

# The Oxford English Dictionary

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SUPPLEMENT

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OXFORD : AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

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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*

SUPPLEMENT



OXFORD

AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

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THE OXFORD ENGLISH  
DICTIONARY



## PREFACE TO THE SUPPLEMENT

**I**N the Indenture drawn up in 1879 between the Philological Society and the Delegates of the Oxford University Press it was provided that

The Delegates may also at any time, and from time to time, prepare and publish a Supplement or Supplements to the principal Dictionary, on the same terms and in the same manner and form as the said Principal Dictionary, provided that such Supplement or Supplements shall not occupy more than 2,000 pages in all, except with the consent in writing of the Society.

From the earliest days of the publication of the Dictionary this provision has been kept in view not only by members of the Dictionary staff but also by a certain number of the regular 'readers' outside who have maintained a continuous flow of contributions to the material from which the work was being compiled; moreover, communications of corrections and additions have been constantly sent in by many interested users of the published work. Consequently, when 'the Principal Dictionary' was completed in 1928, a great body of quotations had been amassed with a view to a Supplement on a grand scale, which should not only treat the new words and new meanings that had come into being during the publication of the successive sections—the dates of which range from 1 February 1884 to 19 April 1928—but should also correct and amplify the evidence for what was already in print. It was soon discovered, however, that such a Supplement, if it were to be at all a worthy and adequate addition to the main work, would demand intensive researches by experienced workers extending over many years. This could not be contemplated, and it was therefore resolved to produce a supplementary volume the scope of which would be in the main restricted to the treatment of those accessions of words and senses which had taken place during the preceding fifty years. To this limitation there were to be two principal exceptions: items of modern origin and present currency that had been either intentionally or accidentally omitted would be included, and account would be taken of earlier evidence for American uses, which Sir William Craigie was in a position to supply. Temporary or casual uses would be recognized only in so far as they marked stages in the recent history of scientific discovery, invention, or fashion, or illustrated the progress of thought, usage, or custom during the half-century under review. A few important corrections or amplifications of existing definitions have been introduced under the necessity of bringing the work into line with recent research.

The chief characteristics of the vocabulary set forth in this volume are sufficiently obvious on a cursory examination: on the technical side, it exhibits the great enlargement of the terminology of the arts and sciences—biochemistry, wireless telegraphy and telephony, mechanical transport, aerial locomotion, psycho-analysis, the cinema, to name a few outstanding subjects; on the purely linguistic side, there is the varied development of colloquial idiom and slang, to which the United States of America have made a large contribution, but in which the British dominions and dependencies also have a conspicuous share. As in the main work, there has been continually present the problem of the inclusion or omission of the more esoteric scientific terms and of the many foreign words reflecting the widened interest in the conditions and customs of remote countries, and it cannot be hoped or pretended that this problem has been solved in every instance with infallible discretion. In one respect this Supplement has gone somewhat beyond the limits of the main Dictionary, namely, in its more generous inclusion of proper names; but, even so, these have not been admitted unless they have some allusive interest or are important for some linguistic, literary, or historical reason. The arrangement of the articles is simple and straightforward and needs no explanation. It is necessary merely to state that an asterisk preceding a word in small capitals indicates an article to be found in the Supplement.

The matter comprised within the 866 pages of this Supplement, extensive though it is, represents only a restricted selection from a specially prepared basis of material from which a much larger volume might have been produced, and which itself was extracted from a collection of closely-packed slips occupying some 75 linear feet of shelving. This original mass had been sorted and made available for use by Miss I. B. Hutchen and Mr. A. Pallemarts (a Belgian refugee) before the work on the main Dictionary was concluded. A considerable part of the modern material selected from this for immediate use in the preparation of the Supplement had been contributed by such enthusiastic collectors as the late Dr. F. J. Furnivall and the late Rev. W. B. R. Wilson (of Dollar)—both of whom had specialized in newspaper and magazine literature—and the Rev. H. E. G. Rope, a former member of the Dictionary staff. It was evident, however, that many of the quotations in those invaluable collections could not be

