v.* *Ps. pp.* *intimated*; also 6-7 *intimate*. [*f.* late *L. intimāti*, *pp.* stem of *intimāre* to put or bring into, drive or press into, to make known, announce, notify by legal process, *f. intim-us* inmost. Cf. *F. intimer* (1325 in *Godef. Compl.*)]

1. *trans.* To make known formally, to notify, announce, state; †formerly, to communicate (knowledge), to declare (war).

1538 *Bale Three Loves* 1490 What fashion vse ye, to vs here intymate. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. IV. 17 He incontinently did proclaim and intimate open warre. *Ibid.* Hen. VII. 34 b. Asone as the commynge of ye Mayre was intymate and knowne to the ryotous personae, they fledde. 1614 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 145 Their humble petition. Intymating... that the said Hospital hath bin charged with the keeping of three Children. 1629-39 SIR W. MURK *Pr. xix.* 2 Day speaks to day and night to night Doth knowledge intimate. 1799 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* vi. Wks. 1813 i. 418 This resolution she intimated to the leaders of both factions. 1816 SCOTT *Introd.* 111 *Ser. Tales My Landlord*, I have only further to intimate, that My Peter Partison... hath more consulted his own fancy than the accuracy of the narrative. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Feb. 4/7 The coalmasters... have posted a notice... intimating a reduction of ten per cent in the wages of miners.

†b. To designate as something. *Obs. rare.*

1799-1805 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. iii. xi. 255 note. It was Athelstan... that may, with the greatest propriety, be entitled *primus monarcha Anglorum*; and accordingly Alured of Beverley so intimates him.

2. To make known or communicate by any means however indirect; hence, to signify, indicate; to imply, to suggest, to hint at.

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* III. ix. 30 To her he sought to intimate His inward grief, by means to him well knowne. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 60 Till Easter day, when they take up the representative Bodie, intimating thereby his Resurrection. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* ii. 1 The Apostle expresses one duty and intimates another. 1728 *Young Love* Fame v. 74 Her darling china, in a whirling sent, Just intimates the lady's discontent. 1814 SCOTT *Wat.* viii. The open avowal of what the others only ventured to intimate. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* vi. 135 The Great Spirit, speaking by dumb representation to other spirits, intimates and signifies to them something about Himself.

**b.** To mention indirectly or in passing.

1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 74 We do deny that those here intimated are true ministers. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* x. 275 This is the treatise of Schisme intimated in my answer to Monsieur de la Militiere. 1800 *Anat. Ann. Reg.* Proc. E. Ind. Ho. 85/1 He had intimated another subject, which could not be brought forward without fourteen days notice.

†3. To make intimate, to familiarize. *Obs.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 362 The Lord intimated his heart with this thought. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 451 For two of a Profession (that are not intimated by nearness of Friendship) to give one another a good word is Candidness miraculous.

Hence 'intimated *pp.* *a.* Also 'intimater, one who intimates.

1606 *Fono Honour Triumph*, *Monarchs Meet.* xi. A goodly view of majesty it was To see such intimated league betwixt them. 1611 FLORIO, *Indittore*, an inditer, a denouncer. Also an intimater. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xxvii. 274 Goldsmith treasured up the intimated hope.

**intimately** (in'timēth), *adv.* [*f.* *INTIMATE* *a.* + *-ly*]. In an intimate manner.

1. Very deeply or inwardly; In a way that affects one's inmost self or moves the deepest feeling.

1637 BP. HALL *Remedy Prophaneness* i. §1. 10 We apprehend him [God]... intimately present to us, with us, in us. 1664 SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks.*, 111 *Apol. Bath.* *Tycken* 8 If some people fearing God, had not intimately... entreated for it, I had not given it to any at all. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. 43 When I deeply and intimately consider these things. 1724 STREETS *Spect.* No. 290 ¶2, I shall not act it as I ought, for I feel it too intimately to be able to utter it. 1774 GOLDSM. *Grecian Hist.* II. 240 Alexander... proved how intimately he was affected with the unhappiness of a prince who deserved a better fate.

2. In a manner involving close acquaintance; so as to be very familiar.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* ad fin. Lest... they expose themselves rather to be plied & up and down by men who intimately know them. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* i. 60 Being intimately acquainted with him, I know the course of his Travels. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* iii. 'I know her circumstances intimately, ma'am', said Ralph.

3. In a way that involves or effects a very close connexion or union of parts or elements.

1665 HOOKE *Microg.* 70 By uniting more intimately either with some particular corpuscles... or with all of them. 1723 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 111 Thereby the blood [is] more intimately broken and divided, so that it becomes fitter for the more fluid Secretions. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 129 These two salts are so intimately mixed, as to be in a manner inseparable. 1773 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1887 V. 134 Lightning... by penetrating intimately the hardest metals... has separated the parts in an instant. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* Pref. 1 A country... intimately connected with Jewish history.

'Intimateness. *rare.* [*f.* as prec. + *-NESS*].

= *INTIMACY*.

1642 T. GOODWIN *Heart Christ in Heaven* 7 A word denoting the greatest nearness, dearness, and intimateness. 1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* v. 44 This accurate fitness and intimateness of the parts with one another. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 66 Take heed of too much intimateness and familiarity with Sea-men.

**intimation** (in'timēshən), [*a. F. intimation* (1394 in *Godef. Compl.*), *ad. late L. intimātiō-em* (in *med.L. spec.* judicial notification), *n.* of action from *intimāre* to *INTIMATE*.]

1. The action of intimating, making known, or announcing; formal notification or announcement; †formerly, declaration (of war).

1442-3 *Rec. Coldingham Priory* (Surtees) 148 Discorde heyrupon raysit... I made til hym intimation of my richts be your letters. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VIII. 174 The defiance, dooen by your Heralts as a peremptory intimation of warre. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1316 They made an edict, with an intimation, that whosoever killed a stork should be banished. 1667 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 518, I therefore give this intimation, because it is the interest of the Nation... to be informed of abuses in their Factories. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* *Introd.*, As soon as his body was found, intimation was sent to his sons at Balmacellan. 1858 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 393 My acknowledgement of the intimation of her uncle's death. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 471 Intimation is a step necessary in certain circumstances for the complete transference of a right.

**b.** *Law.* Notification of a requirement made by law, coupled with an announcement of the penalty that will be incurred in case of default. *Obs.*

1632 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 263 Elizabeth Holland a woman of ill repute and her husband were called upon an intimation of 100 l. 1752 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 59 Craving Precepts or Letters of Intimation, for intimating to his Majesty's Advocate... to fix a Day for his Trial, within sixty Days next after the Intimation, under the Pains and Certifications contained in the Statute.

2. The action of making known or expressing merely; an expression by sign or token, an indication; a suggestion, a hint.

1531 ELVOT *Goe.* i. xxi. The associating of man and woman in daunting... was nat begonne without a speciall consideration, as well for the necessary conjunction of those two persones, as for the intimation of sondry vertues. 1662 STILLINGER *Orig. Sac.* i. iii. §9 Where he doth give the least intimation of Manetho being elder than Alexander, I am yet to seek. 1793 BARBOUS *Cassell* 23 He... felt from time to time some slight pains or intimations of pain. 1867 WOODSW. (*Stille*), Intimations of immortality from Recollections of Early Childhood. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 432, I have often had intimations in dreams.

†'In-timber. *Obs.* In 5 *Sc. intymmyr*. [*IN ADV.* 10 a.] Inner or inside timber; 'boards to line the inside of a vessel'.

1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 378 Item, for tymmyr, to be intymmyr and dwangia to his mast... xxxxi.

'Intime (stim), *a. (sb.)* Also -tim, -tymme. [*ad. L. intim-us* inmost: perh. immediately *a. F. intime* (14th c. in *Godef. Compl.*)] *a.* = *INTIMATE* *a.* *b.* Now only as the French word revived in modern English use.

1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumph* II. 260 Mine Intime-most, Those that I loved best, Abhor me all. 1629 C. POTTER *Consecr. Serm.* 69 His intime friend and familiar. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* v. (1658) 45 An intime application of the Agents. 1675 E. WILSON *Spadner. Dunelm.* 56, I sharpened the water to divers degrees for its more intim penetration and dissolution. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 22 So that *oepeia* signifies God's intime presence. 1857 W. BAGEHOT in *National Rev.* V. 411 The real, rougeless, intime Flicflac we know not. 1947 *Ballet Ann.* I. 73 Ballet intime bears the same relation to Ballet Russe as chamber music bears to a symphony. 1963 J. WIENFARTH *Henry James* iii. 60 Another carriage ride introduces Maisie to an intime relationship between her father and her governess. 1968 W. GARNER *Deep, Deep Freeze* vi. 87 She... patted the sofa, 'Come and sit here. It is more intime'. 1973 *New York* 20 Mar. 21/2 Intime restaurant with continental cuisine.

*c. sb.* The inmost part.

1657 *Divine Lover* 278 Wound the intymme of my soule with the remembrance of thy wounds.

Hence †'intimely *adv.*, intimately.

1657 *Divine Lover* 303 A gracious guide by which wee sweetelie and intimmelle aspire to God. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 114 God workes intimely in al things.

