

# The Oxford English Dictionary

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SECOND EDITION

Volume III

Cham–Creeky

CLARENDON PRESS · OXFORD

# THE OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY

SECOND EDITION

*Prepared by*

J. A. SIMPSON *and* E. S. C. WEINER

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cham—creeky

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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> (bɑ:θ)	(FOREIGN AND NON-SOUTHERN)
h ... <i>ho!</i> (həʊ)	ð ... <i>then</i> (ðɛn), <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> (hɜ:(r))	tʃ ... <i>chop</i> (tʃɒp), <i>diŋk</i> (dɪtʃ)	x ... Ger. <i>ach</i> (ax), Sc. <i>loch</i> (lɒx), Sp. <i>frijoles</i> (fri'xoles)
s ... <i>see</i> (si:), <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)	ʎ ... North Ger. <i>sagen</i> ('za:ʎən)
hw ... <i>when</i> (hwɛn)	ŋ ... <i>singing</i> ('sɪŋŋ), <i>think</i> (θɪŋk)	c ... Afrikaans <i>baardmannetjie</i> ('ba:rtmanəci)
j ... <i>yes</i> (jɛs)	ŋg ... <i>finger</i> ('fɪŋgə(r))	ʎ ... Fr. <i>cuisine</i> (kɥizɪn)

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* ('mɜ:ʃ(i)ən), *suit* (s(j)u:t), *impromptu* (ɪm'prɒm(p)tju:), *father* ('fa:ðə(r)).

## II. Vowels and Diphthongs

### SHORT

ɪ as in <i>pit</i> (pɪt), <i>-ness</i> , <i>(-nis)</i>
ɛ ... <i>pet</i> (pet), Fr. <i>sept</i> (set)
æ ... <i>pat</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> ('bi:t(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> (batimɑ)
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

i: as in <i>bean</i> (bi:n)
ɑ: ... <i>barn</i> (bɑ:n)
ɔ: ... <i>born</i> (bɔ:n)
u: ... <i>boon</i> (bu:n)
ɜ: ... <i>burn</i> (bɜ:n)
e: ... Ger. <i>Schnee</i> (ʃne:)
ɛ: ... Ger. <i>Fähre</i> ('fɛ:rə)
a: ... Ger. <i>Tag</i> (ta:k)
o: ... Ger. <i>Sohn</i> (zo:n)
ø: ... Ger. <i>Goethe</i> ('gø:tə)
ʏ: ... Ger. <i>grün</i> (gry:n)

### NASAL

ẽ, æ as in Fr. <i>fin</i> (fẽ, fæ)
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))
ɔə ... <i>boar</i> (bɔə(r))
aɪə as in <i>fiery</i> ('faɪəri)
aʊə ... <i>sour</i> (saʊə(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* (prəˌnʌnsiˈeɪʃ(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 c 1700)	<i>circa</i> , 'about'	dim.	<i>Oxford English Dictionary</i>
a.	adjective	c. (as 19th c.)	century	<i>Dis.</i>	diminutive
abbrev.	abbreviation (of)	<i>Cal.</i>	(in titles) <i>Calendar</i>	<i>Diss.</i>	(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>	catachrestically		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	<i>Eccl.</i>	(as label) in Ecclesiastical
ad. (in Etym.)	adaptation of	<i>Cent.</i>	(in titles) <i>Century</i> , <i>Central</i>		usage;
Add.	Addenda	<i>Cent. Dict.</i>	<i>Century Dictionary</i>	<i>Ecol.</i>	(in titles) <i>Ecclesiastical</i>
adj.	adjective	<i>Cf.</i> , <i>cf.</i>	<i>confer</i> , 'compare'	<i>Econ.</i>	in Ecology
<i>Adv.</i>	(in titles) <i>Advance</i> , -d, -s	<i>Ch.</i>	Church	ed.	(as label) in Economics;
<i>adv.</i>	adverb	<i>Chem.</i>	(as label) in Chemistry;	E.D.D.	(in titles) <i>Economy</i> , -ics
advb.	adverbial, -ly	<i>Chr.</i>	(in titles) <i>Christian</i>	<i>Edin.</i>	edition
Advt.	advertisement	<i>Chronol.</i>	(in titles) <i>Chronicle</i>	<i>Educ.</i>	<i>English Dialect Dictionary</i>
<i>Aeronaut.</i>	(as label) in Aeronautics;	<i>Cinemat.</i>	(in titles) <i>Chronology</i> , -ical		(in titles) <i>Edinburgh</i>
AF., Afr.	(in titles) <i>Aeronautic</i> , -al, -s	<i>Cinematogr.</i>	in Cinematography	EE.	(as label) in Education;
Afr.	Anglo-French	<i>Clin.</i>	(in titles) <i>Clinical</i>	e.g.	(in titles) <i>Electronic</i> , -al
<i>Agric.</i>	Africa, -n	<i>cl. L.</i>	(in titles) <i>Colonel</i> , <i>Colony</i>	<i>Electr.</i>	Early English
	(as label) in Agriculture;	<i>cogn. w.</i>	(in titles) <i>Collection</i>	<i>Electron.</i>	<i>exempli gratia</i> , 'for example'
	(in titles) <i>Agriculture</i> , -al	<i>Col.</i>	(in titles) <i>Collective</i> , -ly	<i>Elem.</i>	(as label) in Electricity;
Alb.	Albanian	<i>coll.</i>	collective, -ly	<i>ellipt.</i>	(in titles) <i>Electricity</i> , -ical
<i>Amer.</i>	American	<i>colloq.</i>	colloquial, -ly	<i>Embryol.</i>	(in titles) <i>Element</i> , -ary
Amer. Ind.	American Indian	<i>comb.</i>	combined, -ing	<i>e.midl.</i>	elliptical, -ly
<i>Anat.</i>	(as label) in Anatomy;	<i>Comb.</i>	Combinations	<i>Encycl.</i>	in Embryology
	(in titles) <i>Anatomy</i> , -ical	<i>Comm.</i>	in Commercial usage	<i>Eng.</i>	east midland (dialect)
<i>Anc.</i>	(in titles) <i>Ancient</i>	<i>Communic.</i>	in Communications	<i>Engin.</i>	(in titles) <i>Encyclopædia</i> , -ic
Anglo-Ind.	Anglo-Indian	<i>comp.</i>	compound, composition	<i>Ent.</i>	England, English
Anglo-Ir.	Anglo-Irish	<i>Compan.</i>	(in titles) <i>Companion</i>	<i>Entomol.</i>	in Engineering
Ann.	Annals	<i>compar.</i>	comparative		in Entomology
<i>Anthrop.</i>	(as label) in Anthropology;	<i>compl.</i>	(in titles) <i>Complete</i>	erron.	(in titles) <i>Entomology</i> ,
<i>Anthropol.</i>	(in titles) <i>Anthropology</i> , -ical	<i>Conc.</i>	(in titles) <i>Concise</i>	esp.	-logical
<i>Antiq.</i>	(as label) in Antiquities;	<i>Conch.</i>	in Conchology	<i>Ess.</i>	erroneous, -ly
	(in titles) <i>Antiquity</i>	<i>concr.</i>	concrete, -ly	et al.	especially
aphet.	aphetic, aphetized	<i>Conf.</i>	(in titles) <i>Conference</i>	etc.	(in titles) <i>Essay</i> , -s
app.	apparently	<i>Congr.</i>	(in titles) <i>Congress</i>	<i>Ethnol.</i>	<i>et alii</i> , 'and others'
<i>Appl.</i>	(in titles) <i>Applied</i>	<i>conj.</i>	conjunction	etym.	et cetera
<i>Appl.</i>	(in titles) <i>Application</i> , -s	<i>cons.</i>	consonant	<i>euphem.</i>	in Ethnology
appos.	appositive, -ly	<i>const.</i>	construction, construed with	<i>Exam.</i>	etymology
Arab.	Arabic	<i>contr.</i>	(in titles) <i>Contribution</i>	<i>exc.</i>	(in titles) <i>Examination</i>
Aram.	Aramaic	<i>Contrib.</i>	(in titles) <i>Contribution</i>	<i>Exerc.</i>	except
<i>Arch.</i>	in Architecture	<i>Corr.</i>	(in titles) <i>Correspondence</i>	<i>Exper.</i>	(in titles) <i>Exercise</i> , -s
<i>arch.</i>	archaic	<i>corresp.</i>	(in titles) <i>Correspondence</i>	<i>Explor.</i>	(in titles) <i>Experiment</i> , -al
<i>Archæol.</i>	in Archæology	<i>Cotgr.</i>	corresponding (to)		(in titles) <i>Exploration</i> , -s
<i>Archit.</i>	(as label) in Architecture;		R. Cotgrave, <i>Dictionarie of</i>	f.	feminine
	(in titles) <i>Architecture</i> , -al		<i>the French and English</i>	f. (in Etym.)	formed on
Arm.	Armenian		<i>Tongues</i>	f. (in subordinate	
assoc.	association		compound	entries)	form of
<i>Astr.</i>	in Astronomy	<i>cpd.</i>	(in titles) <i>Criticism</i> , <i>Critical</i>	F.	French
<i>Astrol.</i>	in Astrology	<i>Crit.</i>	in Crystallography	<i>fem.</i> (rarely f.)	feminine
<i>Astron.</i>	(in titles) <i>Astronomy</i> , -ical	<i>Cryst.</i>	(in titles) <i>Cyclopædia</i> , -ic	<i>fig.</i>	figurative, -ly
<i>Astronaut.</i>	(in titles) <i>Astronautic</i> , -s	<i>Cycl.</i>	(in titles) <i>Cytology</i> , -ical	<i>Finn.</i>	Finnish
<i>attrib.</i>	attributive, -ly	<i>Cytol.</i>		<i>fl.</i>	<i>floruit</i> , 'flourished'
<i>Austral.</i>	Australian		Danish	<i>Found.</i>	(in titles) <i>Foundation</i> , -s
<i>Autobiogr.</i>	(in titles) <i>Autobiography</i> , -ical		<i>Dictionary of Americanisms</i>	<i>Fr.</i>	French
A.V.	Authorized Version		<i>Dictionary of American</i>	<i>freq.</i>	frequent, -ly
			<i>English</i>	<i>Fris.</i>	Frisian
b.c.	Before Christ		dative	<i>Fund.</i>	(in titles) <i>Fundamental</i> , -s
B.C.	(in titles) British Columbia	<i>Da.</i>	District of Columbia	<i>Funk or</i>	
bef.	before	<i>D.A.</i>	(in titles) <i>Debate</i> , -s	<i>Funk's Stand.</i>	<i>Funk and Wagnalls</i>
<i>Bibliogr.</i>	(as label) in Bibliography;	<i>D.A.E.</i>	definite, -ition	<i>Dict.</i>	<i>Standard Dictionary</i>
	(in titles) <i>Bibliography</i> , -ical	<i>dat.</i>	demonstrative		
<i>Biochem.</i>	(as label) in Biochemistry;	<i>D.C.</i>	derivative, -ation	G.	German
	(in titles) <i>Biochemistry</i> , -ical	<i>Deb.</i>	derogatory	<i>Gael.</i>	Gaelic
<i>Biol.</i>	(as label) in Biology;	<i>def.</i>	(in titles) <i>Description</i> , -tive	<i>Gaz.</i>	(in titles) <i>Gazette</i>
	(in titles) <i>Biology</i> , -ical	<i>dem.</i>	(in titles) <i>Development</i> , -al	<i>gen.</i>	genitive
<i>Bk.</i>	<i>Book</i>	<i>deriv.</i>	(in titles) <i>Diagnosis</i> , -al	<i>gen.</i>	general, -ly
<i>Bot.</i>	(as label) in Botany;	<i>derog.</i>	<i>Diagnostic</i>	<i>Geogr.</i>	(as label) in Geography;
	(in titles) <i>Botany</i> , -ical	<i>Descr.</i>	dialect, -al		(in titles) <i>Geography</i> , -ical
Bp.	Bishop	<i>Devel.</i>			
<i>Brit.</i>	(in titles) <i>Britain</i> , <i>British</i>	<i>Diagn.</i>			
Bulg.	Bulgarian	<i>dial.</i>			

# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, ETC.

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

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, ETC.

reg.	regular	str.	strong	Trop.	(in titles) <i>Tropical</i>
rel.	related to	Struct.	(in titles) <i>Structure</i> , -al	Turk.	Turkish
Reminisc.	(in titles) <i>Reminiscence</i> , -s	Stud.	(in titles) <i>Studies</i>	Typogr., Typogr.	in Typography
Rep.	(in titles) <i>Report</i> , -s	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</i> , <i>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</i> , -s
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</i> , -n	Syst.	(in titles) <i>System</i> , -atic	v.str.	(in titles) <i>Voyage</i> , -s
Sch.	(in titles) <i>School</i>	Taxon.	(in titles) <i>Taxonomy</i> , -ical	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</i> , -ical	W.	weak verb
Sel.	(in titles) <i>Selection</i> , -s	Telegr.	in Telegraphy	wd.	Welsh; West word
Ser.	Series	Teleph.	(quoted from) Thornton's <i>American Glossary</i>	Webster	<i>Webster's (New International) Dictionary</i>
sing.	singular	(Th.).	in the Theatre, theatrical	Westm.	(in titles) <i>Westminster</i>
Sk.	(in titles) <i>Sketch</i>	Theatr.	(as label) in Theology;	WGmc.	West Germanic
Skr.	Sanskrit	Theol.	(in titles) <i>Theology</i> , -ical	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</i> , -ical	Trans.	(in titles) <i>Transactions</i>	Yrs.	(in titles) <i>Years</i>
Sp.	Spanish	trans.	transitive	Zoogeogr.	in Zoogeography
Sp.	(in titles) <i>Speech</i> , -es	transf.	transferred sense	Zool.	(as label) in Zoology;
sp.	spelling	Trav.	(in titles) <i>Travel(s)</i>		(in titles) <i>Zoology</i> , -ical
spec.	specifically	Treas.	(in titles) <i>Treasure</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

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**cham** (kæm), *sb.* Also **6 cam**, **7 chaem**: see **KHAN**. [a. F. and med. L. *cham*, *chan*, *can* (also *caanus*, *canis*), ad. Turki *kān* lord, prince, **KHAN**, a contracted form of the earlier *kāqān* **CHAGAN**; it was assumed by Chingiz when he became supreme ruler of the Mongols and Tartars; the modified form *qā'ān* became the specific title of the successors of Chingiz Khān as emperors of China.]

An obsolete form of **KHAN** formerly commonly applied to the rulers of the Tartars and Mongols; and to the emperor of China. (Rarely to governors of provinces.)

[c. 1400 MAUNDE. xviii. 188 The grete Cane of Cathay. — xxi. 222 Whi he clept the gret Chane.] 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* (Arb.) 12 Vnder the dominion of the great Cham or Cane, Emperour of Tartaria. 1577 *Hist. Trav.* (ed. Willes) 265 They haue much knowledge of the great Cham of Cathay. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 277, I will fetch you a hayre off the great Chams beard. 1653 H. COGAN *Pinto's Trav.* xxiii. §3. 84 One of those [chairs] wherein the principal Chacms of the Empire are usually carried. 1709 *London Gaz.* No. 4579/1 The Grand Signior had received an Express from the Cham of Tartary. 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. World* xliii. Prodigious in the production of kings, governors, mandarins, chams, and courtiers. 1813 *Examiner* 26 Apr. 266/2 Chams are stiff gentlemen.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*  
1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lviii. 254 Against this Cham [Duke of Guise] and his Beau-Peeres, inuited English goe. 1655 FRANCOIS v. 4. I. am the great Cham... of all the wits. 1759 SMOLLETT *Let.* in Boswell *Johnson* xiii. (ed. Napier) I. 276, I am again your petitioner, in behalf of that great Cham of literature, Samuel Johnson. 1879 W. W. SYNGE *Tom Sing* II. iii. 32 The great cham of criticism.

† **cham, chamm** (tʃæm), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [see **CHAMP** v.]

1. To bite, chew; = **CHAMP** v. 1-3.  
1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.R.* xvii. v. 606 It is full harde and maye not be chewed and whyles men chamme theon, the bytter sauour wythin is not felt. 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* III. xiii. The priest toucheth not Christs natural body with his hands... nor chammeth it with his teeth. 1530 PALSGR. 480/2 Chamme the breed in your mouth. 1675 HOBBS *Odys.* xii. 263 When she my men cham'd in her ugly chaps. 1825 BRITTON *Beauties Wills*. Gloss. (E.D.S.) *Cham*, to chew. 1881 SMITH *Isle Wight Gloss*. (E.D.S.) *Cham*, to chew. 1888 [Heard in Oxford from a native.]

2. = **CHAMP** v. 6; to pound, mash. *dial.*  
In South of Scotland, as 'to cham sand', for strewing on wet floors.

Hence **chammed** *pp.* a., 'chamming' *vbl. sb.*  
1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 339 Glewe made of chammed whete. 1528 MORE *Heresies* III. Wks. 242/1 Not for y<sup>e</sup> reading & receiving; but for the busy chammimg therof [the scripture]. 1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 7 They confine them to the chammimg of their beads. 1611 COTGR., *Masché*... chewed, chammed, champed.

**cham**, *obs.* and *dial.* f. *I am*: see **CH**, and **I**.

1368 T. HOWELL *Arb.* *Amitie* (1879) 90 And vor manhood, cham zure cham good. 1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilliflowers* (1875) 132 Cham zure my vurst Goodman is dere.

|| **chama** ('keimə). *Zool.* [L. *chama*, *chēma*, a. Gr. *χίμη* cockle, f. *χα-* stem of *χαίειν* to gape.] A genus of bivalve molluscs found in warm and tropical seas. The shell of *C. gigas* is the largest known. Comb. *chama-shaped*.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. The chama is... confounded with the oyster. 1834 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 287 Conchologists suppose, that the Chama may require thirty years... to attain its full size. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 325 Shell inequivalve, chama-shaped.

|| **chamade** (ʃamad). *Mil.* [F. *chamade*, ad. Pg. *chamada*, f. *chamar*—L. *clāmāre* to call.] A signal by beat of drum or sound of trumpet inviting to a parley.

1684 *London Gaz.* No. 1936/2 The Governor of Luxemburg, being pressed... to desire a Parley... caused the Chamade to be beat. 1713 MRS. CANTLIERS *Marplot* III. 4. There's more danger of my raising the siege, than her beating the Chamade. 1831 *Lincoln Her.* 1 July 2/6 The day in which the Irish yeomanry force shall be suppressed... the representatives of British government may beat a chamade from which is now his Majesty's Castle of Dublin. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. IV. v. 311 Stralsund instantly beat the chamade... and all was surrender in those regions.

**chamæ-** (kæmi-), combining form of Gr. *χαμαί* on the ground, low, used in many technical and scientific terms, as **chamæcephalic** (-sɪ'fælik), -cephalous (-sɪ'fələs), *adjs.*, characterized by or exhibiting **chamæcephaly**; **chamæcephaly** (-sɪ'fəli) [Gr. *κεφαλή* head], a formation or development of the human skull, in which the cephalic index is 70 or less; **chamæconchic** (-kɒŋkɪk), -conchous (-'kɒŋkəs), *adjs.*, characterized by or exhibiting **chamæconchy**; **chamæconchy** (-'kɒŋki) [Gr. *κόγχη* CONCH], the condition of having a low form of the orbits, showing an orbital index of 80 or less; **chamæcranial** (-'kreiniəl), a. [Gr. *κρανίον* skull], characterized by having a low skull, of a length-height index of 70 and less; **chamæphyte** [ad. Da. *kamafyt*, -ch (C. Raunkjær, 1904, in *Bot. Tidsskrift* XXVI. 11): see -PHYTE], a plant that

bears its buds on or near the surface of the ground; **chamæprosope** (-'prɒsəʊp) [Gr. *πρόσωπον*-ov face], a human skull with low broad face; **chamæprosopic** (-'prɒsəʊpɪk) a., characterized by **chamæprosopy**; **chamæprosopy** (-'prɒsəʊpi), [Gr. *πρόσωπον*-ov face] the condition of having a low broad form of face.

1902 *Biometrika* Aug. 462 Are the brachycephalic races hypsicephalic and the dolichcephalic races chamaecephalic? *Ibid.* 460 In the male brachycephaly is associated with hypsiconchic, in the female with the chamaeconchic character. *Ibid.* A quite sensible association of platyrrhiny with chamaeconchy. *Ibid.* 462 Brachycranial, stenocranial, and chamaecranial characters. 1913 *Jrnl. Ecol.* I. 17 Chamæphytes include plants with their bud or shoot-apices perennating on the surface of the ground. 1916 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* (ed. 3) 71/2 Chamæphytes... plants whose flowering-buds are but slightly above the ground. 1922 P. W. RICHARDS *Tropical Rain Forest* i. 10 The ground herbs of the rain forest are almost exclusively phanerophytes and chamaephytes. 1964 V. J. CHAPMAN *Coastal Veg.* 1. 9 Chamæphytes, perennating buds above soil surface to 25 cm, e.g. Creeping willow (*Salix repens*). 1900 tr. *Deniker's Races of Man* 60 To separate skulls into brachy- or dolichofacial, or, as they are also called, **chamæprosopes** and **leptosopes**. 1886 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* II. 23/2 Chamæprosopic [sic] is applied to a short, squat, thickset face. 1902 *Biometrika* Aug. 434 Chamæprosopy.

**chamæleon**, -lion, var. of **CHAMELEON**.

**chamæmell**, **chamamil**, *obs.* ff. **CAMOMILE**.

|| **Chamærops** (kə'miɒrɒps). *Bot.* [L., a. Gr. *χαμαίρωψ* a plant mentioned by Pliny, f. *χαμαί* on the ground, dwarf-growing + *ωψ* shrub, bush; but the form is uncertain: the modern application was accepted by Linnaeus from Pontedera.]

A northern genus of palms, including the Dwarf Fan Palm, *C. humilis*, the smallest of the order, and the only one found north of the Mediterranean, and the Chinese *C. Fortuni*, which can be grown in the south of England.

1852 TH. ROSS tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. i. 8 The chamærops, the date-tree... vegetate on several spots.

**chamar** (tʃə'mɑ:(r)). Also **chumar**. [Hindi.] A member of an exterior Hindu caste whose occupation is leather-working; a worker in leather, a tanner, shoemaker. Also, in northern and central India, an agricultural labourer.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*. 1899 C. W. DOYLE *Taming of Jungle* II. 18 A wee little manikin of the chamar (tanner) caste. 1901 KIPLING *Kim* III. 81 All castes and kinds of men move here. Look! Brahmins and chumars, bankers and tinkers. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 603/1 This little swine of a chamar. 1934 M. L. DANTON *Widow & Waste in Punjab Village* 167 Chamars and Khatiks, dealers in hides and skins, respectively. 1951 J. H. HUTTON *Caste in India* (ed. 2) 23 The Chamar of Chhattisgarh, although belonging to that exterior caste of leather-workers whose touch is polluting to caste Hindus, are here cultivators tilling the land.

