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The Oxford English Dictionary

VOLUME II

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THE OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY

BEING A CORRECTED RE-ISSUE

WITH AN

INTRODUCTION, SUPPLEMENT, AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

OF

A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES

FOUNDED MAINLY ON THE MATERIALS COLLECTED BY

The Philological Society

VOLUME II



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THE OXFORD ENGLISH
DICTIONARY

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

I. CONSONANTS.

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

g as in *go* (gōu).
h ... *ho!* (hōu).
r ... *run* (rɒn), *terrier* (terɪər).
ɪ ... *her* (hɛr), *farther* (fɑːrðər).
s ... *see* (sɪ), *cess* (ses).
w ... *wen* (wen).
hw ... *when* (hwen).
y ... *yes* (yes).

þ as in *thin* (þɪn), *bathe* (bæþ).
ð ... *then* (ðen), *bathe* (bæð).
ʃ ... *shop* (ʃɒp), *dish* (dɪʃ).
tʃ ... *chop* (tʃɒp), *ditch* (dɪtʃ).
ʒ ... *vision* (vɪʒən), *déjeuner* (deʒəne).
dʒ ... *judge* (dʒɒdʒ).
ŋ ... *singing* (sɪˈŋɪŋ), *think* (þɪŋk).
ŋɡ ... *finger* (fɪŋɡər).

(FOREIGN.)
ñ as in *French nasal*, *environ* (aɪnvɪrõn).
lʷ ... It. *seraglio* (serāˈlʷo).
nʷ ... It. *signore* (sɪnˈʷɔre).
χ ... Ger. *ach* (aχ), Sc. *loch* (lɔχ, lɔχˀ).
χʷ ... Ger. *ich* (ɪχʷ), Sc. *nicht* (nɛχʷt).
ɣ ... Ger. *sagen* (zāˈɣɛn).
ɣʷ ... Ger. *legen*, *regnen* (lɛˈɣʷɛn, rɛˈɣʷɛn).

II. VOWELS.

ORDINARY.

a as in Fr. *à la mode* (a la mɔd').
ai ... *aye* = *yes* (ai), *Isaiah* (ɪzaiˈæ).
æ ... *man* (mæn).
ɑ ... *pass* (pas), *chant* (tʃant).
au ... *loud* (laud), *now* (nau).
ʊ ... *cut* (kʊt), *son* (sɒn).
e ... *yet* (yet), *ten* (ten).
ɛ ... *survey sb.* (sɜːve), Fr. *attaché* (ataʃe).
ʒ ... Fr. *chef* (ʃɛf).
ə ... *ever* (evər), *nation* (nəˈʃən).
ɔɪ ... *I, eye*, (əɪ), *bind* (baɪnd).
|| ɔ ... Fr. *eau de vie* (ɔ də viː).
i ... *sit* (sit), *mystic* (mɪstɪk).
ɪ ... *Psyche* (saɪˈki), *react* (rɪˈækt).
o ... *achor* (ɔˈkoɪ), *morality* (mɔræˈlɪti).
oɪ ... *oil* (oɪ), *boy* (boɪ).
o ... *hero* (hɪˈrɔ), *zoology* (zɔlɒdʒi).
ɔ ... *what* (hwɔt), *watch* (wɔtʃ).
ɔ, ɔ* ... *got* (gɔt), *soft* (sɔft).
|| ɔ ... Ger. *Köln* (kɔln).
|| ɔ ... Fr. *peu* (pø).
u ... *full* (ful), *book* (buk).
iu ... *duration* (diʊrɪˈʃən).
u ... *unto* (vˈntu), *frugality* (fru-).
iu ... *Matthew* (mæˈpiu), *virtue* (vɜːˈtiu).
|| ü ... Ger. *Müller* (müˈlɛr).
|| ü ... Fr. *dune* (dü̃n).

o (see ɪo, ɛo, ɔo, ũo) } see Vol. I, p. xxxiv, note 3.
ɪ, u (see ɛɪ, ɔu) }
' as in *able* (ɛˈbɪl), *eaten* (ɪˈtɛn) = voice-glide.

LONG.

ā as in *alms* (āmz), *bar* (bār).
ō ... *curl* (kɔɪl), *fur* (fɔɪ).
ē (ēo) ... *there* (ðɛə), *pear*, *pare* (pɛə).
ē (ēɪ) ... *rein*, *rain* (rɛɪn), *they* (ðɛɪ).
ē ... Fr. *faire* (fɛr').
ō ... *fir* (fɔɪ), *fern* (fɛɪn), *earth* (ɔɪθ).
ī (īo) ... *bier* (bɪə), *clear* (klɪə).
ī ... *thief* (θɪf), *see* (sɪ).
ō (ōo) ... *boar*, *bore* (bɔə), *glory* (glɔəˈrɪ).
ō (ōu) ... *so*, *sow* (sɔu), *soul* (sɔul).
ō ... *walk* (wɔk), *wart* (wɔrt).
ō ... *short* (ʃɔt), *thorn* (θɔɪn).
|| ō ... Fr. *coeur* (kœr).
|| ō ... Ger. *Göthe* (gœtə), Fr. *jeune* (ʒœ̃n).
ū (ūo) ... *poor* (pɔə), *moorish* (mɔəˈrɪʃ).
iū, ũū ... *pure* (piūə), *lure* (lɪūə).
ū ... *two moons* (tū mūnz).
iū, ũū ... *few* (fiū), *late* (lɪūt).
|| ũ ... Ger. *grün* (grū̃n), Fr. *jus* (ʒū̃).

OBSCUR.

ǣ as in *æmceba* (ǣmˈfɛbǣ).
ǣ ... *accept* (ǣkseˈpt), *maniac* (mɛɪˈniǣk).
ǫ ... *datum* (dǣɪˈtɔm).
ě ... *moment* (mɔ̃mɛnt), *several* (seˈvɛrǣl).
ě ... *separate* (adj.) (seˈpǣrɛt).
ê ... *added* (æˈdɛd), *estate* (estɛɪˈt).
ĩ ... *vanity* (vænɪti).
ĩ ... *remain* (rɛmɛɪˈn), *believe* (bɪˈlɪv).
ǫ ... *theory* (θɪˈɔri).
ǫ ... *violet* (vɔiˈɔlɛt), *parody* (pærˈɔdi).
ǫ ... *authority* (ǫθɔˈrɪti).
ǫ ... *connect* (kɔ̃nɛkt), *amazon* (æˈmǣzɔ̃n).
iū, ũū ... *verdure* (vɛˈɔdiū), *measure* (meˈʒiū).
ũ ... *altogether* (ɔltɔ̃ˈʒɛːɔɪ).
iū ... *circular* (sɔˈukiūlǣɪ).

* ɔ the o in soft, of medial or doubtful length.

|| Only in foreign (or earlier English) words

In the ETYMOLOGY,

OE. e, o, representing an earlier a, are distinguished as ɛ, ɔ (having the phonetic value of ɛ and ɔ, or ɔ, above); as in *ende* from *andi* (OHG. *anti*, Goth. *andei-s*), *mann* from *mann*, *pn* from *an*.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. [in Etymol.] ... = adoption of, adopted from.	gen. = genitive.	pa. t. = past tense.
a (as a 1300) = ante, before.	gen. = general, -ly.	Path. = in Pathology.
absol., absol. = absolutely.	Geol. = in Geology.	Pers. = Persian.
abst. = abstract.	Geom. = in Geometry.	pers. = person, -al.
acc. = accusative.	Goth. = Gothic (= Mæso-Gothic).	pf. = perfect.
ad. [in Etymol.]... = adaptation of.	Gr. = Greek.	Pg. = Portuguese.
adv., adv. = adverb.	Gram. = in Grammar.	Philol. = in Philology.
advb. = adverbial, -ly.	Heb. = Hebrew.	phonet. = phonetic, -ally.
AF., AFr. = Anglo-French.	Her. = in Heraldry.	phr. = phrase.
Anat. = in Anatomy.	Herb. = with herbalists.	Phren. = in Phrenology.
Antiq. = in Antiquities.	Hort. = in Horticulture.	Phys. = in Physiology.
aphet. = aphetic, aphetized.	imp. = Imperative.	pl., pl. = plural.
app. = apparently.	impers. = impersonal.	poet. = poetic.
Arab. = Arabic.	impf. = imperfect.	pop. = popular, -ly.
Arch. = in Architecture.	ind. = Indicative.	ppl. a., ppl. adj. = participial adjective.
arch. = archaic.	indef. = indefinite.	pple. = participle.
Archæol. = in Archæology.	inf. = Infinitive.	Pr. = Provençal.
assoc. = association.	infl. = influenced.	prec. = preceding (word or article).
Astr. = in Astronomy.	int. = interjection.	pref. = prefix.
Astrol. = in Astrology.	intr. = intransitive.	prep. = preposition.
attrib. = attributive, -ly.	It. = Italian.	pres. = present.
bef. = before.	J., (J.) = Johnson (quotation from).	Prim. sign. = Primary signification.
Biol. = in Biology.	(Jam.) = in Jamieson, Scottish Dict.	priv. = privative.
Boh. = Bohemian.	(Jod.) = Jodrell (quoted from).	prob. = probably.
Bot. = in Botany.	L. = Latin.	pron. = pronoun.
Build. = in Building.	(L.) (in quotations) = Latham's edn. of Todd's	pronunc. = pronunciation.
c (as c 1300) = circa, about.	lang. = language.	prop. = properly.
c. (as 13th c.) = century.	L.G. = Low German.	Pros. = in Prosody.
Cat. = Catalan.	lit. = literal, -ly.	pr. pple. = present participle.
catachr. = catachrestically.	Lith. = Lithuanian.	Psych. = in Psychology.
Cf., cf. = confer, compare.	LXX. = Septuagint.	q.v. = quod vide, which see.
Chem. = in Chemistry.	Mal. = Malay.	(R.) = in Richardson's Dict.
cl. L. = classical Latin.	masc. (rarely m.) = masculine.	R. C. Ch. = Roman Catholic Church.
cogn. w. = cognate with.	Math. = in Mathematics.	refash. = refashioned, -ing.
collect. = collective, -ly.	ME. = Middle English.	refl., refl. = reflexive.
colloq. = colloquially.	Med. = in Medicine.	reg. = regular.
comb. = combined, -ing.	med. L. = mediæval Latin.	repr. = representative, representing.
Comb. = Combinations.	Mech. = in Mechanics.	Rhet. = in Rhetoric.
Comm. = in commercial usage.	Metaph. = in Metaphysics.	Rom. = Romanic, Romance.
comp. = compound, composition.	MHG. = Middle High German.	sb., sb. = substantive.
compl. = complement.	midl. = midland (dialect).	Sc. = Scotch.
Conch. = in Conchology.	Mil. = in military usage.	sc. = scilicet, understand or supply.
concr. = concretely.	Min. = in Mineralogy.	sing. = singular.
conj. = conjunction.	mod. = modern.	Skr. = Sanskrit.
cons. = consonant.	Mus. = in Music.	Slav. = Slavonic.
Const., Const. ... = Construction, construed	(N.) = Nares (quoted from).	Sp. = Spanish.
with.	n. of action. = noun of action.	sp. = spelling.
Cryst. = in Crystallography.	n. of agent = noun of agent.	spec. = specifically.
(D.) = in Davies (Supp. Eng.	Nat. Hist. = in Natural History.	subj. = subject, subjunctive.
Glossary).	Naut. = in nautical language.	subord. cl. = subordinate clause.
Da. = Danish.	neut. (rarely n.) = neuter.	subseq. = subsequently.
dat. = dative.	NF., NFr. = Northern French.	subst. = substantively.
def. = definite.	N. O. = Natural Order.	suff. = suffix.
deriv. = derivative, -ation.	nom. = nominative.	superl. = superlative.
dial., dial. = dialect, -al.	north. = northern (dialect).	Surg. = in Surgery.
Dict. = Dictionary.	N. T. = New Testament.	Sw. = Swedish.
dim. = diminutive.	Numism. = in Numismatics.	s.w. = south western (dialect).
Du. = Dutch.	obj. = object.	T. (T.) = in Todd's Johnson.
Eccl. = in ecclesiastical usage.	Obs., obs., obs. ... = obsolete.	techn. = technical, -ly.
ellipt. = elliptical, -ly.	occas. = occasional, -ly.	Theol. = in Theology.
e. midl. = east midland (dialect).	OE. = Old English (= Anglo-	tr. = translation of.
Eng. = English.	Saxon).	trans. = transitive.
Ent. = in Entomology.	OF., OFr. = Old French.	transf. = transferred sense.
erron. = erroneous, -ly.	OFris. = Old Frisian.	Trig. = in Trigonometry.
esp., esp. = especially.	OHG. = Old High German.	Typog. = in Typography.
etym. = etymology.	OIr. = Old Irish.	ult. = ultimate, -ly.
euphem. = euphemistically.	ON. = Old Norse (Old Icelandic).	unkn. = unknown.
exc. = except.	ONF. = Old Northern French.	U.S. = United States.
f. [in Etymol.] ... = formed on.	Opt. = in Optics.	v., vb. = verb.
f. (in subordinate	Ornith. = in Ornithology.	v. str., or w. = verb strong, or weak.
entries) = form of.	OS. = Old Saxon.	vbl. sb. = verbal substantive.
fem. (rarely f.) ... = feminine.	OSl. = Old Slavonic.	var. = variant of.
fig. = figurative, -ly.	O. T. = Old Testament.	wd. = word.
F., Fr. = French.	OTeut. = Original Teutonic.	WGer. = West Germanic.
freq. = frequently.	orig. = original, -ly.	w. midl. = west midland (dialect).
Fris. = Frisian.	Palæont. = in Palæontology.	WS. = West Saxon.
Ger., Ger. = German.	pa. pple. = passive or past participle.	(Y.) = in Col. Yule's Glossary.
Gael. = Gaelic.	pass. = passive, -ly.	Zool. = in Zoology.

Before a word or sense.

† = obsolete.
|| = not naturalized.

In the quotations.

* sometimes points out the word illustrated.

In the list of Forms.

1 = before 1100.

2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200).

3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300).

5-7 = 15th to 17th century. (See General Explanations, Vol. I, p. xxx.)

In the Etymol.

* indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred.

:- = extant representative, or regular phonetic descendant of.

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

C.

C (*sī*), the third letter of the Roman alphabet, was originally identical with the Greek *Gamma*, *Γ*, and Semitic *Gimel*, whence it derived its form through the successive types *Г*, *Ʒ*, *C*. The Greek *Kappa*, *Κ*, being from the first little used by the Romans, *Ϟ* functioned in earlier Latin both as (*g*) and (*k*); the latter sound being the more frequent came to be viewed as the more appropriate to *C*, and about 300-230 B.C., a modified character, *Ϟ* or *Ϟ*, was introduced for the (*g*) sound, and *C* itself retained for the (*k*) sound. Hence, in the classical period and after, *Ϟ* was treated as the phonetic representative of *Gamma*, and *C* as the equivalent of *Kappa*, in the transliteration of Greek words into Roman spelling, as in *ΚΑΔΜΟΣ*, *ΚΥΡΟΣ*, *ΦΩΚΙΣ*, in Roman letters *CADMVS*, *CYRVS*, *PHOCIS*.

When the Roman alphabet was introduced into Britain, *C* had only the sound (*k*); and this value of the letter has been retained by all the insular Celts: in Welsh, Irish, Gaelic, *C*, *c*, is still only = (*k*). The Old English or 'Anglo-Saxon' writing was learned from the Celts, apparently of Ireland; hence *C*, *c*, in Old English, was also originally = (*k*): the words *kin*, *break*, *broken*, *thick*, *seek*, were in OE. written *cyn*, *brecan*, *brocen*, *þicc*, *sēc*. But during the course of the OE. period, the *k*-sound before *e* and *i* became palatalized, and had by the 10th c. advanced nearly or quite to the sound of (*tʃ*), though still written *c*, as in *cir(e)ce*, *wrecc(e)a*. On the continent, meanwhile, a similar phonetic change had also been going on. Original Latin *C* (= *k*) before *e*, *i*, had by palatalization advanced in Italy to the sound of (*tʃ*), and in France still further to that of (*ts*). Yet for these new sounds the old character *C*, *c*, was still retained before *e* and *i*, the letter thus acquiring two distinct values. Moreover the sound (*k*) also occurred in French before *e* and *i* (chiefly as a representative of Latin *qu*); this was now expressed in Northern French by the Greek letter *Κ*, *k*; so that the sound (*k*) had two symbols, *k* and *c*, while the symbol *c* had two sounds (*k* and *ts*). These French inconsistencies as to *C* and *K* were, after the Norman Conquest, applied to the writing of English, which caused a considerable re-spelling of the Old English words. Thus while OE. *candel*, *clif*, *corn*, *crof*, *cil*, remained unchanged, *Cent*, *cæg* (*cæg*), *cynig*, *brece*, *sēoce*, were now (without any change of sound) spelt *Kent*, *keȝ*, *kyng*, *breke*, *seoke*; even *cniht* was subsequently spelt *kniht*, *knight*, and *pic*, *picc*, became *thik*, *thikk*, *thick*. The OE. *cw*- was also at length (very unnecessarily) displaced by the Fr. *qu*, *qu*, so that the OE. *cwēn*, *cwic*, became ME. *quen*, *quen*, *quik*, *quik*, now *queen*, *quick*. The sound (*tʃ*) to which OE. palatalized *c* had advanced, also occurred in French, chiefly (in Central French) from Latin *c* before *a*. In French it was represented by *ch*, as in *champ*, *cher*: — L. *camp-um*, *cār-um*; and this spelling was now introduced into English: the Hatton Gospels, written about 1160, have in Matt. i-iii, *child*, *chylde*, *riche*, *mychel*, for the *cild*, *rice*, *mycel*, of the OE. version whence they were copied: this was, phonetically, an improvement. In these cases, the OE. *c* gave place to *k*, *qu*, *ch*; but, on the other hand, *c* in its new value of (*ts*) came in largely in Fr. words like *pro-*

cessiun, *emperice*, *grace*, and was also substituted for *ts* in a few OE. words, as *miltse*, *bletsien*, in early ME. *milce*, *blecien*. By the end of the 13th c. both in France and England, this sound (*ts*) was reduced to simple (*s*); and from that date *c* before *e*, *i*, *y*, has been, phonetically, a duplicate or subsidiary letter to *s*; used either for 'etymological' reasons, as in *lance*, *cent*, or (in defiance of etymology) to avoid the ambiguity due to the 'etymological' use of *s* for (*z*), as in *ace*, *mice*, *once*, *pence*, *defence*.

Thus, on the plea of showing the etymology, we write *advise*, *devise*, instead of *advize*, *devize*, which obliges us to write *advise*, *devise*, *dice*, *ice*, *mice*, *twice*, etc., in defiance of the etymology; bad example has extended this to *hence*, *pence*, *defence*, etc., where there is no plea whatever for *c*. Former generations also wrote *sence* for *sense*.

Hence, in modern English, *C* has (1) the 'hard' sound (*k*) before *a*, *o*, *u*, before a consonant (except *h*), and when final, as in *cab*, *cot*, *cut*, *claw*, *crow*, *acme*, *cycle*, *sac*, *tic*, *epic*; (2) before *e*, *i*, *y*, it has the 'soft' sound (*s*). In all words from Old English or Old French, final *c* is avoided: the (*k*) sound being written *k* or *ck*, as in *beak*, *meek*, *oak*, *book*, *bark*, *balk*, *bank*, *pack*, *peck*, *pick*, *rock*. This is probably due to the claims of derivatives like *meeker*, *oaken*, *barking*, *rocky*, where *c* could not be used. Final *c* however is written in modern words from Latin, Greek, or other languages, and (of late) in the ending *-ic*, as in *sac*, *tic*, *epic*, *critic*, *music*, *pic-nic*. In the rare cases in which this *c* is followed in inflexion by *e* or *i*, it is necessary to change it to *ck*, as in *physicking*, *mimicking*, *frollicking*, *trafficker*, *pic-nicker*. When the (*s*) sound is final, it must be written *-ce*, as in *trace*, *ice*, *thrice*, and this final *e* must be retained in composition before *a*, *o*, *u*, as in *trace-able*, *peace-able*. (3) *Ci* (rarely *ce*) preceding another vowel has frequently the sound of (*ʃ*), esp. in the endings *-cious*, *-cial*, *-cion*, as *atrocious*, *glacial*, *coercion* (*ocean*). This sound (which is also taken by *t* in the same position) has been developed in comparatively modern times by palatalization of (*s*).

In a few words from foreign languages, *c* retains the foreign pronunciation, as in It. *cicerone* (*tʃitserōne*).

The combination *CH* virtually constitutes a distinct letter, having a history and sound of its own, and as such it receives a separate place in the alphabet of some languages, e.g. Spanish, Welsh. In English it is not so treated, and the *CH*-words are placed in Dictionaries and alphabetical lists between *Ce*- and *Ci*-. This inclusion of *CH* in the middle of *C* is one reason why the latter occupies so large a space in the Dictionary: *C* is virtually two letters in one, since beside the series *ca*-, *ce*-, *ci*-, *cl*-, etc., there is the parallel series *cha*-, *che*-, *chi*-, *chl*-, etc. For the history and sounds of *CH*, see before the beginning of the *Ch*-words.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC Gram. iii. (L.) 6 *B*, *c*, *d*, *g*, *p*, *t*, *geendjað* on *e*. 1588 J. MELLIS Briefe Instr. D vij, Goe to your Kalender to the letter *C* and there enter Chyst. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE Tracts 126 The long poem of Hugbaldus the Monk, wherein every word beginneth with a *C*. 1885 GOSCHEN in Pall Mall G. 5 Nov. 6/1 The 'Three C's' of Foreign Policy... cleanhandedness, continuity, and courage. 1887 Spectator 19 Mar. 395/1 [He] writes Corinthians now with a 'C', as Professor Jowett writes it.

2. *C springs*: see *CREE* (springs).

II. 1. Used like the other letters of the alphabet

(see *A*, *B*) to denote serial order, with the value of *third*, as *quire C*, the third 'quire' or sheet of a book, 'Horse Artillery, B Brigade, B and C Batteries, Woolwich'. So with the subdivisions of the longer articles in this Dictionary (see General Explanations, p. xi.).

2. *spec. a.* in *Music*: The name of the first note, or key-note, of the 'natural' major scale; called also *C* in Germany, in France *Ut*, in Italy *Do*. Also, the scale or key which has that note for its tonic.

1596 SHAKS. Tam. Shr. III. i. 76 *C* fa vt, that loues with all affection. 1782 BURNBY Hist. Music II. 13 The sounds belonging to the key of *C* natural. 1864 BROWNING Abt Vogler xii, For my resting-place is found, The *C* Major of this life. 1879 GROVE Dict. Mus. I. 205 The famous Quartet in *C*, dedicated to Haydn.

b. In abstract reasoning, hypothetical argumentation, law, etc. *C* is put for a third person or thing. (Cf. *A* II. 4.)

1864 BOWEN Logic (1870) 243 If *B* is *A* and *B* is *C*, the two conclusions *A* is *C*, or *C* is *A* are equally competent.

3. In *Algebra*: (see *A* II. 5). In the higher mathematics, *c* is especially used to denote a constant, as distinguished from a variable quantity.

III. Abbreviations.

1. *C*, now rarely *c*. = *L. centum* a hundred; the common sign for 100 in Roman numerals, as in dates, numbering of books or chapters; so *CC* = 200, *CCCC* or *CD* = 400; formerly written *ii.c.*, etc. Also formerly = hundredweight, now *cwt*.

1420 E. E. WILLS (1882) 46 Also *iiij.* of ledyn wyttis. 1509 HAWES Past. Pleas. xix. xxii, The shyp was great fyve *c*. tonne to charge. 1535 COVERDALE 2 Sam. xxi. 16 Thre *C*. weight of brasse. — Judg. xvi. 5 So wyll we geue the euery man a *M*. and an *C*. syluerlinges. 1709 Lond. Gaz. No. 4509/3 About 2s. per *C*. Mod. The year of our Lord MDCCCLXXXVII.

2. *Music*. 'As a sign of time *C* stands for common time, 4 crotchets in a bar; and *♩* for allabreve time, with 2 or 4 minims in a bar' (Grove Dict. Music). *C* = Counter-tenor, or Contralto; *C.F.* = *canto fermo*.