used as first-hand evidence, and that the necessary researches by the staff in sifting and completing the data would need to be supplemented from outside. To this end dated lists of desiderata were compiled and published in *The Periodical*, the organ of the Oxford University Press. Many volunteers responded and many thousands of quotations were obtained by this means. Among the most prolific contributors have been the Rev. T. G. Phillips (Isle of Man), Dr. Max Born (Berlin), and Mr. Edvard Giese, Mag. Art. (Copenhagen); Mr. A. J. Fowler and Mrs. A. J. Jenkinson were specially engaged to read modern literature and technical works; others who have made noteworthy contributions or have maintained a continuous interest in the collection of evidence are: the Rev. J. B. Johnston, Mr. Falconer Madan, Mr. H. J. R. Murray, and Dr. E. H. Sugden, whose names appear among the earliest lists of contributors to the main work; Mr. C. W. Adams, Dr. F. A. Bather, Mr. H. Bayles, Mr. E. S. Brown, Dr. R. W. Chapman, Miss M. B. Cruickshank, the late Rev. Dr. W. Cruickshank, the Rev. F. G. Ellerton, Mr. C. A. Exley (Chicago, Ill.), Mr. David Freeman, Mr. Louis N. Feipel (Brooklyn, N.Y.), Mr. E. V. Gatenby (Fukushima, Japan), Mr. H. W. Horwill, Mr. E. W. Hulme (formerly of the Patent Office), Mr. A. Lewis, Mr. G. G. Loane, Professor W. S. Mackie (Capetown), Professor H. L. Savage (Princeton, N.J.), Dr. A. B. A. Scott, Mr. W. B. Shaw, Mr. K. Sisam, Dr. L. J. Spencer (British Museum, Natural History), Mr. E. V. Stocks (University Library, Durham), Mr. L. R. M. Strachan, Dr. A. E. H. Swaen (Amsterdam), Mr. M. Venkanah (Maharajah's College, Vizianagram, India), Mr. J. M. Watt, Miss E. G. Withycombe. By the courtesy of Professor J. H. G. Grattan, a collection of colloquialisms from the volumes of *Punch* made by a pupil, Mr. K. Foster, was placed at the disposal of the Editors, and this has proved of great service. The voluminous War collections of the late Dr. Andrew Clark have been accessible in the Bodleian Library, where, as heretofore, the editorial staff has enjoyed liberal accommodation. In some of the earlier letters valuable additions to the American material were made by Mr. Albert Matthews from his own extensive collections.

Mr. H. F. Rutter and Mrs. E. A. Coulson have read the 'first proof' and have contributed useful suggestions as well as quotations. For some of the earlier letters of the alphabet Dr. E. H. Lendon rendered valuable service in verification and research at the British Museum.

It has often been necessary to have recourse to specialists for information on technical matters, and they have invariably responded in the most generous manner. Grateful acknowledgement of assistance is due to: Sir Richard Burn, Mr. R. P. Dewhurst, Mr. G. R. Driver, the late Professor Nevill Forbes, Dr. J. K. Fotheringham, Mr. R. F. Harrod, Dr. J. G. Milne, Dr. N. V. Sidgwick, Professor F. Soddy, Sir Ernest Swinton, and Professor F. W. Thomas, of Oxford; Sir Arthur Eddington and Dr. J. Chadwick, of Cambridge; Mr. N. B. Jopson and Mr. D. Subotić, of the University of London; Professor A. Findlay, Dr. A. E. M. Geddes, Dr. J. F. Tocher, and Dr. N. T. Walker, of Aberdeen; Mr. L. G. Carr Laughton, Lord Passfield, Lord Riddell, Mr. Martin Shaw, Col. H. R. H. Southam, and Mr. M. H. Spielmann; the Librarian of the India Office, the Superintendent of the Kew Observatory, the Directors and staffs of the Natural History Museum and the Royal Botanic Gardens, the Printer to the University of Oxford, and the Secretary of the Zoological Society; the editors of *The Evening News*, *The Field*, *The Sketch*, and *The Stock Exchange Gazette*; and many business houses which have supplied particular information about proprietary terms.

