

The Oxford English Dictionary

SECOND EDITION

Volume V

Dvandva—Follis

CLARENDON PRESS · OXFORD

THE OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY

SECOND EDITION

Prepared by

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

VOLUME V

dvandva—follis

CLARENDON PRESS · OXFORD

1989

Oxford University Press, Walton Street, Oxford OX2 6DP
Oxford New York Toronto
Delhi Bombay Calcutta Madras Karachi
Petaling Jaya Singapore Hong Kong Tokyo
Nairobi Dar es Salaam Cape Town
Melbourne Auckland
and associated companies in
Berlin Ibadan

Oxford is a trade mark of Oxford University Press

© Oxford University Press 1989

*All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced,
stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means,
electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without
the prior permission of Oxford University Press*

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data

Oxford English dictionary.—2nd ed.

1. English language—Dictionaries

I. Simpson, J. A. (John Andrew), 1953–

II. Weiner, Edmund S. C., 1950–

423

ISBN 0-19-861217-6 (vol. V)

ISBN 0-19-861186-2 (set)

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

The Oxford English dictionary.—2nd ed.

prepared by J. A. Simpson and E. S. C. Weiner

Bibliography: p.

ISBN 0-19-861217-6 (vol. V)

ISBN 0-19-861186-2 (set)

1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Simpson, J. A.

II. Weiner, E. S. C. III. Oxford University Press.

PEr625.o87 1989

423—dc19 88-5330

Data capture by ICC, Fort Washington, Pa.
Text-processing by Oxford University Press
Typesetting by Filmtyp Services Ltd., Scarborough, N. Yorks.
Manufactured in the United States of America by
Rand McNally & Company, Taunton, Mass.

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 *go* (gəʊ)
h ... *ho!* (həʊ)
r ... *run* (rʌn), *terrier* ('tɛrɪə(r))
(r) ... *her* (hɜ:(r))
s ... *see* (si:), *success* (sək'ses)
w ... *wear* (weə(r))
hw ... *when* (hwen)
j ... *yes* (jes)

θ as in *thin* (θɪn), *bath* (bɑ:θ)
ð ... *then* (ðɛn), *bathe* (beɪð)
ʃ ... *shop* (ʃɒp), *dish* (dɪʃ)
tʃ ... *chop* (tʃɒp), *ditch* (dɪtʃ)
ʒ ... *vision* ('vɪʒən), *déjeuner* (deʒəne)
dʒ ... *judge* (dʒʌdʒ)
ŋ ... *singing* ('ɪŋɪŋ), *think* (θɪŋk)
ŋɡ ... *finger* ('fɪŋɡə(r))

(FOREIGN AND NON-SOUTHERN)

ʎ as in It. *serraglio* (ser'raʎo)
ɲ ... Fr. *cognac* (kɔɲak)
x ... Ger. *ach* (ax), Sc. *loch* (lox), Sp. *frijoles* (fri'xoles)
ç ... Ger. *ich* (ɪç), Sc. *nicht* (nɪçt)
ʏ ... North Ger. *sagen* ('za:ʏən)
c ... Afrikaans *baardmannetjie* ('baartmanəci)
ʔ ... Fr. *cuisine* (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:(t)ʃən), *suit* (s(j)u:t), *impromptu* (ɪm'prɒm(p)tju:), *father* ('fɑ:(ðə(r)).

II. Vowels and Diphthongs

SHORT

ɪ as in *pit* (pɪt), *-ness*, *(-nis)*
ɛ ... *pet* (pet), Fr. *sept* (set)
æ ... *pat* (pæt)
ʌ ... *putt* (pʌt)
ɒ ... *pot* (pɒt)
ʊ ... *put* (pʊt)
ə ... *another* (ə'nʌðə(r))
(ə) ... *beaten* ('bi:t(ə)n)
i ... Fr. *si* (si)
e ... Fr. *bébé* (bebe)
a ... Fr. *mari* (mari)
ɑ ... Fr. *bâtiment* (batimɑ̃)
ɔ ... Fr. *homme* (ɔm)
o ... Fr. *eau* (o)
ø ... Fr. *peu* (pø)
œ ... Fr. *boeuf* (bœf) *cœur* (kœr)
u ... Fr. *douce* (dus)
ʏ ... Ger. *Müller* ('mʏlɐr)
y ... Fr. *du* (dy)

LONG

i: as in *bean* (bi:n)
ɑ: ... *barn* (bɑ:n)
ɔ: ... *born* (bɔ:n)
u: ... *boon* (bu:n)
ɜ: ... *burn* (bɜ:n)
ɛ: ... Ger. *Schnee* (ʃne:) *Fähre* ('fæ:ə)
a: ... Ger. *Tag* (tak)
o: ... Ger. *Sohn* (zɔ:n)
ø: ... Ger. *Goethe* ('gø:te)
y: ... Ger. *grün* (gry:n)

NASAL

ɛ̃, œ̃ as in Fr. *fin* (fɛ̃, fœ̃)
ɑ̃ ... Fr. *franc* (frɑ̃)
ɔ̃ ... Fr. *bon* (bɔ̃)
œ̃ ... Fr. *un* (œ̃)

DIPHTHONGS, etc.

eɪ as in *bay* (beɪ)
aɪ ... *buy* (baɪ)
ɔɪ ... *boy* (boɪ)
əʊ ... *no* (nəʊ)
aʊ ... *now* (naʊ)
ɪə ... *peer* (pɪə(r))
eə ... *pair* (peə(r))
ʊə ... *tour* (tuə(r))
ɔə ... *boar* (boə(r))
aɪə as in *fiery* ('fɪəri)
aʊə ... *sour* (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* (prɒˌnʌnsiˈeɪʃ(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	Bull.	(in titles) <i>Bulletin</i>	Dict.	Dictionary; <i>spec.</i> , the
a (as a 1850)	<i>ante</i> , 'before', 'not later than'	c (as c 1700)	<i>circa</i> , 'about'	dim.	<i>Oxford English Dictionary</i>
a.	adjective	c. (as 19th c.)	century	Dis.	diminutive
abbrev.	abbreviation (of)	Cal.	(in titles) <i>Calendar</i>	Diss.	(in titles) <i>Disease</i>
abl.	ablative	Cambr.	(in titles) <i>Cambridge</i>	D.O.S.T.	(in titles) <i>Dissertation</i>
absol.	absolute, -ly	Canad.	Canadian	Du.	<i>Dictionary of the Older</i>
Abstr.	(in titles) <i>Abstract</i> , -s	Cat.	Catalan		<i>Scottish Tongue</i>
acc.	accusative	catachr.	catachrestically		Dutch
Acct.	(in titles) <i>Account</i>	Catal.	(in titles) <i>Catalogue</i>	E.	East
A.D.	<i>Anno Domini</i>	Celt.	Celtic	Eccl.	(as label) in Ecclesiastical
ad. (in Etym.)	adaptation of	Cent.	(in titles) <i>Century</i> , <i>Central</i>		usage;
Add.	Addenda	Cent. Dict.	<i>Century Dictionary</i>	Ecol.	(in titles) <i>Ecclesiastical</i>
adj.	adjective	Cf., cf.	<i>confer</i> , 'compare'	Econ.	in Ecology
Adv.	(in titles) <i>Advance</i> , -d, -s	Ch.	Church		(as label) in Economics;
adv.	adverb	Chem.	(as label) in Chemistry;	ed.	(in titles) <i>Economy</i> , -ics
advb.	adverbial, -ly		(in titles) <i>Chemistry</i> , -ical	E.D.D.	edition
Advt.	advertisement	Chr.	(in titles) <i>Christian</i>	Edin.	<i>English Dialect Dictionary</i>
Aeronaut.	(as label) in Aeronautics;	Chron.	(in titles) <i>Chronicle</i>	Educ.	(in titles) in Education;
AF., Afr.	(in titles) <i>Aeronautic</i> , -al, -s	Chronol.	(in titles) <i>Chronology</i> , -ical		(in titles) <i>Education</i> , -al
Afr.	Africa, -n	Cinemat.	in Cinematography	EE.	Early English
Agric.	(as label) in Agriculture;	Clin.	(in titles) <i>Clinical</i>	e.g.	<i>exempli gratia</i> , 'for example'
	(in titles) <i>Agriculture</i> , -al	cl. L.	classical Latin	Electr.	(as label) in Electricity;
Alb.	Albanian	cogn. w.	cognate with		(in titles) <i>Electricity</i> , -ical
Amer.	American	Col.	(in titles) <i>Colonel</i> , <i>Colony</i>	Electron.	(in titles) <i>Electric</i> , -s
Amer. Ind.	American Indian	Coll.	(in titles) <i>Collection</i>	Elem.	(in titles) <i>Element</i> , -ary
Anat.	(as label) in Anatomy;	collect.	collective, -ly	ellipt.	elliptical, -ly
	(in titles) <i>Anatomy</i> , -ical	colloq.	colloquial, -ly	Embryol.	in Embryology
Anc.	(in titles) <i>Ancient</i>	comb.	combined, -ing	e.midl.	east midland (dialect)
Anglo-Ind.	Anglo-Indian	Comb.	Combinations	Encycl.	(in titles) <i>Encyclopædia</i> , -ic
Anglo-Ir.	Anglo-Irish	Comm.	in Commercial usage	Eng.	England, English
Ann.	Annals	Communic.	in Communications	Engin.	in Engineering
Anthrop.	(as label) in Anthropology;	comp.	compound, composition	Ent.	in Entomology
Anthropol.	(in titles) <i>Anthropology</i> , -ical	Compan.	(in titles) <i>Companion</i>	Entomol.	(in titles) <i>Entomology</i> , -logical
Antiq.	(as label) in Antiquities;	compar.	comparative		erroneous, -ly
	(in titles) <i>Antiquity</i>	compl.	complement	erron.	especially
aphet.	aphetic, aphezized	Conc.	(in titles) <i>Complete</i>	esp.	(in titles) <i>Essay</i> , -s
app.	apparently	Conch.	(in titles) <i>Concise</i>	Ess.	<i>et alii</i> , 'and others'
Appl.	(in titles) <i>Applied</i>	concr.	in Conchology	et al.	et cetera
Applic.	(in titles) <i>Application</i> , -s	Conf.	concrete, -ly	etc.	in Ethnology
appos.	appositive, -ly	Congr.	(in titles) <i>Conference</i>	Ethnol.	etymology
Arab.	Arabic	conj.	(in titles) <i>Congress</i>	etym.	euphemistically
Aram.	Aramaic	cons.	conjunction	euphem.	(in titles) <i>Examination</i>
Arch.	in Architecture	const.	consonant	Exam.	except
arch.	archaic	contr.	construction, construed with	exc.	(in titles) <i>Exercise</i> , -s
Archæol.	(as label) in Archaeology;	Contrib.	(in titles) <i>Contribution</i>	Exerc.	(in titles) <i>Experiment</i> , -al
Archit.	(in titles) <i>Architecture</i> , -al	Corr.	(in titles) <i>Correspondence</i>	Explor.	(in titles) <i>Exploration</i> , -s
	Armenian	corresp.	corresponding (to)		
Arm.	association	Cotgr.	R. Cotgrave, <i>Dictionarie of the French and English Tongues</i>	f.	feminine
assoc.	in Astronomy			f. (in Etym.)	formed on
Astr.	(in titles) <i>Astronomy</i> , -ical	cpd.	compound	f. (in subordinate	entries)
Astrol.	(in titles) <i>Astronomy</i> , -ical	Crit.	(in titles) <i>Criticism</i> , <i>Critical</i>	F.	form of
Astron.	(in titles) <i>Astronomy</i> , -ical	Cryst.	in Crystallography	fem. (rarely f.)	French
Astronaut.	(in titles) <i>Astronautic</i> , -s	Cycl.	(in titles) <i>Cyclopædia</i> , -ic	fig.	feminine
attrib.	attributive, -ly	Cytol.	(in titles) <i>Cytology</i> , -ical	Finn.	figurative, -ly
Austral.	Australian			fl.	Finnish
Autobiogr.	(in titles) <i>Autobiography</i> , -ical	Da.	Danish	Found.	<i>floruit</i> , 'flourished'
A.V.	Authorized Version	D.A.	<i>Dictionary of Americanisms</i>	Fr.	(in titles) <i>Foundation</i> , -s
		D.A.E.	<i>Dictionary of American English</i>	freq.	French
B.C.	Before Christ			Fria.	frequent, -ly
bef.	(in titles) British Columbia	dat.	dative	Fund.	Frisian
Bibliogr.	(as label) in Bibliography;	D.C.	District of Columbia	Funk or	(in titles) <i>Fundamental</i> , -s
	(in titles) <i>Bibliography</i> , -ical	Deb.	(in titles) <i>Debate</i> , -s	Funk's Stand.	<i>Funk and Wagnalls</i>
Biochem.	(as label) in Biochemistry;	def.	definite, -ition	Dict.	<i>Standard Dictionary</i>
	(in titles) <i>Biochemistry</i> , -ical	dem.	demonstrative		
Biol.	(as label) in Biology;	deriv.	derivative, -ation	G.	German
	(in titles) <i>Biology</i> , -ical	derog.	derogatory	Gael.	Gaelic
Bk.	<i>Book</i>	Descr.	(in titles) <i>Description</i> , -tive	Gaz.	(in titles) <i>Gazette</i>
Bot.	(as label) in Botany;	Devel.	(in titles) <i>Development</i> , -al	gen.	genitive
	(in titles) <i>Botany</i> , -ical	Diagn.	(in titles) <i>Diagnosis</i>	gen.	general, -ly
Bp.	Bishop	dial.	<i>Diagnostic</i>	Geogr.	(as label) in Geography;
Brit.	(in titles) <i>Britain</i> , <i>British</i>		dialect, -al		(in titles) <i>Geography</i> , -ical
Bulg.	Bulgarian				

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, ETC.

Geol.	(as label) in Geology; (in titles) <i>Geology, -ical</i> in Geometry	masc. (rarely m.)	masculine (as label) in Mathematics; (in titles) <i>Mathematics, -al</i>	Palæont.	(as label) in Palæontology; (in titles) <i>Palæontology, -ical</i>
Geom.	in Geomorphology	Math.	Middle Dutch	pa. pple.	passive participle, past
Geomorphol.	German	MDu.	Middle English	(Partridge),	participle (quoted from) E. Partridge's <i>Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English</i>
Ger.	Glossary	ME.	(as label) in Mechanics; (in titles) <i>Mechanics, -al</i>		
Gloss.	Germanic	Mech.	(as label) in Medicine; (in titles) <i>Medicine, -ical</i>	pass.	passive, -ly
Gmc.	F. Godefroy, <i>Dictionnaire de l'ancienne langue française</i>	Med.	medieval Latin (in titles) <i>Memoir, -s</i>	pa.t.	past tense
Godef.	Gothic	med.L.	in Metaphysics (as label) in Meteorology; (in titles) <i>Meteorology, -ical</i>	Path.	(as label) in Pathology; (in titles) <i>Pathology, -ical</i>
Goth.	(in titles) <i>Government</i>	Mem.	Middle High German	perh.	perhaps
Gout.	Greek	Metaph.	midland (dialect)	Pers.	Persian
Gr.	(as label) in Grammar; (in titles) <i>Grammar, -tical</i>	Meteorol.	in military usage (as label) in Mineralogy; (in titles) <i>Ministry</i>	pers.	person, -al
Gram.		MHG.	(in titles) <i>Mineralogy, -ical</i>	Petrogr.	in Petrography
Gt.	Great	midl.	Middle Low German	Petrol.	(as label) in Petrology; (in titles) <i>Petrology, -ical</i>
Heb.	Hebrew	Mil.	(in titles) <i>Miscellany, -eous</i>	(Pettman),	(quoted from) C. Pettman's <i>Africanderisms</i>
Her.	in Heraldry	mod.	modern	pf.	perfect
Herb.	among herbalists	mod.L	modern Latin (quoted from) E. E. Morris's <i>Austral English</i>	Pg.	Portuguese
Hind.	Hindustani	(Morris),	(as label) in Music; (in titles) <i>Music, -al</i>	Pharm.	in Pharmacology
Hist.	(as label) in History; (in titles) <i>History, -ical</i>	Mus.	<i>Museum</i> (in titles) <i>Mystery</i>	Philol.	(as label) in Philology; (in titles) <i>Philology, -ical</i>
hist.	historical	Myst.	in Mythology	Philos.	(as label) in Philosophy; (in titles) <i>Philosophy, -ic</i>
Histol.	(in titles) <i>Histology, -ical</i>	Mythol.		phonet.	phonetic, -ally
Hort.	in Horticulture	N.	North	Photogr.	(as label) in Photography; (in titles) <i>Photography, -ical</i>
Househ.	(in titles) <i>Household</i>	n.	neuter	phr.	phrase
Housek.	(in titles) <i>Housekeeping</i>	N. Amer.	North America, -n	Phys.	physical; (rarely) in Physiology
Ibid.	<i>Ibidem</i> , 'in the same book or passage'	N. & Q.	<i>Notes and Queries</i>	Physiol.	(as label) in Physiology; (in titles) <i>Physiology, -ical</i>
Icel.	Icelandic	Narr.	(in titles) <i>Narrative</i>	Pict.	(in titles) <i>Picture, Pictorial</i>
Ichthyol.	in Ichthyology	Nat.	in Natural History	pl., plur	plural
id.	<i>idem</i> , 'the same'	Nat. Hist.	in nautical language	poet.	poetic, -al
i.e.	<i>id est</i> , 'that is'	Naut.	North East	Pol.	Polish
IE.	Indo-European	N E.	<i>New English Dictionary</i> , original title of the <i>Oxford English Dictionary</i> (first edition)	Pol. Econ.	(as label) in Politics; (in titles) <i>Politics, -al</i>
Illustr.	(in titles) <i>Illustration, -ted</i>	N.E.D.	in Neurology	Polit.	in Political Economy
imit.	imitative	Neurol.	neuter	pop.	(in titles) <i>Politics, -al</i>
Immunol.	in Immunology	neut. (rarely n.)	neuter	Porc.	(in titles) <i>Porcelain</i>
imp.	imperative	NF., NFr.	Northern French	poss.	possessive
impers.	impersonal	No.	Number	Pott.	(in titles) <i>Pottery</i>
impf.	imperfect	nom.	nominative	ppl. a., pple. adj.	participial adjective
ind.	indicative	north.	northern (dialect)	pple.	participle
indef.	indefinite	Norw.	Norwegian	Pr.	Provençal
Industr.	(in titles) <i>Industry, -ial</i>	n.q.	no quotations	pr.	present
inf.	infinitive	N.T.	New Testament	Pract.	(in titles) <i>Practice, -al</i>
infl.	influenced	Nucl.	Nuclear	prec.	preceding (word or article)
Inorg.	(in titles) <i>Inorganic</i>	Numism.	in Numismatics	pred.	predicative
Ins.	(in titles) <i>Insurance</i>	N.W.	North West	pref.	prefix
Inst.	(in titles) <i>Institute, -tion</i>	N.Z.	New Zealand	pref., Pref	preface
int.	interjection	obj.	object	prep.	preposition
intr.	intransitive	obl.	oblique	pres.	present
Introd.	(in titles) <i>Introduction</i>	Obs., obs.	obsolete	Princ.	(in titles) <i>Principle, -s</i>
Ir.	Irish	Obstetr.	(in titles) <i>Obstetrics</i>	priv.	privative
irreg.	irregular, -ly	occas.	occasionally	prob.	probably
It.	Italian	OE.	Old English (= Anglo-Saxon)	Probl.	(in titles) <i>Problem</i>
J., (J.)	(quoted from) Johnson's <i>Dictionary</i>	OF., OFr.	Old French	Proc.	(in titles) <i>Proceedings</i>
(Jam.)	Jamieson, <i>Scottish Dict.</i>	OFris.	Old Frisian	pron.	pronoun
Jap.	Japanese	OHG.	Old High German	pronunc	pronunciation
joc.	jocular, -ly	OIr.	Old Irish	prop.	properly
Jrnl.	(in titles) <i>Journal</i>	ON.	Old Norse	Pros.	in Prosody
Jun.	(in titles) <i>Junior</i>	ONF.	Old Northern French	Prov.	Provençal
Knowl.	(in titles) <i>Knowledge</i>	Ophthalm.	in Ophthalmology	pr. pple.	present participle
l.	line	opp.	opposed (to), the opposite (of)	Psych.	in Psychology
L.	Latin	Opt.	in Optics	Psychol.	(as label) in Psychology; (in titles) <i>Psychology, -ical</i>
lang.	language	Org.	(in titles) <i>Organic</i>	Publ.	(in titles) <i>Publications</i>
Lect.	(in titles) <i>Lecture, -s</i>	orig.	origin, -al, -ally	Q.	(in titles) <i>Quarterly</i>
Less.	(in titles) <i>Lesson, -s</i>	Ornith.	(as label) in Ornithology; (in titles) <i>Ornithology, -ical</i>	quot(s).	quotation(s)
Let., Lett.	letter, letters	OS.	Old Saxon	q.v.	quod vide, 'which see'
LG.	Low German	OSl.	Old (Church) Slavonic	R.	(in titles) <i>Royal</i>
lit.	literal, -ly	O.T.	Old Testament	Radiol.	in Radiology
Lit.	Literary	Outl.	(in titles) <i>Outline</i>	R.C.Ch	Roman Catholic Church
Lith.	Lithuanian	Oxf.	(in titles) <i>Oxford</i>	Rec.	(in titles) <i>Record</i>
LXX	Septuagint	p.	page	redupl.	reduplicating
m.	masculine	Palæogr.	in Palæography	Ref.	(in titles) <i>Reference</i>
Mag.	(in titles) <i>Magazine</i>			refash.	refashioned, -ing
Magn.	(in titles) <i>Magnetic, -ism</i>			refl.	reflexive
Mal.	Malay, Malayan			Reg.	(in titles) <i>Register</i>
Man.	(in titles) <i>Manual</i>				
Managem.	(in titles) <i>Management</i>				
Manch.	(in titles) <i>Manchester</i>				
Manuf.	in Manufacture, -ing				
Mar.	(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, -al</i>	Turk.	Turkish
Remmasc	(in titles) <i>Reminiscence, -s</i>	Stud	(in titles) <i>Studies</i>	Typog., Typogr.	in Typography
Rep	(in titles) <i>Report, -s</i>	suby	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;	var(r), vars.	variant(s) of
Russ	Russian	s v	(in titles) <i>Surgery, Surgical</i>	vbl. sb.	verbal substantive
S.	South	Sw	<i>sub voce</i> , 'under the word'	Vertebr.	(in titles) <i>Vertebrate, -s</i>
S.Afr	South Africa, -n	s w	Swedish	Vet.	(as label) in Veterinary Science;
sb.	substantive	Syd Soc Lex	south-western (dialect)	Vet. Sci.	(in titles) <i>Veterinary</i>
sc.	<i>scilicet</i> , 'understand' or 'supply'	syll	Sydenham Society, <i>Lexicon of Medicine & Allied Sciences</i>	viz.	in Veterinary Science
Sc., Scot	Scottish	Syr	syllable	Voy.	<i>videlicet</i> , 'namely'
Scand	(in titles) <i>Scandinavia, -n</i>	Syst	Syrian	v.str.	(in titles) <i>Voyage, -s</i>
Sch.	(in titles) <i>School</i>	Taxon	(in titles) <i>System, -atic</i>	vulg.	strong verb
Sc. Nat Dict	<i>Scottish National Dictionary</i>	techn	(in titles) <i>Taxonomy, -ical</i>	v.w.	vulgar
Scott	(in titles) <i>Scotland</i>	Technol	(in titles) <i>Technical, -ly</i>	W.	weak verb
Sel.	(in titles) <i>Selection, -s</i>	Telegr	(in titles) <i>Technology, -ical</i>	wd.	Welsh; West word
Ser.	Series	Teleph	in Telegraphy	Webster	<i>Webster's (New International) Dictionary</i>
sing.	singular	(Th),	in Telephony	Westm.	(in titles) <i>Westminster</i>
Sk.	(in titles) <i>Sketch</i>	Theatr.	(quoted from) Thornton's <i>American Glossary</i>	WGmc.	West Germanic
Skr.	Sanskrit	Theol.	in the Theatre, theatrical	Wks.	(in titles) <i>Works</i>
Slav	Slavonic	Theoret.	(as label) in Theology;	w.midl.	west midland (dialect)
S.N D	<i>Scottish National Dictionary</i>	Tokh.	(in titles) <i>Theology, -ical</i>	WS.	West Saxon
Soc.	(in titles) <i>Society</i>	tr., transl.	(in titles) <i>Theoretical</i>	(Y.),	(quoted from) Yule & Burnell's <i>Hobson-Jobson</i>
Sociol	(as label) in Sociology;	Trans.	Tokharian	Yrs.	(in titles) <i>Years</i>
Sp.	(in titles) <i>Sociology, -ical</i>	trans.	translated, translation	Zoogeogr.	in Zoogeography
Sp.	Spanish	transf.	(in titles) <i>Transactions</i>	Zool.	(as label) in Zoology;
sp.	(in titles) <i>Speech, -es</i>	Trav.	transitive		(in titles) <i>Zoology, -ical</i>
spec.	spelling	Treas.	transferred sense		
Spec	specifically	Treat.	(in titles) <i>Travel(s)</i>		
St.	(in titles) <i>Specimen</i>	Treatm.	(in titles) <i>Treasury</i>		
Stand	Saint	Trig.	(in titles) <i>Treatise</i>		
Stanf	(in titles) <i>Standard</i>		(in titles) <i>Treatment</i>		
	(quoted from) <i>Stanford Dictionary of Anglicised Words & Phrases</i>		in Trigonometry		

Signs and Other Conventions

Before a word or sense

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

In the listing of Forms

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

In the etymologies

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

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

.. indicates an omitted part of a quotation.