3. *C*. = various proper names, as *Charles*, *Caius*; *C.* = Cardinal (*obs.*). *C* (*Chem.*) Carbon; *C* (*Electricity*) current; *C.* = Centigrade (thermometer); *c*. chapter; *c.* century; *c.* (*Cricket*) caught; *c.* (before a date) = Lat. *circa* about; *c.* (in a dental formula in Zoology) canine teeth. *C.A.* Chartered Accountant (Scotland); *C.B.* Companion of the Bath; *C.E.* Civil Engineer; *C.M.* Master of Surgery; also in *Hymns* = common metre; *C.P.* 'convicted poacher'; *C.S.* Civil Service.

1549 LATIMER Serm. bef. Edw. VI. v. (Arb.) 133 M. Latimer laments the defection of *C. Pole*. 1842 E. TURNER Elem. Chem. II. ii. 179 Carbon *C*. . . it is much to be wished that these symbols, being now generally known, should be rigorously adhered to. Berzelius has properly selected them from Latin names, as being known to all civilized nations. 1881 THOMPSON Electr. & Magn. vi. 307 The number of webers per second of current flowing through a circuit is equal to the number of volts of electromotive-force divided by the

number of ohms of resistance in the entire circuit. $C = \frac{E}{R}$.

1882 Daily News 30 May 3/7 G. B. Studd was missed twice—first by Palmer from an easy chance of 'c and b.' 1884 Lillywhite's Cricket Ann. 76 C. R. Seymour c Chester b Barratt 34. 1855 OWEN Skel. & Teeth 304 The homologies of the typical formula may be signified by *i* 1, *i* 2; *c*; *p* 3; *p* 4; *m* 1, *m* 2, *m* 3. a 1848 MARRIAT R. Reefer xxxii, The fellow was put on board with 'C. P.' before his name. Mod. Water boils at 100° C.

Ca, obs. form of *KAE*, a jackdaw.

Ca, *ca*', Sc. form of *CALF*.

Ca', mod.Sc. form of CALL *sb.* and *v.* call, drive.
|| Caaba (kā'ābā). Also **Kaaba**, **Kaabeh**. [Arab. كعبة, *kasbah* square (or cubical) house.]

The sacred edifice at Mecca, which contains the venerated 'black stone', and is the 'Holy of Holies' of Islam. (See quot. 1883, and a photographic view in the work cited.)

1734 SALE *Koran* 16 This is the Caaba, which is usually called, by way of eminence, the House. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F. l.* 1798 in *Wellesley's Desp.* 82 The illustrious Kaaba is the object of veneration to the followers of truth. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iv. i. 180 The temple of the Caaba was at once the centre of the commerce and of the religion of Arabia. 1896 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* viii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 59 Every cell of the Inquisition, every Turkish caaba, every Holy of holies. 1883 *Sunday at Home* 11 The Ka'abah. - is a plain unornamented oblong of massive masonry, 38 feet by 30 square, and 40 feet high, covered with a heavy black cloth, of a fabric of mixed silk and cotton, which has a richly embroidered band worked in bullion, about two and a half feet deep, encircling it about ten feet from the top, with the Kalumna, the Moslem profession of faith, wrought in gold letters.

Caal, **Caas**, obs. forms of CALL, CASE.

Caam (kām). Also **Calm**. [By Jameson identified with CALM *sb.* a mould, or frame; but this is doubtful.] THE HEDDLES of a loom. Hence **Caaming** *vbl. sb.*

1792 ADAM *Rom. Antig.* 523 The principal part of the machinery of a loom, vulgarly called the *Caam* or *Hiddles*, composed of *eyed* or *hooked* threads through which the warp passes, and which, being alternately raised and depressed by the motion of the feet on the *Treadles*, raises or depresses the warp, and makes the *shed* for transmitting the shuttle with the weft, seems also to have been called *Licia*. 1808 JAMESON *s.v. Calm*. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Caam*, the weaver's reed. The *sley* or *slate*. *Caaming*, the setting of the reed by the disposing of the warp-threads.

|| Cab (kæb), *sb.* Also **kab**. [Heb. *ṣṣ* *qab*, prop. hollow or concave vessel, f. *ṣṣ* to curve, hollow out.] A Hebrew dry measure, according to the Rabbins the sixth part of a seah; about 2½ imperial pints.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* vi. 25 The fourth part of a Cab of doues donge worth fyue syluer pens. 1611 *ibid.* kab. 1631 R. H. Arraigum. *Whole Creat.* iv. 29 Worse meate than huskes. yea old Shooes and leather. yea, Cabs, and Doves dung. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 364 In two cabs of darts there is one cab of stones.

† **Cab**, *sb.* 2. Obs. An abridged and corrupted form of *cavalier* (or Sp. *caballero*), in the 17th c.

1650 A. B. Mutat. *Polem* 16 The poor Cabs had been all surprised, if not surrendered to our Parliament Army. *ibid.* 18 A convention of the Scots States in Parliament which puts the Cabs. into a shrewd fright.

Cab (kæb), *sb.* 3

1. A shortened form of *CABRIOLET*, applied not only to the original vehicle so named and its improved successor the 'hansom', but also to four-wheeled carriages shaped like broughams; thus, a public carriage with two or four wheels, drawn by one horse, and seating two or four persons, of which various types are used in different towns. b. for **CABMAN**.

1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 461 Some [were] in gigs, some in cabs, some in drags. 1831 MACAULAY *Letter* 28 May, I dressed, called a cab, and was whisked away to Hill Street. 1832 B. HALL *Fragm. Voy. & Trav.* Ser. II. V. 115 Off I hurried in a cab, or more probably in a chariot, for this was some years before the glorious era of cabs. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do*, &c. vi. 1. My cab is waiting yonder. 1868 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 5 Cabs—or cabriolets, as they were first called—were not known to us until 1820. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlvii. 'Drive to Shepherd's Inn, Cab.'

2. A small erection, somewhat like the head of a cabriolet, serving as a shelter to the drivers of locomotive engines.

1864 IN WEBSTER *s.v. Locomotive*. 1877 M. REYNOLDS *Locom. Engine Driving* (1882) 47 The cab, or covering for the engine-driver and stoker, is erected over the foot plate. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 1908/2 There is no cab, or place to put one.

3. attrib. and in Comb., as *cab-driver*, *-driving*, *-hire*, *-hiv'er*, *-master*, *-owner*, *-proprietor*, *-trade*; *cab-box*, the driver's seat on a cab; *cab-boy*, a boy in livery who attends his master when driving to hold the horse, etc., a 'tiger'; *cab-car*, a larger vehicle than a cab (see quot.); *cab-horse*, a horse that draws a cab; *cab-rank*, a row of cabs on a stand; *cab-runner*, *cab-tout*, one who makes a living by calling cabs; *cab-stand*, a place where cabs are authorized to stand while waiting for hire; *cab-yard*, a yard where cabs are kept when off duty. Also **CABMAN**, etc.

1868 *Once a Week* 11 Apr. 322 Planted upon a London cab-box. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xlv, I sent my cab-boy (vulgo Tiger) to inquire of the groom whether the horse was to be sold, and to whom it belonged. 1882 *Daily News* 14 Jan. 31/4 The cab. is termed a 'cab-car'. the weight. is balanced upon the two hind wheels. The cab, which will contain five or six persons, is entered from the front. 1842 T. MARTIN in *Fraser's Mag.* Dec., A dozen or two of cab-drivers. 1860 LD. LYTTON *Lucile* II. iv. 7 The complaint of a much disappointed cab-driver. 1860 *All Y. Round No.* 44. 416 The business and trials of cab-driving. 1885 *Law Times* LXXXIX. 328/2 The cab-driving class. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1885) 134 A prancing cab-horse. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do*, &c. (1860) III. vii. vii. 58 The finest cab-horse in London. 1864 *Soc. Science*

Rev. I. 407 The relations of cab-masters and cab-men. . . cab-owners and cab-hirers. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 25 Jan. 5/2 Madness may be more common on the cab-rank than is suspected. 1883 *ibid.* 1 June, The cab-runner. . . is a very undesirable addition to modern civilization. 1860 TRISTRAM *St. Sahara* i. 4 Place Mahon, now merely the cab-stand of Algiers. 1863 LD. LYTTON *Ring Amasis* I. i. ii. viii. 190 Order a carriage from the nearest cabstand. 1883 *Daily News* 6 June 5/2 When the cab reaches its goal the cab-tout makes himself busy in unloading the luggage.

Cab (kæb), *sb.* 4 slang. [short for CABBAGE *sb.* 2] A translation clandestinely used by a student in getting up his lessons; a crib.

1876 *Academy* 4 Nov. 448/2 The use of translations, 'cribs' or 'cabs', as boys call them, must at some time or other engage the serious attention of school-masters.

Cab, *sb.* 5 dial. [short for CABAL.] 'A small number of persons secretly united in the performance of some undertaking'. Parish *Sussex Dial.*

Cab (kæb), *v.* 1 colloq. [f. CAB *sb.* 3] *intr.* (also *to cab it*): To travel or go in a cab.

1858 BAILEY *Age* 30 Cabbing from Hyde Park Corner to the Tower. 1860 *Chamb. Jrm.* XIV. 116 We may 'cab' it. . . we may 'bus' it; or we may go by boat. 1866 C. H. ROBINSON *Diary* III. 520, I cabbied it home. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 238/1 He. cabs off to take advice.

Cab, *v.* 2 slang. [short for CABBAGE: cf. CAB *sb.* 4] To pilfer, snatch dishonestly or meanly; to 'crib'. *Mod. Schoolboy slang.* You've cabbied that apple on your way up.

Caba. U. S. [ad. F. *cabas* basket, panier.] A small satchel or hand-bag.

1885 *Boston (Mass.) Jrm.* 7 Sept. 2/4 The origin of the word 'caba' applying to the small hand-bag or satchel. . . The French *cabas*, a frail basket, hand basket, etc., was used upon ladies' work-boxes imported thirty years ago.

|| Cabaan, caban (kābā'n). [a. Arab. & Pers. قباء *qabā'* a man's outer tunic.]

A white cloth worn by Arabs over their shoulders. 1693 RAY *Trav.* (1705) II. 13 Sitting. . . with a delicate white turban, and a long red lined caban. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. xii. 158 The gleam of his epaulettes, half hidden and half revealed by the graceful white caban.

Cabache, -a(d)ge, obs. ff. CABBAGE, CABOCHÉ.

|| Caback (kābæk). [Russ. *kabak*, dram-shop.] A Russian dram-shop or pot-house.

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commu.* (1836) 58 In every great town of his realm he hath a caback or drinking house, where is sold. . . mead, beer, etc. 1678 in PHILLIPS.

† **Cabage**, *v.* Obs. -o [? var. of CABOCHÉ.]

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 11 To cabage, *macrare*.

† **Ca'baging**. Obs. (See CABBAGE *sb.* 1 4, and CABOCHÉ *v.*)

1575 TURBEV. *Bk. Venerie* xliii. 130 The huntsman. . . shall take the cabaging of the heade, and the heart of the Deare to reward his blood hound first.

Cabal (kābæl), *sb.* 1 Also 7-8 caball, cabbal. [a. F. *cabale* (16th c. in Littre), used in all the English senses, ad. med.L. *cab(ō)ala* (It., Sp., Pg. *cabala*), CABBALA, q.v. In 17th c. at first pronounced *ca'bal* (whence the abridged CAB *sb.* 5); the current pronunciation was evidently reintroduced from Fr., perh. with sense 5 or 6.]

† 1. = CABBALA 1: The Jewish tradition as to the interpretation of the Old Testament. Obs.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Cabal*, the tradition of the Jewes doctrine of religion. 1660 HOWELL *Lex. Tetragl.* Words do involve the deepest Mysteries, By them the Jew into his Caball pries. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. 1. 530 For Mystick Learning, wondrous able In Magick, Talisman, and Cabal.

† 2. = CABBALA 2: a. Any tradition or special private interpretation. b. A secret. Obs.

1637 B. JONSON (O). The measuring of the temple, a cabal found out but lately. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* i. Intro. 3 An insight in the Cabals and secrets of Nature. 1660-3 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 344 If the truth. . . had been still reserved as a Cabal amongst men. 1663 J. HEATH *Flagellum* or *O. Cromwell* 192 How the whole mystery and cabal of this business was managed by the . . . Committee. 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 220 To suppose that He will regulate his government according to the cabals of human wisdom.

3. A secret or private intrigue of a sinister character formed by a small body of persons; 'something less than conspiracy' (J.).

1646-7 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. v. 439 The King . . . asked him, whether he were engaged in any Cabal concerning the army? 1663 J. HEATH *Flagellum* or *O. Cromwell*. He was no sooner rid of the danger of this but he was puzzled with Lambert's cabal. 1707 FREIND *Peterboro's Cond. Sp.* 171 The contrivances and cabals of others have too often prevailed. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 30 There were cabals breaking out in the company. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xlvii. 299 The cabal against Washington found supporters exclusively in the north.

b. as a species of action; = CABBALLING.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) III. 22 To advance themselves. . . by cabal, treachery and violence. 1791 BURKE *Th. on Fr. Affairs* VII. 74 Centres of cabal. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. 261 Restless activity and the arts of cabal.

4. A secret or private meeting, esp. of intriguers or of a faction. arch. or Obs.

1649 BP. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) 23 The Supplicants. . . met again at their several Caballs. 1656-7 CROMWELL in Burton *Diary* (1828) I. 382 He had never been at any cabal about the same. 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 356 A mercenary conclave and nocturnal Cabal of Cardinals. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 169 Celebrate the Mysteries in a private Cabal. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* iii. 23 To tell the anecdote . .

at those little cabals, that will occasionally take place among the most orderly servants.

b. phrase. In cabal. arch. or Obs.

a 1678 MARVELL *Poems* Wks. I. Pref. 8 Is he in caball in his cabinet sett. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 28 The gunner and second mate were in a close cabal together. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* i. (1810) 55 Here, in cabal, a disputatious crew Each evening meet.

5. A small body of persons engaged in secret or private machination or intrigue; a junto, clique, coterie, party, faction.

1660 *Trial Regic.* 175 You were. . . of the cabal. 1670 MARVELL *Corr.* cxlvii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 326 The governing cabal are Buckingham, Lauderdale, Ashly, Orery, and Trevor. Not but the other cabal [Arlington, Clifford, and their party] too have seemingly sometimes their turn. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* v. § 21 A gentleman who has been idle at college, and kept idle company, will judge a whole university by his own cabal. 1767 G. CANNING *Poet. Wks.* (1827) 56 Should Fat Jack and his Cabal Cry 'Rob us the Exchequer, Hal!' 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 183 In Naples, where a cabal of artists was formed.

6. Applied in the reign of Charles II. to the small committee or junto of the Privy Council, otherwise called the 'Committee for Foreign Affairs', which had the chief management of the course of government, and was the precursor of the modern cabinet.

1665 PEPPYS *Diary* 14 Oct., It being read before the King, Duke, and the Caball, with complete applause. 1667 *ibid.* 31 Mar. Walked to my Lord Treasurer's, where the King, Duke of York, and the Cabal, and much company withal. 1667 *ibid.* (1877) V. 128 The Cabal at present, being as he says the King, and the Duke of Buckingham, and Lord Keeper, the Duke of Albemarle and privy seale.

b. in *list*, applied *spec.* to the five ministers of Charles II, who signed the Treaty of Alliance with France for war against Holland in 1672: these were Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley (Earl of Shaftesbury), and Lauderdale, the initials of whose names thus arranged chanced to spell the word *cabal*.

This was merely a witicism referring to sense 6; in point of fact these five men did not constitute the whole 'Cabal', or Committee for Foreign Affairs; nor were they so closely united in policy as to constitute a 'cabal' in sense 5, where quot. 1670 shows that three of them belonged to one 'cabal' or clique, and two to another. The name seems to have been first given to the five ministers in the pamphlet of 1673 'England's Appeal from the private Cabal at White-hall to the Great Council of the nation. . . by a true lover of his country.' Modern historians often write loosely of the Buckingham-Arlington administration from the fall of Clarendon in 1667 to 1673 as the *Cabal Cabinet* or *Cabal Ministry*.

1673 *England's Appeal* 18 The safest way not to wrong neither the cabal nor the truth is to take a short survey of the carriage of the chief promoters of this war. 1689 *Mem. God's 29 Years Wonders* § 25. 72 The great Athiophel, the chiefest head-piece. . . of all the Cabal. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 430 This junta. . . being called the cabal, it was observed that *cabal* proved a technical word, every letter in it being the first letter of those five, Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington and Lauderdale. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. ¶ 41. 453 The. . . Promoters of Popery, supposed to rise by the Misfortunes of the Earl of Clarendon, were the famous CABAL. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxix. 163 When the Cabal entered into the mysterious alliance with France. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1864) I. 101 It happened by a whimsical coincidence that, in 1671, the Cabinet consisted of five persons the initial letters of whose names made up the word Cabal. . . These ministers were therefore emphatically called the Cabal; and they soon made that appellation so infamous that it has never since their time been used except as a term of reproach.

7. attrib. or in obvious comb.

1673 R. LEIGH *Transp. Reh.* 36 By this time, the Politick Cabal-men were most of 'um set. 1674 R. LAW *Mem.* (1818) 61 The parliament was jealous of their cabal lords. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 189 They maintain themselves only by a Cabal-genius, without any foundation of justice or fidelity. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of W.* i. 1, Last night was one of their cabal nights. 1871 W. CHRISTIE *Life Shaftesbury* II. xii. 81 The heavy indictment of History against the so-called Cabal Ministry.

† **Cabal**, *sb.* 2 Obs. (See quot.)

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgr.* I. v. xiv. (1617) 517 The Cabal is a wilde Beast in this Island [Java] whose bones doe restrain the blood from issuing in wounded parties.

Cabal (kābæl), *v.* [a. F. *cabale-r*, f. *cabale* *sb.*; or ?f. the Eng. *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To combine (*together*) for some secret or private end. (Usually in a bad sense.)

a 1680 [see CABBALLING *vbl. sb.*]. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 46 Time to club and cabal together. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 409 A club of wits caballed and produced a collection of short poems. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 June 5/1 Caballing together for their private ends.

2. *intr.* To intrigue privately (*against*).

1680 SIR W. SOAME *Art Poetry* (Dryden) iv, Base rivals. . . Caballing still against it. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 28 They would be. . . caballing and making an interest among the men. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1842 II. 535 Elfrida caballed in favour of her son. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1850) III. 116 Time has been given. . . to cabal, to sow dissensions, etc. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 494 The barons. . . began to cabal against his succession.

3. *refl.* To bring oneself by caballing.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 340 In this time he may cabal himself into a superiority over the wisest.

Cabala, a common variant of CABBALA; also = CABAL (*rare*).

1671 H. STUBBE *Reply unto Letter*, &c. 13 Though an entire cabala of the R. S. did consult upon this responsory letter.

Cabalatar, var. of **CABULATOR**, *Obs.*

Cabalic(al), -ism, -ist, -ize, etc.: see **CABBAL**.
† **Cabalie**, *Obs.* = **CABBALISM**.

1652 GAULE *Magistram*. 238 The cabalie is an art... very ancient.

† **Cabalist**, *Obs.* [The same word as **CABALIST**, (which was formerly spelt with one *b*); but affiliated by sense to **CABAL**, and perhaps pronounced in 1660 *caba'llist*.]

One who cabals, or adheres to any cabal; a secret intriguer or plotter.

[1569 J. SANFORD *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 2b, A disloial Cabalist.] 1642 CHAS. I. *Answer*. 19 *Proposals Parlt.* 1 The Cabalists of this business have with great Prudence reserved themselves. 1660 *Trial Regic.* (title-page), Dark and Horrid Decrees of those Cabalists. 1670 in Somers *Tracts* I. 17 General Essex began now to appear to the private Cabalists somewhat wroty.

† **Ca'ball**, *Obs.* Also 5 *cabylle*, 6 *cable*, *cabill*. [ad. L. *caball-us* horse, or rather an assimilation of the word *CAPLE*, *capul*, *capil* (which was in much earlier use, and is still dialectal) to the original L. form.] A horse.

c 1450 *Voc. in Wr.* Wülcker 697 *Hic caballus*, a cabylle. 1515 BARCLAY *Elogues* (1570) Cii/4 But the stronge Caball standeth at the racke. 1518 *Rental Bk. Earl Kildare* in *Trans. Kilkenny Archæol. Soc.* Ser. II. IV. 123 Every howse having a cabill to draw to Dublin quarterly. 1538-48 *ELVOT Lat. Dict.* *Caballus*, a horse; yet in some partes of England they do call an horse a cable. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 1 A cable, horse, *caballus*. A caple, *idem*. 1623 COCKERAM, *Caball*, a little horse, a jade. 1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 73 This cavaliers caball was unwilling to clime.

Caballer (kăbæ'lər). [f. **CABAL** v. + -ER.] One who cabals or intrigues.

1686 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 332 IV. 115 From Holland the Amsterdam caballers have sent spies. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace Wks.* 1842 I. 315 As courts are the field for caballers, the publick is the theatre for mountebanks and impostors. 1882 *Times* 8 Dec. 4 A mere puppet in the hands of Palace caballers.

† **Caballero** (ka'bal'jē-ro). [Sp. *caballero* knight, gentleman = F. *chevalier*, It. *cavaliere* = L. *caballarius* horseman, f. *caball-us* horse.] A (Spanish) gentleman.

[1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. ii, This gentleman was one of those whom the Irish call a cabalaloro, or cavalier.] 1877 KINGSTON *Yng. Llanero* 122 Now go, young caballero, and bring him here. 1878 LADY HERBERT *Hübner's Ramble* I. xii. 192 He is a mixture of a caballero and an ascetic Castilian.

Caballine (kăbăl'ēn), a. [ad. L. *caballin-us*, f. *caballus* horse.] Of or belonging to horses; equine. *Caballine Aloes* (see quot.). *Caballine fountain* = L. *fons caballinus*, the fountain Hippocrene of Greek poetry, fabled to have been produced by a stroke of the foot of Pegasus the winged horse of the Muses; hence = 'fountain of inspiration'.

1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy Prol.* 13 In Cirrha by Helycon the welle... called... the fonteyne Caballyn. a 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 899 The font Caballine, Quhair all vertue dois flurische with fusioun. a 1616 BEAUMONT *Ex-ale-tation of Ale* (R.) Having washed their throat With the caballine spring of a pot of good ale. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 220 The Aloes is divided into three Kinds, the Succotrine, the Hepatic, and the Caballine. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s. v. *Aloes*, The Caballine Aloes... call'd Cabaline, because it's given to diseased Horses. 1803 'C. CAUSTIC' *Terr. Tractor* III. 101 note, For his services to the caballine race. 1878 J. THOMSON *Plenif. Key* 9 This bottle; it's my true and only Helicon; it's my caballine fountain.

Caballing (kăbæ'lin), *vbl. sb.* [cf. **CABAL** v. + ING.] Petty plotting, intriguing.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 425 Their caballing is the same thing exactly with packing of Cards. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 34 The court of Rome is... the best school to learn the art of caballing. 1722 *Minute-Bk.* in A. M. KAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1864) 36 To prevent cabawling... by the servants. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 435 That petty partisanship and caballing which are the curse of convents.

Caballing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That cabals or intrigues.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.) What those caballing captains may design. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* xviii. A sordid and caballing faction.

Cabalmute, var. form of **CAPILMUTE**.

Caban, *cabane*, earliest forms of **CABIN**. Still sometimes used for the sake of local colouring (French or Canadian).

1866 W. R. KING *Sportsm. & Nat. Canada* xii. 316 Huts or *cabans* are built for this purpose on the frozen surface of the river. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 533 He could sit contentedly talking for hours in his cabane.

† **Cabana** (kăbăn'a). A cigar, so called from the name of a Spanish exporting house.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 23 Aug., To order champagne cocktails and fifty cent *cabanas*. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Only a Clod* i. 5 The last of a case of choice *cabanas*.

Cabanet, earlier form of **CABINET sb.**

† **Cabaret** (ka'bar-ē). Also 7 -ett. [F.: of unknown origin: see Littré and Scheler.]

† 1. A wooden dwelling, a booth, shed; = L. *taberna*. [Here perh. used on account of the con-

nexion of *taberna* and *tavern*: but perh. an error of some kind for *cabanet*.] *Obs.*

1632 SIR T. HAWKINS *Unhap. Prosper.* 261 The greatest houses were heretofore but Cabarets, the Capitoll was at first covered with thatch.

2. A drinking house, a pot-house. (Now almost exclusively an alien word referring to France, etc.; but formerly somewhat naturalized.)