**chamarre**, *obs.* form of **CHIMER**.

**chamasite** ('kæməsaɪt). *Min.* An alloy of iron and nickel found in meteorites.

1868 DANA *Min.* (1880) 16 Reichenbach has named the alloy of iron and nickel... *Chamasite*.

**chamayle**, *obs.* form of **CAMEL** sb.

|| **'chambellan**. [F.—earlier *chamberlanc*, *chambellanc*, a. OHG. *chamarlinc*, f. OHG. *chamara*.] The French form of **CHAMBERLAIN**, used as a foreign title.

1710 *London Gaz.* No. 4724/1 The Grand Chambellan was seized with a... Fever. 1825 R. WARD *Tremaine* I. xxxv. 286 A stiff German chambellan, in a full suit of buckram.

**chambelot**, *obs.* form of **CAMLET**.

**chamber** ('tʃeɪmbə(r)), *sb.* Forms: 3-5 **chambre**, 3-7 **chambre**, 4 **chamber**, 4-5 **chamber**. Also **chambir**, -bur, -byr, **chawmbire**, **chambir**, -bere, **chanbur**, 5 **chambyr**(e), **chawmbyr**, **chaunber**, -bour, -byr, **chamer**, **chawmere**, **caumbre**, 5-6 **chambur**, 6 **chamboure**, 7 **chambor**, **camber**. Also *Sc.* 4-5 **chamur**, **chalmir**, 4-7 **chalmer**, 5-6 **chawmer**, 6 **chalmyr**, 8 **chamer**, 8-9 **chaumer**. [a. F. *chambre* (= Pr. *cambra*, Sp. *camara*, It. *camera*)—L. *camera*, *camara*, in Gr. *καμάρα* vaulted chamber; prob. f. Aryan root *kam-* to curve, bend. The sense underwent progressive generalization in late L. and Romanic.]

1. A room (in a house).

1. a. A room or apartment in a house; usually appropriated to the use of one person; a private room; in later use *esp.* a sleeping apartment, a bedroom. (Now, in standard English, confined chiefly to elevated style; in colloq. use replaced by *room*. Cf. **BEDCHAMBER**.) But in U.S. in more general use; and in some English dialects, = the 'parlour' or better room,

as distinguished from the kitchen; also a sleeping apartment over a stable or the like.

a. 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 443 To anoper chambure hi beop agon. To blauncheffures chambure non. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3029 When pe masse was don, sche went to hire chambure. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 287 In a chalmere preaulhe, He held him and his company. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4977 Led were po lordes pr mo long lyon chamburs... into a proude chambur pere Priam was set. c. 1400 *Gesta Rom.* 94 (Harl. MS.) A preyre chambure. 1472 *SIR J.* PASTON in *Let.* 706 III. 64 My Lady... hathe takyn hyr chambure. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* VIII. viii. 29 Amyd the chalmre down thaim set. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov. XXIV.* 4 Chambers... fylled with all costly & plessant riches. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI.* (1804) 52 Be committing of murder in hir awin chalmre. 1611 *Bible Gen.* xliii. 30 Hee entred into his chamber, & wept there. — *Acts ix.* 37 They laid her in hir vpper chamber. 1711 SWIFT *Let.* (1767) III. 191 He and his lady saw me to my chamber just in the country fashion. 1731-1800 BAILEY s.v. *Camera*, Such Musick as is designed for Chambers and private Consorts. 1821 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXV. 346 He... hardly ever slept two nights successively in one chamber. 1841 *LANE ARB. Nth.* I. 104 A curtain suspended before the door of a chamber.

1858 M. PORTEOUS *Sauter Johnny* 17 In that apartment generally called the 'Chamber' of farm house. 1863 ATKINSON *Danby Provinc.* 'Chamber, an upper room, (1) is a room; a bed room. (2) in a stable or other building; a loft. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 437/1 The chambers... were less ample... in the Southern houses.

b. The reception-room in a palace; called the *presence*, or *audience-chamber*.

2. *fig.*

a. 1225 *Anec. R.* 92 Heo is Godes chambure. a. 1400 *Cot. Myst.* (1841) 115 Farewel, Godyds chambure and his bowre. 1526 *Pigr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 70b, He maketh our soules his chambure. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 31 Malice vourpes the best Chamber in your mindes. 1715-20 *Pope's Iliad* vi. 498 From forth the chambers of the main... Arose the golden chariot of the day. 1864 B. TAYLOR *Fan. Th. Poems* 382 Echo the startled chambers of the soul.

3. pl. a. Rooms forming part of a house or tenement arranged for occupation by single persons; *esp.* rooms in the Inns of Court occupied by lawyers; also, sets of rooms in a block of buildings for offices, etc. b. The room in which a judge sits to hear causes and transact business not of sufficient importance to be brought into court.

1641 HARCOURT in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 288 Thine of 6 Decr. from Sarjant Glanvields chambers, came to my hands. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 145 ¶5, I have Chambers in the Temple. 1790 BOSWELL *Johnson* xiii. (ed. Napier) I. 277 He found his old master in Chambers in the Inner Temple. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 360 If the defendant is not misified, I will send it to be argued before the Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Justice Burnett, at their chambers. a. 1834 LAMB *Let.* ix. 87 When I last wrote you I was in lodgings. I am now in Chambers. 1844 DICKENS *Christmas Car.* 1, He [Scrooge] lived in chambers which had once belonged to his deceased partner. 1849 — *Dav. Copperfield*, Traddles... had chambers in Gray's Inn. *Mod. Newsm.* Adv., St. James's Park Chambers, for Gentlemen, two rooms communicating, unfurnished. Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, London.

4. a. A hall appropriated to the meetings of a deliberative, legislative, or judicial body.

c. 1543 in *Dom. Archit.* III. 79 The parlement chambure & paynted chambure. 1714 *London Gaz.* No. 524/2 The Lords... and others... met... in the Painted Chamber. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) II. 424 Judgement was... reversed in the Exchequer Chamber. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 326 The multitude that surrounded the doors of the council chamber.

b. A judicial or deliberative assembly or body; a camera. Now *esp.* one of the 'houses' or divisions of a legislative body, as the French 'chamber of deputies'; so 'the upper chamber', 'the popular chamber', phrases applied to the Houses of Lords and Commons respectively.

[c. 1325 *E.E. Allit. P.* B. 1586 Ho herde hym chude to be himself, & to be chambure. 1550 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poese* i. viii. (Arb.) 32 Francis the Frenche king made Sangleia, Salmonius, Macrinus, and Clement Marot of his priuy Chamber. 1680 *London Gaz.* No. 1508/3 The Chamber of Poysons is now going to take in hand the affair of the Duke of Luxemburg. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 135 The Imperial Chamber... had closed its sittings in June. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten.* Y. I. 387 The chambers... attempted to deal with this important problem. The discussion in the chamber of deputies. c. 1850 LYTTON *Misc. Prose Wks.* II. 109 (Hoppe) To implicate not individual peers, but the Upper Chamber itself as well as the Throne. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. vii. 88 The chamber not elected by the people.

c. **Chamber of Commerce**: a board organized to protect the interests of commerce in a town or district; so **Chamber of Agriculture**, etc.

1788 BURNS *Ep. Creech*, The brethren o' the Commerce-Chamber. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxiv. (ed. 2) 556 There are Chambers of Commerce in both islands. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Dom. Life Wks.* (Bohn) III. 44 Not in senates, or courts, or Chambers of Commerce, but in the dwelling-house must the true character... of the time be consulted.

d. in **STAR-CHAMBER**, **CASTLE-CHAMBER**, etc.

e. **chamber of horrors**: see **HORROR** sb. 5.

5. The place where the funds of a government, corporation, etc. are (or were) kept, and where all moneys due to it are received; chamberlain's office; treasury. [A common sense of med. L. *camera*.]



1632 MASSINGER *City Mad.* iv. ii. My private house, in crammed abundance, Shall prove the Chamber of the City poor. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* x. iv. 521. We mention not the large sums bequeathed by him [Thos. Sutton] to poor, to prisons, to colleges, to mending highways, to the chamber of London. 1721 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1897) vi. 697. There was remaining in the chamber of London of the charity money gathered for them upwards of 2000*l.* 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* The chamberlain of London keeps the city money, which is laid up in the chamber of London, an apartment in Guildhall. 1823 *Act 4 Geo. IV.* c. 50 §107 (for rebuilding London Bridge). The monies... shall be from time to time paid into the Chamber of the City of London.

76. [= med.L. *camera*, F. *chambre*] A province, city, etc., directly subject, and yielding immediate revenue to the king; more loosely: Capital, metropolis, royal residence; ? royal port or dockyard.

1555 *Fardle Facions* i. iv. 46 Garama, the chiefs citie, and as we terme it, the chambr of the king. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 421 (D.) London... the seat of the British Empire, and the kings of England's chamber. 1631 WEEVER *Ant. Fun. Mon.* 608 This his Citty of Maldon, then the chamber of his kingdom. 1644 HOWELL *Engl. Tears* Ded., To my Imperial Chamber, the Citty of London. c. 1645 — *Lett.* (1650) 196 Huge fleets of Men of War... do daily sail on our seas, and confront the Kings chambers. 1699 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* i. 564 Those places called the king's chambers, where shippes of warr are numerous.

7. a. The hangings or furniture of a chamber. ? Obs.

1612 W. TRAVERS *Supplic. Privy Counsel*, To unfold this tapestry, and to hang up the whole chamber of it. 1845 STEPHEN *Law's Eng.* ii. 212 Her apparel and bedroom furniture, (called the widow's chamber) was first set aside for her own use. 1850 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* iii. iii. 62 The purchase of a 'chamber', a 'halling', that is, the necessary hangings for those apartments.

b. euphem. for CHAMBER-POT, q.v.

1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 755 Wheres the chamber gone. 1961 F. G. CASSIDY *Jamaica Talk* v. 85 'Chamber-pot' has been abbreviated to *Chamber*.

II. An enclosed space, cavity, etc.

8. An enclosed space in the body of an animal or plant; as e.g. the ventricles of the brain; the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye; the chambers or compartments of a shell, etc.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De Pr.* iii. ix. (Tollem. MS.), In pe moste subtilis chambris of be brayne [in subtilissimis cerebri ventriculis]. *Ibid.* v. xxxvi. (1495) 150 In the herte of a beeste... ben two chambers. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) vi. 219 The first cavity, or chamber, of the brain, is filled with spermatacei. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxv. 288 The two parts into which the iris divides the eye are called the anterior and the posterior chambers. 1866 ARCVLL *Reigns* *Law* v. (ed. 4) 240 The nectar chambers of long tubular flowers. 1882 VINUS *Sachs' Bot.* 455 Hollow chambers which extend from base to apex.

9. a. An artificial space, cavity, or room for various purposes; an enclosed space or compartment in a piece of mechanism, etc.

E.g. An underground cavity for holding powder and bombs, called also *powder-chamber*, *bomb-chamber*; the space enclosed between the gates of a canal lock; the part of a pump in which the plunger or piston works; and in many specific applications in arts and manufactures.

1709 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Corps de pompe*, the chamber of a pump. 1812 A. T. THOMSON *Land. Disp.* (1818) 8 Into a chamber lined with sheet lead... water is poured. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 175 The steam is conveyed... into the upper chamber of the upper box. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Sci. Amer.* ii. 196 Our boat won the race, and we bolted... into the chamber of the first lock. 1879 CASSIDY *Techn. Educ.* iv. 74/2 These tubes terminate in a small chamber.

b. A concave part leaving a hollow space underneath.

attrib. in *open-chamber panel* in a saddle, the panel or padded part so stuffed as to allow a current of air to pass between the saddle and the horse's back.

1888 *Saddler's Price List*, Best full shaftoe, suitable for India, with open chamber panel.

10. f.a. A detached charge piece in old ordnance to put into the breech of a gun. Obs.

1465 in *Paston Lett.* 978. III. 436, ij. handgonnes, iij. chambers for gonnys. Item, a stokke gonny with iij. chambers. 1481-90 *Howard House. Bks.* (1841) 23, ij. lytel broken gonny and three chambers to them. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 66 Chambers is a charge made of brass or iron, which we use to put in at the breech of a sling or murtherer, containing just so much powder as will drive away the case of stones or shot. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Murderer*, small pieces of ordnance which were loaded by shifting metal chambers placed in the breech.

† b. Name given in 16-17th c. to a piece of ordnance; esp. a small piece without a carriage, standing on its breech, used to fire salutes. Obs. [Cf. the German *büchse*, orig. the box or chamber of a gun, now the gun itself, and see HARQUEBUS.]

1540 *Sc. Ld. Treasurer's Acc.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* i. 306 Doune-taking of xxx Chalmers of pe Heid of Davidis Towris, with vthir Chalmers and Munitione. 1577 HOLMES *Chron.* III. 1209/1 Robert Thomas, maister gunner of England, desirous to honour the least and marriage daie... made three great traines of chambers. 1594 PEEBLE *Bart. Alcazar* 124 The trumpets sound, the chambers are discharged. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 57. 1627 MIDDLETON *World Lost* Wks. v. 190 *Stage direction*, Chambers shot off with. 1668 *Land. Gaz.* No. 255/1 At his Entry into the Town the great Guns and Chambers were discharged. 1727 *Brice's Weekly Jnl.* 13 Oct. 3 Guns and Chambers were fired all Day.

c. That part of the bore of a gun in which the charge is placed (in many obsolete types of ordnance, esp. mortars and howitzers, of smaller diameter than the bore, but now a space of larger diameter: see quot. 1879); in old revolvers, each of the barrels, and in new, each of the compartments of the breeching which contain the charge.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 66 In a great Peeces we call that her Chamber so far as the powder doth reach when she is laded. 1672 *Compl. Gunner in Mil. & Mar. Discipline* iii. iv. 3. 1742 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 181 That the Change of the Form in the Chamber, will produce a Change of the Distance to which the Bullet is thrown. 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 190 The bullet chamber and bore are rifled. The powder chamber is not rifled, but is of a larger diameter than the bullet chamber. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* i. 446/2 The great bronze gun of Moscow... Bore 36 in. diameter; chamber... 19 in. diameter. 1879 *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 Jan. 14/3 The use of air-space left above and about the charge of powder in a suitable chamber, larger than the bore of the gun, has produced the most astonishing results... The 100-ton Armstrong gun... was not originally chambered. The addition of the chamber... added 6,700 foot-tons... to its striking energy. 1888 *Daily News* 26 June 10/3 A six-chambered revolver was discovered. It was loaded in five chambers, and one chamber had evidently been recently discharged.

d. The cavity in a mine for the reception of the powder.

1730-6 BAILEY *Chamber of a Mine*.

III. In combination.

11. chamber of dais. Sc. Also chamber of deas, of deese, chambradeese [Jamieson suggests a F. \**chambre au dais*, room with a canopy]. A parlour; also a best bedroom. (Jam.)

a 1605 R. BANNATYNE *Jnl.* 486 (Jam.) Adam causit bier butt the deid corpa to the chalmier of dais. 1731 *Mem. Capt. Creighton* 97 (Jam.) The chamber where he lay was called the Chamber of Deese... a room where the Laird lies when he comes to a Tenant's house. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxvi. And then my mother's wardrobe, and my grandmother's forby... they are a' in the chamber of deas. Oh, Jeanie, gang up the stair and look at them! 1824 — *Redgauntlet* Let. xi. Just opposite the chamber of dais which his master occupied.

12. attrib. and obvious comb., as *chamber-ambush*, *-bawd*, *-bell*, *-candle*, *-candlestick*, *-door*, *-groom*, *-hanging*, *-keeper*, *-keeping*, *-lamp*, *-physic*, *-ridden* adj. (cf. *bed-ridden*), *-robe*, *† -room*, *-servant*, *-sill*, *-soot*, *-sweeping*, *-wall*, *-window*. Sometimes connoting effeminacy or wantonness, as *chamber-combatant* (cf. CARPET-KNIGHT), *-critic*, *-delight*, *† -glew* Sc. [see GLEE], *-pleasure*, *-scape*, *-term*.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1112 Nor in the house with 'chamber-ambushes Close-banded durst [they] attack me. 1684 SOUTHERNE *Disappoint.* ii. i. Thou art a praying 'Chamber-bawd, And truth abhors thee. 1841 MARRVAT *Poacher* xi. Mrs. Phillips... lighted a 'chamber candlestick to go to bed. 1613 WITHER *Epithal.* 'Chamber-combatants who never Wear other helmet than a hat of bever. a 1637 B. JONSON *Epigr.* lxxii. Thou art started up A 'chamber-critic, and doth dine, and sup At madam's table. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1674) 33 In the comparison thereof [hunting] he disdaind all 'chamber-delights. 1516 in *Glasscock Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Storyford* (1882) 35 For a key to St. Johns 'chamber-dore viij. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. v. 53 He dupt the chamber dore. 1850 MAGNIN *Homeric Ballads* 193 Eurynome, as a 'chamber-groom With lamp in hand, to the nuptial room. The new met printers led. 1615 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 204 Auerring notes Of 'chamber-hanging, Pictures, etc. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 52 What giv'st thou to my lord Cossus his 'Chamber-keepers? 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 580 A 'chalmir page that with him zied. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* Introd. 13 The 'Chamber-performances of Map-sellers and Drawers, who... never saw any of the Places they delineate. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 344 Clinice. Margin. 'Chamber Physicke. So called, because hee visited his patients lying sick in bed. a 1640 MASSINGER *Bashful* *Loc.* v. iii. D. Will you... exchange your triumphs for 'chamber-pleasures? c 1630 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 50/1 His 'chamber-prayers, Which are pour'd amidst sighs and tears To avert God's fearful wrath. 1627 Bp. HALL *Medit. & Vowes* i. Satan may looke in at my dooures... but he shall not haue... one 'chamber-room, to sojourne in. a 1618 DAVIES *Exstasie* Wks. (1876) 92 (D.) The 'chamber-scapees, The sinnes against Nature, and the brutish rapes. 1856 HOLMSTED *State States* 49 The 'chamber-servants are negroes, and are accomplished in their business. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 16 Bed-making, 'chamber-sweeping, and water-fetiching. 1597 1st Pt. *Return Parnass.* iii. i. 888 Sir Oliver, Sir Randal, base, base 'chamber-terms! a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 120 He begins to sticke his letters in his ground 'Chamber-window. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 16 The chamber-window's open.

13. Special comb., *chamber acid*, sulphuric acid in the condition and of the strength at which it is removed from the lead chambers; *chamber arrest*, confinement in one's room under arrest; *chamber-barrister*, a barrister who confines himself to chamber-practice; *† chamber-bored a.*, of a piece of ordnance, having a chamber of different bore from that of the piece; *chamber cantata*, a cantata suitable for performance in a private room; *chamber-cast*, a cast of the chambers of a shell; *† chamber-child*, *-child(d)*, Sc. 'a servant who waits in a gentleman's chamber, a valet' (Jam.);

*chamber-closet*, a commode for invalids and the infirm (Knight *Dict. Mech.*, a 1877); *chamber-concert*, a concert where chamber-music is performed; *chamber-counsel*, (a) private counsel or business; (b) opinion given by a lawyer in private chambers (see sense 3 b); (c) a lawyer who gives opinions in private, not in court; *chamber-counsellor* = prec.; *chamber-gas*, the gas, or mixture of gases, contained in the large lead chambers used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid; *chamberhand N.Z.*, one who works in the freezing-chamber in a freezing-works; *chamber-horse*, a contrivance which enables a person to obtain exercise resembling that of horse-riding; *chamber kiln*, a kiln consisting of a series of chambers arranged in circular form, used for burning cement, bricks, and tiles; also attrib.; *chamber lad*, a bedroom attendant in chambers; *† chamber-letter*, one who lets rooms for hire; *chamber man*, a bedroom attendant (cf. CHAMBERMAID); a man employed in or about a chamber, esp. to do the work connected with a manufacture by a chamber process; *chamber-mate*, one who shares the same room with another, a CHAMBER-FELLOW; *chamber-milliner*, a milliner who carries on business in a private house, not in a shop; *chamber-music*, that class of music specially fitted for performance in a private room, as distinguished from a concert-room, church, etc.; *chamber-organ*, a small organ suitable for a private room; *chamber-piece* = CHAMBER 10 b; *chamber-pitch* (*Mus.*), (see quot.); *chamber-practice* (*Law*), practice in chambers and not in court, the practice of a *chamber-counsel*; *chamber process*, a manufacturing process that is carried out by means of a closed or sealed chamber; *chamber-set*, a set of chamber ware or furniture; *† chamber-stead*, a place for a chamber; *chamber-stool*, a close-stool; *chamber-story* (*Arch.*), 'that story of a house appropriated for bed-rooms' (Gwilt); *chamber-study*, private study (see quot.); *chamber-tomb* *Archaeol.*, a chambered tomb (see CHAMBERED ppl. a.); *chamber-utensil*, *-vessel* = CHAMBER-POT; *chamber-work*, *† (a)* sexual indulgence (*Obs.*); (b) the work of a chamber-maid. See also CHAMBER-DEACON, *-FELLOW*, *-LYE*, *-MAID*, *-POT*.