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

PROPRIETARY NAMES

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

dvandva ('dvandvo). *Philol.* Also **dwandva**. [Skr. *dvandva*, the repeated nom. of *dva* pair, couple.] In full **dvandva compound**. A compound word in which the elements are related to each other as if joined by a copula.

1846 MONIER WILLIAMS *Elem. Gram. Sanscr.* ii. 158 Native grammarians class compound nouns under *dvandva*, or those formed by the aggregation into one compound of two or more nouns... which, if uncompounded, they would all be in the same case, connected by a copulative conjunction [etc.]. 1932 W. L. GRAY *Lang. & Languages* iii. 119 A dvandva compound is one in which the relationship between the two constituents may be rendered by the conjunction *and*; for example, *prince-consort*. 1946 *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1945 86 'The compound *śiśaśa* then came to be misunderstood as a dvandva. 1962 A. CAMPBELL in DAVIS & WREN *Eng. & Medieval Stud.* 18 The lays seem to have preserved the dvandva compound, a type otherwise unknown in Germanic.

dvornik ('dvornik). [Russ. *dvornik*, f. *dvor court-yard*.] A house-porter.

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Jan. 10/1 The duties of the dvorniks, a sort of assistant police. 1919 H. S. WALPOLE *Secret City* i. xxii. 160, I said good-night to every one. I could hear their laughter as I waited at the bottom of the stairs for the Dvornik to let me out. 1923 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 203/2 The 'dvornik' had been with the family for years.

dwa-grass: see TWA-GRASS.

† **dwale**, *sb.* and *a.* *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1 **dweola**, **dwola**, **duala**, 3 **dwole**, **duale**, 3-4 **duale**. [In sense 1, a variant of **DWBLE sb.**, = OE. ***dweala**, **dweola**, **dwola**, **duala**, error, heresy, madness; in sense 2 app. aphetic for OE. *gedweola*, **-dwola**, etc. error, heresy, madness, also heretic, deceiver; f. ablaut-series **dwel-**, **dwal-**, **dwol-**: see DWELL *v.* Cf. OE. **dwol-** in comb. 'erring, heretical', and Goth. **dwalō** 'foolish'.]

1. Error, delusion; deceit, fraud.
[c. 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* ii. xii. [xv.] (1890) 142 *Seo mægð þeo gear in gedwolan was lifende.* c. 950 *Landf. Gosp. Matt.* xxvii. 64 And bið ðin hlætmeost dwole wyrse from ærra. c. 975 *Rushw. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 24 Ne mægum ge gode ðeo-wige & dwale. a. 1250 *Owl & Night*. 823 3if the vox mist of al this dwale. At than ende he croph to hole. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4055 Wið win, and witte, & bodi, & dwale. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12841 þe goddis lamb, þan clenge sale þis wreched world for sinful dwale. *Ibid.* 14197 Qua walkes on nighttale O dreching off he findes dwale.

2. Heretic, deceiver, transgressor.
[c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom. (Th.)* i. 200 þa forweard eac þes gedwola mid his gedwylde. c. 1000 *Blickl. Hom.* 7 þone caldan gedwolan = 1896 *ORMIN* 7454 Off all piss lape lærred folc. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4055 Wið win, and witte, & bodi, & dwale. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12841 þe goddis lamb, þan clenge sale þis wreched world for sinful dwale. *Ibid.* 14197 Qua walkes on nighttale O dreching off he findes dwale.

3. *attrib. or adj.* Heretical, perverse.
c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 40 Lucifer, 5at deuel dwale.
4. *Comb.* as **dwal-kenned a.**, heretical.
c. 1200 *ORMIN* 7441 þat burh dwalkenned lare Tahhtenn & turndenn læwedd folc To leffenn wrang o Criste.

dwale (dweil), *sb.* Also 6-7 **dwall**, 7 **dwaile**. [Prob. from Scandinavian: cf. ON. *dvalr*, **dvalar**, delay, **dvali** (Haldors.) delay, sleep, Sw. **dvala** trance, Da. **dvale** dead sleep, trance, torpor, **dvalerik** soporiferous draught, **dvalerik** narcotic berry; from same root as **DWALE sb.**]

† 1. A stupefying or soporific drink. *Obs.* (Prob. in many instances, the juice or infusion of *Belladonna*: see 2.)

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 26323 (Cott.) Lech þat suld... giue him for to drinc dwale. c. 1340 *Ibid.* 17708 (Trin.) þei fel as þei had dronken dwale. c. 1386 *CHAUCER* *Reeve's T.* 241 Hem neded no dwale. This Miller hath so wisely bibbed Ale. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xxiii. 370 The frere with his fisk þis folke hap enchanted, And doþ men drynke dwale. c. 1480 *Crt. of Love* 998 Arise anon, quod she, whateþ have ye dronken dwale? 1585 *LUPTON* *Thous. Notable* Th. (1675) 73 Dwale... makes one to sleep while he is cut, or burned by cauterizing. 1606 *BRETTON* *Ouranian* Mij. As one receiving Opium or Dwall, Deprived of vital sense doth deadly fall.

2. The Deadly Nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna*.

In early use sometimes applied to a species of Winter Cherry (*Physalis somnifera*), and perhaps to other plants of similar properties.

14... *Receipts in Rel. Ant.* i. 324 For to take alle maner of byrdis... take juce of dwale and menche the corne there; and ley yt ther the byrdes hawnten, and wher they have eten therof, they shall slepe. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 134/1 Dwale, herbe, morella somnifera, vel mortifera. 1538 *TURNER* *Libellus*, Dwale, *Solanum soporiferum*. 1538 *HULOET*, Dwale, herbe haunge a redde berrye with a bladdre like a cherye, *akangkri*. 1597 *GERARDE* *Herbal* ii. 11. 51. 269 Dwale or sleeping nightshade hath round blackish stalks like foote high. 1608 R. JOHNSON *Seven Champ.* ii. Miv. As heavy a sleape as if they had drunke the juce of dwale or the seede of poppie. 1861 *MISS PRATT* *Flower. Pl.* IV. 71 Dwale, or Deadly Nightshade.

† 3. In *Her.* sometimes used for *sable*. *Obs.*
1562 *LEIGH* *Armorie* (1597) 100B. For Azure, perwinke: for Sable, dwale. 1727-51 *CAMBERS* *Cycl.*, **Dwale**, or **dual** in heraldry... used by such as blazon with flowers and herbs, instead of colours and metals, for *sable*, or *black*.

dwalm, **dwam** (dwarm), *sb.* *Sc. and north. dial.* Forms: 6-9 **dwawm**, 8 **dwaam**, 9 **dwam**, **dwalm**,

dwaum. [orig. **dwalm**, a deriv. of the verbal ablaut series mentioned under DWELL: cf. OE. **dwolma** confusion, chaos, abyss, OHG. **twalm**, MDu. **dwelm** stunning, stupefaction, giddiness, OS. **dwalm** delusion.] A swoon, a fainting fit.

1500-20 *DUNBAR* *Poems* lxxiv. 17 Sic deidlie dwawmes so mischeifallic... heis my hairt ouirpast. 1566 *Let.* 23 Oct. in Keith *Hist. Ch. & St. Scotl.* ii. App. (1734) 133 Hir Majestic... heis had sum Dwawmes of swooning, quhilk puttis Men in sum Feir. a. 1774 *FERGUSON* *Cauler Water Poems* (1845) 25 Though... inward dwaum should seize us. 1816 *SCOTT* *Old Mort.* xxxix. 'Sae he fell out o' ae dwaum into another'. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 131 Last Sabbath, as I sang the Psalm, I fell into an unco dwaum. 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.*, **Dwaum**, a slight illness, a faint fit. (Also in Glossaries of E. Yorkshire.)

dwalm, **dwam**, *v.* *Sc. and north. dial.* [f. **DWALM sb.**] *intr.* To faint, swoon; to become unconscious; also, to sicken or fail in health.

1500-20 *DUNBAR* *Poems* xxvii. 50 His hairt a littill dwawmyng tuke. 1513 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* iii. v. 55 3it thus, at last said etir hir dwawmyng. 1576 *TRIAL* *Eliz. Dunlop* in P. H. Brown *Scot. bef.* 1700 (1893) 212 That causit hir to dwam. 1892 *Northumb. Gloss.* a.v., Ah dwalmid off to sleep. 1895 *IAN MACLAREN* *Bonnie Brier Bush* 31 He begg'd to dwam in the end of the year.

dwang (dwang), *Sc.* [cf. Du. **dwang** force, compulsion, constraint, f. **dwingen** to force.]

1840-76 *GWILT* *Encycl. Archit.* **Dwang**, a term used in Scotland to denote the short pieces of timber employed in strutting a floor.

dwarf (dworf), *sb.* and *a.* *Pl.* -*fs*; Forms: *a.* 1 **duerg**, **dweorg**, **dweorh**, 2 **dwaeruh**, 4 **dweru3**, 4-5 **dwer3(e)**, 5 **dwergh**, **dwarh(e)**, **duergh**, **dwerk**, 5-6 **S. duerche**, **dorche**, **DROICH**, 6 **dweruf**, 4-5 **dwerf(e)**, **dwerf(e)**, **(dwrfe)**, 5-7 **dwarfe**, 6-7 **dwarffe**, 7 **dwearf**, 5-**dwarf**. *γ*. 4 **duerwe**, **durwe**, **dwarw**, 5 **dwerwhe**, **dwerwe**, **dwerowe**, **duorow**. 8 **S. dwery**, **duery**, **dueri**. [Comm. Teut.: OE. **dweors**, **dweorh** (—**dueri**) = OFris. **dwirg**, OLG. ***dwerig** (MDu. **dwerch**, Du. **dwerig**, MLG. **dwerch**, **dwarh**, LG. **dwarck**, **dwarf** (Brem. Wbch.), **dorf**), OHG. **twerig** (MHG. **twerig**, Ger. **zwerg**), ON. **dwergr**, (Sw., Da. **dverg**): O-Teut. ***dwergo** = Aryan type ***dhwerg** *hos*, represented phonetically in Gr. by *σείφος* (—**σειφος*) 'midge'. In English the word shows interesting phonetic processes: (1) the original guttural and vowel came down in Sc. **duerch**, **dwergh** (whence **dorch**, and by metathesis **DROICH**). (2) In Eng. **dweorg** became regularly **dwarf** (eor—: *ar* as in **bark**; *γ*—: *f* as in **enough**, **draft**). But (3) the pl. **dweorgas** became **dwerwhes**, **dwerwes**, **dweruws**, **dwaruws**; and (4) the inflected form **dweorse** gave **dwerthe**, **dwerthe**, **dwerthe**, **dwerthe**. From these, by 'levelling', arose corresponding forms of the nom. sing. Parallel forms appear in **bargh**, **barf**, **barrow**, **burrow**, **berry**, from OE. **beorg** (—**berg**) hill, and **burgh**, **borough**, **burrow**, **bury**, **Brough**, (**burf**, **bruf**), from OE. **burg** town.]

A. sb. 1. a. A human being much below the ordinary stature or size; a pygmy.
a. 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 686 *Namus vel pumilio*, **duerg** [so *Erfurt* and *Cott.*] a. 800 *Ælfric Gloss.* 1176 *Humilimanus*, **duerh**. c. 900 *Supp. Ælfric* *in* W. Wülcker 190/17 *Pygmæus*, **dweorg**. 13... *Semi-Sax.* *voc. ibid.* 530/20 *Namus*, **dweruh**. 13... *Brut* 2526 (MS. A.) *Eueri* man me clepede **dweru** c. 1400 *MAUNDY* (Roxb.) xxxii. 147 *bai* er lytill, lyke **dwerghs**. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1752 *Sike* a dwynyn, a dwaje & a dwerje as pi-elfe, A grub, a grege out of grace. c. 1450 *HOLLAND* *Hoelad* 650 That wretchit dorche. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 481 (Mätz.) The dwerk Tondeleyn Tok the stede be the rayne. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 111/2 A **Dwarhge**, **tantillus**. 1508 *KENNEDIE* *Flying w. Dunbar* 395 **Duerch** [v. *derch*] I sall ding the.
β. c. 1325 *Gloss W. de Bible* in Wright *Voc.* 167 *Neym*, a **dwarw** (dweruf). 1387 *TREVISA* *Hiden* (Rolls) i. 231 A **dwerf** of þe kynrede of Mezenis. *Ibid.* IV. 301. c. 1400 *MAUNDY* (1839) viii. 98 *3acheus* the **Dwerf**, that clomb up in to the Sycomour Tre. 14... *Nom.* in W. Wülcker 689/14 *Hic tantillus*, a dwarf. a. 1450 *L. de Mortis* Art. 2058 A **dwerffe** shulde wende by hyr syde. 1500 *SPEYER* *P.O.* i. 1. 6 Behind her farre away a **Dwarfe** did lag. 1668 *Wood* *Life* 24 July, Edward Price, dwarf, belonging to Mert. Coll., buried. 1711 *ADDISON* *Spect.* No. 99 *P* The **Damsel**, to avoid Scandal, must have a Dwarf for her Page. 1843-46 *GROVE* *Corr. Phys. Forces* 3 If a dwarf on the shoulders of a giant can see further than the giant, he is no less a dwarf in comparison with the giant.

Fig. 1707 *NORRIS* *Humility* v. 197 A dwarf in goodness. *γ*. 13... *K. Als.* 6266 *Durwes* al so he bysette **Thilke** and schort and gud sette. c. 1320 *Sir Trist.* 2062 þe **duerwe** yseie þer ginne þer he sat in þe tre. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 134/2 **Dwerowe** (K. **dwerwh**, H. *P.* **dwerwe**, W. **dwerfe**), *nanus*. c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Wülcker 806/9 *Hic omunculus*, a duorow.
δ. 1412-20 *LYDG.* *Chron. Troy* iv. xxxiii. (ed. 1555), No **dweri** is but lyke a gyant longe. 1430-40... *Bachus* iii. i. (MS. *Rawl.* C. 448 ff. 63 a/1) But it may falle a **dweri** led. 1554 *f.* 70 b/2 **Drewy** in his riht **Toutraie** a geant for al his gret myht. *Ibid.* vi. i. viii. (MS. *Bodl.* 263 ff. 298) Now as a crepil lowe coorbed down, Now a **duery** [MS. *Rawl.* C. 448 ff. 123 a, *dueri*] and now a **Champion**.

b. One of a supposed race of diminutive beings, who figure in Teutonic and esp. Scandinavian mythology and folk-lore; often identified with the elves, and supposed to be endowed with special skill in working metals, etc.

1770 *BR. PERCY* *tr. Mallet's North. Antig.* v. (1847) 98 They made of his skull the vase of heaven, which is supported by four dwarfs, named North, South, East, and West. 1818 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 26 The history of Laurin, king of the dwarves. 1824 *LYTTON* *Pilgrims of Rhine* xxvi. The aged King of the Dwarfs that preside over the dull realms of lead. 1846 J. E. TAYLOR *Fairy Ring* Notes 363 The notion that the wicked elves or dwarfs had the power to steal children before their baptism is found also... in Iceland.

2. a. An animal or plant much below the ordinary height or size of its kind or species.

1664 *EVELYN* *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 222 The Crab-stock for Standards: For Dwarfs Stocks of the Paradise or Sweet-Apple-Kernel. 1719 *LONDON & Wise Compl. Gard.* 113 The Beauty of Dwarfs consists in a low Stem, an open Head. 1785 *MARTYN* *Proussau's Bot.* xiv. 158 You will be glad to entertain this pretty dwarf (the Persian Iris). 1880 *MISS BIRD* *Japan* i. 170 The wistaria... As a dwarf, it covers the hills and roadsides, and as an aggressive liana it climbs the tallest trees.

b. *Astr.* One of the class of smaller stars of greater density as distinguished from the larger diffuse stars or 'giants'; without qualification or as **dwarf star** the term usu. denotes a star of the class comprising the majority of main-sequence stars (including the sun), as distinguished from a **white dwarf** (WHITE *a.*).

1912 [see GIANT B. i. c.] 1913 *Observatory* Aug. 326 One can predict the real brightness of a dwarf star from a knowledge of its spectrum. 1921 *Discovery* Sept. 236/1 After this stage is reached and the star attains a certain density, it falls off rapidly in temperature, and becomes a cooling dwarf. 1956 H. S. JONES in A. PRYCE-JONES *New Outl. Mod. Knowl.* ii. 114 Other stars are so small that their diameters are less than one-hundredth of the Sun's. Such stars are called dwarfs. 1968 P. MOORE *Sky At Night* ii. xxix. 214 It used to be thought that a typical star... would end its career as a feeble Red Dwarf.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as **dwarf-armour**, **-hing**, **dwarf-worked** (wrought by the dwarfs) *adj.*

a. 1661 *HOLYDAY* *Juvenal* 240 The pygmie-warrior runs to fight in his dwarf-armour. 1853 *DICKENS* *Let.* (1880) i. 317 Happy if I could do her any dwarf service. 1865 *KINGSLEY* *Herew.* iv. A gold ring... right royally dwarf-worked. 1884 *CHILD* *Ballads* ii. xli. 361/2 A dwarf-king, elf-king, hill-king.

B. *adj.*

1. a. Of or pertaining to a dwarf; dwarfish; of unusually small stature or size; diminutive; pygmy.
1634 *RANDOLPH* *Muses' Looking-gl.* v. i. Their stature neither dwarf nor giantish. 1686 *PLOT* *Staffordshire*. Those little dwarf Spirits, we call Elves and Fairies. 1870 *HOOKER* *Sted. Flora* 342 *Salix herbacea*; very dwarf. 1880 *MISS BADDON* *Just as I am* vii. There were dwarf bookcases between the windows. 1882 *Garden* 25 Feb. 126/3 The sweet perfumed double yellow Wallflower... is much dwarfer than the old well-known yellow.

b. *transf.* Small, puny, stunted.

1634 *FITZ-GERFAY* *Bless. Birthd.* 23 (T.) Great is this mystrie of godlines Exceeding man's dwarf wit.

2. a. Used as the specific or trivial name of plants and animals of a height or size much below the average of their kind. See the *sbs*.

1597 *GERARDE* *Herbal* i. ii. (1633) 3 **Dwarfe** *Grasse* is one of the least of *Grasses*. 1598 *FLORIO*, *Garsetta*. Also a **dwarfe** *Hearon*, or *myre drumble*. 1641 *FRENCH* *Distill.* i. (1651) 39 *Ebulus* or **Dwarfe** *Elder*. 1712 J. JAMES *tr. Le Blond's Gardening* 149 **Dwarf**-Box... is made use of for planting the... Edgings of Borders. 1832 *Veg. Subst.* *Flor.* 220 The dwarf kidney-bean... a native of India... erroneously called the French bean. 1861 *MISS PRATT* *Flower. Pl.* V. 66 **Dwarf** *Birch*... a low shrub.

b. **dwarf wainscoting**: see *quoth* 1823. **dwarf-wall**, any low wall; *spec.* one which forms the basis of a palisade or railing, or which supports the joists under a floor.

1722 *DE FOR* *Plaque* (1884) 37 A Dwarf-wall with a Palisade on it. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 584 **Dwarf-wainscoting**, that wainscoting which does not reach to the usual height. *Ibid.*, **Dwarf-walls**, those of less height than the story of a building. 1824-76 *GWILT* *Encycl. Archit.* **Dwarf**, **Dwarf wainscoting**, usually three, four, five or six feet high. Sometimes called a *Dado*. **Dwarf Walls**... sometimes the joists of a ground floor rest upon dwarf walls. 1892 *Law Times* Rep. LXVII. 487/1 Protected by dwarf walls on each side of the cutting.

Hence **dwarfdom**, state of a dwarf. **dwarfless**, (*rare*), a female dwarf. **dwarfish**, a dwarfed condition (in animals or plants). **dwarflike a.** **dwarfiship**, the personality of a dwarf.

a. 1618 *SYLVESTER* *Epist.* i. *Arctophilo* to *Arctoa* Wks. 1880 ii. 331/1 To see his dwarfish count you to my face. 1670 J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 74 Dwarf-like trees. 1830 *COLERIDGE* *Ch. & St.* 111 With its dwarfdom exaggerated by the contrast. 1835 *ANSTON* *tr. 2nd P. Faustus* ii. (1887) 118 The dwarfless fair. 1847 *TENNISON* *Princ.* vii. 111 *Half-crushed* among the rest A dwarf-like Cato cower'd. 1865 *Morn. Star* 18 July. Upon the origin of dwarfish in animals... The cause of dwarfism the writer supposes to be an accelerated development.

dwarf (dworf), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To render dwarf or dwarfish; to hinder from growing to the natural size; to stunt in growth.

a. 1626 *BACON* *New Atl.* (1886) 180 We make them greater or taller than their kind is; and contrariwise dwarf them and stay their growth. 1711 *ADDISON* *Spect.* No. 98 *P*: The

whole Sex is in a manner dwarfed and shrunk into a race of Beauties that seems almost another Species. 1851 *Carpenter Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 25. Such a limitation of the supply, as would dwarf a Plant to any considerable extent, would be fatal to the life of an Animal. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* ix. 255 The seedlings were miserably dwarfed.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To render small, puny, or insignificant in extent, nature, character, mind, etc.

1638 W. GILBERTE in *Usher's Lett.* (1686) 494 He dwarfs his Understanding. 1690 *CHILD Disc. Trade* (1694) 219 Undoubtedly high Customs do as well dwarf Plantations as Trade. 1752 *HUME Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 125 Not being dwarfed by the restraint of authority. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Wealth Wks.* (Bohn) II. 74 The incessant repetition of the same hand-work dwarfs the man, robs him of his strength, wit, and versatility.

3. To cause to look or seem small, as by the near presence of a much higher or larger object, or by removal to a distance. *lit.* and *fig.*

1856 *Chambers' Papers for People* IV. 3 It overshadowed and dwarfed the sinking throne of the Merovingian kings of France. 1870 *DISRAELI Lothair* xxxi. There was an immense chandelier suspended in each of these rooms... dwarfing the apartments. 1894 *FENN In Alpine Valley* I. 40 A herd of these [goats] on the other side of the valley, seemed to be dwarfed to the size of rabbits.

4. *intr.* To become dwarf or dwarfed.

1833 *TENNYSON Poems* 132 By him [Mark Antony] great Pompey dwarfs and suffers pain. 1880 L. WALLACE *Bent-Hur* 7 The region where the herbage began to dwarf.

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

1626 *BACON Sylva* 5536 Dwarfing requirith a slow Putting forth, and lesse Vigour of Mounting. 1823 *BYRON Jean vilt.* lxvii. Tall and strong... Beyond the dwarfing city's pale abittions. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 113 The process of dwarfing is another illustration of the fact that leaf-buds can be converted into flower-buds.

dwarfed (dwɔ:ft), *ppl. a.* [f. *DWARF* v. + -ED.] Rendered dwarf-like; stunted in growth.

1849 *ROBERTSON Sermon*. Ser. I. ii. (1866) 20 A dwarfed, stunted... religion. 1859 *JEFFSON Brittany* ix. 134 Dwarfed and gnarled oaks.

Hence *dwarfedness*.

1886 W. F. WARREN in *Homilet. Rev.* Jan. 53 All our deformities, all our dwarfedness.

dwarfify, *v. nonce-ud.* [f. *DWARF* + -FY.] *trans.* To dwarf.

1816 J. GILCHRIST *Phil. Etym.* 187 The... dwarfifying tendency of [this] kind of learning.

dwarfish (dwɔ:ʃ), *a.* [f. *DWARF* sb. + -ISH.] Approaching the size of a dwarf, dwarf-like; of a stature or size below the average; pygmy, puny.

1565-73 *COOPER Theatrum, Homunculo*. a little man: a dwarfish fellow. 1590 *SHAKES. Mids. N.* iii. ii. 295. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 23 In Ferrara among other strange beasts, they nourish dwarfish Ases. 1681 *DRYDEN Ser. Prior* Ded., A dwarfish thought, dressed up in gigantic words. 1774 *GOLDEN. Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 219 A whole race of the dwarfish breed is often found to come down from the north. 1825 *MACAULAY Ess. Milton* (1854) I. 22 The days of dwarfish talents and gigantic vices. 1852 *BECK's Florist* Aug. 183 It has a dwarfish habit, is a profuse bloomer.

Hence *dwarfishly adv.*; *dwarfishness*.