**intimidate** (in'timidēt), *v.* [*f. med.L. intimidāre*, *pp.* stem of *intimidāre*, *f. in-* (IN-?) +

**timid-us** TIMIDI: see -ATE<sup>3</sup>, and cf. *F. intimidier* (16th c. in Godef. Compl.)] *trans.* To render timid, inspire with fear; to overawe, cow; in modern use *esp.* to force to or deter from some action by threats or violence.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 121 Nothing intimidates more than ignorance. a 1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* an. 1553 (R.) When a government is firm, and factions are weak, the making some public examples may intimidate a faction otherwise disheartened. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* v. Wks. 1813 I. 377 She hoped that such a discovery of her sentiments would intimidate Mary. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xv. 62 Unless you can find means to corrupt or intimidate the jury. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 431 Advantage was taken of the presence of the regular troops... to intimidate the Gvass chiefs into acquiescence. 1876 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* vii. §52. 68 To allow one holder of goods to intimidate and prevent other holders from selling to the public.

Hence **intimidated**, **intimidating** *ppl. adjs.*

1747 BAILEY vol. II. *Intimidated*, put into Fear, disheartened. 1795-1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* vii. 837 (ed. 1). Why do ye quake, intimidated Throners? a 1812 A. M. LEAN *Comm. Hebr.* (1847) I. 121 Every temptation to apostasy, whether of the alluring or intimidating kind.

**intimidation** (intimideiʃən). [n. of action from prec.: cf. *F. intimidation* (16th c. in Godef. Compl.)] The action of intimidating or making afraid; the fact or condition of being intimidated; now, *esp.* the use of threats or violence to force to or restrain from some action, or to interfere with the free exercise of political or social rights.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Intimidation*, a making timorous or fearful. 1721 in BAILEY. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* vi. vii. (1830) 307 The king carried his measures in parliament by intimidation. 1817 LADY MORGAN *France* Pref. I offer the following work to public notice, with feelings of great intimidation and distrust. 1829 J. W. CROKER in *Diary* 29 Mar. (1884). What was denied to reason and policy is surrendered to intimidation. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manchester Strike* iv. 44, I am sorry to see this parade, which looks too much like intimidation. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 274 In Italy, intrigue was used against intimidation.

**intimidator** (intimideiʃə(r)). [agent-n. in L. form, from *intimidare* to INTIMIDATE.] One who intimidates or exercises intimidation.

1857 H. H. WILSON tr. *Rig-veda* III. 346. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 85/2 The intimidator could see the extorted obedience rendered irrevocably on the spot. 1871 *Daily News* 27 June. By enabling a man to shelter his vote from the intimidator we were going to enact immorality, and to give national sanction to lying. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 17 July 3/2 We must do our best at once to intimidate the intimidators.

**intimidatory**, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Of intimidating nature or tendency.

a 1846 SIR J. GRAHAM cited by Worcester. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 138 The vehemence with which he spoke produced the same intimidatory effect upon the gods as did the great speech of Achilles upon the envoys.

**intimism** (intimɪz(ə)m). Also [intimisme. [ad. *F. intimisme*.] (See quot. 1950.)

1903 *Daily Chron.* 19 Dec. 3/2 The great result of the emancipation of French art from Italian influence is what he [sc. C. Maclair] calls 'intimism'. 1959 P. & L. MURRAY *Dict. Art & Artists* 164 *Intimisme*, a form of Impressionist technique applied to the depiction of everyday life in domestic interiors rather than to landscape. The work of Bonnard and Vuillard is usually meant. 1960 *Times* 16 Feb. 14/7 To paint a group of television viewers would be a caricature of 'intimisme'.

Hence **intimist**, [intimiste *a.*, relating to intimism. Also *transf.* Also as *sb.*, a painter following the principles of intimism.

1903 P. G. KONODY tr. *Maclair's French Impressionists* ix. 196 Simon Busay is decidedly the most personal of that young generation of 'Intimists' who seem to have retained the best principles of the Impressionist masters. 1937 *Times* 7 Oct. 12/3 In artistic slang they [sc. Bonnard and Vuillard] are grouped together as 'intimists', and the name serves well enough to describe their habit of dwelling upon their material so as to extract from it the last possibilities in subtle colour relationships. 1959 *Listener* 21 May 808/1 The modified impressionism of Vuillard, a style especially suitable for such intimiste themes. 1967 *Ibid.* 18 May 654/1 Károly Ferenczy's 'Sunny Morning' of 1905 and the intimiste paintings of about the same period by... an associate of Bonnard in Paris. 1968 *Ibid.* 23 May 680/1 Jiri Menzel has everywhere been praised, like other Czech directors, as intimiste. 1973 *Times* 20 Mar. 9/7 The gallery shows a mixture of contemporary art and regular Paris-London exhibitions together with minor impressionists and intimists.

**intimity** (intimuti). [f. *L. intim-us* inmost, deepest, intimate + -ITY: cf. *F. intimité* (1735 in Hatz.-Darm.), whence app. the current sense 2.]

†1. Close friendship or acquaintance, INTIMACY.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* Ep. Ded. 3 The Historian, that allies friendship... and some intimity with him.

2. Intimate quality or nature; inwardness; the quality of being very private; privacy.

1889 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Nov. 620/1 We owe her... one of the very best pictures of a decorous kind of a Court 'in intimity' that exists. 1897 *Ibid.* 16 Dec. 423 When the veil of intimity was lifted by Mrs. Orr and others, it was found that Browning had an excellent reason for his discretion. 1896

Mrs. H. WARD Sir G. Tressady (1898) 402 It gave him a delicious passionate sense of intimacy.

†**intimous**, *a. Obs.* [f. *L. intim-us* (see INTIMATE *a.*) + -OUS.] = INTIMATE *a.* Hence

†**intimously** *adv.*, intimately.

1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 553 To be Companions with Drunkards, and of their intimous Familiar. 1629 H. BURTON *Babel* 71 Is hee so intomously acquainted with Romes minde? 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 401\* Vitriol, roborates the intimous parts. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 233 In an intimous, serious, and affectionate converse with those glorious overtures of comfort [etc.].

†**intinct**, *sb. Obs.* [ad. *L. intinct-us* a dipping in, sauce, f. *intingere*: see INTINCT *v.*] A dye.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 77 Which they call the green intinct of some Greeks.

†**intinct**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. *L. intinct-us*, *pa. pple.* of *intingere*: see next.] Wetted, suffused.

13... in *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* (E.E.T.S.) 139 Of a whyth corporous... in-tync wit red wyn. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 91 The nexte day folowynge a wedrede tree intincte with his bloode wexede grene.

†**intinct**, *v. Obs.* [f. *L. intinct-*, *ppl. stem* of *intingere*, -guere to dip in, f. *in-* (IN-) + *ting(u)ere* to wet, moisten, dye, TINGE.] *trans.* To moisten, dye, suffuse.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxxvii. 35 b, Intincte blacke wol in it and put it into the eare. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes IV. xviii. 263 His Ill-favour'd face was not easily to be intincted with a blush.

**intinction** (intinkʃən). [ad. late *L. intinction-em*, n. of action from *intingere*: see prec.]

†1. The action of dipping in, *esp.* in something coloured; a dyeing; the liquid in which something has been dipped, an infusion. *Obs.*

1559 MORWYN *Evonym.*, Quench the dros of iron in hony and drinck the intinction. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Intinction*, a dying, a dipping into any coloured liquor.

2. *Eccl.* The action of dipping the bread in the wine in the administration of the Eucharist, in order that the communicant may receive both kinds; *esp.* as practised in the Oriental Churches.

1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* s.v., In the West intinction is retained at mass. 1881 F. E. WARREN *Liturg. Celt.* Ch. 165 note, This custom of intinction in the West between the seventh and twelfth centuries. 1887 J. W. KEMPE *Reserv. Sacram.* 130 ff., upon... sufficient grounds, the two kinds cannot be reverently conveyed separately, they may be administered conjointly by intinction. 1890 GASQUET & BISHOP *Edw. VI & Bk. Com. Prayer* 213 note, The 'intinction', or purely oriental rite.

†**intinctive**, *Obs. rare* -1. [Compounded of IN- + *L. tinct-*, *ppl. stem* of *tingere* to dye + -IVE + -ITY: prob. after *inactivity*.] The quality of not communicating colour.

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* I. 200 Fullers earth is distinguished from... colorific earths, by its intinctivity.

†**intincture**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. *L. intinct-*, *ppl. stem* of *intingere* (see INTINCT *v.*) + -URE: cf. *tincture*.] Suffusion.

1634 PEACHAM *Gentil. Exerc.* i. xxiii. 72 It [earth] seemeth blacke, brownish, and of other colours, by reason of the intincture and commixture of other elements.

**intine** (intn). *Bot.* [f. *L. int-us* within + -INE.]

The inner membrane of the pollen grain.

1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) I. 359 Frische asserts that these plants have both an extine and an intine. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 254 The intine is the first formed layer, and appears to be of the same nature and appearance in all pollen-cells. 1885 GOODALE *Phys. Bot.* (1892) 428 The membrane... being generally composed of two coats—an outer, the extine... and an inner, the intine.

**intire**, **intisce**, **-tise**, **intitle**, *obs. forms* of ENTIRE, ENTICE, ENTITLE.

†**intitulate**, *v. Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 7 en-. [f. *intitulāt-*, *ppl. stem* of late *L. intitulāre*: see INTITULE. First used in *pa. pple.* *intitulāt*, ad. *L. intitulātus*.] *trans.* = INTITULE, ENTITLE.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 547 As in this bill it is intitulat. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 274 By the letters, he was not intitulat King. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 500 In my last Worke intitulat Scotland welcome to King Charles. 1641 *Vind. Smectymnus* iv. 56 All Pastors be they intitulat Bishops or Priests have equall authority. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. (1688) 198 In a Paper of his which he intitulat The Chameleon.