1872 W. CROOKES *tr. Wagner's Chem. Technol.* 206 'Chamber Acid. As soon as the acid formed in the leaden chambers has acquired a sp. gr. of 1.5 = 50° B. = 140° Twaddle, it is run off into a reservoir. 1879 LUNGE *Sulphuric Acid* i. 296 At Oker each cubic metre of chamber-space yields 2.85 kilograms chamber-acid of 106° Tw. in the case of rich ores. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 19 Dec. 5/1 Frederick the Great, when Crown Prince, was not only condemned to 'chamber-arrest, but actually flung into prison. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Jan. 14/1 He believed that there were one or two ladies practising as 'chamber barristers. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* ii. x. 58 To know whether your Piece be 'Chamber-bored. 1905 E. J. Dent *Scarlatti's Immense popularity of the 'chamber-cantata during the whole of the seventeenth and the early part of the eighteenth century. 1875 DAWSON* *Dawn of Life* vii. 18 Dr. Gumbel, observing... grains of coccolith, in crystalline calcareous marbles, considered them to be 'chamber casts' or of organic origin. 1546 J. LINDSAY *Let. in Tytler Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 374 Ye cardinal's 'chalmir child. c 1568 MURRAY in H. Campbell *Love-lett.* Mary Q. *Scots App.* 48 Dalgleish, chalmir-child to my Lord Bothwell, was taken, and the box and letteris quilk he brought out of the castell. 1836 *Musical Libr.* Suppl. iii. 19 The... *Société Musicale* established at Paris... probably suggested the 'Chamber Concerts. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* i. ii. 237. I have trusted thee With all. My 'Chamber-Councells. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 107 Selden... gave sometimes Chamber-Counsel, and was good at conveyance. 1850 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxxii. VIII. 25 His silent assistance in political and judicial debates, as a sort of chamber-counsel, was highly appreciated. 1711 STUEBE *Spect.* No. 2 P 6 He is... among Divines what a 'Chamber-Counsellor is among Lawyers. 1879 LUNGE *Sulphuric Acid* i. 331 If... a straight tube is introduced... into the draught-pipe taking away the 'chamber-gas. 1950 *Landfall* IV. 125 The gang of 'chamberhands who usually dawdle along behind me. 1774 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 268 Those who cannot afford this [riding], may use a 'chamber-horse. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl.* i. 248/2 The difference between riding a chamber-horse and a real one. 1948 *Archit. Rev.* CIII. 6 (caption) Thomas Sheraton, Chamber Horse. 1793. The great cabinet-maker designed this 'chamber horse' for the gentleman who wished his riding exercise regardless of the weather. a 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., 'Chamber Kiln, a brick or tile kiln in compartments, sometimes capable of being heated in succession. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 630 The kilns most commonly employed nowadays (for burning Portland cement) are 'chamber kilns'. 1921 *Dict. Occup.* Terms (1927) § 902 *Chamber kiln* man (cement);... regulates supply of gas in chamber kilns. 1889 GRETTON *Memory's Harbuck* 157 Sugden became 'chamber lad to a conveyancer, where he picked up the foundation of his law knowledge. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. III. 74 The 'Chamber-men... put on their Cardinalial habits. 1884 HIGGINSON *Com. Sense about Wom.* xlii. 173 [She] has her pillow smoothed and her curtains drawn, not by a chambermaid, but by a chamberman. 1921 *Dict. Occup.* Terms (1927) § 148 *Chamber man* (white lead); makes white lead by chamber process. 1886 BRODRICK *Hist. Unit.*

Oxford 22 His 'chamber mates and class mates. 1779 JOHNSON L.P. *Milton Wks.* (1816) 92. He was a 'chamber-milliner and measured his commodities out to his friends. 1789 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* III. Intro. 9 'Chamber Music such as cantatas, single songs, solos, trios, etc. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* s.v. 332. 1796 *Long. Gaz.* No. 4250/5 Three 'Chamber-Organists to be sold. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 32 Organs 'tuned either in the so-called 'chamber-pitch, or in the choir-pitch, which was a whole tone higher. 1709 STEELE & ADD. *Tatler* No. 101 ¶ 1 A Lawyer who leaves the Bar for 'Chamber-Practice. c.1765 BURKE *Popery Laws Wks.* IX. 336 Chamber practice, and even private conveyancing... are prohibited to them. 1879 LUNGE *Sulphuric Acid* I. 302 A very important assistance in judging of the 'chamber-process is afforded by glass windows or sights. 1851 CIST *Cincinnati* 204 Burley & Lyford, manufacture 'chamber sets. 1858 *Texas Almanac* (Adv't), Parlor and Chamber sets. 1895 *Montgomery Ward Catal.* 535/2 English decorated Chamber set... consists of wash bowl and pitcher, chamber and cover, mug and soap dish. c.1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIV. 287 'Thou hast a 'chamber-steed, Which Vulcan... contriv'd with all fit secrecy. 1615 — *Odys.* XXIII. 270 The bed that stands within our bridal chamber-steed. 1585 *Nomenclator* (N.) 'Chamber-stool. 1608 WITHAL *Dict.* 205 (N.) A chamberstool or pot, *lasanum* et *scaphium*. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 254 In the study of the classics... 'chamber-study must always be... superior to any courses of... lectures. 1893 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, 'Chamber tomb. 1909 A. EVANS *Shaf. Graves* 60 The rock-cut Chamber Tombs with their dromot, themselves reflect a form already known in Crete in the age preceding the conquest. 1952 CHILDE & SIMPSON *Ant. Monum.* Scott. 18 Another class of chamber tombs, peculiar to Orkney but having analogues in Ireland and abroad. 1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 212 b, *Lasanum* is greek and latin for... a 'chambre-vestal. 1509 *Lasius Past. Pleas.* XXXI. iv. What he can do Of 'chambre verre. 1621 BURTON *Ant. Mel.* (1624) 69. 1870 'FANNY FERN *Ginger-Snaps* 20 Having done chamber work or cooking, for such a number of years in New York. 1884 N.Y. *Herald* 27 Oct. 7/2 Girl to do chamber work and waiting.

**chamber** ('tʃembə(r)), v. [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *chambrier* in some of the same senses.]

1. *trans.* To place in, or as in, a chamber; to shut up, confine, enclose. *arch.*

1575 TURBURY *Venerie* 195 To make the vermine flee downe into the lowest parts & there to chamber or flee themselves. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. 1. 149 The best blood chamber'd in his bosome. 1601 W. PARRY *Sherley's Trav.* (1863) 16 Their women are... closely chambered up. 1640 BROOME *Spargus Gard.* iv. v. Wks. 1873 III. 186 Call downe my Niece out of The melancholy mist she's chamber'd in. 1818 MILMAN *Satanstoe* 346. 1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 91 Chambered... in a sleep under the open sky.

2. *fig.* To restrain, keep within bounds (one's tongue, words, etc.). *Obs.*

138 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel.* Wks. II. 124 Crist chaumbered his wordis and taughte me to flee boost. 1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 104, Critias... threatened hym, that onlesse he chaumberd his tongue, etc. 1644 FRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes's Trial* 12 To chamber up or restrain justice intra Privatos *Parities*. 17... Will Stewart xlv. in *Child Ballads* iv. 425/2 Chamber thy words now, I bidd thee.

3. To form into a chamber or into chambers.

1674 DURANT in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 223 A spacious Cavity, chaumbered with Walls and Pillars of decident lapidescent Waters. 1866 ARVILL *Reign Law* ii. (ed. 4) 12 A structure... hollowed and chaumbered on the plan which engineers have so lately discovered.

4. a. To provide (a gun) with a chamber.

1708 KERSEY *To Chamber a Gun* is to make a chamber in her. 1879 [see CHAMBER sb. 10c.]. 1885 CAPT. NOBLE in *Pall Mall G.* 13 Apr. 2/2 You must either 'chamber' or refrain from firing such large charges.

b. To furnish with a concavity, to hollow underneath. Cf. CHAMBERED 3.

c. To contain or hold as in a chamber. Of a fire-arm: to receive in the chamber.

1835 N. J. WYETH *Jrnl.* 13 Apr. in F. G. Young *Sources Hist. Oregon* (1899) I. III. vi. 251 Building a canoe 60 feet long wide and deep enough to chamber barrells of which she will take 25. 1839 S. Lit. *Messenger* V. 97/2 My father's big gun... would chamber five buckshot. 1902 S. E. WHITE *Blazed Trail* xx. 141 Winchester chambered the 38 Winchester cartridge. 1906 — *Blazed Trail* Stories 163 Each was armed... with a brace of Colt's revolvers, chaumbering the same-sized cartridges as the rifle.

5. *intr.* To lodge in, or as in, a chamber. *Obs.*

1611 HAYWOOD *Gold. Age* i. i. Wks. 1874 III. 11 You shall no more... chamber underneath the spreading Oakes.

6. 'To be wanton, indulge in lewdness' (J.).

1607 NICCOLS *Cuckoo* (T.). Their chaumbering fortitude they did decry By their soft maiden voice and flickering eye.

1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii. What—chaumbering and wantoning in our very presence! (Cf. also CHAMBERING *vbl. sb.* 2.)

7. *intr.* Of a mining vein: to open up, expand. *U.S.*

1873 J. H. BEADLE *Undevel. West* xviii. 335 The miner starts with a vein a foot or more wide... then it suddenly 'chambers' to some size, then 'pinches' to the thickness of a knife-blade.

†**chamber-deacon**, -**deakin**, -**deken**, -**in**, -**on**, -**yn**. *Obs.* [app. f. CHAMBER + DEACON, though the history of the appellation is obscure.]

If sense 1 was, as it appears to be, the earlier, then the persons so called were probably really in minor orders, or at least preparing for such. It is probable that these often supported themselves by acting as domestic chaplains, or even as ordinary domestics or 'scouts' to well-to-do scholars or others willing to entertain them, and that hence arose sense 2. A University Statute quoted by Antony & Wood anno 1432 mentions *alcui scholaris, sive alcuius scholaris servienti*. Wood's conjecture that the word was a corruption of *in camerā degentes*, i.e. living not in any academic hall, but in lodgings (as non-collegiate students), belongs to pre-scientific 'etymology', but it is not easy to say whether the

chamber-dekyns of sense 1 were named from living in their own chambers, or, as those of sense 2 were, from keeping the chambers of others.]

1. A name given to certain poor clerks, or poor scholars, chiefly from Ireland, who frequented the English universities (esp. Oxford) in the 15th c., and did not belong to any college or hall.

1413 *Act 1 Hen. V. c. 8* Que tous Irois et clerks Irois mendiauntz appelez chamberdekyns soient voides hors du Roialme (*transl.* Berthelot 1543 Irish clerks beggars called chamberdekyns). [1422-3 *Act 1 Hen. VI. c. 3* 'What sort of Irishmen only may come to dwell in England', specially forbids 'scholars of Ireland which be no graduates' to repair to Oxford or Cambridge, unless they bring letters testimonials under the seal of the Lieutenant, etc.; it refers to the preceding Statute, but does not name chamberdekyns.] 1434 *Statute* in Anstey *Munim. Acad.* (Oxon.) (1868) I. 320 Quam pax hujus almae Universitatis frequenter turbati dignoscitur per diversos, qui in forma Scholarium infima Universitatem et praecursum ejusdem extra aulas ac sine Principibus in locis diversis latent et expectant, qui nefandis nominibus chamberdekyns nuncupantur et per dies dormiunt, ac in noctibus circa tabernas [et] lupinaria spolia homicidiae vigilant, etc. [it is therefore enacted that scholars must reside in a hall, or college]. 1572 in Wood, *Mandatum generale*... quibusdam pauperibus scholaribus qui vocantur chamberdekyns... sub poena banitionis ut transferant se infra viii dies immediate sequentes in collegia sua sive aulas ubi communia habentur.

¶ In later writers it is only a historical term, at the meaning of which guesses are made.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* Chamberdekyns are Irish beggars, which by the Statute of 1 H. 5, cap 8 were, etc. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iv. ii. §20 The Commons' petition... that all Irish begging-priests called Chamberdekyns should avoid the Realm before Michaelmas next. 1681 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Chamberdekyns, or Chamberdekyns, were Irish begging Priests, banished England. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Chamberdekyns*, properly Chamber-deacons, were certain poor Irish Scholars, clad in poor habit, and living under no Rule, banish'd England in the reign of Hen. V. 1721-1800 BAILEY, *Chamber-dekyns* (i.e. Chamber-Deacons), Irish Beggars, in the Habit of poor Scholars of Oxford, who often committed Robberies. 1764 BURN *Hist. Poor Laws* 24. 1831 Sir W. HAMILTON *Disc.* 1784 412 We find... decisive measures taken in Oxford against the Chamberdekyns or scholars haunting the Schools, but of no authorized house.

2. A servant or attendant who kept the chambers of noblemen and others attending court, called also *minister of chamber*.

1461-83 *Liber Niger* Edu. IV in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 38 (*Gentilium Ushers of Chamber*). And ech of these usshers to have into this court it honest servaunts... and to leve bynynde them no chaumbre-dekons in courte, but such as are appointed by the countyn house. *Ibid.* 44 (*Hensmen*). Eueriche of theym an honest servaunt to kepe theyre chaumbre and harneys and to array hym in this courte, whyles theyre maisters be present in courte, or elles to have no chaumbre dekons. *Ibid.* 66 Item, that the chaumbre dekons voyde with theyre maistris sauve Suche as are assigned here to abide. [cf. 1526 *Househ. Ord.* 148 That no such mynister or keeper of chamber be suffered... to have any ladde under him to doe his businesse.]

**chambered** ('tʃembəd), *ppl. a.* [f. CHAMBER sb. and v. + -ED.]

1. Furnished with a chamber or chambers. In *Archaeol.*, applied to a tomb containing a chamber or vault for the deposition of the dead.

Also in comb., as *many-chambered*, *six-chambered*. *chambered shell*: see quot. 1847.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* vi. 16 Sowynge placis, and thre chaumbered thou shalt make in it. 1483 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 16 A thre chaumbered hous made of wawte stones. 1611 FLORIO s.v. *Agucchia*, To finde the thicknes of chaumbered peeces of the breach. 1845-6 TRENCH *Lect.* i. iii. 55 This many-chambered palace of the Truth. 1847 ANSTED *Ant. World* viii. 140 As the (Nautilus) grows in size, it from time to time builds off a cup-shaped wall upon the soft rounded surface of the hinder part of the body, leaving as it goes a space behind it, which is occupied only by air or some gaseous substance, and acts as a float. Proceeding in this way, and building a succession of these walls, there is ultimately formed what is called a chambered shell. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 118 Although not a chambered gun, it will be seen... to be an attempt to obtain uniformity of thickness in every part of the arc. 1865 J. LUBBOCK *Prehist. Times* iv. 91 The comparative rarity of chambered tumuli in western Europe. 1869 *Archaeologia* XLII. 233 The surprising similarity between the winter huts of the Esquimaux and the chambered tumuli of Sweden and Denmark. 1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 25 Feb. 11 A six-chambered revolver. 1952 CHILDE & SIMPSON *Ant. Monum.* Scott. 15 Chambered cairns were used for burials over several generations.

2. Shut up in a chamber.

1529 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* i. 413 Your closse-chambered drabbes. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 218 If they lay resty and out of their Game, chamber'd, and idle.

3. Having a cavity or hollow underneath.

1683 *Long. Gaz.* No. 1810/4 A Sandy grey Gelding... a black Leather Saddle... Chambered for his Back. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4746/4 A red Saddle with a Brass Nails, and Chamber'd just by the Chine Bone of the off Side.

4. = CHAMBERED; bent like a bow, arched. *Obs.*

[1387 TREVISIA *Hyden* (Rolla) I. 353 *bey* [the Irish] dryuep hir hors wip a chambr yerde in pe our ende (*virgam in superiori parte cameralam*).] 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 51 They drieue their horses with a chambr yerd in the ouer ende in stede of bittes. 1616 LANE *S. Tale* ix. 67 Well plantes the gapps with chambrd iron slinges.

**chamberer** ('tʃembərə(r)), *Obs.* or *arch.*

Forms: 4 chamberier, 4-5 chamberere, chamber(e), chaumbrere, 5 chambriere,

chambryer(e), 5-6 chamberer, 5-7 chambrier, 6 chamberir, 4-chamberer. [a. OF. *chamberier* (mod.F. *chambrier*, Pr. *chambrier*, It. *cameriere*): late L. *camerarius* chamberlain, f. *camera* chamber; also a. OF. *chambrière*, fem. of the same. The two genders early fell together in Eng., with loss of the significance of final *e*.]

1. A woman who attends to a bedchamber; a chambermaid, handmaid. *Obs.*

The first quot. may possibly belong to sense 3. 1340 *Ayene*. 171 *be* srriffe, *pet* is *pe* guode chamberier *pet* clenzeþ *pet* hous. 1395 E.E. *Wills* (1882) 6, I bequehte to Idkyne my chamber... a bed couenable for her estat. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIV. iii, Yris, chambrier and messenger of Juno. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* GVijb, The ancylle or chamberere of god. 1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1949/2 Four gentlewomen that were hir chamberers. 1675 COTTON *Burlesque upon B. Wks.* (1765) 270 The Graces... Shall daily wait upon thy rising. (And never Asian Cavaliers Could boast they had such Chamberiers). 1721-23 STRYPE *Eccle. Mem.* III. i. iv. 36 The Queen's chamberers, viz. Mrs. Dormer, etc.

2. A concubine. Cf. *handmaid*. *Obs.*

1400 MAUNDEY. ix. 102 Abraham hadde another sone Ysmael, that he gat upon Agar his Chamberre. a. 1450 *Kt. de la Tour* (1868) 30 Chamberres to Englishe men... that duellen with hem as her lemmannys.

3. A man who attends in the bedchamber of a nobleman or gentleman; a chamberlain, valet. *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. Intro. xviii. And though thy clothing be of purple wele, With great awaytyng of many chamberers. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 96/3 Thou hast clenly seruantes and nette chambryeres. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 920/2 He kept in his great chamber a continual boorde for the chamberers and gentlemen officers. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 71 Thomas, who was Chamberer to King Edward the first.

4. One who frequents ladies' chambers; a gallant. *arch.* (Cf. *CARPET-KNIGHT*.)

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 265, I... have not those soft parts of Conseruation That Chamberers haue. 1822 BYRON *Werner* iv. i. 404 You bid me turn a chamberer, To pick up gloves, and fans. 1863 Mrs. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 428 Hotspur is no chamberer.

'**chamber-fellow**. *arch.* [see FELLOW.] One who shares a room or rooms with another.

1580 BARET *Alw.* C308 A fellow, or companion of ones companie: a chamberfellow. 1640 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) I. 15 Come my Bro Richard from schole to my chamber-fellow at the University. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* (1885) I. 305 When he was of Wadhams, being chamber Fellow of Hump-Hody. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 448 ¶ 5 Chamber-fellows in the Inner-Temple. 1860 FORSTER *Ger. Remonstr.* 119 The daughter of his chamber-fellow in the Temple, Richard Simonds.

**chambering** ('tʃembərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. CHAMBER sb. and v. + -ING.]

1. a. The furnishing of a room. b. *concr.* Hangings or tapestry for a room. *Obs.*

1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 521 What point of chaumbering, stabling, gardens, beddis... plesith on jact, plesith not an other. 1454 *Test. Ebor.* (1856) 174, j blake bede with the chaumbering of the same. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV.* (1830) 130 Chaumbering off tapicerie white and grene.

2. a. Sexual indulgence, lewdness; luxury, effeminacy. *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xiii. 13 Let vs walke honestly... nether in chaumberynge [WYCLIF couchis, 1388 beddis] and wantannes. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Chambering*, lightnesse, and wanton behauiour in priuate places.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Luxurious, effeminate. *Obs.*

1652 NEEDHAM *Tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 82 Andronicus Paeologus... lived a chaumbering idle life within his Palace. 1880 *Times* 27 Dec. 9/2 The calibre and chambering of the guns.

4. *Zool.* The formation of chambers or loculi. Cf. CAMERATION 2.

1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 846 The test has usually a chambered structure... The chambering of the test does not express a corresponding cell-segmentation of the protoplasm.

**chamberlain** ('tʃembəlɪn). Forms: 3 chaumberling, -lein, 3-4 chamberlein, chaumberleyn, 3-5 chamberleyn(e), 4 chambyrleyn(e), chaumberlaire, -laine, chaumburlain(e), 4-5 -laine(e), 4-6 -leyne, chamberlayn(e), 5 chawmbyrleyn(e), chaumberlayne, -Sc. chamberlain, 5-7 chamberlaire, 6 chamberlayne, chaumberlayn, 6-7 chaumberlin, -len; Sc. chamberlaire; 4-chamberlain. [a. OF. *chamberlain*, -len, -lanc, -lenc, a. Ger. \**kamarling* (in OHG. *chamarling*, -linc, *chamerling*), f. *kamara*, *camara* (a. L. *camara*, *camera*) CHAMBER + -LING. The German gave also the med.L. *camerlengus*, -lingus, It. *camarlingo*, Sp. *camarlingo*, Pr. *camarlesc*. Comparing CAMERA, and CHAMBER, we see that *chamberlain* is a Germanic formation, *kamarling*, which we have received through Romanic (i.e. OFr.); but that the basis of this Germanic formation was itself a Greek word, *καμάρα*, which German received through Latin. *Chamberling*, in Ancren Riwle, appears to show assimilation to the native -ling in

*darling*, etc., but it may have been influenced by the L. form in *-lingus*. (See also CHAMBERLAIN.)

1. a. A chamber attendant of a lord or king, one who waits on him in his bedchamber (*arch.*); a woman attending on a lady in her bedchamber (*obs. rare*). b. An officer charged with the management of the private chambers of a sovereign or nobleman.

**Lord Great Chamberlain of England:** a hereditary office, the main duties of which now consist in attending upon and attiring the sovereign at his coronation, the care of the ancient Palace of Westminster, the furnishing of Westminster Hall and the Houses of Parliament on state occasions, and attending upon peers and bishops at their creation or doing of homage.

**Lord Chamberlain of the Household:** a chief officer who shares with the Lord Steward, the Master of the Horse, and the Mistress of the Robes, the oversight of all officers of the Royal Household. He appoints the royal professional men and tradesmen, has control of the actors at the royal theatres, and is the licenser of plays.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 390 As hys chamberleyn hym broste . . . vorto werye, a peyre hose of say. a 1300 *Curior M.* 10432 Sco had a maiden hight vtain, bat was hir priue chambur-laine. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 3094 Hys [the king's] chamberleyn hym wrappyd warm. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng. xcxiij*, Syr Hugh the spencer that was the kynges chamberlayne kepte soo the kynges chambre that no man must speke with the kyng. 1539 *Househ. Ord. in Thynne's Annals*. (1865) *Introd.* 33 That the Chamberlaines . . . shall cause like search to be made within all the Chambers. 1565-73 *COOPER Thesaur. Abra.* . . . a little gyrl or mayde that attendeth on hir Mayestee, especially in hir chamber: a Chamberlayne. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* i. 123 My good Lord Chamberlayne. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2056/4 His Majesty has been pleased to constitute the Right Honorable the Earl of Aylesbury Lord Chamberlain of his Household. 1795 *COLERIDGE Plot Discov.* 19 If 'the Robbers' can be legally suppressed by that thinge clept a Lord Chamberlain. 1875 *MAINE Hist. Inst.* v. 139 The Chamberlain of the Romano-German Emperors is now the German Emperor. *Mod. Newsp.* 'The Lord Chamberlain lengthened the skirts of the ballet'.

fig. a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 410 Luue is his chaumberling. 138. *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 165 Women is chaumberleyn of hert of mon bat lufe hir. 1608 *ARMISTIN Nest Nym.* (1842) 5 Riches, her chamberlayne, beauty her bed-fellow.

2. A steward; † a. title of a chief officer of the kingdom of Scotland (*obs.*); b. an officer who receives the rents and revenues of a corporation or public office (see CHAMBER sb. 5); c. the high steward or factor of a nobleman.

1224 *Sc. Acts Jus.* I (1597) § 42 In euerie Burgh, the Chamberlain sall inquire in his iure zeirle, gif the Aldermen and Bailiis, hes kepte the act. c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* (1714) 131 Iustices of Forests, Justices and Chamberleyns of Cuntreis, the Warden of the Ports. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 370 That the chamberleyn receyve alle maner rentez. 1526 *TINDALE Rom. xvi.* 23 Erastus the chamberlayne [οικονομος] of the cite saluteth you. 1538 *STARKEY England* II. ii. 182 Lord Marschal Steuard and Chamberleyn of England. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 162 The Kings Chamberlane, within the Kings Burrowes. 1620 J. *WILKINSON Court Leet* 136 That you well and truly shall serve the mayor, aldermen, and burghesses of this town . . . in the office of chamberlayne or general receiver. 1727-31 [see CHAMBER sb. 5]. 1799 J. *ROBERTSON Agric. Perth* 38 On the large estates, there was an officer, next in authority to the proprietor himself, who under the name of chamberlain, was at once minister, general, and manager of the estate. 1846 *MCCULLOCH Anc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 201 All officers of the old corporations, such as town clerks, bailiffs, treasurers, or chamberlains. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 101 His Grace says the latter made unfounded . . . insinuations against . . . his chamberlain. 1884 B. *SCOTT Lond. Roll Fame* 2 Admission to the Freedom should be made only in the Chamberlain's Court held in the Guildhall.