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The editorial responsibility has been shared as follows: A-K, S, and T have been allotted to Dr. C. T. Onions, L-R and U-Z to Sir William Craigie, who has also directed for the whole alphabet the assembling and treatment of the earlier, and most of the later, evidence for American usage. Dr. Onions has been assisted throughout by five members of the old Dictionary staff, Mr. Walter Worrall, Mr. W. J. Lewis, Mr. F. J. Sweatman, M.A. Oxon., Mr. J. W. Birt, and Mrs. L. F. Powell, and for longer or shorter periods by Mr. A. T. Maling, M.A. Camb., Hon. M.A. Oxon., Miss R. A. N. R. Murray, Miss E. S. Bradley, Miss E. V. V. Clark, M.A. Oxon., Mrs. A. S. C. Ross (Miss E. S. Olszewska), B.A. Leeds, Miss Evelyn A. Lee, B.A. Leeds, and Mr. J. L. N. O'Loughlin, B.A. Oxon. Sir William Craigie was assisted for a considerable period by Mr. H. J. Bayliss, in part also by Mr. G. Watson and Mr. M. M. Mathews. The letters supervised by him were prepared for the printer by Mr. J. M. Wyllie, M.A. Aberd., assisted by Mr. Bayliss, Mrs. Heseltine, and Miss Dorothy E. Marshall.

# 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* (gō).  
 h ... *ho!* (hō).  
 r ... *run* (rʌn), *terrier* (terriə).  
 ɹ ... *her* (hɛr), *farther* (fɑːrðə).  
 s ... *see* (si), *cess* (ses).  
 w ... *wen* (wen).  
 hw ... *when* (hwen).  
 y ... *yes* (yes).

ʃ as in *thin* (ʃɪn), *bash* (bʌʃ).  
 θ ... *then* (ðen), *bathe* (bæθ).  
 ʃ ... *shop* (ʃɒp), *dish* (dɪʃ).  
 tʃ ... *chop* (tʃɒp), *ditch* (dɪtʃ).  
 ʒ ... *vision* (viːʒən), *déjeuner* (deʒəne).  
 dʒ ... *judge* (dʒʌdʒ).  
 ŋ ... *singing* (siːŋɪŋ), *think* (θɪŋk).  
 ŋg ... *finger* (fɪŋgə).

(FOREIGN.)  
 ñ as in *French nasal, environ* (aŋviroŋ).  
 lʲ ... It. *seraglio* (serāˈlʲo).  
 nʲ ... It. *signore* (sɪnˈʲoːre).  
 χ ... Ger. *ach* (aχ), Sc. *loch* (loχ, loχˈ).  
 χʲ ... Ger. *ich* (iχʲ), Sc. *nickt* (néχʲt).  
 γ ... Ger. *sagen* (zāˈɣɛn).  
 ɣʲ ... Ger. *legen, regnen* (lɛˈɣʲɛn, rɛˈɣʲnɛn).

## II. VOWELS.

### ORDINARY.

a as in Fr. *à la mode* (a la modˈ).  
 ai ... *aye=yes* (ai), *Isaiah* (ɪzaiˈ).  
 æ ... *man* (mæn).  
 ɑ ... *pass* (pas), *chant* (tʃɑnt).  
 ɔ ... *loud* (laʊd), *now* (naʊ).  
 ɒ ... *cut* (kʌt), *son* (sɒn).  
 e ... *yet* (jet), *ten* (ten).  
 ɛ ... *survey sb.* (sɜːrve), Fr. *attaché* (ataʃe).  
 ɛ̃ ... Fr. *chef* (ʃɛ̃f).  
 ɛ̃ ... *ever* (evə), *nation* (næʃən).  
 ɛi ... *I, eye*, (ɛi), *bind* (baɪnd).  
 ɛ̃ ... Fr. *eau de vie* (ɔ̃ dɔ viˈ).  
 i ... *sit* (sɪt), *mystic* (mɪstɪk).  
 ɪ ... *Psyche* (sɔiˈki), *react* (rɪˈækt).  
 o ... *achor* (ɔiˈkɔr), *morality* (mɔræˈlɪti).  
 oi ... *oil* (ɔɪl), *boy* (bɔɪ).  
 o ... *hero* (hɪˈrɔ), *zoology* (zɔɒlədʒi).  
 ɔ ... *what* (hwɒt), *watch* (wɒtʃ).  
 ɔ, ɔ\* ... *got* (gɒt), *soft* (sɒft).  
 ɔ̃ ... Ger. *Köln* (kœln).  
 ɔ̃ ... Fr. *peu* (pœ).  
 u ... *full* (fʊl), *book* (bʊk).  
 iu ... *duration* (diʊrɪˈʃən).  
 u ... *unto* (ʊntu), *frugality* (fru-).  
 iu ... *Matthew* (mæˈpiu), *virtue* (vɜːtɪu).  
 ü ... Ger. *Müller* (müˈlɛr).  
 ü ... Fr. *dame* (däm).  
 ɔ̃ (see ɪ̃, ɛ̃, ɔ̃, ü̃) } see Vol. I, p. xxxiv, note 3.  
 ɪ̃, u (see ɪ̃, u) }  
 ʰ as in *able* (ɪˈbʰl), *eaten* (ɪˈtʰn) = voice-glide.