**intitulation** (intitju:'leiʃən). Also 9 en-. [n. of action from prec.; perh. *a. obs. F. intitulation* (1399 in Godef.), or ad. med.L. or *L. type* \**intitulation-em*.]

1. The action of entitling or furnishing with a title or superscription; a superscription, title.

1517 H. WATSON *Shyppe of Fooles* Arg. Aj. The fyrste auctoure dyde delyte hym in the newe intitulation of this present boke. 1533 UDALL *Floures* 94 (R.) Valerius Maximus, in the third booke, maketh an intitulation—*De fiducia rei*. 1638 PENKETHMAN *Artack.* D. iij. Their severall intitulations or words on the heads of each part or column. 1866 *Reader* No. 158. 14/2 With the intitulation in letters of

gold. 1888 *Bookseller's Catal.*, The Seven Planets... eight copper-engravings... with Freitag in the intitulation.

2. The action of bestowing a title; a designation.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* II. 63 It were absurde that... in the intitulation of stiles &c. he should derogate any thing from that which the ancestor vsed. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* July 2 That Mr. Physic... had never learned that one canon of social intitulation. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 392 The high-sounding entitulation confers only a fictitious importance.

**intitule** (intitju:l), *v.* Also 5-8 en-. [a. OF. *en-*, *intituler* (1285 in Godef. Compl.), mod.F. *intituler*, ad. late *L. intitulāre* (Rufinus c 400), f. *in-* (IN-) + *titulus* TITLE. Cf. ENTITLE.]

1. *trans.* To furnish (a book or document) with a heading or superscription; to give a designation to (a book, etc.); = ENTITLE 1. Now chiefly used technically in reference to Acts of Parliament.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* Prol. 10 This present boke compiled by virgile Intituled Eneydos. 1553 EDEN *Treat. News Ind.* (Arb.) 5 A sheete of printed paper, entytuled Of the newe founde landes. 1591 SPENSER *Ruines* Time Ded., This small Poeme, intituled by a generall name of The Worlds Ruines. 1648 *Art. Peace* c. 14 An Act... Intituled, An Exemplification of the Act made in a Session of this Parliament for [etc.]. 1727 SWIFT *Poison*. E. *Curll* Wks. 1755 III. 1. 148 A satyrical piece, entituled Court Poems. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* §27 A book... entituled The Storm. 1866 WHITTIER *Marg. Smith's Jnl.* Prose Wks. 1889 I. 65 It proved to be a Latin Treatise, by a famous Papist, intituled, 'The Imitation of Christ'. *Mod. Notice*, Pursuant to the Statute of 22nd and 23rd Vic. cap. 35 intituled 'An Act to further Amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees' [etc.].

†b. To ascribe (a book) to a person as its author; = ENTITLE 1 c. *Obs.*

a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 283 The booke is open to be read, and is entituled to one which is Bishop of Gloucester. 1559 *Homilies* 1. *Faith* 1. (1850) 37 Written in a booke intituled to be of Didymus Alexandrinus. 1563-67 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 60/a These decretall epistles auspiciously intituled to the names of the fathers of the primitive church. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 208 Whether it be rightly intituled to him, I will not contend.

†c. To prefix to a book the name of a person as its patron to whom it is dedicated; = DEDICATE *v.* 3, with construction inverted. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* Ep. Ded., I intituled Your Majesty to a Work. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* Pref., The entitling so many names of worth to the patronage of so small and inconsiderable a Volume. 1691 tr. *Emiliae's Observ. Journ.* Naples Ded. Aiv a.

†2. To dedicate to by name or title; to name after some one. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 235 b/1 Thys moneth of Auguste... The peple entituled it to hys name & callyd it Augustus. 1667 *Decay Chr.* Piety xvi. ¶4 He refutes their factions entitling themselves to Paul and Apollos. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* III. iv. 288 The Society [of the Garter] is entituled to St. George.

3. To give a (specified) title or designation to; = ENTITLE 2. *arch.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 743 The Lady Elizabeth, entituled Dolphinese of Vien. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xlv. §2 Our Lord himselfe hath... sanctified his own Temple, by entituling it the house of Prayer. 1601 HOLLAND *Piv.* I. 117 Where be nations entituled with many and sundry names. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Bp. 1. iv. (1730) 9 The Romans intituled the Coasts of Norfolk and Suffolk the Saxons Coasts. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* ii, Enough that they who made the ring intituled the scene 'a mill' [= pugilistic encounter].

†b. With inverted construction: To give as a title or designation (to something.) *Obs.* (Cf. 5.) a 1634 SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 112 The Third Person is made of his own Frenzy, Malice, Ignorance and Folly, by the Roundhead (to all these the Spirit is intituled).

†4. To furnish (a person) with a 'title' to an estate. Hence *gen.* to give (a person or thing) a rightful claim to a possession, privilege, designation, etc., or to be, have, or do something; = ENTITLE 4 *Obs.*

1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 237 Every one is intituled to the name of Bardh. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* v. §383. 166 She was once entituled to have dower. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. iii. 317 The insuing story intituled it self to as much probability as any other. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 112 The Profession of Christianity which entituleth men to Church Communion. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Memo. Geo. III* (1845) II. x. 230 Our merchants at home had... asked less for themselves than they were intituled to.

†b. To invest with an office, function, etc.; = ENTITLE 4 c. *Obs.*

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1862) 307 The Monks... seeing that they themselves could not prevaile intituled their Archbishop Edmund. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 356 As if the Patrij were entirely alone intituled and invested in the prerogative of Sacerdotal Dignities.

†c. To furnish with a TITLE to ordination; = ENTITLE 4 b. *Obs.*

1720 WHITE *Monit. Clergy Peterb.* 1. 16 Persons so intituled to any Curacy, shall actually enjoy the Right and immediate Possession of it.

†5. *trans.* To represent (something) as the cause of a particular action or effect. (Const. to.) = ENTITLE 5 *Obs.* (The converse of b.)

1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 377 So neither may we infer the sin from the punishment, intituling some great evil of sin to such a great evil of suffering. 1706 *De For. Jur. Div.* v. 21 note, Some People are very fond of intituling the Glory

and Honour of God to all their Actions, and to pretend to act for him.

†b. To impute or ascribe to; = ENTITLE 5c. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* iii. §32. 56 The bad actions, which please them, are ever entitled to some Virtue.

Hence in titling vbl. sb.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* ProL. A boke in parchement, bearyng a certayne date, after the maner and forme as I shall make an intyulynge.

**into** ('into), *prep.* and *a.* Also *i* in *tó*, 2-3 (*Orm.*) *into*, 2-6 in *tó*. [Orig. the two words, in adv., to *prep.*, as in the similar collocations *out to*, *up to*, *down to*, *away to*, *off to*, *on to*, *in from*, *out from*, *away from*, *out of*, etc., in which the adv. expresses the general direction of motion, and the *prep.* specifies or has reference to a particular point or place. In the case of *into*, the two words may refer to the same space, as in 'he went in to the house', or the *to* may refer to something which is in the space entered, as in 'he went in to the patient'; it is from the former of these that the combined *into* has arisen; in the latter the words are still written separate. But in early MSS. and editions this is often neglected; not only are the words often written separate when the sense is combined, but they are sometimes written in one, when the sense is the unconnected *in to* (a person, etc.). In *in to*, the *n* is long; in *into* the *n* is shortened by its rapid passage into the allied mute, *t*.]

**General Sense:**—The preposition expressing motion from without to a point within limits of space, time, condition, circumstance, etc.; the motion which results in the position expressed by *IN*, or which is directed towards that position.

In the Teutonic languages, as in Latin, this was originally expressed by the *prep.* followed by the accusative or case of direction, and so distinguished from the simple notion of position expressed by *in* with the locative (or dative); but, when the case-endings were becoming weakened or lost in OE., so that the language was losing the power of making the distinction expressed in Latin by *in aqua*, *in aquam*, the periphrasis *in to*, *into*, was substituted for the latter. The other Teutonic langs., having retained the inflexions, esp. in the article and demonstrative words, have not required a parallel formation; cf. *Ger.* *in dem (im) weasser*, *in das (ins) wasser*. In OE. *into* was usually, like the simple *tó*, construed with the dative; but also, not infrequently, with the accusative, like the simple *in (on)* which it superseded, or the *L.* in which it rendered: see sense 1.

As the *prep.* *in*, partly from its OE. blending with *on* (see *in prep.* 2), partly from its identification with *L. in*, had various uses now usually expressed by other prepositions, so *into* was formerly used in senses now properly expressed by *unto*, *upon*, *towards*, *against*, etc.: see II.

The earlier use of *in* to express motion died out gradually, so that there long remained (and still remain) phrases and constructions in which *in* has the sense of *into* (see *in prep.* 3); conversely, in some dialects, and esp. in Central and North-eastern Scotch, *into* was extended to express position, and thus took the sense of *in* (cf. *F. en, dans in*, *into*): see III.