† 3. An attendant at an inn, in charge of the bedchambers; a waiter or chambermaid. *Obs.*

1587 F. *JAMES in Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 200 Given the oster and chamberlayne. 2d. 1631 *MILTON On Univ. Carrier* i. 14 [Death] In the kind office of a chamberlain Showed him his room where he must lodge that night. 1809 *PINKNEY Trav. France* 19 The merited reprobation . . . of French beds and French chamberlains. 1829 *HOOD Eng. Aram* xxiv, But Guilt was my grim chamberlain That lighted me to bed.

4. *attrib.*, as in † chamberlain ayre or eyre (*Sc.*).

1805 R. *FORSYTH Beauties Scotl.* I. 146 He held circuits, or chamberlain ayres (as they were called), in the different boroughs, for the purpose of reviewing the decrees of the magistrates.

† chamberlaincy. *Obs.* = CHAMBERLAINRY. (Perh. only a misprint for it.)

1584 *KNOX Hist. Ref.* 323 As if special letters of factory and chamberlancie were granted to them.

**Chamberlainism** ('tʃɛmbəlɪnɪz(ə)m). The policy or principles of the politician Joseph Chamberlain (1836-1914) or his son (Arthur) Neville Chamberlain (1869-1940). So 'Chamberlainic a.', 'Chamberlainite sb. and a.', 'Chamberlainize v.', 'Chamberlainization'.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Nov. 3/2 Chamberlainic 'principles'. 1899 *Daily News* 20 June 7/2 There is a characteristic Chamberlainism in the last telegram published in the *Transvaal Blue Book*, dated May 24. 1900 W. *HARCOURT in Westm. Gaz.* 11 Oct. 8/2 It was because the country had a surfeit of Chamberlainism. 1904 *Spectator* 31 Dec. 1072/2 Though Mr. Balfour fills his Cabinet with Chamberlainism. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 12 Jan. 4/2 The Chamberlainism of the Conservative Party on Protectionist lines. 1906 *Ibid.* 20 Jan. 4/3 The Chamberlainism of the party. 1942 A. L. *Rowse Cornish*

*Childhood* 124 The nauseating hangings-on to power, the conformists to Chamberlainism. 1961 *Times* 25 Apr. 15/4 Letters to *The Times* defending the Chamberlainite course.

'chamberlainry. *Sc.* [f. CHAMBERLAIN + -RY.] The office of chamberlain.

1597 *Sc. Acts Jus.* VI (1597) § 38 All offices of heretable Chamberlains . . . to be null. 1708 CHAMBERLAINRY *St. Ct. Brit.* II. ii. 14. (1743) 376 This office of chamberlainry was possessed heritably of late by the Dukes of Lenox. 1885 *Rep. Comm. Hist. MSS. on Eglington MS.* 18 To hold courts of Bailiery and Chamberlainry . . . of the burgh of Irvine.

chamberlainship ('tʃɛmbəlɪnʃɪp). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The office of chamberlain.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 33 25 The Chamberleynshippe of Suthwales. 1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 27 § 28 Any office of Stewardships, chamberlainshipes, chauncellourshipes, or justiceshipes, within Wales. 1804 G. *ROSE Diaries* (1860) II. 133 Lord Salisbury to be removed from the Chamberlainship. 1884 B. *SCOTT Lond. Roll Fame* 209 This Freedom was voted during the Chamberlainship of Sir John Key.

'chamberlet. [f. CHAMBER + dim. suffix -LET.] A minute chamber or cavity. *spec.* in *Zool.*, a small chamber or division of the test of a foraminiferous animalcule. Hence 'chamberletted a.

1862 W. B. *CARPENTER Microsc.* (ed. 3) 500 A ring of small chambers (or chamberlets) is formed around the primordial chamber. 1875 *DAWSON Dawn of Life* vii. 181 Small subordinate chamberlets. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 376 *Fabularia*, a fossil, in which the principal chambers are subdivided into 'chamberlets'. as in *Orbitolina* and *Orbitolites*. 1884 *Amer. J. Sci.* XXVII. 328 The division of the chamber-segments of the body into chamberletted sub-segments. 1957 *New Biol.* XXIV. 22 The regeneration of a broken chamberlet in the giant *Orbitolites*.

† chamber-lye ('tʃɛmbəl-ɪ, -h). ? *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6 -ley, 6-8 -lie, -ly, 7-8 -lee. [f. CHAMBER sb. + LYE. (Cf. Ger. *Kammerlaue* in Grimm.)] Urine; esp. as used for washing, etc. 1577 B. *GOODE Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 135 b, Take Chamberly, and Salte, and seeth them to gether, and washe the places where the skynne is cut. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* II. i. 23 Your Chamber-lye breeds Fleas like a Loach. 1660 *SHARROCK Vegetables* 91. 1664 *COTTON Poet. Wks.* (1765) 51 She . . . wash'd her hands in Chamber-lye. 1713 *Lond. & Count. Brew.* (1743) 296 That nasty, horrid, and detestable Piece of Cunning and Knavery . . . commonly practised in a certain famous Metropolis of putting Chamberlye, or human Urine, into their pale or Amber Two-penny Malt Drink. c 1824 *LANCE Cott. Farm.* 7 Refuse water from the house, particularly soap-suds, (which contain potash), chamberlye, etc. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Chamerly*, urine. Formerly preserved in tubs, for washing, to soften the water and save soap.

chambermaid ('tʃɛmbəmeɪd).

1. A female servant in a house or inn, who attends to the bedrooms. (In Theatrical phrase, an actress of a recognised line of pert comedy parts, including chambermaids, waitresses, etc.) 1587 *GOLDING De Morany* xxvii. 546 [Peter] he whom the Chambermaid had made amazed. a 1641 *SUCKLING Goblins* III. (1646) 31 Camber maides, and country wenches About thirty. 1768-74 *TUCKER Let. Nat.* (1852) II. 558 A ballad tune sung by the coarse-piped chamber maid. 1849 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 70 The chamber-maid came to say a gentleman was asking for me. 1850 *LYELL and Frost U.S.* II. 216 She liked much to act chambermaid, as then she was not expected to learn her part so accurately. 1885 W. C. *DAY Behind Footlights* 120 We have the . . . singing chambermaid, to whose fascination, loquacity and chronic curiosity . . . the audience is indebted for no inconsiderable portion of its enjoyment.

† 2. A lady's maid. *Obs.*

1590 *GREENE Newer too late* (1600) 43 He vnderstood by her chambermaid y she was at home. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* I. iii. 55 My Nieces Chamber-maid. 1719 *SWIFT To Yng. Clergyms.* Wks. 1755 II. II. 4 He used to consult one of his lady's chambermaids.

'chamber-master. 1. A name given in the shoemaking trade, to a shoemaker who works in his own house, executing contracts for the shops, or disposing of the produce of his work to them.

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Lab.* (ed. 2) II. 343 The chamber-master in the shoe trade making up his own materials. 1888 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 3 Feb. 284/2 Even in first grade boots, a certain amount of work . . . is given out by the shoemaker to contractors, called 'chamber-masters'.

2. A furrier who obtains skins from the wholesale trader and makes them up at home or on his own premises.

1901 *Daily Chron.* 4 Dec. 9/2 Chambermasters and cutters wanted for hare work.

Hence chamber-master v., -ing *vbl. sb.*

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Lab.* II. 353 Now, three daughters, my wife, and myself work together in chamber-mastering.

chamber-pot ('tʃɛmbəpɒt). [f. CHAMBER sb. + POT. (Cf. F. *pot de chambre*.)] A vessel used in a bedchamber for urine and slops. (In the crockery-trade, often euphemized as *chamber*.) 1570 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (1835) 348 Fyue chamber pottes of pouthur v. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor. II.* i. 85. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Jordan*, a chamberpot. 1698 *Christ Exalted* 63 Hath not the Potter power over the Clay, of the same lump to make a hundred Chamber-pots and but five drinking Vessels? 1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 583. 1850 W. *IRVING*

*Goldsmith* 114 My mamma sends her compliments, and begs the favor of you to lend her a chamber-pot full of coals.

|| Chamberbertin (jåbért). [Fr.; from the name of the place where the vines are grown.] A wine, a superior kind of Burgundy.

1775 *SIR E. BARRY Wines of Ancients* 433 The Chamberbertin is generally preferred to any other wine in Burgundy. 1829 D. *CONWAY Norway* 80 A dinner and a bottle of chamberbertin. 1855 *THACKERAY Miscellanies* I. 45 'Quel vin Monseigneur desire-t-il?' 'Tell me a good one!' 'That I can, Sir: The Chamberbertin with yellow seal.' 1953 H. *MILLER Pleases* (1963) xi. 380 Now we're sampling the Chamberbertin which I brought along.

Chambéry (jåbéri). The name of a town in the department of Savoie, south-eastern France, used (*occas. attrib.*) as the name for the sharply sweet vermouth made there.

1951 R. *POSTGATE Plain Man's Guide to Wine* iii. 59 The best French Vermouths are Noilly Prat and Chambéry. 1965 F. *QUENTIN's Family Skeletons* 14 The others had already got their drinks. Uncle Gene a Chambéry because he believed that hard liquor blasted the taste buds. 1965 *Harper's Bazaar* Jan. 80/3 Chambéry vermouth is made from the white wine of the region. . . . With an infusion of Alpine wild strawberries, the name is Chambéryzette. a 1974 R. *CROSSMAN Diaries* (1976) II. 413 We sat and quietly drank our Chambéry.

chamblet(t, *obs.* form of CAMLET.

chambmok, *obs.* form of CAMMOCK<sup>1</sup>.

chambor, -oure, -re, -ur, *obs.* ff. CHAMBER.

|| chambranle (jåbrål). *Arch.* [Fr.; formerly *chambransle*, of uncertain origin: see Littré.] 'An ornamental bordering on the sides and tops of doors, windows, and fireplaces' (Gwilt).

1704 J. *HARRIS Lex. Techn.* *Chambranle*, an Ornament in Masonry and Joiners Work, bordering the three Sides of Doors, Windows, and Chimneys. 1842-75 *GWILT Encycl. Archit.* Gloss. s.v. The top of a three-sided chambranle is called the *transverse*, and the sides *ascendants*.

chambray ('jæmbrei). orig. U.S. [irreg. f. *Cambray* (see CAMBRIC).] A kind of gingham with a linen finish. Also *attrib.*

1814 *Niles' Reg.* V. 317/2 Twenty-four cases cotton and woollen goods, cloths, gingham, chambrays, shirtings, [etc.]. 1909 *Public Ledger Philadelphia* 24 June 5/7 Lawns, percales and chambrays. 1916 *Daily Colonist* (Victoria, B.C.) 7 July 14/2 (Advt.) Blue Chambray Shirts. Guaranteed fast color. An extra good wearing material. Sale price 75c. 1937 J. *STRAINBECK Red Pony* 1. 10 In a moment he was dressed—blue chambray shirt and overalls. 1968 J. *IRONSIDE Fashion Alphabet* 218 *Chambray*, a fine quality gingham-type fabric with a mottled appearance caused by using white wet threads and coloured warp threads.

|| chambré (jåbre). a. [Fr., pa. pple. of Swiss-Fr. *chambre* to bring to room temperature.] Of a red wine: brought to the temperature of the room in which it is served.

1956 C. *SPRY Cookery Bk.* 1196 As a general rule red wines should be served at room temperature or, as the French term it, *chambré*. 1965 *Harper's Bazaar* Feb. 70/2 The reds . . . are enjoyable *chambré* or at cellar temperature. 1970 J. *BURKE Four Stars for Danger* vi. 97 Unless you order well in advance, you can hardly expect a bottle to be *chambré* d. 1975 P. V. *PRICE Taste of Wine* vi. 114/2 Red wines that are young, fruity and crisp, should be lightly chilled—as cool as they might be when brought from a cellar—unless of course you really do prefer them *chambré*. 1980 B. *PYM Few Green Leaves* (1981) 16 The wine was decidedly warm, rather over-chambré.

chambrel ('tʃæmbrel). ? *Obs.* [Another form of CAMBREL.] The bend or joint of the upper part of a horse's hind leg.

1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Parts of Horse's Body*, The Chamber or Elbow. 1755 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Horse*, The after joint, or bending of the hind leg [is called] the chambrel or elbow. 1847 *CRAIG, Chamberl.*

chambrelayne, *obs.* form of CHAMBERLAIN.

chambriere, -brier, etc., *obs.* ff. CHAMBERER.

chambulle, *obs.* form of SHAMBLE.

† chame. *Obs.* [Cf. CHAUM.] A fissure, crack, chap.

1559 *MORWYNG Eponym.* 342 Good for the chames or chinkes of the skin.

chamel(le, *obs.* form of CAMEL sb.

chameleon (kə'mi:liən). Forms: (4) *camelos*, (c) *camel*, 4-9 *camelion*, 6 *chamelion*, *camellian*, *chamelion*, 7 *camellian*, 6-9 *chamelion*, *chamelion*, *chamelion*, 6- *chamelion*. See also CAMELION, CAMLE. [a. L. *chameleon*, a. Gr. *χαμαιλέον* the chameleon, f. *χαμαί* on the ground, dwarf + *λέων* a lion. The usual spelling down to the present century was *camelion*; *chameleon* being also common after 1700; in senses 3, 4 *chameleon* is now frequent.]

1. A saurian reptile of the genus *Chamaeleo*, family *Chamaeleonidae*, small lizard-like creatures, distinguished by a prehensile tail, long tongue, eyes moving independently, and covered each with a single circular eyelid, but

esp. by their power of changing the colour of the skin, 'varying through different shades of yellow, red, gray, brown, and dull inky blue' (Carpenter *Zoology* 1847). From their inanimate appearance, and power of existing for long periods without food, they were formerly supposed to live on air. These attributes made the name famous and familiar to many who knew nothing else of the animal.

1340 *Ayend*. 62 *Ase* be gamelos pet leuep by de eyr and nait ne hep ne his roppe bote wynd, and hep eche manere colour pet ne help non his oye. 1393 *Gower Conf.* l. 133 Lich upon the camelion, Whiche upon every wondre hewe That he beholt he mote newe His colour. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. xviii. 289 Manye Camles. He may change him in to alle maner of colouris that him list, saf only in to red and white. 1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) vii. 8 As a camelion hath all colouris save white, so hath a flatterer alle points save honestie. 1555 *Eden Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 122 A strange beest... a kynd of Camelion. 1600 *Bowland Lett. Humours* blood xvii. 23 Can men feede like Camelions, on the ayer? 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. ii. 98 King. How fares our Cousin Hamlet? *Ham.* Excellent! I faith, of the Camelions dish: I take the Ayre promise-cramm'd. 1626 *Bacon Sylva* 336 A Camelion... a creature about the Bignes of an Ordinary Lizard. His Tongue of a yellowish Length in respect of his Body. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 45 Camelions, which change with every object. 1700 *Dryden* (J.) The thin camelion, fed with air, receives The colour of the thing to which he cleaves. 1727 *Pope Th. on Var. Subj.* in *Swift's Wks.* 1755 II. 1. 224 The camelion, who is said to feed upon nothing but air, hath of all animals the nimblest tongue. 1786 *tr. Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 38 Carathis... like a camelion, could assume all possible colours. 1820 *Shelley Prom. Unb.* IV. i. 483 As a lover or a camelion Grows like what it looks upon. 1840 *Dickens Old C. Shop* 166 The... mesagre aspect of the place would have killed a camelion.

2. *fig.* (esp. = inconstant or variable person.)

1286 *Jas. VI* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* i. 224 III. 21. I praye you not to tikk me to be a Camelion. 1591 *Shaks. Two Gent.* II. i. 178 Though the Camelion Loue can feed on the ayre. 1606 *Dekker Sev. Sims* i. (Arb.) 13 The Politick Bankrupt is a Camelion, that can put himselfe into all colours. 1616 *Bullocke* s.v. Men that are inconstant and fickle are sometimes called Chamelions. 1707 *Goodyen Enquirer* v. 33. I find myself a sort of intellectual camelion. 1866 *Motley Dutch Rep.* II. i. 127 He was a camelion to the hand which fed him. He coloured himself, as it were, with the King's character.

3. *Bot.* The name of two plants: white *chameleon*, *Carolina gummifera*; black *chameleon*, *Cardopatum corymbosum*.

1551 *Turner Herbal* i. Hiv. a. It hath leues of chameleon, or blacker then the whyte thystel and thicker. 1578 *Lyte Dodoens* iv. 171. 517 Of the Thistel-Chameleon... *Chameleon* is of two sortes: the white and the blacke. 1601 *Holland Pliny* II. 124 The reason why this herb is named Chameleon, is by occasion of the variable leues which it beareth. 1673 *Ray Journ. Low C.* (1738) II. 194 The black Chameleon with its handsome blue colour'd tops. 1712 *tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* i. 41 The White Chameleon or Little Chardon.

4. *Astron.* One of the southern circumpolar constellations, lying between Apus and Mensa. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 66/2 The following is the list of Bayer's constellations... Hydrus, Chameleon, Apis.

5. *Chem.* *mineral chameleon* or *chameleon mineral* [cf. *F. caméléon minéral*], a name given to manganate of potassium ( $K_2MnO_4$ ), the solution of which in water changes colour, on exposure to the air, from deep green to deep purple, owing to the formation of the permanganate ( $KMnO_4$ ).

1816 *Accum Chem. Tests* (1818) 461 The chameleon is evidently formed of potash and oxide of manganese. 1869 *Roscoe Elem. Chem.* 34 Hence its common name of mineral chameleon. 1873 *Williamson Chem.* (ed. 3) §194 This change of colour obtained for the salt the name mineral chameleon.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *simple attrib.*, as *chameleon fare*, *hue*. b. *quasi-adj.* Resembling the chameleon, *chameleon-like*.

1687 *Dryden Hind & P.* III. 788 Conscience is then your plea... But yours is much of the camelion hue, To change the dye with every different view. 1793 *Holcroft tr. L'astor's Physign.* xxix. 143 Such camelion minds can be at one moment great, at another contemptible. 1837 *Hawthorne Twice Told T.* (1842) 419 A chameleon spirit, with no hue of its own. 1840 *Hood Kilmanegg* xxiii. Her very first draught of vital air. It was not the common chameleon fare. 1856 *Miss Mulock J. Halifax* 237 Her chameleon power of seizing and sunning herself in the delight of the moment.

c. *Comb.*, as *chameleon fly*, a dipterous insect, *Stratiomys chameleon*; *chameleon grass*, the striped variety of *Phalaris arundinacea* or other grasses; *chameleon moth*, a S. African noctuid moth, *Actea chameleon*, of extreme variability in colour; *chameleon silk*, tulle (see *quots.*). Also, CHAMELEON-LIKE.

1598 *Gerard Herbal* i. xix. §2. 25 *Gramen striatum*, or *Gramen pictum*: in English the Furrowed grass, the white Chameleon grasse, or straked grasse. 1802 *Bingley Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 319 The chameleon fly... is one of our most common two-winged insects. 1848 in T. Graham *Chem. Rep. & Mem.* 230 The shot silk stuffs known as chameleon silks. 1896 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 6/5 One of the latest novelties in ball dresses is the chameleon tulle, composed of veils of different colours laid over each other.

**chameleon**, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. *prec. sb.*] *trans.* To cause to change its hue like a chameleon.

1885 *G. Meredith Diana* I. i. 18 This lady did not 'chameleon' her pen from the colour of her audience.

**chameleonic** (kə'milɒ'nɪk), *a.* [f. *prec. + -ic.*] Chameleon-like; given to change, inconstant.

1821 *SHelley Let. Mr. & Mrs. Gisborne* 13 July, Poets — the best of them, are a very chameleonic race. 1870 *Graphic* 17 Sept. 270/3 The Parisians... chameleonic as they may be — do not tire of their rulers in four days.

**cha'meleonize**, *v. rare*—1. [f. *prec. + -ize.*] *intr.* To play the chameleon; to change colour like a chameleon.

1599 *Nashe Lent. Stuffe* 51 How from white to redde you camelionized. 1623 *Cockram, Camelonize*, to change into many colours. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Camelonize*, to live by the Aire... or change colour.

**cha'meleon-like**, *a.* and *adv.* Like, or after the manner of, a chameleon.

1589 *Passquill's Ret. Ajv.* Chameleon like, capable of any faith saue the right. 1629 *Symmer Spir. Poetic* II. vi. 39 Those that Chameleon-like are puffed up with the winde of pride. a 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Dist.* viii. 397 Chameleon-like Christians. 1703 *Maundrell Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 12. 1837 *Carlyle Fr. Rev.* I. II. III. vi. 334 He as usual will go wavering chameleonic; changing colour and purpose with the colour of his environment.

**chamelet**, *obs.* form of CAMLET.

**chamell(e)**, **chameyle**, **chamelot**, **chamemile**, **chamer**, *obs.* ff. CAMEL *sb.*, CAMLET, CAMOMILE, CHAMBER.

**chametz**, *var.* HAMETZ.

**chanfer** ('tʃæmfə(r)), *v.* Also 7 *chanfre*. [app. ad. *F. chanfrein*, formerly also *chanfrain*, *chanfrain*, *-frin*, 'a chanfering or a channel, furrow, hollow gutter, or streak in stone-work, etc.' (Cotgr.), f. OF. *chanfraindre* to CHAMFER. It is possible that the *Fr. chanfrain* directly gave the Eng. CHAMFERING, and that from this, taken as a *vbl. sb.*, *chanfer* *vb.* and *sb.* were educed.

The connexion of the two senses is unexplained; sense 1 appears to be the earlier (cf. the *vb.* and derivatives). (Gwilt, *Archit.* 928, cites sense 2 from a MS. of 1475, but apparently in error.)

†1. A small groove, channel, gutter, furrow, such as may be cut in wood or stone. *Obs.*

1601 *Holland Pliny* I. 442 The Alexandrine Figs are of the blacke kind, hauing a white rift or chanfer. 1609 *Ann. Marcell.* xxiii. iv. 223 An yron full of chanfers and teeth [multifido ferro]. 1664 *Evelyn Silva* (1776) 197 Those pretty undulations and chanfers which we so frequently find in diuers woods. 1708 *Kersey, Chanfer or Chamfret*, a small Gutter, or Furrow upon a Pillar, etc.

2. The surface produced by bevelling off a square edge or corner equally on both sides; if made concave, it is called a *hollow* or *concave chanfer*.