1656 *Artif. Handson*. 75 Shrank to a dwarfishness and epitomized to a Decimo-sexto. 1755 *JOHNSON, Dwarfishly*, like a dwarf. 1841-4 *EMERSON Ess.* Ser. II. i. (1876) 38 To express themselves symmetrically and abundantly, not dwarfishly and fragmentarily. 1850 *MISS MITFORD in L'Esrange* *Lib.* (1870) III. xli. 217 Written by a Miss Brontë, a clergyman's daughter, diminutive almost to dwarfishness.

dwarfism (dwɔ:ʃɪz(ə)m), [f. *DWARF* sb. + -ISM.] The condition or character of being a dwarf or considerably undersized.

1891 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 5 Dec. 1891/2 When found as a racial feature dwarfism appears to be propagated indefinitely. 1919 *Nature* 5 Nov. 1919/1 One of these forms of dwarfism is known to medical men as achondroplasia, because the growth of cartilage is particularly affected. 1934 [see *ACHONDROPLASIA*]. 1958 *Times* 1 July (Agric. Suppl.) p. vi/3 The genetics of dwarfism, over-simplified in the beginning, are now being studied thoroughly. The only present advice on how to avoid it is to breed for size. 1962 R. H. SMYTHES *True Dog Breeding* 10 That Pomeranians are examples of true dwarfism.

dwarfing (dwɔ:ʃɪŋ), [f. *DWARF* sb. + -LING.] A small dwarf; a pygmy. Also *attrib.*

1618 *SYLVESTER Woodman's Bear* xxxiii. Where the Dwarfing did perceive me, Me, Love's most rebellious scorne. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 6/1 Giant trees they are, and throw the dwarfing oaks into the shade.

dwarf-man, [f. *DWARF* sb. and *a.* + *MAN* sb.] A very small man; a dwarf.

1877 *Enycl. Brit.* VII. 568/2 The dwarf man... was less attractive than the dwarf boy. 1922 *JOYCE Ulysses* 380 It was upheld by four dwarfmen of that country. 1955 *TOLKIEN Return of King* 202 A sort of small dwarf-man.

dwarfness, [f. *DWARF* sb. + -NESS.] The quality of being a dwarf; diminutiveness.

1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* Pref. 3 Neither the meanness of the Supericres, nor dwarfness of the Bulk. 1661 *FULLER Worthier* I. (1662) 116 His Expression, little, Cleark... referred not to his stature, but dwarfness in learning. 1880 F. GILLMAN *On Duty* 147 Peach, apple, and walnut-trees, the dwarfness of which did not take away from the general dreariness.

dwarfy (dwɔ:fi), *a.* [f. *as prec.* + -Y.] Of the nature of or resembling a dwarf; dwarfish.

1607 *NORDEN Surv. Dial.* (1680) 233 A kind of smal hungry dwarfly thistle. 1775 *ROMANS Hist. Florida* App. 66 Where you see the timber of a dwarfly and shrubby growth. 1851 *BECK's Florist* Dec. 281 If it has but few and short roots, the flower will be poor and dwarfly.

dwaum, dwawm, var. of *DWALM*.

dway-berry, *Obs.* or *dial.* [cf. *DWALE* sb.], and *Da. dwale-bær*] The berry of the Deadly Nightshade.

1605 *PLAT Delights for Ladies*, Recipe 70 Dwayberries that do somewhat resemble blacke cherries, called in Latine by the name of *Solanum lethale*. 1819 *Banquet* 91 On dway-berries and daffodils to gaze. 1878 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n.*

dwble, *obs.* Sc. form of *DOUBLE*.

† **dwele**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 3-4 *dweole*, 4 *dwele*. [= OE. **dweola*, **dweola* (*dwoala*, *dwoala*), or aphetic for *gedweola*, *-dweola*, *-dwoala*, in same sense, f. root *dwel-*, as in next. Cf. *DWALE* sb.] A going astray; error, delusion, deceit.

[c. 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* i. viii. (1890) 42 Se gedweola was on ðam Nyceaniscan sinope ge iðerad.] a. 2225 *Aner.* R. 62 Lourer... wend awei mine eien vrom þe worlðes dweole. c. 1275 *Passion our Lord* 525 in O.E. *Misc.* 52. Þenne wry þe laste dwele wurse to ællege. c. 1275 *Orison of our Lady* 35 ibid. 160 I lued ich habbe gomen and gloe... Al þat is dweole. c. 1300 *Sarmun* xvii. in E.E.P. (1862) 4 þei freris prech of heuen and helle... al þat him penchit bot dwele. a. 1350 *Life Jesu* 149 (Mätz.) It nis bote dwele.

† **dwele**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *dweelian*, *dweelian*, 2-4 *dwele*. [OE. *dweolian* (*dweolian*, *dwoelian*), *appr.* - **dwelōjan*, f. *e-grade* of ablaut series *dwel-*, *dwal-*, *dwool-*; see *DWELL*.]

1. *intr.* To wander, go astray; to err, be deluded.

c. 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. iii. (1890) 270 þurh monige stowe dwoliende. *Ibid.* xvii. 362 To ðam dwoliendigum lecedomum deofolgyda. c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I. 384 þæt he swa lange on ðam holte... dwelode. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxii. 29 ðe dweleþ and ne cunnon halige ge-writu. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 3if þe læste dweleþ hwa bið siððan his læpeu. a. 1300 *E.E. Psalter* lviii. 4 þai dweleþ for magh.

2. *intr.* To be torpid, to be stunned, to swoon.

13... *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 770 The cradel turned up so down on ground, Up so down, in hire feighting, That the child lai dweling.

dwell (dwel), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. *dwelt*, now rarely *dwelled* (*dwelld*). Forms: 1 *dweelian*; 3 (*Orm.*) *dwellenn*, 3-6 *duelle* (e, 4 *dewelle*, *dowelle*), 4-6 *duel*, *dwele*, 4-7 *dwel*, 4- *dwell*: *Pa. t.* a. 1 *dwealde*, 3 *dwalde*, *dualde*, *duelde*, 4-5 *dwelede*, *dwelede*, 4- *dwelled* (4-6 *-id*, *-yd*). *β.* 4 *duelitt*, *dwelette*, 4-5 *dwelette*, -it, 4- *dwelt*. [OE. *dweelian*, pa. t. **dwealde*, *dwealde*, (later also *dweelian*, -ede, -ode) to lead astray, hinder, delay; also *intr.* (for *refl.*) to go astray, err; to be delayed, tarry, stay; corresp. to OHG. *twellan*, ON. *dwelja* to retard, delay, *intr.* to stop, MDu. *dwellen* to stun, make giddy, perplex; -O Teut. **dwaljan*, causal of strong vb. of ablaut series *dwel-*, *dwal-*, *dwool-*, (*dul-*), repr. by OHG. *gitwelan* to be stunned, benumbed, torpid, also to cease, leave off, give up, OS. *fordwelan* to cease, leave off, OE. pa. pple. *gedwolen* gone astray, gone wrong, perverted; from an Aryan root *dhwel*, *dhul*, appearing in Skr. *dhur*, *dhūr* to mislead, deceive.]

† 1. *trans.* To lead into error, mislead, delude; to stun, stupefy. *Obs.*

c. 883 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxiv. 55 Me pincþ þæt þu me dweleþ (*MS. Cott. dwelle*). *Ibid.* Du rædest ær þæt ic þe dwealde. Ac me pincþ selfum þæt ic þe naut ne dweode (*MS. Cott. dwelle*). c. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* II. 492 þa... drymen... ferdon him ætforan mid heora scinæfette, þæt folc dweliende. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17708 þei fell als þai in dweale war dweled (*Göt. deluded*). *Ibid.* 28031 Quen yee sa bede your war to sell, þe folc marchandis eth to dwell.

† 2. To hinder, delay. (*Only OE.*)

a. 1000 *Riddles* xii. (*Exeter Bk.* li. 103 b) ic dýsge dwele. † 3. *intr.* To tarry, delay; to desist from action. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 9038 He nolide noht þæt anij sholde dweleenn Ne dræghenn noht þæt daz 3 to daz3. *Ibid.* 13218 [He] Ne dwealde noht to lippenn himm. þæt god tait himm was awuned. c. 1300 [see *DWELLING* I.]. c. 1325 *Prose Psalter* xliii. 25 Arise vp, Lord; whi dwelesteu? c. 1386 *CHAUCER Nun's Pr.* T. 330 Thilke tale is al to longe for to telle, And eek it is to day, I may nat dwelle. 1490-85 *MALORY Arthur* xi. vii. I drede we dwelle ouer longe from the sege.

4. To abide or continue for a time, in a place, state, or condition. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c. 1200 *ORMIN* 5576 Himm reowepþ þæt he dweleþ þæt he swa swiþe lange onn corpe. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288 + 393 Sir, dwele withe vs, for it is nerhand night. c. 1375 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 318 Crist dwelled in preyere al þe nyȝt. c. 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* 66 If any sergent... dwelle in araghes, he to be seged into the ward of Marchauley. 1550 *CROWELEY Epigr.* 26 Them þe determined styll in their synne dwel to dwelle. 1630 *SHAKES. Merch. V.* i. iii. 157 Ie rather dwell in my necessitie. 1670 *BROOKS Wks.* (1867) VI. 390 A man... would dwell in this contemplation of heaven, and be loath to come out of it. 1797 *GODWIN Enquirer* i. vi. 40 Their lines dwell upon our memory. 1896 J. DAVIDSON *Fleet Street*

Eclagues 25 Fainter Voices Echo about the air and dwell and die.

† b. To let dwell: to let (things) remain as they are, let alone, let be. *Obs.*

c. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2105 Let we now this children dwelle, And speke we more of Desonelle.

c. Of a horse: (a) To be slow in raising the feet from the ground in stepping. (b) To pause before taking a fence.

1737 *BACON'S Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 48 They... are apt to interfere or cut, and to dwell upon the Ground (as the Jockeys term it). *Ibid.* 76 The Horse that takes long Steps, and dwells upon the Ground. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Feb. 206/1 Horses that 'dwell' at their fences are in our opinion, most objectionable hunters.

d. *Mech.* To pause. See *DWELL* sb. 2.

1836 [see *DWELLING* 4]. 1888 C. P. BROOKS *Cotton Manuf.* 61 The slay dwells longer at the heads than at the cloth.

5. To dwell on, upon († *in*): to spend time upon or linger over (a thing) in action or thought; to remain with the attention fixed on; now, esp. to treat at length or with insistence, in speech or writing; also, to sustain (a note) in music. (The most frequent current use in speech.)

[c. 1400 *Langrunc's Cirurg.* 69 He dwellede on þe cure, and I wente my wey. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* II. 246 Thil charyt the geyler nocht on him to dwell, Bot bryng him wp out of that vgly sell To jugement.] 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* I. ProL. 246 Quhat suld I langer on his eourous dwell? 1818 *MULCASTER Positions* xliiv. (1887) 285 Not to dwell longer on this point. 1904 *SHAKES. Rich. III.* v. iii. 100 Entrenchange of sweet Discourse, Which so long sounded Friends should dwell vpon. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nature's Paradox* 222 Not to dwell any longer in these lawless proceedings. 1799 *STRUTT's Teller* No. 28 P. 1 That Letter dwells upon the Unreasonableness of the Allice. 1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) II. 33 The mind... can make the eye dwell on the more pleasing parts. 1836 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* I. 274 Now she dwells on a single note. 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* I. v. 53 (1876) 42 This proposition requires to be somewhat dwellt upon. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 495 [Plato] is constantly dwelling on the importance of regular classification.

† 6. To continue in existence, to last, persist; to remain after others are taken or removed. *Obs.*

13... *Guy Warw.* (Caius) 294 Yf I my sorowe hir doo not telle, Allas, wrecche, how shall y dwell? 1333 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 186, I will that this place dwell stail to my wyfe and to my childer. c. 1400 *Langrunc's Cirurg.* 49 For so þe schap of þe lyme [= limbl] mai dwelle faire and strengere. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 83, I have chosen you alle, that ye gon and beren rrolle, and your fruyte may dwellyn.

7. To remain (in a house, country, etc.) as in a permanent residence; to have one's abode; to reside, 'live'. (Now mostly superseded by *live* in spoken use; but still common in literature.)

c. 1285 *Gen. & Ex.* 1106 Quile sat loth dwellede for. 1303 R. *BRUNING Handl. Synne* Fol. 65 Y dwelled yn þe pryorye Fyftene yere yn compunye. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* I. xvii. His mayster Bleyse that dwelde in Northumberland. 1874 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 156 The tenement... wherein George Taylor lately dwelled. 1652 *HOBBS Leviath.* III. xxxviii. 240 The King that dwelleth in Heaven. 1798 *WORDSW. We are Seven*, Two of us at Conway dwell, And two are gone to sea. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* I. 41. 3 As they fought side by side on the field, so they dwelled side by side on the soil.

transf. and *fig.* 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 294 Bot na drede in þair hertes may dwelle. c. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. 1. 40 Reste in þe passion of crist, & dwelle gladly in hys holy woundes. 1667 *MILTON P.R.* I. 230 Farwell happy fields Where Joy for ever dwelle. 1751 *JORTIN Sermon* (1771) IV. i. 114 A faith which dwells in the heart. 1847 A. M. GILLIAM *Tr. Mexico* 177, I admire the love of country that dwells in the bosoms of Englishmen.

† 8. *trans.* To occupy as a place of residence; to inhabit. *Obs.*

1320 *SIR R. ELYOT Will in Elyot's Gov.* (1883) I. App. A. 318 The tenement that she dwelleth in Sarum. 1671 *MILTON P.R.* I. 230 We... Who dwell this wild, constrained by want. 1799 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VII. 139 And now I dwell the cloister, sweep the aisles.

† 9. To cause to abide in. *Obs.*

1667 *MILTON P.R.* xii. 487 The promise of the Father, who shall dwell His Spirit within them.

Hence *dwellling ppl. a.*, remaining, lasting, abiding; † *dwelt ppl. a.*, inhabited.

c. 1380 *WYCLIF Sermon*. Sel. Wks. I. 293 Apostis chosen preestis... and madden hem dwellinge curstis. 1610 *BROUGHTON Job* xxvii. 13 Who settled all the dwell-land. 1650 *THRAP Comm. Lev.* xix. 17 The neglect of this dutie breeds dwelling suspensions. 1872 A. SHADWELL in J. E. MORGAN *University Oars* (1873) 316 The blade long enough in the water to secure a dwelling stroke.

dwell, *sb.* Also 4 *duell*, *dwell*. [f. *DWELL* v. (Cf. ON. *dwoļ* stay, delay.)] The action or an act of dwelling.

† 1. Delay, stay, stoppage. *withoutoutn dwell*: without delay, straightway. *Obs.*

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2831 Ne mak ye in þe plain na dwell. *Ibid.* 12092 Fle satathanas, wit-vten dwell. c. 1380 *SIR Feramb.* 648 þe iantail knyvt... spak with-out dwell. *Ibid.* 2646 þat myn host may come withoute dwell.

2. *Mech.* A slight pause in the motion of a part of a machine to give time for the completion of the operation effected by the particular part. b. The brief continuation of pressure in taking an impression with a hand-press.

1841 *Specif. Darher's Patent No.* 9065. 7 A dwell of sufficient length to insert the wire [in a carpet loom]. 1855 *Specif. J. Jardine's Patent No.* 4960. 4, I am enabled to give a similar rest or dwell to the carriages at each extremity of their motion. 1890 *Iron XXXV.* 269/1 This positive

standstill lasts... during the whole portion of the stroke [of the press], which is technically called the dwell.

dwell ('dwell(r)). [f. DWELL v. + -ER.]

1. One who dwells or resides (in a place); an inhabitant, resident.

138a WYCLIF *Isa.* xviii. 3 Alle see dwelleries of the world. c1400 FORTESCUE *Ab.* & *Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 123 Dwellers vpon owre costes. 1514 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 241 The owner of dwellers of the howse, then beyng theryn. 1574 N. FAIRFAX *Bull & Sale*. 186 Enough to hold all the dwellers of it and their children. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* i. 332 The rude dwellers on the mountain-heights. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* i. v. The dwellers in a sunny clime.

2. With *on*: see DWELL v. 5.

c1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxxv. Dwellers on form and favour.

3. A horse that 'dwells' at a fence.

1885 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Feb. 206/1 Dwellers require very careful handling, for... if hurried at their fences they will run into them instead of jumping.

Hence **dwelleress**, a female dweller. Obs. 138a WYCLIF *Jer.* xxi. 13 To thee, dwelleress (c1400 MS. *Bodl.* 277 dwelster) of the sadde valey, and wilde feld.

dwell ('dwell), *vbl. sb.* [f. DWELL v. + -ING.] The action of the verb DWELL.

1. Delaying, delay; tarrying. Obs. c1330 Havelok 1352 Loke that thou dwellen nouth: Dwellen haeth offe scathe wroth. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* Wace (Rolls) 4965 Bot com, & make no dwellinge.

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. metr. i. 1 (Camb. MS.) Myr unpituous lyf draweth a long vngreable dwellinges [ingratus moras] in me. c1475 *Rauf Collyer* 239 For my dwelling to night, I dreid me for blame.

b. With *on*, upon: see DWELL v. 5. 1832 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* i. ix. 380 It will not bear dwelling upon.

2. Continued, esp. habitual, residence; abode. Also *fig.*

138a WYCLIF *Dan.* v. 21 With feeld assis his dwellinge was. c1400 *Rom.* Rose 6208 Ne no night may, by my clothing, Witte with what folk is my dwelling. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 51 My dwelling with Master L. continued... even to this present day. 1648 *Gaue West Ind.* xviii. 124 The healthiest and pleasantest place of dwelling that ever I came into.

3. *concr.* A place of residence; a dwelling-place, habitation, house.

1340 HAMPOLE *Conc.* 1368 Na syker duelling fynde we here. 138a WYCLIF *John* xiv. 2 In the hous of my fadir ben manye dwellinges. 14... *Vox.* in *W.* Wulker 594/41 *Mansio*, a dwellinge. 1532 COVERDALE *1 Kings* ix. 27 The children of Israel were in their dwellinges. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 749 They have no dwelling but their boats. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* vii. 183 Good will To future men, and in their dwellings peace. 1728 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 43, I went back to my Dwelling. 1843 GBO. *Elton Romola* i. xx. A street of high silent-looking dwellings.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dwelling cave*, *chamber*, *cottage*, *space*, *stead*, *tent*, etc.; *dwelling action* (see DWELL v. 4d). Also DWELLING-HOUSE, -PLACE.

c1300 CURSOR *M.* 14709 (GGt) His dwelling stede sal last in hell. c1340 HAMPOLE *Plater* xxxviii. 17 Na dwellinge stede hafi here. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 793 The Ser-tortoisies of India are so big, that with one of them they cover a dwelling Cottage. 1728 BRERKELEY *Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 503 The dwelling-seat of the Prince of Caserta. 1870 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 132 One of the dwelling-caves of the savages. 1836 *Specif. Stanfield's Patent* No. 7130. 2 Producing a gradual pressure and dwelling action of the lay or slay. 1891 *Month LXXIII.* 25 Freight-cars... turned into dwelling-caves for the ballast-men.

Hence **dwellingless** *a.*, without a dwelling; possessing or containing no dwelling.

182a *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 244 A melancholy expense—treeless, dwellingless, manless. 1894 *Month* May 68 Whether they be styled dwellers in waggon, or be dwellingless.

'dwelling-house. A house occupied as a place of residence, as distinguished from a house of business, warehouse, office, etc.

1480-1530 *Myrr.* our Lady 111 She mote make god mercyfull to vs, that was made hys dwellinge howse. 152a *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 238 Making his barnes into dwellyn houses. 1616 SURR. & MARK. *Country Farme* 6 You must chuse the highest pece of ground to build your dwelling house vpon. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 190 Even in a village of the rudest Indians there are... dwelling-houses. 1893 *Selous Trav.* S. E. Africa 251 A comfortable dwelling-house and several outhouses.

'dwelling-place. A place of abode.

c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 197 *bei...* han not here a dwellinge-place for evere. c1400 MAUNDEY. (Roxb.) viii. 32 Na kirk, ne na chapell, ne oner dwelling place. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 78b, None can tell almoste now a daies, where the good mēne dooe dwell. Or if they have dwelling places still, yet fewe can finde them at home. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* II. 57 For this dwelling place Accept this dark opprobrious Den of shame. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. clixvii. Oh! that the Desert were my dwelling place. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* iii. 119 The monastery was the common dwelling-place; the convent was the society of persons inhabiting it.

†dwelster. Obs. rare. [f. DWELL v. + -STER.] A female dweller.

c1440 [see DWELLERESS].

†dweleth. Obs. Also 3 *dweoleth*, *dweoluhthe*, *dweolthe*. [OE. type **dweoluda*, **dweoluða*, from root *dwele-*: see DWELLE, DWELL.] Error, delusion. c1225 *Anr.* R. 224 *bet heo was igon a dweoleth* [v.r. o dweole]. c1240 *Uresein* 93 in *Cott. Hom.* 195 Alle kunnes dweoluhthe. *Ibid.* 148 *bet...* ne dweoluhthe ne derie. c1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3149 So seke he was *pat he speke o dwelethe*.

†dweomercraft. Obs. [f. OE. **dwiimer*, **dweomer*, in *gedwiimer*, *gedwomer* illusion, sorcery, necromancy, *gedwimere* juggler, sorcerer + *craft*, CRAFT.] Jugglery, magic art. c1205 *Lay.* 30634 And Peluz hit wiste anan purh his dweomer-craft.

dweomerlayk = prec.: see DEMERLAYK.

dwer, var. DOWER *sb.* Obs.

†dwere. Obs. Also *dwer*. [Etymology unknown. (Cf. DISWERE.)] Doubt, dread.

c1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* iv. 1165 Thou seyde to hem that shulde not be in dwere What they shulde speke. c1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xi. Therefore fallen some in dwerte and dwere... whether they synned in fynde of temptacyon or noo. c1450 LONELICH *Graill* lxvii. 18 Thus bothe the ladyes Enterid were In that same Abbey with-Owt dwere. c1450 *Co. Myst. Pro.* (Shaks. Soc.) 17 Alle woudere sore and have gret dwere. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 302 That maide us alle to be in dwere.

dwerf, dwergh, dwerowe, obs. ff. DWARF.

dwergh (dws:g). Pseudo-archaic form of DWARF *sb.* after OE. *dwergh*.

1892 KIPLING *Lett. Trav.* (1920) 76 A puff of the warm night wind among the fables set the whole life off again in a crazy dance of dwerghs. 1892 — *Seven Seas* (1896) 124 And the troll and gnome and dwergh, and the Gods of Cliff and Berg Were about me and beneath me and above.

dwete, obs. form of DUTY.

†dwild. Obs. Also 3 (*Orm.*) *dwiilde*, *dwiilde*. [OE. *duyld* (*duilla*): — **d(w)ulthi* (— *dhulthi*), from *u-* grade of **dwele* to err: see DWELL, DWALE.] Error, heresy.

O.E. *Chron.* an. 1122 *Fæle dwild wearen geseogen and gæheard*. *Ibid.* an. 129 *Su wæst was mycel dwild on Cristendom*. c1200 *Ormin* 11147 *purh hænpenndom and dwilde*. [Also in 10 other places.]

dwile (dwal). *dial.* Also *dwiyl*, *dwyile*. [cf. Du. *dweil* *clop*, f. *dweilen* to mop.] A house-flannel, floor-cloth, or mop (see also *quat.* a 1825).

1843 E. MOOR *Shall Words* 117 *Dwily*, a towel. a 1845 *E. Foray Vocab. E. Anglia* (1830) 1. 101 *Dwile*. 1. A refuse lock of wood. 2. A mop made of them. 3. Any coarse rubbing rug. 1887 E. R. SURRILL *Land of Beasts* (illustr. ed.) xvii. 251 *Dwyle*, a dishcloth. 1924 A. JONSON *Window in Suffolk* vi. 100 She called a house-flannel a *dwile*.

dwindle ('dwind(ə)l), *v.* [A dimin. derivative of DWINE *v.*: cf. KINDLE *v.* Prob. of dialect origin: in Shaks., but little used before 1650.]

1. *intr.* To become smaller and smaller; to shrink, waste away, decline.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* III. iii. 3 Bardolph, am I not false away vilely... doe I not batee doe I not dwindle? 1605 — *Macb.* i. iii. 23 Wearie *Sew* nights, nine times nine, Shall he dwindle, peake, and pine. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 107 *Corne* will fall flat and dwindle or rot. a 1665 FULLER *Worthies*, *Middlesex* (R.), it grindeth the grain beforehand, making it to dwindle away almost to nothing. 1711 BURGILL *Spect.* No 150 *P.* Little Insults and Contemptes, which seem to dwindle into nothing when a Man offers to describe them. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 126 *Man* seems the only growth that dwindleth here. 1831 EARL OF ELGIN in *Croker Papers* 15 July, [The] Opposition... dwindling down to thirty or forty. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 285 The party which on the first day of the session had rallied round Athol had dwindled away to nothing. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 163 Polygamist peoples... dwindle in numbers.