**A. prep. 1.** Of motion or direction: ordinary uses.

1. a. Expressing motion to a position within a space or thing: To a point within the limits of; to the interior of; so as to enter. In reference to a space or thing having material extension. Regularly after verbs of going, coming, bringing, putting, sending, and the like.

a. 1000 O.E. *Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 876 Her hiene bestel æc here into Werham. *Ibid.* an. 877 Her cuom se here into Escan ceastre from Werham. a. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* vii. 7 Noe eode into þam arce. a. 1000 AGS. *Gosp. Matt.* iv. 24 Ða ferde hya hliad into calle Syriam. — Mark xvi. 15 Farð into ealne middan-earð. a. 1100 O.E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1016 Ða ferdon hi in to Steford scire & into Scrobbes byrig & to Legeceastre. *Ibid.* an. 1083 Sumne urnon in to cyrcen & hi ferdon ær becom into þam mynstre. xi. 1. *Ibid.* an. 1100 Se cyng . . . pone biscop . . . into þam ture on Lundene let gebringon. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 85 þe corne þe me scal don in to þe gernerne þet is in to heuene. c. 1200 *Ormin* 8706 Helyas forþpriht anan þær stah into þæt karre. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2700 He fleý in to walis. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7552 (Görr.) Wið þis he went in to þe place. c. 1340 *Ibid.* 13459 (Trin.) Ihesus clomb vp into a hille [þær. vn till. vn to a fell(e)]. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxviii. 7 Lo he schal go bifore 300 in to Galilee. c. 1450 *Melin* 17 They entred in to a chamber. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* vi. 18 Thou shalt go in to the Arke. 1652 J. WRIGHT *in Camus Nature's Paradox* 319 Beeing come into the presence of him, whom hee had so dearly loved. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 81 Strike into the brick or stone-wall, stumps of head-nails. 1759 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 63/1 No rascally piccaroon, or pirate, could have fired worse stuff into us. 1821 KEATS *Isabella viii*. I. VI. I speak my grief into thine ear. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* i. 215 He made an expedition into Samaria, to punish the Samaritans. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* i. xxii. 1 Come into the garden, Maud.

b. Also with verbs in which the idea of motion is not explicitly expressed.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 79 Hi . . . wið feo sealdon [þæt folc] wide into leodscipas. c. 1205 LAY. 20631 þu scalt . . . in to heferlice. c. 1250 *Kent. Sermon* in O.E. *Misc.* 33 For to here (= hire) werkmen in to his winyarde. a. 1300 *Chester Pl.* x. 274 Upon myne aase shall thou now sit, into Egypt till we hytt. 1503-4 Act to Hen. VII. c. 34 Preamble, The said Piers Werbek. arived into this Land. 1622 LAUD *Wks.* (1853) III. 141. I wrote to my Lord of Buckingham into Spain. a. 1642 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 327 In 740, he was employed into Pannonia, against the rebels. 1657 R. LIGON

*Barbadoes* (1673) 103 That the girders be strong, and very well Dove-tayld, one into another. 1703 *MOXON Mach. Exerc.* 206 A Pipe . . . to fit hard and stiff into the round Hole. 1728 SCHEUCHZER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 588 It . . . looses itself jointly with that River into the Adriatick Gulf. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 779 He . . . bit into it with the furious eagerness of a wolf. 1895 SIR A. KEKEWICH in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 663/1 A sensible limitation which can easily be read into deed or will.

c. With the verb understood by ellipsis, or expressed in a verbal sb. or other word.

c. 1480 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 227 The one waye was toward Fraunce, the other in to Spayne, the other in to Galyce, and the fourth in to Gascoyn. 1610 *Chester's Tri. Particulars* (Chetham Soc.) i. [He] stood upon his hands with his feet into the Ayre. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 356 What influence it may have into our conclusions. a. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. 157 Which may be the material constituents or ingredients into Artificial Structures. 1693 RAY *Acc. Err.* in *Collect. Words* 100 That D is an ingredient into it Children do easily discern. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* II. 195 Darwin is into his new house. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 2/1 Establishing special tariffs for the sole benefit of German exports into Russia. 1892 R. KIPLING *Barraclough's Ballads, East & West* 13 At dusk he harries the Abazai—at dawn he is into Bonair.

2. **Pregnant uses. a. = Into the possession of.** a. 1100 O.E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 675 Nu gif ic see Peter to dei in to his minstre . . . þas landes. *Ibid.* an. 852 To þæt foreward þæt æfter his dei scolde þæt land in to þe minstre. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 195 note, In the following year [908] Leofwine, Wulfstan's son, willed some lands 'into Westminster'. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* L. 192/2 There were alternative modes of getting the legal estate into the same person.

b. The name of the thing or place after *into* often includes or means its action or function.

Cf. *in prep.* 1 b, 7.

1382 WYCLIF *Jas. v.* 4 The cry of hem entride in to the crys of the Lord of hostis. 1353 COVERDALE *Gen.* xiv. 20 God . . . hath deluyetethen thine enemies in to thy handes. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 216 Reason might beate thus muche into our heades. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 22 Yare false into a Princely hand. 1635 *Laud Wks.* (1847) I. 116 When he first came into the throne. 1659 D. PELL *Imp. Spa* 20 Not fit to put into the place of government. 1674 tr. *Martiniere's Voy. N. Countries* 90 Our Elks being harnessed, and put into the Sledges. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng. v.* 540 An Earl of Devonshire could not engage to bring ten men into the field.

c. Used with collectives, it frequently expresses entrance or admission to membership or participation. Cf. *in prep.* 3, 7.

a. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 231 b, I will neither enter into your league, nor take truce with the French kyng. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 619 They would admit none into their Societie, but such as were learned. 1643 MARSHALL *Let. Wind. Ministry* 27 Proclamations . . . that no Papists should be entertained into His Majesties Army. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 15 P 2 It was one of the most wealthy Families in Great Britain into which I was born. a. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 332 Many . . . ingenious men went into the society for natural philosophy. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Ranke* (1887) 584 Marrying his son into one of the great continental houses. 1849 — *Hist. Eng.* i. 39 A class into which his own children must descend. 1878 MORTLEY *Condorcet* 47 Condorcet was elected into the Academy.

3. In reference to non-physical realms, regions of thought, departments or faculties of the mind, etc., treated as having extension or content. Cf. *in prep.* 8.

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 777 These things . . . being beaten into the Dukes minde. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 757 Richard . . . began . . . to challenge the Crowne, putting his clayme into the Parliament. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1602) 258 To pierce . . . into the secret counsels of the king of Spaine. a. 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 73, I will therefore recall into your memories so much of my former meditations. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 275 We shall have to take Damon into our counsels. 1887 L. CARROLL *Game of Logic* iv. 93 That lets me into a little fact about you!

4. a. In reference to a state or condition.

c. 1000 AGS. *Gosp. Matt.* xxv. 21 Ga into pines hiafordes blisse. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 67 Ne led us noht in to costnunga. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Nis ha witerliche skast & in to peowdrom idrahten. 1340 *Yngel.* 117 We ziggeþ 'Lyene under, ne led us naht in to uondinge, þet is ne pole naht þet we go in to consenting'. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. xi. (1839) 89 He fell in to seknesse. 1523 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 756 Many of them . . . growen into his favor. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 16 When men knowe not, thei . . . fall into error. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Ferr.* (1860) 19 He put those lies into print unlawfully. 1644 LAUD *Wks.* (1854) IV. 152, I grew into want. 1671 LADY MARY BERTIE in *1218 Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 23 Wee are all going into mourning for the Dutchesse of York. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 391/1 This put Bluster into such a Passion. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. xii. An ambrosial joy as of over-weariness falling into sleep. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng. v.* II. 117 The Scotch treasury was put into commission. 1885 S. COX *Expos.* Ser. i. iii. 37 He was before the first Adam, and called him into being. 1895 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 212/2 [He] got into difficulties and he became bankrupt in 1880.

b. The state or condition may be expressed by a concrete sb. (Akin to 2 b.)

1716 [see BURST v. 6 c]. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxv. They now seemed all repentance and, melting into tears, came [etc.]. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.*, *Angelina* iv. Angelina burst into tears. 1860 DICKENS *Uncom. Trav.* xiii. Folk who come unexpectedly into a little property.

5. In reference to occupation or action.

c. 1475 *Rauf Colopier* 90 Into sic talk fell thay. 1576 FLEMING *Canopie*. Epish. 228 Fell into an exceeding great laughter. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 65 The Prince afterwards falling into discourse of the generall affaires. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 49 P 2 What Measures the Allies must enter into. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 365 P 11

Since I am got into Quotations, I shall conclude this Head with Virgil's Advice to young People. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 808 The crowd burst into yells of applause. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 26 June 5/3 To coax or cajole the Pope into making an appointment. 1887 A. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* Ser. II. 174 Burke flung himself into farming.

6. a. Introducing the substance or form into which anything turns or grows, or is changed, moulded, fashioned, or made.

c. 1250 *Kent. Sermon* in O.E. *Misc.* 29 [The water] hastedliche was i-went into wyne. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4105 Sche changed my some in to a wilde werwolf. 1387 *REYISA Higden* (Rolls) I. 165 Sche . . . kutte þe hyde into a pong þat was ful long and ful smal. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. *ProL.* (1839) 5, I haue put this boke out of latyn into frensch, and translated it agen out of frensch into englysch. *Ibid.* (Rolls) v. 15 þe water . . . congelez in to gude salt. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 801 The King and the Queene changed their robes into cloth of Golde. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 34 That one vowel may be changed in a word, and specially, A into O, which in some mannes mouth soundeth oftentimes lyke. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* III. 115 Fresh curds newly pressed, and made into lites. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 72 The Indians . . . spin it into fine thread. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 26 Valleys exalted into Mountains, and great Hills abased into Valleys. 1792 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 10/2 Anarchy, according to the nature of extremes, ran into despotism. 1835 W. IRVING *Tow. Prairies* 74 The twilight thickened into night. 1865 HOOK *Lives Abps.* IV. xiii. 205 They . . . had formed themselves into a school. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 214 If we knew how to convert stones into gold. *Mod.* The stalks and leaves are collected into heaps and burned.

b. Introducing the condition or result brought about by some action.

c. 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 283 in *Thynne's Animadu.* (1865) App. i. 85 To teach men in-to better lyf. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. vi. i. (1651) 547 Till he be fully wained from anger . . . and habituated into another course. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.*, *Lady's Answer* 40 The motives which induce, Or fright us into love, you use. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vi. 697 All dies into new life. 1780 COWPER *Table-talk* 546 Neglected talents rust into decay. 1813 BYRON *B. Abdyos* I. xi. I will kiss thee into rest. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng. v.* I. 538 The Covenanters had been persecuted into insurrection. 1890 L. STEPHEN in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXI. 251/1 Birchd into Latin grammar by his master.