[Not in PHILLIPS, BLOUNT, KERSEY, BAILEY, JOHNSON, or TODD.] 1842-76 *Gwilt Archit. Gloss.*, *Chanfer*, the aris of anything originally right-angled cut aslope or bevel. 1851 *Ruskin Stones Ven.* I. xxii. 48 You may see the straight chanfer on most lamp-posts, and pillars at railway stations, it being the easiest to cut: the concave chanfer requires more care, and occurs generally in well finished but simple architecture. 1851 *Turner Dom. Archit.* II. ii. 30 It has a round moulding instead of the hollow chanfer. 1879 *F. Wilson Ch. Landisf.* 82 The jambs are square, with a slight chanfer. 1881 *McKenzie* §346.

3. (See *quots.*) 1884 *F. Britten Watch & Clockm.* 50 The chanfering tool with which the aris is removed is often spoken of as a 'chanfer'.

**chanfer** ('tʃæmfə(r)), *v.* Also 6 *chanfure*, *chanfer*, 7 *chanpfer*, *chanfer*. [see *prec. sb.* OF. had *chanfraindre*, pa. pple. *chanfrain*; mod. *F.* has *chanfreiner*, to chanfer. The latter element of OF. *chanfraindre* appears to be *fraindre* = *L. frangere* to break; and the whole may be *cantum frangere*, *chant fraindre*, to break the edge or side (less likely *champ fraindre* to break the field).]

1. *trans.* To channel, flute, furrow. 1565-73 [see CHAMFERED]. 1598 *Florio, Incancellare*... to chanfure or make hollow. 1601 *Holland Pliny* I. 385 The said stone or kernell of the Date... along the back hath a cut or deep slit chanfered in (as it were) between two pillows. 1620 *Davies Past. to W. Browne*, Look how breme Winter chanfers Earths bleake face. 1708 *Kersey s.v.*, The Stalks of certain Plants are... said To be Chanfer'd, when they have Marks upon them like such Furrows. 1820 *Mair Tyro's Dict.* (ed. 10) 374 *Strio*... to chanfer timber or stone.

2. To cut away or reduce (a square edge or aris) so as to replace it by a plane surface with two oblique angles; to bevel away, off.

1688 *R. Holme Armoury* III. 111/1 *Chanfer* is to take the square edge of a stone off Beville ways. 1800 *Herschel in Phil. Trans.* XC. 498 The holes... are chanfered away on the under side. 1849 *Freeman Archit.* 44 Beauty and convenience alike would suggest chanfering or rounding off the angles. 1851 *Ruskin Stones Ven.* I. xxii. 48 An amputated corner is said to be chanfered.

**chanfered** ('tʃæmfəd), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.*]

1. Channelled, fluted, furrowed, grooved. *arch.*

1565-73 *COOPER Thesaur.*, *Striatum*, chanfered, channelled. 1579 *Spenser Sheph. Cal. Feb.*, Comes the breme winter with chanferd browes, Full of wrinkles and frosty furrows. 1657 *W. Coles Adam in Eden* ccci. 565 A stalk... straked or chanfered. 1822 *Monthly Mag.* LIII. 395 A horn, chanfered or fluted longitudinally.

2. Bevelled off (as a square angle), having the aris replaced by a plane.

c 1790 *Imison Sch. Art* 1. 21 Chisels, and other edge tools, which are chanfered only on one side. 1793 *Sir G. Shuckburgh in Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 91 All these, as well as every other adjusting screw throughout the instrument, have chanfered heads. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 329 The solid stone piers, with chanfered angles.

**chanferer** ('tʃæmfərə(r)). Also *chanpherer*. [f. *CHAMFER* *v.* + *-ER*.] One who chanfers; *spec.* (see *quots.*).

1921 *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §200 *Barrel chanferer*: operates a chanfering lathe, to chanfer or bevel bottom edge or shield of metal bobbins [etc.]. *Ibid.*, *Chanferer, chanpherer*: a bolt facer or nut facer... who feeds and operates specially converted lathe on which bevel of nuts and round end of bolts are formed.

**chanfering** ('tʃæmfəɪɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [see *CHAMFER* *v.* and *sb.*: possibly *chanfering* is the earliest word, and directly ad. *F. chanfrein*, *-frin*.]

†1. Channelling, fluting, grooving; *concr.* = *CHAMFER* *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1565-73 *COOPER Thesaur.*, *Strio*... to make rabates, channels, or chanfering in stone or timber. 1580 *Hollyband Treas.* *Fr. Tong.*, *Chanfer*, to make rabates, channels, a chanfering in Stone or Timber. 1611 *Corvat Cradities* 24 The roofe... vaulted with very sumptuous frettings or chanferings. 1704 *J. Harris Lex. Techn. s.v. Corniche*, The Composite [Pillar]... with its Channels or Chanferings.

2. The bevelling of a right-angled edge; a cutting aslope; *concr.* = *CHAMFER* *sb.* 2.

1727-31 *Bailey* II, *Chanfering, chanfraining* (in *Chanfering*, etc.) is the cutting the edge or end of anything aslope or bevel. 1851 *Ruskin Stones Ven.* I. xvi. 49 The splaying or chanfering of the jamb of the larger door.

3. *Comb.*, as *chanfering-bit*, a boring-bit used with a brace to chanfer holes to receive the heads of screws; *chanfering lathe* (see *quots.*); *chanfering machine*, 'a machine for bevelling the ends of staves after being set in a cask' (Knight *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* a 1884); *chanfering-tool*, a saddler's tool for paring down the edges of leather.

1850 *Baret Alu.* C 310 To make chanfering rabates, or channels in stone or timber. a 1877 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, *Chanfering-bit*, -tool. 1884 *F. Britten Watch & Clockm.* 83 Marked... with a pointed drill or chanfering tool. 1922 *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §200 A chanfering lathe, to chanfer or bevel bottom edge or shield of metal bobbins [etc.].

†**chanfery**, *a.* or *adv.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *CHAMFER* + *-y*.] *Chanfer-wise*, *channel-wise*. 1583 *Stanyhurst Poems* (Arb.) 137 With rent rocks chanferye sharded.

**'chanfrain**, *-fron*. *arch.* Also 5 *shawfron*, *shamfron*, 6 *chaufayne*, 7 *-frain*, 9 *chanfrain*, *-fron*, (*chanfrein*); see also *CHAFFRON* and its variants. [a. OF. *chaufrain*, *chanfrain* (Cotgr.) has both], in mod. *F.* *chanfrein*, of unknown origin. (Certainly quite a distinct word from *chanfrein*, *CHAMFER*.) The corruptions *CHEVERONNE* and *CHIEFFRON* occur in 15th and 16th c.]

The frontlet of a barded or armed horse. 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 287 To hym that made the shawfron, iij. j. *Ibid.* 288 *shamfron*. 1530 *Palsgr.* 204/1 *Chaufayne*, a pece of harness for a horse, *chaufrain*. 1688 *R. Holme Armoury* 1. 4 Plumes, barbs, chaufrains, caparisons. 1820 *Scott Ivanhoe* II, His gallant war-horse... fully accoutred for battle, with a chamfron or platted head-piece upon his head. 1840-5 *Barham Ingol. Leg.* (1877) 360 Grey Dolphin's chamfrain more than once dipped beneath the wave. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 20 June 11/2 A chamfrain, chased with a combat of two horses.

†**chanfraining**. *Obs. rare*—0. = *CHAMFERING* 2, *q.v.*

**chanfre**, *obs.* variant of *CHAMFER*.

†**chanfret**, *v.* *Obs.* [? derivative of *CHAMFER* *v.*; not in French.] = *CHAMFER* *v.* 2.

1611 *Cotgr.*, *Braser*, to skue or chanfret, viz. to slope the edge of a stone. *Ibid.*, *Embrasé*, skued, or chanfretted. *Ibid.*, *Embrasure*, the skuing, splaying, or chanfretting of a doore, or window.

(These quotations show the first appearance of what is now the current sense of *chanfer*.)

†**chanfret**, *sb.* *Obs.* [see *prec.*] = *CHAMFER* *sb.* 1. (Perh. only a dictionary error.)

1708 *Kersey, Chanfer or Chamfret* (in *Architect.*), a small Gutter or Furrow upon a Pillar, etc. And so, as a variant of



CHAMFER sb., in BAILEY 1721, etc., JOHNSON 1755, CRAIG, WEBSTER, etc.

**chaming:** see KAMING.

**chamisa** (tʃə'mi:so). Also **chemisa**, etc. [Mexican Sp., f. *chamiso*.] a. A dense growth or thicket of chamiso. b. = CHAMISO.

1853 *House Rep. Ex. Doc.* 91 (Bentley), Traveling... is rendered very trying by... patches of dense masses of shrubbery known as the chamisa. 1862 BRET HARTE *Notes by Flood & Field in Luck of Roaring Camp* (1870) 194 With my hand dipped listlessly over the thwarts, I detect the tops of chamisa, which shows the tide to have somewhat fallen. 1902 Bureau Plant Industry Bull. (U.S.) xii. 31 These chaparral areas... have become landmarks, the word chamisa, sometimes corrupted into chemisa, being adopted as a local name.

**chamiso** (tʃə'mi:so). Also †**chamiza**. [Mexican Sp.] A Californian evergreen shrub, *Adenostoma fasciculatum*. Also attrib.

1846 W. H. EMORY *Mil. Recon.* (1848) 77 In one view could be seen clustered, the green wood acacia, chamiza. 1869 BRACE *New West* 94 The chaparral... is generally a thorny, impervious shrubbery, made up of the Chinquapin... and the Chamiso. 1904 N.Y. *Tribune* 17 July, One afternoon they located a grizzly, and ran him into a field of chamiso brush. 1964 F. O'Rourke *Mule for Marquesa* 72 There were regions of sand dunes covered with mesquite and chamiso.

†**chamite**. Obs. [f. CHAMA and -ITE.] A fossil shell of the family *Chamaeae*.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* i. 245 The petrifications found in sandstone are most commonly orthoceratites, chamites, tellinites, etc. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrol.* I. 489 White shells, brittle, of the class of chamites, and screw-shells.

**Chamite**, -itic, = HAMITE, -ITIC.

**chamlet** (t, -lot, -lyt, obs. ff. of CAMLET.

**chammed**, **chamming**: see CHAM v.

**chammer**, obs. f. CHAMBER, CHIMER.

**chammerlayne**, obs. f. CHAMBERLAIN.

†**chammish**, a. Obs. Of or pertaining to a CHAM or KHAN. *Chammish Majesty*: the Great Khan; the Emperor of China.

1813 *Examiner* 26 Apr. 266/2 We think the Chammish Majesty, and the Mandarin dignity were... libelled.

**chammydnesse**, obs. form of CAMMEDNESS.

**chamœmile**, -mell, obs. ff. CAMOMILE.

**chamoil**, obs. form of CAMEL sb.

**chamois** (ʃə'mɔɪ, ʃə'mɪ, ʃə'mwa), sb. Forms: see below. [a. F. *chamois* (16th c. in Littré), prob. from Swiss Romanic: in Tyrolean *camozza*, *camozz*, Piedm. *camossa*, *camoss*, mod.Pr. *camous*, Rumansch *camuotsch*, *chamotsch* (Diez); It. *camozza*, *camoscio* (cf. *camoscia* chamois leather); Sp. *camusa*, *gamusa*, Pg. *camuça*, *camurça*. Presumably the same origin as OHG. and MHG. *gamz*, mod.G. *gemse*; but the relations between the Teutonic and Romanic words have not been ascertained, and no etymology is known either in Latin or Teutonic. See Diez, Littré, Kluge.

The English form *chamois*, *chamo*, was doubtless partly at least due to the final -s being taken as a plural ending. The name of the animal is now always written *chamois*; but sense 2 is still frequently *shammy* and *shamoy*.]

1. a. (Forms: 6 *shamoye*, 7 *shamois(e)*, *shammois*, 7-8 *shamoys*, 8 *shammy*, *chamo*, 6-*chamois*.) A caprifrom antelope (*A. rupicapra* or *Rupicapra tragus*), the only representative of the antelopes found wild in Europe; it inhabits the loftiest parts of the Alps, Pyrenees, Taurus, and other mountain ranges of Europe and Asia.

Its size is that of a full-grown goat; it is covered with brown hair, and has horns, about six inches long, which rise straight above the head, bending back so as to form complete hooks. Its agility and keenness of scent make its chase most difficult and exciting. (The 'chamois' of the English Bible is probably a mouflon.)

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Deut.* xiv. 5 The unicorn, and the wilde oxe, and the chamois [1535 COVERD, camelion]. 1598 FLORIO, *Muffin*, a kind of beast like a shamoye or wild goat. 1601 HOLLAND Pliny II. 332 The wilde Shamoy. 1623 COCKERAM II. A wilde Goate, *Shamoise*. 1704 Collect. Voy. (Churchill) III. 44/2 The Animals called Guasco's, Chamois, or Wild-Goats. 1728 SCHEUCHZER in Phil. Trans. XXXV. 591 A Height, which the Shamoyes themselves scarce venture to ascend. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 38 The shamoy is to be found only in rocky and mountainous places. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lit. Dict.* (Morell) I. A chamoise. 1789 Mrs. PIZZI *Journ. France* I. 38, I had the satisfaction of seeing a chamois at a distance. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. iv. (1885) 100 Rabbits stamp loudly on the ground with their hind-feet as a signal! Sheep and chamois do the same with their fore-feet.

b. attrib. and Comb.; also *chamois-like* a. & adv.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* A Chamoise skinnie. 1829 SCOTT *Ann. of G. II.* I am no chamois-hunter. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countr.* I. 103 A chamois-hunting ditty. a 1835 Mrs. HEMANS *Shepherd in Poems* (1875) 512 The

courage and the grace Foster'd by the chamois-chase. 1875 B. TAYLOR *Faust* III. II. 217 Chamois-like dost thou aspire?

2. (Forms: 6 *shameuse*, *shamway*, 6-7 *shamoys*, 7 *chamoys*, *chamo*, *chammois*, 7-*shamois*, *shamoy*, *chamois*; also SHAMMY, q.v.) Originally, a leather, prepared from the skin of the chamois; now applied to a soft, pliable leather prepared from the skins of sheep, goats, deer, calves, and the split hides of other animals. More fully *chamois*- (*shamoy*-, *shammy*-) leather; see QUOTE. (a) below.

(a) 1575 TURBERV. *Falconrie* 140 Of shameuse leather or soft calves leather or such other leather as maye bee gentle and playuhte to hir legges. 1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 328 Hides and shamway skins very well dressed. 1668 ROLLE *Abridgm.* 63 He hath cozened you, and hath sold you Lamb-skins instead of Shamoy-skins. 1822 LEMON Sc. & Ari II. 347 Pieces of soft shamoy leather. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xx. 539 Squeeze it through a piece of shamoy leather. 1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* III. What she had kept for years in a bag of chamois-leather.

(b) 1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 334 Many mantles, and shamways very well dressed. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* v. iii. (ed. 7) 533 Buffe, Shamoyes, striped Marokines. 1611 BEAUME & F. *Scorp. Lady* II. ii. Let thy bounty Clap him in shamoy. 1633 BATT. *Lutren in Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. The king... forthwith called for a new suite of chamois. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 114 Shreds of Sheep's-Skin, or Shamoy. 1720 Stow's *Surv.* (ed. Strype 1754) II. v. xi. 292/1 Rams skins and sheep skins sold for right shamoyes... to the wrong and hindrance of the buyer. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. ii. iii. 307 The leather called shammy is made also from [the skins] of the tame goat, the sheep and the deer. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* II. 231 Softer than the softest shamoy. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 20 A bit of chamois or wash-leather perfectly free from dust.

b. attrib. as name of a material.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 145 Plaine chamoy-jerkins. 1628 SHIRLEY *Mart. Soldier* II. i. in Bullen O. Pl. I. 190 A Shamoyes Doublet. 1724 *London Gaz.* No. 6255/2 Chamoy Shoes. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xvi. His war-worn shamoy doublet.

3. The colour of chamois leather; hence *chamois-coloured* adj. Also as *adj.*, of the colour of this leather, yellowish brown or fawn-coloured.

1872 Young *Englishwoman* Nov. 599/1 A delicate buff called chamois-colour. 1882 *Garden* 24 June 436/1 Mme. Serret, creamy white, suffused with chamois. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 May 13/2 It is... yellow—or, as stamp collectors might say—chamois in colour. 1898 *Daily News* 26 Sept., Chamois-coloured kerseymer. 1923 *Daily Mail* 26 Feb. 1 Gauntlet Gloves... in Chamois.

**chamois** (ʃə'mɔɪ, ʃə'mɪ, v. Also *shamois*, *chamo* [f. the sb.; cf. F. *chamoiser*].

1. To prepare leather in imitation of the chamois skin.

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Shammy*, Manner of Shamoying, or of preparing sheep, goat, or kid-skins in oil, in imitation of Shammy. 1804 W. NICHOLSON *Jrnl. Nat. Phil.* IX. 251 (title) Account of a Memoir on Chamoying of Leather.

2. trans. To polish with a chamois leather.

1934 *Amer. Speech* IX. 236 The second verb of a sign at Minneapolis, Minnesota, *Cars Washed and Chamoyed*, is said by W. F. Thompson, who reports it, to be unintelligible to most motorists. They expect *shammyed*. 1936 MCKENCK *Amer. Lang.* (ed. 4) 194 A large number... give evidence of the American liking for short cuts in speech, e.g., to *chamois* (or, perhaps more often, to *shammy*) for to polish with *chamois*, to model for to act as a model. 1980 J. BARNES *Metroland* III. vi. 174 I'm chamoying the car in the front drive and some half-familiar face walks past and smiles.

Hence 'chamoised' ppl. a., made of, or dressed like, chamois-leather.

1620 SHELTON *Quix. IV.* v. (R.) Don Quixote... put on his chamois'd apparel, and his boots.

**chamois**, var. CAMOIS a. Obs. pug(nose), pug-nosed.

**chamoisite** (ʃə'mɔɪzɪt). [Named 1820 from *Chamoison*, in the Valais, where first found.] A hydrous silicate of iron often occurring in grains.

1832 SHEPARD *Min.* 123 Chamoisite appears to be an impure variety. 1868 DANA *Min.* 511.

**chamolet**, obs. form of CAMLET.

**chamomile**, -mel, variant of CAMOMILE.

**chamotte** (ʃə'mɔt). [Fr., ad. G. *schamotte* fire-clay.] Fragments of burnt fire-clay ground to powder and used with fresh fire-clay in making new vessels.

1890 THORPE *Dict. Appl. Chem.* I. 502 *Chamotte*, a mixture of fire-clay and burnt pottery used for making fire-bricks, crucibles, pipes, &c.

†**chamoy-nosed**, a. = CAMOW-, camois-nosed.

1598 FLORIO, *Silo*, he that hath a nose crooked upward, a flat chamoy nosed fellow.

†**champ**, sb.<sup>1</sup> Obs. [a. F. *champ* in same senses:—L. *camp*-um field: cf. CAMP sb.<sup>1</sup>]

†1. A field. *champ clos*, *champ of battle*: the ground set apart and enclosed for a judicial duel, single combat, or tourney; also, a battle-field.

c 1300 K. *Alis.* 5553 Kyng Alisunder his armes nam... So dude kyng Porus, saunz faile, And comen hem to chample bataille. 14... *Circumcis*. (Tundale's *Vis.* 96) In chample(clos hardy as lyon. c 1430 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 603 *Planicies*, anglise Playn et etiam in panno anglise dicitur *champe*. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 21 b, I offre myself allone ayenat viii the best knyghtes... for to fyght in Champe clos. 1489 — *Faytes of A. iv.* ix. 250 To befight hys enemye within a clos felde which men calle champe of bataylle. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 161 The Moors of Spain are one of the most extraordinary nations that ever appeared... on the face of nature, or in the *champ clos* of politics.

2. *Her*. The field of a shield.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* 973 be champe of gold ful wel i-dygt Wip fit lables of seller brist. 1430 *LYDG. Chron.* Troy III. xxii. His shield... The champe of asure wrought full craftly.

3. *Tapestry*. The cloth which forms the ground on which the embroidery is worked.

a 1450 *Acts of Christ, MS. Addit.* 11307 f. 97 (Halliwell) The champeur it was of red camelyn. 1539 in *In. Roy. Wardr.* (1815) 36 (Jam.) Ane coat of quite damies with the champe of gold. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherry & Sl.* 334 In tirls dornik champe.

4. a. The 'ground' in painting. b. 'The field or ground on which carving is raised' (*Oxf. Gloss. Arch.*).

1873 *Art of Limming* 8 If you wil make a black vesture, take and laye firste a champe of light blacke mingled [with] white Lead.

5. = CAMP sb.<sup>1</sup> 14.

1673 *RAY Journ. Low C.* (1738) II. 66 They... go to work in the streets, in the next Champ if any be near.

**champ** (tʃæmp), sb.<sup>2</sup> [f. CHAMP v.]

1. a. The action of champing. b. dial. or slang. 'Feeding', appetite.

1604 *Friar Bacon's Proph.* in Hazl. *E.P.P.* IV. 281 Lowre, and poute, and chafe, and champe, Brings all the household in a champe. 1826 BYRON *Siege of Cor.* xii. White is the foam of their champe on the bit. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* II. (1878) 328 The very monotonous champe of my horse feeding beside me. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N.-W. Lanc. Gloss.* (E.D.S.) *Champ*, appetite. 'You're off your champe to-day. What's matter wi' ye?' 1885 W. T. HORNBADY in *Athenaeum* 5 Dec. 728/1 [The elephant] winds a soft juicy piece of it up to his mouth, and begins a measured 'champ! champ! champ!'

2. dial. Anything champed or reduced to a pulp or soft mass; a trampled mire.

1825-79 JAMIESON, *Champ*, a mire; 'that's a perfect champ'. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Champ*, mashed potatoes.

**champ** (tʃæmp), sb.<sup>3</sup> [ad. Hindi and Bengali *champa* = CHAMPAC.] The timber of the Champac tree (*Michelia champaca*) in its varieties; also that of *Magnolia* (*Michelia*) *excelsa*. Also *champ-wood*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 24 *Magnolia excelsa* has a valuable timber, called Champ. 1845 SPROGUE *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 262 The productions are, oak, champ, magnolia. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Champ-wood*, the timber of *Michelia Champaca* and *M. excelsa*.

**champ** (tʃæmp), sb.<sup>4</sup> orig. U.S. Colloq. abbrev. of CHAMPION sb.<sup>1</sup> 4.

1868 *New Eng. Base-Ballist* 6 Aug. 2/4 The 'Champs' enjoyed themselves in various ways during the morning. 1917 MATTHEWSON *Sec. Base Sloan* xix. 262 We were the champs three years running. a 1935 T. E. LAWRENCE *Mint* (1955) I. xxvi. 90 She's a boxer; a proper champ. 1936 'P. QUENTIN' *Puzzle for Fools* iv. 26 Had the nerve to challenge me for a tumble... me, an ex-champ! 1968 *Globe & Mail* (Toronto) 13 Jan. 38/3 U.S. Open champ Gay Brewer... had a 75 at Spyglass in the first round.