### LONG.

ā as in *alms* (āmz), *bar* (bār).  
 ē ... *curl* (kɜ̃l), *fur* (fɜ̃).  
 ē̃ (ē̃) ... *there* (ðɛ̃), *pear, pare* (pɛ̃).  
 ē̃ (ē̃) ... *rein, rain* (rɛ̃n), *they* (ðɛ̃).  
 ē̃ ... Fr. *faire* (fɛ̃rˈ).  
 ē̃ ... *fir* (fɛ̃), *fern* (fɛ̃m), *earth* (ɛ̃rθ).  
 ī (ī̃) ... *bier* (bɪ̃), *clear* (klɪ̃).  
 ī̃ ... *thief* (θɪ̃), *see* (sɪ̃).  
 ō (ō̃) ... *boar, bore* (bɔ̃), *glory* (glɔ̃ri).  
 ɔ̃ (ɔ̃) ... *so, sow* (sɔ̃), *soul* (sɔ̃l).  
 ɔ̃ ... *walk* (wɔ̃k), *wart* (wɔ̃t).  
 ɔ̃ ... *short* (ʃɔ̃t), *thorn* (θɔ̃n).  
 ɔ̃ ... Fr. *coeur* (kœr).  
 ɔ̃ ... Ger. *Göthe* (gœt̃), Fr. *jeune* (ʒœ̃n).  
 ū (ū̃) ... *poor* (pœ̃), *moorish* (mœ̃rɪʃ).  
 iū, iū ... *pure* (piū), *lure* (liū).  
 ū ... *two moons* (tū mūnz).  
 iū, iū ... *few* (fiū), *late* (liū).  
 ü̃ ... Ger. *grün* (grün), Fr. *jus* (ʒü̃).

### OBSCURE.

ǎ as in *amoeba* (āmˈbǎ).  
 æ̃ ... *accept* (æ̃kseˈpt), *maniac* (mɛ̃ˈniæk).  
 ɔ̃ ... *datum* (dɛ̃tˈtɔ̃m).  
 ɛ̃ ... *moment* (mɔ̃mɛ̃nt), *several* (seˈvɛ̃rəl).  
 ɛ̃ ... *separate* (sɛ̃ˈpɛ̃rɛ̃t).  
 ɔ̃ ... *added* (æ̃ˈdɛ̃d), *estate* (ɛ̃stɛ̃tˈ).  
 ɪ̃ ... *vanity* (væ̃nɪti).  
 ɪ̃ ... *remain* (rɪ̃mɛ̃n), *believe* (bɪ̃lɪ̃v).  
 ɔ̃ ... *theory* (θɪ̃ɔ̃ri).  
 ɔ̃ ... *violet* (vɔ̃iˈɔ̃lɛ̃t), *parody* (pæ̃rɔ̃di).  
 ɔ̃ ... *authority* (ɔ̃θɔ̃rɪti).  
 ɔ̃ ... *connect* (kɔ̃neˈkt), *amazon* (æ̃ˈmæ̃zɔ̃n).  
 iū, iū ... *verdure* (vɜ̃ˈɪdiū), *measure* (meˈʒiū).  
 ŷ ... *altogether* (ɔ̃ltɔ̃geˈðɔ̃).  
 iŷ ... *circular* (sɜ̃ˈkɪkɪlɔ̃).