7. Introducing the parts produced by division, breaking, folding, and the like.

1382 WYCLIF *I Sam.* xv. 33 Samuel hewide hym into gobbetis before the Lord. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 244 His mantel . . . He kut it into pieces twelve. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 15 The whole is divided into his partes, as . . . The bodie is divided into the hedde, beallie, handes and feete. 1676 tr. *Guillietiere's Voy. Athens* 116 The Shore . . . bends into three several bows, which do make so many Harbours. 1798 W. YONGE in *Beddoes's Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* (1799) 300 A cambric handkerchief, folded into six or eight doubles. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 192 note, The antique was broken into several pieces. 1886 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Rep.* 32 Ch. Div. 28 The authorities . . . are divisible into two classes. 1892 *Law Times XCIII.* 417/1 The area of the City . . . is partitioned into twenty-eight wards.

8. Used technically with the vb. MULTIPLY, q.v.

e.g. Two numbers multiplied into each other.

9. As an addition or accession to: as *into the bargain*, *into the boot* (cf. BARGAIN 7, BOOT sb. 1). [Perh. = 'in, to the bargain', 'in, to boot': cf. *IN adv.* 4.]

1646 *Suckling's Poems* (ed. 2) Pref. 2 A man may buy the reputation of some Authors into the price of their Volume. 1659 WILLSFORD *Scales Commw. Arch.* 14 The spar-fect and Eaves-board, are in common building, measured into the whole Roof. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. ii. I'll make her the best husband in the world, and Lady O. Trigger into the bargain. 1885 ANSTEV *Tinted Venus* x. 121 A son-in-law with whom she had nothing in common, and who was a hairdresser into the bargain.

10. Expressing direction without actual motion of the agent after such verbs as *turn*, *look*, *search*.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* i. iii. 58 If you can looke into the Seedes of Time. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 216 The Ile . . . gives a large prospect into the Ocean. 1676 tr. *Guillietiere's Voy. Athens* 311 That you must . . . search deeply into the merits of the Cause. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 203 They did not take time to inquire into their number. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* xxxvii. He examined into every fissure in the crags. 1891 *Law Times XCII.* 105/1 [They] inquire minutely into the evidence.

11. Introducing a period of time to the midst of which anything advances or continues.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 234 How farre into the Morning is it Lords? 1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* lii. We had now got into the month of March. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 This obligation they discharge far down into Protestant and peaceful times. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Sept. 5/5 The drizzling rain . . . continued far into the night. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. viii. 240 Far on into life [we] were glad when any chance brought us together again. 1890 FENN *Double Knot* III. xi. 154 It was well into the next season before they were back.

12. Obsolete senses, related to ME. uses of *in*, or rendering *L. in* with accus.

†12. Unto, even unto, even to (a place or point); to the very . . . Obs.

c. 1205 LAY. 4298 Belin þef his leue broþer anne dal of his londe . . . to halden ðen in to þare se. *Ibid.* 14099 Heo hatied þe swife in to þan bare dæse. 13 . . . *K. Alis.* 777 Bulsifal neied so loude, That hit schirillith into the cloude. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxxxvii. [cxxxiii.] 382 In the chapel he was vnarmed of all his peces into his doublet. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 63 [They] came wel apperled to Westminster, and sodeynly stryped them into their shertes.



† 13. Towards, in the direction of. *Obs.* (Cf. 10.)

† 1390 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 345/11 Abouten eiste hondret mile Engeland long is Fram pe South into pe North. a 1300 *Cunior M.* 338a (Gött.) bai held. pe landes pat lay in to pe est. c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 61 Your hertis ye lyft up into the est. And al your body and knees bowe adowne. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* I. 56 The first of these four wayes was named Fosse, the which stretcheth out of the South, into the North. 1652 *NEEDHAM tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 38 A straight line drawn from the North-East into the South.

† 14. Unto, until, on to, up to (a time or date). c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1420 Fro pat day in to pps myn herte hap he yraft. c 1380 *WYCLIF Last Age Chirche p.* xxvi. Fro pe by-gynnyng of ebrew lettris in to Crist. weren two and twenty hundridis of yeiris. c 1449 *PECKOK Repr.* 86 Into tyme that thei schulden falle into fytting. c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* II. xx. 86 Fro pe houre of my birpe into the daie of my goynge oute of pis worlde. 1534 *MORE on Passion Wks.* 131/1 Hee loued theym in to the ende.

† 15. To the number of, as many as. *Obs.* c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) xviii. 191 He hath also in to a xiiii mil Olyfauntz or mo. 1441 *Plumpton Cor.* (Camden) p. lvi. Sir William Plumpton with other officers came to Burghbrigg & with him into xiiii persons.

† 16. Unto (a thing or person). *Obs.* 1382 *WYCLIF Ps.* cxxxiii[f]. 2 Heueth yv your honds in to holi thingis. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E.E.T.S.) 2 3oure soule, in his pytt of corrupte watyr, nedeth to cry in to god. c 1449 *PECKOK Repr.* 181 Sche dide a good werk into him. *Ibid.* II. xx. 267 If. the freend come into him personali. 1600 *BIBLE* (Douay) Jer. xliii. 11 He shal strike the Land of Egypt: those that into death, into death. & those that into the sword, into the sword. 1651 *SHAKS Cymb.* I. vi. 167 That he enchants Societies into him.

† 17. Unto (a purpose or result); in order to, with a view to. *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* xxvii. 28 My blood. . . whiche shal be shed out for many in to remission of synys. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 4 He. . . leuit to wirke, & dot contrarily directly, & in to be harme of his maistr. c 1449 *PECKOK Repr.* II. vii. 181 Sche did it into the mynde of him. . . into the birnyng of him. 1502 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 95 Into witness herof. . . I haue put my scale.

† 18. In order to be; for; as; after choose, elect, take, etc. *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF Ps.* cxxxii[f]. 13 He ches it in to dwelling to hym. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 4 If ani chosun of God Himselue & of pe puple, in to pope or prelate, & ordend in to vicar of Crist [etc.]. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 162 Agate the kyng of amalech into his prysoner he toke.

† 19. Upon on: of motion or direction. *Obs.*

c 1375 *S. Leg. Saints, Egyptiane* 703 In-to pe flour pan done fel I. c 1380 *Anticrist* in Todd *Three Treat.* *Wyclif* (1851) 116 Hise yzen shule loke in to pore men. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 351 Certes synne of sicche children turnep in to heed of per fadir. c 1449 *PECKOK Repr.* I. xvii. 97 That ge bileue in to him whiche he sende.

† 20. To, among (a number). *Obs.* Cf. 7.

1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* II. i. (1895) 119 The worke beyng diuuyd into so great a numbre of workemen.

† 21. Defining the particular part of anything in which it is penetrated, pierced, etc. Cf. IN prep. 5.

1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cxxlii. 356 Kyng Henry. . . strake kyng Dampeter into the body. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 186 b, Putting of his gorget, sodainly w an arrowe [he] was stricken into the throte. 1541 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. III. 201 John James. . . with a rusty dagger. . . did stab into the breast Peter Heywood. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* I. ii. 1. . . fired again, and shot him [a lion] into the head. 1788 *New Lond. Mag.* 8 He was shot into the shoulder.

III. 22. Of position: = IN. (After 1400 characteristically Sc.)

973 *Blickl. Hom.* 205 Michael. . . himsylla pæt tacn [MS. tacn] þess æt ætsette & ægyrde into þa swiðan slepe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10540 Wore was in to al þis lond. c 1330 *Assump. Virg.* 77a (B.M.S.) The wist þe apostles, I-wis, The bodi was in to þe maris. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* I. 602 The Kyng sat into parliament. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4948 He suffreþ my worship spille in tal þys countre wyde. a 1400 *Ottobian* 60 In Parva was y-feld ech a sale into all the toun. c 1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* (Mait. Cl.) 56 The same season into ane soft morning. 1508 *DUNBAR Tua Marit Wemen* 315 Mercy in to womanheid is a mekle vertu. 1552 *LYNDESAY Monarchie* 1216 Bot, in to rest, achorte tyme indurit his ryng. 1552 *ASP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 26 Ane man that behaldis his bodily face into ane myrrour. a 1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 73 Deuouring woules into sheip skynnes. 1585 *JAS. I. Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 25 Her nyne-voiced mouth resembled into sound The daunce harmonious making heauen resound. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *tr. Hist. Justine* 81 a, He came to Siracuse, into which City he was entertained as amongst other inhabitants. 1626 *JAS. HAIG* in J. Russell *Haigs* vii. (1881) 178 Nothing. . . whereof into your letter you did assure me she had written. 1658 *Kirk Sess. Rec.* in Campbell *Balmerino* (1809) 409 The hous. . . free and sufficient for dwelling into. a 1776 'Get up and bay the door' (Herd's Coll.) 'What ails ye at the puddin' bree, That boils into the pan?' *Mod. north-east Sc.* 'He's bidin' into a new house.'