1655 BR. BRAMHALL *Agst. Hobbes* (J.) Suppose this servant passing by some cabaret, or tennis court, where his comrades were drinking or playing. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Sept., In most cabarets in France they have writ upon the walls... 'Dieu te regarde'. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* v. i. 328 Sung two or three years ago in cabarets. 1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* II. 203 At Gallata are some Christian Cabarets; but the Wine is dear. 1858 DE QUINCY *Autobiog. Sk. Wks.* II. iv. 197 The little homely cabaret, which had been the scene of her brief romance.

† **Cabaret** 2. *Obs.* [Fr.: Littré gives a conjecture of Saumaise that it represents L. *combretrum* or *cobretum* 'a kind of rush': but there is no approach in sense.] A plant: the *Asarabacca* (*Asarum Europæum*).

1580 BARET *Alt. H.* 208 An hearbe called Haselwort, or Cabaret, *Perpensa*... *Bacchar.* 1678 A. LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, *Cabaric*, or hazelwort, *Perpensa*. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 50 Cabaret or Wild Spikenard, grows in most parts of the Levant.

† **Cabarr**, -e. *Obs.* [F. *cabarre*, var. *gabare*.] A lighter.

a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I.* I. 59 They sent down six barcks or cabarrs full of ammunition.

† **Ca'baset**, *Obs. rare.* [Fr.; dim. of *cabas* basket, panier, etc.] A kind of small helmet.

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* III. (1634) 150 Keyes, lockes, buckles, cabasets or morians, helmets and the like. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* IX. 162.

Cabazed, *obs.* form of **CABOCHED ppl. a.**

Cabbage, variant of **KEBBUCK**, *Sc.*, cheese.

Cabbage (kă'bédz), *sb.* 1. Forms: 5 *caboches*, *cabache*, 5-6 *cabage*, 6 *cabysshe*, *cabish*, 6-7 *cabidge*, 7 *cabige*, *cabadge*, *cabbadge*, *cabbach*, *cabbish*, 7- *cabbage*. [ME. *caboches*, a. F. *caboches* head (in the Channel Islands 'cabbage') = It. *capocchia*, a derivative of It. *capo*:—L. *caput* head. But the actual Fr. name is *choux cabus*, lit. 'great-headed cole, cabbage cole': F. *cabus*, fem. *cabusse* = It. *capuccio*:—L. type **capūceum*, **capūteum*, f. *caput* head.

Cf. also Du. *kabis* (kool) cabbage (cole), f. F. *cabus*: OHG. *chabris*, *chapris*, MHG. *kappas*, *kappis*, *kaber*, mod. G. *kappes*, *kappus* 'cabbage', is taken by Grimm and Kluge as a direct adoption of L. *caput* itself, though no use of this in the required sense is known. It is possible that the Eng. *cabbage*-cole was really an adaptation of the Du. *kabis*-kool influenced by F. *caboches*.]

1. A well-known culinary vegetable: a plane-leaved cultivated variety of *Brassica oleracea*, the unexpanded leaves of which form a compact globular heart or head. Originally the 'cabbage' was the head thus formed (cf. *cabbage-head* in 5), the plant being apparently called *cabbage-cole* or *colewort*; now the name 'cabbage' is sometimes extended to the whole species or genus, whether hearting or not, as in *Savoy Cabbage*, *Wild Cabbage*, *Isle of Man Cabbage* (*Brassica Monensis*).

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 426 Take cabaches and cut hom on foure... and let hit boyle. 1495 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* 118 He laboured the gardins, sewe the seedes for cabochis, and coleworts. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 11 A cabbage, herbe. 1580 BARET *Alt.* *Cabage*, or colewort, *brassica*. *Cabage*, or cole cabage, *brassica capitata*. 1580 LYLLE *Euphuus* (Arb.) 373 As little agreement... as is betwixt the Vine and the Cabish. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 124 Good worts? good Cabidge. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 135 The great, hard, and compacted heads of Cole, commonly called Cabbage. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* vi. 220 Those that sow... Carrats, Cabidge, and such like. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot. Ded.*, Cato seemed to dote upon Cabbage. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. III. 307 They... knew how to save both their Goat and their Cabbage. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 64/2 The Colewort is the same to the Cabbach. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* § 11 'This scarce a hundred years since we first had cabbages out of Holland. 1719 LOUDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 199 Pan-caliers, or Millan-Cabbages, which produce small headed Cabbages for Winter. 1822 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* vii. (1885) 79 Unless it be a Savoy cabbage. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 243 Cabbages or any other vegetables which are fit for boiling.

2. Transferred with epithets to various other plants: *Arkansas Cabbage*, *Streplanthus obtusifolius*; *Chinese Cabbage*, *Brassica chinensis*; *Dog's C.*, *Thelygonum Cynocrambe*, a succulent herb of the Mediterranean; *Kerguelen's Land C.*, *Pringlea antiscorbutica*; *Meadow or Skunk C.*, *Symplocarpus fetidus*, a North American plant with a garlic odour; *St. Patrick's C.* = *LONDON PRIDE*; *Sea Cabbage* = *SEA KALE*, *Crambe maritima*; *Sea-otter's C.*, a remarkable sea-weed, *Nereocystis*, found in the North Pacific. (*Treas. Bot.*, and *Miller Eng. Names of Plants*.)

3. The tender unexpanded centre or terminal bud of palm trees, which is in most species edible,

and is often eaten, though its removal kills the tree. See **CABBAGE-TREE**.

1638 T. VERNEY in *Verney Papers* (1853) 195 Cabiges, that grows on trees, some an hundred foot high. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 166 The Cabbage itself when it is taken out of the Leaves... is as white as Milk, and as sweet as a Nut if eaten raw. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 342 The Coco-Nut Tree... The tender shoots at the top afford a pleasant green or cabbage. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 175 The cabbage... is white... two feet long... thick as a man's arm. 1860 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. 109 note, The cabbage, or cluster of unexpanded leaves, for pickles and preserves.

† 4. The burr whence spring the horns of a deer; also = **CABAGING**.

c 1550 LACY *Buck's Test.*, My cabage I wyll the hounde for strife. 1612 COTGR., *Meule*... the cabbage of a Deeres head.

5. Comb. a. Simple: of cabbage or cabbages, as *cabbage-blade*, -*eater*, -*flower*, -*garden*, -*garth*, -*ground*, -*grower*, -*leaf*, -*stalk*, -*stock*, -*stump*; like a cabbage in shape, as † *cabbage-ruff*, † *shoe-string*.

b. Special, as *cabbage bark*, the narcotic and anthelmintic bark of the *cabbage-bark tree* or *CABBAGE-TREE*, *Andira inermis* (N.O. *Leguminosæ*); *cabbage beetle* = *cabbage flea*; *cabbage butterfly*, the Large White butterfly of English gardens and fields, *Pieris Brassicæ*, sometimes also the Small White (*P. Rapæ*); *cabbage-cole* = **CABBAGE** 1; *cabbage-daisy*, a local name of the Globe-flower (*Trollius*); *cabbage-flea*, a minute leaping beetle, *Haltica consobrina*, the larvæ of which destroy cabbage plants; *cabbage-fly*, a two-winged fly (*Anthomyia Brassicæ*), the grubs of which destroy the roots of cabbage; *cabbage-head*, the head formed by the unexpanded leaves of a cabbage; also fig. a brainless fellow, a thickhead; *cabbage-lettuce*, a variety of lettuce, with leaves forming a cabbage-like head; *cabbage-moth*, one of the Noctuidæ (*Mamestra Brassicæ*), the caterpillar of which infests the cabbage; *cabbage-net*, a small net to boil cabbage in; *cabbage-palm*, *Areca oleracea*, a native of the West Indies, etc.: see **CABBAGE-TREE**; *cabbage-plant*, a young plant or seedling of the cabbage; *cabbage-rose*, a double red rose, with large round compact flower (*Rosa centifolia*); *cabbage-wood*, (a.) the wood of the cabbage-tree, (b.) *Eriodendron anfractuosum*, a tree related to *Bombax*; *cabbage-worm*, any larva which devours cabbage, esp. that of the Large White butterfly, called in Scotland *kailworm*; also the **CABBAGE-TREE** worm.

1777 WRIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 507 The *Cabbage-bark tree, or Worm-bark tree, grows in... Jamaica. *Ibid.* 508 Fresh cabbage-bark tastes mucilaginous. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 63 The bark is known as Bastard Cabbage Bark or Worm Bark; its use is now obsolete. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 383 The larva of the *cabbage-butterfly (*Pontia Brassicæ*). 1848 *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* II. No. 6 328 The caterpillar of the Common White Cabbage Butterfly... is often injurious to the Swedish... turnip. 1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 47. 396 The small white cabbage-butterfly (*Pieris Rapæ*). 1579 LAMHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 151 *Cabbage cole boyled, is very good with beefe. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 135 Coleworts or Cole are much used to be eaten, especially the Cabbage-Cole. 1861 MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Flowers* 20 Globe-flower... In Scotland... called Lucken Gowan, or *Cabbage-daisy. 1882 *Garden* 4 Mar. 147/2 The root-eating fly, or *Cabbage fly. 1790 BURKE *F. Rev.* 224 The tenant-right of a *cabbage-garden... the very shadow of a constructive property. 1887 J. K. LAUGHTON in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 435/2 During Smith O'Brien's 'cabbage-garden' rebellion. 1863 N. & Q. Ser. III. 344 The old 'Shandy' garden... is staked out into three *cabbage-garths. 1884 *Athenæum* 6 Dec. 725/2 The eyes of those poor 'cabbage-growers' down there. 1682 MRS. BEHN *False Count* (1724) III. 146 Thou foul filthy 'cabbage-head. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 194/1 The green Caterpillar worm... feeds on *Cabbish-leaves. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xlii. 196 They also use... a cabbage-leaf under their hats. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 262, Called... *Cabbage lettes, because it goeth all into one heade, as cabbage cole dothe. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* i. ii. 175 The largest and hardest Cabbage-Lettuce you can get. 1848 *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 329 Caterpillars of... the *Cabbage Moth. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* II. 136 The Unshorn Dozens, the *Cabbage-Net Bays, and other sorry Woollen Manufactures of the French Nation. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* xxxiii. 291 Apples with Cabbage-net y' cover'd o'er. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xiv, Officers who boil their tators in a cabbage-net hanging in the ship's coppers. 1772-84 *Cook Voy.* (1790) I. 199 A few plants, gathered from the 'cabbage-palm, which had been mistaken for the cocoa-tree. 1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxx. 211 The cylinders of palmetto, improperly called 'the cabbage palm', three feet long, and five to six inches thick. 1646 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 193 Plant forth your *Cabbage-Plants. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 355 Transplant some Cabbage-plants of the Sugar-loaf kind. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Pindarica Wks.* 1812 IV. 183 With *Cabbage-roses loaded, glaring, vast. 1838 *Visitor*, The cabbage rose has been known as the hundred-leaved rose since the time of Pliny. 1613 ROWLANDS *Four Knaves, Paire of Shy*, His *cabbage ruffe, of the outrageous size, Starched in colour to beholders eyes. *Ibid.* (1843) 48 Let us have standing collers, in the fashion... great *cabbage-shoestrings, (pray you bigge enough). 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* v. iii, The interruption of a *cabbage-stalk was represented as a question from some intelligent individual in the crowd. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 339, I picked out of the gutter,

and eat like a dog—orange-peel and old *cabbage-stumps. 1843 WATERSTON *Cycl. Commerce* v. *Cabbage-wood... is sometimes used in ornamental furniture. 1885 A. B. ELLIS *W. Afr. Isl.* i. 9 Tree-ferns and cabbage-wood grow luxuriantly on the main ridge of mountains [in St. Helena]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 204/1 The *Cabbach or Lettice Worm... turns into a Butter-fly all white.

Cabbage (kæ'bédʒ), *sb.* 2 [This and the accompanying CABBAGE *v.* 2 appear in the 17th c. Herrick (1648) uses *garbage* and *carbage*, apparently for 'shreds and patches used as padding'. If this was a genuine use at the time, *carbage* may easily have been further corrupted to *cabbage*.

HERRICK *Hesper.* (Hazzl.) I. 79 *Upon some Women*, Pieces, patches, ropes of haire, In-laid garbage ev'rywhere. II. 325 *Upon Lufes*, His credit cannot get the inward carbage for his clothes as yet.

(Among other guesses as to its origin, are that it is, in some unexplained way, identical with CABBAGE *sb.* 1; or to be referred to OF. *cabuse* imposture, trick, *cabuser* to deceive, cheat; or to F. *cabas* rush-basket, *Sp. cabacho*, also OF. *cabas* cheating, theft, F. *cabasser* to pack up, to cheat, steal, *cabasseur* deceiver, thief; but evidence is wanting.)

1. Shreds (or larger pieces) of cloth cut off by tailors in the process of cutting out clothes, and appropriated by them as a perquisite.

1663 *Hudibras* (Spurious) II. 56 (L.) For as tailors preserve their carbage, So squires take care of bag and baggage. 1719 D'URFV *Pills* (1872) IV. 50 The Taylor we know he is loth to take any Cabbage at all. 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* II. 37 Those philosophers who have a taylorlike propensity for cabbage. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. xi, Living on Cabbage.

†2. *slang*. A tailor. *Obs.*

1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Cabbage, a Taylor, and what they pinch from the Cloaths they make up. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. lii. 1737 212 Poor Cabbage's Hair grows through his Hood. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, Cabbage; Taylors are so called, because of their... Love of that Vegetable. The Cloth they steal and purloin... is also called Cabbage.

3. *Schoolboy slang*. A 'crib' or key whence a pupil surreptitiously copies his exercise; a 'cab'.

† **Ca'bbage**, *sb.* 3. *Obs. rare*. Also 6 cabbage. [app. related to CABIN (*caban*, *cabane*, *cabbin*), in sense 'den or lair of a beast'.] A den or lair.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 92 He hath his cabbage in the yearth with two contrary ways vndermined to enter into it, or to run out of it at his pleasure: verie wide at the coming in, but as narrow and straight about the mid cabbage. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 11 A cabbage, bedde, *stega*.

Ca'bbage, *v.* 1 [f. CABBAGE *sb.* 1; or ad. F. *cabusser* 'to cabbage, to grow to a head' (Cotgr.).]

†1. *intr.* a. To grow or come to a head, as the horns of a deer. *Obs.*

a. 1528 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 481 So bygge a bulke of brow auntlers cabbaged that yerre.

b. To form a head, as a cabbage or lettuce.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xix. viii. II. 25 To make them cabbage the better and grow faire and big. 1616 SURFL & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 163 The sooner you remoue your Lettuce... the sooner it will Cabbage. 1843 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* I. 155 Destroying the plant before it cabbages.

2. *trans.* See CABOCHE *v.*

1530 PALSGR. 596/1, I kabage a deere, *je cabaiche*... I wyll kabage my dere, and go with you. 1819 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* ix, The head of the stag should be cabbaged in order to reward them.

Ca'bbage, *v.* 2 [see CABBAGE *sb.* 2] *trans.* (and *absol.*) To pilfer, to appropriate surreptitiously: a. *orig.* said of a tailor appropriating part of the cloth given to him to make up into garments.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* (1755) 14 Your taylor instead of shreads, cabbages whole yards of cloath. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) III. 388 Ben Bodkin, who had cabbageed most notoriously in the making of Sam Spruce's new coat. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 177 Our Tailor says, 'I like not the charge of plagiarism.' Nevertheless, he cabbages. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Soc.* vi. 137 The tailor 'cabbageed' the cloth he used.

b. *transf.* c. In Schoolboy slang = To crib, cab.

1837 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 234 A speech, which... had been what schoolboys call 'cabbageed', from some of the forms of oration... published by way of caricature. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 387 Steelyards... sent by Gustaf Wassa as checks upon country dealers, who cabbageed, giving short weight.

Ca'bbaged, *ppl.* a. 1 [f. CABBAGE *v.* 1 (or *sb.* 1) + -ED.] Grown cabbage-fashion, formed into or having a head like a cabbage.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 25 Cabbageed rape sown after rie. 1616 SURFL & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 167 The cabbageed Lettuce. 1656 DUGARD *Gate Lat. Unl.* § 88. 29 Colewort, which... becometh cabbageed. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* II. s. v. May, If any of the Imperial Lettices are cabbageed.

Ca'bbaged, *ppl.* a. 2 [f. CABBAGE *v.* 2] Pilfered, as shreds by a tailor.

1729 COFFEY *Beggar's Wed.* I. i, I shall convert his cabbageed shreds into a stone Doubt.

Cabbage-palm = next: see CABBAGE *sb.* 1 5.

Ca'bbage-tree. [f. CABBAGE *sb.* 1 1, 2.]

1. A name given to several palm trees, whose central unexpanded mass of leaves or terminal bud is eaten like the head of a cabbage; *esp.*

a. The West Indian tree, *Areca* or *Oreodoxa oleracea*, also called *Cabbage-palm* and *Palmetto Royal*, growing to a height of 150 or 200 feet.

b. *Chamærops Palmetto* of the Southern U. S.

c. *Euterpe oleracea* of Brazil and ? W. Indies.

d. *Livistona inermis* of Northern Australia.

e. *Corypha australis* of Australia, the leaves of which are made into baskets, hats, etc.

1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 110 This is most evident in the top of that called the Cabbage tree. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 342 The Barbadoes Cabbage Tree... is the most beautiful tree I have ever seen, and may be esteemed the queen of the woods. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 123 We saw many aneabong or cabbage trees growing on the island. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 677 (S. Carolina) The palmetto or cabbage tree, the utility of which, in the construction of forts was experienced during the late war.

2. Other trees and plants, so called for various trivial reasons, as the Cabbage-bark Tree, *Andira inermis* of the West Indies; a palm-like liliaceous plant of New Zealand, *Cordylina indivisa*, bearing a head of narrow leaves. **Bastard** or **Black C. T.**, *Andira inermis* (see above);—of St. Helena: *Melanodendron integrifolium*;—of South America: the leguminous genus *Geofroya*. **Canary Island C. T.**, *Cacolia kleinia nervifolia*, a composite plant. **Small Umbel** C. T., *Commidendron spurium*. (Miller *Plant Names*, 1884.)

1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxiii. 164 The black-cabbage tree, the wood of which... is in high estimation among carpenters and joiners. 1884 GORDON-CUMMING in *Century Mag.* XXVII. 920 The settlers with strange perversity have dubbed this the cabbage-tree.

3. *attrib.*, as in *cabbage-tree hat* (short, *cabbage-tree*); *cabbage-tree worm*, a fat grub found in the decaying cabbage tree eaten in Guiana.

1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 167 The chin-straps of their cabbage-tree hats. *Ibid.* 171 Raising his cabbage-tree, allowed the chin-strap to drop to its place. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. 23 Groe-groe, or cabbage-tree worms, as they are called in Surinam... In taste they partake of all the spices of India... these worms are produced in all the palm-trees, when beginning to rot.

Ca'bbaging, *vbl.* *sb.* 1 [f. CABBAGE *v.* 1] The growth or formation of a head (by a cabbage, etc.).

1737 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Brassica*. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 364 Transplant Lettuce for Cabbaging.

Ca'bbaging, *vbl.* *sb.* 2 [f. CABBAGE *v.* 2 + -ING 1.] Pilfering, pilfering. Also *attrib.*

1768 EARL CARLISLE in *Selwyn & Contemp.* II. 312 You had better come to Spa; it is an excellent cabbaging place.

Ca'bbagy, *a.* *rare*. [see -Y 1.] Having the characteristics of a cabbage; cabbage-like.

1883 LADY BLOOMFIELD *Remin. Court & Diplom. Life* I. iii. 65 The very cabbage green of summer.

|| **Cabbala** (kæ'bälä). Also 6—cábala (7 cabbala, 9 kabbala). [a. med.L. *cabbala*, ad. Rabbinical Heb. קבלה *qabbäläh* 'tradition', f. (the biblical) קבל (in Piel) *qibbäl* 'to receive, accept, admit'.]

1. The name given in post-biblical Hebrew to the oral tradition handed down from Moses to the Rabbis of the Mishnah and the Talmud. b. Towards the beginning of the thirteenth century A.D. applied to the pretended tradition of the mystical interpretation of the Old Testament.

1521 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 332 Cábala... is derived from man to man by mouth only and not by writing. *Ibid.* 336 Also theyr Cábala that is to say their secreet erudycouns not wryten in the byble. 1653 MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) Pref. i, The Jewish Cabbala is conceived to be a Traditional doctrine or exposition of the Pentateuch, which Moses received from the mouth of God. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 801 The real Cábala they make Two-fold, i. e. The Doctrine of Sephiroth, and the Doctrine of the Four Worlds. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. iii. § 93. 202 In the class of traditional theology... we must place the Jewish Cabbala.

2. *gen.* †a. An unwritten tradition. *Obs.*

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. Tm.* 47 H[enry] 8. of whom a Cábala or tradition goes, that on his death-bed, he confessed, hee had never spered man in his wrath, nor woman in his lust. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. iv. § 4 Though the Jews would fain make the gift of Prophecy to be a kind of Cábala too, and conveyed in a constant succession from one Prophet to another. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 274 Without the benefit of letters, the whole Gospel would be a mere tradition and old cabbala.

b. Mystery, secret or esoteric doctrine or art.

1665 GLANVILLE *Sceps. Sci.* Addr. 13 Branches of a dangerous Cabbala. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 59 Nor is it He to whom kind Heaven A secret cábala has given. 1795 BURKE *Lett. Wks.* 1842 II. 241 Magisterial rabbins and doctors in the cábala of political science. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. vi, Eager he read whatever tells Of magic, cábala, and spells. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* II. iv. ii. 226 Visible signs of some native cábala.

†3. *Of cabbala with*: in the secrets of. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 11 Astrologers, which pretend to be of Cábala with the starres.

Cabbalic, *a.* [ad. med.L. *cabbalic-us*.] Of or pertaining to the Cabbala.

1684 N. S. *Crit. Eng. Edit. Bible* xii. 94 He rebukes the Cabbalick Doctors. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Cabbalic art*, *Ars cabbalica*, is used by some writers for *ars palæstrica*, or the art of wrestling.

Cabbalism (kæ'bäliz'm). Also *cabalism*. [f. CABBALA + -ISM: or ad. med.L. *cabbalistic-us*.]

1. The system or manner of the Jewish Cabbala. 1614 WILKINS *Mercury* viii. (1707) 33 Which kind of Cabalism is six Times repeated in the History of the Creation. 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* VI. 200 Sailing between Cabbalism and Platonism. 1854 KINGSLEY *Alexandria* IV. 156 The cabballism of the old Rabbis.

2. Mystic or occult doctrine; mystery.

1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* (1630) 8 Sore he doubts of Bacons Cabalism. 1641 *Vind. Smectymnus* xiii. 141 What Cabalism have we here? 1660-3 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 287 Pretty allegories, parables, cabballisms.

3. ? (Cf. CABAL, CABALIST.)

1847 EMERSON *Repres. Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 284 They are the exceptions which we want, where all grows alike. A foreign greatness is the antidote for cabalism. 1856—*Eng. Traits* xiii. Wks. 1874 II. 99, I do not know that there is more Cabalism in the Anglican, than in other Churches.

Cabbalist (kæ'bälíst). Also *cabalist*. [ad. med.L. *cabbalista*: see -IST. Cf. also F. *cabaliste*.]

1. One who professes acquaintance with and faith in the Jewish Cabbala.

1533 DEWEES *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 1058 Of the whiche knowlege the caballistes doth make fyftie gates. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (1650) 212 The doctrine of the Caballists, who in each of the four banners inscribe a letter of the Tetragrammaton. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 236 The Masorites and Cabballists. 1878 N. *Amer. Rev.* 468 The caballists and Talmudists are responsible for him [Adam].

2. One skilled in mystic arts or learning.

a. 1592 GREENE *Dram. Wks.* (1831) I. 182 The caballists that write of magic spells. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tubv.* (1709) 76 As eminent a Cabalist as his Disciples would represent him. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Initial Love*, Cupid is a casuist, A mystic, and a cabalist. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* I. 157 Plato felt the temptation to be a cabalist.

3. See CABALIST.

Cabbalistic (kæ'bälístik), *a.* Also *cabal-*. [f. prec. + -IC, or direct ad. F. *cabalistique*, or med.L. *cabbalistic-us*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or like the Cabbala or cabballists; having a private or mystic sense; mysterious.

1624 MIDDLETON *Game Chess* iv. ii, Out of that cabballistic bloody riddle. 1665 J. SPENCER *Prophecies* 97 The Cabbalistic sense of Scripture. 1684 N. S. *Crit. Eng. Edit. Bible* xii. 95 The Cabbalistic, and Allegorical Doctors. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Reliq.* 258 The Revelation... being written... in the Cabbalistic style. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* vi. 129 Certain figures and cabballistic signs upon the skull.