**champ**, a. dial. Firm, hard.

1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 124 There is a remarkable strait champ Foot road, or Roman way. [Martin was a Surrey man.] 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Champ*, firm, hard. 'The river has a champ bottom.'

**champ** (tʃæmp), v. Also 6 *champa*, 6-7 *champe*, 7 and 9 *dial. champ*. [Only since 16th c. *Champ* (*chawm*, *chamb*), *champ*, and the dial. *chamble* (Halliwell), appear all to belong to a primary *chamb*, app. closely connected or identical with *JAM* (*jamb*), and *jamble*, to squeeze with violence, crush. The group is not distinctly traceable outside English: the Sw. dial. *kämsa* (tʃemsa) to chew with difficulty (Rietz in Skeat), Skr. *jambha* jaw, tooth, and Gr. *yoμβίος* grinder, molar tooth, have been compared; but links are wanting. Possibly the group is an instance of recent onomatopœia: Wedgwood gives instances showing that *cham*(b), *jam*(b), are natural representations of the action or sound of the jaws in diverse and distant languages.

An *On. kampa* 'to devour, used of a whiskered animal' (Vigf.) would not give Eng. *champ*; E. Müller's suggestion of derivation from F. *champ* field is devoid of basis.]

1. trans. To crush and chew by vigorous and noisy action of the jaws; to munch. Also with *up*.

1530 PALSGR. 480/2, I champe a thing small bytwene my tette, *je mache*. a 1585 BRADFORD *Wks.* (1848) 79 You are his birds. He will broach you and eat you, chew you and champ you. 1626 BACON *Sylva* 1738 Bet it but champed in the Mouth with a little Lime. 1638 FEATLY *Transub.* 120, I Berengarius doe beleive the body of our Lord Jesus Christ to be sensually... broken and champed by the teeth of the faithful. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. xci. 92 That I might be a real ass, and champ thistles on some common. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne Wks.* (Bohn) I. 348

This ferocity which champs us up. 1864 TENNYSON *Spec. Transl. Iliad* 21 Champing golden grain the horses stood. fig. 1553-87 FOXE *J. & M.* (1684) III. 736 Although he did well understanding Latin, yet should he understand few words thereof; the Priests do so champ them and chaw them. 1644 HUME *Hist. Douglas* To Rd. (Jam.) Clip not, nor champ not my words.

2. *trans.* To bite upon (anything hard); said especially of a horse which impatiently bites the bit in its mouth.

1577 B. GOODE *Herrbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 115 There stamping stamps the steed, and foamy bridled fierce he champes. 1621 QUARLES *Esther* (1638) 85 There stands a steed, and champs his frothy Steele. 1707 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. xvi. 156 A well-mettled horse [will] champ the bit. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 205 The very horses champed their bits. 1838 D. JERROLD *Men of Char.*, Job Pippins II, Sir Scipio—speechless and champing foam. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 448 Who... had fallen in death, and with his mouth once champed the earth.

3. *intr.* or *absol.* To make a biting and chewing action or movement with the jaws and teeth.

1558 PHAER *Æneid* iv. (R.) The paltry... on the fomy bit of gold with teeth he champes. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneid* iv. (Arb.) 99 On bytting he champeth. 1613 HAYWARD *Norm. Kings* 198 To swallow down that morsel which had bene so unpleasant... to champ on. 1679 CROWNE *Amph. Statesman* III. 35 He has nothing but his bit to champ. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. xv. The war-horse... Champ, till both bit and boss are white. 1852 THACKERAY *Edmond* I. xiii. Horses... champing at the bit.

fig. 1585 AFR. SANDVS *Serm.* (1841) 318 He that foolishly champeth upon those griefs, which wisdom would have swallowed. 1646 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 20 The citadel here... serves as a shrewd curb unto her [the town] which makes her champ upon the bit.

4. *trans.* To gnash (the teeth), close (the jaws) with violence and noise. *Obs.*

1775 ADAIR *Arct. Ind.* 309 They [bears] gallop up a tree, champing their teeth. 1793 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 91 The famish'd brood clenched their sharp claws, and champ'd their beaks for blood.

5. To make (bullets) jagged by biting.

1645 FULLER *Good Th.* in *Bad Th.* (1821) 55 How devilish were those men who first found the champing and empoisoning of bullets. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* III. 45 When the half-famished Souldier, rather for sight then hunger, will champ a bullet. 1678 TRIALS *Ireland* 24 Grove would have had the Bullets to be Champ't for fear that... if the Bullets were Round, the Wound... might be Cured.

6. *Sc.* To crash, mash, pound with a pestle or the like (potatoes, sand, etc.); to crush or trample under foot, as men or beasts do.

1788-1805 [see CHAMPED]. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 265 Like the red arm of a hizzie champing rumblidthumbs. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. viii. The whole ground... of your existence champ'd into a mass of sensuality. 1863 [see CHAMPING *vb.* 1b.]. *Mod. Sc.* A potato-champer to champ potatoes. The box was champ't to stoms by the crowd. The cattle champ the ground round the watering trough.

**champac** ('tʃæmpæk, 'tʃampæk). Also **champa**, **champakka**, **tʃambac**, **champak**, **chumpak**, **-puc**. [a. Hind. *champak*, Bengali *champakā*, Skr. *chāmpākā*, and allied Indian vernacular forms.]

A species of *Magnolia* (*Michelia Champaca*), a beautiful Indian tree, bearing orange-coloured highly fragrant flowers; held in high esteem by the natives of India.

1770 SIR W. JONES *Bot. Observ.* Wks. 1807 V. 129 The strong aromatic scent of the gold-coloured Champac is thought offensive to the bees, who are never seen on its blossoms. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 283 The champacka smells somewhat like a jonquil. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1826) 25 Blest again to hold In her full lap the Champac's leaves of gold. 1819 SHELLEY *Lines to Ind. Air.* The Champac odours fail. 1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XIV. 290/2 In Bengal the air is often perfumed with the fragrance of the Tsjambac. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* II. (1881) 24 Pleasant at seed-time, when the champacks bud. 1905 L. HORE *Indian Love* 72 'Tis the scent of the champac's breath. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Mar. 5/1 The chief perfumes are champac, cajuput oil, [etc.].

**champagne** (ʃæm'peɪn), *sb.* Also 7 champagne, 7-8 -pain, -paɪn, (8 champagne), 7-9 -paɪne. [see CHAMPAIGN, CAMPAIGN *sb.*] 1. a. The name of a province of eastern France; hence, a well-known wine of different varieties, white and red, and still or sparkling, made in this district.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. (ed. 1686) 570 Drink ev'ry Letter on't in Stum, and make it brisk Champagne [later ed. champagne] become. 1676 ETHERIDGE *Man of Mode* 111. Then sparkling Champagne, Puts an end to their reign. 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckham) *Poems* (1775) 159 French kick-shaws, cellery, and Champagne. 1697 *Prairie of Yorkh.* Ale, Other Liquors fine, Raspberry Wine... and Shampine. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 107 Sprightly young Fellows, who drink Champagne. 1795 BURKE *Speeches* VII. 413 Wits inspired with champagne and claret. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xx. Excellent claret and champagne were liberally distributed. 1833 C. REDDING *Hist. Mod. Wines* 72 Though in England most people understand by Champagne only wine which effervesces, this... is an error. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* II. 45 A young mechanical genius on whom the sight of a locomotive acted exactly like a bottle of champagne.

b. fig., something exhilarating, excellent, etc. 1893 *Crichester* Mar 139/1 It was of the two Lytteltons, Alfred and Edward, that the phrase 'the champagne of cricketers' was first used. 1894 *Godey's Mag.* Apr. 365/1 His candid devotion to 'small cold bottles' is unfailing champagne to the audience. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 June 2/2 You drink in the picture... This you involuntarily cry, 'This is the champagne of the century!' 1963 *Times* 28 Jan. 4/2 But yesterday during the closing stages, he gave the crowd a taste of champagne.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *champagne-bottle*, *-cocktail*, *-cork*, *-cup*, *-dinner*, *-glass*, *-supper*, *-tweezers*; also *champagne-coloured* *adj.*; *champagneless* *adj.*; *champagne-bottle*, a strong bottle of flawless glass with a long neck and sloping shoulders; also *allusively*; *Champagne Charley* or *Charlie*, a humorous name for a noted drinker of champagne; *champagne cup* (CUP *sb.* 11), a 'cup' of which champagne is the basis or chief ingredient; *champagne gas*, carbon dioxide.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*. 'Champagne bottle, a strong and particular shaped bottle, which has the cork secured with wire, when holding champagne. 1872 TROLOPE *Golden Lion Grampere* xx. 341 She would pack up cold chickens and champagne bottles. 1893 G. B. SHAW *Music in London* 1890-4 (1932) III. 111 His waist perhaps broader than his champagne-bottle shoulders. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 May 3/2 I don't mean that champagne-bottle shoulders are in vogue again, but that the shoulder line is not at all square. 1870 D. J. KIRWAN *Palace & Hotel* xvii. 235 The taste of the Prince [of Wales] for music may be imagined from the fact that 'Champagne Charley', and 'Not for Joseph', are his two most cherished melodies. 1889 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Dict. Slang* I. 235 *Champagne Charley*, any dissipated man or noted drinker of 'fizz'. The name of a song which appeared in 1868... The original Charley is said to have been a wine-merchant, who was in the habit of making presents of bottles of champagne to all his friends. 1920 A. BUXLEY *Lingo* 85 A Nut, a descendant of the bloods and Champagne Charlies of earlier days. 1869 MARK TWAIN *Innocent Abroad* xv. 148 Well, if you don't know what that is, give us a 'champagne cocktail. 1961 S. HATHAWAY *Dame of Sark* xiii. 199 Before lunch we served champagne cocktails. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 May 3/2 A very handsome coat of 'champagne-coloured cloth lined with silk. 1868 ISAB. SAXON *Five Years Gold*. Gate 266 'Champagne-corks flew freely. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* I. xvi. 251 Considerable excitement, produced by a supper and 'champagne-cup. 1906 GLADSTONE *Man of Property* II. viii. 211 There was the champagne cup. 1921 F. M. FORD *Lt.* 17 May (1905) 132, I will stand you a 'champagne dinner. 1901 *Daily News* 4 Mar. 7/4 The refrigerator is to be carbonic anhydride, or 'champagne gas. 1851 London at Table II. 45 Never use the present round saucer animalcula-catching 'champagne glasses, but... tulip-shaped ones. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*. *Champagne-glass*, a long, narrow glass, made for drinking effervescing wines from. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 17 June 762/2 Everything... is in favour of the 'champagne-makers. 1825 H. WILSON *Memoirs* I. 176 Her black-pudding dinners and 'champagne suppers. 1893 E. LUTYENS *Lt.* 3 May in *Blessed Girl* (1953) x. 189 We were offered... a champagne supper. 1969 H. MACINNES *Salzburg Connection* vi. 72 I'll have to give up that champagne supper with the polka girls. 1679 PLOT *Staffordsh.* (1686) 101 A faint redish colour like 'Champagne wine.

2. A colour like that of champagne (see *quots.*); also, a fabric of this colour. *Freq. attrib.* or quasi-*adj.*

1881 Cassell's *Family Mag.* 186/2 The colours... include... the shade known as 'champagne'. 1893 *Ibid.* Apr. 394/2 The new coloured straw called 'Champagne'. 1895 *Bow Bells* 3 May 44/1/3 Another dress of princess shape is in that coloured cloth known as 'Champagne'. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 21 Feb. 8/4 One of the colours with which women will be tempted... is champagne... It is a beautiful shade of pale straw, with a suggestion of pink about it. 1903 *Lady's Realm* Apr. 761/2 That pale biscuit colour which has been known... as the 'champagne' shade is now described as 'almond' colour. 1904 H. O. STURGIS *Belchamber* vii. 89 Who is the champagne blonde... next your brother? 1951 *Catal. Exhibits Festival of Britain* 187/1 Shies... black potent and champagne lizard. 1965 J. POTTS *Only Good Secretary* champagne lizard. 1966 J. POTTS *Only Good Secretary* champagne lizard. 1966 J. POTTS *Only Good Secretary* champagne lizard. 1966 J. POTTS *Only Good Secretary* champagne lizard.

Hence (chiefly nonce-words) *cham'paigne* *v.*, to drink champagne (cf. *to wine*). *cham'paignish*, *cham'paigny* *adjs.*, resembling champagne or its exhilarating qualities; so *cham'paignness*.

1814 BYRON *Lt.* Moore 9 Apr. We clareted and champagne'd till two. 1845 HOOD *Poet. Dinner* 115 [You] hear rather plainish A sound that's cham'paignish. 1855 C. BEDE *Verd. Green* II. ix. Similar champagne reasons. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 67 That peculiar champagne feel of mountain air. 1886 G. M. FENN *This Man's Wife* in *Gd. Words* 583 The light champagne atmosphere. 1884 JEFFERIES in *Pall Mall G.* 8 Aug. 4 A warm sweet air, light and brightness and champagneiness.

**champaign** ('tʃæmpeɪn; see below), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 5 *champeyn* (e, 5-7 -ayne, -aine, (6) *champaign*, -ayne, *champeine*, -ant, 6-7 -eigne, 7 *champaign*, 6-9 -aigne, -ain, 7-9 *champaigne*, 7-*champaign*. [ME. *champayne*, *champaigne*, a. OF. *champaigne* (= It. *campagna*, Sp. *campaña*, Pg. *campanha*) = L. *campānia* 'plain, level country', spec. the name of the rich and level province of Italy lying south-west of the Tiber, afterwards specially distinguished as *Campagna de Roma*; in later Latin (e.g. by Gregory of Tours, c. 575) applied to many similar tracts, and as a common noun; f. *camp-us* level field.

Taken into Eng. not in the Norman or North Fr. form *champaigne*, but in that of central Fr. The pronunciation with (tʃ-) and stress on first syllable is exemplified already in 14th c. in alliterative verse. The same accentuation is shown by all English poets from Shakespeare to Tennyson and Browning; but occasional instances with the stress on the second syllable appear in the 19th c., and some even identify the word in pronunciation with *champagne*, as if it were from modern French. Webster and Worcester have this pronunciation only.

In the 16th c. there arose a variant *champion*, *CHAMPAIGN*, which in the 17th c. was much more frequent than the normal form. In the 17th c. the mod. F. form *campagne* was

introduced, and was at length established in a differentiated military sense: see CAMPAIGN *sb.*]

A. *sb.*

1. An expanse of level, open country, a plain; a level field; a clearing.

101400 *Morte Arth.* 1226 To-warde Castelle Blanke he cheser hym the waye, Thurghe a faire champayne, under chailke hyllis. 1475 CAXTON *Jason* 125 After many journeyes and many wayes and champaynes trauesersid. 1500 Chaucer's *Dreme* 2044 A large pleyne Under a wode, in a champayne. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* I. i. 65 With shadowie Forrests, and with Champains rich'd. 1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 105 A plain and pleasant champain. 1814 *Dante's Inf.* xv. 124 Who o'er Verona's champain try their speed For the green mantle. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xlv, Looking round the champain wide. 1832 TENNYSON *Enone* 112 And riversunderd champain clothed with corn. 1844 EMERSON *Yng. Amer.* (1875) II. 302 These rising grounds command the champain below.

2. (without pl. or article.) as a species of land or landscape: Flat, open country, without hills, woods, or other impediments.

1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* 1. 21 In champayne eke, and nygh the seebrynke. 1538 *LELAND Itin.* II. 46 Thens 10 Miles al by Champain... to Farington, standing in a stony Ground in the Decline of an Hille. 1671 MILTON *P.R.* III. 257 Fair Champain with less rivers intervene. 1682 — *Hist. Mosc.* i. Wks. (1851) 473 The whole Country is Champain. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* (1870) xv. 519 A hill-country is more beautiful to the eye than champain.

3. the *champaign* (without pl.): a. the level, open country, in opposition to the mountains and woods; also, † b. the country, as opposed to town.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 169/1 She wente thenne into the champayn to a cyte named Volurua. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Wars* IV. i. 99 As well of the hills... as of the plaine and champain. 1640 SANDERSON *2 Serm.* ad *Aul.* (1681) I. 172 A Wild beast or a Thief may easily be diuersed in the open Champain. 1658 R. WHITE *Tr. Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 39 [In the town] Bands and Cuffs are fouled more in one day, than in ten in the Champain. 1828 SCOTT *F.M. Perth* i. Where the mountains sink down upon the champaign, or more level land.

4. The open unenclosed land, as opposed to that partitioned into fields; the moor, fell, or down, unowned, or held in common possession; the common land; = CHAMPAIAN 4. *Obs.*

1555 *Fardle Facions* Pref. 10 Thei now... converted the champaine to tillage, the plaines to pasture, etc. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, Rich. II. 180 Mount her hedge, 'T' enjoy the Champaigne; whilst another mourns In an enclosure. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *G. Exemp.* II. 34 The least turfe of halloved glebe is with God himself of more value than all the Champaigne of Common possession.

5. The level open country as the chief scene of military operations; the 'field'. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. viii. 93b. The armie of the robbers... came downe into the champaine [campus], and spoiled the territories of Preneeste and Gabes. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 86 Not to have come down all the time of his invasion into the champaine. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius* Low-C. *Wars* 39 Philip, as soon as ever he was come out of the narrow wayes, into the open Champayne, was presently inclosed. 1875 MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* II. 130 Once arrived on the Italian champain, all his trials would be recompensed.

† b. Hence, A field of battle; a battle-field.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. 457 To wish any second Victory, in the waked Champains of War. 1615 HAYWOOD 4 *Prenties* I. Wks. 1874 II. 221 Your bloods these champains shall embue. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* vii. 959 His bounding helmet on the champain rump with arms. 1845 BARHAM *Ingl. Leg.* (1877) 357 The shrill tones of a trumpet were heard to sound thrice from the 'champain.

† c. A military expedition into the field; = CAMPAIGN *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1684 *Scanderberg* Rediv. vi. 142 At-tended his Father this Champaign, to instruct himself... in the Rudiments of War.

6. *transf.* a. Open or level expanse; cf. *field*. 1656 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. iv. 30 To view those Campos natantes, that vast Champain of Water, the Ocean. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* vi. 2 All night the dree dless Angel... Through Heav'n's wide champain held his way. 1679 *Confinement* 8 The wide Champain, of the milky way. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxii. (1856) 281 A broad expanse of undulating ice.

b. Even unruffled surface.

1836 *Random Recoll. Ho. Lor'ds* xlii. 288 The tranquil champain of his face is seldom troubled by anything in the shape of undue warmth or excite ment.

7. fig. 'Field' (of view, o bservation, research, etc.); expanse.

[1596-1631; see CHAMPAIAN 6.] 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 202 To bid you the base through the wide and dusty Champaine of the Councils. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. 333 Sweeping round the champain of universal science. 1862 Mrs. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vii. 379 Indicating the poet's comprehension of the whole champain, as it were, of a character. *Ibid.* xvi. 392 Slowly spreading in an inert ooze over the social champain.

B. *adj.* (or *attrib.* use of *sb.*)

† 1. Of the open unenclosed country; of the common land. *Obs.* See CHAMPAIAN B. 3.

1430 LYDG. *Bochas* v. xxvi. (1554) 139a. In departing of champayne heritages Atwene the worthy and poore.

2. Of the nature of a champaign; level and open; free from hills, woods, enclosures, etc.

[1523-1736; see CHAMPAIAN B. 1.] 1575 TURBERV. *Venerie* 118 Then he breaketh over the champaigne countries. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Olor.* 185b. You see... howe champaine a plaine lyeth open for me. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. x. 178 A Champain Region is a space of land

either altogether void, or scarce furnished with trees. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Surveying*. To take the Plot of... a large Champain Field. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxviii. 59 The Temple stands on an high champain Ground. 1867 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* IV. i. 33 This tract... was, compared with Armenia, champain and level.

3. a. Of the field or open country, field- b. Of champain land.

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.* s.v. *Campai*, *Batalla campai*, a champaine warre. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Hen. V. xciii. Not as they had fought A well-farm'd Champaigne Battle. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 821 The couriers for the champain sports. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred.* I. iv. (1871) 22 The land... presents... a champain view. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Old Home, Recoll. Gifted Wom.* (1879) 104 Glimpses of champain scenery.

†**champain**. *Obs.* Also 6 -ine, -ian. [cf. F. *champagne* field, 'the lower third of the shield' (Littré).]

1. *Her.* A broken or deflected line, sometimes on only one side of an ordinary; it is sometimes vairé, sometimes curved or enarched.

1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1579) 71b. He beareth a point champine, Or, in a fiele Tenne. Who so killeth his prisoner (to him humbly yielding) with his owne hand rebatheth his honor. *Ibid.* 79 He beareth party bend Champian, Argent and Geules. Anything set in triangle on this cote, honoureth the same, to a great increase of commendation. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* II. vii. 78 The point Champain was deservedly due to Simeon and Levi, brethren in iniquity, for in their wrath they killed their prisoners. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. iii. 83 He beareth Argent a Pale Champaine, or enarched on the Dexter side. Vert. 1708 KIRBY, A Point Champain (in Heraldry) is a Mark of Dishonour in the Coat of one that kills a Prisoner of War, after he has cry'd Quarter.

2. *Arch.* 'Champain Line, in ornamental carved work formed of excavations, is the line parallel to the continuous line, either ascending or descending' (Gwilt).

**champana**: form of SAMPAN<sup>1</sup>, a Chinese boat.

†**champany**. *Obs.* Also 6 shampanie. [var. of CHAMPAIGN; cf. *Almaine*, *Almanie* from OF. *Alemaigne*, *Brittany* from *Bretagne*, etc.] ? The field (of combat); ? the lists: cf. CHAMP sb.<sup>1</sup>

1400 *Morte Arth.* 182 He killeth in the champayne chevalours knyghtes. 15... in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* III. 196 Sir Henry Lees challenge before the shampanie.

†**champart** (jūpar). [a. F. *champart* 'a certain portion of the produce received by the feudal lord from land held in lease from him' (Littré); in ONF. *campart*:—L. *campi pars* part of the field. Du Cange has examples of *campipars*, *campars*, *campipartum*, *campart*, -um, *campartagium*, *campipartitia*, etc., etc.]

1. The division of the produce of land; hence, a form of tenure or lease, in which the landlord receives a fixed share of the produce; also, a charge upon land, consisting of a part of the produce. Still in use in the Channel Islands.

1292 BRITTON II. ii. 44 Mes si le seigneur del arbre prenge autri es en soen arbre, et il sache a q'il sount, il iert tenuz de les rendre, ou de garder les a champart pur la moytie des issues taunt cum es dourout. *transl.* But if the owner of the tree takes another person's bees in his tree, and knows who they are, he will be bound to restore them, or to keep them upon terms of divided enjoyment for half the profit which they shall produce. 1778 ASH, *Champart*, a part or portion of a large field. 1781 in Latham *Channel Is.* 180 'That champarts, likewise, be remitted and abolished. 1862 *Ibid.* III. xvi. 388 The land was subject to both tith and champart, the latter being a payment of every twelfth sheaf of corn. 1866 *Jersey Weekly Press* 23 Oct. 276 Advocate Baudains... produced the deed... which did not state that it [the land] owed champart.