In *p. pple.* (constructed with *be*), denoting the resulting condition. (See also 2.)

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. §145 The rest were dwindled away. 1700 T. BROWN *Tr. Frezzy's Amusem. Ser.* & *Com.* 130 Honour and Arms... is now almost dwindled into an airy nothing. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* iii. (1878) 134 Whether the fall be dwindled to a single thread.

b. *fig.* To decline in quality, value, or estimation; to degenerate, 'sink'.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 644 For Saints in Peace degenerate And dwindle down to reprobate. a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Fr.* King Wks. 1730 I. 59 Thou that hast look'd so fierce, and talk'd so big, In thy old age to dwindle to a Whig. 1757 BURKE *Abraham. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1842 II. 517 The ancient pretors dwindled into mere annals whose view is bounded by the abbey precincts.

c. To shrink (with fear). Obs. rare. (Prob. a misuse owing to two senses of *shrink*.)

1606 B. JONSON *Alch. v.* *Fac.* Did you not hear the coyle, About the dore? *Sub.* Yes, and I dwindled with it.

2. *trans.* To reduce gradually in size, cause to shrink into small dimensions.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III. (1662) 56 Divine Justice, insensibly dwindling their Estates. 1679 *Prot. Conformist* 4 These Monasters... have dwindled the Wolf into a Fox. 1730 *Pict. of Malice* 12 Dwindling the Prince below the Pigmy

Size. 1867 G. GILFILLAN *Night* l. 13 Like a star... When dwindled by the moon to small sharp point.

Hence **'dwindling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **'dwindler**, one who dwindles; **'dwindlement** (*nonce-wd.*), dwindling, shrinking.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes II. ii. 38 The Monks were... not dwindlers, but of ample size. 1664 H. MORE *Antid.* *Ibid.* 73 *Illuminatrix cordium*... would be but a dwindling Tit. 1857 H. REO *Lect. Brit. Poets* II. xv. 200 A dwarfish and dwindling race. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* i. 22 With a sensation of dreadful diminishment. 1884 *Spectator* 12 July 902/1 The dwindling of their majority.

'dwindle, *sb. rare*. [f. prec. *vb.*] The process of dwindling; gradual diminution or decline. *b. concr.* A dwindled or shrunken object.

1779-81 JOHNSON *L.P.*, *Milton* Wks. II. 128 The hope of every day growing greater in the dwindle of posterity. 1782 ELPHINSTON *Martial* III. xciii. 173 Three hairs, and four teeth, are the dwindle *Fel* Chronos allows thy command. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dwindle*, a poor sickly child. *Kent.*

dwindled ('dwind(ə)ld), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] That has wasted away, or become gradually less; shrunken; reduced to insignificance.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* i. Wks. 1856 I. 14 He hath a dwindled legge. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 86 The degenerate and pusillanimous impatience of our dwindled race. 1848 SCOTT *F.M.* *Perth* xxxii, A poor dwindled dwarf. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. vii. 97 This dwindled Humanity of ours.

†dwindling ('dwindlm), *sb.* Obs. rare. [f. DWINDLE + -ING: cf. DWINING *sb.*] A thing that dwindles or has dwindled away.

a 1653 PLAT *Garden of Eden* (1653) 39 Your pompions will prove but dwindlings.

dwine (dwan), *v.* Now *Sc.*, *dial.*, and *arch.* Forms: 1 *dwinan*, 3-8 *dwyne*, 4 *duin(e)*, 5 *dwyne*, 6 *dwinne*, *Sc.* *duyn(e)*, 4- *dwine*. [OE. *duinan*, *dwān*, *dwīnen*, an original Teut. strong *vb.*, represented by ON. *dwina* (Sw. *dwina*, MDu. *dwīnen*, early mod.Du. *dwīnen* (Kilian 1599), Du. *verdwijnen* to vanish, disappear), MLG. and LG. *dwīnen*. The strong inflexions are not found after OE. period. Cf. also FORDWINE.]

1. *intr.* To waste or pine away; to decline in vigour, languish, fade, wither.

c1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 82 *Donne dwīneþ seo wamb sona*. c1000 *Gloss.* in *W.* Wulker 506/35 *Tauberun*, *dwinan*. c1300 *Cursor M.* 23695 *Wit sere colure; pat neuermar sal dime ne duine*. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 578 *Sche dwined awide bope daies and nyghtes*. c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 34 [It] comes above þe erpe soone, but it dwīneþ anon. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. vii. 149 *Lyke as the purpore flour*. *Dwynas away*, as it doith faid or de. a 1598 ROLLOCK *Serm. Wks.* (Wodrow Soc.) II. 591 *John's* faith and Peter's zeal were languishing and dwīning. a 1600 MONTGOMERY *Mic. Poems* xxii. 4 My hevy hairt, Quhilk daylie dwīns, bot nevir dees. a 1818 MACNELLIE *Trav. Wks.* (1844) 98 See how he's dwīning wi' care. 1825 BROCKETT *N.C. Gloss.* *Dwine*, to pine, to be in a decline or consumption. 1886 LADY VERNER in *Gd. Words* 181 Put the plant into a splendid... vase, in which it dwined and dwindled. 1889 *Spectator* 21 Dec., A race, which... must, to use a fine though half-forgotten word, begin to dwine away.

2. *trans.* To cause to pine or waste away. *rare*.

1597 MONTGOMERY *Cherrie & Slae* 752 His deidly drouth; Quhilk pynis him, and dwīns him To deid. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 360, I will dwīne your flesh on your bones.

Hence **dwined** *ppl. a.*; **dwining** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **dwine sb.**, decline, wane.

a 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 360 *Drye and dwyned al for elde*. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 60 *Ambrose*... fell in ane dwīnand seiknes. 1583 STANLEY *Hist.* II. (Arb.) 61 His old dwynd carcass. 1718 WODROW *Cron.* (1843) II. 403 *Our dwīning, sinking condition*. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* June 280, 'I the dwīne o' the moon. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* ix. 289 *For long dwīning and ill heal*.

†dwining, *sb.* Obs. rare. [f. DWINE v. + -ING.] One who pines away, a sickly creature.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1752 *Slike a dwīnyng, a dwaje, and a dwyrge as pi-selfe*.

dwle, dwly, obs. forms of DOLE *sb.*, DULY.

dwme, dwole, obs. forms of DOOM, DWALE.

dwr, dwresse, obs. forms of DOOR, DURESS.

dwrfe, obs. form of DWARF.

dwt., abbreviation for *pennyweight*: see D.

dwte, dwwe, obs. forms of DUTY, DUE.

dy (dai). [a. Sw. *dy mire*, ooze (H. von Post 1862, in *K. Sven. Vetenskaps-Akad. Handl.* 1), f. ON. *dý*, perh. f. Gmc. **duhnia*, rel. to **duingia*, the antecedent of OE. *dung DUNG* (see FALK and TORP); but the etym. of the ON. word is disputed.] A type of sediment rich in organic matter deposited in unproductive lakes.

1836 S. A. WAKSMAN *Humus* iv. 66 Formation of 'dy', or colloidal humus material, in environments supplying amounts of air that are limited as a result of water cover. 1930 W. H. TWENHOFEL *Princ. Sedimentation* ii. 88 *Black muds*... have been differentiated into *gyttja*... and *dy* if the

organic matter was brought to the lakes in colloidal form. 1957 G. E. HUTCHINSON *Treat. Limnol.* i. xvii. 882 The distinction between autochthonous (*gyttja*) and allochthonous (dy) organic sediments was early made by the Swedish students of sedimentation.

dy, obs. form of DIE.

dy, dyah: see DAYE.

dya, dya-, var. DIA Obs. drug; obs. f. DIA-.

dyad ('daɪd). Also 7 diad. [ad. L. *dyas*, *dyad-*, a. Gr. *dyas*, *dyad-*, the number two.]

1. The number two; a group of two; a couple. Cf. DUAD 1.

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 244 Now a Monad and a Diad, or One and Two, makes Three. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intel. Syst.* 372 The Writer... doth affirm Pythagoras to have asserted Two Substantial Principles Self-existent, a Monad and a Dyad. 1809 W. IRVING *Knicker.* (1849) 37 Pythagoras likewise inculcated the famous numerical system of the monad, dyad, and triad. 1885 F. HALL in *Ballentine's Sankhya Aphorisms* 224 The gross product of Nature, viz., the great elements and the dyad of bodies.

2. In specific uses: a. Chem. An atom, radical, or element that has the combining power of two units, i.e. of two atoms of hydrogen.

1865 Reader 1 Apr. 372/2 Each of these atoms combines usually with three monads, or with one dyad and one monad. 1873 *Fowles' Chem.* (ed. 11) 250 Sulphur, selenium, and tellurium, are usually regarded as dyads.

b. Biol. A secondary unit of organization consisting of an aggregate of monads. Hence *dyademe*.

1883 [see DEME].

c. Pros. A group of two lines having different rhythms.

1885 B. L. GILDERSLEEVE *Pindar* p. liii. *Dyads* and *triads* there are in Pindar, but they do not disturb the rhythmic working of the odes.

d. Math. An operator *ab* so defined that *F. (ab)* = (*F.a*)*b* for all *F*, where *a* and *b* are vectors and *F* is any linear vector function.

1884 J. W. GIBBS *Coll. Wks.* (1928) II. ii. iii. 53 An expression of the form *ab* or *ba* will be called a dyad. 1933 H. B. PHILLIPS *Vector Anal.* v. 217 A linear equation satisfied by dyads will remain valid if each dyad is replaced by the dot or cross product of its two vectors. 1966 L. G. CHAMBERS *Course Vector Anal.* v. 181 Consider now the dyad, or indefinite product of two vectors *a* and *b*, *ab*,... (F. *a*)*b* has the properties that (*ab*). *F* = *a*(*b.F*) and *F. (ab)* = (*F.a*)*b*.

3. attrib. or as adj. = DYADIC.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 266 Copper is a dyad element.

1881 *Athenaeum* 26 Mar. 433/1 He has also prepared the hydrate and oxalate of the dyad radical (C₂H₂Hg₂O₂).

dyad, dyaf, dyap, ME. (Kentish) forms of DEAD, DEAF, DEATH *sb*.

dyademe, obs. form of DIADEM.

dyadic (daɪˈdɪk), a. (sb.). [ad. Gr. *dyadik-* of the number two.] Of or pertaining to a dyad or group of two. *dyadic arithmetic*: binary arithmetic, in which the radix is 2. *dyadic disyntheme*: see DUADIC.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Arithmetic*, Binary or Dyadic Arithmetic is that, wherein only two figures, unity, or 1, and 0, are used. 1800 *Monthly Mag.* X. 43 The dyadic arithmetic proposes to express all numbers by two characters, 1 and 0... Thus, 1 is represented by 1, 2 by 10, 4 by 100, and 8 by 1000. 1884 *Schaffs Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2395 Up to 360, the whole development [of the doctrine of the Trinity] was markedly dyadic.

b. Chem. Of the atomic constitution of a dyad. 1873 *Fowles' Chem.* 395 Cadmium, like zinc, is dyadic.

B. sb. 1. = dyadic arithmetic.

[1845 J. M. MACKIE *Leibnitz* 187 Leibnitz invented the Dyadic or reckoning with zero and unity.]

2. Math. Any quantity formed by the addition or subtraction (or both) of dyads.

1884 J. W. GIBBS *Coll. Wks.* (1928) II. ii. iii. 53 An expression consisting of any number of dyads united by the signs + or - will be called a dyadic binomial, trinomial etc.,... or, more briefly, a dyadic. The latter term will be used so as to include the case of a single dyad. 1924 C. E. WEATHERBURN *Adv. Vector Anal.* v. 81 Then *r' = r(a + b) + r(c)*... We write this more briefly *r' = r(a + b + c)*, where the expression in brackets is an operator called a dyadic. 1966 L. G. CHAMBERS *Course Vector Anal.* vi. 189 Dyadics may be formed in which the vector operator ∇ is a component part.

Dyak ('daɪk). Also Daya(c)k, Dayakker. [f. Mal. *dayak* up-country.] A member of one of the aboriginal peoples inhabiting parts of Borneo and Sarawak, often divided into *Land Dyaks* and *Sea Dyaks*; the language of these peoples. Also attrib. or adj.

1846 Penny *Cycl.* v. 189/2 The mines are only wrought by the Dyaks. 1849 J. BROOKER *Jrnl.* 2 Oct. in E. Hahn *J. Brooke of Sarawak* (1953) iv. 51 The arrival of various Dyak tribes. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 581 The Dyaks, Dayaks, or Dayakkers are... broken into numerous tribes. 1880 *Ibid.* V. 818/1 Among the other languages which have been reduced to writing and grammatically analysed are the Balinese... the Dayak, and the Macassar. 1884 *Jrnl. Straits Branch R. Asiatic Soc.* (1883) Dec. 213 (title) *Sea Dyak religion*. *Ibid.* They may be regarded as the racial gods of the Sea-Dyaks. 1893 RUSSAN & BOYLE *Orchid Seekers* xii. 134 Squinting on their 'tail-mats' to the Collector's right hand... were the Dyaks; on the left lay the Malaya. *Ibid.* xiii. 151 On every side rose cries of terror in Malay and Dyak. 1924 D. H.

LAWRENCE in *Adelphi* i. 883 How apparently untamed the savage may be, Dyak or Hottentot, you may be sure he is grinding upon his own... ideas. 1937 *Discovery* Jan. 7/1 The Dyak tribes. *Ibid.* The inhabitants inland are divided into two distinct races, known as the Sea and Land Dyaks. 1957 W. R. GEMPS *Nine Dyak Nights* v. 44 *Orang Kaya*, meaning 'Rich Man'... is not a traditional Dyak title... the words are not even Dyak, but Malay. 1966 L. W. JONES *Pop. Borneo* iii. 33 A half of the Dyak population... had disappeared in ten years as a result of forced labour, slavery, sickness and the sword. 1968 *Listener* 4 Apr. 427/2 West Borneo's a... population of one and a half million Dyaks and Chinese.

dyakis-dodecahedron (daɪˈkɪsˌdɒdɪkəˈhɛdrən). Cryst. [f. Gr. *dyakis* twice, f. *dōs* two + DODECAHEDRON.] A crystalline form contained by twenty-four trapezoidal planes having two sides equal; = DIPLOHEDRON, DIPLOID.

1881 H. BAUMANN *Textbk. Syst. Min.* 54 The same relation holds good with its hemihedral form, the dyakisdodecahedron which under similar conditions passes into a pentagonal dodecahedron. 1883 M. F. HEDDLE in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 355 The dyakisdodecahedron... has twelve short, twelve long, and twenty-four intermediate edges.

dyakne, obs. form of DEACON.

dyal-, dyam-, dyap-: see DIAL-, etc.

dyarchal, etc.: see DIARCHAL *a.*, etc.

dyarchy. Erroneous spelling of DIARCHY.

Dyas ('daɪs). Geol. [a. Gr. *dyas*; see DYAD. After *Trias*.] A name for the Permian system.

1876 PAGE *Adv. Textbk. Geol.* xv. 273 The lower red sandstones and magnesian limestones—the Dyas or double group of German geologists. 1887 *Athenaeum* 20 Jan. 163/2 In the place of Murchison's term 'Permian'... he follows continental geologists in using Marcou's rather awkward word 'Dyas'.

Hence Dyassic (daɪˈsɪk), *a.*, Permian. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 105 Rocks belonging unmistakably to the Rothliegende or Dyassic age.

dyaster, dyastole: see DIA-.

dyat(t), obs. form of DIET.

dyauē, ME. (Kentish) form of DEAF.

dybbuk ('dɪbʊk). Also dibbuk. Pl. dybbukim, dybbuks. [Heb. *dibbuk*, f. *dāḇak* to cling, cleave.] In Jewish folk-lore, the malevolent spirit of a dead person that enters and controls the body of a living person until exorcized.

1903 *Jewish Encycl.* IV. *Dibbukim*, transmigrated souls. 'Dibbuk'... is a colloquial equivalent, common among the superstitious Jews in eastern European countries, for a migrant soul. 1926 ALBERG & KATZIN tr. 'S. Ansky' (title) *The Dybbuk*. 1929 T. WOLFE *Look Homeward, Angel* (1930) xxx. 431 An old Jew who muttered jargon into a rabbi's beard as if saying a spell against Dybbuks. 1959 *Times* 30 Dec. 9/1 *The Tenth Man* is about a Jewish girl who thinks she is possessed by a dybbuk, or demon.

dycare, obs. form of DIKER.

dyce, dice (daɪs), adv. Naut. [History obscure.] Assumed to mean 'thus'.

1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 40 What is the meaning of 'very well thus'? 'dyce' and 'no higher'? Her head is in a very good direction, but no closer to the wind. 1867 *Smyth's Sailor's Word-book* s.v. 'Very Well Dyce.' (See *Thus*.) *Ibid.* Thus, Very Well Thus, or Dyce, the order to the helmsman to keep the ship in her present direction, when sailing close-hauled.

dyce, dycer, obs. forms of DICE, DICER.

dych(e, dycht, dycke, obs. ff. DITCH, DIGHT, DIKE *sb.*)

dyctee, -ye, obs. forms of DITTY *sb*.

dydapper, -dopper, obs. ff. DIDAPPER.

dyde, obs. form of DEAD, DEED, DID, DIED.

dydle, var. DIDDLE *sb*.

dye (daɪ), *sb*. Forms: 1 *déag*, *déah*, 3-4 *dehe*, 6-9 *dy*, 7-9 *dye*. [OE. *had* *déag*, *déah* fern., gen. *déage* (:—O.Teut. **daugō-*), for which a ME. *dehe* (= *deaze*, *deye*) is known in 13th c. This would give later *déye*, *dey*, also (as with *DIE* v. and *EYE*) *dye*, *die*. The word is not known thenceforth till the 16th c., when we find *die*: see the vb.]

(The O.Teut. **daugō-* indicates an ablaut series *daug-*, *daug-*, Aryan *dheuk-*, etc., to which Kluge (*Engl. Stud.* XI. 511) refers also L. *ficus*, and *fūcus* to *dye*.)

1. A colour or hue produced by, or as by, dyeing; tinge, hue.

1000 *Ælfric Voc.* in W. Wülcker 152/18 *Tinctura*, *deah*. c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 254 *Se wolcra-reada wæfela*... mid ðære deage hwe. a. 1300 *Prayer to Our Lady* 20 in O.E. *Misc.* 193 And mi tohte rude turned al in-to oðre dehe (*rimas* bisehe, etc., *lehe*). 1596 *Greene Menaphon* (Arb.) 41 Girt with a crimson robe of brightest die. 1663 *Burton Ind.* i. 243 His tawny Beard in cut and dye so like a Tile. 1698 *Freyer Acc. E. India* § 2. 24 Till we ploughed deeper Water, East, or a Cerulean dye. 1706 *Anderson Rosemound* ii. iii. Deck'd with Bow'r's of various dies. 1740 *SOMERVILLE Hobbinol* iii. 358 Fragrant Spice, or Silks of costly Die. 1832 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* iii. 88 Wings and crests of rainbow dyes.

b. fig. Chiefly in such phrases as a *crime*, *fact*, etc. of *blackest* or *deepest* dye, and the like.

1601 CONNALLYES *Ess.* xvii. I never yet saw griefe of so deepe a Dye. 1605 *Tryall Chee.* iii. iii. in BULLEN O. Pl. III. 314 True vertues dye is such That malice cannot stayne nor envy tuch. 1663 SIR T. HENBERT *Trav.* (1677) 244 A Treason of an ugly dye. 1734 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrd.* No. 5, f. 1 A Fact... of as glaring a dye as I have ever known. 1816 MACKINTOSH *Sp. Ho. Com.* 2 Mar. Wks. 184 III. 370 Crimes... of the blackest dye. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 June 4/7 He is a criminal of the deepest dye.

2. a. A material or matter used for dyeing; esp. colouring matter in solution.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Voc.* in W. Wülcker 152/19 *Coccus*, read c. 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* *ibid.* 152/30 *Fucus*, *deag* vel *teig*. 1660 F. BROOKER tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 26 Wood called Sorba, much like Brasil, but makes a very deep dye. 1805 SOUTHWY *Madox in W. W.* Cheese of curd-like whiteness, with no foreign die adulterate. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 527 Dyes... which require no mordant, are called permanent or great dyes. 1865 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* vi. (1858) 269 The purple shellfish... supplied the Phœnician merchants with their celebrated dye.

b. As a constituent or property of the cloth.

1835 *Use Philos. Manuf.* 200 When the dye is very fast, the cloth may be passed repeatedly through the machines... without being affected.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *dye-drug*, *-pot*, *-trial*, *-vat* (*-fat*); *dye-bath*, *dye-beck*, the wide shallow vessel containing the dyeing liquid; also the colouring matter therein contained; *dye-coupled*, *-coupling* *Photogr.* (see quot. 1958); *dye laser*, a tunable laser based on the intense fluorescence of certain organic dyes; *dye-stone*, an iron limestone, used as a dye in U.S.; *dye-stuff*, *dye-ware*, a substance which yields a dye; *dye-works*, works in which dyeing is carried on. Also *DYE-HOUSE*, *-WOOD*.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 168 But in its state of freshness its volume becomes troublesome in the 'dye-bath'. *Ibid.* I. 611 The mordant... is apt to give up a portion from the cloth in the 'dyebeck'. 1879 *Cassell's Techn.* *Edic.* III. 198/2 A solution of it is made in the dyebeck—a long vessel containing the dye in solution. 1943 C. DUNCAN *Miniat. Camera* (ed. 2) x. 100 (heading) Toning with a 'dye-coupled developer'. 1958 M. L. HALL et al. *Newman's Compl. Annot. Photogr.* xxv. 328 *Dye-coupled Developing*. Where a wide range of colours is required probably the best method is provided by dye-coupling developers. The general principle is that the by-products of the developer giving the silver image will couple up with another compound, to produce a coloured substance. 1824 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 267 The duties upon oil, dye-drugs, and every other impost. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* (1644) 602 A blew and purple compound that riseth on the 'Dyaf' which is taken off and dried. 1875 *Brooks Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 35 Wool which never received the least tincture in the dye-fat. 1967 *Chem. & Engrg. News* 19 June 35/1 Organic 'dye lasers', barely a year old, may be much more versatile than people have supposed. 1877 *Engl. R. Soc. Arts* CXXV. 173/2 The dye-laser... has made the laser, essentially a fixed frequency device, tunable. 1891 'GANCORNAU' J. *Sherman & D'Almeida* II. iii. 57 Some mischievous goblin always runs off with the 'dye-pot'. 1900 E. POUND *XXX Cantos* xvii. 78 Dye-pots in the torch-light. 1937 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 225/1 'Dye-stuffs can penetrate the minute pores of vegetable and animal fibres only when presented to them in a state of solution. 1844 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 41 Low prices of oil and 'dye-ware'. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 226/2 Each of the great 'dye-works' in Alsace.

dye (daɪ), v. Pa. t. and pple. dyed; pr. pple. dyeing. Forms: 1 *déagian*, *dégian*, 4-5 *deyen*, *deien*, *dyeen*, (5 *dyzen*, *dyne*, 6 *dei*), 4-9 *die*, 4-*dye*. [OE. *déagian* (:—O.Teut. **daugōjan*), f. *déag* DYE *sb*. (The convenient distinction in spelling between *die* and *dye* is quite recent. Johnson's *Dict.* spells both *die*; Addison has both as *dye*.)]

1. a. *trans.* To diffuse a colour or tint through; to tinge with a colour or hue; to colour, stain.

c. 1000 *Aldehlm Gl.* (Napier, O.E. Gl.) I. 1208 *Fuere*, *déagian*. *Ibid.* 5196 *Inficere*, *déagian*. *Ibid.* 5330 *Colorati*, *déagiedum*. 1398 *Trivium Barth. De P.R.* xix. viii. (1495) 866 Red cloth dieth the viter part of water yf it is layed there vnder. *Ibid.* Many thynges dyeth and colouryth thynges without and not within: as it fareth in paynture. c. 1500 *Malouine xxxi.* 220 The dyches watre was so touned & dyed with theyre blood. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* x. 1009 So much of Death her thoughts Had entertaind, as di'd her Cheeks with pale. 1700 *GAY Poems* (1745) II. 258 My hands with blood of innocence are dy'd. 1826 COOPER *Mohicans* (1829) I. iii. 45 It fell, dying the waters with its blood. 1829 GARDINER *Student's Hist.* Eng. 9 They dyed their faces in order to terrify their enemies.

b. *spec.* To impregnate (any tissue or the like) with a colour, to fix a colour in the substance of, or to change the hue of by a colouring matter.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* *Epil.* 13 Him nedeth nat his colour for to dyen With brasil. c. 1400 *Langrune's Cirurg.* 180 þow schalt die hise heoris if þei ben white, wip tincture þat ben forced. 1665 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 178 Saffe he axithe slowanise flor dyeyngye xvi. yerdys cloth *xj.d.* c. 1577 GASCOIGNE *Flowers*, etc. *Wks.* (1587) 309 Nor weath art, in deing of hir heare. 1664 tr. *Martini's Comp. China* 34 Black and purple horse-hair, which they die and dress most curiously. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 527 The most usual stuffs or materials which are required to be dyed, are wool, silk, cotton, and linen.

fig. 1878 *FLEMING Parnep. Epis.* 418 As it were dye your wit in their unchangeable colours. c. 1700 *DAVIDSON* (J.). All white, & rime saint she sought the skies; For marriage, though it sullies not, it dies.

c. Phrase: to dye in (the) wool, in grain, to subject to the action of a colouring matter while

the material is in the raw or primitive state; the effect of which is more thorough and lasting than when done after it is 'woaded'. *lit.* and *fig.* (See also GRAIN sb. 10b; WOOL sb. 1 g.)

c1386 [see sense 2a] 1579-80 NORTH PLATVICH (1676) 65 If he had not through institution and education (as it were) died in wool the manners of children. 1679 *London Gas.* No. 1449/4 A piece of half Ell green double Camblet dyed in the Wool. 1798 *Edgeworth Pract. Educ.* II. 351 Dyed in grain, means dyed into the substance of the material so that the dye can't be washed out.