23. Interested or involved in; knowledgeable about. *colloq.*

1969 *Rolling Stone* 28 Jan. 19/1, I tend to like the stuff the rock groups are doing because they're creative and original, and that's something I'm very much into. 1969 *Down Beat* 20 Mar. 17/1 She is a Libra, for those of you who are into that. 1969 *It* 4-17 July 15/3 He was basically into being a hustler, which he was very, very good at. 1971 *1wk* 12 June 19/1 This should have been the high-light of the evening, but the audience just wasn't into it. 1971 *New Yorker* 11 Sept. 48 First I was into Zen, then I was into peace, then I was into love, then I was into freedom, then I was into religion. Now I'm into money. 1973 *Listener* 15 Feb. 209/1 Margaret is 'into' astrology, and consults the *I-Ching* each morning.

**B. adj. Math.** Used to designate a mapping (of one set 'into' another (INTO prep. 6a)) that is not necessarily 'onto'.

1949 S. LERSCHETZ *Intro. Topology*: 215 (Index). Into transformation. 1956 K. S. MILLER *Elem. Mod. Abstr. Algebra* I. 21 Since the mapping is into, there may exist elements in S which have no preimage in S. 1968 E. T. COPSON *Metric Spaces* vii. 85 Every 'into' mapping is 'into' but not all 'into' mappings are 'onto'.

**in-toed** (in'toed), *a.* [IN *adv.* 13.] Having the toes turned inwards.

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 480 To which large in-toed feet are as regularly attached. 1884 *Good Words* Nov. 746/2 Their in-toed feet encased in sandals [in Shetland].

**intolerability** (in'tolə'rə'biliti). Also 6 -toll-. [f. next + -ITY: in late L. *intolerābilitās*, obs. F. *intolerabilité* (Godef.).] The quality of being intolerable; intolerableness.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 48/1 Accompanied with biting payn, with intolerability, and with a continual commotion. 1813 *SHELLEY P. Mab Poet. Wks.* (1801) 48/2 Notes. If the mind sinks beneath the weight of one, is it an alleviation to increase the intolerability of the burthen? a 1849 *Poe Marginalia Wks.* 1864 III. 485 The goodness of your true pun is in direct ratio of its intolerability.

**b. An intolerable thing.** 1602 *DEKKER Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 242 Make him proove these intolerabilities.

**intolerable** (in'tolə'rəb(ə)l), *a.* (*adv.*) Also 5-8 intoll-. [ad. L. *intolerābilis* that cannot bear, that cannot be borne, f. *in-* (IN-) + *tolerābilis* TOLERABLE: cf. F. *intolérable* (13th c. in Littré).]

1. That cannot be tolerated, borne, or put up with; unendurable, unbearable, insupportable, insufferable. *a. physically.*

1435 *MISYV Fire of Love* 89 þa sall cristis sharp & intollerabill to þe eyne for þam þer hartis in þis lyfe felt hym neuer sweet. 1483 *CAXTON Cato* I v, Payne and tormente eternalle intollerable and withouten ende. 1564 *GOLDING Justine* 65 (R.) He was tormented with so intollerable paine, that he desired to haue a sworde to ridde him selfe out of it wythall. 1607 E. GRIMSTONE *tr. Goulart's Mem. Hist.* 336 i. they committed the innocent Sonne to prison, where the intollerable torment of the torture made him confesse that [etc.]. 1756 *BURKE Subl. & B.* II. xxi. No smells or tastes can produce a grand sensation, except excessive bitters, and intolerable stench. 1803 *Med. Jyrd.* X. 483 Patients chiefly suffer from the intolerable itching. 1861 *ALFORD in Life* (1873) 311 The glorious Coliseum itself, basking in a cloudless, intolerable sun.

**b. mentally or morally.**

1404 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. cxxxv. 272 For y<sup>e</sup> intollerable dedis of y<sup>e</sup> Jewes. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 792 The kyng was ever where over all the realme intollerable. 1593 *SHAKS A Hen VI.* I. 175 Yet let vs watch the haugheie Cardinall, His insolence is more intollerable Then all the Princes in the Land beside. 1692 *SOUTH 12 Serms.* (1697) I. 231 A blind man sitting in the Chimney corner is pardonable enough, but sitting at the Helm he is Intolerable. 1759 *ROBERTSON Hist. Scot.* IV. wks. 1813 I. 269 To a woman, and a queen, such behaviour was intolerable. 1796 *BURKE Regie. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 366 The intolerable licence with which the newspapers break. . . the rules of decorum. 1883 *FROUDE Short Stud.* IV. i. iii. 31 The conduct of the lower class of clergy was growing daily more intolerable.

† *c.* In loose sense, as a strong intensive: Excessive, extreme, exceedingly great. (Cf. awful.)

1544 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 His maiestie. . . hath taken intolerable paines, traualle studie and labour, in his owne moste roiall persone. 1596 *SHAKS 1 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 592 O monstrous, but one halfe penny-worth of Bread to this intolerable deale of Sacke? 1600 J. PORY *tr. Leo's Africa* II. 378 Their Ganga, who now gave out intolerable brags. 1725 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 224 In our Highlands and Islands the parishes are extremely large, some twenty, thirty, some more, miles in length. . . Ministers. . . are able to do little in such spacious and intolerable parishes.

2. That cannot be withstood, irresistible. *rare.* 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 91 Thei scholde be intollerable and invincible, if they myghte haue the vertu of persuerance after their impetuositie. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* IV. iii. 51. (1634) 487 Their force was intollerable, but for want of good guidance, ineffectual. 1878 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 439 To. . . scourge away the remnant of Hassan's men with intolerable musketry.

† *B. as adv.* Intolerably, insufferably; also, as a strong intensive, Exceedingly, extremely. *Obs.*

1592 *CHETTEL Kinde-hart's Dr.* (1841) 23 This, taken at a draught before the fit, is intolerable good. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 89 Her onely fault. . . is, that she is intolerable cruel. 1645 *BP. HALL Remedy Discontents* 29 How intolerable tedious would it prove in the fruition? 1716 *CRESS COWPER Diary* (1864) 100 Dr. Dunster preached an intolerable dull Sermon.

**intolerableness** (in'tolə'rəb(ə)lnəs). [-NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being intolerable; unbearableness.

1579 *TWYNE Phisicke agst. Fort.* II. cxiv. 304 b, Yf. . . vnto the intolerableness of the payne, there be added some farther griefe. 1668 R. STEELE *Husbandman*. Call. vi. (1672) 170 The intolerableness of that fire that is never quenched. 1821 H. MELVILLE *Wale* xiii. Such is the endlessness, yea, the intolerableness of all earthly effort. 1853 *RUSKIN Stones* Ven. III. iii. 167, 158 Of the grotesque in our own Shakespeare I need hardly speak, nor of its intolerableness to his French critics.

† 2. Incapacity of endurance; intolerance. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 17 b/2 Through the intolerableness and greates dolore or payne of the patient. 1598 *FLORIO. Intoleranza, intolerableness, impatience.*

**intolerably** (in'tolə'rəb(ə)l), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In an intolerable manner or degree; so as to be intolerable; unbearably, insufferably.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 52 Y haue ben caste downe hed longe into a grete hepe of brennyng money amonge the whiche y brente ful intolerably. 1600 J. PORY *tr. Leo's Africa* II. 208 It is. . . so intolerably cold, that onely that side therof is habitable which looketh towards Fez. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* III. 104 It is intolerably hot there from March till July. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 164 The Pain rages intolerably. 1824 *DIBDIN Libr. Comp.* 744 These cantos became intolerably dull. 1856 *KANE Arct. Expl.* I. xxxii. 445 The transition. . . to 46° below zero. . . was intolerably trying.

† *b.* As a strong intensive: Excessively, extremely, 'awfully'. *Obs.*

1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 110 (*Case Conscience*). I. . . cannot say I was intolerably out of temper with the man. 1821 *Examiner* 1 Apr. 205/1 Her voice and eye were intolerably pleasant.

**intolerance** (in'tolə'rəns). [ad. L. *intolerantia* impatience, unendurableness, f. *intolerant-em* INTOLERANT: cf. F. *intolérance* 'impatience' (Cotgr.).] The fact or quality of being intolerant.

1. The fact or habit of not tolerating or enduring (something); inability, or unwillingness, to tolerate or endure some particular thing; incapacity of endurance. *Const. of.*

1765 *LOWTH Lett. to Warburton* 62 You, my Lord, is it You of all men living, that stand forth to accuse another of Intolerance of Opinions! 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 237 In his intolerance of supposed official peculation, [he] inflicted severe punishment before its justice was undeniably established. 1844 *DUTTON Deafness* 81 Attended with tinnitus aurium, and great intolerance of sound.

2. *spec.* Absence of tolerance for difference of opinion or practice, esp. in religious matters; denial of the right to differ; narrow-minded or bigoted opposition to dissent.

1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 209 Nothing was wanted but the power of carrying the intolerance of the tongue and of the pen into a persecution which would stike at property, liberty, and life. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1865) 20 If any temptation can provoke a well-regulated temper to intolerance, it is the shameless assertion, that truth and false-hood are indifferent in their own natures. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* xxxii. IV. 273 Intolerance, as usual, kept pace with superstition and fanaticism. 1857 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* I. iv. 171 The great antagonist of intolerance is not humanity, but Knowledge.

† *in'tolerance.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *intolerantia*: see prec. and -ANCY.] = prec.