Cabbalistical, *a.* Also *cabal-*. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to what is cabballistic; also = CABBALISTIC.

a. 1593 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 382 By art cabballistical. 1723 MATHER *Vind. Bible* 300 A Cabballistical explanation of Deut. iv. 4. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* vi. 189 To show the extent of his cabballistical knowledge. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. iii. § 96. 208 His famous 900 theses logical, ethical... and cabballistical.

Cabbalistically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a cabballistic manner; according to the Cabbala.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 123 (T.) Rabbi Elias, from the first verse of the first chapter of Genesis, where the letter aleph is six times found, cabballistically concludes that the world shall endure just six thousand years. 1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* iv. 23 Who but a Madman would think the Number Five cabballistically sanctified, because a Man has Five Fingers, Five Toes, etc. 1856 R. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 107 How to pronounce cabballistically the potent name.

Cabbalístico—*in comb.* Cabballistically.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. R.* i. v, Disquisitions of a cabalístico-sartorial and quite antediluvian cast.

† **Ca'bbalize**, *v.* *Obs.* Also *cabal-*. [ad. F. *cabalise-r* (16th c. in Littré), or med.L. *cabbalizāre*: see -IZE 1.] *intr.* To use or affect the manner of the cabballists; to speak mystically.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* i. viii. 23 Here St. John seems to cabballize, as in several places of the Apocalypse, that is, to speak in the language of the Learned of the Jews.

† **Ca'bbalizer**, *v.* *Obs.* Also *cabal-*. One who cabballizes; one who interprets by cabbala.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 77 Not all thy seventy Esdrian Cabballizers, who traditionally from Moyses received the Laws interpretation.

Cabban, -ane, -aine, -en, early ff. CABIN.

Cabber (kæ'bər), *collog.* [f. CAB *sb.* 3 + -ER 1.] A cab-horse.

1884 *Times* 27 Oct. 2/4 Sixteen short-legged, active, clever, Young Cabbers.

Cabbie (kæ'bi), *Obs.* or *dial.* 'A sort of box made of laths, which claps close to a horse's side, narrow at the top so as to prevent the grain in it from being spilled' (Jam.). Also 'a small barrow or box with two wheels used for drawing' *ibid.*

1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XVI. 187 The other implements of husbandry are harrows... cabbies, crook-saddles, creels.

Cabbin, -ine, **Cabbinet**: see CABIN, CABINET.

Ca'bbing, *vbl.* *sb.* [f. CAB *v.*] Cab-driving, cab-letting. (Also *attrib.*)

1870 *Pail Mail G.* 24 Oct. 11 The cabbings interest has suffered from the war.

Cabble (kæ'b'l), *v.* *Iron-smelting*: To break up flat pieces of partially finished iron for fagotting. (See *quots.*) Hence **Cabbler**, **Cabbling**.

1849 WEALE *Dict. Terms* s. v., The process... which in Gloucestershire is called 'scabbling' or more correctly 'cabbilling'... is simply breaking up this flat iron into small pieces. Men are especially allocated for this operation, and are named 'cabbilers'. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 418/1 The pig iron is... Tilted; making a flat, oval plate. 5. *Cabbled*; that is, broken up into pieces. 6. *Fagoted*.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* I. 558 Finery iron is smelted with charcoal, and when a soft mass of about two hundred-weight is formed it is hammered out into a flat oval from two to four inches in thickness; this is allowed to cool, and is then broken up into small pieces, which is the process of cabbling or scabbling.

Cabbon, Cabbonet, early ff. CABIN, CABINET.

Cabborne, obs. var. of *cabbon, cabon*, CABIN.

1556 ABP. PARKER *Psalter* cxxxii. 385 Be it my shame: if I go in My Cabborne house: in rest to lygh.

† **Ca'bby** ¹. Obs. ? A garden pick or hoe.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* l. xxiii. With little Mattocks, Pickaxes, Grubbing-hooks, Cabbies[*dèches*], Pruning-knives, and other Instruments requisite for gardening.

Cabby ² (kæ'bi). *colloq.* [f. CAB sb.3 + -y ⁴.] A cab-driver.

1859 *All Y. Round* No. 34. 177 Call the cabby up for my trunk and hat-box. 1881 *Times* 19 Jan. 10/2 Such 'cabbies' as were about, turned a deaf ear to any one who hailed them.

Cabbyn, obs. form of CABIN.

Cabbysshe, obs. form of CABBAGE.

Cabdom. *nonce wd.* [f. CAB sb.3 + -DOM.] That part of the community specially interested in cabs, as owners or drivers.

1868 *Morn. Her.* 25 Aug., Cabdom is furious against the railway companies.

† **Cabeer** (kābīr). [Arab. كمبر *kabir*, lit. 'big, gros'.]

1752 BEAWES *Lex Mercat.* 911 Cabeer, a Money used for accounts at Mocha, of which 80 may be reckoned to a French Crown. *Ibid.* 913 Caveers.

Cabel, -ell, -elle, obs. forms of CABLE.

Caben, early form of CABIN.

Caber (kæ'ber). *Sc.* Also 6 cabir, kabar, kebbber, kebbre. [a. Gaelic cabar pole, spar, rafter = Irish *cabar* lath, Welsh *ceibr* beam, rafter, Corn. *ceber*, *keber* rafter, beam, Breton 9th c. in Luxemb. fol. 'tigne, cepriou'.]

1. A pole, or spar, usually consisting of the stem of a young pine or fir-tree, used in housecarpentry, scaffolding, etc.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. v. 186 His schaft that was als rude and squair, As it had beyn a cabyr or a spar. 1718 A. RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* iii. xviii. They frae a barn a kabar raught. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 162 To every plant they give a pole, which is a tree, like the smallest sort of what we call cabers. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour* 164 They hung them [trouts] on the cabers of their wigwams.

2. *esp.* as used in the Highland athletic exercise of throwing or tossing the caber.

1862 *Standard* 16 July, Tossing the caber. 1872 *Daily News* 26 July, Caber Throwing. 1881 *Boys' Newspaper* 6 July, The caber is simply a roughly hewn pine trunk denuded of its branches. To toss this skillfully the athlete poises the smaller end against his breast, in an upright position, and suddenly raising it by sheer force to a level with his shoulder, throws it from him in such a manner that the thick end touches the ground first, and the trunk falls away from him.

Cabern, obs. form of CABIN (of a ship).

Cabful (kæ'bfʊl). [f. CAB sb.3 + -FUL.] As much or as many as a cab will hold.

1556 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1880) II. 432 Took a cabfull of books to Westbourne Terrace.

† **Cabiai** (kā'bi:ai). [Fr., a. Galibi (or Carib of French Guiana). Martius *Brasil-Sprachen*.] A native name of the Cappybara (*Hydrocharus Cappybara*), sometimes used by naturalists.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) l. xiv. 239 Animals which seem... to make each a distinct species in itself... the Cabiai. *Ibid.* III. vi. (Jod.) The capibara, or cabiai; it is a native of South America, and is chiefly seen in frequenting the borders of lakes and rivers like an otter.

Cabidge, -ige, obs. forms of CABBAGE.

Cabill, var. form of CABALL, a horse.

Cabille, obs. form of CABLE.

† **Cabilliau, cabelliau** (kā'bil'ō, kā'belyau). Also kabbelow. [a. F. *cabillaud, cabliau*, Du. *kabellauw*, a name used (according to Franck) by all the coast Germans since the 14th c.; MLG. *kabellaw*, Ger. *kabliau, kabellau*, Sw. *kabelfjo*, Da. *kabelljau*, med.L. *cabellauvus* (A.D. 1133 in Carpenter's Du Cange). It has been generally regarded as a transposed form of *kabelljauw, kabbelljau*, BACALAO, which is however not compatible with the history of that word, q.v.] Cod-fish; 'codfish which has been salted and hung for a few days, but not thoroughly dried; also, a dish of cod mashed' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1696 W. MOUNTAGUE *Delights Holland* 36 A good Dish of Cabilliau, Cod-Fish, of which the Dutch in general are great Admirers. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape of G. Hope* II. 188 At the Cape there are several sorts of the fish call'd Cabelliau. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Kabbelow*.

Cabin (kæ'bin). Forms: 4-7 cabane, 5-8 caban, 5 kaban, 5-7 cabon, 6 cabban, -ane, -aine, -on, -yn, caben, 6-8 cabbinn, 7 cabben, cabbine, cabine, cabern, 7- cabin. [ME. *cabane*, a. F. *cabane* (= Pr., Pg. *cabana*, Sp. *cabana*, Cat. *cabanya*, It. *capanna*): late L. *capanna*, in Isidore, 'tugurium parva casa est; hoc rustici capanna vocant'; in Reichenau glosses 8th cent. *cabanna*. Mod.F. has *cabine* from Eng. in sense 5.]

† 1. A temporary shelter of slight materials; a tent, booth, temporary hut. Obs.

† a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3099 Cabanes coverede for kynges anyouteind With clothes of clere golde for knyghtez and oþer. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 148 They made with pretie boughs and twigs of trees, such little pretie lodgings as we call Cabens or Bootheres. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* i. v. 287 Make me a willow Cabine at your gate. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jam. IV.* Wks. (1711) 76 Cabanes raised of boughs of trees and reeds. 1857-69 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* 237 From the wilderness there comes a blast, That casts my cabin of assurance down.

† b. *spec.* A soldier's tent or temporary shelter.

† a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 733 Tentez and othire toylez, and targez fulle ryche, Ca'banes and clathe sokkes. 1553 BRENDE *O. Curtius* B b j, There fell soudainlie a great storme... within their cabbaines, which so moche afflicted the Souldiours... that, etc. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* iii. vii, The Courts of Princes... the Cabbins of Soldiers. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* ii. 67 The Persians... fell among their Cabbins, and were rifling the camp.

2. A permanent human habitation of rude construction. Applied esp. to the mud or turf-built hovels of slaves or impoverished peasantry, as distinguished from the more comfortable 'cottage' of working men, or from the 'hut' of the savage, or temporary 'hut' of travellers, explorers, etc.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 57 Caban, lytlylle howse, *pretorium, capana*. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 98 He dwelt alone in a little cabane in the fieldes not farre from Athenes. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 163 A cabbon, *gurgustium*. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1356/1 Being taken in his cabbin by one of the *fishrie*. 1618 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lis-more Papers* (1886) I. 196 To give her a Room to bywld her a cabben in. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. iii. 65 Not a Mendicant... could be perswaded to leave his Cabane. 1691 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* 9 There be [in Ireland] 160,000 Cabins without Chimneys. 1720 SHELVECKE *Artillery* iv. 255 The Cabbin of Romulus was only thatched with Straw. a 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 78 The wretches are forced to pay for a filthy cabin and two ridges of potatoes treble the worth. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 369 An extensive country covered with cabans. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* i. 1 A mud cabin here and there is the only vestige of human habitation. 1850 MRS. STOWE (title) Uncle Tom's Cabin.

b. Used rhetorically for 'poor dwelling'.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* i. v. (1616) 16 Possesse no gentlemen of our acquaintance, with notice of my lodging. Not that I need care who know it, for the Cabbin is convenient. 1607 DEKKER *Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III. 101 A simple Cabin, for so great a Prince.

† 3. A cell: e.g. of an anchorite or hermit, in a convent or prison; a cell of a honeycomb. Obs.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xii. 35 Clergy in to a caban crepte. 1387 TREVISA *Hiden Rolls* Ser. I. 221 In the theatre... cabans and dennes [*cellule mansionum*]. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccliv. 329 They put hym in a Cabon and his chapelyne for to shryue hym. c 1530 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 84/2 The gailor... thrusteth your blode into some other caban. 1571 HANMER *Chron. Ire.* (1633) 57 Hee went into France, and made them Cabanes, after the Irish manner, in stead of Monasteries. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xxxvii. 16 When Ieremiah was entered into the dungeon, and into the cabbins. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Countr. Farm* 322 [Bees] busie in making Combes, and building of little Cabbins.

† b. A small room, a bedroom, a boudoir. Obs.

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 38 Gay clothing, and close cabanes eke she flies. 1607 R. WILKINSON *Merchant-roy*. 30 She that riseth to dinner... & for every fit of an idle fever betakes her straight to her cabbin againe. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. 83 Thou shalt make Cabines in the Arke. c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 71 She steek't her cabin doore.

† 4. A natural cave or grotto; the den or hole of a wild beast. Obs.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. iii. 190 Ac þow... crope in to a kaban for colde of þi nailles. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 23 A cel or a cabban by nature formed, is vnder. 1589 *Gold. Mirr.* (1851) 5 Cabbins and caues in England and in Wales. *Ibid.* 14 The beasty belling bull, lay coucht in cabbin closse. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 358 It might resemble a very cabbin and caue indeed. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 98 The beavers... build cabins, or houses for themselves.

5. A room or compartment in a vessel for sleeping or eating in. An apartment or small room in a ship for officers or passengers.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxvii. 6 Thi seetis of rowers... and thi litil cabans. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 50 A Caban of cuke (coke A.); *capana*. 1530 PALSGR. 202/1 Cabbyn in a shyppe, *cabain*. 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* i. v. (Arb.) 86 Beholdinge... the toppe castell... the cabens, the keele. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. i. 15 Keepe your Cabines: you do assist the storme. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* to The Captaines Cabben or great Cabben. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGUE *Lett.* II. lvi. 85 An English lady... desired me to let her go over with me in my cabin. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* i. iii. (ed. 4) 41 Orellana... drew towards the great cabbin. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *N.-W. Pass.* xvii. 259 They were taken into the cabin.

† b. A berth (in a ship). *Hanging cabin*: a hammock, cot. Obs.

1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten's Trav. Ind.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 20 Each man his cabin to sleep in. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* xi A cabben, a hanging cabben, a Hamacke. 1667 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) III. l. 191 Captain Davis... was thrown out of his Cabbin. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. vii. 120 Cabbins hung upon palm-trees. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine, Cajutes*, the cabins or bed-places... for the common sailors.

† 6. A litter. Obs.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 770 People flocking... some with beires, some with cabbins, some with carts... to fetch awaie the dead and the wounded. a 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 143 Some coffin'd in their cabbins lie.

† 7. A (political) CABINET: hence *cabin council, councillor, signet*. Obs.

1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xiv. 193 They are made of the Cabin Council, and become leaders in our vestries. 1643 *True Informer* 2 Their Majesties Letters under the cabine Signet. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* Wks. 1738 I. 142 Haughtiness of Prelates and cabin Counsellors that usurp'd of late. 1649 — *Eikon*. iv. (1851) 364 Putting off such wholesome acts and councils, as the politic Cabin at Whitehall had no mind to. *Ibid.* xi. 425 To vindicate and restore the Rights of Parliament intended by Cabin councils. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 430 A close cabin council plotting and contriving all things.

8. *Comb.* Chiefly in sense 5, as *cabin-keeper, -passage, -passenger, -scuttle, -stairs, -window*, etc.; *cabin-parloured* (having a parlour no bigger than a ship's cabin); † *cabin-bed*, a berth. Also CABIN-BOY, -MATE.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. ii. 31 He lay in a *cabin-bed. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 389 *Cabin keepers to shipwrights. 1802 W. TAYLOR in *Robbers' Mem.* I. 410 The squeezed, *cabin-parloured houselets of Dover. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* vii. i. (1849) 300, I took my passage in her — a *cabin-passenger. 1760 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 24 Aug., Half... were *cabin passengers. 1851 H. MELVILLE *White-Jacket* xxix. 138 The silent steersman would watch the *cabin-scuttle. 1743 FIELDING *J. Wild* iii. vii. 323 Falling down the *cabin stairs he dislocated his shoulder.

Cabin (kæ'bin), *v.* [f. the sb., q.v. for Forms.]

1. *intr.* To dwell, lodge, take shelter, in, or as in, a cabin (senses 1-4).

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentry* 49 Flying from their houses, and cabaning in woods and caues. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 179 And sucke the Goate, And cabbin in a Caue. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 32 Vnder the shadow of Scipio the Citie, the Ladie of the world did cabbon. 1611 HEWWOOD *Gold. Age* i. i. Wks. 1874 III. 15 Perpetual care shall cabbin in my heart. 1805 PARKMAN *Champlain* ix. (1875) 298 Bands of Indians cabined along the borders of the cove.

2. *trans.* To lodge, entertain, or shelter, as in a cabin.

1602 FULBECKE 2nd *Pt. Parall.* 74 Chast learning cabboned with frugal contentment. 1745 W. THOMPSON *Sickness* p. iv, Rock'd by the blast, and cabin'd in the storm.

3. *trans.* To shut up or confine within narrow and hampering bounds. (Mostly after Shakspeare.)

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iii. iv. 24 Now I am cabin'd, crib'd, confin'd, bound in. 1818 BYRON *C. Har.* iv. cxxvii, The faculty divine is chain'd and tortured — cabin'd, cribb'd, confined. 1846 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 253 [One who] had the authority to cabin his mind in the walls of form. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 58 The newer foundation was cabined, cribbed, and confined in a very narrow space between the Cathedral Church and the buildings of the City.

b. *with in.*

1780 BURKE *Sp. Bristol* Wks. III. 417 They imagine that their souls are cooped and cabined in, unless they have some man... dependent on their mercy.

4. *trans.* To partition off into small apartments.

1815 *Hist. J. Decastro* I. 79 The inside of it... is... cabined off into small apartments.

† **Cabin boy**. [f. CABIN sb. 5 + BOY.] A boy who waits on the officers and passengers on board.

1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xiii. 67, I was sent to Oxford, scholar of a college, and my elder brother a cabin boy to the West-Indies. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 467 Every soul on board perished, except the cabin-boy. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 303 Sir Christopher Mings... entered the service as a cabin boy. His cabin boy was Sir John Narborough, and the cabin boy of Sir John Narborough was Sir Cloudesley Shovel.

Cabined (kæ'bind), *ppl. a.* [f. CABIN sb. and v. + -ED.] a. Made like a cabin; furnished with a cabin. b. Confined in narrow space. c. *fig.* Cramped, hampered, confined in action, thought, etc.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 146 Cabbind lodgings. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 140 From her cabined loophole peep. 181... Bp. D. WILSON in *Life* (1860) II. xiv. 41, I am in a boleah or cabined boat. 1854 M. ARNOLD *Poems* (1877) I. 23 Her cabin'd ample spirit. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xii. 266 Cabined American civilization.

Cabinet (kæ'binet). Forms: 6-7 cabanet, cabbonet, cabonet, 6- cabinet, (7 cabbinet). [app. Eng. dim. of CABIN, as seen by the earlier forms *cabanet, cabonet*, which go with the earlier forms of *cabin*; but in senses 3-6 largely influenced by F. *cabinet*, which according to Scheler and Brachet is not a direct derivative of F. *cabane*, but ad. It. *gabinetto* (= Sp. *gabinete*) 'closet, press, chest of drawers', app. a dialectal It. word going back to the same origin as CABIN.]

1. A little cabin, room, repository. (Senses 1-3 run parallel to those of BOWER 1-3.)

† 1. A little cabin, hut, soldier's tent; a rustic cottage; a dwelling, lodging, tabernacle; a den or hole of a beast. Obs.

1572 DIGGES *Stratol.* (1579) 120 The Lance Knights encamp always in the field very strongly, two or three to a Cabbonet. 1597 LYLW *Wom.* in *Moone* iv. i. 194 He hath thrust me from his cabanet. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 105 A flock of... four-footed beasts, came about their cabanet.

β. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* iv. (1599) 178 The whole campe was constrained... to pitch their Cabincts within the ditches. 1591 SPENSER *Daphn.* 558, I him desyrde sixth daie was overcast... To turne aside unto my cabinet, And staie with me. 1594 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 853 The gentle lark... From his moyst cabinet mounts vp on hie. a 1640 DAY *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 54 Where snakes... and half-starv'd crocodiles made them sommer beds and winter cabbincts.

† b. fig. 'Tabernacle'. *Obs.*

1614 T. ADAMS *Devill's Bang.* 205 Whereas the Soule might dwell in the body... shee findes it a crazy, sickish, rotten cabinet. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentl.* (1641) 413/1 Their bodies... were too fraile Cabonets for such rich eminences to lodge in.

† 2. A summer-house or bower in a garden. *Obs.* 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Dec.* 17 The greene cabinet. 1590 — *F. Q.* II. xii. 83 Their Gardens did deface, Their Arbers spoyld, their Cabinets suppress. 1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. xii. 44 Externall, as Groues, Arbours, Bowers, Cabinets, Allies, Ambulatories. 1737 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, Cabinet, in a garden, is a Convenience which differs from an Arbour, in this; that an Arbour... is of a great Length... but a Cabinet is either square, circular, or in Cants, making a kind of a Salon.

3. A small chamber or room; a private apartment, a boudoir. *arch. or Obs.*

1565 EARL BEDFORD in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. 186 II. 210 Ther is a cabinet abowte xii footes square, in the same a lyttle lowe reposing bedde, and a table, at the which ther were sytting at the supper the Queene... and David [Rizzio]. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1133 Sending us unto womens chambers and cabinets. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.* vi. 14 Cabinets shalt thou make in the arke. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iii. 118 The king, who was then retired to his cabinet. 1814 SCOTT *Wav. I.* ii. 20 The stained window of the gloomy cabinet in which they were seated. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* II. 9 A small cabinet which he calls his study.

† 4. A room devoted to the arrangement or display of works of art and objects of vertu; a museum, picture-gallery, etc. *Obs. or arch.*

1676 HOBBS *Liad* (1686) Pref. 7 Which [a painting]... will not be worthy to be plac'd in a Cabinet. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art Sinking* 101 A curious person in a cabinet of antique statues, etc. 1796 J. OWEN *Trav. Europe* II. 124 The Musæum at Portici is the most interesting cabinet in Europe, to a man not professedly scientific. The generality of cabinets are schools of study, rather than exhibitions.

5. A case for the safe custody of jewels, or other valuables, letters, documents, etc.; and thus, a repository or case, often itself forming an ornamental piece of furniture, fitted with compartments, drawers, shelves, etc., for the proper preservation and display of a collection of specimens.

c 1550 in *Our Eng. Home* (1861) 164 Fayre large cabonett, covered with crimson vellet... with the Kings armes crowned. a 1631 DONNE *Select.* (1840) 24 The best jewel in the best cabinet. 1680 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 232 Tother day, in shifting of a cabinet... I found abundance of yr letters. 1742 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. lxxxix. 250 That fine wood, of which you see screens, cabinets, and tea-tables. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 129 Papers had been found in Alexander's cabinet, containing the outlines of some vast projects. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 44 In innumerable cabinets may be found series of tin coins.

† 6. fig. A secret receptacle, treasure-chamber, store-house; arcanum, etc. *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* (1873) 7, I socht all the secret corneris of my gazophyle... vith in the cabinet of my interior thochtis. 1634 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 312 That counsel of His, which is lockt up in the cabinet of His secret will. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 173, I look upon the Nation as the Cabinet of the world. 1667 OLDENBURG in *Phil. Trans.* II. 411 By Anatomy we have sometimes enter'd into the Chambers and Cabinets of Animal Functions.

¶ Short for *Cabinet photograph* (II, 14).

II. In politics.

7. a. As a specific use of 3: The private room in which the confidential advisers of the sovereign or chief ministers of a country meet; the council-chamber. Originally in the literal sense; now taken chiefly for what goes on or is transacted there, i.e. political consultation and action, as 'the field' is taken for 'fighting, warlike action'.

1607-12 [see 8a]. 1635 W. YONGE *Diary* (1848) 83 The King made choice of six of the nobility for his Council of the Cabinet. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Eurenont's Ess.* 90 Weak, unactive, and purely for the Cabinet. 1693 *Menn. Ct. Teckely* II. 117 Neither a Man of the Cabinet, nor of the War. 1700 DRYDEN *Fabl. Ded.*, You began in the Cabinet what you afterwards practis'd in the Camp. 1804 WELLINGTON *Lett.* in *Gurw. Disp.* III. 145 Equally great in the cabinet as in the field. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* I. 12 Harold in early life had intended himself for the cabinet.

b. The body of persons who meet in such a cabinet; that limited number of the ministers of the sovereign or head of the state who are in a more confidential position and have, in effect, with the head of the state, the determination and administration of affairs.

Formerly called more fully the *Cabinet Council*, as distinguished from the *Privy Council*, and as meeting in the cabinet; the latter abbreviation is like the use of 'the House', 'the field', for those who fill or frequent it, and would be encouraged by such expressions as 'he is of the cabinet' used of Vane by Roe, 1630. *Member of the cabinet* is later.