\* ɔ̃ the ɔ̃ 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 *ɔ̃*, above); as in *ende* from *andē* (OHG. *andē*, Goth. *andei-s*), *nynn* from *mann*, *yn* from *an*.

# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. [in Etymol.] ... = adoption of, adopted from.  
*a* (as *a* 1300) ... = ante, before.  
*a.*, *adj.*, *adj.* ... = adjective.  
*absol.*, *absol.* ... = absolutely.  
*abst.* ... = abstract.  
*acc.* ... = accusative.  
*ad.* [in Etymol.] ... = adaptation of.  
*adv.*, *adv.* ... = adverb.  
*advb.* ... = adverbial, -ly.  
*AF.*, *AFr.* ... = Anglo-French.  
*Anat.* ... = in Anatomy.  
*Antiq.* ... = in Antiquities.  
*aphet.* ... = aphetic, aphetized.  
*app.* ... = apparently.  
*Arab.* ... = Arabic.  
*Arch.* ... = in Architecture.  
*arch.* ... = archaic.  
*Archæol.* ... = in Archæology.  
*assoc.* ... = association.  
*Astr.* ... = in Astronomy.  
*Astrol.* ... = in Astrology.  
*attrib.* ... = attributive, -ly.  
*bef.* ... = before.  
*Biol.* ... = in Biology.  
*Boh.* ... = Bohemian.  
*Bot.* ... = in Botany.  
*Build.* ... = in Building.  
*c* (as *c* 1300) ... = circa, about.  
*c.* (as 13th c.) ... = century.  
*Cat.* ... = Catalan.  
*catachr.* ... = catachrestically.  
*Cf.*, *cf.* ... = confer, compare.  
*Chem.* ... = in Chemistry.  
*cl. L.* ... = classical Latin.  
*cogn. w.* ... = cognate with.  
*collect.* ... = collective, -ly.  
*colloq.* ... = colloquially.  
*comb.* ... = combined, -ing.  
*Comb.* ... = Combinations.  
*Comm.* ... = in commercial usage.  
*comp.* ... = compound, composition.  
*compl.* ... = complement.  
*Conch.* ... = in Conchology.  
*concr.* ... = concretely.  
*conj.* ... = conjunction.  
*cons.* ... = consonant.  
*Const.*, *Const.* ... = Construction, construed with.  
*Cryst.* ... = in Crystallography.  
*(D.)* ... = in Davies (Supp. Eng. Glossary).  
*Da.* ... = Danish.  
*dat.* ... = dative.  
*def.* ... = definite.  
*deriv.* ... = derivative, -ation.  
*dial.*, *dial.* ... = dialect, -al.  
*Dict.* ... = Dictionary.  
*dim.* ... = diminutive.  
*Du.* ... = Dutch.  
*Ecll.* ... = in ecclesiastical usage.  
*ellipt.* ... = elliptical, -ly.  
*e. midl.* ... = east midland (dialect).  
*Eng.* ... = English.  
*Ent.* ... = in Entomology.  
*erron.* ... = erroneous, -ly.  
*esp.*, *esp.* ... = especially.  
*etym.* ... = etymology.  
*euphem.* ... = euphemistically.  
*exc.* ... = except.  
*f.* [in Etymol.] ... = formed on.  
*f.* (in subordinate entries) ... = form of.  
*fem.* (*rarely f.*) ... = feminine.  
*fig.* ... = figurative, -ly.  
*F.*, *Fr.* ... = French.  
*freq.* ... = frequently.  
*Fris.* ... = Frisian.  
*G.*, *Ger.* ... = German.  
*Gael.* ... = Gaelic.