1623 *COCKERAM, Intolerance, impatience.* 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 104 Too supercilious an intolerance of fools. 1798 *PENNANT Hindoostan* I. 56 Mahometan persecution and intolerance.

**intolerant** (in'tolə'rənt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *intolerant-em*, f. *in-* (IN-) + *tolerant-em*, pr. pple. of *tolerare* to bear, endure, TOLERATE. Cf. F. *intolérant* (1732 *Dict. Trév.*)] *A. adj.* Not tolerant; wanting in tolerance or toleration.

1. *a.* Not having the habit or capacity of tolerating (something); unable, or unwilling, to tolerate or endure (something specified). *Const. of.*

a 1735 *ARBUTHNOT* (J.). The powers of human bodies being limited and intolerant of excesses. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* I. v. 275 At one period aristocracy and government are intolerant of the poor and of liberty—at another, the populace are intolerant of rank and order. 1874 *SYMONDS Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. i. 4 We are intolerant of everything that is not simple. 1896 *Spectator* 31 Oct. 583/1 You. . . hear physicians say that this or that man's constitution is 'intolerant' of this or that drug, intolerant, say, of quinine or iron.

**b. Ecol.** Of trees or other plants: unable to flourish in deep shade.

1898 G. PINCHOT *Adirondack Spruce* 5 The Poplar, a tree very intolerant of shade. . . rapidly takes possession of the soil. *Ibid.* 22 If the intolerant species can get the start, being often rapid of growth, they may hold their position by growing above the other trees about them. 1929 *WEAVER & CLEMENTS Plant Ecol.* xiv. 320 The leaves of intolerant trees can not make food in weak, diffuse light. 1952 P. W. RICHARDS *Tropical Rain Forest* iii. 42 Of the young trees in this patch of undergrowth the more light-demanding (intolerant) species respond more quickly than the shade-bearing (tolerant) species. 1965 G. L. CLARKE *Elem. Ecol.* (rev. ed.) vi. 233 Plants that require strong illumination and will not survive or develop in reduced light are referred to as intolerant species.

2. *spec.* That does not tolerate opinions or practices different from one's own, esp. in religious matters; that denies or refuses to others the right to differ or dissent; disposed to persecute those who differ.

1765 *LOWTH Lett. to Warburton* 62 Why then am I branded, as an intolerant Zealot? 1794 *PALEY Evid.* (1825) II. 250 The national temper of the Jews was intolerant. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. i. 167 The House of Commons. . . showed a strong disposition to check the intolerant loyalty of the Cavaliers. 1878 *MORLEY Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Carlyle* 200 Holding one or other of the rival creeds in its most extreme, exclusive and intolerant form.

**B. sb.** An intolerant person.

1765 LOWTH *Lett. to Warburton* 61: You might as well have concluded, that I was a Jew, or a Mahometan, as an Intolerant and a Persecutor. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 404 They are finished intolerants and exclusivists. 1881 PALGRAVE *Viz. Eng.* 159 Rival intolerants each against other framed.

**intolerantly** (in'tolə'rəntli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.] In an intolerant manner or spirit; without tolerance.

1765 *Hist. Eur. in Ann. Reg.* 4/1 The most intolerantly zealous members of the persecutions they respectively belong to. 1874 GEO. ELIOT *College Breakf. P. in Jubal*, etc. 237 He gave five puffs Intolerantly sceptical, then said [etc.]. *Mod.* He spoke vehemently and intolerantly.

†**in'tolerate**, *v.* *nonce-wd.* [IN-<sup>2</sup>. Cf. *L. intolerare* not to bear, to take ill (*Notāz Tiron.*)] *trans.* Not to tolerate; to treat with intolerance.

1767 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) IV. 251, I would have all intolerance intolerated in its turn.

†**in'tolerating**, *a.* *Obs.* [IN-<sup>3</sup>.] = INTOLERANT. 1710 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. II. ii. 86 They who...had once experienc'd this intolerating spirit, could no longer tolerate on their part. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. viii. 350 Many authors have represented the intolerating spirit of the Roman Catholic religion, as the cause of exterminating the Americans. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipope* I. ii. 67 When we contemplate popery upheld by intolerating persecution.

**intoleration** (intolə'reiʃən), *rare.* [IN-<sup>3</sup>.] Want of toleration; intolerance.

1611 FLORIO, *Insopportanza*, intoleration. 1753 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) IV. 34 This noise against the Jew bill proceeds from narrow mob-spirit of intolerance in religious matters. 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 73 To shock the mind of humanity by similar excesses of bigotry and merciless intolerance.

†**in-toll**, *Sc. Obs.* [f. *in adv.* 12 + *TOLL*.] A payment made to the bailie upon entering into possession of burghal property. Cf. *IN-PENNY*. 1872 C. INNES *Sc. Legal Antiq.* 91 In our older burgh usages, burghal subjects were transferred by the bailie taking a penny for in-toll and a penny for out-toll.

†**intollerous**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. stem of *intolerable*, etc. + *-OUS*.] Intolerable; insufferable. 1594 *Register Stationers' Comp. in N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. III. 3 An excellent new ballad, declaring...the intollerous pride nowe-a-daies used.

**intomb(e)**, *obs.* form of *ENTOMB*.

†**intombi** (in'tombi); [Xhosa, Zulu *in-ntombi* maiden.] (See quot. 1913.)

1809 R. COLLINS *Jrnl. in D. Moodie Record: Papers Native Tribes S. Afr.* (1842) v. 46 Cattle are never given for a Tumbie, but her father or brother is supplied with assagays by her keeper. 1833 S. KAY *Trav. Caffraria* xviii. 470 'That,' said he, 'contains the body of an intombi (young woman) who was killed by lightning from heaven, about two years ago.' 1855 J. W. COLENSO *Ten Weeks in Natal* 26 There is another special one [sc. reason] for the young men wishing to go home from time to time—namely, to make acquaintance with the intombies, or young women, whom they will one day acquire for wives. 1913 C. PETTMAN *Africanisms* 228 *Intombi*,...a girl or young unmarried woman. 1947 L. HASTINGS *Dragons are Extra* vi. 118 The little girls, the intombies, were busy with bunches of twigs tying up the huts.

**intunable** (in'taʊnəb(ə)), *a.* [f. *INTONE* *v.* + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being intoned; in quot. applied to a 'voiced' or sonant consonant. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang. Ser.* II. iii. (1868) 133 The letter 'ah' as heard in 'sharp', and...[i] in the French 'jarnais'; the former mute, the latter intunable.

†**intonaco**, *-ico* (in'taʊnəkəʊ, -ikəʊ). [It. *intonico*, formerly also *intonaco* plaster, *f. intunicare* to cover with plaster, *L. type \*intunicāre*, *f. tunica* coat, *TUNIC*.] The final coating of plaster spread upon a wall or other surface, esp. for fresco painting.

1806 J. DALLAWAY *Obs. Eng. Archit.* 216 Palladio, who...so happily adopted intonaco or plaster. 1855 BROWNING *Men & Wom.* *Old Piet. in Florence* xvi. But are you too fine, Taddeo Gaddi, To grant me a taste of your intonaco? 1883 C. C. PERKINS *Ital. Sculpt.* I. iii. 46 note, Ugolino's picture...was painted...on the 'intonaco', or plaster surface.

†**intónate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *ppl. stem* of *L. intonāre* intr., to thunder, thunder forth, *f. in-* (IN-<sup>2</sup>) + *tonāre* to thunder.] *trans.* To thunder forth; to utter with a loud voice like thunder. 1626 DONNE *Serm.* xlvii. 467 God intimates, God intimates, God intimates with such a vehemency 'Earth, earth, earth, hear the Word of the Lord'. 1739 S. HARRIS *53rd Ch. Isaiah* App. 262 So then, the great *re-re-re-re-re* shall be intonated by the general Voice of the whole Host of Heaven.

**intonate** (in'taʊneɪt), *v.* <sup>2</sup> [f. *ppl. stem* of med. *L. intonāre* = It. *intonare*, *F. entonner*, *f. in-*, *F. en-* (IN-<sup>2</sup>) + *tonus*, *F. ton* TONE.]

1. *trans.* To recite in a singing voice; to INTONE.

1795 ROSCOE *Lorenzo* (1796) II. 270 Savonarola...intonating with a tremendous voice, the psalm *Exurgat Deus*. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Th. Grk. Trag. Wks.* IX. 74 The recitation...was undoubtedly much more sustained, and intoned with a slow and measured stateliness. 1864 SIR F.

PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 631 As little intelligible to his auditors, as if Caedmon...were to intonate his glee at an oratorio in Hanover Square.

2. To utter or pronounce with a particular tone; to give a specified or indicated intonation to.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 18 'Thus' is intoned comparatively high. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 589 The Italian naturally intonates his language with greater violence, and change of tone and emphasis, than an Englishman does. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* I. 7 The Eastern and Southern nations...habitually intonate smaller musical intervals than semitones.

3. *Phonetics.* To emit or pronounce with sonant vibration; to 'voice', *rare.*

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* v. 66 The l sets the tip of the tongue against the roof of the mouth, but leaves the sides open for the free escape of the intoned breath.