1644 *Mercurius Brit.* 44. 347 According to... the practice of your Cabinet or Junto; but our State Committee know better. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Eurenont's Ess.* 103 Every thing was then managed by the jealousy of her mysterious Cabinet. a 1734 NORTH *Lives I.* 380 As for his lordship's being taken into the cabinet. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 6 The cabinets of Europe... have endeavoured to keep up a constant equilibrium between the different states. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. i. He had been authorised by the Prince Regent to attempt the formation of a cabinet. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 211 Few things in our history are

more curious than the origin and growth of the power now possessed by the Cabinet. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* III. 236 The members of the President's Cabinet.

† c. A meeting of this body. Now called a 'Cabinet council', or 'meeting of the Cabinet'.

(What is now called 'the Cabinet' was formerly 'the Cabinet Council', and what is now 'a Cabinet Council' was formerly termed 'a Cabinet'.)

1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1768) III. 195 To day the duke was forced to go to the race while the cabinet was held. 1788-9 Dk. LEEDS *Polit. Mem.* (1884) 140 There was a Cabinet at my office. 1805 PITT in *Ld. Stanhope Life* III. 318 A Cabinet is summoned for twelve to-morrow.

8. Cabinet Council: a. the earlier appellation of the body now styled *the Cabinet*: see 7 b.

Apparently introduced, at the accession of Charles I, in 1625; but the expression *cabinet counsel* = counsel given privately or secretly in the cabinet or private apartment, occurs earlier and, from the confusion of *counsel* and *council*, was prob. a factor in the name: see *Cabinet Counsellor* in 9.

[1607-12 BACON *Counsel, Ess.* (Arb.) 318 For which inconveniences the doctrine of Italy, and practice of Fraunce, [ed. 1625 in some Kings times] hath introduced Cabanett Councilles [ed. 1612 Cabanett counsels; 1625 Cabinet counsels], a remedy worse than the disease. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* II. i. 10 No, those are cabinet councils, And not to be communicated, but To such as are his own, and sure.] 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* I. i. 6 Though a counsellor of state, I am not of the cabinet council. 1646-7 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1702) I. ii. 117 These persons made up the Committee of State (which was reproachfully alter'd the Juncto, and enviously then in the Court the Cabinet Council). *Ibid.* II. ii. 61 That Committee of the Council which used to be consulted in secret affairs. 1649 SELDEN *Laws Eng.* I. (1739) 201 The sense of State once contracted into a Privy Council, is soon recontracted into a Cabinet-Council, and last of all into a Favourite or two. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous Wks.* (1834) 250/2 To know his [i.e. God's] Secrets; to be as it were of the Cabinet-Council. 1727 SWIFT *To very yng. Lady*, Never take a favourite waiting-maid into your cabinet-council. a 1734 NORTH *Lives II.* 51 Thus the cabinet council which at first was but in the nature of a private conversation, came to be a formal council, and had the direction of most transactions of the Government. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 143 Cabinet Council.—This body, though without any recognised legal existence, constitutes, in effect, the government of the country. It consists of a certain number of privy councillors, comprising the principal ministers of the Crown for the time being, who are summoned to attend at each meeting.

b. now, A meeting or consultation of the 'cabinet'.

1679 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pardon.* I. iii. (1713) 54 God Almighty... never... leaves them to guess at the transactions in his Cabinet-Council. 1688 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 295 Carried to Newgate, after examination at the Cabinet Council. 1726 BERKELEY in *Fraser Life* iv. (1871) 138 The point was carried... in the cabinet council.

9. Cabinet Counsellor, a private counsellor; a member of the Cabinet.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vi. 3 For a Cabanet-Counsellor at all times, he had his owne Mother, Matildis the Emperesse. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* II. iii. You are still my cabinet counsellors. 1640 BASTWICK *Lord Bps.* I. A iv. It seems he is one of Christs Cabinet Counsellors, that he is so intimately privie to his thoughts.

III. *Attrib. and in Comb.*

10. Of the cabinet, as a private place; private, secret.

1607-23 *Cabinet Counsel* [see 8]. 1611-40 *Cabinet Counsellor* [see 9]. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vi. (1657) 96 That laid open their Cabinet sins. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 119 There are some Cabinet, secret thoughts, and purposes in God. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. 37 As if others had not received such private Instructions as themselves, being Cabinet-Historians. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* (1704) III. xi. 107 He was likewise very strict in observing the hours of his private Cabinet Devotions.

11. Of such value, beauty, or size, as to be fitted for a private chamber, or kept in a cabinet. Sometimes more or less technical, as in *cabinet edition*, one smaller and less costly than a library edition, but tastefully rather than cheaply got up; *cabinet organ*, 'a superior class and size of reed organ'; *cabinet photograph* (see *cabinet-sized* in 14); *cabinet piano*, etc.

1696 PHILLIPS, *Cabinet Organ*, a Portative Organ. 1708 KERSEY, *Cabinet-organ*, a little Organ, that may be easily carry'd, or remov'd from one Place to another. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 430 One admires musick and paintings, cabinet-curiosities, and in-door ornaments. 1750 BEAWE *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 859 Cabinet Wares. 1817 L. HUNT *Lett.* in *Gentl. Mag.* May (1876) 601 A cabinet piano. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 147 It is quite a cabinet picture. 1859 GULLICK & TIMMS *Paint.* 18 Cabinet pictures are so named because they are so small in size as to be readily contained in a cabinet. *Mod. The Cabinet edition of Macaulay.*

12. Fit for cabinet making.

1849 FRESE *Comm. Class-bk.* 17 Cabinet woods, are the qualities used for making all kinds of household furniture, as mahogany, rose-wood, cedar, satin-wood.

13. Of or pertaining to the political cabinet, as *cabinet minister*, etc.

1817 *Parl. Deb.* 1356 Did any body suppose that three years spent in a cabinet office were sufficient to entitle the individual to a cabinet pension?

14. Comb. cabinet-box = CABINET 5: cabinet-founder; cabinet-sized a., of fit size for placing in a cabinet; (a photograph) of the size larger than a carte-de-visite.

1655 MRQ. WORC. *Cent. Inv.* Index 7 A total locking of

Cabinet-boxes. 1800 *New Ann. Directory* 227 Underhill, J., Cabinet-founder and Ironmonger. 1883 LLOYD *Ebb & Flow* II. 186 A nice cabinet-sized photograph of her.

Cabinet, v. Pa. t. and pple. -eted. [f. prec.] *trans.* To enclose in or as in a cabinet.

c 1642 *Observer Defended* 11 That government, which our Laws are lockt and cabenetted in. a 1658 HEWITT *Serm.* 87 (R.) To adore the casket, and contemn the jewel that is cabennetted in it. 1666 *Charac. Italy* 80 The Priest, who as yet was cabennetted up in the Merchants house. 1854 J. WALTER *Last of Old Sq.* v. 44 That a heart of hearts was cabennetted in a person the most attractive.

Cab'nneted, ppl. a. rare. Enclosed as in a cabinet; shut up.

1680 CHARNOCK *Wks.* (1864) I. 53 Good men have providence cabennetted in a promise. 18.. BLACKIE *Poems*, The cabennetted skeleton Of fallen majesty!

Cabineteer, n. nonce-ud. One who has official connexion with a cabinet.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 531 Hume is the sole historian of whom the Cabineteer ever heard.

Cabinet-maker.

1. One whose business it is to make cabinets (sense 5), and the finer kind of joiner's work.

1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 59 *Mr. Att. Gen.* What Trade are you? *Mr. Hickman*, A Cabinet-maker. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 614 One Johnson, a popish cabinet maker. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iii. The queen commanded her own cabinet-maker to contrive a box. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 43 Joiners' and cabinet-makers' work.

2. casual. One who constructs a political cabinet.

1884 *Boston (Mass.) Jyrl.* 22 Nov. 2/4 The Cabinet-makers, office-seekers, and schemers who abound in Washington.

Hence **Cabinet making**, the cabinet-maker's occupation; the construction of a political cabinet.

1813 in *Examiner* 1 Feb. 71/2 They'll fit you... whatever your trade is; (Except it be Cabinet-making. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* 116 The gentle craft of cabinet-making. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 16 June 1/2 Hitches are inevitable whenever Cabinet-making is undertaken.

Cabir, obs. form of CABER.

Cabish, obs. form of CABBAGE.

Cable (kæ'b'l), sb. Forms: 3-4 kable, 5-7 cabulile, cabyl, -il, -ille, -el, -ell, -elle, (5-6 gable, gabyll), 3- cable. [ME. *cable*, *cabell*, *kable*, identical with Du. *kabel*, MDu. *cābel*, MLG. *kabel*, MHG. and Ger. *kabel*, all app. from Romanic: cf. F. *câble*, Sp. *cable*, Pg. *cabre*, all meaning 'cable', It. *cappio* sliding knot, noose, gin:—late L. *capulum*, *caplum* a halter for catching or fastening cattle, according to Isidore f. *capere* to take 'quod eo indomita jumenta comprehenduntur': cf. *capulum*, -us, 'handle, haft', *capulā-re* to take, catch, etc.

(There are difficulties as to F. *câble*, older forms of which were *cable*, *chaable*, *cheable*, *chable*, which point, through **cadable*, to a L. **catabola* a kind of BALLISTA for hurling stones, etc., in which sense *chaable* also occurs: see *Cabulus* in Du Cange. Littré supposes an early confusion between this and **cable* from Isidore's *capulum*; others think that as the *catabola* was put in motion with ropes, it may be the real source. But this does not account for the Sp. and It. words.]

1. A strong thick rope, originally of hemp or other fibre, now also of strands of iron wire.

Originally a stout rope of any thickness, but now, in nautical use, a cable (of hemp, jute, etc.) is 10 inches in circumference and upwards; ropes of less thickness being called *cables* or *hawesers*. In other than nautical use (see 2), *rope* is commonly used when the material is hemp or fibre (as in the 'rope' by which a train is drawn up an incline), and *cable* when the material is wire.

c 1205 LAY. 1338 He hihte hondlien kablen [c 1275 cables]. c 1320 *Sir Guy* 4613 Sche come... Doun of þe castel in selcouþe wise Bi on cable alle sleyliche. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 24848 (Fairf.) þe mast hit shoke, þe cablis [earlier MSS. cordis] brast. c 1392 CHAUCER *Compl. Venus* 33 Paugehe Ialousye wer hangen by a Kable Sheo wolde al knowe. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 862 Alle þe gabes of þe shippe þey broston a to. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* iv. 12 A threefold cable is not lightly broken. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 135 Smal cables for the artillery. 1626 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VIII. 170 He... ouerthrowes With cables, and innumerable blows The sturdy Oke. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 34 A Cable of three inches round and of good Stuff, will do better for Coal-work. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 336/2 The platform [of a suspension-bridge at the Isle of Bourbon] is suspended from four cables... and each cable consists of fifteen bundles of eighty wires each.

b. fig.

1600 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* VII. xviii. § 10 The whole body politic should be... a threefold cable. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 17 He will... put vpon you what restraint or greennance The Law... will give him Cable. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* XXIX. i. 351 He unfolded... a huge long cable of villanies. 1616 R. C. *Times Whis.* VI. 2343 Linckt together with sinnes ugly cable.

c. It is easier for a cable to go through the eye of a needle, a variant rendering of Matt. xix. 24, Mark x. 25, Luke xviii. 25, adopted by Sir J. Cheke, and cited by many writers.

[This represents a variant interpretation of Gr. *καμήλον* in this passage, mentioned already by Cyril of Alexandria in the 5th c. Subsequently a variant reading *καμήλον* (found in several late cursive MSS.) was associated with this rendering, and Suidas († 11th c.) makes distinct words of *κάμιλος* 'cable', *καμήλος* camel. Some Mod.Gr. dictionaries have also *κάμιλος* cable.]

c 1530 MORE *De Quatuor Noniss.* Wks. (1557) 92 It were as harde for the riche manne to come into heauen, as a

great cable or a Camel to go through a needles eye. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xix. 24 It is easier for a cable to passe thorough a needles eie, yēn for a rich man to enter in to y^e kingdome of heaven. [*Marg. note.* Although y^e Suidas seem to say κάμλος to be for a cable rope, and κάμλος for y^e beest, iet theophylactus . . . and Celius . . . taak κάμλος to be booy y^e beest and y^e cable, as moost season agreeabli serveth heer.] 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 540 It is impossible for a Camell (or Cable, that is a great rope of a ship) . . . to go through a needles eye. 1657 COLVIL *Whig's Supplic.* (1695) 49 An honest Clergyman will be When Cable passeth Needles eye. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.*, s. *W. & by W.* 3 *W.*, If he were as incompetent as a camel (or, as they say at sea, a cable) to pass through the eye of a needle.

2. *spec. (Naut.)* The strong thick rope to which a ship's anchor is fastened; and by transference, anything used for the same purpose, as a chain of iron links (*chain cable*).

'Stream-cable, a hawser or rope something smaller than the bower, used to move or hold the ship temporarily during a calm in a river or haven, sheltered from the wind and sea, etc.' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*)

c 1325 *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 418 With-outen mast, oþer myke, oþer myry bawe-lyne, Kable, oþer capstan to clyppe to her ankrez. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2848 Þai cante ances full kene with cables to grounde. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 96 Eneas . . . cutte asondre the cables that with helde the shippe within the haven. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* v. iv. 4 The Cable broke, the holding-anchor lost. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 30 The Cables also carry a proportion to the Anchors, but if it be not three strand, it is accounted but a Hawser. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) s. v. *Admiral*, They may be ready to cut or slip the cables when they shall be too much hurried to weigh their anchors. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 185 Slip the cable and endeavour to get to sea. 1885 ANNANDALE *Imp. Dict.* s. v., Chain-cables have now almost superseded rope-cables.

b. *fig.*

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. xi. (1718) 169 Pray'r is the Cable, at whose end appears The anchor hope. 1677 YARRANTON *Engl. Improv.* 22 The Grand Banks . . . shall be the Anchor and Cable of all smaller Banks. 1851 MAYHEW *Leid. Labour* I. 360 Her cable had run out, and she died.

c. *A cable or cable's length, as a unit of measurement, 'about 100 fathoms; in marine charts 607.56 feet, or one-tenth of a sea mile' (Adml. Smyth).*

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 381 Redde cliffs with white strakes like wayes a cable length a piece. 1665 DUKE of York's *Fight. Instr.* xiv. To keep about the distance of half a cable from one another. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3844/4 The Two Buoys, . . . being distant near the Length of Two Cables. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Cable* . . . a measure of 120 fathoms, called by the English seamen a cable's length. 1778 CAPT. MILLER in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. Intro. 159 We got within a cable and a half of her. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* (1854) 167 He veered half a cable, and instantly opened a tremendous fire. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. Mast* xi. 26 Within two cable lengths of the shore.

3. *Telegraphy.* A rope-like line used for submarine telegraphs, containing the wires along which the electric current passes, embedded in gutta percha or other insulating substance, and encased in an external sheathing of strong wire strands, resembling the wire cable of sense 1. Also b. a bundle of insulated wires, passing through a pipe laid underground in streets, etc.

1854 *Specif. Brett's Patent* No. 10939. 21 This said cable or rope I denominate my Oceanic Line. 1852 *Leisure Hour* Sept. 591 Complimentary messages were transmitted by means of the cable through the waters to Dover. 1855 WHEATSTONE *Roy. Soc. Proc.* VII. 328 Experiments made with the submarine cable of the Mediterranean Electric Telegraph. 1858 *Times Ann. Summary* 89 The unfortunate fracture of the oceanic cable. 1864 W. CROOKES *Q. J. Sci.* I. 44 The Atlantic Cable and its Teachings. 1865 RUSSELL *Atlantic Telegr.* 2 Mr. Wheatstone . . . as early as 1840 brought before the House of Commons the project of a cable to be laid between Dover and Calais. 1880 *Times* 17 Dec. 5/6 [She] is reported by cable to have put into St. Thomas. 1887 *Telegr. J. nrl.* 4 Mar. 203/4 In our system, the cables can be easily drawn out of the iron pipes if occasion demands it.

c. *A cable message, a CABLEGRAM.*

1883 *Bread-Winners* 175 It riled me to have to pay for two cables. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Aug. 11/1, I was desired by my chief in New York to . . . give them a long 'cable'. 1886 *Daily News* 4 June 6/4 The General . . . had received cables of greeting from the 'comrades' in Australasia and America.

4. *Arch., Goldsmith's work, etc.* (also *cable-moulding*): A convex moulding or ornament made in the form of a rope.

1859 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* III. i. 9 Norman ornaments . . . particularly the billet and the cable. *Ibid.* II. vii. 359 The cornice is the cable-moulding on a large scale. 1862 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 277 A figure of Science, on a coral base, with a cable border. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* L. 140 The outer edge . . . is also decorated with a heavy cable-moulding.

5. (See quot.)

1877 PEACOCK *N. W. Lincoln. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Cable*, a long narrow strip of ground.

6. *Attrib. and Comb.*, as (senses 1, 2) *cable-chain, -coil, -maker, -roots*; (sense 3) *cable-advice, -despatch, -man, -message, -tank*; (sense 4) *cable-border, moulding, pattern, etc.*

1882 *Mod. Trade Circular*, Further 'cable advices from the Colonies. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 11/2 The 'cable-chain makers' . . . factory men, who make the marine or cable chains. 1667 DENHAM *Direct. Painter* II. ix. 24 See that thou . . . spoil All their Sea-market, and their 'cable-coyl. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Fj. A roper or 'cable maker. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 19 Aug. 4/4 Mr. Canning showed the cable and the stab to the 'cablemen. 1877 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 6/5 The following 'cable message has been received . . . from New

York. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iii, Pines, whose 'cable roots Held out a thousand storms. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Aug. 192 The first defect was occasioned—[by] the dropping of a fragment of wire into the 'cable-tank.

7. *Special comb.: cable-bends, cable-buoy, cable-hanger* (see quots.); *cable-hatband*, a twisted cord of gold, silver, or silk, worn round the hat (Halliwell); *cable-laid a.* (see quot.); *cable-range*, a given length of cable; a range of coils or rolls of cable; *cable-rope* = sense 1; also, cable-laid rope; *cable-stock*, the capstan; *cable-tier*, the place in a hold, or between decks, where the cables are coiled away; *cable-tools* (see quot.).

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Cable-bends*, two small ropes for lashing the end of a hempen cable to its own part, in order to secure the clinch by which it is fastened to the anchor-ring. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) **Cable-Buoys*, common casks employed to buoy up the cables. 1732 DE FOE *Tour St. Brit.* (1769) I. 149 Persons who dredge or fish for Oysters [on the Medway], not being free of the Fishery, are called 'Cable-hangers. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out Hum.* Induct., Wearing a pyed feather The 'cable hatband, or the three-piled ruff. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Met.* II. i. (N.) More cable, till he had as much as my cable-hatband to fence him. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6129/3 Stolen from the Fifth Moorings, Eleven Fathom of Eleven Inch 'Cable laid Pendant. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) s. v. *Ropes*, Ropes are either cable-laid or hawser-laid: the former are composed of nine strands, viz. three great strands, each of which is composed of three smaller strands. 1883 W. C. RUSSELL *Sea Queen* II. ii. 34 The men were set to work to get the 'cable-range along, ready for bringing up. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 833 From the anker he kutteth the 'gabyl rope. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (1852) 53 At the west end of Powells steppell was tayed a cable rope. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4882/3 About sixty Fathom of Cable Rope, about nine Inches Circumference. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 40 The maister . . . bald the marynalis lay the cable to the 'cablestok. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 62 Knocking the man down into the 'cable tier. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 62 The hemp cables are coiled in the cable tiers. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Cable-tools*, the apparatus used in drilling deep holes, such as artesian wells, with a rope, instead of rods, to connect the drill with the machine on the surface.

Cable (kæ'b'l), *v.* [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with a cable or cables; to fasten with or as with a cable, to tie up.

c 1500 DUNBAR *Tua Maritit Wem.* 354 Se how I cabeld 3one cunt with a kene byrdill! 1530 PALSGR. 473/1, I cable, I store a shyppe of cables. 1598 FLORIO, *Gemmarie* . . . to cable an anker. 1605 T. RYVES *Vicar's Plea* (1620) 31 They are . . . fortified and cabled up with the grunts and priuileiges of Gregory the 14. 1624 SHIRLEY *Example* I. i. Here I am cabled up above their shot. 1640 — *Imposture* I. ii, I hope she's not turned nun. I do not like The women should be cabled up. 1800 *Naval Chron.* IV. 218 His Majesty's ships are insufficiently cabled. 1863 LD. LYTTON *Ring Amasis* II. ii. iii. xi. 273 The motive power of his being was cabled to Superstition.

2. *Arch.* To furnish (a column) with vertical convex circular mouldings, which should properly occupy the lower part of the flutings, so as to represent a rope or staff placed in the flute (Gwilt).

1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 91 Cabled with small pillars bound round it, with a kind of arched work and subdivisions between. 1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* 13 These channels are sometimes partly filled by a lesser round moulding; this is called cabling the flutes. 1875 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.* s. v. *Cabling*. In modern times an occasional abuse has been practised of cabling without fluting, as in the church della Sapienza at Rome.

3. *trans. and intr.* To transmit (a message, news, etc.), or communicate, by submarine telegraph. (Const. as in *to telegraph*.)

1871 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* (1872) 559 A late telegram by Atlantic Cable from the British Premier . . . said: 'Cable how match-tax works'. 1880 *Times* 28 Oct., The exciting news cabled from Ireland. 1881 *Ionian Standard* 24 Mar., He [i. e. Secretary Blaine] has been cabling constantly with Lord Granville. 1882 *Times* 14 Apr. 5/3 The Secretary of State . . . cabled the substance of them to Minister Lowell. 1884 *Kendal Merc.* 1 Nov. 5 Mr. Henry Irving cabled me from Boston . . . that, etc.

Cable, obs. f. of CABALL, horse.

Cabled (kæ'b'ld), *pp. a.* [f. *CABLE* sb. and *v.* + -ED.] a. Furnished or fastened with a cable or cables. b. *Arch.* c. *Her.* (See quots.)

1530 PALSGR. 473/1 My shyppe is as wel cabled as any in all the fleet. 1664 EVELYN *Tr. Freart's Archit.* 130 Sometimes we find the Striges to be fill'd up with a swelling . . . and these we may call Stav'd or Cabl'd Columns. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Cabled flutes*, in architecture . . . filled up with raised or swelling pieces in form of Cables. *Ibid.* *Cabled*, in *Heraldry*, is applied to a cross formed of the two ends of a ship's cable. 1757 DYER *Fleece* II. In Myrina's port [they] Cast out the cabled stone upon the strand.

Cablegram (kæ'b'lgræm), [f. *CABLE* sb. + -GRAM, by superficial analogy with TELEGRAM; (in which both elements are Greek). (The substitution of CALOGRAM has been vainly urged by various writers.)] A message sent by submarine telegraph cable.

1868 *Daily News* 26 Sept., The new word *cablegram* is used by a New York contemporary to characterise a telegraphic despatch. 1873 in *Times* (D.) This libel appears in your journal as a cablegram, New York, 20th. 1879 *Let.* in *Daily News* 14 Oct. 6/2 If there is any necessity for a word to distinguish a telegram sent by cable . . . I would suggest that the word 'Calogram' be used in the place of 'Cable-

gram'. 1880 *Athenæum* No. 2764. 503/2 A cablegram has been received . . . from America, announcing the discovery of a 'large comet' by Mr. Lewis Swift. 1883 *High Commis. of Canada* in *Times* 13 Aug., It may interest your association to be made acquainted with the following cablegram.

Cablegraph (kæ'b'lgræf), *v.* [f. prec. after *telegraph*.]

1887 *Standard* 14 Oct. 2/6 [He] cablegraphed from Loon. **Cables** (kæ'b'ls), *a.* [f. *CAB* sb. + -LESS.]

Unprovided with a cab or cabs.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 365 The cables condition of St. James's Street. 1857 *Chamb. J. nrl.* VIII. 82 Ill-paved, unlighted, cables regions.

Cablet (kæ'b'lét), [f. *CABLE* sb. + -ET.] A small cable or cable-laid rope less than 10 inches in circumference.