2. Various constructions: a. with the colour as object.

c1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.* 1. 503 So depe in greyn he dyed [*Land. deided*] his colour. c1386 — *Frankl. Prol.* 53 Colours ne knowe I none. But swiche as men dye [so all 6 texts; *Wright deyen*] or peynt. 1530 PALGRAVE 515/2 This dyer dyeth none other colours but onely scarlets. c1600 SHAKESPEARE *Sonn.* xcix. The purple pride. In my love's veins thou hast too grossly dyed. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 173 Green... is produced by dyeing a blue over a yellow or a yellow over a blue.

b. with complement: To dye (a thing) red, blue, etc., or of (into, to) some colour.

1412-20 *LYDO. Chron.* Troy I. v. Whose blewie is lightly dyed into grene. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A iij. It had need to be dyed other green or blwe. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. i. 39 A stream of gore into a deepe sanguine dide the grassy ground. 1797 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett.* to C. 17th Mar 1 Apr. They die their nails a rose colour. 1793 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. Dyeing. He uses it daily to dye any thing woolen to a scarlet colour. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 164 Moses speaks of a raiment dyed blue. 1883 *Manch. Guardian* 30 Oct. 8/4 The rain... in this red sandstone country soon dyes the stream of a dark red. 1891 C. GRAVES *Field of Tares* 62, I saw a lovely flush rise in her cheeks and dye her sweet white throat into crimson.

c. absol. or with compl. only.

1436 *Pol. Poems (Rolls)* II. 180 The madre and woode that dyers take on hande To dyne with. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 383 When they be persons ynogh... to dye, carde, or spynne. 1596 SHAKESPEARE *1 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 16 They call drinking deade, dying scarlet. 1862 LINDLEY *Sci. Bot.* 56 Genista tinctoria... Dyes yellow.

3. intr. for pass. To take a colour or hue (well or badly) in the process of dyeing.

Mod. This material dyes very well.

Hence dyed ppl. a.

c1465 HOWELL *Lett.* vi. 9 Alderman Cockeins project of transporting no White Cloths but Died. 1566-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 354 A piece of dyed cotton. 1876 A. ARNOLD in *Contemp. Rev.* June 30 A henna-dyed follower of Islam.

dyer, obs. form of DYE v. and sb.

dy'e. Colloq. contraction of *do ye, do you*.

1697 [see HOW-DO-YOU-DO 1]. 1773 [see DO v. 2b]. c1832 [see DO v. A. 2d]. 1866 J. W. GRAVES in *People's Eng. Song.* (1903) 9 Dye's ken John Peel...? 1922 JOYCE *Ulysses* 430 Dye's ken bare socks?

dyable ('daɪəb(ə)l), a. [f. DYE v. + -ABLE.] That can be dyed. Hence dyability.

1934 WEBSTER, Dyable. 1939 *Nature* 19 Aug. 213/2 It is the structure of the rayon fibre is responsible for the amount of swelling, the dyability, and the resistance to creasing. 1969 *Sci. Fnl.* July 78/1 The sheath polymer not engaged in bond formation remains distributed along the fibre where it can still contribute to properties of abrasion resistance, covering power and dyability. 1970 *Ibid.* Jan. 23/1 New techniques for producing coloured, patterned effects on dyable fabrics have been developed.

dyead, dyeath, dyeauce, obs. ff. DEAD, DEATH, DEAF.

dyedral, obs. var. DIHEDRAL.

'dye-house'. The building in which a dyer carries on his work.

1485 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 179 Edward Bernard that dweld in hys dyehouse. 1545 *Act 37 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 59 Where any person shall demyte any dyehouse or Brewhouse. 1607 *London Gas.* No. 1261/4 Some of them Breke open a Dye-house at Bow. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.V.* xxx. 87 Trees, useful in the workshop and the dye-house.

dye-house', dial. var. of DRY-HOUSE (GROSE).

dyeing ('daɪɪŋ), vbl. sb. Also 6-9 dying. [f. DYE v. + -ING.] The process of impregnating with colour; esp. the fixing of colours in solution in textile and other absorbent substances.

c1000 *Elfric Hom.* II. 464 Ne mihste se wuldorfulla Salomon, ne nan eorlic cuning swa wuldunge his hægum begytan swa swa he hæf. 1530 PALGRAVE 213/2 Dyeing with colour, tainture. 1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI.* c. 26 Preamble. White Ashes are very necessary for the dyeing and scowering of wolven clothe. 1731-59 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 7) s.v. *Catalpa*. The Brasiletto wood which is much used in Dyeing. 1877 C. O'NEILL in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 570/2 The term dyeing... is usually confined to the colouring of textile fibrous materials by penetration.

b. attrib. and Comb., as dyeing-drug, -earth, -goods, -herb, -liquor, -material, -stuff, -wood, etc.; also dyeing-frame, one on which articles are hung when dipped simultaneously into the dye.

1530 PALGRAVE 213/2 Dyeing fatte or leed, couler. 1670 R. COKE *Dict. Trade* 34 All sorts of Dying stuffs, Hides, [etc.]. 1725 *De For. Voy. round World* (1840) 161 Dying-woods and dying-earth. 1791 BASKELY *Quert* 509 Saffron, dying drugs, and the like produce. 1813 Sir H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 73 Dyeing materials are furnished by leaves, or the petals of flowers. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 792 When the

dyeing-frame is raised up out of the copper, it should be tilted on one side.

dye-line, dyeline ('daɪlɪn). [f. DYE sb. + LINE sb.] = DIAZO, DIAZOTYPE; also, a print or copy prepared by this process. *Freq. attrib.*

1931 O & M *Bull.* Oct. 23 The simplicity of the dyeline process and the cheapness of diazo papers... have led to the development of equipment for ordinary office use. *Ibid.* 24 The Mervac Copier... is suitable both for the preparation of the transparent master and as a dyeline printer for the subsequent production of additional copies. 1953 *Jrnl. Photogr. Sci.* 1. 78/1 Photographic copies of documents may be of many different types; they may differ in the process used (silver, dye line, or blueprint). 1959 *Economist* 21 Mar. 1087/2 Dyeline, or Diazo processes have been used for many years in drawing offices, but have been introduced in small fast-copying machines only since the war.

dyep, obs. (Kentish) form of DEEP.

dyeper, obs. form of DIAPER.

dyer ('daɪə(r)). Also 4 dighere, dyhgere, 6-7 dyar, dier, -ar. [f. DYE v. : OE. type **dægere*.]

1. One whose occupation is to dye cloth and other materials.

1369 in *Riley Lond. Mem.* (1868) 337 Victor de Male, dighere. c1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 362 A Webbe, a Dyere, and a Tapicer. c1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 359 be mayster dyhgers of peyntours in pe citee. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 47 b. With this Diers colour their Wolle withall. a1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) To Rdr., A great water-pot like a Diers fat. 1724 SWIRT *Draper's Lett.* Wks. 1735 V. II. 94 A piece of black and white stuff just sent from the dyer. 1836 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 368 Indigo employed by the dyers or calico-printers.

b. A variety of grape.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 20 July, Grapes are already in the market, and the especial one known as the 'dyer', from being used to colour various wines, is beginning to bluish.

2. Combinations of dyer s: a. dyer's bath = DYE-BATH; f. dyer's grain, the coccus insect, kermes; dyer's spirit, tin tetrachloride, employed as a mordant. b. In the names of plants used for dyeing: dyer's alkanet, bugloss, *Anchusa tinctoria* (*Ure's Dict. Arts* 1875); dyer's broom, whin, *Genista tinctoria*, also called dyer's green-weed, DYER'S WEED, and woodwaxen; dyer's grape, *Phytolacca decandra* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); dyer's-moss, archil; dyer's oak, *Quercus infectoria*, the galls of which yield a dye; dyer's rocket, *Reseda luteola*, also called dyer's yellow-weed; dyer's woad, *Isatis tinctoria* (see WOOL).

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, The tree whereon dyes grayne groweth, *Coccus infectorius*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. xviii. (1633) 1317 The Greenweeds... do grow to dye clothes with. It is called... in English Diers Greenweed. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Pl.* III. (ed. 4) 236 The... yellow-flowered *Genista tinctoria*, or dyer's-green-weed, or wood-waxen. 1860 OLIVER *Less. Bot.* (1886) 124 Dyer's Woad (*Isatis tinctoria*). 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* I. 157 *Reseda luteola*, Dyer's Rocket. *Ibid.* II. 81 *Genista tinctoria*, Wood-waxen, Dyer's-whin, Dyer's weed, or Greenweed.

dyer, obs. form of DIER, one who dies.

'dyer's weed. A name given to plants that yield a dye: esp. Yellow-weed or Weld, *Reseda luteola*; also Dyer's greenweed or Woodwaxen, *Genista tinctoria*, and Dyer's woad, *Isatis tinctoria*.

1378 *LYTE Dodoens* I. xlvii. 68 Of Dyers weede... The leaves of this herbe are... most vnlike the leaues of Woad... It is used of Dyers to colour and dye their clothes into greene, and yellow. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv.* Impr. (1653) 224 In our English Weide or Dyers-Weed. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's* Pl. II. xx. 280 Dyers-weed or Weld grows common in barren pastures, dry banks, and on walls. 1861 MISS PRATT *Fl.* Pl. II. 81 [see prec.]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Dyer's-weed... also... *Isatis tinctoria*. *Ibid.* s.v. *Reseda*, *R. luteola*, the Weld, Yellow-weed, or Dyer's Weed.

dyery ('daɪəri). [f. DYE + -(E)RY.] A place where dyeing is carried on; a dyeing establishment.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 639 In this town are manufactures of stuffs and linen, as also a dyery. 1884 J. PAYNE 1001 *Nis.* VII. 298 The door of the dyery.

dyery, obs. form of DAIRY.

dyester ('daɪstə(r)). Now *Sc. arch.* Also 4 diestere, -are, 5 deyster. [f. DYE v. + -STER. Cf. DEXTER sb.] = DYER.

a1350 *Childh. Jesus* 1158 (Mätz.) He cam to a diestere, And seide he coupe of his mestere, his diestere with oute blame Of his hadde game. 1497 *Will of J. Thomlyson* (Somerset Ho.), I John Thomlyson of Coventry, Deyster. 1828 SCOTT *Hist. Midl.* vii. That dyester's pole is good enough for the homicide. 1857 A. JERRARD *Roxburghshire* II. iii. 120 In 1736 Robert Dick, a dyester, was summoned.

dyety, dyeye, obs. forms of DEITY, DIVE v.

'dye-wood. Wood yielding a dye.

1609 DAMPIER *Voy. (R.)*, Here are dye-woods, as fustick, &c. 1824-26 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 92 Several woods... of foreign production, such as dyewoods... we pass over. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 354 This is a style of calico-printing in which one or more mordants are mixed with dye-wood decoctions or other coloured solutions.

dyf-: see DIF-.

dygne, dygnyte, obs. ff. DIGNE, DIGNITY.

dygogram ('daɪɡəʊɡrəm). [See quot. 1862.] A diagram consisting of a curve showing the variation of the horizontal component of the force of magnetism exerted upon the ship's compass-needle by the iron in the ship's composition while making a circuit or curve.

1862 A. SMITH *Deviat. Ship's Compass* App. ii. 151 Graphic representations of the amount and direction of the forces which act on the magnetic needle. These representations are designated by the general name of 'Dygo-gram', a contraction for 'Dynamo-gonio-gram' or 'Force and angle diagram'. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 75 Such a curve, by means of which the direction and magnitude of the force on the compass is given in terms of the magnetic course of the ship, is called a Dygogram.

dygre, obs. f. DEGREE.

dying ('daɪɪŋ), vbl. sb. Forms: see DIE v. 1 [f. DIE v. 14 -ING¹.] The action of the verb DIE.

1. a. Ceasing to live, expiring, decease, death. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 485 Hunger & deinge of men. a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cvl. 20 He toke paine out of paine dyngis. 1526-34 TINDALE 2 Cor. iv. 10 And we all wayes beare in oure bodies the dyinge of the Lorde Iesus. 1626 B. J. SYLVESTER 1448 The Dying, in the Winter, of the Roots or Plants that are Annual. 1893 HUXLEY *Evolut. & Ethics* 9 Life seems not worth living except to escape the bore of dying.

b. transf. and fig. See DIE v. Also with *adv.* dying-back: see DIE v. 14, DIE-BACK.

1780 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 413 At the dying of the Stream, it is often two Feet higher than the Main Tide. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. 1. 16 The gradual dying away of a motion. 1884 J. A. H. MURRAY in 13th *Add. Philol. Soc.* 7 The history of the dying-out of Cornish. 1921 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 8 Sept. 574/3 Its silviculture is very difficult, more especially the question of the dying-back of its seedlings. 1959 *Jrnl. R. Hort. Soc.* LXXXIV. 483 Many plants... suffer some dying back of their top growth.

2. attrib. Of, belonging to, or relating to dying or death, as dying bed, command, day, declaration, fit, groan, prayer, shriek, time, tree, wish, word, etc. Cf. DEATH sb. 18a. (In some of these, the vbl. sb. has come to be identified with the ppl. a.)

1580 J. STUBBS in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 41 The glad tydings... half reviving my wife almost in a dying bed. 1599 SHAKESPEARE *Lycr.* 1266 Dying far through all her body spread. 1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 90 To have a sight of her sometime before their dying-days. 1620 QUARLES *Jonah* (1638) 45 Like pinedon priers at the dying tree. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 70. ¶ The Scotch Earl falls; and with his Dying Words encourages his men to revenge his Death. 1784 COWPER *Tash* iii. 28 The sobe and dying shrieks Of harmless Nature. 1872 WHARTON *Law-Lexicon* (ed. 5) 273/2 Death-bed or Dying Declarations are constantly admitted in evidence. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* Prolog. 19 A dead man's dying wish should be of weight. *Mod.* I shall remember it to my dying day.

'dying, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING³.] That dies.

1. a. Departing from this life; at the point of death, moribund; mortal.

c1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. xii. 59 Know for certain pat pou must lede a dieng lif. 1563 WINST *Wks.* (1890) II. 63 He had leuir the dethe of the deand sinnar, that he suld returne and leue. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. iv. Handicrafts 422 He... buries there his dying-living vessels. 1792 *Ray in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 206, I look upon my self as a dying man. 1825 SHELLEY *Cenci* 81 The dying violet. 1860-7 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 71 Oh! how much might be spared to the dying!

b. dying god (also with capitals), a god whose death is commemorated annually, typifying the seasonal death of vegetation.

1890 J. G. FRAZER *Golden Bough* II. iii. 206 If we ask why a dying god should be selected to take upon himself and carry away the sins and sorrows of the people, it may be suggested that in the practice of using the divinity as a scapegoat we have a combination of two customs which were at one time distinct and independent. *Ibid.* 207 These features become at once intelligible if we suppose that the Death was not merely the dying god of vegetation, but also a public scapegoat. 1912 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) III. (title) The Dying God. 1912 *Ibid.* VII. i. 33 In that case... we should have to confess that Greece had what we may call its Good Friday and its Easter Sunday long before the events took place in Judaea which diffused these two annual commemorations of the Dying and Reviving God over a great part of the civilised world. 1947 C. S. LEWIS *Miracles* xiv. 138 The records... show us a Person who enacts the part of the Dying God, but whose thoughts and words remain quite outside the circle of religious ideas to which the Dying God belongs. 1952 O. R. GURNEY *Hittites* vii. 137 He may have been a typical 'dying god' like Adonis, Actis, and Osiris, representing the vital forces of nature which appear to die in winter and revive in the spring.

2. transf. and fig. See DIE v.

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. vii. 36 Another did the dying brands repayte With yron tongue. 1592 SHAKESPEARE *Ven. & Ad.* 38 As a dying coal revives with wind. 1697 DRYDEN *Ving. Corp.* iv. 382 Dying Murrurs of departing Tides. 1713 POPE *Prolog. Cato* 4 Such Tears as Patriots shed for dying Laws. 1820 SHELLEY *Liberty* xix. As a brief insect dies with dying day.

Hence 'dyingly *adv.*, in a dying manner, in dying; 'dyingness, dying or languishing quality.

1435 *Misyn Fire of Love* II. xii. 103 Dyingly I sal wax stronge. 1586 J. HAYWOOD *Spider & F. lix.* 46 As both sides shall live: euermore dyingly. a1625 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgr.* iv. iii, I can dyingly and boldly say I know not your dishonour. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III. v, Tenderness

becomes me best, a sort of dyingness. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 276 To sing faintly, sweetly, and as it were dyingly. 1855 E. BOWEN *World of Love* v. 98 She could not suffer dyingness to usurp.

Dyirbal (dja:rbal), sb. (and a.) Also Chirpal, Tjirbal, etc. [Native name.] An Australian Aboriginal language spoken in the vicinity of Tully and Atherton in N.E. Queensland; the people speaking this language. Also attrib. or as adj.

1901 W. E. ROTH *N. Queensland Ethnogr.* III. 3 CHI = Chirpal blacks to be found at Atherton, etc. 1910 *Rec. Austral. Museum* VIII. 1. 91 At Atherton, the natives... belong to three groups or tribes speaking... chirpal, ngaikungo and ngachan. 1939 *Oceania* IX. 442 The Ngatjan, Mamu, Tjirbal, Mudju and perhaps Ngaikungo may have not simply two moieties, but three phratries. 1968 *Lingua* XXI. 104 The main aim of this paper is to discuss... the semantic basis of noun class membership in Dyirbal. 1972 R. M. W. DIXON (title) *The Dyirbal language of North Queensland*. 1977 C. F. & F. M. VOGELIN *Classification & Index World's Lang.* 278 Yara. Inland and along the coast of central Queensland, opposite the Great Barrier Reef. Dyirbal = Djirbal = Tjirbal, [etc.]. 1977 *Language* LIII. 288 Dyirbal... a northeastern Australian language, has four noun classifiers. 1984 *Verbatim Summer* 5/2 Chloe... worked out principles of gender in Dyirbal (involving a knowledge of Dyirbal science).

dyit, Sc. var. of DITE sb.¹, Obs.

dyke, etc., a frequent spelling of DIKE sb.¹, etc.

dyker, **dylaye**, obs. forms of DICKER, DELAY.

dylde (in phr. *God dylde you*): see YIELD v.

dyle, **dyll(e)**, obs. forms of DILL.

dylectable, obs. var. DELECTABLE.

dyluuye, var. DILUVY Obs., deluge, flood.

dymaxion (daɪ'mæksɪən), a. Also Dymaxion. [Arbitrary; see note below.] In the philosophies of construction and design of R. Buckminster Fuller: yielding the greatest possible efficiency in terms of the available technology, 'doing the most with the least'. Hence *dymaxion car*, *house*, *map*, etc.

In a private communication (July 1969) Mr. Buckminster Fuller said that the word was coined for him in 1929 by his business associates as a 'word-portrait' of him and his work. They were concerned to form a euphonic word of four syllables based on words that occurred in Fuller's own description of his prototype (*Dymaxion*) house, viz. *dynamism*, *maximum*, and *ion*.

1929 R. B. FULLER in *Archit. Forum* July 104 (caption) Elevation and Isometric Drawing of the Dymaxion House. 1934 *Sat. Rev.* 2 June 1/1 The author [i.e. H. G. Wells], during his recent visit to America, with the new Dymaxion car. 1960 R. W. MARKS *Dymaxion World* of B. Fuller 9/1 Another dimension of this Weltanschauung is expressed by the term *Dymaxion*, a label Fuller has used to qualify the implication of his various inventions, developments, and projected ideas. *Ibid.* 34/1 The Dymaxion bathroom was designed by Fuller for ultimate production in plastics, when plastics had been developed to an adequate point. *Ibid.* 49/1 The Dymaxion map was not a shadow projection, as are other global maps, but a topological transfer of a high frequency form of Fuller's totally-triangular systems from the surface of a sphere to the equivalent triangular spaces on the faces of a polyhedron. 1962 R. DAVENPORT in R. B. Fuller *Epic Poem on Industrialization* p. vi. At his own factory in Bridgeport he designed and built the first Dymaxion car.

dymbe, **dyme**, **dymme**, obs. forms of DIM.

dyme, obs. form of DEEM, v., DIME.

dymisent, **dymyceynt**, **-sen(t)**, **-son**: see DEMICEINT, Obs.

dymonde, obs. form of DIAMOND.

dyna-. In the derivatives of Gr. *dyna-sbai* to be able, *dynamis* power, y (= Gr. v.) is etymologically short, and is so treated in pronouncing dictionaries down to the middle of the 19th c. But popular usage (esp. since *dynamite* came into vogue) tends to give the y the diphthongal pronunciation (ai) in all these words, though (din-) is still preferred by some in *dynamic* and its family, and app. by most scholars in *dynasty* and its family.

dyna, obs. form of DINAR.

dynacti'nometer. ? Obs. [f. Gr. *dynamis* power + *aktis* (aktiv-) ray + *metron* measure: see -METER, and cf. ACTINOMETER.] An instrument designed to measure the intensity of the photogenic rays, and to compute the power of object-glasses.

1851 M. CLAUDET in *Philos. Mag.*

dynagraph ('dinaɡraʃ, -æ-, din-). [f. Gr. *dynamis* power + *graphein* writer, -GRAPH.] The name given in the United States to a machine of the same character as the *dynamometer car* on some English Railways, used for mechanically

reporting the condition of a railway line, the speed of a train, and the power used in traversing a given distance.

These elements are recorded on a paper ribbon moved by means of gearing from one of the axles of the car or van which carries the machine.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

† **dynam**. Obs. [a. F. *dynamie* (also *dynamie*), 'a unit of power, the force necessary to raise in a given time 1000 kilogrammes to a height of 1 metre'; f. Gr. *dynamis* power, force.] A term proposed by Dr. Whewell, as expressive of a pound or other unit, in estimating the effect of mechanical labour. Craig 1847. (See also DYNE.)

dyna'magnite, early name for DYNAMOGEN, q.v.

dynamie ('dai'nəm). Physics. [a. Ger. *dynamie*, f. Gr. *dynamis*: see DYNAM.] A force or a force and a couple, the resultant of all the forces acting together on a body.

1865 J. PLÜCKER *Fundam. Views Mech. in Phil. Trans.* CLVI. 362 If any number of given forces... act upon or pass through given points, according to the fundamental laws of statics, the resulting effect is obtained by adding the six coordinates of the forces... In the general case I propose to call the cause producing the resulting effect *dynamie*. *Ibid.* 363 A *dynamie*, determined by its six linear coordinates... represents the effect produced by two forces not intersecting each other. *Ibid.* 369 A *dynamie* may be resolved into pairs of forces, the forces of all pairs constitute a linear complex.

dynameter (dai-, di'næmitə(r): see DYNA-). [mod. f. Gr. *dyna*(us) power + *metron* measure; or shortened from DYNAMOMETER.] An instrument for measuring the magnifying power of a telescope; = DYNAMOMETER 2.

1828 WEBSTER cites RAMSEY, 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 67 View the image, formed in the visual pencil of an engine, with a dynameter of very delicate divisions. 1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 116 The image can be measured with tolerable accuracy by Mr. Berthon's dynameter.

Hence *dyna'metric*, *dyna'metrical* adjs., of or pertaining to a dynameter.

1828 WEBSTER, *Dynametrical*.

dynamic (dai-, di'næmik: see DYNA-), a. and sb. [ad. F. *dynamique* (Leibnitz 1692. *Dict. Acad.* 1762), ad. Gr. *dynamikós* powerful, f. *dynamis* power, strength.]

A. adj. 1. Of or pertaining to force producing motion: often opposed to static.

1827 D. GILBERT in *Phil. Trans.* CXVII. 26 Mr. Watt... assumed one pound raised one foot high for what has been called in other countries the dynamic unit. 1843-46 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 1) 13 A comparative view of the corpuscular and dynamic theories of heat. 1850 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 74, I have used... the terms dynamic and static to represent the different states of magnetism. 1847 J. DWYER *Princ. Hydraul. Engineer.* 94 The horse's power is principally used by Engineers in this country as a Dynamic unit. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1873) II. vi. xi. 138 We find light producing a dynamic effect... in those molecular rearrangements which it works in certain crystals. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xix. 331 According to the dynamic view... heat is regarded as a motion. 1882 ARMSTRONG *Address Brit. Assoc. in Nature* No. 619. 449 Such is the richness of coal as a store of mechanical energy that a pound of coal, even as used in the steam-engine, produces a dynamic effect about five times greater than a pound of gunpowder burnt in a gun.