2. = CHAMPARTY 2. (? Only in Anglo-Fr.)

1292 BRITTON I. xxii. 517 Ausi de nos ministres... q' avoient nul plé meyntenu a champart ou en autre manere. *transl.* Concerning our officers... who have maintained any plea by champerty or in any other manner.]

**champed** (tʃæmpt), *ppl.* a.<sup>1</sup> [f. CHAMP v. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] Chewed vigorously; *dial.* pounded, mashed.

1616 SHEL. & MARKE. *Countr. Farm* 56 To apply raw Wheat chopped or chewed a long time. 1758 PICKEN *Poems* 63 (Jam.) A cog o' champit kail. 1805 A. SCOTT *On Potatoes* Poems 154 (Jam.) A wally dish o' them weel champit.

†**champed**, *ppl.* a.<sup>3</sup> *Obs.* Sc. *champit*. [perh. f. CHAMP in sense 'field, ground'; hence having raised figures on a ground of a distinct colour and texture; but perh. connected with prec.] Having raised figures; embossed, diapered. (Jam.)

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xlvii. Satine figures champit with flours and bewis. 1539 *Inv. Roy. Wardr.* (1815) 32 (Jam.) Ane gowne of crammay velvot, champit like dammes with ane braid pament of gold. 1573 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* I. 378 Item, oone standyng cup, the bodie champit and cover parthi chirstall. 1612 *Inv.* in Mc-Kay *Hist. Kilmarnock* 308 Ane stande of greine champit curteis.

**champer**<sup>1</sup> (tʃæmpə(r)). [f. CHAMP v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who, or a thing which, champs, chews, or

mashes. In *dial.* a kitchen tool for mashing potatoes, etc.

1599 NASHE *Lent. Stuffe* 25 The foure footed rablement of herbagers and grasse champers. 1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* II. ii. I keep champers in my house can shew you lordship some pleasure. 1611 COTGR., *Mascheur*, a chawer, chewer; champier, eater. 1712 STURGE *Spect.* No. 431 P. 3 Some Name for these craving Damels. Trash-eaters, Oatmeal-chewers, Pipe-champers, Chalk-lickers.

'**champer**'. A variant of CHAMFER: in both senses.

1827 J. PUCKLE *Club* §410. 77 The hollows above their (cousers') brows, their champers, narriils, mouths, necks. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xiii. (1858) 277 Along the edges of their upper beds he struck off a small rude champer.

'**champer**, v. = To CHAMFER.

1788 SKEATON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 5 The back side of the upper end... being champered or bevilled off.

**champers** ('tʃæmpəz). *slang.* [f. first syllable of CHAMPAIGN + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] Champagnec.

1955 M. ALLINGHAM *Beckoning Lady* v. 83 'One bot. champers—No!' she had written. *Ibid.* vii. 112 She hates champers but she's not allowed to drink anything else. 1959 'M. AINSWORTH' *Murder is Catching* II. 24 Champers or something with gin in it?

†**champertor**. *Obs.* Forms: (4 *chaumpertor*), 6 *champertour*, -partor, 7 -parter, (-pertour), 7-champertor. [a. Anglo-F. *champartour*, in OF. *champarteor*, f. *champarter* vb., f. CHAMPART.] One guilty of champerty.

1283 *Act 7 Rich. II.* xv. 51 Des meyntoris des querels & champertors. 1500 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 90 Maynter of querels, champertour, embracer of questis, or other comon mysdoers. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eren. iv.* iv. (1588) 438 A Champartour, that is to say, on that mooeth pleas or sute... at his owne costes, to the end to have part of the land or other thing in variance. 1668 ROLLE *Abridg.* 53 Thou art a comon maintainer of Sutes, and a Champertor, and I will have thee thrown over the Bar next Terme. 1816 *Edin. Rev.* 354 Calling the plaintiff a champertor.

**champertous** ('tʃæmpəts), a. [f. CHAMPART + -OUS.] Of the nature of champerty.

1641 *Ans. Vind. Smectymnus* Ded. 2 This champertous combination. 1868 J. T. BENJAMIN *Sales Pers. Prop.* (1884) 520 Taking a transfer of an interest in litigation as a security is not champertous.

**champerty** ('tʃæmpəti). Forms: 4-5 *champartie*, -tye, 5 *chaumpartye*, *champertye*, 5-7 *champertie*, 6-8 *champarty*, (7- *petrie*), 7-champerty. [Properly *champarty*: a deriv. of CHAMPART, the ending perh. due to some of the Latin forms, or to association with *part*, *party*.]

† 1. Division of lordship or power, partnership in power. *Obs.*

1286 CHAUCER *Knight's T.* 1091 Thus may ye seen pat wysdom ne richesse, Beautee ne sleighte, strengthe, hardynesse, Ne may with Venus holde champartie [i. later MS. maken champartie], flor as hir list the world than may she gye.

† 2. Lydgate appears to have known the word only from Chaucer's phrase above, which he misunderstood, and took to mean 'to hold rivalry or contest, to hold the field against, to maintain the struggle, resist'. Some of the 16th c. archaists followed Lydgate in his error.

1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 131 Folk whiche... Dare to theyr wyf be nat contrarye. Nor withe hem holde ne champartye. — *Chron.* Troy II. xvi. They stande full assured Agayne vs all to holde champartye. — *Bochas* I. iii. Against the heauen to holden champartie. *Ibid.* I. xviii. 1532 W. WALTER *Guistard & Sim.* (1597) B ij. Yet mought my fraile gainst such occasions Make no champarty, nor no great defence.

2. *Law.* The illegal proceeding, whereby a party not naturally concerned in a suit engages to help the plaintiff or defendant to prosecute it, on condition that, if it be brought to a successful issue, he is to receive a share of the property in dispute.

1299 *Sc. Act 1 Robert I.* xxii. 52 Nec terram seu aliquam rem aliam capiat, ad Champarte, ad defendendum, differendum, seu prolongandum jus alterius extra formam juris. 1467 *Ord. Worcester* lix. in *Eng. Guilds* (1870) 400 The attorners... to execute their office... wout mayntenance, or champartye. 1495 *Act. 11 Hen. VII.* c. 25 Preamble, Unlawfull retynders, mayntenance, embrasyng, champartie and corrupcion. 1594 WEST *Symbol* II. 216 Maintenance and champarty in sute. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 48 There is no diversitie where a man selleth land depending a writ petitorie of the same land, or doe giue it depending the writ: for in both cases there is Champertie. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 86 note, Sir E. Coke who being in danger of a prosecution... for champarty and maintenance being a judge. 1881 *Standard* 1 Aug. 5/2 Champerty is a bargain either with the Plaintiff or Defendant to contribute towards the cost of litigation, the price being a share in the spoil. 1882 *Spect.* 8 Apr. 459.

b. An act or case of champerty. 1450 *Paston Lett.* 107 l. 145 To enquire... all... mayntenances, champerties, embrascies, by hem... dooen. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 452 [To] hear, and determine of all felonies, conspiracies, champerties, breaches of peace.

c. *fig.* A combination for an evil purpose. 1612-5 BP. HALL *Contempl. N.T.* III. v. A combination and belish champertie in these powers of darkness. 1645 MILTON *Reply Ann. Divorce Wks.* (1847) 221 These made the cham-party, he contributed the law, and both joined in the divinity. 1671 H. STUBBS *Reply* 21 If that the Historian had not been of the champerty, this Passage had been more plausible.

†**champerty**. *Obs. rare*—<sup>1</sup>. [on OF. type \**champierie*, f. OF. *champier* 'combattre en champ clos':—late L. type \**campicāre*, med.L. *campiare*, Sp. *campear* to be in the field.]

Fighting or contending in the lists. 1604 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xi. lxi. 266 Now sound they to the lusts... most brauely all their Champierie acquite.

†**champ'estre**, a. *Obs. rare*. [a. OF. *champestre* (11th c. in Littré):—ad. L. *campestr-em*, f. *campus* field.] Pertaining to the fields, rural.

1491 CARTON *Vitas Patr.* 11 Some... were nygh dwellers by citees, and other places in champestres. (Cf. *fête champêtre* a rural fête.)

†**cham'pestrial**, a. *Obs.* [A variant of CHAMPESTRAL, influenced by OF. *champestre*.] = prec.

1612 *Pasquil's Night-Cap* (1877) 65 Rural and champestrial men.

**champher**, *obs.* variant of CHAMFER.

**champhire**, -phor, *obs.* ff. CAMPHOR sb.

†**champion**, -ion, a. and sb. *Obs.* In 6-yon, 6-8 -ion, -ian. [A variant of CHAMPAIGN, -PAIN, found as an attrib. or adj. form in Ld. Berners, early in 16th c., and towards the end of that century also as a sb.; during the 17th c. it was much more frequent in both uses than *champaigne*. *Champyon*, -ion, was the earlier form; *champion* was perh. assimilated to ads. and sbs. in -IAN.]

A. sb. 1. An expanse of level open country; a plain unbroken by hills, woods, etc.; = CHAMPAIGN 1.

1589 GREENE *Menaph.* (Arb.) 23 Menaphon looking over the champion of Arcadie. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 109 It hath larger champians than Lyguria. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xi. 30 The Canaanites, which dwell in the champion. a 1687 *Petty Pol. Arith.* (1690) 14 If it were a plain Champion. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 10 With some gentle risings, that make it a fine pleasant champion.

2. (without pl. or article) as a species of land or landscape; = CHAMPAIGN 2.

1573 TISSER *Husb.* (1878) 16 In woodland, in Champion, Clite, or towne. 1603 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. 173 Daylight and champion discover not more. 1653 HOUROUR *Procopius* II. 10 Finding all open champion about the Towns there. 1702 W. J. tr. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* i. i The Country round about is all Champion.

3. (with the; without pl.) The level open country, as distinct from the mountains or woods, or the town; = CHAMPAIGN 3.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (1841) 20 They that never went out of the champion in Brabant will hardly conceive what rocks are in Germany. 1700 SIR H. CHAUNCEY *Hist. Hertfordsh.* (1826) I. 59 Henxworth is seated in the Champion upon a rising Ground. 1704 SWIFT *Battle Bks.* (1750) 12 They cattle loud and flutter o'er the Champion.

4. The open unenclosed land as distinguished from that partitioned into fields; the moor, fell, or down on the top of a hill; land held in common; a large common; = CHAMPAIGN 4.

1611 COTGR., *Meze*, an ventiled wast, or champion, wherein many severall mens cattell runne. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 13 Advantages, that Enclosure yields above the Champion and Field-Land.

b. *transf.* A farmer of such land.

1573 TISSER *Husb.* (1878) 34 New farmer may enter (as champions say) on all that is fallow, at Lent ladie day.

5. The level open country as the chief scene of military operations; = CHAMPAIGN 5.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* II. (1599) 85 After the King was entred, he dispersed his men of warre into the champion. 1658 LENNARD tr. *Charon's Widd.* III. iii. 335 (1670) 377 The plain Champion is good for the Cavalry.

b. Hence, A field of battle; the 'field'. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XII. 29 The dusty champion, where many a helm and shield... were strewd. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 87 And many a noble Gentleman that day, Weltring in gore, on the wilde Champion lay. 1640 GENT *Knaue in Gr.* II. i. One of us twaine, or both... On this cold earth, this very Champion, shall Offer up a crimson sacrifice of his most precious blood.

6. A 'field' of inquiry, study, etc.

1596 SPENSER *State Lett.* 26 The abuses of customes; in which, mee seemes, you have a faire champion layde open unto you. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGN. *Whole Creature* xli. 5. 136 To expatiate a little into a Champion and Field of matter.

B. *adj.* (or attrib. use of sb.)

1. Of the nature of a champaign: level and open; = CHAMPAIGN a. 2.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 22 There about was some champion country, with corne and medowes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 8b. A holsonne place... some part of it champion, some hilly. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pic. Ecl.* I. i. And change his mountains to a champion lea. 1736 BAILEY *Household Dict.* 555 In champion countries.

2. *fig.* Level, equal.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxv. 233 That all Offices should be made champion for their profits, none higher than other.

† 3. *Agric.* Of land: Unenclosed, common, as distinct from 'several' or 'enclosed'. *Obs.*

1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* 468 To kepe... the damme at harde meate in the house, as they vse in the playne champion country. 1580 TISSER *Husb.* (1878) 50 Good land that is seuerall, crops may have three, in champion countrie it may not so bee. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democr.* (1678) 8/1

Here champion, there inclosed. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, Inclosures generally maintain treble the Number of Inhabitants, or more, than the Champion Ground. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Champion*, or rather champain-Lands, are lands not inclosed.

b. Of or pertaining to unenclosed land.

1800 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 2 Of Champion husbandrie now doo I write.

**champion, -pine**, obs. ff. CHAMPAIN.

**champion, -pinion** (tʃæm'piən, fæm-). Also 6? *champion*, 7-8 *champ*, *campinion*, 8 *-pinion*. [a. Fr. *champion* (14th c. in Littre):—L. type \**campinion-em*. OF. had *championneul* = It. *campinuolo*:—L. type \**campinoli*. Both forms appear to be derivatives of *camp-u* field, open country, but their structure is not clear.]

A name applied originally (as in French) to fungi, or mushrooms generally; in 18th c. to edible mushrooms, esp. *Agaricus campestris*; but, subsequently, restricted to the Fairy Ring *Agaric (A. oreades)*.

1578 LYTE *Dodones* i. ii. 6 Venemous Champions or Tode stools. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 258 Scarce an inveterate tree but some kind of champion adheres thereunto. 1681 T. DINELEY *Jrnl. Tour Irel.* in *Trans. Kilkenny Archæol. Soc.* Ser. II. i. 179 Mushrooms, toadstools, or champignons are in great number good and fair. 1700 DRYDEN (J.) He viler friends with doubtful mushrooms treats. Secure for you, himself champignons eats. 1708 Phil. *Trans.* XXVI. 78 The Champion or Toad-stool. 1733 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 601 Although many Species of Mushrooms are edible... the Gardeners only propagate that Sort with red Gills, called, by way of Excellence, a Champion, a Name given by the French to all sorts of Mushrooms. 1762 HUDSON *Flor. Angl.* *Agaricus oreades*, champion. 1775 J. LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1777) II. 1021 Champion or Fairy Agaric. 1794 MARTYNN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. 501 The Champion or common edible Mushroom. 1807 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 137 The broadest rings that I have seen were those of the common mushroom (*Ag. campestris*); the narrowest... are those of the champion (*Ag. oreades* of Dr. Withering). 1832 Veg. *Subst.* Food 334 The champion... grows on more moist land than the... mushroom. 1841 THACKERAY in *Fraser's Mag.* June 723/1 This was the bill of fare. Champignons is la Provençale (the most delicious mushrooms I ever tasted). 1866 Oxf. *Bk. Flowerless Plants* 34/1 *Clitocybe rivulosa* (False Champion) is to be found in groups amongst short grass in late summer and autumn, and may form fairy-rings.

**'champine**, var. CHAMPAIGN, -AIN, CHAMPIAN.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Zech.* vii. 7 Toward the South, and in the champion.

**champing** (tʃæmpɪn), *vb.* sb.<sup>1</sup> [f. CHAMP v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. CHAMP; chewing with vigorous action, giving mée.

1502 LVLV *Mydas* iv. iii. 49 Give mee a pastie for a parke... then shall see a notable champing. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 162 This little bit, after much champing and chewing... goes down with him like chop'd hay. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Troas* xv. 268 When eating, they [alligators] make a loud champing noise. 1863 J. L. W. *By-gone Days* 9 The beating, or, as it was called, the 'champion', of the potatoes was a work of strength. 1882 19th Cent. No. 69. 738 He... heard the champing of the bits.

**†champing**, *vb.* sb.<sup>1</sup> Obs. = SHAMPOOING.

1698 HANS SLOANE in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 462 A kind of Instrument, called, in China, a Champing Instrument. Its use is to be rub'd or rou'd over the Muscular Flesh. 1782-3 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 262 Nor is this operation of champing... only practised after bathing.

**'champing**, *ppl.* a. That champs.

1647 H. MORSE *Song of Soul* i. ii. xc. Corvino straight foam'd like his champing jade.

**champion** (tʃæm'piən), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 3-4 *champion*, 4-5 *champion*, (*champion*, -yon, -youn, *scampion*, *schampion*, 5-6 *champion*), 4- *champion*. [ME. *champion*, -on, a. OF. *champion*, -on (= Pr. *campio*, -on, Sp. *campion*, -eon, Pg. *campião*, -eão, It. *campione*):—late L. *campio*, -ōnem combatant in the *campus* or arena, professed fighter, f. L. *campus* field of athletic or military exercise, place of combat, lists: see CAMP sb.<sup>1</sup> and sb.<sup>2</sup>]

*Campio* was formed on *campus*, like *tabellio* 'scrivener' on *tabella* 'written deed'. Isidore has *campiones* gladiatores, pugnatōres; Joh. de Janua *campio*, gladiator, vel in campo duellum exercens; see Du Cange. ME. had also the doublet *CAMPION* from northern Fr., and see KEMP sb.]

1. A fighting man, a combatant; a stout fighter, a man of valour. Also fig.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 236 Heo weren intented, & puruh pe tentaciouns iprowed to treowe champiouns. a 1300 Havelok 1007 With hem com mani champion. Ibid. 1015 Champiouns, and starke laddes. a 1400 Gamelyn 203 A champion is in pe place pat hath i-wroust me sorwe. a 1440 Promp. Parv. 60 Campyon, or champyon, athleta, pugil, campio. 1549 COVERDALE *Eratm.* Par. i. Cor. ix. 26 Nor play I the champion as some do, who for their pastime with their handes do beate the ayre. 1591 SHAKS. i Hen. VI. iii. iv. 19 A stouter Champion neuer handled Sword. 1610 GULLIEM *Heraldy* iii. xiv. (1600) 176 The Boar... is counted the most absolute Champion amongst beasts. 1862 STANLEY *Yew. Ch.* (1877) I. xii. 224 The champion... who won the ancient fortress.

2. a. One who fights on behalf of another, or on behalf of any cause. *techn.* One who 'does battle' for another in 'wager of battle', a duel, or the like.

[1292 BRITTON I. xxiii. §15 Et ausi en totes batayles de champiouns. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 31 Or fynd a noper man To fight with Colibrant, pat was his champion. 1393 LANGOL. P. Pl. C. xxi. 104 Soure champion chivaler, chief knyght of yow alle, Selt hym recraunt rennyng. 1494 FABYAN VI. cxxx. 222 This Gynylde was falsly accused of spowebrech, for tryall wherof she was put to her champion. a 1577 Sir T. SMITH *Comm. Eng.* (1609) 104 The parties must either themselves in person, or else finde other for them, who be called in our law Champions, or Campiouns. 1611 BIBLE i Sam. xvii. 51 When the Philistines sawe their champion was dead, they fled. 1669 PERVS *Diary* 4 Mar. The Duke of Buckingham did bid Holmes, his champion... go to him to do the business. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* [II. 340. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxvii. God will raise me up a champion.

b. Also, one who fights in 'wager of battle' in his own cause.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. ii. 5 The Champions are prepared, and stay for nothing but their Maisties approach. 1672 Cowell's *Interp.* s.v. In the Common Law, it [champion] is taken no less for him that tryeth the Combat in his own case, than for him that fighteth in the Quarrel or Place of another.

c. *champion of the king, or queen, of the realm or England*: (see *quots.*).

1672 Cowell's *Dict.*, *Champion of the King*, His Office is at the Coronation of our Kings, when the King is at Dinner, to ride armed into Westminster-hall, and by a Herald make a Challenge, That if any Person shall deny the Kings Title to the Crown, he is there ready to defend it; which done, the King drinks to him, and sends him a gilt Cup with a cover full of Wine, which he hath for his Fee. This Office ever since the Coronation of Richard the Second, hath continued in the Family of the Dymockes. 1685 Acc. *Coronation in Lond. Gaz.* No. 2028/3 The Kings Champion... performed the usual Ceremony of the Challenge. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 17 P. 2 Just such a great Action as that of the Champion's on a Coronation Day. 1714 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5270/8. 1832 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xvii. note.

3. *fig. and transf.* One who in any kind of contest or conflict acts as the acknowledged defender of a person, cause, or side: one who stoutly maintains any cause. (The literal sense is sometimes distinctly in view, sometimes out of sight.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18651 Sua did iesus, vr champion [v.r. scaumpion], bof he lai ded for vr tancun. 1368 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* [II. 289 Strong champions and pilers of holy churche. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 430/4 God fader... gafe & betoke the sayd kyng wympcher or defensour of the feythe. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Whimper* ii. i. 15 Bodin the champion of witchmongers. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. ii. 43 To heaven, the widdows Champion. c 1665 Mrs. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 25 He hated persecution for religion, and was always a champion for all religious people against all their great oppressors. 1751 JOHNSON *Ramb.* No. 144 P. 8 No other qualification for a champion of controversy. 1846 *Jrnl.* XV. 542 The great champion of vaccination. 1847-48 EMERSON *Ess.* *Heroism Wks.* (Bohn) I. 110 Human virtue demands her champions and martyrs. 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. II. i. (1864) 10 He never was the champion of a class, because He was the champion of Humanity.

4. a. He who holds the first place in prize-fighting, rowing, walking, or other trial of strength or skill; one who has defeated all opponents, and is open to contend with any new competitor.

1730 in G. B. BUCKLEY *Fresh Light on 18th Cent. Cricket* (1935) 4 'Twas thought the Kentish champions would have lost their honours by being beat at one innings if time had permitted. c 1742 J. LOVE *Cricket* iii. 106 The last two Champions even now are in, and but three Notches yet remain to win. 1802 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 171 This hero [sc. Jim Belcher], who justly stiles himself in his advertisement, 'Champion of England', was himself to exhibit all his science. 1845 [implied in CHAMPIONSHIP]. 1840 G. C. BOASE in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 331/2 On 26 Oct. 1840 he beat John Leechman, known as Brassiey, and was hailed 'champion of England'. 1887 *Ibid.* IX. 332/1 A subscription had been raised to purchase a 'champion's belt'. 1879 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 325 Gold medals... were won by the champion and championess.

b. *transf.* The animal, plant, etc., which obtains the first prize in a general competition; also applied to a variety of vegetable, fruit, etc., for which the first excellence is claimed; e.g. to a variety of potato.

1717 T. CAVE *Lett.* 28 Feb. in M. M. Verney *Verney Lett.* (1930) II. xxii. 48 Violet, that Essex Champion... is the only dogg suffered to bear the best Spaniel in England company in the Parlour. [a 1845 HOOD *Decl. Chivalry* iv. Bold Sidney, and his kidney—navy. Those 'early champions'—what are they? 1880 *Social Notes* 20 Nov. 246/2 Five tons of Scotch Champions. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 79/1 A vast store of Potatoes—Champions, sir; Champions!]