1575-6 in 4th *Report Commis. Hist. MSS.* (1874) 114/1 An Act for the true making of great cables and cablets. 1613 *Voy. Guiana* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 176 By the . . . fury of the wind and sea, the cablet broke. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 54 Cablets, cable-laid ropes, under nine inches in circumference. 1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 65 Made fast to the principal cablet, or hawser. 1803 *Rep. Commis.* in *Naval Chron.* X. 48 Cablets—Inches, 9½, 9, 8, 7½, . . . 3. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 52 When three cablets are laid up together, it is called 'hawser-laid rope'.

Cabling (kæ'b'liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *CABLE* v. + -ING.] The filling up of the lower part of the flutes of a column with cylindrical mouldings.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v., There are also cabling in relief without fluting, especially on certain pilasters, as in the church of Sapienza at Rome.

Cabling, erroneous or dial. form of CAVELLING. 1885 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 4 Sept. 6/1 This process known as cabling . . . the only fair method of allotting the work.

† **Cablish**. *Obs.* [prob. a. Anglo-Fr. *cablis = F. *chablis*, OF. *chaablis*, med.L. *cablicium*, pl. *cablicia*, in the Forest Laws, in same sense; of doubtful derivation: see Littré; but app. related to OF. *chaable*, and thus with L. **catabola*, see *CABLE*, and cf. Littré *chablis* and Du Cange *cabulus*.] Strictly, trees blown down, or branches blown off by the wind, but explained by the legal antiquaries of the 16th c. as = brushwood.

1594 R. CROMPTON *Jurisdic.*, 196 Cablicia is properly brushwood. T. claimed the drie woods & cablish in his owne woods. 1664 SPELMAN, *Cablicia*, Cablish . . . Angl. Brushwood. Rectius . . . Windfalls. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 75/2 Cablish is all sorts of Brushwood. 1852 SMITH *Eng. & Fr. Dict.*, Cablish, . . . bois chablis, broutailles.

Cabman (kæ'b'mæn), [f. *CAB* sb.3] A man whose occupation is to drive a public cab.

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 191 The cabman's cry to get out of the way. 1860 *Vocat. Tour.* 50 Half a dozen cabmen shouting in my ears. *Ibid.* 137 They know them as well as a London cabman does the streets.

Cabob (kæb'p), Also kabob. [Arab. كباب *kabāb* (also in Pers. and Urdu), in same sense.]

1. An oriental dish (see the quotations); also used in India for roast meat in general. (Now always in *plur.*)

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind.* & P. 404 (Y.) Cabob is Rostmeat on Skewers, cut in little round pieces no bigger than a Sixpence, and Ginger and Garlick put between each. 1743 R. POCOCKE *Egypt* in *Pinkerton Voy.* XIV. 211 Cabobs, or meat roasted in small pieces, that may be eat without dividing. 1814 FORBES *Orient. Mem.* II. 480 (Y.), I often partook with my Arabs of a dish common in Arabia called Kabob or Kab-ab. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 242 Eats cabobs with city nabobs.

2. 'A leg of mutton stuffed with white herrings and sweet herbs' (Halliwell).

1690 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Cabob, a Loin of Mutton Roasted with an Onion betwix each joint; a Turkish and Persian Dish . . . now used in England.

Hence **Cabob v.** To cook in the manner described. (Webster cites Sir T. Herbert.)

|| **Cabocceer** (kæbos'io:), [ad. Pg. *cabociero*, f. *cabo*, *cabega* head.] The headman (of a West African village or tribe).

1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xvi, My father appointed me a Cabocceer. 1864 R. BURTON *Dahome* II. 38 The type of a Dahoman Cabocceer. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Musi.* 4 The melodies produced by a Cabocceer, or chief of Dahomey, upon his sanko, deserve our attention.

† **Caboche**, sb. *Obs.* [see next and CABOT.] A fish; the Bull-head, or Miller's Thumb.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 641 *Hic caput, caboche*. *c* 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 57 *Caboche, curricula*.

† **Caboche**, v. ? *Obs.* Also *cabage*. [f. F. *cabocher* (in same sense) implied in pple. adj. *caboché* CABOCHED, and used (as *cabacher*) by Palsgr., f. *caboche* = It. *capocchia* augm. and pejorative of *capo* head. The form *cabage* is identified with CABBAGE v.1, which is ultimately the same word.] *trans.* To cut off the head of (a deer) close behind the horns.

a 1425 *Bk. Hunting* MS. Bodl. 546 fol. 93 *Per nedeth no more but to caboche his heed.* 1530 PALSGR. 596, I kabage a deere, *je cabache*. I wylly cabage my dere. *je cabacheray ma beste.* 1575 TURBERV. *Bk. Venerie* xliii. 134 It is cut off near to the head. And then the heade is cabaged [i. e.] cut close by the hornes through the braine pan, untill you come vnderneath the eyes, and ther it is cut off.

Caboched, caboshed, cabossed (kæb'p't, kæb'p'st), *pp. a. Her.* Also cabazed, cabaged.

[f. prec.; or ad. F. *caboché* in same sense.] Borne (as the head of a stag, bull, or other beast) full-faced, and cut off close behind the ears so as to show no part of the neck; trunked.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 59 An hartes heade cabozed d'Or. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 162 These horned beasts... have also their heads borne Trunked: Which of some Armorsists is blazoned Cabossed. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Caboched, caboshed or cabossed. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 76 Three harts heads, caboshed, argent. 1797 *Churchill, Acc. St. Mary Hill, Lond.* (Nicholls) 95 note. A bull's head cabost. 1866 PEACOCK *Eng. Ch. Furniture* 36 A chevron between three bucks' heads cabossed argent.

Caboching, cabossing, vbl. sb. Her. [f. as prec. + -ING.] (See quot.)

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. s.v. *Cabosed*, A Term in Heraldry, for the Head of any Beast, being just cut off behind the Ears, by a Section parallel to the Face, or by a perpendicular Section; whereas Couping is usually expressed by a Horizontal one, and is never so close to the Ears as Cabosing.

|| **Cabochon** (kabōʃɒn). Also 6 *Sc. caboschoun, coboischoun, coboschoun*. [Fr.: augmentative of *caboché*; see above.] A precious stone when merely polished, without being cut into facets or receiving any regular figure but that which belongs to the stone itself, the rough parts only being removed. This fashion is chiefly applied to the garnet (carbuncle), ruby, sapphire and amethyst. Chiefly attrib., as in *cabochon shape, crystal, emerald*, etc.

1578 *Inventories* 265 (JAM.) Tua tabled diamantis, and tua rubys coboischoun. *Ibid.* 266 Four rubys coboischoun. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* vii. 174 Under the foot of the cross is a large uncut crystal... at one side of this cabochon is a mitted figure. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* L. 220 A pale cabochon sapphire. 1883 *Times* 14 July 7 The centre stone... is encircled by ruby, emerald, sapphire, and five other stones, cut cabochon shape.

† **Cabod**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. *trans.* ? To edge or border.

1753 *Songs Costume* (1849) 231 With fringes of knotting your Dickey cabod.

Cabok, obs. f. of KEBBUCK, *Sc.*, cheese.

Cabon, -et, early forms of CABIN, -ET.

Caboose (kăbz'is). Also *cam-, can-, coboosse*. [Identical with Du. *kabuis, kombuis*, earlier Du. *combuse, cabuse*, MLG. *kabhuse* (whence mod.G. *kabuse*), also F. *cabuse* 'app. introduced into the navy about the middle of the 18th c.' (Littre). The original lang. was perh. LG.; but the history and etymology are altogether obscure.]

1. 'The cook-room or kitchen of merchantmen on deck; a diminutive substitute for the galley of a man-of-war. It is generally furnished with cast-iron apparatus for cooking' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Caboose*, a sort of box or house to cover the chimney of some merchant-ships. It somewhat resembles a centry-box, and generally stands against the barricade on the fore part of the quarter-deck. 1805 *N. York Chron.* in *Naval Chron.* XIII. 122 William Cameron drifted aboard on the caboose. 1805 DUNCAN *Marin. Chron.* IV. 70 A sea broke... and swept away the caboose and all its utensils from the deck. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* (1862) 6 Fishing boats at anchor, all with their tiny cabooses. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 341 A sentry is constantly to be placed at the cooking-place or caboose. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 375 The caboose and utensils must long ago have been washed overboard.

b. A cooking-oven or fireplace erected on land. 1859 *Autobiog. Beggar-boy* 93 The man... requested me to put his pannikin on the caboose fire. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 331 Outside are 'caboosees' for preparing fish in the open air. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 550 The lawn is studded with caboosees.

2. *U. S.* A van or car on a freight train used by workmen or the men in charge.

1881 *Chicago Times* 18 June, The caboose of the construction train, containing workmen and several boys. 1884 *Dakota paper* Jan., Four cars and a caboose running down the track.

Cabos: see CABOT.

Cabosh, -ed, **cabossed**, var. ff. CABOCHE, -D. || **Cabot** (kăb, kăb'et). [Earlier and N. Fr. *cabot*, mod. F. *chabot*, f. Romanic *cabo, capo* head + -OT.]

† 1. A fish: the Bull-head or Miller's Thumb.

1611 COTGR., *Poisson royal*, the white Cabot.

2. A measure of dry goods in the Channel Islands; cf. the *Sc. CAP*.

1835 H. D. INGLIS *Channel Isl.* 124 In Jersey... sixteen cabots per perch, has been known to be obtained. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. App. A (ed. 2) 566 In Jersey, the measure of dry goods is the cabot, or half-bushel... containing 43 lbs. 7 ozs. of distilled water.

Cabotage (kăb'otédz). *Naut.* [a. F. *cabotage* (also Sp., in It. *cabotaggio*) in same sense; f. F. *caboter* to coast; whence F. has also *caboteur, cabotier, cabotin, cabotinage, cabotiner*. Derivation uncertain.]

Originally a shipping term of the north of France: M. Paul Meyer rejects Littre's guess from Sp. *cabo* cape, headland, as if 'to sail from cape to cape', as untenable phonetically and historically, and thinks the verb must be from the name of a kind of boat. The gloss 'cabo, trabe, nave' occurs in (MS. Bibl. Nat. 1646 lf. 83 b) a 13th c. copy of an older

glossary; and Littre has *cabot, chabot* as north French equivalents of *sabot*, which is still applied to a small vessel running two or three knots an hour. (Brachet guesses that *caboter* may be from the surname *Cabot*; which may have had the same origin, but cf. prec.)

Coasting; coast-pilotage; the coast carrying trade by sea.

1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 186 The Cabotage, as they call it, or carrying trade. 1876 R. BURTON *Gorilla* L. I. 6 Small vessels belonging to foreigners, and employed in cabotage. 1885 *Standard* 2 Jan. (Article) The Cabotage in China. [From Shanghai correspondent.]

† **Cabow**, *Obs.* Also **cabbowe**.

1489 *Will of Rowley, Bristol* (Somerset Ho.) All my Cabowe or Stuf in Marchandise. 1501 *Will of Barre* (Somerset Ho.) The Cabow that I have in her [a ship]. 1501 *Bristol Wills* (Wadley) 173, xx mark of my Cabbowe in money or dettes... the Residue of my Cabbowe.

† **Ca-bre**, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *cabrer*, f. Sp. *cabra* goat: see CAPEER.] *intr.* To caper (as a horse).

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. vii. 285 At the smart of which the horse reared and cabred with his forefeet.

|| **Cabré** (kabre), *a. Her.* [Fr.; f. *cabrer*: see prec.] Said of a horse: Capering, rearing on the hind legs.

|| **Ca'brie, ca'brit**. Also **cabree**. [cf. Sp. *cabrito* kid, dim. of *cabra* goat.] The Proughom Antelope, *Antelope Americana* (*furcifer*).

[1624 T. SCOTT and Pt. *Vox Populi* 22 A peece of leane Kid, or Cabrito.] 1807 *Pike Sources Mississ.* II. 136 Killed one cabrie, two deer, two turkies. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 717 The Proughbuck... called cabree by the Canadian voyageurs.

† **Ca'bricole**, *Obs.* [In sense 1, a. F. *cabriole* (16th c.) a leap like that of a goat. Senses 2, 3, appear to be old errors for CABRIOLET.]

1. A capriole, a caper (of a horse).

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* I. viii. 103 The occasional cabrioles which his charger exhibited.

2. A kind of small arm-chair (Littre).

1785 MACKENZIE *Lounger* No. 36 ¶ 8 Sofas and stuffed chairs in the drawing-room, which my Lady has made her change for cabrioles.

3. = CABRIOLET.

1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. lxi. 403 The coaches are... less dangerous than the little one horse cabrioles. 1801 W. FELTON *Carriages* II. 180 The Cabriole is a two wheeled Carriage with the body like a Chariot, mostly used in France.

Cabriolet (kă'bri'olē). [a. F. *cabriolet*, deriv. of *cabriole*, so called from its elastic bounding motion.] A light two-wheeled chaise drawn by one horse, having a large hood of wood or leather, and an ample apron to cover the lap and legs of the occupant. Contracted by 1830 to CAB, and in later times applied to any vehicle known by that name.

[1789 *Lett. fr. Paris in Public Advertiser* 3 Crushed to death by one of those machines called Cabriolets; on account of which infernal vehicles, the inhabitants... can no longer venture on foot at any hour. 1816 *Ann. Reg.* 339 Lavalette was... conducted by Sir R. Wilson beyond the barriers in an English cabriolet.] 1823 *Gentl. Mag.* 463/2 April 23 Cabriolets were, in honour of his Majesty's birthday, introduced to the public this morning. 1840 BARHAM *Ingl. Leg.* 194 His lordship rang for his cabriolet (rhime day). a 1845 HOOD *Lost Heir*, I'm scared when I think of them Cabroleys. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Marchmont* I. ii. 41 Edward Arundel had driven over in a cabriolet.

Cabulle, -byl, obs. ff. of CABLE.

Caburn (kă'būrn). *Naut.* [? connected with CABLE.] (*pl.*) 'Spun rope-yarn lines, for worming a cable, seizing, winding tacks, and the like' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yng. Seamen* 16 Cables serue... for rope yarne, caburn, sinnit, an[d] okum. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* v. 25 Caburne is a small line made of spun yarne to make a bend of two Cables, or to sease the Tackles, or the like. 1678 in PHILLIPS; also in mod. Dicts.

|| **Cacafuego**. Also 7 **cacafugo**, -fugo, **cacofuego**. [f. L. *cacā-re*, Sp. and Pg. *cagar* to discharge excrement + *Sp. fuego* (Pg. *fogo*) fire:—L. *focus* hearth.] A spitfire: a braggart.

[The name of the Spanish galleon taken by Drake in 1577.] 1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid* III. i. She will be ravish before our faces by rascalls and cacafugos, wife, cacafugoes! 1661 *Argyle's Will* in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 27/2 Presbytery will soon lose a prating, nonsensical Cacafugo. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Cacafuego*, a Spanish word signifying Shiftfire; and it is used for a bragging vapouring fellow. 1721—90 in BAILEY. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* [1775 ASH, *Cacafuego*, an insect in Spain said to dart fire from its tail.]

Cacagogue, erroneous form of CACCAGOGUE.

Cacao (kăkă'ō, kăkă'ō). Also (6-7 *caccáo*), 6-8 *cacáo*, 8 *cacáo*, *cacáo*; and see COCOA. [Sp. *cacao*, ad. Mexican *caca-uil* 'caca-tree'.]

1. The seed of a tropical American tree (*Theobroma cacao*, N. O. *Byttneriaceæ*), from which cocoa and chocolate are prepared.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 342 In the steade [of money] the halfe shelles of almonds, whiche kynde of Barbarous money they [the Mexicans] caule cacao or cacanguate. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. (ed. 7) 568 Fruit, which the Inhabitants cal in their tongue Cacaco, it is like to an Almond... of it they make a certaine drinke which they love marvelous well. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* iv. (1691) 83 The value of Sugar, Indico, Tobacco, Cotton, and Cacao, brought from the Southward parts of America. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3842/3 A French Prize... laden with Sugar, Caco and Indigo from Martinico. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* II. v. (ed. 4) 248 Her load consisted of timber, cocoa, coco-nuts, tobacco,

hides. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Humboldt's Trav.* viii. 108 Cacao and sugar were also raised to a considerable extent. 1849 W. IRVING *Columbus* II. 315.

† 2. The powder produced by grinding the seeds, often with other substances mixed; also the drink prepared from the seeds or powder; = COCOA.

1652 WADSWORTH *Chocolate* 2 Cacao... is cold and dry. 1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* ii. 8 They had brought to them jars of Cacao.

3. The tree whose fruit yields this seed, more fully called **Cacao-tree**.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* II. They supply the most agreeable soils for the cacao. 1778 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. vii. 296 The value... was estimated by the number of nuts of the cacao, which he might expect in exchange. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 372 The seeds of the cacao were made use of as money in Mexico.

4. attrib., as in *cacao-nut*, -tree, etc.; also **cacao-butter**, a fatty matter obtained from the cacao-nut, used for making pomades, candles, etc.; **cacao-walk**, a plantation of cacao-trees.

1652 WADSWORTH *Chocolate* 13 When they are grown up to a good height, then they plant the Cacao-trees. 1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 30 Two of these little Cacao Nuts (or Kernells) passe currant for one farthing. *Ibid.* 24 Cacao-Walks... containing ten or twelve Acres of Ground. 1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* ii. 9 They made a certain cooling-drink of the Cacao nuts. 1778 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. viii. 412 The cacao-tree grows spontaneously in several parts of the torrid zone. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 140 The ground is then prepared for the reception of the cacao pods, which are planted in rows called 'cacao-walks'.

Cacarootch, obs. form of COCKROACH.

† **Ca'catory**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. mod. L. *cacātorius*, f. *cacāre* to evacuate the bowels; see -ORY.] Attended with looseness of the bowels.

1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* vi. 183 *Cacatory*, Dejectory, or Loose-fevers... ought wholly to be imputed to Cholera. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Cacatory-fever*.

Caccagogue (kă'kăggg). *Med.* [mod. f. Gr. *κῆκη* excrement + *-αγωγος* leading, leading away, f. *ἀγω* to lead, drive. Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* 1753 has mod. L. *cacagoga*.] An ointment made of alum and honey, and used to promote stool.

Caccáo, obs. f. of CACAO.

Cacche(n), obs. f. CATCH v.

Cace, obs. form of CASE.

† **Cace'mphaton**. *Obs. rare*. [Gr. *κακέμφοτον* 'ill-sounding, equivocal'.] An ill-sounding expression.

[1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 260 This vice is called by the Greekes Cace'mphaton, we call it the vnshamefast or figure of foule speech.] 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* (1661) 174 It had bene an harsh and unpleasing Cace'mphaton, as your own eare will tell you. 1721—90 in BAILEY.

Cachalot (kă'jălot, kă'jălo). Also 8-9 -elot. [a. F. *cachalot*, in the Bayonne dial. of 17th c. *cachalut*, app. meaning, 'toothed', from a Romanic word for 'tooth' or 'grinder', in Gascon *cachau*, Carcassonne *caichal*, Cat. *caxal*, Pr. dials. *caissal*, *caysal*. The first notice of the word in Eng. writers is quoted from the French of Anderson's *Histoire Naturelle de Island*, etc. (Hamburg 1746). The word is now found in most European langs., as Ger. *kachalot*, Da. *kaskelot*, Sw. *kaselot*, Du. *kazilot*, etc.]

[In *Miscellanea Curiosa*, 1670 (Frankfort, and Leipzig 1681), observation cxxxvi. (p. 266) treats of this whale 'qui in Bayonna, Byaris, et in insula S. Johannis de Luca, et in locis ubi capitur Cachalut, latine Orca dicitur'.] A different derivation is proposed by Zolber, *Zeitsch. f. Rom. Philol.* IV. 176, whereby he would connect it with Sp. *cachuelo*, which derives from L. *calulus*.]

A genus of whales, belonging to the family *Cetodontidae*, distinguished by the presence of teeth in the lower jaw. The Common Cachalot, or Sperm Whale, which yields spermaceti, grows to the length of 70 feet, and has a head nearly one-half of the length of the body; it occurs in all seas, but its home is the Pacific Ocean.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 174 The figure which Mr. Anderson gives of the Cachelot... has the air of a monster. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 46 This genus... the French call Cachalot, a name we have adopted. 1832 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 279 A herd of Cachalots, upwards of one hundred in number, were found stranded at Kairston, Orkney. 1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* (1834) 298 The physeter or cachelot whale... has a very large head and is remarkable for having teeth. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 213.

Cache (kăf), *sb.* Also 6 **casshe**. [a. F. *cache*, f. *cacher* to hide.]

1. A hiding place, esp. of goods, treasure, etc.

1595 *Drake Voy.* 12 The inhabitants having intelligence of our cominge had... hid their treasure in casshes. 1860 C. INNES *Scotl. in Mid. Ages* x. 310 The little cache on the Orkney sea-shore, produced 16 pound weight of silver. 1866 W. R. KING *Sportsm. & Nat. in Canada* iii. 57 Crouched in his cache of green boughs.

b. *esp.* A hole or mound made by American pioneers and Arctic explorers to hide stores of provisions, ammunition, etc.

1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 267 Captain Bonneville... prevailed upon them to proceed... to the caches. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xii. 138 The power of the bear in breaking up a provision cache is extraordinary. 1878 MARKHAM *Gl. Frozen Sea* v. 62 Every cairn and cache was thoroughly examined.

2. The store of provisions so hidden.

183. BACK *Jrnl. Arctic Voy.* (Bartlett), I took advantage of a detached heap of stones, to make a cache of a bag of pemmican. 1842 FREMONT *Report Exp. Rocky Mts.* (1845) 22 As this was to be a point in our homeward journey, I made a cache (a term used in all this country for what is hidden in the ground) of a barrel of pork. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* xiv. (1869) 484 The Esquimaux... they all of them make 'caches' of meat under stone cairns.

Cache (kaf), *v.* [f. CACHE *sb.*: cf. F. *cachier*.] *trans.* To put in a cache; to store (provisions) under ground; said also of animals.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiii. 288 He accordingly cached enough provision to last them back. 1865 LD. MILTON & W. CHEADLE *N. West Pass.* v. 75 We now proceeded... to remove the cask from its hiding-place, and... to cache it safely at some distance. 1877 COUES *Fur Anim.* ii. 51 When they [wolverenes] can eat no more, they continue to steal the baits and cache them.

Cache, *obs. form of CASH*, Chinese money.

Cache(n), *obs. form of CATCH* *v.*

Cachectic (kæ'kɛktɪk), *a.* Also 7-8 -iok. [Ultimately ad. Gr. καχεκτικὸς in a bad habit of body. Cf. CACHEXY. Cachectique occurs in F. in 16th c.; mod.L. *cachecticus* is prob. still earlier.] Of or pertaining to cachexy; affected with or characterized by cachexy or a bad state of body.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Tr. Pavey's Chirurg.* xx. vii. (1678) 461 A melancholic cachectic disposition of the whole body. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 94 The good effect of this medicine on cachectic and scorbutic persons. 1861 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie* V. 210 The flat-chested and cachectic pattern which is the classical type of certain excellent young females.

Cache'ctical, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL]. = prec.

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* iv. 43 She was of a whitish bleake colour, and of a cachectical disposition. 1733 ARBUTHNOT *Air* J. Young and florid blood, rather than vapid and cachectical. 1755 in JOHNSON; also in CRAIG and mod. Dicts.

† **Cachekow**. *Sc. Obs.* [f. CATCH *v.* + COW.] A cow-catcher or cattle-pounder; hence *gen.* a bailiff. Cf. CATCH-POLE.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. Prol. 136 Sum wald be court man, sum clerk, and sum a cachekow, Sum knyght, sum capitane, sum Caizer, sum King.

† **Cachere**. *Obs. rare* -1. [a. ONF. *cachère*, *cacheor* (mod.F. *chasseur*), f. *catcher* to CHASE: cf. CATCHER.] A hunter.

c 1340 *Gau. & Gr. Kl.* 1139 Penne þise cacheres þat coupe, couplend hor houndez.

† **Cacherel**. *Obs.* Also 4 *kacherel*. [f. prec. + -EL. Cf. *scoundrel*, *wastrel*.] A catchpoll, beagle, 'bull-dog'.

a 1325 *Pol. Songs* (1839) 151 Ayejn this cacheres cometh thus y mot care. a 1340 *Ayeb.* 263 Þe dyueel a-ye huam and his kacheres... his hous mid great strengþe wolde loky.

† **Cachepell**, **pule**. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *cache-puyll*, -pill, -spale, *caichpule*, *kaichspell*, 7 *catchpule*. [app. corrupt form of MFlem. *caetse-spel*, f. *caetse* (= F. *chasse*, Eng. CHASE), Du. *kaals* place where the ball falls + *spel* play. The Flem. was evidently from a north. Fr. *cache*: cf. Picard *catcher* to chase.]