2. Of or pertaining to force in action or operation; active.

1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer* i. 6 What would man be without Nature? A mere capacity, if such a thing be conceivable alone; potential, but not dynamic. 1863 *Heat* v. 137 While in the act of falling, the energy of the weight is active. It may be called *actual energy*, in antithesis to *possible*, or... *dynamic energy*, in antithesis to *potential*. *Ibid.* 138 As potential energy disappears, dynamic energy comes into play.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Active, potent, energetic, effective, forceful.

1856 EMBESON *Eng. Traits, Lit. Wks.* (Bohn.) II. 105 Their dynamic brains hurled off their words, as the revolving stone hurls off scraps of grit. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Dea* i. i. What was the secret of form or expression which gave the dynamic quality to her glance? 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. i. 14 It [Greek intellect] has been the great dynamic agency in European civilisation.

b. Opposed to static.

1876 C. P. MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) 117 (To borrow a metaphor from mechanics) the adjective is a *static attribute*, the verb is a *dynamic attribute*.

4. Of, according to, or pertaining to the science of DYNAMICS: as the *dynamic theory* of the tides. 1838-51 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* (ed. 9) 106 A sure dynamic theorem. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 416 The dynamic laws which cause a pump to act.

5. *Med. a.* Functional, in contradistinction to *organic*; as in *dynamic disease*. b. With Hahnemann and his followers: Of the nature of some immaterial or 'spiritual' influence. † c. Attended with a morbid increase of vital action, sthenic (obs.).

Dynamic school: a name given to the Stahlans, or followers of Stahl, as attributing the vital phenomena to the

operation of an internal force or power acting for the most part independently of external causes. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

[1829 see ADYNAMIC.] 1834 Good's *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 272 Dr. Stoker... has divided dropsies into two kinds, dynamic and adynamic. 1855 J. R. REYNOLDS *Du. Brain* ix. The simple fact of convulsions is proof of dynamic (functional) disease. 1881 J. G. CLOVER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 128/1 (*Homoeopathy*). Underlying all his [Hahnemann's] system... was the idea that the causes of disease were impalpable, immaterial, spiritual, dynamic. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jnl.* i. 114 A dynamic narcosis of the ultimate fibres of sensation.

6. In the Kantian philosophy: Relating to the reason of existence of an object of experience.

Dynamic relations, the relations between objects as forming parts of one connected experience; viz. the relations of substance and accident, of cause and effect, and of substances acting upon each other. *Dynamic category*, a category that expresses one of the dynamic relations. *Dynamic synthesis*, a synthesis which is guided by the dynamic categories.

7. Relating to the existence or action of some force or forces; applied esp. to a theory that accounts for matter, or for mind, as being merely the action of forces: see DYNAMISM 1.

Dynamic theory of Kant, a theory according to which matter was conceived to be constituted by two antagonistic principles of attraction and repulsion. 1877 COLARIDGE *Biog. Lit.* i. ix. 150 We had both equal obligations to the polar logic and dynamic philosophy of Giordano Bruno.

8. *Mus.* Of, pertaining to, or indicating the volume of sound from a musical instrument or in a musical performance. Also *transf.*

1893 J. S. SHEDLOCK tr. *Riemann's Dict. Mus.* 226/1 The natural dynamic shading of a musical phrase is therefore *crescendo*... and *diminuendo*... Dynamic and agogic shadings must be used with economy. 1931 G. JACOB *Orchestral Technique* iii. 29 It is excellent as a bass-strengthening, however, in dynamic ranges of *mf* and upwards. 1941 *B.B.C. Glas. Broadc. Terms* 10 *Dynamic range*, range of intensities within which the volume of a programme fluctuates. 1948 *Penguin Music Mag.* June 129 Fearless attack, great volume, and subtle dynamic changes.

9. *dynamic braking* = *electric braking*; *dynamic equator* (see quot. 1883); *dynamic metamorphism* (also *dynamical m.*) Geol., metamorphism produced by mechanical forces; *dynamic pressure*, the pressure in a fluid that is due to its motion.

1930 *Engineering* 24 Jan. 105/1 Driven by two 100 h.p. mill-type motors... equipped with solenoid and dynamic braking. 1950 *Ibid.* 22 Dec. 528/2 Slip-ring induction motors with dynamic braking. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 165/1 The line connecting all the points where the magnetic intensity is least is called the dynamic equator. 1893 *Jnl. Geol.* i. 854 The dynamic metamorphism of the eruptive rocks occurring in it. 1905 A. HOLMES *Princ. Phys. Geol.* (ed. 2) viii. 170 Since the main process is dynamic, slate is said to be a product of dynamic metamorphism. 1919 A. A. EASON *Flow & Measure. Air & Gas* ix. 163 Therefall... mentions tests made upon a Pitot tube in which... there was a large suction effect, and... the difference between the static and dynamic pressures was of the form $H = h(u^2)$, where h was greater than 2. 1949 O. G. SUTTON *Sci. of Flight* ii. 36 The dynamic pressure of the flow... is the pressure felt on the nose of a body at the point where the impinging stream is actually brought to rest. 1970 A. C. KENNEDY *Flight without Formulas* 43 A fluid can exert pressure for two reasons: first because of its movement... The pressure due to movement we will call *dynamic pressure*.

B. sb. 1. = DYNAMICS, q.v.

1873 CLIFFORD *Syllabus of Lectures in Math. Papers* (1882) 516 The science which teaches under what circumstances particular motions take place... is called *Dynamic*. It is divided into two parts, *Static*... and *Kinetic*. 1878 — (title) *Elements of Dynamic: an Introduction to the Study of Motion and Rest in Solid and Fluid Bodies*.

2. = *Dynamic theory*: see A. 7.

1824 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 305 As Kant does in the course of his 'Proof' of this 'Precept No. 1' of his 'Dynamic'.

3. *Energizing or motive force*. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 270 The Struggle for Life, as life's dynamic, can never wholly cease. 1896 *Advance* (Chicago) 16 July 80/1 There is lack of dynamic. There is lack of direct soul-changing power.

4. *Mus.* = DYNAMICS 3.

[1884 H. RIEMANN (title) *Musikalische Dynamik und Agogik*.] 1959 D. COOKE *Lang. Music* iii. 150 The minor system, soft dynamic, and slow tempo.

dynamical (dai-, di'næmikal), a. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to the science of DYNAMICS. 1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) II. 271 An elementary exposition of the dynamical principles employed in these investigations. 1833 HANSCHKE *Astron.* viii. 266 As an abstract dynamical proposition. 1869 HUXLEY in *Sci. Opinion* 28 Apr. 486/3 Strict deductions from admitted dynamical principles.

2. Of or pertaining to force or mechanical power: = DYNAMIC A. 1, 2.

dynamical electricity, current electricity, as exhibited in the galvanic battery, and in electromotive appliances. 4. *metamorphism*: see prec. 9.

1828 WEBSTER, *Dynamical*, pertaining to strength or power. 1843-46 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 1) 15 Nor do we by any of our ordinary methods test heat in any other way than by its purely dynamical action. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vi. xi. 138 In this purely dynamical action consists the production of sound. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea ii. §108 The dynamical forces which are expressed by the Gulf Stream. 1862 SIR H. HOLLAND *Sci.* i. 14 On the mutual convertibility of heat and dynamical force. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 96 In a permanent condition of dynamical equilibrium. 1881 SIR W. THOMSON in *Nature*

No. 619. 435 High potential... is the essential for good dynamical economy in the electric transmission of power. 1889 *Metamorph. Dynam.* [see DYNAMOMETAMORPHISM 2].

b. *transf.* Cf. DYNAMIC a. 3 b.

1870 S. H. HODGSON *The Practice* II. iv. 93. 11 The distinction between the static and dynamical mode of perception gives the distinction between noun and verb. [See also v. DYNAMICALLY.]

3. Applied to inspiration conceived as an endowing with divine power, in opposition to a 'mechanical' inspiration in which the medium is the mere tool or instrument of the Deity.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. xvi. 60 The method in which it [Divine Influence] has been exerted on man has been dynamical rather than merely mechanical. 1846 HARE *Mission Conf.* (1850) 299 Andrewes... was disposed to look at the work of the Spirit rather as mechanical, than as dynamical or organic. 1856 J. MACNAUGHT *Doctrine Inspir.* vi. (1877) 6 'It is living man... be moved by the Spirit', it can, assuredly, only be by a strengthening, or enlarging, or adding to the number of the faculties of that living man—that is, by 'dynamical' inspiration.

4. Of or pertaining to DYNAMISM (sense 1). 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metaph.* 579/1 That high form of dynamical philosophy which was contained in the poems of Empedocles of Agrigento. 1850 *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 85 The natural philosophers of Greece are divided into the dynamical and mechanical—Thales being assigned to the former class.

5. *Med. Functional.* = DYNAMIC 5 a. 1861 T. J. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 19 Another element of disease in the dynamical condition of a part, appears to be an alteration in the relation between the tissues and the blood.

dynamically, adv. [f. prec. + -LY²]. a. In a dynamic or dynamical manner or way; in the way of a force in action or in motion; from the point of view of dynamics.

1832 HAMACHU *Astron.* viii. 267 A straight line, dynamically speaking, is the only path which can be pursued by a body absolutely free. 1836 MACCOLLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxvii. 411 Manifesting its power, at great distances, only dynamically, by shaking the crust of our planet in linear directions. 1870 S. H. HODGSON *The Practice* II. iv. 93. 8 The distinction between a noun and verb seems to me to be the distinction between an object considered statically, and one, perhaps the same object, considered dynamically. A verb is a noun in motion, a noun is a verb at rest. 1881 MIVART *Cat. 9* The animal may be considered statically or dynamically.

b. *Mus.* With regard to dynamics (sense 3). 1839 A. COPLAND *What to listen for in Music* vii. 95 They [i.e. percussion instruments] are generally used in one of three ways: to sharpen rhythmic effects, dynamically to heighten the sense of climax, or to add color to the other instruments. 1897 A. EINSTEIN *Mus. Romantic Era* xi. 136 The overture to the *Franken Jäger*... is most delicately modeled both orchestrally and dynamically.

dynamicism (dar'næmiz(ə)m). = DYNAMISM 2.

1847 E. BOWEN *Coll. Impressions* (1950) i. 18 A life of inner dynamism which covered, geographically, little space. 1948 L. SPITZER *Linguistics & Lit. Hist.* 183 Falstaff, perhaps, comes very close to the French figures, only that his belly does not make him fit for dynamism.

dynamist (dar'næmizist). [f. DYNAMIC(S) + -IST 2.] One who studies dynamics.

1896 *Nature* 18 Feb. 321/1 It is particularly important that meteorologists (especially dynamists) should develop the difficult studies of individual clouds. 1897 G. E. HUTCHINSON *Treat. Limnol.* I. v. 251 Some empirical work was done in the eighteenth century, largely by engineers, but it seldom conformed to the expectations of the deductive dynamists. 1971 *Nature* 23 Apr. 491/3 The assumptions that are made by planetary dynamists regarding the state of the Earth's interior in the geological past are particularly difficult to investigate.

dynamicity. *Chem.* A synonym of *valency* or *atomicity*.

In mod. Dicts.

dynamics (dar-, dr'næmiks). [Plural of DYNAMIC, after earlier names of sciences in -ICS, q.v.]

1. a. The branch of Physics which treats of the action of Force: in earlier use restricted to the action of force in producing or varying motion, and thus opposed to *Statics* (which treats of rest or equilibrium under the action of forces); more recently (see quotes. 1863-67), the name *Kinetics* has been introduced for the former, Dynamics being taken in a more comprehensive (and more etymological) sense, to include *Statics* and *Kinetics*. But the earlier usage, in which *Statics* and *Dynamics* are treated as co-ordinate, is still retained by some physicists, and has largely influenced the popular and transferred applications of the word and its derivatives. Also called DYNAMIC.

1788-89 *Howard Royal Encycl.* Dynamics is the science of moving powers; more particularly of the motion of bodies that mutually act on one another. 1804 ROBISON *Mechan. Philos.* Pref. The general doctrines of Dynamics are the basis of Mechanical Philosophy. 1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 57 This part of Dynamics would lead to the consideration of Central Forces. 1829 *Nat. Philos., Mech.* I. i. (U.K.S.) In the second part, which is called dynamics, bodies are considered as submitted to the action of forces which are not in equilibrium. 1863 THOMSON & TAIT

Sketch of Elem. Dynamics 1 Dynamics is the science which investigates the action of Force. Dynamics is divided into two parts, Statics and Kinetics. 1867 — *Nat. Philos.* Pref. 2 Keeping in view the properties of language, and following the example of the most logical writers, we employ the term Dynamics in its true sense as the science which treats of the action of force, whether it maintains relative rest, or produces acceleration of relative motion. The two corresponding divisions of Dynamics are thus conveniently entitled *Statics* and *Kinetics*. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. i. 17 We deal with statics, not with dynamics.

b. That branch of any science in which force or forces are considered.

e.g. *geological dynamics*, that branch of geology which treats of the nature and operation of the forces by which the earth's surface has been affected, as distinguished from that which treats of the existing condition of the surface, and the order and characteristics of the strata.

1843 MILL *Logic* vi. s. 55 (1856) II. 505 [With Comte] Social Dynamics is the theory of society considered in a state of progressive movement; while Social Statics is the theory of the consensus already spoken of as existing among the different parts of the social organism. 1845 GRAVES *Rom. Law in Encl. Metaph.* 768/1 He treats rather of the dynamics than of the statics of law—rather of those events or forces by which classes of rights given, are modified or terminate, than of those rights and duties which accompany a given stationary legal relation. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xv. 313 It is for those to decide who are conversant with dynamics of glacier motion.

2. *transf.* The moving physical or moral forces in any sphere, or the laws by which they act.

1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) I. vi. 236 To unsettle the moral dynamics which nature hath established there. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 159 The great storehouse of our spiritual dynamics. 1849 BUCHANAN *10 Years' Conf.* (1852) II. 392 Conscience seemed to be a force as little known to the dynamics of politicians in the nineteenth as in the seventeenth century. 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 25 No comprehensive theory of the dynamics of aesthetic evolution has yet been propounded.

3. *Mus.* The variation in, or amount of, volume of sound from a musical instrument or in a musical performance. Also *transf.*

1883 in *Encycl. Dict.* 1908 *Jrnl. Folk-Song Soc.* III. III. 155 He will... and no difficulty in keeping well together with the record, as regards rhythm, syllables, added syllables dynamics, etc. 1939 A. COPLAND *What to listen for in Music* iii. 25 Merely by changing the dynamics, that is, by playing it loudly and bravely or softly and timidly, one can transform the emotional feeling of the very same succession of notes. 1942 E. BLOM *Mus. England* vii. 116 The new instrument, capable of producing not only harmony but a range of dynamics undreamt of by harpsichord players. 1962 A. NISBETT *Technique Sound Studio* 252 Graphical representation of the envelope (or dynamics) of a single note may show separate distinctive features.

†**dynamide**. A generic term proposed by Berzelius to include the 'imponderables', caloric, light, electricity, and magnetism, in substitution for *fluid*. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883.)

dynamimeter, dynamometer, forms more etymologically correct, proposed and by some used, instead of DYNAMOMETER.

dynamism ('dam-, 'dinæmiz(ə)m). [f. Gr. *dynamis* power, force + -ISM. In mod. F. *dynamisme*.]

1. A philosophical system, theory, or doctrine, which seeks to explain the phenomena of the universe by some immanent force or energy.

Applied to an ancient doctrine of the Ionic philosophers, who explained the motion of bodies by such principles as love and hatred; to the doctrine of Leibnitz that all substance involves force; and to modern theories that mechanical energy is substance, or that the doctrine of energy is sufficient to explain the constitution of the universe.

1847 W. FLEMING *Vocab. Philos.* (1858) 148 *Dynamism*, the philosophy of Leibnitz, that all substance involves force. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* II. 552 To distinguish the dynamism of Goethe from that of Diderot, to show how this dynamism is related to the free pantheistic doctrine which emerged in Goethe's mind from the dogmatic system of Spinoza. 1875 LEWIS *Probl. Life & Mind* iv. 477 II. 316 Two great systems embrace all minor systems: Atomism and Dynamism. The Dynamist theory regards Matter as constituted by unextended centres of force. 1876 MANNING in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 1030 Mr. Kirkman, as a champion of Dynamism, has challenged single-handed all Atomists and Materialists. 1892 tr. Diderot's *Jetus Christ* 14 The dynamism of Thales and Perceydes gave place to the atomism of Democritus.

2. The mode of being of force or energy; operation of force. Now usu., energizing or dynamic action, energy, 'drive'.

1831 CARLYLE in *Froude Life in Lond.* (1882) II. vii. 144 These all build on mechanism: one spark of dynamism, of inspiration, were it in the poorest soul, is stronger than they all. 1874 LEWIS *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 111 That which by its definition is not substantial at all, but pure dynamism. 1880 *Times* 20 Nov. 5/4 The seismograph on Mount Vesuvius indicates great subterranean dynamism. 1885 L. OLIPHANT *Symposium* 211 Apparent miracle by the dynamism of touch. 1887 — *Fash. Philos.* 10 The one contains a vital element in its dynamism which the other does not. 1940 *Economist* 20 July 70/1 Admiral Yonai's Ministry was brought down by the Army simply on the grounds of 'insufficient dynamism'. 1951 R. FIRTH *Elem. Social Org.* v. 165 The primitive artist had hardly anything like the theory of aesthetic dynamism lying behind the use of the Chinese brush. 1955 P. HERON *Changing Forms of Art* 148 The solid earth itself is far too convulsed to be really convincing in the long run as the solid earth. I enjoy these landscapes very much, but their unity is violated by so much 'dynamism'.

1966 G. N. LERCH *Eng. in Advertising* vi. 65 Board-room clichés which imply the dynamism, success, and health of the firm's activities.

3. *Med.* 'The theory of the origin of disease from change or alteration of vital force.' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

Hence *dynamist*, (a) One who studies or deals with dynamics; (b) One who holds the doctrine of dynamism. *dynamistic* a., of, pertaining to, or of the nature of dynamism; according to the doctrine of dynamists.

1836 DOVE *Lit. Chr. Faith* v. i. 52. 275 The dynamist... treating of levers which... have neither breadth nor thickness, and contain no material, is an absolute Idealist. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 710/1 It is usual... to speak of two kinds of monarchism, the dynamist and the monodist. By monarchians of the former class, Christ was held to be... constituted the Son of God simply by the infinitely high degree in which he had been filled with Divine wisdom and power.

||**dynamitar**. [f. DYNAMITE, after Fr. *communard*. (Not in recognized Fr. use, though it may have occurred in French newspapers.)] = DYNAMITER.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 1/2 'Red Spectre in France.' The public confession that the 'dynamitards' had paralyzed the administration of justice. 1883 *Ibid.* 2 Feb. 1/2 The Dynamitards have not secured the return of a single deputy even for the 'reddist' constituency in France. 1883 *Athenaeum* 29 Dec. 876/1 A melodrama... dealing with the proceedings of English dynamitards. 1892 G. B. SHAW *Fabian Soc.* 5 Not that we were dynamitards... how innocent we were of any practical acquaintance with explosives. 1917 T. E. LAWRENCE *lett.* (1938) 232 The Ageyl dynamitards were inefficient, and our supply of dynamite small.

dynamite ('dānəmət, 'din-), sb. [mod. f. Gr. *dynamis* force + -ITE, by Alfred Nobel the inventor.]

1. a. A high explosive prepared from nitro-glycerine mixed, for greater safety in carriage and use, with some inert absorbent substance.

1867 *Specif. Newton's Patent No.* 1345. 3 Causing it [nitro-glycerine] to be absorbed in porous unexplosive substances, such as charcoal, silica... whereby it is converted into a powder, which I call dynamite or Nobel's safety powder. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 15 July, Other experiments demonstrated the great velocity imparted to fragments of shells charged with dynamite. 1875 *Ann. Reg.* 120 A clockwork which was timed to cause the explosion of the dynamite. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* May 641 Dynamite... consists of nitro-glycerine absorbed in an infusorial siliceous earth called 'Kieselguhr'.

b. *fig.* Something or someone potentially unsettling, dangerous, or disastrous.

1922 HART CRANE *Lett.* 23 Jan. (1965) 78 Another small magazine, full of compressed dynamite. 1926 J. BLACK *You can't Win* (1927) xiv. 199 I'm dynamite with them old brums in the crib. 1942 P. CHRYNNEY *I'll say the Doest!* v. 128, I call it goddam urgent. It's dynamite. 1961 *Countryside* 441 The 'Church question' is still dynamite in the field of education. 1970 'W. HAGGARD' *Hardimers* vi. 62 He had reason to be cautious for the proposal... had been naked political dynamite.

c. *Heroin* or a similar narcotic (see quotes.). *slang* (orig. U.S.).

1924 G. C. HENDERSON *Keys to Crookdom* xxiv. 301 So powerful was the 'kick' of heroin that it was called 'dynamite'. 1938 *Amer. Speech* XIII. 183/2 *Dynamite*. 1. Bootleg dope with an unusually high narcotic content... 2. A knockout dose given to an addict under the guise of narcotics. 1967 M. CULPAN *In Deadly Vein* vii. 149 'A little bit of horse? Some dynamite?' Horse was heroin; so was dynamite.

2. *attrib.*, as *dynamite bomb*, *outrage*, etc.; *dynamite cruiser*, a cruiser armed with dynamite guns; *dynamite gun*, a pneumatic gun for throwing dynamite shells, or other high explosives.

1880 *Daily News* 13 Dec., What was to be said of the dynamite affair at Bantry. 1883 *Ibid.* 14 Sept. 2/7 The various dynamite outrages committed in Glasgow. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Apr. 7/1 The dynamite conspiracy. 1886 *World* 12 May 8 The dynamite bomb exploded among the Chicago police. 1886 *Times* 2 Oct. 3/2 To have shown that the dynamite shells could be successfully fired from an ordinary gun. *Ibid.* The dynamite gun is a new instrument which has its own functions in time of war. *Ibid.* After the gun has been properly tested on board the dynamite cruiser.

'dynamite, v. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To shatter or wreck by the explosion of dynamite; to mine or charge with dynamite. Also *fig.*

1881 H. CROSBY in *Independent* (N.Y.) No. 1684 Finally Utah should be dynamited. 1883 A. M. SULLIVAN in *Pall Mall G.* 20 Mar. 7/1 Our homes are in the midst of the cities that are, forsooth, to be kerosined and dynamited. 1892 *L'opinion* *Daily Post* 4 Aug. 5/9 Threat to dynamite New York Bankers. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 July 3/1 Mr. Chamberlain... tried to dynamite discussion by declaring that the rejection of the Bill would mean the infringement of treaty obligation. 1938 *Amer. Speech* XIII. 156/1 *Dynamite* an order, to rush an order through as quickly as possible.

dynamiter ('dānəmətə(r), 'din-). [f. DYNAMITE v. + -ER.] One who employs dynamite and similar explosives for unlawful purposes; esp. as a means of attacking existing governments or political systems.

1883 *U.S. Newspaper* 16 May, There is a rumor that dynamiters intend to damage the Welland canal. 1884 *American* VIII. 294 You do not find a good citizen... under

the hat of a dynamiter and an assassin. 1865 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 116 Under this alias, you follow the profession of a dynamiter.

|| **dynamiteur** (dinamiteur). [mod.F.] = prec. 1883 *Spectator* 14 Apr. 472/2 The Dynamiteurs—we had better adopt the French word at once—may yet secure fanatic agents. 1886 J. D. CHAMPLIN *Chron. Coach* i. 6 The tall column... which the dynamiteurs had threatened with their bombs only a few nights before.

dynamitic (dām'mituk, 'din-). a. [f. DYNAMITE sb. + -ic.] Of or pertaining to dynamite; having to do with dynamite, or dynamiters.

1882 GOLDW. SMITH in *19th Cent.* June 887 If he did, a more dynamitic rival would immediately pluck him down. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Jan. 103/2 To receive subscriptions for carrying on dynamite warfare. 1895 *N. Amer. Rev.* Apr. 463 The father of Nihilism and of dynamite anarchy.

Hence **dynamitical** a., in same sense: **dynamitically** adv., by way of dynamite.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 1/1 I have had neither part nor lot in any secret Fenian or dynamitical operations. 1887 *Congregationalist* (U.S.) 17 Feb. The Irish attempts, at New York, Paris, and elsewhere, dynamitically to blow up England on behalf of Ireland. 1892 *Illustr. Lond. News* 8 Oct. 450/3 His dynamitical and tyrannical schemes.

dynamitism ('dānəmaɪtɪz(ə)m, 'din-). [-ISM.] The principles and practice of the dynamiter; the use of dynamite and similar explosives for the destruction of life and property, as a method of attacking a government, nation, or person.