*gen.* ... = genitive.  
*gen.* ... = general, -ly.  
*gen. sign.* ... = general signification.  
*Geol.* ... = in Geology.  
*Geom.* ... = in Geometry.  
*Goth.* ... = Gothic (= Mosso-Gothic).  
*Gr.* ... = Greek.  
*Gram.* ... = in Grammar.  
*Heb.* ... = Hebrew.  
*Her.* ... = in Heraldry.  
*Herb.* ... = with herbalists.  
*Hort.* ... = in Horticulture.  
*imp.* ... = Imperative.  
*impers.* ... = impersonal.  
*impf.* ... = imperfect.  
*ind.* ... = Indicative.  
*indef.* ... = indefinite.  
*inf.* ... = Infinitive.  
*infl.* ... = influenced.  
*int.* ... = interjection.  
*intr.* ... = intransitive.  
*It.* ... = Italian.  
*J.*, *(J.)* ... = Johnson (quotation from).  
*(Jam.)* ... = in Jamieson, Scottish Dict.  
*(Jod.)* ... = Jodrell (quoted from).  
*L.* ... = Latin.  
*(L.)* (in quotations) ... = Latham's edn. of Todd's [Johnson].  
*lang.* ... = language.  
*LG.* ... = Low German.  
*lit.* ... = literal, -ly.  
*Lith.* ... = Lithuanian.  
*LXX.* ... = Septuagint.  
*Mal.* ... = Malay.  
*masc.* (*rarely m.*) ... = masculine.  
*Math.* ... = in Mathematics.  
*ME.* ... = Middle English.  
*Med.* ... = in Medicine.  
*med. L.* ... = mediæval Latin.  
*Mech.* ... = in Mechanics.  
*Metaph.* ... = in Metaphysics.  
*MHG.* ... = Middle High German.  
*midl.* ... = midland (dialect).  
*Mil.* ... = in military usage.  
*Min.* ... = in Mineralogy.  
*mod.* ... = modern.  
*Mus.* ... = in Music.  
*(N.)* ... = Nares (quoted from).  
*n. of action* ... = noun of action.  
*n. of agent* ... = noun of agent.  
*Nat. Hist.* ... = in Natural History.  
*Naut.* ... = in nautical language.  
*neut.* (*rarely n.*) ... = neuter.  
*NF.*, *NFr.* ... = Northern French.  
*N. O.* ... = Natural Order.  
*nom.* ... = nominative.  
*north.* ... = northern (dialect).  
*N. T.* ... = New Testament.  
*Numism.* ... = in Numismatics.  
*obj.* ... = object.  
*Obs.*, *obs.*, *obs.* ... = obsolete.  
*occas.* ... = occasional, -ly.  
*OE.* ... = Old English (= Anglo-Saxon).  
*OF.*, *OFr.* ... = Old French.  
*OFris.* ... = Old Frisian.  
*OHG.* ... = Old High German.  
*OIr.* ... = Old Irish.  
*ON.* ... = Old Norse (Old Icelandic).  
*ONF.* ... = Old Northern French.  
*Opt.* ... = in Optics.  
*Ornith.* ... = in Ornithology.  
*OS.* ... = Old Saxon.  
*OSL.* ... = Old Slavonic.  
*O. T.* ... = Old Testament.  
*O Teut.* ... = Original Teutonic.  
*orig.* ... = original, -ly.  
*Palæont.* ... = in Palæontology.  
*pa. pple.* ... = passive or past participle.  
*pass.* ... = passive, -ly.