1. The game of tennis; also attrib.

1568 *Woman's Truth in Sc. Pasquils* (1868) 4 Ane handles man I saw but dreid, In caichpule faste playene. 1611 *Rates* (Jam.). Balles called Catchpule [1670 Tennis] balls the thousand viij. 1818 G. CHALMERS *Life Q. Mary* I. 255 Cachepole, or Tennis was much enjoyed by the prince.

2. A tennis-court.

1526 *Sc. Ld. Treasurer's Acc.* in Pitcairn *Crimin. Trials* I. 271 Item, for ballis in Crummie cache-puyll. 1538 *Aberdeen Registers* XVI. (Jam.) The bigging of the said Alexr's cachespale wall. 1563 *Ibid.* XXV. (Jam.) The flur of his cachepill laity biggit. 1597 *Sc. Act* 7as. VI (1814) 155 (Jam.) Orcherdis, yardis, doucattis, kaichspell, cloistour... ciutat within the boundis... of the priorie... of Sanctandros.

† **Cachet** (kafɛ). Also 6-7 *catchet*. [Fr.; f. *catcher* to conceal: in 18th c. treated as English.]

1. A seal. *Letter of cachet* (F. *lettre de cachet*): a letter under the private seal of the French king, containing an order, often of exile or imprisonment.

a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* iv. (1677) 193 She had appointed, in stead of his hand, a Cachet to be used in the signing of Letters. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 177 On the accession of James VI. to the crown of England, a cachet or seal was made, having the King's name engraved on it, with which all signatures were to be afterwards sealed. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 62/2 He obtained a letter of cachet.

2. fig. Stamp, distinguishing mark, 'sign manual'.

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk.* (1885) 69 All his works [pictures] have a grand cachet: he never did anything mean. 1882 PREBODY *Eng. Journalism* xxii. 176 The journal in which the cachet of fashionable life is to be distinguished.

3. attrib. Done under letter of cachet; privy, secret. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 293 Abominators of all close, cachet, muffled... proceedings.

† **Cachexiate**, **cacexicate**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. next; see -ATE.] *trans.* To render cachectic. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* ii. (1653) 71 Cacexicate their petty Corpulcuses.

Cachexy (see below). Also 7 *cacexy*, -ie, *cachexe*, -ie, *cacexy*; and in mod.Lat. form *cachexia*, (8 *cacexia*). [ad. mod.L. *cachexia* or F. *cachexie* (16th c. in Paré), ad. Gr. καχεξία, f. κακ-ús bad + -έξια = éxis habit or state, f. éx-eiv to

have, have oneself, be in condition. Walker accents (kæ'kɛksi) which is according to Eng. analogies; but mod. Dicts. have mostly (kæ'kɛksi).]

'A depraved condition of the body, in which nutrition is everywhere defective.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therap.* 2 D iij. The euyl habytude of the body (whiche the Grekes call Cachexie). 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* (Arb.) 58 The dysease which the physicians caule Cachexia. 1651 WITT: tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* iv. xii. 262 Who can in a Cachexie draw all the vitious humours out of the body at once. 1775 SIR E. BARRY *Observ. Wines* 417 Liable to... cachexies... etc. 1843 DETHUNE *Sc. Fire-side Stor.* 65 Affected with fevers and cachexy.

b. A depraved habit of mind or feeling.

1652 L. S. *People's Lib.* xvi. 40 The Israelites desiring a King... out of a Cachexie and evill frame of spirit. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* Ep. Ded. 5, I see... a cakexy of evill life amongst you. 1843 F. E. PAGET *Warden of Birkenhead* 161 He would think that a cachexy of chattering had become epidemic among the clergy of the nineteenth century. 1868 SYMONDS in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. IV. 602 Both poets [Clough and De Musset] describe the *maladie du siècle*, the nondescript cachexy, in which aspiration mingles with disenchantment, satire and scepticism with a childlike desire for the tranquillity of reverence and belief.

c. Said of a body politic.

1654 L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* 187 Her high repletion brought her [the City] into a Cachexy. 1863 *Macm.* Mag. Nov. 33 Ireland... lies fretful and wrathful under a grim social cachexy of distressful centuries.

Cachinnate (kæ'kɪnɪt), *v.* [f. L. *cachinnāre*: see -ATE.] *intr.* To laugh loudly or immoderately.

1824 DE QUINCEY *Walthamstow in London* Mag. X. 354 Not a publisher but cachinnates from Leipzig to Moscow. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 432 Groggan... only cachinnated the more vehemently.

Cachinnation (kæ'kɪnɪʃən), [ad. L. *cachinnation-em*, n. of action f. *cachinnāre*: see prec.] Loud or immoderate laughter.

1623 COCKERAM, *Cachinnation*, a great laughter. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* ii. 60 These Cachinnations or laughings... which we heare, are rather Aerall spirits. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* iii. The hideous grimaces which attended this unusual cachinnation. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* III. viii. 767 He moved to mirth and cachinnation all.

Cachinnator. [agent-noun f. L. *vb.* in prec.] A loud or immoderate laughter.

18. R. CHAMBERS *Whesht*, They mark a cachinnator as a man to be avoided.

Cachinnatory (kæ'kɪnətəri), *a.* [f. prec.: see -ORY.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with loud or immoderate laughter.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 188 Shall our cachinnatory muscles remain rigid? 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* II. iii. (1864) 61 Which threatened instant death on the slightest cachinnatory indulgence.

Cachique, *obs. form of CACIQUE*.

Cacholong (kæt'ʃɒlŋ). *Min.* [f. *Kaschtschilon* = "beautiful stone" of Kalmucks and Tartars? (Dana).] A variety of the opal, opaque, bluish-white, porcelain-white, pale yellowish or reddish.

1791 MACIE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 369 That variety of calcedony which is known to mineralogists by the name of Cacholong. 1868-80 DANA *Min.* 199 Cacholong... often adheres to the tongue, and contains a little alumina.

|| **Cachou** (kafʃu). Also 8 *cashou*. [Fr.]

1. = CATECHU.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. viii. Store of Mirabolans, Cashou, Green Ginger preserv'd. 1750 BEAWE *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 787 Cardamome, Long Pepper, Cachou, etc.

2. A sweetmeat, generally in the form of a pill, made of cashew-nut, extract of liquorice, etc., used by tobacco-smokers to sweeten the breath.

|| **Cachrys** (kæ'kris). *Bot.* [Gr. κάχρυς catkin.]

† 1. 'The catkin of nut-trees, willows, etc.' *Obs.* 1708 in KERSEY. 1731 in BAILEY II.

2. A genus of umbelliferous plants.

|| **Cachucha** (kætʃʊtʃə). Incorrectly *cachuca*.

[Sp.] A lively Spanish dance.

1840 BARRIAM *Ingol. Leg.* 480 A Court where it's thought in a lord or a duke a Disgrace to fall short in the Brawls (their Cachouca). 1841 THACKERAY *Profess.* in *Comic T. & Sk.* II. 154 In a very short time Miss Binse... could dance the cachucha. 1842 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* i. iii. I see thee dance cachuchas. 1867 MISS BRADDON *Aur. Floyd* i. 8.

|| **Cacique** (käs'k). Forms: 6 (L. *caccicus*, *caciquus*), *cacike*, *cazike*, 7 *cassique*, *cacique*, (*casica*), 8 *cachique*, 8- *cazique*, 6- *caciquo*. [a. Sp. *cacique*, *cazique*, or F. *cacique*, native Haytian word for 'lord, chief' (Oviedo *Hist. de las Indias*).]

A native chief or 'prince' of the aborigines in the West Indies and adjacent parts of America.

1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* i. ii. (Arb.) 72 Makynge... a brotherly league with the *Caccicus* (that is to say a kynge). 1577 EDEN & WILLES *Hist. Trav.* 219 b. These Indians gyve great honour and reverence to their Cacique. 1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. Ind.* 33 A cruel and cursed Cacike, that is to say a Lord, in whose power we fell. a 1618 RALEIGH *Apol.* 46 The Mynes which the Cassique Carapana offered them. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. v. 124 They had a Casica too... but he could neither write nor speak Spanish. 1778 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. ii. 97 Here Columbus was visited by a prince or Cacique of the country. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 757 The several nations are governed by their chiefs or caciques. 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* i. i. On yonder hill, among the palm-trees, we have surprised an old cacique. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* II. i. (1864) 73 The cacique who ruled over this province.

Hence *Cacique'ship*, † *Cacique'sse*.

1760 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* v. v. (1772) 266 The caciques, or Indian women, who are married to the alcaldes... and others. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 411 The attainment of the cacique'ship of that pseudo El Dorado by Gregor McGregor.

Cack (kæk), *v.* *Obs.* or *dial.* [app. ad. L. *cacā-re* in same sense, whence also MDu. *cacken*, Du. *kakken*, early mod.Ger. *kacken*, Da. *kakke*; also Boh. *kakati*, Pol. *kakać*.]

1. *intr.* To void excrement.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (1859) II. 170 Wythoute Calise in ther buttere the cacked. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 58/1 Cackyn, or fyystyn, *caco*. c 1500 DUNBAR *Fenzet Frier* 101 Ffor feir vncunnandly he cawkit. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 5 To cacke, *cacare*. 1611 Cotgr., *Chier*, to cacke. a 1710 POPE *Alley* i. Some cack against the wall. 1731 in BAILEY II.

2. *trans.* To void as excrement.

1485 CANTON *Trevisa's Hidden* iv. x. (1527) 158 One that hadde cacked golde. 1549 CRANMER in *Strype Life* (1694) App. 105 Because the Devil could not get out at his mouth, the man blew him, or cacked him out behind.

Cack, *sb.* *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. same source as prec.: used already in OE. in the comb. *cac-hūs* 'latrina'.] c 1600 *Timon* v. v. (1842) 89 Hee hath a face like one's that is at cack.

† **Cackerel** (kæ'kærl). ? *Obs.* Also 7 *cackarel*, *cackrel*. [a. obs. F. *caquerel* (also *cagarel*, *cagarel*) Cotgr., ad. Pr. *cagarel*, *cagarello* (also, according to Duhamel, *gagarel*, whence Cuvier's specific name *gagarella*); app. f. Pr. *cagar*: = L. *cacāre* (see CACK *v.*), with which the name is popularly associated.]

(Various etymologized as 'a fish which voids excrements when pursued' or 'which when eaten relaxes the bowels'; M. Paul Meyer suggests that the name is merely one of contempt = 'méchant petit poisson', 'poisson chétif'. The allied *Mæna* is now in Pr. *picarel*, dim. of *picaro* 'rogue, rascal'.)]

1. A small fish of the Mediterranean: the name is applied by the fishermen of Marseilles and Toulon to *Smaris gagarella* (Cuv.), and perhaps to other similar species of the same genus of small sea-brems. Early writers used the word to English Pliny's *mæna* 'a kind of small sea-fish, eaten salted by the poor', now the name of a genus closely akin to *Smaris*.

1583 J. HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator*, *Mæna*... a cackrel, so called, because it maketh the eaters laxative: some take it for a herring or sprat. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 249 Cackarels change their colour: for these fishes being white all Winter, wax blacke when Summer comes. *Ibid.* II. 442 Salt Cackerels. 1635 SHERWOOD *Eng.-Fr. Dict.*, A cackereel (fish), *cagarel*, *caquerel*, *cagarel*, *juscule*: *bocque*, *mandole*, *mendole*, *mene*. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 187 Fish, whose ordinary abode is in salt waters, namely porpoise, —cackrel, skate, soles, etc. 1721-50 in BAILEY. 1755 JOHNSON, *Cackerel*, a fish said to make those who eat it laxative.

2. [as if f. CACK.] Dysentery (F. *caquesangue*).

1659 HOWELL *Lex. Tetragl.* It. Prov. 19 May the Cackrel take him [transl. It. *cacasangua*].

Cackle (kæk'k'l), *sb.* [f. the *vb.* stem: cf. Sw. *kackel* in same sense.]

1. A cackler. (Or ? *adj.* cackling.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Uoleweð... nout þe kakele [v. r. *chakele*, *kakelinde*] Euc. *Mod. colloq.* or *dial.* What a cackle she is!

2. Cackling; as of a hen or goose.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Dulk & Seto*. To Rdr., Dinn'd & grated with the Cackle. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneis* viii. (R.) The silver goose... by her cackle, sav'd the state. 1833 TENNYSON *Goose* iii. The goose let fall a golden egg With cackle and with clatter.

3. fig. Stupid loquacity, silly chatter.

1676 A. RIVETUS, JUN. *Mr. Smirke* 18 Bedaw'd with Addle Eggs of the Animadvertisers own Cackle. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 276 The rustic cackle of your bourg. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 262 The cackle about Claude.

b. A short spasmodic laugh, a chuckle.

1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 410 'She hasn't got a nice day for pleasuring!' said the Jew, with a vulgar cackle.

Cackle (kæk'k'l), *v.* 1. Forms: 3 *kakelon*, *cakelen*, 4-5 *cacklo(n)*, 5 *cakele*, -yn, *kakyl*, 5-6 *cake*, 6 *kakyll*, *cackyll*, -el, *cacle*, 7 *cakell*, 6- *cacklo*; *Sc.* 6 *kekkyll*, *kekell*, 7 *kekole*: see also *KECKLE*. [Early ME. *cakelen*: corresp. to Du. *kakelen*, LG. *kakeln*, Sw. *kackla*, Da. *kagle*; cf. also Ger. *gackeln*, Du. *gaggelen*, and GAGGLE. The evidence does not make it certain to what extent the word has arisen separately in different langs. in imitation of the animal sounds, or has been adopted from one language into another. The word may have been WGer. or at least Saxon: but the Eng. may also have been from Scandinavian.]

1. *intr.* To make a noise as a hen, especially after laying an egg; also to make a noise as a goose (which is more specifically to GAGGLE).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 þe hen, hwon heo hæuð ileid, ne con buten kakelen. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 264 Somtime cacleth as a hen. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 58 Cakelyn of hennys, *gracilla*. c 1470 *Hors, Shepe, & G.* (1822) 17 The gooses may cackle. 1550 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 Quhillk gart the hennis kekkyll. 1552 HULOET, Cackle lyke a henne, *glocio*. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 105 If she should sing by day When every Goose is cackling. 1660 W. SECKER *Nonsuch Prof.* 43 Some persons are like hens that after laying must be cackling. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 139 Like... a Wildgoose always cackling when he is upon the Wing.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 253 A hen could not cackle but she was on the alert to secure the new-laid egg.

b. Said of the chattering of other birds, esp. crows, jackdaws, magpies, and starlings. Obs.

a 1225 *Anr.* R. 88 Ane rikelot pet caked hire al pet heo isihð. 1530 *LYNDESAI Test. Papyngo* 94 Bark lyk ane Dog, and kekell lyke ane Ka. 1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* 117 b, Some cackels lyke a henne or a Jack daw. 1613 *MARKHAM Eng. Husbandman* i. i. iii. (1635) 13 If Crows flocke much together, and cackell and talke. 1675-7 *HOBBS Homer* 275 A cloud of starlings cackle when they fly.

2. *fig.* Said of persons: a. To be full of noisy and inconsequent talk; to talk glibly, be loquacious, prate, chatter. b. To talk loudly or fussily about a petty achievement, like a hen after laying an egg. c. To chuckle, 'to laugh, to giggle' (J.).

1530 *PALSGR.* 473/1 Howe these women cackyll nowe they have dyed. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* ix. 34 Cease cackling of the vnlarnednes of thy betters. 1712 *ARBUHNOT John Bull* (1727) 70 Then Nic. grinned, cackled, and laughed. 1847 *DISRAELI Tancred* II. v. (1871) 78 The peers cackle as if they had laid an egg. 1860 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Audi Alt.* III. cxix. 59 It is also the business of a sensible government, not to cackle on its discoveries. 1864 *THACKERAY Four Georges* III. 162 The equerries and women in waiting .. cackled over their tea.

3 *trans.* To utter with or express by cackling. c 1225 *Anr.* R. 66 3if hit nere cackeled. 1857 *LIVINGSTONE Trav.* vi. 114 Any man who .. cackles forth a torrent of vocables. 1880 *HOWELLS Undisc. Country* i. 28 The ladies .. now rose. .. and joyously cackled satisfaction.

Cackle, *v.* ² *Naut.* Also **keekle**. 'To cover a cable spirally with 3-inch old rope to protect it from chafe in the hawse hole' (Adm. Smyth).

1748 *ANSON Voy.* III. ii. (ed. 4) 427 They [cables] were besides cackled twenty fathom from the anchors.

Cackler (kæ'klər). [*f.* CACKLE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who cackles; *fig.* a tell-tale, tattler, blabber. *slang.* A fowl.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* 131 Kytt Cakelere and Colett Crane. 1598 *FLORIO, Gracchione* .. a chatter, a cackler. 1673 *R. HEAD Canting Acad.* 192 A Prigger of the Cacklers. 1730-6 *BAILEY, Cackler*, a Prater, a Tell-tale, a noisy Person; also a humorous word for capons or fowl. 1878 *BROWNING Poets Critic* 92 If they dared Count you a cackler.

Cackling (kæ'klɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*see* -ING¹.]

1. The crying of a hen on laying an egg; also that of a goose, or other fowl.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Parl. Foules* 562 Tho began The goose to speke, and in her cackelinge, She said. 1562 *J. HEYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 110 The cocke prairie hir, hir cacklyng to seace. 1709 *Tatler* No. 133 ¶ The cackling of cranes, when they invade an army of pigmies. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* II. 70 Constant cacklings of new-laying hens.

2. Loud idle talk or chatter: sometimes with immediate reference to the cry of a hen on laying.

1530 *PALSGR.* 202/2 Cackelyng, bablyng, *cacquet*. 1601 *DENT Path-w. Heaven* 171 They spend the rest of the day .. in .. cackling, prating and gossiping. 1860 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Audi Alt.* III. cxix. 61 This cackling about improved arms is not worthy of well-informed statesmen. 1866 *Geo. ELIOT F. Holt* (1868) 161 And when it takes to cackling, will have nothing to announce but that added delusion.

Cackling, *ppl. a.* [*see* -ING².] That cackles.

a 1225 [*see* CACKLE *sb.* 1]. 1567 *HARMAN Caveat* 86 She hath a Cackling chete [i. e. a hen]. 1622 *FLETCHER Beggar's B. v. i.* Or surprising a boor's ken for grunting-cheats? Or cackling-cheats? 1674 *FLATMAN Belly Dog* 29 Pluck off [f] the cackling head. 1794 *MRS. PIZOTTI Synon.* II. 174 *Ciarlatano* means a prating, cackling creature, and answers to our term *Quack*. 1841 *CATLIN N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. liv. 182 Some hundreds of cackling women and girls bathing.

Caco- representing Gr. *κακο-* combining form of *κακός* bad, evil, forming many compounds in Greek, some of which, like *cacochymy*, *cacodæmon*, *cacoethes*, *cacophony*, have reached English through Latin (and French); others have been adapted directly from Greek in modern times (as *cacology*, *cacotrophy*); others have been formed on Greek analogies from their elements. Compounds of Greek and Latin, as *cacodorous* = malodorous, and the medical *cacosomnia* (sleeping badly) are exceptional. Occasionally *caco-* is used in looser or casual combination with words of Greek derivation, which may have been modelled on *cacodæmon*, as in *caco-magician*, *cacotype*. It is very freely used in medical terminology to form names of bad states of bodily organs, but most of these are not English in form, e.g. *cacogalactia* (a condition in which the milk is bad), *cacoglossia* (putrid state of the tongue), *cacomorphia* (malformation or deformity), *caconychia* (morbidity of the nails), *cacopharyngia* (a putrid condition of the pharynx), *cacophthalmia* (malignant inflammation of the eyes), *cacoplasia* (formation of diseased structures from a depraved condition of the system), *cacopneumonia*, *cacorrhachitis* (disease of the vertebral column), *cacothymia* (disordered state of mind), *cacotrichia* (disease of the hair), etc.

Cocoa, obs. form of CACAO, COCOA.

Cacochylous (kæko'kɪləs), *a. Path.* [*mod. f.* Gr. *κακ-χυλ-ος* with bad juice or flavour + -OUS¹.] Characterized by bad chyle; of difficult digestion, as 'cacochylous aliments'. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1859 in *MAYNE Exp. Lex.*

So **Cacochylia**, depraved chylickation.

1706 *PHILLIPS, Cacochylia*, a bad chylickation, when the chyle is not duly made. 1721-30 in *BAILEY*. 1839 G. RAYMOND in *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 306 Persons .. using every diligence for a most unprofitable cacochylia.

† **Cacochyme**, *a. Obs. Path.* [*a. f.* *cacochyme* (16th c. in *Paré*), *ad. Gr.* *κακοχῦμος* with unhealthy humours, *f.* *κακο-* bad + *χῦμος* juice, humour.] Full of evil humours.

1614 W. BARCLAY *Nepenthes* in *Arb. App. Jas. I Coun-terbl.* 116 The body very cacochyme, or full of evil humours.

Cacochymic (kæko'kɪmɪk), *a. and sb. arch.* Also *c* *cacochymy*, -chimick, -ike, 7 -chymick(e). [*f.* CACOOCHYME (or its source) + -IC¹.]

A. adj. Having unhealthy or depraved humours; ill-humoured (in body).

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, In cacochymy bodies and replete. 1625 *HART Anat. Ur.* i. iii. 34 His bodie [was] plethoricke and cacochymicke. 1665 R. KEPHALE *Medela Pestil.* 71 If Cacochimick .. he must be well purged. 1863 T. THOMPSON *Ann. Influenza* 4 A pale cacochimic and depraved countenance.

B. sb. An 'ill-humoured' person.

1569 J. SANFORD *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 158 Made now of Alchimistes, Cacochimickes, of Phisitions, pewterers.

Cacochymical, *a. arch.* [*f.* as *prec.* + -AL¹.] Having the humours of the body depraved; 'ill-humoured' (in body, and jocularly, in disposition).

1606 *HOLLAND Sueton.* Annot. 18 In cacochymical bodies, such as his was. 1656 *RIDGLEY Pract. Physic* 193 To cure a cacochymical person. 1707 *FLOYER Pulse-Watch* 97 The old Writers call'd these the different Species of cacochymical Choler. 1836 *FRASER'S Mag.* XIII. 227 By what means did you .. arrive at a cacochymical old age? 1837 *BEDDOES Let. Mar.*, Critical and cacochymical remarks on European literature.

† **Cacochymious**, *a. Obs.* [*f.* *cacochymia* (*see* below) + -OUS¹.] = CACOOCHYMIC.

1676 *SHADWELL Virtuoso* II. Wks. 1720 I. 347 They were cacochymious, and had deprav'd viscera. 1702 E. BAYNARD *Cold Baths* II. (1709) 337 Cacochymious Juices.

† **Cacochymist**. *Obs.* [*f.* as *prec.* + -IST¹.] A person of depraved 'humours'.

1684 *tr. Agrippa's Van. Arts* xc. 313 In stead of Alchymists, Cacochymists; in stead of being Doctors, Beggars.

Cacochymy (kæko'kɪmɪ), *arch.* Also *c* -chymie, and in Latin form *c* -cacochymia, (7 *cacochymy*). [*a. f.* *cacochymie* (16th c. in *Paré*), and *mod. L. cacochymia*, *a. Gr.* *κακοχῦμία* (Galen) badness of the humours, *f.* *κακόχῡμος*: *see* above.]

In the medical system of the Humorists: Unhealthy state of the 'humours' or fluids of the body; 'ill-humoured' state (of the body).

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Terap.* 2 A ij b, Yf eroysion haboude inwardely it is caused of cacochymie. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 21 Cacochymies or fowl bodies of the Vulgar .. do require strong Purges. 1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* ¶ 184 The Anarchy of a cacochymia keeps not court in the veins. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* l. 20 The Melancholick Cacochymie. *Ibid.* xvi. 550 A great corruption of the Blood and Cacochym. 1744 *MITCHELL in Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 144 A peculiar kind of Cachexy, accompanied with an atrabillious Cacochymy. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 386 Are not their countenances disfigured by the cacochymy of their humours. 1852 *HAMILTON Discuss.* 248.

† **Cacodemical**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. A humorous mixture of *cacodæmon* and *academic*.

1610 *ROWLANDS Mart. Mark-all* 6 Vp starts an old Cacodemical Academicke with his frize bonnet.