1883 *American* VI. 36 Unqualified repudiation of assassination and dynamitism. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 3/3 He was indicted, not for dynamitism, but for Fenianism.

dynamitist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who practises or favours dynamitism; a dynamiter. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 8 July 451/1 Reports of the intentions of the American-Irish dynamitists. 1885 HOLYOAKE *Let. in Daily News* 7 Feb. 3/8 While Dynamitists and State Socialists appear as lurid figures on the horizon of society.

dynamize ('dām-, 'dinəmaɪz), v. Med. [see -IZE.] trans. To endow with power. In *Homœopathy*. To increase the power of (medicines) by trituration or succussion. Hence **dynamization**.

1855 *Household Wds.* XII. 69 Monstrous assertions of the curative power of the 'high dynamization' of medicinal substances. 1883 J. G. GLOVER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 127/1 The most characteristic feature of Hahnemann's practice—the 'potentizing', 'dynamizing', of medicinal substances. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Dynamization*... used by the homœopaths to denote the accession or freeing of active powers produced in a medicine by pounding it or shaking violently the bottle in which it is contained.

dynamo-, an element, derived from Gr. *δύναμις* 'power, force', used to form combinations and derivative words, as **dynamo-electric** a., pertaining to current (formerly called dynamic) electricity; also, pertaining to the conversion of dynamical into electrical energy, as in **dynamo-electric machine**, **machinery**: see next. Cf. also DYNAMO-METAMORPHISM.

1882 *Dechanel's Nat. Phil.* (ed. 6) 795 Machines constructed on this principle [that of Siemens and Wheatstone] are called dynamo-electric.

dynamo ('dānəməu), sb. Pl. -os. [Abbreviated from **dynamo-machine**, itself short for **dynamo-electric machine**.] a. *Electr.* A machine for converting energy in the form of mechanical power into energy in the form of electric currents, by the operation of setting conductors (usually in the form of coils of copper wire) to rotate in a magnetic field.

The full name **dynamo-electric machine** was given by Siemens in 1867, to distinguish his invention from the **magneto-electric machines** previously used, in which the electric current was generated by means of a permanent magnet. But in the shortened form **dynamo** (recommended by Prof. S. P. THOMPSON early in 1882), the use of the word has been extended so as to include all forms of these machines: see quot. 1884.

1882 *Times* 2 Dec. 5 Professor Thompson said that the name 'dynamo-electric machine' was first applied by Dr. Werner Siemens in a communication made in January, 1867, to the Berlin Academy. He there described a machine for generating electric currents by the application of mechanical power, the currents being induced in the coils of a rotating armature by the action of electro-magnets which were themselves excited by the currents so generated. The machine was, in fact, a self-exciting dynamo.

1875 *Specif. Clark's Patent No.* 4311. 2 Dynamo-electric machine. 1878 S. P. THOMPSON in *Engineering* 20 Dec. 300 Such machines were more powerful than those in which only steel magnets were used; and they have received the name **dynamo-electric machines**. *Ibid.*, The cost of producing electric currents of any required power is now simply the cost of... a dynamo-machine and a steam-engine, and of the coal and labour necessary to supply and attend to them. 1880 *Print. Trades Jnl.* No. 32. 26 Instructions... for depositing Copper by the battery, or by the Dynamo-machine. 1882 *Athenaeum* 5 Aug. 179/2 The word 'dynamo' is now being used as a noun in the place of 'dynamo-electric machine', and from its convenience it will probably soon become the generic term. 1884 S. P. THOMPSON *Dynamo-electric Mach.* 3 A dynamo is a dynamo, in fact, whether its magnets be excited by the whole of its own current, or by a part of its own current, or by a current from an independent source. *Ibid.* 4 The arbitrary distinction between so-called magneto-electric machines and dynamo-

electric machines fails when examined carefully. In all these machines a magnet, whether permanently excited, independently excited, or self-excited, is employed to provide a field of magnetic force. *Ibid.* xi. 199 (Heading) The magneto-dynamo or magneto-electric machine. 1885 *Athenaeum* No. 2985. 54 Efficiency and economic coefficient of dynamos, the series dynamo and the abunt dynamo being separately considered. 1916 *Autocar Handbk.* (ed. 6) xvii. 240 Electric lighting failed to secure adoption until the complete system involving the fitting of a dynamo upon the car came forward. 1936 *Encycl. Sports* 212/2 Many firms make cheap, light, and reliable dynamos driven off the edge of the front or rear tire.

b. *fig.* 1892 G. MEREDITH *Let.* 4 Feb. (1970) II. 1064 Ask Jim whether his whirling dynamo of a brain has flung to nothing Will's questions. 1904 E. DOWNY *Brooming* 327 Any stream of moral electricity worked from a dynamo of the will. 1938 *Time* 24 Oct. 2/2 In short, I am to be... the 'alter ego' of a human dynamo. 1963 D. O'NEILL *Confess. Advert.* *Man* (1964) i. 18, I have to rely on... empirical techniques for spotting creative dynamos.

dynamogen (dam-, dī'næməudʒɪn). [mod. f. DYNAMO- + -GEN taken in sense of 'producing', 'producer'.] Nitromagnite; a high explosive (for which the name 'dynamagnite' was first proposed), consisting of a mixture of nitro-glycerine and prepared hydrocarbonate of magnesia. Known in U.S. as 'Hercules powder'.

1882 *Daily News* 30 May 6/2 A new explosive has been invented by M. Petri, a Viennese engineer. The name given to it is dynamogen. The charge of dynamogen is in the form of a solid cylinder.

dynamogeny (dam-, dī'næmədʒɪni). [mod. f. DYNAMO- + Gr. *-γενεα* production; see -GENY.] Production of increased nervous activity; dynamization of nerve-force.

1887 *Fortn. Rev.* May 742 The views recently propounded by Professor Brown-Séquard upon what he calls nervous 'dynamogeny'. *Ibid.*, Inhibition in one nervous sphere is often accompanied with dynamogeny in another. 1895 tr. *Max Nordau's Degeneration* 28 A feeling of pleasure is always connected with dynamogeny, or the production of force; every living thing, therefore, instinctively seeks for dynamogenous sense-impressions.

So **dynamo-genesis** = DYNAMOGENY; **dynamogenic** a., of or pertaining to dynamogeny; **dynamogenous** a., having the property of generating or producing force; **dynamogously** adv.

1883 L. BRUNTON in *Nature* 8 Mar. 436 M. Brown-Séquard supposes that in each layer of the cerebro-spinal system there are both dynamogenic elements and inhibitory elements for the subjacent segments. 1887 *Fortn. Rev.* May 742 Recent researches by Dr. Féré have thrown additional light upon these 'dynamogenic' or 'force-producing' processes. 1895 tr. *Max Nordau's Degeneration* 28 Many sense-impressions operate enervatingly and inhibitory on the movements; others, on the contrary, make these more powerful, rapid and active; they are 'dynamogenous', or 'force-producing'. *Ibid.* 29 Pictures are operating dynamogously, and producing feelings of pleasure.

dynamograph ('dam-, 'dinæməgrəf, -æ-). [mod. f. DYNAMO- + Gr. *-γραφος* writer: see -GRAPH.] An instrument for recording the amount of force exerted.

1851 *Offic. Catal. Gi. Eschib.* III. 1014 A dynamograph, for ascertaining the average strength of draught. Invented by Adam Chevalier de Burg. 1871 HAMMOND *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* p. xix. The Dynamograph is of great value in the diagnosis of diseases of the nervous system. 1878 HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 26 The dynamograph... a combination of the dynamometer and the writing part of the sphygmograph, is advocated as a valuable aid in diagnosis. Hence **dynamographic** a., pertaining to a dynamograph.

1895 FRITCHARD tr. *Morey's Movement* ix. 52 The areas of the curves which are described by the dynamographic needle express the exact equivalent of the force employed.

dynamometamorphism. [f. DYNAMO- + METAMORPHISM.]

1. The transformation of energy from one mode of action to another.

1896 Yale Univ. *Grad. Course Instr.* 58 Effects of dynamo-metamorphism.

2. *Geol.* = *dynamic metamorphism* (DYNAMIC a. and sb. A. g.). So **dynamometamorphic** a.

1888 J. P. IODINGS tr. *Rosenbusch's Microsc. Physiogr.* *Rock-Making* Min. 223 The product of a dynamo-metamorphic alteration of plagioclase. 1889 *Geol. Mag.* 243 Rosenbusch, seeking to bring clearly into view the consideration that the special kind of metamorphism referred to is only produced when the mechanical forces effect movement, and thus do work, suggested the term *Dynamical metamorphism* or *dynamometamorphism*. 1904 *Nature* 4 Aug. 317/2 The observations of... Barrois in Brittany thus receive confirmation from the stronghold of the dynamometamorphic school. 1909 F. P. MENNELL *Introd. Petrol.* xix. 152 It is usual to discriminate between dynamo- and pyrometamorphic types. *Ibid.*, These rocks which owe their immediate characters to dynamometamorphism... are usually grouped together under the name of schists. 1966 *McGraw-Hill Encycl. Sci. & Technol.* VIII. 2062a Cataclastic rocks are mechanically sheared and crushed. They represent products of dynamometamorphism, or kinetic metamorphism.

dynamometer (dam-, dī'næməmɪtə(r): see DYNA-). [ad. F. *dynamomètre* (in Lunier, *Dict.*

des Sciences, 1805), f. DYNAMO- + Gr. *μέτρον* measure.]

1. a. A name of instruments of various kinds for measuring the amount of energy exerted by an animal, or expended by a motor or other engine in its work, or by the action of any mechanical force.

1820 *Q. Rev. Aug.* 59 Some experiments made... with a new instrument, invented by Regnier, which he calls a dynamometer, for the purpose of ascertaining the comparative strength... which individuals are capable of exerting. 1823 *Mech. Mag.* No. 14. 209 The Dynamometer of Regnier, which enables us to ascertain easily the comparative strength of men. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 23 Aug. 176 The draught-power of the engine was noted by a spiral spring dynamometer, capable of registering up to 8 tons. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* i. 1. 488 The name 'dynamometer', besides, appears to be badly formed from the Greek; and for designating an instrument for measurement of force, I would suggest that the name may with advantage be changed to *dynamimeter*. 1895 FRITCHARD tr. *Morey's Movement* ix. 146 Dynamometers are constructed on the principle that an elastic body is distorted in proportion to the degree of force applied. *Fig.* 18 L. LITTLE *Cambridge* 20 Y. 460 Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 88 An accurate dynamometer of Willard's punch or Porter's slip. 1890 B. L. GILDERSLERVE *Ess. & Stud.* 245 He saluted his wife as a moral dynamometer.

b. *attrib.*, as **dynamometer car**, a railway vehicle with equipment for continuously measuring and recording the force exerted by the locomotive pulling it and other information about the running of the train.

1879 *Railroad Gaz.* 30 May 298/2 Mr. F. M. Wilder... has during the past year been occupied... in perfecting a dynamometer car. *Ibid.* 298/3 The train consisted of 45 loaded cars, with a caboose and the dynamometer car. 1893 W. W. HAY *Railroad Engin.* i. xi. 153 Many of the test data used in deriving drawbar pull, tonnage ratings, and other locomotive performance data are obtained with a dynamometer car.

2. An instrument for measuring the magnifying power of a telescope: also called **DYNAMETER**.

1822 *Nat. Philos., Optic. Instr.* iv. §18. 11 (U.K.S.) The magnifying power of telescopes may be ascertained... by means of a dynameter. 1890 G. F. CHAMBERS *Handbk. Astron.* vii. i. Shifting the Dynamometer until the two internal edges exactly touch the circumference of the image.

Hence **dynamometric**, -metrical (also **dynamimetric**) a., of or pertaining to the measurement of force; **dynamometry**, the measurement of force.

1837 *Ann. Electr., Magn. & Chem.* i. 444 The mechanical effect... was estimated as half the force of a man. [I shall apply it hereafter to an exact dynamometric apparatus. 1864 WEBSTER, *Dynamometric*, -al. 1868 DUNCAN *Int. World Introd.* 23 In order to measure the muscular strength of man, or of animals, many different dynamometric apparatuses have been invented, composed of springs, or systems of unequal levers. 1870 *Daily News* 14 Nov. Thorough Test of Double Ploughs... To carry out the dynamometrical experiments. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* i. 1. 4437 If we... apply the proper amount of force at each end of the dynamimetric rope or chain. 1891 *Athenaeum* 7 Mar. 316/1 Further Contributions to Dynamometry.

dyna'mopathy. A synonym of *Homœopathy*, in reference to the 'dynamization' of drugs. (S.S.Lex.)

dynamoscope (dī'næməuskəup). [a. F. *dynamoscope* (Collongues 1862), f. DYNAMO- + Gr. *-σκοπος*, -SCOPE.] An instrument devised for the prosecution of *dynamoscopy*.

dyna'moscopy [Fr. *-opie*]; Collongues' name for a special form of auscultation for the observation of the sound called *bruit rotatoire*, a hollow rumbling heard in living muscular tissue, esp. in the tips of the fingers, and supposed to proceed from fibrillary contraction of the muscles.

dynamotor ('dānəməutə(r)). [f. DYNA- + MOTOR sb.] A combined electric motor and generator with one field magnet and two armatures, or with one armature upon which are two windings, one which receives current as a motor and the other which generates current as a dynamo.

1908 *Westm. Gas.* 30 Mar. 5/2 For starting purposes supplementary power is obtained by means of an electric machine, best described as a dynamotor. 1910 *Hawkins's Electr. Dict.* 133/2 Another form of dynamotor is called the continuous alternating transformer. 1942 *Electronic Engin.* June 36/2 The basic power supply is 24v. from the aircraft battery, and this operates a compact dynamotor.

dynast ('din-, 'dānəst: see DYNA-). Also 7 di-. [ad. late L. *dynastēs*, a. Gr. *δυναστής* lord, chief, ruler, f. *δύνασθαι* to be able, powerful. Cf. F. *dynaste* (16th c.). Milton used the Gr. and L. accus. pl. *dynastas* in English context.] One in power; a ruler, lord, chief, potentate, esp. a hereditary ruler; a member or founder of a dynasty.

1621 *Wesley's Anc. Fun. Mon.* 652 The ancient stemme of Des Ewes, Dynasts or Lords of the Dition of Kessell in the Dutchie of Gelderland. 1632 BURTON *Ant. Mel.* ii. iii. iii. (ed. 4) 332 How many great Caesars, mighty monarches,

tetrarches, dynastes, Princes, lived in his days. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 113 Shaw-Mahomet an Arabian Dynast. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* Wks. (1847) 237/1 Therefore did his Mother the Virgin Mary give such praise to God, that he had... cut down dynasties or proud monarchs from the throne. 1725 tr. Dupin's *Ecdl. Hist.* 17th C. I. v. 121 They might probably be Dynasts of that Country. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* iv. 116 Miltiades the elder was a sort of prince or dynast in Attica.

dynastic (din-, da'næstik), *a.* (sb.) [ad. Gr. *δυναστικός*, *f.* *δυναστεία*: see prec., and cf. *F. dynastique* (admitted 1878 into Acad. Dict.).] Of, pertaining to, or connected with a dynasty or dynasties.

1828 WEBSTER, *Dynastic*, relating to a dynasty or line of kings. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* I. 74 An alien tyranny. With its dynastic reasons of larger bones And stronger sinews. 1863 BYRCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* vi. (1875) 77 The first of the dynastic quarrels of modern Europe.

† *B. sb.* = DYNAST. *Obs. rare* = 0.
1633 COCKERAM, *Dynastike*, one of great rule and power. *Ibid.* 11, A Great Ruler, Potentate, Dinastick.

dynastical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.
1730 DALE (*title*) The History and Antiquities of Harwich and Dovercourt, topographical, dynastical, and political. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* III. xxiii. 232 Monarchical, not dynastical institutions.

Hence **dynastically** *adv.*
1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 243 Those [nations] which are designated dynastically from the head of a ruling family.

dynasticism, [f. DYNASTIC *a.* + -ISM.] The dynastic principle; the system of ruling dynasties.

1872 GOLDW. SMITH in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 260 Look round Europe, and you will see that Legitimacy is dead, and that the sand of Dynasticism has nearly run. 1884 — in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 315 Its attempt to make election extinguish itself in favour of dynasticism.

dynastidan (din-, da'næstidan), *Entom.* [f. mod.L. *Dynastidae*, *f.* *Dynastes* as a generic name.] A member of the *Dynastidae*, a family of large beetles including the *Dynastes* or Hercules-beetle.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xx. 365 The mighty Dynastidans appear to feed upon putrescent timber.

dynasty ('dinæsti, dai-). [a. *F. dynastie* (15-16th c.), ad. late L. *dynastia*, ad. Gr. *δυναστεία* power, lordship, domination, *f.* *δυναστής* DYNAST.]

1. Lordship, sovereignty, power; régime. Now rare or Obs.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 69 They tell... of divers Dynasties or governments in this country of Babylon. 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 196 The King bestowed a far better Dynasty or Principality upon him in Asia. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 439 The Dynasties or Politics of the Nations, the Secular Kingdoms and Powers. 1850 H. MILLER *Footst.* *Creat.* xv. (1874) 295 During the present dynasty of probation and trial.

2. A succession of rulers of the same line or family; a line of kings or princes.

1460 CAPORAVE *Chron.* 23 Than entered that land [Egypte] they of Tobes, vii. xxvi. dynasties had reigned. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. § 2 (R.) The account of the dynasties... agreeeth for the most part, if not altogether, with the histories of the Assyrians, Trojans, Italians, and others. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. iii. 146 He digested the successive Governments of the Egyptians into 32 Dynasties. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 19 At some time or other... all the beginners of dynasties were chosen by those who called them to govern. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 53 Disaffected to the ruling dynasty of Nepal.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*
1800 J. REEVES *On Ps.* 18 (T.) The next dynasty of theologians, the schoolmen. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* vii. 234 The annals of a dynasty of noble poets. 1866 FERRIER *Grk. Philos.* I. xii. 363 Aristotle... was fitted to found a new dynasty in philosophy.

dynatron ('daɪnətrɒn). [f. DYNA- + -TRON.] (See *quots.*)

1918 A. W. HULL in *Proc. Inst. Radio Engin.* VI. 35 A new, hot cathode, three electrode vacuum tube, the dynatron, is described. 1918 *Wireless World* June 148 The dynatron utilizes the secondary emission of electrons by a plate upon which the primary electrons fall. 1932 *E.B.C. Techn. Tables & Gloss.* 48/2 Dynatron, a thermionic valve, generally with four electrodes, which can be arranged to have negative resistance over a portion of its grid volt anode current characteristic, and used, by virtue of this property, to generate continuous oscillations. 1944 *Electronic Engin.* Mar. 432/3 The dynatron does not work on the feedback principle as in the case of most oscillators.

dyndille, obs. form of DINDLE *v.*

dyne (dam). *Physics*. [a. *F. dyne*, taken from Gr. *δύναμις* force, *δύνασθαι* to be powerful.]

The unit of force in the centimetre-gramme-second (C.G.S.) system, i.e. a unit equivalent to that force which, acting for one second on a mass of one gramme, gives it a velocity of one centimetre per second.

In France the term had been proposed at an earlier date in a different sense: see *quots.* 1842.

1842 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVI. 182 The Industrial Society of Mulhausen... observe, that the usual estimation of horsepower is not uniform, and propose that the unit for France should be the force required to raise one kilogramme to the height of a metre in a second. To this unit they propose that the name of *dyne*... should be applied. 1873 *Brit. Assoc.*

Rep. 223 As regards the name to be given the C.G.S. unit of force, we recommend that it be a derivative of the Greek *δύναμις*. The form *dynamy* appears to be most satisfactory to etymologists. *Dynamy* is equally intelligible, but awkward in sound to English ears. The shorter form, *dyne*, will probably be generally preferred in this country. *Ibid.* 224 The weight of a gramme, at any part of the earth's surface, is about 980 dynes, or rather less than a kilodyne. 1874 MAXWELL *Poem in Life* (1882) 633 This string, you said, is strained too far, 'Tis forty dynes at least too tight. 1889 A. W. POYSEY *Magnet. & Electr.* 97 By a charge of one unit is meant that charge on a very small body, which, if placed at a distance of one centimetre from an equal and similar charge, repels it with a force of one dyne.

-**dyne** (dam), *suffix*, forming sbs. repr. Gr. *δύναμις* power, used in the formation of scientific, esp. electrical, terms. Examples: *aerodyne*, *amphidyne*, *autodyne*, *heterodyne*.

dyneer, -**er**(e, dynner, -or, obs. ff. DINNER.

dynein ('daɪnɪn). *Biochem.* [f. DYNE + -IN¹, -EIN (see *quot.* 1965).] A protein with ATPase activity that is responsible for the movement of cilia, flagella, and sperm tails; **dynein arm**, a short transverse projection from a ciliary microtubule, composed of dynein.

1965 GIBBONS & ROWE in *Science* 23 July 424/2 We propose the term 'dynein' (*dyne*, force; -in, protein) to describe... adenosine triphosphatase proteins associated with motile structures. 1974 *Sci. Amer.* Oct. 50/2 If the ciliary microtubules could 'walk along' one another by means of their dynein arms, one could envisage that, given the right sequence of activity and appropriate shear resistance with the axoneme, bends would form. 1979 *Nature* 7 June 532/1 The force required for motion of cilia, eukaryotic flagella and sperm tails is generated by the dynein arms... The dynein arms have been shown to contain Mg²⁺-ATPases. 1985 *Sci. Amer.* Oct. 99/1 In cilia and flagella tubulin links with a flexible protein known as dynein.

Dynel, **dynel** ('daɪnəl). *orig. U.S.* [Proprietary term.] A synthetic fibre that is a copolymer of vinyl chloride and acrylonitrile and resembles wool; also, the fabric made from it.

1950 *Trade Marks Jnl.* 20 Dec. 1094/1 Dynel. Yarns and threads, all of synthetic textile materials. Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation. 1952 *Economist* 2 Feb. 282/2 There is... in the textile industry, that between wool and the new synthetic substitutes—dynel, dacron and others. 1962 J. T. MARSH *Self-Smoothing Fabrics* ii. To Dynel goods should not be heated above about 120° C for the fibre contains a high proportion of vinyl chloride. 1967 *Daily Tel.* 18 Jan. 13/7 A dress made completely of Dynel hair.

dyng(e, obs. forms of DING. *v.*¹

dyng(e, Sc. var. of DIGNÉ *a.* Obs. worthy, etc.

dyngate, obs. form of DIGNITY.

dynle, **dynt**, obs. ff. DINDLE, DINT.

dynode ('daɪnəʊd). [f. Gr. *δύναμις* power + ELECTRODE.] An electrode which emits secondary electrons.

1939 L. M. MYERS *Electron Optics* v. 307 These secondary emitting surfaces are termed the dynodes, and this term is applicable to all other forms of secondary emitting surfaces in electron multipliers. 1952 *Electronic Engin.* May 214/1 Only recently... has it been found possible to manufacture dynode surfaces with an operating life of 1000 hours. 1953 *Ibid.* Feb. 48/2 An electron multiplier having beryllium-oxide coated dynodes. 1965 *New Scientist* 2 Sept. 558/3 The image is formed by directing the secondary electrons to the first dynode or phosphorescent screen of the electron multiplier.

Dyophysite (daɪ'ɒfɪzɪt). *Theol.* [ad. late Gr. *δυοφυσίται* (found in 5th c. beside *διφυσίται*, DIPHYSITE, which was a more etymological form), *f.* *δύο* two + *φύσις* nature.] A holder of the doctrine of the co-existence of two natures, the divine and the human, in Christ: opposed to the Monophysites. Hence **Dyophysitic**, **Dyophysitical** *a.*, of or pertaining to Dyophysites; **Dyophysitism**, the doctrine of the Dyophysites.

1860 EBERSHEIM tr. *Kurtz's Ch. Hist.* I. § 82. § Felix II of Rome, leader of the Dyophysites. 1882 CAVE & BANKS tr. *Dorner's Chr. Doctrine* 216 This monotheistic formula of union maintained by Heraclius and Zenon, retained no place between Dyophysites and Monophysites. *Ibid.* 219 In opposition to all theories of confusion the Church held to Dyophysitism and Dyotheletism. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 461 An attempt to reconstruct the Lutheran theory [of Christology] on a modern critical and ethical instead of a dyophysitic basis.

dyot, obs. *f.* DIET.

Dyothelite, -**ite** (daɪ'θɛlɪt, -art), *a.* and *sb.* *Theol.* [f. Gr. *δύο* two + *θελήτης*, agent-n. from *θέλω* to will: lit. a 'two-willer'.] Opposed to *μονοθελητής* a 'one-willer'. The ending in -ite is conformed to words of that termination. A more etymological form would be *dithelete*. *a. adj.* Holding the doctrine that Christ had two wills, a divine and a human. *b. sb.* A holder of this doctrine; an opponent of MONOTHELETISM.