**intonation**<sup>1</sup> (in'taʊneɪʃən), [n. of action from med. *L. intonāre* to INTONE; cf. *F. intonation* (14th c. in *Godef. Compl.*)]

1. In *Church Music*. The opening phrase of a plain-song melody, preceding the Reciting-note, and usually sung either by the priest alone, or by one or a few of the chorists; the recitation of this. In quot. 1620 *fig.*

1620 BRENT *to Sarpi's Hist. Conc. Trent* (1676) 673 It was replied that he might have a. feared others to make the intonation, and not to have been the Author himself of that prejudice. 1666 PHILLIPS (ed. 5) *Intonation*, the giving the Tune or Key by the Chorus to the rest of the Choir. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 399 *Intonation* is, properly speaking, the recitation by the choir of the commencing words of the psalm or hymn, before the choir begins. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 12 Some of the most important intonations in general use are those proper to the Gregorian Tonations. *Ibid.* Handel, in 'The Lord gave the word', from 'The Messiah', uses the intonation of the First Tone, transposed a fourth higher, with wonderful effect.

2. The action of intoning, or reciting in a singing voice; esp. the musical recitation of psalms, prayers, etc. in a liturgy, usually in monotone.

1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xlviii. The conspirators...expected, as the signal of murder, the intonation of the first psalm by the emperor himself. 1797 MATTHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 233 Her holder notes the willing muse should swell In lyric intonation grave and deep. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* II. 90 These were all sung not merely in simple intonation or chant, but in this mode of figurate disant. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 68 The recitation and intonation of hymns of praise from the Veda.

3. The utterance or production (by the voice, or an instrument, etc.) of musical tones: in reference to manner or style, esp. to exactitude of pitch or relation to the key or harmony.

*fixed intonation*, that of instruments, such as keyboard instruments, in which the pitch of each note is fixed, not variable at the will of the performer.

1776 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* I. Pref. 14 The Organ...has it no imperfections? Yes. It wants expression and a more perfect intonation. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 104 She has a beautiful voice—neither strong nor weak, but very pure and good in the intonation. 1874 SYMONDS *Sc. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xiv. 294 A most extraordinary soprano...and true to the least shade in intonation. 1878 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 459 On instruments of fixed intonation C × = D ♯ [etc.]. *attrib.* 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 137 To set a pipe right again which has been bent...use an intonation-iron.

4. Manner of utterance of the tones of the voice in speaking; modulation of the voice; accent.

1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 201 The people of Inverness...are not only free from that unfortunate intonation of Aberdeenshire...but speak the English language with greater purity than they do in any other part in Scotland. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. ii. There was a marked distinction in the intonation, the accent, the modulation of voice. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* (1874) 4 That peculiar and pleasant intonation that marks the speech of the Hebrews who have been taught English in the schools. 1935 M. SCHUBIGER *Role of Intonation in Spoken Eng.* 2 Word-order can remain unaltered, and then the different intonation, the rising instead of the falling tune, is the sole bearer of the interrogative relation. 1965 W. S. ALLEN *Vox Latina* 6 It is important to distinguish tone from intonation. The former refers to the pitch-patterns operative within individual words, whereas 'intonation' refers to the pitch-pattern operative over the whole clause or sentence.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *intonation change*, *morpheme*; intonation contour, a succession of levels of pitch extending over an utterance; intonation curve, the rising and falling of pitch within an utterance; intonation pattern, a pattern of variations in pitch; intonation phoneme = INTONEME; intonation tune (see quot. 1964); intonation turn, the point, usually at a prominent part of an utterance, at which the intonation rises or falls.

1964 C. BARBER *Present-Day Eng.* iii. 50 There are intonation-changes inside the syllable which require a certain length of vowel to manifest themselves. 1946 K. L. PIKE *Intonation Amer. Eng.* iii. 20 All speakers of the language use basic pitch sequences in similar ways under similar circumstances. These abstracted characteristic sentence melodies may be called *Intonation Contours*. 1960 [see ADDITIONAL 2.]. 1964 R. A. HALL *Jrnl. Ling.* xix. 114 An intonation contour does not...make any difference in the 'dictionary meaning' of an utterance. 1970 Intonation contour [see CONTOUR 1. c]. 1936 H. MULLEN *Cognition & Volition in Lang.* II. 65 Wishes, commands, and questions introduced by interrogative pronouns, can be

communicated on the same intonation-curve as plain statements. 1965 *Language* XLI. 498 In refusing to consider intonation-curves as subject to division into significant units, Martinet alleges that every modification...of a melodic curve brings with it a corresponding modification of meaning. 1953 *Internat. Jnl. Amer. Ling.* XIX. II. Suppl. 29 Hjelmslev requested a metalinguistic analysis of the English intonation morphemes which Smith had demonstrated earlier so as to make clear the difference between differential meaning and the meaning in general of the intonation patterns. 1966 G. N. LEKH *Eng. in Advertising* II. 18 The relationship of apposition between elements is marked in speech by tone-concord, or equivalent intonation patterns on each element. 1971 D. CRYSTAL *Ling. Interlude* 134 A noun phrase may not have any separate intonation pattern at all. 1948 Intonation phoneme [see INTONEME]. 1934 J. J. HOGAN *Outl. Eng. Philol.* I. v. 31 Its [sc. a verse's] accompanying intonation-tune suffers modification by the regular tune which is what the line always retains of its character as a sentence or clause. 1964 R. H. ROBINS *Gen. Ling.* IV. 148 Intonations or intonation tunes, as they are often called, are regular sequences of pitch differences coextensive with a whole sentence or with successive parts thereof, and constituting an essential feature of normal spoken utterance. 1935 M. SCHUBIGER *Rule of Intonation in Spoken Eng.* 9 If the psychological predicate consists of several words the most important gets the intonation turn.

Hence *into'national a.*, relating to intonation, *into'nationally adv.*, in an intonational manner.

1895 J. OSGOOD in *Forum* June 503 The misused intonational 'twist', technically noted as the circumflex inflection. 1949 E. A. NIDA *Morphol.* (ed. 2) 62 In English the sentence-final glides which follow the last intonationally stressed syllable constitute morphemes. 1952 *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 91 Differences of intonational relationship between stem and ending. 1957 *Publ. Amer. Dial. Soc.* xxviii. 6 We might start intonationally with Qs [sc. questions] classed as upmoving and downmoving. 1958 C. F. HOCKETT *Course in Mod. Ling.* 45 Certain types of speech...show...a total loss of intonational contrasts. 1964 R. H. ROBINS *Gen. Ling.* iii. 112 The different ways in which pitch differences are exploited intonationally and tonally. *Ibid.* iv. 149 In English...stressed syllables carry more intonational weight than unstressed syllables. 1971 D. CRYSTAL *Ling.* 133 The intonational movement over the noun phrase as a whole must be indicated.

**into'nation**<sup>2</sup>, *rare*—<sup>3</sup>. [n. of action from INTONATE *v.* 1.] A thundering; a roaring or rumbling as of thunder.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Intonation*, a thundering or making a terrible noise. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* Term applied to the gurgling noise produced by the movement of flatus in the bowels: intonation.

**intonator** (in'taʊneɪtə(r)), [agent-n. in *L. form* from *intonāre* to INTONE.] A monochord for the study of musical intervals, furnished with a diagram indicating the divisions of the string necessary for the production of the notes of the scale in exact intonation.

1875 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* *Intonator*, a monochord, or single string stretched across a flat soundboard.

**intone** (in'taʊn), *v.* Also 5-6, 9 *entone* [ad. med. *L. intonā-re* to intone; in form *entone*, prob. immed. a. OF. *entoner* (13th c.)]

1. *trans.* To utter in musical tones; to sing, chant; *spec.* To recite in a singing voice (esp. a psalm, prayer, etc. in a liturgy); usually to recite in monotone.

c. 1485 Digby *Myst.* (1882) IV. 1408 Now may thou entone a mery songe. *Ibid.* 1620 Entone sum ermonye. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xii. 53e Musis now...Entone [ed. 1555 intone] my sang, and till endyt me levr. 1805 SOUTHWAY *Madox* II. v. No choristers the funeral dirge intoned. 1833 Mrs. BROWNING *Prometh. Bd. Poet. Wks.* 1850 I. 158 All the mortal nations...Are a dirge entoning. 1853 Cpt. WISEMAN *Ess.* III. 84 The canons hastened...to the crowded cathedral, to intone the usual song of praise. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* I. 12 The Clergy began to intone their Litany.

b. *absol. or intr.*

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXV. 681 [They] join in the most wonderful responses, in a set key, which they call entoning. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* IV. He has even tried the experiment of slightly intoning in his pulpit. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II. x. I can intone of course, but I cannot sing.

2. To sing the opening phrase of a plain-song melody at the beginning of a chant, canticle, etc., usually as a solo or semichorus: see INTONATION<sup>1</sup>.

1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 12 *Intoning*, the practice of singing the opening phrase of a Psalm, Canticle, or other piece of Ecclesiastical Music, not in full chorus, but as a solo or semi-chorus, assigned either to a single Priest, or to one, two, or four leading Chorists. *Ibid.* 15 The first clause [of the Introit] is intoned when the Celebrant approaches the Altar, by one, two, or four Chorists, according to the solemnity of the Festival: which done, the strain is taken up by the full Choir.

3. To utter with a particular tone or intonation: = INTONATE *v.* 2.

1860 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* xii. 292 A clear, appropriate and properly intoned and emphasized pronunciation, in reading aloud, is one of the rarest as well as most desirable of social accomplishments. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* II. 27 With some uncivilized nations the ear is so little cultivated that the intervals are very rudely and indistinctly intoned.

4. *intr.* To utter tones, as in singing or speaking; 'to make a slow protracted noise' (J.). 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 253 So swells each wind-pipe: Ass intones to Ass; Harmonic twang! of leather, horn, and brass.

5. *fig. (trans.)* To imbue with a particular tone of feeling; to tone. *rare.*