*pa. t.* ... = past tense.  
*Path.* ... = in Pathology.  
*perh.* ... = perhaps.  
*Pers.* ... = Persian.  
*pers.* ... = person, -al.  
*pf.* ... = perfect.  
*Pg.* ... = Portuguese.  
*Philol.* ... = in Philology.  
*phonet.* ... = phonetic, -ally.  
*phr.* ... = phrase.  
*Phren.* ... = in Phrenology.  
*Phys.* ... = in Physiology.  
*pl.*, *pl.* ... = plural.  
*poet.* ... = poetic.  
*pop.* ... = popular, -ly.  
*ppl. a.*, *ppl. adj.* ... = participial adjective.  
*pple.* ... = participle.  
*Pr.* ... = Provençal.  
*prec.* ... = preceding (word or article).  
*pref.* ... = prefix.  
*prep.* ... = preposition.  
*pres.* ... = present.  
*Prim. sign.* ... = Primary signification.  
*priv.* ... = privative.  
*prob.* ... = probably.  
*pron.* ... = pronoun.  
*pronunc.* ... = pronunciation.  
*prop.* ... = properly.  
*Pros.* ... = in Prosody.  
*pr. pple.* ... = present participle.  
*Psych.* ... = in Psychology.  
*q. v.* ... = quod vide, which see.  
*(R.)* ... = in Richardson's Dict.  
*R. C. Ch.* ... = Roman Catholic Church.  
*refash.* ... = refashioned, -ing.  
*refl.*, *refl.* ... = reflexive.  
*reg.* ... = regular.  
*repr.* ... = representative, representing.  
*Rhet.* ... = in Rhetoric.  
*Rom.* ... = Romanic, Romance.  
*sb.*, *sb.* ... = substantive.  
*Sc.* ... = Scotch.  
*sc.* ... = scilicet, understand or supply.  
*sing.* ... = singular.  
*Skr.* ... = Sanskrit.  
*Slav.* ... = Slavonic.  
*Sp.* ... = Spanish.  
*sp.* ... = spelling.  
*spec.* ... = specifically.  
*subj.* ... = subject, subjunctive.  
*subord. cl.* ... = subordinate clause.  
*subseq.* ... = subsequently.  
*subst.* ... = substantively.  
*suff.* ... = suffix.  
*superl.* ... = superlative.  
*Surg.* ... = in Surgery.  
*Sw.* ... = Swedish.  
*s. w.* ... = south western (dialect).  
*T. (T.)* ... = in Todd's Johnson.  
*techn.* ... = technical, -ly.  
*Theol.* ... = in Theology.  
*tr.* ... = translation of.  
*trans.* ... = transitive.  
*transf.* ... = transferred sense.  
*Trig.* ... = in Trigonometry.  
*Typog.* ... = in Typography.  
*ult.* ... = ultimate, -ly.  
*unkn.* ... = unknown.  
*U.S.* ... = United States.  
*v.*, *vb.* ... = verb.  
*v. str.*, *or w.* ... = verb strong, or weak.  
*vbl. sb.* ... = verbal substantive.  
*var.* ... = variant of.  
*wd.* ... = word.  
*WGer.* ... = West Germanic.  
*w. midl.* ... = west midland (dialect).  
*WS.* ... = West Saxon.  
*(Y.)* ... = in Col. Yule's Glossary.  
*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.**

I = 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.



# A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY SUPPLEMENT

## A. Add: From A to Z: see Z 3.

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. (1620) Pref. A 2, Thou needest doe nought else but seeke out a Booke that doth quote them all from the letter A. vntill Z. 1815-16 JANE AUSTEN *Persuasion* I, There was not a baronet from A to Z, whom her feelings could have so willingly acknowledged as an equal. 1819- [in Dict.]

II. 6. U.S. Used as the highest mark for university or college class-work. *Straight A*, an unbroken series of first-class marks.

1897 FLANDRAU *Harvard Episodes* 57 'College life' mutters the father of the man who got sixteen A's and brain fever. 1926 *Amer. Oxonian* July 98 It isn't merely four years of football, four years of straight A, and ten thousand activities that make a winner [of a Rhodes Scholarship].

III. A.A., Automobile Association; A.D.C., AIDE-DE-CAMP, hence *A.D.C.-ship*, AIDE-DE-CAMP-SHIP; A.S.C., Army Service Corps (see \*ARMY).

1839 in E. Eden *Up the Country* (1866) I, 9 The A.D.C.'s are very apt to assemble over our cabins at night. 1888 KIPLING *Plain Tales fr. Hills* 10 The A.D.-C. in Waiting. 1896 *Punch* 4 Jan. 5/2 Permitted to retain his A.D.C.-ship after promotion from field-rank.

## IV. 2. U.S. (Examples of A No. 1.)

1855 BARNUM *Life* 248 One of the number reckoned himself as A No. 1. 1864 *Ret. Agric. Soc. Maine* 44 Our farmers.. should.. spare no pains to raise those which shall be A No. 1 in every particular. 1876 *Fin. & Feather* Sept. 122 Up at Malone.. they have an idea that their fishing.. is A no. 1. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 145/1 He.. pronounced his morning grog to be A No. 1, prime.