5. *attrib.* a. Acting as champion. b. That has defeated all competitors, as *champion boxer*, *punter*, *sculler*, *walker*. c. Hence, Of the first class, excelling all others, as *champion pease*, *turnips*, etc. Also as *adj.* or *adv.* (*colloq.* or *dial.*) = excellent (ly).

1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxix. The office of Champion Defender had devolved, not on a Preceptor, but on a Companion of the Order. 1853 *Bell's Life* 22 May 6/2 They [sc. Notts.] may, for the present, possess the honour of being the 'Champion County'. 1860 SHARPE *Hist. Egypt* xi. (L.) The case of the champion fighting-cock. 1880 W. CORNW. *Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Champion lode*, a large vein of metal. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 Jan. 71 Mr. Warton, the champion

'blocker' of the late Parliament. 1887 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 331/1 Benjamin Caunt (1815-1861), champion pugilist. 1889 BARRERE & LELAND *Dict. Slang* s.v. An exemplary humbug is described as 'a champion fraud'. A noisy candidate for office was denounced by a Chicago newspaper as 'the champion gas-bag'. 1914 *Daily Mail* 1 June 3/6 'It was champion', he added. 1924 *Consett Obs.* *Dict.* s.v. Champion idler, blunder. 1925 *Daily Mail* 26 Mar. 9 'He cried champion', said a proud Yorkshireman. 1925 W. DEERING *Surrey & Son* xii. 109 Carrying luggage upstairs don't hurt me. He's got the head piece. We get on champion. What's wrong with that?

6. *Comb.*, as *champion-like* *adj.*

1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* i. ii. He undertook Most champion-like, to win the prize at tilt. 1836 G. S. FARRIS *Answ. Huenbeth* 44 Let us hear his champion-depute in continuation.

**champion**, sb.<sup>2</sup> and a.: see CHAMPIAN.

**champion** (tʃæm'piən), v. [f. prec. sb.]

†1. To challenge to a contest; to bid defiance to. *rare.* Obs.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. i. 72 The Seedes of Banquo Kings. Rather then so, come Fate into the Lyst, And champion me to th'victtance. 1821 BYRON *Juan* iv. xliii. She stood as one who champion'd human fears.

2. To fight for; to defend; or protect as champion.

[Not in TODD 1818, or earlier dicta.] 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxix. Championed or unchampioned, thou diest by the stake and fagot. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfer's R.* (1855) 279 Who ever... championed them [dames] more gallantly in the chivalrous tilts of the Vivarambla?

3. *fig.* To maintain the cause of, stand up for, uphold, support, back, defend, advocate.

1844 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. ii. 77 His nature... prompted him to champion any cause in which justice had been wronged or innocence wronged. 1861 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 40 The idea must be championed, however much against hope. 1863 Mrs. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 402 If a friend be in adversity, Gratiano will champion him with good words and deeds.

4. To make a champion of. *rare.*

1836 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Pa. cxlii. 7 They... crowned him, and championed him.

Hence 'championing *ppl.* a.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iv. xi. The championing little wife.

**champion**, obs. f. CAMPION, and ?CHAMPION.

**championage**, *nonce-wd.* [see -AGE.] = CHAMPIONSHIP.

1885 R. BURTON in *Academy* 1 Aug. 69/1 Championage, when the warrior... sallies forth to 'renew it', and gains glory by slaying one adversary or more.

**championess** (tʃæm'piənis). [f. CHAMPION sb. + -ESS.] A female champion.

1596 SPENSER *F.Q.* III. xii. 41 Then laid the noble championess strong hand upon th'enchanted. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II. cviii. The Championess he thought he saw and knew. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gemini* II. 75 Calliope... the championess that defends the Standard of the Muses. 1728 *Daily Post* 7 July. This present Monday, being the 7th of October, will be a complete Boxing Match between the two following Championesses. 1873 Q. *Rev.* 187 The... ablest championess of 'the Rights of Woman', Mary Wollstonecraft. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 10/2 Archery in Wiltshire. Mrs. Eyre Hussey is the championess of the year... Mr. Clarke being the champion.

**championize** (tʃæm'piənaɪz), v. *rare.* [see -IZE. Cf. It. *campioneggiare* (Florio).]

†1. *intr.* To play the champion. *Obs.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* II. iii. *Vocation*, With a Blunted blade, To Championize under a Tented shade As at your Tourneys. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dial. Man-hater Wks.* 1874 VI. 190 To championize and wrestle.

2. *trans.* To act as champion of.

1840 AGN. STRICKLAND *Queens Eng.* III. 48 Louis duke of Orleans... undertook to championize her wrongs.

Hence 'championism *nonce-wd.*, action of championing; professed championship.

1877 *Academy* 10 Mar. 206 Matthew Arnold's championism of Falkland... is just and excellent.

**'championless**, a. Without a champion.

1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. i. 51 Louis XI is by no means championless.

**championship** (tʃæm'piənʃɪp). [f. CHAMPION + -SHIP.]

1. The position or office of a champion; the acting as champion of; advocacy, defence.

1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 228 Markham's extempore championship of the twelve tribes. 1869 SEELEY *Eu. & Lect.* i. 7 Caesar's championship of the provincials. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* i. 12 The most disinterested of conceivable championship, the championship of the theory of persecution without the advantage of the fact, which is now no longer possible.

2. a. The position of 'champion', conqueror, or superior in any contest or trial.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 427 A modern pugilist would call this a set-to for the championship. 1887 G. C. BOASE in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 332/1 He... met Bendigo... on 9 Sept. 1845, and... contested for 2001. and the championship.

b. *attrib.*

1874 J. HEATH *Croquet-Player* 93 The championship meeting... when 'The Championship of Croquet'... is competed for. 1881 *Echo* 17 Jan. 4/2 The Championship Billiard Match... Quickest time on record in a championship match.



c. A competition or contest for the position of champion; a series of matches between members of a sporting league.

1893 *Football News* 9 Sept. 6/4 Anthony [Diamond]... waited patiently until the amateur championships should once more come round. 1935 *Encycl. Sports* 290/1 The League organizes two competitions, the Challenge Cup competition and the Championship, these being a knock-out tournament and a competition awarded on points, respectively. 1963 *Cricketer* Q. 1. 5 If your concern is merely with the county championship, you need Widen, but if you need to study cricket at large in the latter half of the last century, you need the Lillywhites. 1975 *Oxf. Compan. Sports & Games* 351/1 Holding the first world championship in South America considerably reduced the number of entrants. 1985 *Washington Post* 9 June D3/5 He is undefeated in the last three World Championships, winning... a total of six gold medals, more than anyone in canoe slalom history.

**champit**, variant of CHAMPED ppl. a.<sup>3</sup> Obs. embossed.

**champkin**, nonce-wd. (Cf. *bumpkin*.)

1853 *Brome Mad Coup*. 1. i. Wks. 1873 1. 13 Did it tell it Kinseman that it is got with Champkin.

**champlevé** [ʃɑːmˈpleːvə], [ʃɑːmˈpleːvɛ], sb. and a. [Fr., f. *champ* field, *levé* raised.] Applied to enamel work in which the metal ground is engraved, cut out, or depressed, and the spaces filled with enamel pastes and fired.

1856 O. JONES *Gram. Ornament* xvii. Limoges Champlevé Enamel, from the same Museum. 1861 H. HAINES *Monumental Brasses* 1. p. ix. These early enamels show the 'champlevé', i.e. the copper is raised into ridges of partition between the colours. *Ibid.*, Like the field of a Limoges champlevé enamel. 1877 tr. C. Blanc's *Orn. & Dress* xxi. 259 Champlevé enamels are sometimes called *taille d'épargne* enamels. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 679 In champlevé the enamelling substance is applied to the surface of the gold as ornamental details. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 3 Oct. 3/3 The chief seats of the champlevé work of the Middle Ages were the Rhenish provinces and Limoges. 1933 *Burlington Mag.* Sept. 108/1 The oldest of the few objects... are the six champlevé enamel plaques. 1938 *Ibid.* Nov. p. xxviii/1 Little examples of Limoges champlevé. 1969 G. SIMS *Sand Dollar* xi. 142 A fine Limoges champlevé enamel.

**champoo**, obs. form of SHAMPOO.

**'champy**, a. Sc. [f. CHAMP sb.<sup>3</sup> or v. + -y.] Broken up and miry, by trampling of beasts, etc. 1844 *Chamb. Jnl.* II. 355 A champy waggon-way.

**chamur**, obs. form of CHAMBER.

**chan**, **chanbloun**, **chanbur**, obs. ff. KHAN, CHAMPION, CHAMBER.

**chance** (tʃɑːns, -æ-), sb. (and a.). Forms: 3 cheance, 3-4 cheance, 4 Sc. chans, 3-7 chance, 4 chauns(e, chance, 4-5 chawnce, 4-6 chans, 4- chance. [ME. *chea(u)nce*, a. OF. *cheance* (= Pr. *casensa*, It. *cadenza*): late L. *cadentia* falling, f. *cadent-* falling, pr. ppl. of *cad-ere* to fall: cf. CADENCE.]

A. sb. 1. **1. a.** The falling out or happening of events; the way in which things fall out; fortune; case.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 465 To come... to helpe is moder, that was her ofte in feble chance. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10690 þe biſcop þam þe chauns talde, Qui he did þam ſembled be. 1528 *MORE Heresies* iv. Wks. 273/1 As he would have made y<sup>e</sup> contrary choys, if he had foreſene in them the contrary chance. 1531-6 ROBINSON tr. *MORE's Utop.* 80 If chaunce be that... the ſtoore increaſe. 1876 BRYANT *Ibid* xviii. 388 The chance of war is equal, and the ſlayer oft is ſlain.

b. A happening or occurrence of things in a particular way; a casual or fortuitous circumstance; = ACCIDENT sb. 1 b.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xxi. 58 Feanyng of frendſchip and of peſſe, That nevir for na chauns ſuld ceaſe. 15... *Cokwoldes Daunce* 105 in Hazi. E.P.P. I. 43 That was thruſt a chans. 1611 BIBLE 1 Sam. vi. 9 It was a chance that happened to vs. 1614 Bp. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* 5/18 It is a chance, if ever riches were good to any. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugg* II. 1. 5 'Tis a curious chance that the looms ſhould be all four quiet. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* 112 It was a chance that the late Chief-Justice and his wife... did not meet on the road.

2. (with pl.) A matter which falls out or happens; a fortuitous event or occurrence; often, an unfortunate event, mishap, mischance; = ACCIDENT sb. 1 a. c. arch.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28055 Mani ſinful chaunces þat mai fall. 1300 *Beket* 2494 Al his chauceles that he hadde. By Tywesdai hi come. 1460 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 190 If þou wilt... charite kepe in eche chaunce. 1529 *MORE in Four C. Eng. Lett.* 12 There ſhall no poore neighbour of mine bere no loſſe by any chance happened in my houſe. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Communion, All the changes and chances of this mortal life. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 656 The bearing well of all calamities, All chances incident to man's frail life. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxii. 330 A lamentable chance happened. Sir Tho. Finch... taking ſhip at Rye... [was] loſt with the ſhip. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1058 Ye ſurely have endured Strange chances.

3. a. That which befalls a person; (one's) hap, fortune, luck, lot. Obs. or arch.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 14 Hym þouſte þe ymage in hys ſlep tolde him hys chance. c 1374 CHAUCER *Al. & Arc.* 345 My deſtinye or chance. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm.* Par.

Coloss. i. 3 It hath not yet higherto been my chance to see you. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 177 If it be thy chance to kill me. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 53 It was my chance lately to be in company with three Gentlemen.

b. in the game of Hazard.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 325 Seunce is my chance, and thyn is cynk and treye.

4. a. An opportunity that comes in any one's way. Often const. of. Also pregnantly = chance or opportunity of escape, acquittal, or the like. (Often passing into sense 5.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 468 The king let Henri is ſone, as God ſet the cheaunce, Lowis doſter ſpouſi. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iv. 132, 1 That haue this Golden chance, and know not why. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 254 The Cholera... gives the Patient ſcarce a ſingle Chance for his Life, if thoſe Symptoms are not ſpeedily mitigated. 1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) i. 470 A change of climate is his only chance. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 250 Thou haſt one chance, thoſt wilt never have another. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 3 Hitherto the moral ſciences have had no fair chance. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* II. 153 This is the ſecond chance Milly's thrown away. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 May 5/1 A peace which is not cemented with blood has the beſt chance of permanency. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. xciii. 296 In proſecutions for gambling or the ſale of intoxicants a defendant had no chance before them [i.e. a jury composed of women].

b. A quantity or number; used with adjs., as *fine, nice, smart*. U.S. dial.

1805 *ORDWAY Jnl.* 8 Dec. (1016) 316 The men returned with a fine chance of Elk meat. 1819 D. THOMAS *Trav.* 230 (Th.). A conſiderable quantity is expreſſed by a ſmart chance; and our hoſteſs at Maſſon ſaid there was a ſmart chance of Yankes in that village. 1878 J. H. BEADLE *Western Wilds* xiv. 212 Fine chance o' corn planted, an' doin' well. 1939 *These are our Lives* (U.S.) 68, I have a nice chance o' chickens.

c. Cricket. An opportunity of dismissing a batsman, given to a fieldsmen by the batsman's faulty play; chiefly in phr. to give a chance.

1832 *Brighton Gaz.* 19 July 3/4 Mr. J. W. Osborne... did not give a chance, and was not put out in either innings. 1885 *Standard* 3 Aug. 6/5 The ſecond half of his innings was diſabled by two chances. 1899 W. G. GRACE *Cricketing Remin.* 241 A matter of a few inches converts a chance into a boundary hit. 1909 A. A. MILNE *Those were the Days* 732, I hear already long-on inſiſting it waſn't a chance that came to hand. 1970 *Guardian* 4 May 25/6 Lloyd's innings alſo contained ſome riſks, but he never gave a real chance until he was out.

5. a. A possibility or probability of anything happening; as distinct from a certainty: often in plural, with a number expreſſed. b. *Math.* = PROBABILITY; so also *theory* or *doctrine* of chances.

1778 T. JONES *Hayle's Games Impr.* 153, I would know how many Chances there are upon 2 Dice... The Answer is 36. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* 626 The doctrine of Chances is a branch of mathematics little more than an hundred years old. 1841-2 EMERSON *Ess.* xix. Wks. (Bohn) I. 239 Unless the chances are a hundred to one that he will cut and harvest it. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 215 There was no chance that... the ſcheme... would be ſupported by a majority. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* i. 7 The chances againſt any given grain reaching the piſtill of another flower are immeſe.

6. Absence of design or assignable cause, fortuity; often itself spoken of as the cause or determiner of events, which appear to happen without the intervention of law, ordinary causation, or providence; = ACCIDENT sb. 2.

1326 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 144 b. In caſes of chance or vncertainty. 1581 J. BUN *Haddon's Answ. Olor.* 160 b. Thoſe whiche... doe committ the ſuccesſes of thynges to happe hazard, and bylynd chance. 1641 BROME *Jov. Crew* II. Wks. 1873 II. 389, I ha' not ſo much Wealth to weigh me down, Nor ſo little (I thank Chance) as to daunce naked. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 83 Chance ſeems to be only a term, by which we expreſs our ignorance of the cauſe of any thing. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xii. 42 (1819) 198 A conformation ſo happy was not the gift of chance. 1841-2 EMERSON *Ess.* xiv. Wks. (Bohn) I. 183 The ancients, ſtruck with this irreducibility of the elements of human life to calculation, exalted Chance into a divinity. 1846 MILL *Logic* III. xvii. 42 It is incorrect to ſay that any phenomenon is produced by chance; but we may ſay that two or more phenomena are conjoined by chance... meaning that they are in no way related through cauſation.

II. Phrases.

7. *By chance*: a. As it falls or fell out; without design; casually, accidentally, incidentally, haply; *by any chance* = PERCHANCE adv. 3.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 60 And 3ef the man other that wyf By cheaunce doumbe were. c 1400 *Desert. Troy* 108 Pelleus... hade a wyfe... Tettyda the heght: þes gret in pere gamyn gate hom betwene... Achilles, by chance. 1535 COVERDALE 2 Sam. i. 6, I came by chance unto mount Gelboe. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* Dk. *Suffolk* xxiv. 4 Encountred ſue upon the ſeaſ by chance. 1571 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 122 Not obiter and bichance, but porpoſelle. 1583 STRUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. 53 Sometime by chance a blind man may catch a hare. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 126 P 8 If by chance the Coachman ſtopped at a wrong Place. 1875 H. E. MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* II. 41 Some book that you picked up, as you ſay, by chance. 1914 'IAN HAY' *Knight on Wheels* x, Are you engaged to be married, by any chance?

† b. Perchance, perhaps, maybe. Obs.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 66, Thou mayſt leſe thy goodes... and alſo by chance the helth of thy body.

† c. At random, anyhow. Obs.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 1. 29 From the given Point C, to the Line AB, draw a Line by chance.

† 8. *In, through, with chance*: = by chance (see 7 a). *of chance*: (a) = by chance (7 a); (b) = on the chance (10). Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6771 If þis ſhut be ſtoin in [Fairf. wip] chance. *Ibid.* 7171 Thoru chance he fand an aſſan. *Ibid.* 1514 (Fairf.) Cayme he ſloghe wip [Trim. bi] chance. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 59 þer fader & þei o chance togider gam mete. *Ibid.* 207 þe kyng... ſtires him gode nauie Tille Ingland, o chance to wyne it with maſtre.

† 9. *For any chance*: for anything that might happen, in any event, anyhow, ever. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 245 (Gött.) Seldom was for ani chance Engliſh tong preched in france. *Ibid.* 5575 (Fairf.) May na mon for nankin chance for-do þat lordes puryaunce.

10. *on the chance*: acting on the chance or possibility (of or that...); see sense 5.

11. *to take one's chance*: a. to take what may befall one, submit to whatever may happen; to 'risk it'. So † *to stand to one's chance* (obs.). b. To seize one's opportunity (see 4).

a 1300 *Land Cokayne* 184 in E.E.P. (1862) 161 Ye ſtand to yure chance. c 1325 *Lat. le Freire* 107 Ma is beſt take my chance. 1579 LVLV *Euphuus* (Arb.) 86 Wiſhing rather to ſtande to thy chance, than to the choys of any land. 1595 SHAKS. *John* i. i. 151 Brother, take you my hand, Ile take my chance. 1596 — *Merch.* V. II. i. 38 You muſt take your chance. 1611 — *Cymb.* IV. II. 382 Wilt take thy chance with me? 1791 SWEATON *Edystone* L. 98 To take the chance of the morning's tide. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 127 We had limed ourſelves With open eyes, and we muſt take the chance.

c. *to take a chance or chances*: to take a risk or risks. orig. U.S.

1902 S. G. FISHER *True Hist. Amer. Rev.* 311 Washington thought himſelf juſtified in taking the chances rather than abandon New York without a blow. 1904 N.Y. *Even. Post* 24 Oct. 12 Paſſengers on ſtalled trains took chances with the third rail, and getting off walked to the neareſt ſtation. 1912 H. CROLY *Marcus Aloſo Hanna* 99 In the beginning he never had taken ſome good chances in order to accelerate the progreſs of the firm. 1930 L. G. D. ACLAND *Early Canterbury Runs* x. 247 Coverhill tried to get them into a paddock with a rowdy bull, but they noticed just in time that he waſn't taking any chances himſelf. 1931 J. T. ADAMS *Epic of America* vii. 187 The American had always been 'taking a chance'.

12. *the main chance*: † a. The chief or paramount issue, the most important eventuality. Obs. b. That which is of chief importance; now esp. the chance of enriching oneself or of getting gain, one's own interests; in such phrases as *to mind, provide for, have an eye to the main chance*. (A cant phrase in 1699, and still partaking of that character. Perhaps from the game of Hazard: see further under MAIN.)

1579 LVLV *Euphuus* (Arb.) 104 Either content yourself with my chance, or lette mee ſtande to the maine chance. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* III. i. 83 A man may prophesie With a neere ſyme, of the maine chance of things, As yet not come to Life. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (6 Jan. 1625), [Bacon] ſcarce left any money... which did argue no great wiſdom, it being... a property of a wiſe man to provide for the main chance. a 1677 J. HARRINGTON *Synt. Politics* x. 512 The Maſter... that either keeps himſelf up to his antient bounds, or increaſes his Stock, looks very well to the main chance. 1699 B. E. Dict. *Cont. Crew*, s.v. *Eye*, 'Tis good to have an Eye to the main Chance. 1732 BRANLEY *Alciph.* I. 79 Bubalion... thinks himſelf wiſe, and preſeth for one that minds the main chance. 1832 MACAULAY *Burghley*, *Etc.* (1854) 221/2 He had... a conſtant eye to the main chance.

13. *to stand a (good, fair) chance*: see STAND.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 108 He... hardly ſtand a chance of becoming a beggar. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Nov. 5/1 The Miniſtry... ſtand a good chance of ſeeing themſelves reduced to inſiſnificance.

B. *attrib.* or as *adj.* That occurs or is by chance; happening to be such; casual, incidental. (Often unnecessarily hyphenated.)

1676 *Manch. Cri. Lett. Rec.* (1888) VI. 15 John Sherdley Butcher for ſelling of two chance cowes vii. vii. 1722 Ed Fox *Plague* (1884) 18 My Dealings were... not by a Shop or Chance Trade. 1727 SWIFT *What paſſed in Lond.* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 179 There were five chance auditors. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* I. 2 The chance amusements of former days. 1860 W. COLLINS *Rom. in White* III. i. 427, I parted with my chance companion. 1868 ISA. SAXON 5 *Yrs. Golden Gate* 181 Chance gains. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Fl.* II. 77 A chance paragraph in a book.

C. as *adv.* By chance, perchance, haply. arch. (In some of the examples chance may be verb.)

1595 *Marocuss ext.* 20, I may chance of these and more leave a deeper print. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. 1. 12 It may chance coſt ſome of us our lives. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* (1711) 265 If chance her Geſe be ſcatter'd over the Common. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Harold* iv. lxxvii. While, chance, ſome ſcatter'd water-lily ſails. 1849 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poet. Wks. (1879) 167 Leſt ſome miſchance may chance befall them.

D. *in comb.*, usually in attrib. or adv. relation (cf. B), = by chance, casual, -ly; as *chance-comer*, *-hit*, *-hurt*, *-shot*, *chance-dropped*, *-meeting*, *-poised*, *-ravelled*, *-sown*, *-taken*, *-won*, ppl. adjs.; *chance-come*, *-given*, *-like*, *-met*, *-seen* adjs.; also *chance-bairn*, *-child*, an illegitimate child; *chance lot*, a lot (of land or other commodity) constituted not by design, but as an incident of other operations; *chance-while adv.*, by chance, casually. See also CHANCE-MEDLEY.