Cacodæmon, -dæmon (kæko'dɪ'mən). [*a. Gr.* *κακοδαίμων* evil genius; also *adj.* possessed by an evil genius, ill-starred; whence sense 2.]

1. An evil spirit.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* II. xix. (1495) 45 Plato in Cuneo callith the deuyll Cacademon, that is to vnderstonde knowynge euyl. 1594 *NASHE Terrors of Nt.* Wks. 1883-4 III. 267 Anie terror, the least illusion in the earth, is a Cacadæmon vnto him. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* i. iii. 144 Leave this World, Thou Cacademon! 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* II. III. 644 Nor was the Dog a Cacadæmon, But a true Dog. 1728 *YOUNG Love Fame* II. (1757) 95 Poor negroes, thus, to show their burning spite To cacodæmons, say, they're devilish white. 1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 93 To make the pagan divinities hateful, they were stigmatized as cacodæmons.

† *b. Med.* A name for nightmare. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1811 in *HOOPER Med. Dict.*

c. transf. Applied to persons, etc.

1711 *MRS. CENTLIVRE Marplot* IV. Wks. (1760) 168 The old Cacademon is gone into that house. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* (1867) 109 My miller's thumb—my prince of cacodæmons—my little mouse. 1854 *BADHAM Halicut.* 420 Untaught by their parents to know better, these little cacodæmons, etc.

2. *Astrol.* The Twelfth House (or Scheme) in a figure of the Heavens, so called from its baleful signification.

a 1625 *FLETCHER Rollo* IV. ii. 442 The twelfth the Cacademon. 1721-30 in *BAILEY*.

Cacodemoniad, *a. rare.* [*f.* *prec.*: cf. DEMONIAC¹.] One possessed with an evil spirit.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 20 Unless some cacodemoniad, that refers them to his Philosophy.

† **Cacodemonial**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [*f.* as *prec.* + -AL¹.] Of or pertaining to an evil spirit.

1522 *SKELTON Why nat to Courte* 807 To his college conuentual, As well calodemoniayll As to cacodemoniayll.

Cacodemonic, *a.* [*ad. Gr.* *κακοδαίμωνικός*

'bringing misfortune', in a sense taken from CACODEMON.] Of the nature of a cacodemon.

1886 *Fall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 4/2 One of these .. declines to have further dealings with cacodemonic powers.

Cacodemonize, *v. rare* -1. [*see* -IZE¹.] *trans.* To make into a demon.

1834-43 *SOUTHEY Doctor* (1849) 672 'Beards', The simple appendage of a tail will cacodemonize the Eudemian.

Cacodorous (kæko'dɔərəs), *a. rare.* [A hybrid formation from Gr. *κακο-* bad + ODOROUS.] Ill-smelling, malodorous.

1863 *Press* 5 Sept., The August sun begins to make the Thames cacodorous. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* III. 60 He .. made his way through a cacodorous crowd.

† **Cacodox**, *a. Obs.* [*a. Gr.* *κακόδοξος* of the wrong opinion; cf. *orthodox*.] Holding wrong or evil opinions or doctrines.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 28 That Cacodox Alastor has .. abandon'd the true Principles of Reason and Religion.

Cacodoxy (kæ'kodɒksi), *rare.* [*a. Gr.* *κακοδοξία* wrong opinion, *f.* *κακόδοξος* (*see* *prec.*)] Wrong opinion or doctrine, heterodoxy.

a 1864 R. TURNBULL (Webster) Less anxious .. to favor or deny orthodoxy, heterodoxy or what Luther calls cacodoxy, than to establish the simple truth.

Hence **Cacodoxian**, **Cacodoxical** *a.*

1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* III. xxxviii. 318 Cacodoxical fool. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 431 These two Cacodoxian Alastors can Cant and Recant nothing but such quixotical Nugaments. 1880 *WEBSTER Suppl. Cacodoxical*.

Cacodyl (kæ'kodɪl), *Chem.* Also **kakodyl** (e). [*f.* Gr. *κακώδ-ης* stinking, *κακώδία* stink (*f.* *κακό-* + *ὀδ-*, root of *ὀσμεῖν* to emit smell) + -YL, matter.]

An organic compound of arsenic and methyl, As(CH₃)₃ = Kd, also called *Arsendimethyl*, a colourless liquid, of most disgusting garlic odour and with extremely poisonous vapour, which takes fire on exposure to the air.

1850 C. DAUBENY *Atomic Theory* vii. 219 The body .. which Bunsen regards as the radical, and which from its offensive odour he denominates kakodyle. 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 383 The well-known garlic-like odour characteristic of cacodyl. 1869 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* 341 Cacodyl is a colourless liquid, boiling at 170°. 1872 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* I. 405 Cacodyl takes fire in the air, at ordinary temperatures, even more readily than crude alkarsin.

Cacodylic (kæko'dɪlɪk), *a. Chem.* [*f.* *prec.* + -IC¹.] Of cacodyl, as in *Cacodylic acid*, Kd O₂ H, a crystalline solid.

1850 C. DAUBENY *Atomic Theory* vii. 219 Kd + O₂ forms kakodylic acid, or algaren. 1869 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* 341 One of the most important compounds is cacodylic acid; it is soluble in water, and is not poisonous.

Cacoeconomy (kæ'kɒkɒnɒmɪ), *rare* -1. [*f.* Gr. *κακ-οικονόμ-ος* a bad steward: *see* ECONOMY.] Bad economy, bad management.

1819 *Syd. Smith in Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 28 A mighty empire in spite of the cacoeconomy of their government.

Cacoepey (kæ'kɒɪpɪ), *rare.* [*a. Gr.* *κακοέπεια* faulty language.] Bad or erroneous pronunciation; opposed to *orthoepey*. Hence **Cacoepeistic** *a.*

1880 *GRANT WHITE Every-Day Eng.* 40 Phonology finds in orthoepey only the materials upon which it works, which indeed it finds no less in cacoepey. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* i. iii. 224 Abnormal, cacoepeistic, rare, vulgar and dialectic forms.

† **Ca-coethe**, -eth, *a. Obs. rare.* [*a. f.* *caco-ēthe*, *ad. Gr.* *κακοήθης*: *see* next. But in the examples, the word may represent L. *cacoethē* pl. of the sb.] Of an ill habit; malignant (as a disease).

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Terap.* 2 C iv b, It had ben better to haue called them [ulcers] Ca-coethe, that is to say wycked, and nat inueterate. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 119 It helps hardnesses, that are called coeth.

|| **Cacoethes** (kæko'ɪθɛs, -ɪ'θɪz). [*L., a. Gr.* *κακόηθης* ill habit, propensity, 'itch', subst. use of nenter of *κακοήθης* ill-disposed, *f.* *κακο-* bad + (*ῥήθος*) *ῥήθ-* disposition, character. (The Gr. (and L.) plural was *cacoethēs*.)] *a.* An evil habit. *b.* An obstinate or malignant disease. *c.* An 'itch' for doing something, as in the *insanabile scribendi cacoethes* (incurable passion for writing) of Juvenal.

1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* I. 657/1 Such is the malady and cacoethes of your pen, that it beginneth to bark, before it hath learned well to write. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 142 Gangrenes and those morrall vlcers called Cacoethe. 1603 H. CROSSE *Virtues Commu.* (1878) 139 This cacoethes, or ill custome .. incroacheth so vpon the good maners of men. 1713 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 532 ¶ In Juvenal terms (this distemper) a Cacoethes, which is a hard word for a disease called in plain English, 'The itch of writing'. This Cacoethes is as epidemical as the small pox. 1726 *MONRO Anat.* (1741) 128 Unless the Patient labours under a general Cacoethes. 1836 *FRASER'S Mag.* XIV. 578 One half of it was cacoethes of building, the other half cacoethes of painting.

† **Cacoethic** (kæko'ɪθɪk), *a. Med. Obs.* [*f.* *prec.*: after ETHIC¹.] Obstinate or malignant.

1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* viii. 277 The Wound .. becomes cacoethic. *Ibid.* x. 347 Foul, cacoethick Ulcers.

Cacogastric (kæko'gæstri:k), *a. nonce-wd.* [*f.* CACO- + GASTRIC *f.* Gr. *γαστήρ* belly.] Having a deranged stomach.

1833 *CARLYLE Diderot, Misc.* (1857) III. 221 (D). Indigestion succeeds indigestion .. The woes that chequer this imperfect cacogastric state of existence.

|| **Cacogenesis** (kæko'dʒɛnɛsɪs). [*mod. L. f.*

CACO- + Gr. *γένεσις* origin, birth.] Morbid or depraved formation; a monstrosity, a morbid pathological product.

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Cacography (kækr'grāfi). [perh. a. F. *cacographie* (16th c.), or ad. med. Gr. *κακο-γραφία* = bad writing. The analogous *ὀρθογραφία* orthography, *καλλιγραφία* calligraphy, and some of their derivatives, were used in classical Greek.]

1. Bad writing; bad handwriting. (Opposed to *calligraphy*.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cacography*, ill writing, or a writing of evil things. 1760 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* L.I. 858 The cacography of the Etruscans, as their rude and uncouth manner of writing is termed. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* II. 297 The crabbed cacography of the original manuscript. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 28 June, The compositors made very light of cacography.

2. Incorrect spelling; a bad system of spelling, such as that of current English. (Commonly opposed to *orthography*.)

1580 BARET *Alu. Let. E.* We may still wonder and find fault with our Orthographie (or rather Cacographie in deed). 1655 *Com. Hist. Francion* i. iii. 63 His clerk used a certain kinde of Cacographie, that admitted a multitude of superfluous letters. 1633 C. BUTLER *Eng. Gram.* in A. J. Ellis *E. E. Pronunc.* 155 The cause of this cacography which causeth such difficulty is a causeless affectation of the French dialect. 1806 SOUTHEY *Ann. Review* IV. 8 The orthography or rather kakography of many of the names is French. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 318 A celebrated critic who sometimes condescends to amend my cacography.

Hence **Cacographer**, a bad writer or speller; **Cacographic**, -al a., of or pertaining to bad writing or incorrect spelling.

1838 *Athenæum* No. 3099 (1887) 383 A stupid series of cacographical errors. 1864 *Even. Standard* 29 Sept., The most remarkably ungrammatical and cacographical production. 1880 J. A. H. MURRAY *Addr. Philol.* Soc. 35 Before Norman cacographers spelt them with o.

Cacokenny, perverted form of CACOCHEMY.

|| **Cacoleit** (kakole, -let). [dial. F., applied in the Pyrenees to a contrivance fixed on the back of a mule or horse for carrying travellers over the mountains, a mule chair.] A military litter for the sick or wounded carried by mules; either in the form of arm-chairs suspended one on each side of a mule, or of a bed laid along the beast's back. First employed by the French in the Crimean War, 1854-5.

1878 A. GRIFFITHS *Eng. Army* iv. 108 One hundred pack animals, seventy-six of which carry double litters, or 'cacolets', for patients. 1884 GEN. GRAHAM in *Times* 4 Apr. 11 Ambulances and mule cacolets were sent for. 1885 *Observer* 8 Feb. 5/4 The wounded who have been successfully removed from Gubat in cacolets.

† **Cacolike**, -leek. *Obs.* A perversion of CATHOLIC, associating it with *κακός* bad, and used as a term of reproach.

1582 *Rhem. M. T. Acts* xi. Annot. 324 Some Heretikes of this time call them Catholikes and cacolikes. 1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* i. ii. 54 A Cacolike, or true member of the popes church. 1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit* (1629) 20 That Jesuites should compell men by force, to be Romish Cacoleekes.

Cacology (kækr'ldzgi). [mod. ad. Gr. *κακολογία* evil speaking, vituperation, f. *κακολόγος* speaking evil, slanderous; = F. *cacologie*. The mod. use takes bad grammatically, not ethically.]

† 1. Evil report. *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Cacologie*, ill report. 1656-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cacology*, evill speech or report, detraction.

2. Bad speaking, bad choice of words; vicious pronunciation.

1775 in ASH. 1826 PRAED *Poems* (1865) I. 263 Bishop Bembo mended her cacology. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 571 Cacology amused the frequenters of the Haymarket Theatre. 1856 J. W. CROKER in *Croker Papers* (1884) I. i. 6 One Knowles, who . . . professed to remedy cacology and teach elocution.

Caco-magician. [f. CACO- + MAGICIAN.] An evil magician or sorcerer; one versed in the black art.

1656 MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. ix. (1712) 167 That he is a Magician, not a Caco-Magician, and that he has nothing to do with the Devil. 1841 D'ISRAËLI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 647 The great adversary of Fludd . . . denounced the Rosacrucian to Europe as a caco-magician.

Cacoon (kākū'n). [?A native African name.] The large flat polished bean of a climbing tropical shrub, *Entada scandens* (N.O. *Leguminosæ*), which has jointed pods six or eight feet long, containing in each joint one of these beans, about 2 inches across and half an inch thick. They are made into snuff-boxes, scent-bottles, spoons, etc., and are sometimes sold in the streets of London as West Indian Filberts.

1854 P. SIMMONDS *Comm. Product. Veg. Kingd.*, The horse-eyes and Cacoons of Jamaica . . . yield a considerable quantity of oil or fat. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 265 The pods . . . contain from ten to fifteen hard, brown, shining, flattened seeds, called cacoons.

† **Cacopathy**. *Obs. rare*. [mod. ad. Gr. *κακοπάθεια* distress, misery, f. *κακοπαθής* suffering ill.] An old term for a severe affliction or malady.

[1708-21 KERSEY, *Cacopathia*.] 1721-90 BAILEY, *Caco-*

pathy, a suffering of evil, or lying under a painful disease. 1860 in MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*

† **Cacophagy**. *Obs.* [f. Gr. *κακο-* evil + *-φαγία* eating.] 'A devouring'. Bailey 1730 (? for *cacophagy*).

Cacophonic (kækr'fōnik), a. [f. as CACO-PHONOUS + -IC; after *euphonic*.] Ill-sounding.

1847 in CRAIG. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV. 187 Who rejoiced in the vulgarly cacophonic name of 'Hyrum'.

Cacophonical, a. = prec. (In Craig 1847.)

Cacophonically, adv. [f. prec. + -LY².] = CACOPHONOUSLY.

1864 DK. MANCH. *Court & Soc.* II. 387 'Hamlet', or 'Ambleto', as it is cacophonically rendered in Italian.

Cacophonize, v. rare. [f. Gr. *κακὸφῶν-ος* (see next) + -IZE.] trans. To make cacophonous.

1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* I. v. 76 How should any one desire to mutilate and cacophonize so musical a name as Clarice?

Cacophonous (kækr'fōnəs), a. [f. Gr. *κακὸφῶν-ος* ill-sounding + -OUS.] Ill-sounding, having a harsh or unpleasant sound.

1797 *Month. Rev.* XXIII. 579 The cacophonous repetition of rump! displeases. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espey's Lett.* (1814) I. 280 The names, like the language . . . are . . . sufficiently cacophonous to a southern ear. 1854 BADHAM *Halieu*. 318 The name of this illustrious but cacophonous benefactor of his kind was Wilhelm Deukelzoon. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* ii. 58 Thus divesting it of its cacophonous effect.

Cacophonously, adv. [f. prec. + -LY².] With bad, harsh, or unpleasant sound.

1864 *Press* 21 May 481 Agricultural fiddlers and trumpeters playing cacophonously. 1880 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 726 The Opposition . . . cackled cacophonously.

Cacophony (kækr'fōni). [a. F. *cacophonie*, in 16th c. *cacofonie*, ad. (through mod.L.) Gr. *κακοφωνία*, f. *κακὸφῶν-ος*; see above. Formerly used in latinized form *cacophonía*.]

1. The quality of having an ill sound; the use of harsh-sounding words or phrases. (The opposite of *euphony*.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cacophony*, an ill, harsh, or unpleasant sound, (in words) a vicious utterance or pronunciation. 1733 SWIFT *Let. lxvi.* Wks. 1761 VIII. 154 Alter rhymes, and grammar, and triplets, and cacophonies of all kinds. a 1745 - *Wks.* (1841) II. 419 To allow for the usual accidents of corruption, or the avoiding a cacophonía. 1753 *Chesterf. Lett.* cxlvii, Avoid cacophony, and make your periods as harmonious as you can. 1847-8 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism* Wks. VIII. 140 My labours in the evasion of cacophony.

2. Music. A discordant combination of sounds, dissonance. Also fig. Moral discord.

a 1789 BURNAY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. viii. 133 What a cacophony would a complete chord occasion! 1831 MACAULAY *Let. in Trevelyan Life & Lett.* (1876) I. iv. 223 The oppressive privileges which had depressed industry would be a horrible cacophony. 1880 MADAME A. GODDARD in *Girl's Own Paper* 13 Mar. 166 The continual holding down of the loud pedal produces unutterable cacophony.

† 3. Med. Old term for a harsh, grating, or discordant state of the voice (Mayne *Exp. Lex.*).

Cacoplastic (kækr'plāstik), a. *Phys.* [mod. f. Gr. *κακόπλαστος* used in sense of 'ill-conceived' + -IC, after *plastic*.] Of morbid deposits: Imperfectly organized, of imperfect structure.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat. & Phys.* III. 748/2 The exudation verges towards a caco-plastic character. *Ibid.* 754/2 Between . . . the caco-plastic, and aplastic deposits, the gradations are almost insensible.

Caco-rhythmic, **cacorrhythmic** (kækr'i-riðmik), a. [f. Gr. *κακόρρυθμος* ill-modulated, irregular in measure + -IC, after *rhythmic*.] In bad rhythm; also formerly 'applied to an irregular or disorderly pulse' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

a 1879 M. COLLINS *Pen Sketches* II. 101 Marvellous caco-rhythmic productions, which would remind some readers of Ossian, others of Tupper.

† **Cacosphyxy**. *Path. Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *cacosphyxia*, f. Gr. *κακο-* bad + *σφύξις* pulse.] A bad or irregular state of the pulse.

1708 KERSEY, *Cacosphyxia*. 1775 ASH, *Cacosphyxy*, a bad pulse.

Cacotechny. *rare*. [mod. ad. Gr. *κακοτεχνία* bad art.] Bad art; a mischievous or hurtful art.

1775 ASH, *Cacotechny*, a hurtful invention. 1847 in CRAIG. || **Cacothesis**. *Path.* [f. CACO- + Gr. *θέσις* placing, position.] A bad or faulty position of any part of the body.

1880 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Cacotopia. *nonce-wd.* (See quot., where *Utopia* 'nowhere' seems to be mistaken for *Eutopia* 'a place where all is well'.)

1818 BENTHAM *Parl. Ref. Catech.* 73 As a match for Utopia (or the imagined seat of the best government), suppose a Cacotopia (or the imagined seat of the worst government) discovered and described.

Cacotrophy. [ad. med.L. *cacotrophia*, a. Gr. *κακοτροφία* bad nutrition.] Imperfect or disordered nutrition.

1708 KERSEY, *Cacotrophia*. 1721-90 BAILEY, *Cacotrophy*, an ill nutriment, proceeding from a fault in the blood. 1847 in CRAIG.

Cacotype. *rare*. [f. CACO- + TYPE: cf. CALO-TYPE.] A faulty or imperfect description in print.

1853 READE *Peg Woff.* 58 How tame my cacotype of these words compared with what they were.

Cacoxenite (kækr'ksenait). *Min.* Also **cacoxene**. [f. Gr. *κακο-* bad + *ξέν-ος* guest + -ITE; so called because its presence in iron ore is injurious.] A native phosphate of iron, containing also water, peroxide of iron, and phosphoric acid, occurring in radiated tufts of yellow or brownish-yellow colour. (Dana.)

† **Caco-zeal**. *Obs.* [Formed after Gr. *κακο-ζήλια* unhappy imitation or rivalry, *κακόζηλον* bad affectation or imitation, f. *κακίζηλος*; see next.]

1. (Also in Gr. or L. form *cacozelion*, *cacozelia*): Perverse affectation or imitation, as a fault of style.

1579 E. K. SPENSER'S *Sheph. Cal. Gloss.*, Rather a fault than a figure . . . called Caczelon. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* Arb. 1238 Caczelia. . . we may call fonde affectation. . . when we affect new words and phrases other then the good speakers and writers in any language, or then custome hath allowed. 1644 BULWER *Chiron*. 140 Take heed therefore, that Imitation degenerate into Caco-zeale, and of proving a Left-handed Cicero. 1721-90 BAILEY, *Cacozelia*.

2. Perverted or misdirected zeal.

1608 2nd Pt. *Def. Ministers Reasons Refus. Subscr.* 66 Who, from a hote fiery fierce cacozele, spare not, etc.

So **Cacozela**, **Cacozela**, **Cacozela**, **Cacozela**.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 62 (D.) Some spitefull Caczelots. *Ibid.* 623 The caczelotry of some men in our times.

† **Cacozela**, -lous, a. *Obs.* -o [f. Gr. *κακόζηλος* + -OUS.] 'Ill-affected, or badly imitating'. Phillips 1676. (Ed. 1696 has 'or viciously devout'.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cacozelous*, ill-minded or affectioned, one that imitates badly. [Not in BAILEY.]

Cacozyme (kækr'zaim). *Med.* [f. Gr. *κακο-βας* + *ζύμη* leaven.]

'A particle of matter . . . which is supposed to be the active agent in the production of infectious disease, either by its propagation or by acting as a ferment' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

† **Cacquet**. *Obs. rare*. [a. OF. *caquet* cackle of a hen, tattle.] Cackle, tattle, babble.

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* 141 Open and publike caquet in the streets whiche brings their honour in question.

Cactaceous (kækt'æjəs), a. *Bot.* [f. CACTUS: see -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the old genus Cactus; or to the natural order *Cactaceæ*.

1854 BARTLETT *Mex. Boundary* I. viii. 196 Cactaceous plants abundant on the mountain sides.

Cactal (kækt'äl), a. *Bot.* [f. CACT-US + -AL.] Allied to the cactuses, as in Lindley's 'Cactal alliance'.

Cactoid (kækt'oid), a. *Bot.* [f. CACT-US + -OID.] Resembling the cactus in form or structure.

1878 HOOKER & BALL *Marocq* 328 The curious cactoid Euphorbia, producing the Gum Euphorbium. 1885 J. BALL in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XXII. 3 Cactoid plants . . . are seen on the rocky slopes.

Cactus (kækt'ūs). [a. L. *cactus*, a. Gr. *κάκτος* a prickly plant found in Sicily, the Cardoon or Spanish Artichoke (*Cynara Cardunculus*): taken by Linnaeus as the generic name of the entirely different plants now so called.]

† 1. In ancient Nat. Hist.: The Cardoon. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 102 There is a kinde of thorn called Cactus. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Cactus* . . . the general acceptation of the word is, that it signifies the artichok. 1803 REES *Cycl.*, *Cactus*, the name of a plant described first by Theophrastus.

2. The generic name of many succulent plants remarkable for their thick fleshy stems, generally without leaves, and armed with curious clusters of spines; they have usually few branches or none, and are often of grotesque shape, with flowers of great beauty and sweetness. The Linnæan genus *Cactus* is now subdivided into about 20 genera, as *Cereus*, *Echinocactus*, *Opuntia*, etc., constituting the natural order *Cactaceæ*, all of which however are popularly *cactuses*.

1767 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man own Gard.* (1803) Index, Cactus, or Melon and Torch-thistle. 1807 G. GREGORY *Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 283/3 Cactus, melon thistle. . . in the natural method ranking under the 13th order Succulentæ. 1814 LUNAN *Hortus Jamaic.* I. 413 The slender parasitical currant cactus or Indian fig. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Humboldt's Trav.* iv. 63 Cactuses rose here and there, from a scanty soil. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 13 The device of the eagle and the cactus. . . the arms of the modern Mexican republic.

3. attrib., as in *cactus tribe*, *family*, etc.; *cactus thorn*, etc.; *cactus dahlia*, a Mexican dahlia, so called from its cactus-like flame-coloured flower.

1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man*. vi. 119 To make rag-dolls, and stick cactus-thorns into them. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vii. 135 In the cactus tribe, the whole plant consists of jointed leaves. 1881 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 2/6 The latest importation from Mexico . . . the cactus dahlia, 'Juarezii'. 1882 *Garden* 10 Aug. 156/2 What a brilliant flower is that of the Cactus Dahlia.

† **Cacuminate**, v. *Obs. rare* -o. [f. L. *cacumina*-re to make pointed, f. *cacumen*: see CACUMINOUS.] 'To make sharp or pyramidal' (J.).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Cacuminate*, to make sharp or copped. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Cacuminate*, to form into a sharp top like a pyramid. 1721-90 BAILEY (as in BLOUNT).