Hence **Dyothel'etian**, **Dyothel'etic**, -**itic**, **Dyothel'etical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the

Dyothelites; **Dy'othel'etism**, **dy'othel'ism**, the doctrine that Christ had two wills.

1848 S. DAVINSON tr. *Gieseler's Ecdl. Hist.* II. 174 The doctrine of the Dyothelites and Monothelites. 1860 EBERSHEIM tr. *Kurtz's Ch. Hist.* I. § 82. 8 After that [A.D. 680] Dyothel'etism was universally received as orthodox doctrine. 1882 CAVE & BANKS tr. *Dorner's Chr. Doctrine* 220 The decision of the Dyothel'itic Council of the year 680: 'The human will remains in unity with the Divine, because it is always determined by the omnipotent drawing of the Logos'. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 458 [Impersonality of human nature of Christ] seems inconsistent with the dyothel'etic theory. *Ibid.* II. 1560 The dyothel'ite views were defended by the Roman legates. *Ibid.* The doctrine of two wills in Christ, dyothel'ism, was formally defined and accepted by a synod of the Lateran (649). 1887 *Heard Russian Ch.* i. 2 The monothel'ite patriarchs and the dyothel'ite popes mutually anathematized each other.

dyphone ('daɪfəʊn). *Mus.* [f. Gr. *δύο* two + *φωνή* sound, tone. But the etymological form is *diphone*, Gr. *δίφωνος*.] The 'double lute', invented by Thomas Mace in 1672.

1676 T. MACE *Musick's Mon.* II. xli. 203 Concerning the Dyphone: or Double-Lute, The Lute of Fifty Strings. *Ibid.* 206 Since we are Thus Joynd Both in One, Henceforth Our Name shall be The Lute Dyphone. 1880 W. H. HUSK in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 185 He [Mace] in 1672 invented a lute of 50 strings, which he termed the Dyphone, or Double Lute.

dypnosophistick, *erron. f.* DEIPNO-.

dyptic(k, obs. ff. DIPTYCH.

dyr-: see DER-, DIR-.

dyre, obs. *f.* DIRE *a.*, DOOR, DURE *v.*

dyrege, obs. form of DIRGE.

dyrk(e, *dyrse*, obs. forms of DARK, DRESS *v.*

dyrupcionne, obs. *f.* DIRUPTION.

1480 *Mirour Saluacion* 2963 Josephs cote in no parte felt payne of dyrupcionne.

dys, obs. *f.* DICE; see DIE *sb.*¹

dys-: obs. spelling of DIS-, in many words.

dys- (dis), *prefix*, repr. Gr. *δυσ-* [= Skr. *dus-*, OText. **tuaz-*, OHG. *zur-* (Ger. *zer-*), *On. tor-*, OE. *tō-* in *to-break*, etc.] 'inseparable prefix, opp. to *eu* [see EU-], with notion of *hard*, *bad*, *unlucky*, etc.; destroying the good sense of a word, or increasing its bad sense' (Liddell and Scott). In Eng. used in many words, chiefly scientific, derived or compounded from Greek; the more important of these are entered as Main words; others (mostly pathological) follow here.

dysan'gelical *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), used in opposition to *evangelical*; **dy'sarthria** [Gr. *ἄρθρον* joint, articulation], defective or deranged articulation in speaking; whence **dy'sarthric** *a.*, belonging to dysarthria; **dysarthrosis** (disa:'θrousis) [Gr. *ἄρθρωσις* articulation], (a) faulty articulation or congenital dislocation of a joint; (b) = **dysarthria**; **dysbasia** (-'beisia) [Gr. *βάσις* stepping, step], difficulty in walking; **dyschezia** (-'kizia) [Gr. *χέειν* to defecate + -*ia*], difficult or painful defecation; **dyscholic** (-'kolik), *a.* [Gr. *χολή* bile], arising from bilious disorder (*nonce-wd.*); **dyschroma'topsia**, -**chromatopsy** [Gr. *χρῶμα* colour + -*opsis* seeing, sight], deranged vision of colours, colour-blindness; hence **dyschroma'toptic** *a.*, colour-blind; **dyschronous** *a.*, not agreeing as to time, separate as to time; *spec.* in *Ecology*, not overlapping in period of blooming; **dysci'nesia**: see *dyskinesia*; **dyscephal'ic**, -**ical** *adjs.* [Gr. *ἐπουλωτικός* (Galen) promoting cicatrization], difficult to heal or cicatrize; **dysgenesia** (-'dʒenesis) [Gr. *γένεσις* production], difficulty in breeding; *spec.* used by Broca for that degree of sexual affinity in which the offspring are sterile among themselves, but capable of producing (sterile) offspring with either of the parental races (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883); so **dysgeneic** (-'dʒɪnɛsɪk), *a.* [F. *dysgénésique*]; **dysgeogenous** (-'dʒi:'bɒʒɪnəs), *a.* [ad. F. *dysgéogène* (Thurmann 1849), *f.* Gr. *γῆ*, *γῆω* earth + -*gène*, taken in sense 'producing'], not readily decomposing into good soil; the opposite of *eugeogenous*; **dy'sgram'matical** *a.*, pertaining to faults of speech arising from disease; **dy'sidrosis** (also *dyshi-*) [Gr. *ἰδρῶς* sweat], a disease of the sweat-glands, in which the sweat is retained and produces swellings; **dyaki'nesia** (also *dysci-*) [Gr. *δυσαιμία* (Hippoc.)], a class of diseases in which voluntary motion is impeded; **dysalalia** (di'slelia), **dysalaly** ('dislɪh) [Gr. *ᾠλία* speaking], derangement or impediment in speech, *spec.* that due to defects in the organs of speech or motor nerves; **dys'lexia** [Gr. *λέξις* 'speaking'

(here taken in sense 'reading'), first formed as *G. dyslexia* (R. Berlin 1883, in *Med. Correspondenz-Blatt des Württemberg. ärztl. Landesvereins* LIII. 209), a difficulty in reading due to affection of the brain; *spec.* = word-blindness (WORD sb. 29); hence *dyslectic*, *dyslexic* *adjs.* and *sbs.*; *dyslogia* (-'lɒdʒiə) [Gr. -λογία speaking, speech]; see *quot.*; hence *dyslogical* *a.*; *dysmetria* [Gr. μέτρον measure], inability to control the range of movement in a muscular action; *dysnomy* ('disnɒmi) [Gr. δυσνομία lawlessness, *f.* νόμος law], a bad system of law (*rare*); *dysopia*, *dysopsia*, -'opsy [Gr. ὥψ (ὠψ-) eye, face, -οψία sight, vision], defect or derangement of vision (Hooper *Med. Dict.* 1811); *dyso'rexia*, -xy [Gr. δυσορέξια (Galen)], defective or depraved appetite; *dyspareunia* (-'pəruːniə) [Gr. πάρευνος *f.* παρά beside + εὐνή bed] lying beside or with + -'ia], difficult or painful sexual intercourse; *dysphasia* (-'feiziə) [Gr. δύσφατος hard to utter, -φασία speaking], derangement in speech due to confusion or loss of ideas arising from affection of the brain (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883); hence *dysphasic* (-'fæzik), *a.*; *dysphemia* (-'fiːmiə) [Gr. δυσφημία ill language], stammering (see *quots.*); hence *dysphemic*, one who stutters; *dysphonia* (-'fəʊniə), *dysphony* ('disfəni), [Gr. δυσφώνια 'harshness of sound'], difficulty of speaking arising from affection of the vocal organs; hence *dysphonic* (-'fɒnik), *a.*, affected with dysphonia; *dysphotic* *a.* *Ecology* [Gr. φῶς, φωτ- light], poorly lighted, used *esp.* of those depths in oceans, lakes, etc., where some light penetrates but brings about little or no photosynthesis; also *erron.* *disphotic*; *dyspneumony* *nonce-wd.* [Gr. πνεύμων lung], disease or affection of the lungs; *dysrhythmia*, an abnormal or disordered rhythm; *spec.*, an abnormal rhythm in the electrical waves shown in an electroencephalogram; hence *dysrhythmic* *a.* and *sbs.*; *dyspermatisim* [Gr. σπερματισμός emission of semen (LXX.)], impeded emission of semen (Hooper *Med. Dict.* 1811); *dysthesia* (-'θiːsiə), *dysthesy* ('disθiːsi) [Gr. δυσθεσία], a bad condition or habit of body; hence *dysthetic* (-'θetik), *a.*; *dysthymia* (-'θaimiə) [Gr. δυσθυμία despondency], despondency or depression; *dysthymic* (-'θimik), *a.* [Gr. δυσθυμός desponding + -'ic], affected with despondency or depression of spirits; *sbs.*, a person affected with dysthymia; *dystocia* (-'təʊsiə), *dystokia*, incorrectly -'tochia (-'tɒkiə) [Gr. δυστοκία], difficult or painful childbirth; hence *dystocial* *a.*; *dystome* ('distəʊm), *dystomic* ('distɒmik), *dystomous* ('distɒməs), *adjs.* *Min.* [Gr. δύστομος hard to cut], having imperfect fracture; cleaving with difficulty; *dystrophia* (-'trofiə), *dystrophy* ('distrofi) [Gr. τροφή nourishment], defective nourishment (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883); hence *dystrophic* *a.*, (a) pertaining to or characterized by dystrophy; (b) *Ecology* [ad. *G. dystroph* (A. Thienemann *Binnengewässer Mitteleuropas* (1925) iv. 198, 201)], of a lake: having much dissolved organic matter.

1834 SOUTHEY *Corr. w. Caroline Bowles* (1881) 318 What I call the 'Dysangelical party.' 1878 *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 613 The latter [is]olopathia thus includes 'dysarthrias (including dysalias and dysphasias). *Ibid.* 612 'Dysarthric disturbances of speech. 1890 GOULD *New Med. Dict.* 138/1 'Dysbasia, difficulty of walking. Proposed instead of abasia, since in the affection there is rarely absolute inability to walk. 1962 R. N. D'SJONG in A. B. Baker *Clin. Neurol.* (ed. 2) i. 52 In the hysterical dysbasia there is often marked swaying from side to side. 1848 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med. Sci.* (ed. 7) 'Dyschezia. 1915 R. KNOX *Radiography* i. 233 Dyschezia, in which the passage through the colon is normal, but defecation is inefficiently performed. 1969 M. PAULSON *Gastroenterologic Med.* xiv. 1196/1 Rectal constipation (dyschezia, simple constipation, simple retention) may be defined as a failure of the defecation reflex. 1889 *Ch. Q. Rev.* 441 Views...formed under the predominating influence of eulochic and 'dyscholic expressions of thought prevalent at the time. 1890 H. ELLIS *Criminal* iii. 117 'Dyschomatopatia has been found common. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 10-Apr. 515 A 'dyschomatopatic patient. 1902 *Science* 4 July 5/1 Consciousness...can make synchronous impressions synchronous in their effects, and 'dyschrous impressions synchronous. 1924 *Ecology* V. 393 A species, genus or family which does not overlap (in blooming time) with any of its relatives, or a group which contains species which do not overlap with their relatives, may be called *dyschrous*. 1953 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 'Dyspolutica, in medicine, great ulcers beyond cure. 1851-60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 'Dyspoluticus...difficult to be healed. 'dyspolutic. 1857 TOMLINSON *Remov's Disp.* 205 The ulcer is sometimes left 'dyspolutic. 1878 BARTLEY *Tr. Topinard's Anthropol.* ii. vii. 369 M. Broca has defined the various degrees of sexual affinity...thus:-Abortive, Agenic, 'Dysgenic, without offspring; Paragenic, Euegenic, with offspring. 1863 J. G. BAKER *N. Yorksh.* 152 The 'dysgeogenous hills...a range of calcareous hills which are somewhat lower in altitude. 1888 F. A. LEE *Flora West Yorksh.* 65 Dysgeogenous Rocks...are homogeneous in

nature, hard or moderately so, very permeable to water, etc. 1878 *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 793 [Faults of speech] which arise from disease and which we designate by the term 'dysgrammatical derangements. 1876 DURING *Dis. Skin* 236 'Dysidrosia. Fox has described this disease. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), 'Dysidrosia. 1879 G. HEWITT in Reynolds *Syst. Med.* V. 702 Uterine dysidrosia is one of the earliest symptoms of uterine fixation. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Uterine Dysidrosia. Graily Hewitt's term for inability to walk or move, or perform certain of the ordinary motions of the body, without producing pain referable to the uterus. 1851-60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 'Dysidalia. 1856 HOUSEH. *Words* Nov. 465 Learnedly speaking, stammering is an idiopathic 'dysidalia. 1876 *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 612 It is usual to designate those [lesions of articulation] which depend clearly upon gross mechanical defects in the external apparatuses of speech and their motor nerves as *dysidalia* in contradistinction to the true or central *dysarthrosis*. 1886-8 W. R. GOWERS *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* (1892) i. 297 The cerebral symptom... 'dysidalia a peculiar intermitting difficulty in reading. 1888 *Arch. Ophthalmol.* XVII. 307 The term 'dysidalia...signifies an inability to read to one's self or aloud for a short time. 1957 L. E. TRAVIS *Handbk. Speech Path.* (1959) ii. 54 *Dysidalia*, partial inability to read characterized by associative learning difficulty; a form of dysphasia. 1960 *New Scientist* 15 Sept. 738/2 There might be a special category of reading backwardness which could be delimited and termed 'specific dysidalia...though the deplorable name of 'word blindness' should be avoided. 1962 L. KAISER in D. Abercrombie et al. *Daniel Jones* 108 Several factors may lead to dysidalia. 1961 M. CRITCHLEY in *Trans. Ophthalmological Soc. U.K.* LXXXI. 473 Some 'dysidalias cannot place in correct serial order days of the week or months of the year. *Ibid.* Poor muscular co-ordination has often been witnessed in the younger dyslexic children. 1964 L. KAISER in D. Abercrombie et al. *Daniel Jones* 108 The right hand...may be undeveloped in the dyslexic child. 1965 *Sunday Times* 10 Oct. 58/4 The most inspiring contender for the title of the World's Greatest Dyslexic: Hans Christian Andersen. 1966 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Apr. 82/1 (heading) Teaching the dyslexic child. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Dyslogia, a defect of speech in which the individual words are correctly formed, but as so put together as to express a disturbance of thought. 1878 *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 790 An instance of 'dyslogical paragraphia. 1911 T. L. STEDMAN *Pract. Med. Dict.* 257/2 'Dysmetria, a form of dysynergia in which the subject is unable to arrest a muscular movement at the desired point or, sometimes, to prevent an involuntary reverse movement. 1913 G. HOLMES in White & Jelliffe *Med. Treatm. Nerv. & Mental Dis.* II. xiv. 630 Cerebellar disease produces a disproportion in the elements of a movement, and there results therefrom what Babinski has termed a *dysmetria*. 1952 *New Biol.* XIII. 55 The *dysmetria* characteristic of cerebellar disease consists in an incapacity to stop a movement at the intended place, with resulting overrunning. 1970 *Nature* 19 Sept. 1228/2 *Dysmetria* will result from the malfunctioning of both cerebellar nuclei and cerebellar cortex. 1823 PHILLIPS, COCKERHAM, 'Dysmetria, ill ordering of lawes. 1866 BLUNT *Glossary*, 'Dysopia, dimness, ill sight. 1706 PHILLIPS, 'Dysorexia decay or want of Appetite. 1828 WEBSTER, 'Dysorexia, a bad or depraved appetite; a want of appetite. Cox. 1873 R. BARNES *Clin. Hist. Dis. Women* vi. 61 We want a word to express the condition of difficult or painful performance of the sexual function... I have determined to adopt the word 'dyspareunia. 1962 *Lancet* 12 May 1011/2 An assortment of pains in various sites, sexual frigidity, dyspareunia, and general nervousness, fears, and depression. 1878 *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 613 *Dysarthric* and 'dysphasic disturbances taken together constituting what are properly considered as true disturbances of speech. 1894 C. F. COXWELL in *Intercolonial Q. J. Med. & Surg.* i. 3 'Dysphasia, or stammering, is regarded by most persons as an annoying trick. 1933 S. M. STRINGS in *Speech Disorders* vi. 116 *Dysphasia* is defined as intermittent and variable nervous disorders of speech accompanying certain psychoneuroses. 1940 *Q. J. Med.* Speech Apr. 203 *Dysphasia*, speech difficulty, usually related to a psychoneurotic or nervous condition. 1957 L. E. TRAVIS *Handbk. Speech Path.* (1959) ii. 55 *Dysphasia*, a nervous disorder of speech arising from psychological disturbance; includes stuttering. 1894 C. F. COXWELL in *Intercolonial Q. J. Med. & Surg.* i. 3 The 'dysphasic can speak, as a rule, tolerably well in private. 1706 PHILLIPS, 'Dysphonia, a Difficulty of Speech, occasion'd by an ill-Disposition of the Organs. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 309 There is dysphonia, but not complete loss of voice. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 164 At other times the patient was up in the morning aphonic or 'dysphonic. 1903 W. R. FISHER *tr. Schimper's Plant Geogr.* iii. 811 The flora of the 'dysphotic region is composed almost exclusively of microphytes. 1958 P. LAKE *Physical Geogr.* (ed. 4) xviii. 424 The water column can...be divided into...the dysphotic zone with insufficient light for photosynthesis. 1970 B. H. MCCONNAUGHEY *Introd. Marine Biol.* i. 17 Below the euphotic zone are the dysphotic, or mesopelagic, depths extending down to about 1000 metres. 1839 STERLING *Let.* 30 June in Carlyle *Life* iii. i. Rather I think from dyspepsia than 'dyspneumony. 1909 *Cent. Dict.* Suppl., 'Dysrhythmia. 1939 *J. Amer. Med. Assoc.* CXIII. 1002/2 [Electro-encephalographic] records were made...of twenty-six patients who had cerebral dysrhythmia. 1962 *Listener* 7 June 994/2 In all susceptible patients bursts of abnormal electric activity of the brain (so-called dysrhythmia) could be induced by flicker from the strobe-light. 1965 W. R. BRAIN *Speech Disorders* (ed. 2) xiii. 150 The dysrhythmias [of speech] include clattering and stuttering. 1969 W. CLELAND et al. *Med. & Surg. Cardiol.* ii. 43 Absence of the P wave may be due to sinoatrial block or atrial dysrhythmia. 1941 W. G. LENNOX *Science & Seizures* (ed. 3) xi. 90 These 'asymptomatic 'dysrhythmic' individuals form a reservoir from which persons with seizures are drawn. 1944 *Proc. R. Soc. Med.* XXXVII. 319 Comparison between dysrhythmies in whom fit occur and those in whom they do not occur may be artificial. 1965 W. R. BRAIN *Speech Disorders* (ed. 2) xiii. 150 Truncated dysrhythmic and incoherent utterance. 1823-34 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 605 Followed by secondary symptoms or a syphilitic 'dysthesia. *Ibid.* i. 282 Persons of weakly and ineffectual fibres, and 'dysthetic habits. 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* 254/2 'Dysthymia, depression of spirits. 1892 H. J. EYSENCK in *J. Ment. Sci.* X. 85 The term 'affective disorder' or 'dysthymia' is suggested for the anxiety-depression-obsessional group. 1847 CRAIG, 'Dysthymic, desponding;

depressed in mind. 1864 WEBSTER, 'Dysthymic, affected with despondency; depressed in spirits; dejected. 1947 *Brit. J. Med. Psychol.* May 135 Twenty-five female dysthymics. 1962 *New Scientist* 26 Oct. 225 An anxious neurotic patient, or dysthymic. 1706 PHILLIPS, 'Dystocia, a Difficulty of bringing forth. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, 'Dystochia. 1828 M. RYAN *Man. Midwifery* 308 In consequence of difficult, tedious and 'dystocial labors. 1847 CRAIG, 'Dystomic, in Mineralogy, having an imperfect fracture or cleavage. 1864 WEBSTER, 'Dystome, 'Dystomic, 'Dystomous. 1893 S. D'ODIARDI *Med. Electr.* 54 The agents of demolition or elimination, called 'dystrophics or denutrients. 1893 *Brit. Med. J.* 4 Nov. 998 The dystrophic view of sclerosis. 1931 R. N. CHAPMAN *Animals Ecology* xvi. 305 The 'dystrophic lake, or brown-water lake, is found among peat bogs. 1959 J. CLACK *Freshwater Life Brit. Isles* (ed. 2) ii. 38 The so-called 'Dystrophic lake...which is generally understood to be a lake with a bottom composed of peaty humus and very soft, acid water. 1967 G. E. HUTCHINSON *Treat. Limnol.* II. xxii. 380 The water color involved in the separation of Thienemann's dystrophic type is ordinarily regarded as due to extractions from bog soils and peat. 1886 W. R. GOWERS *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* i. 386 Idiopathic Muscular Atrophy...Muscular 'Dystrophy.

|| *dysæsthesia* (disis'θiːsiə). *Path.* [L., *a. Gr.* δυσαισθησία (Galen) insensibility, *f.* δυσαίσθητος insensible, *f.* δυα- (DYS-) + αἰσθε- to feel: cf. *ÆSTHESIS*, *ANÆSTHESIA*.]

Difficulty or derangement of sensation, or of any bodily senses; also applied to a class of diseases of which this is a symptom.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Dysæsthesia*, a difficulty or fault in sensation. 1822-34 *Good Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 210 The common technical name for the genus is *dysæsthesia*. 1859 *Lancet* 28 Dec. 1331/1 Hyperæsthesia or dysæsthesia of one or more nerves.

So *dysæsthetic* (-'θetik), *a.*, relating to or affected with *dysæsthesia*.

dysamay, obs. *f.* DISMAY.

dysanalyte (dr'sænəliːt). *Min.* [ad. *Ger.* *dysanalyt*, Knop, 1877], ad. *Gr.* δυσανάλυτ-*os* hard to analyse.] A columbo-titanate of lime, in black cubical crystals.

1877 *Amer. J. Sci. Ser. III.* XIV. 243.

dysar, *dysarde*, obs. *ff.* DICER, DIZZARD.

dysbink, var. of *dish-bink*: see *DISH* sb. 10.

dyscalculia (diskəl'kjuːliə). *Med.* [*f.* DYS- + CALCUL(ATE) v. 1 + -'ia]. Severe disturbance of the ability to calculate, resulting from cerebral injury.

1953 M. CRITCHLEY *Parietal Lobes* vii. 208 *Dyscalculia* is the fourth characteristic feature of the Gerstmann syndrome... The most striking defects are apparent when the patient attempts to make calculations upon paper. 1964 — *Developmental Dyslexia* vi. 38 There may exist a higher-level *dyscalculia*, made up partly at any rate by an inability to visualise numbers. 1965 W. R. BRAIN *Speech Disorders* (ed. 2) iii. 27 *Dyscalculia* of the spatial type indicate a lesion of the right hemisphere. 1965 LUCHINSKY & ARNOLD *Voice-Speech-Language* II. a. i. 596/1 True *dyscalculia* is present when the processes of calculation are disturbed independently of the reading act and in all forms of mathematical manipulation.

dyscece, -'cencion, -'cend, -'cept, -'ceyte, -'ceyue, obs. *ff.* DECREASE, DESCENSION, DISSENSION, DESCEND, DECEIT, DECEIVE.

dysclasite ('diskləsiːt). *Min.* [Named 1834, *f.* *Gr.* δυα- (DYS-) + κλάω-*is* breaking, fracture + -ITE; from its toughness.] A synonym of OKENITE.

1835 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* 175.

† *dyscrase*, *v.* *Obs.* Also 4-7 *discrase*, 6 *discrayse*, 7 *discrayze*. [*f.* *dyscrasie*, *DYSCRASY*, or prob. *a. OF.* 'discraser, *f.* *discrasie*. In 15-16th c. evidently viewed as a deriv. of *crase*, *CRAZE* *v.*, and used accordingly.] *trans.* To affect with a *dyscrasy*; to distemper, disorder.

1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* II. 215 Bi occasion of pes two errors many oþer men ben discrasid. c. 1440 LYDGE *Secres* 1213 Helthe of body, dyscrasyng of sykness. 1504 ATKYNSON *Tr. De Imitatione* i. xiii. A bell...whether it be hole and of perfit sounde or dyscrasid. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* Ep. 4 Sufficient to cure the discrased. 1576 — *Lemne's Complex*. (1633) 45 Wherby health...if it happen to be discrased and impaired...may againe be restored. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physic* (N.). So they...do first by this evil demeanour shake and discrase them [their bodies].

|| *dyscrasia* (dr'skreɪsiə). Also 7 *dis-*. [*Med. L.*, *a. Gr.* δυσκρασία bad temperament (of body, air, etc.), *f.* δυα- (DYS-) + κρασις mixing, tempering.] = *DYSCRASY*.

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 54 A Wounde þat hæþ enpostym or an yuel dyscrasiam—þat is to seie out of kynde distemperid, eiper to cold eiper to hoot. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 65 The souls of men have their general dyscrasias and disaffections, as our bodies have. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 413/1 We find these alterations associated with a general dyscrasia.

Hence *dyscrasial* *a.*, of the nature of, belonging to, or arising from *dyscrasia*.

1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 23 Acute dyscrasial disease—typhus, small-pox, etc.