**Aasvogel** (a's'vōgel). [S. African Du., f. *aas* carrion (cf. *EES*) + *vogel* bird, [Fowl sb.] A South African vulture, esp. *Gyps Kolbii*.

[1839 W. C. HARRIS *Wild Sports S. Afr.* xxii. 196 note, *Vultus Fulvus*, and *Vultus Auricularis*: White and Black Aas-vogel of the Cape Colonists.] 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* xxvi, They would not be found till the aasvōgels had picked them clean. 1903 KIPLING *Five Nations* 94 Well the keen aas-vogels know it.

**Abā, abba** (æ'bā). [Arab. عَبَّ *abā*.] A sleeveless outer garment, resembling a sack with openings for the head and arms, worn by Arabs.

1811 tr. *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.* cxxii. in *Pinkerton Voy.* X. 156 A blind tailor at Basra, who earned his bread by making Abbas. 1833 A. CRICHTON *Hist. Arabia* II. v. 193 A silk gown, over which is thrown a white abba of the finest manufacture of El Hassa. *Ibid.* viii. 350 The common abba is without sleeves, resembling a sack, with openings for the head and arms. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* viii. iv. 496 Galileans in his league, carrying short swords under their long abbas.

**Abactinally, adv.** [f. ABACTINAL + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] Towards the abactinal side.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 546 In Echinoidea.. the pore shifts either actually (to the left) or abactinally (to the right).

**Abalone** (æ'bālōn). U.S. [Sp., of unknown origin.] A gastropod mollusc of the genus *Haliotis*, used for food; an ear-shell or sea-ear. Also *attrib.*, as *abalone meat, fishery, shell*.

1883 GOODE *Fish. Industr. U.S.* 29 (Fish. Exh. Publ.), The Abalone Fishery. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 6 The abalone shell is found.. on the southern Californian coast, and when polished makes a beautiful ornament.

**Abaya** (ābā'yā). Also *abeih, abbai, abaiya*. [Arab. عَبَا *abāya*.] = \*ABA.

1836 LANE *Mod. Egypt.* I. i. 35 note, A kind of black woollen cloak, called *ābāyeh*. 1855 J. L. PORTER *5 Yrs. Damascus* I. iv. 195 The ample folds of an *abeih*. 1884 S. W. BAKER *Heart Africa* iii. 36 (Stanford) A white cashmere *abai*. 1922 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 358/1 A dazzling yellow 'jibba' covered by a red 'abaiya'.

**Abbozzo** (abbō'tso). Also *abozzo*. [It.] A rough drawing or sketch (for a portrait, etc.); an outline or draught (of a speech, essay, etc.).

1890 MORLEY *Diary* 20 Nov. in *Recoll.* (1917) I. 256 A

letter from Mr. G. containing an 'abozzo', as he headed it, of what it would be well for us to say. 1905 W. HOLMAN HUNT *Pre-Raphaelitism* I. xiii. 361 Another dashing abozzo, said to be a portrait.

**A.B.C.** (ā'bīs'f). Initial letters of *Aerated Bread Company*; a tea-shop conducted by this company.

1894 *Punch* 15 Dec. 285/1, I pass an A.B.C., Where I purchase two or three Cakes and scones. 1897 RHODA BROUGHTON *Dear Faustina* xv, The denizens of this A.B.C.. are stoking themselves stolidly. 1901 CORDINGLY *Dict. Stock Exch. Terms*, A.B.C. Shares.. sometimes called 'Breads'. 1906 FURNIVALL *Let. in F. J. Furnivall* (1911) 38 Dear Sir, come to tea with me to-morrow, Thursday, at the A.B.C.

**Abdominally** (æbd'ō'minālī), *adv.* [f. ABDOMINAL + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In or with reference to the abdomen.

1907 *Practitioner* Dec. 845 Nothing definite was ever felt abdominally.

**Abdomino-** (æbd'ō'mino), used as comb. form of ABDOMEN, as in *abdomino-anterior, -posterior* adjs. (see *quots.*).

1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *Abdomino-vesical pouch*, depression in peritoneum as it passes from apex of bladder to the anterior abdominal wall. 1893 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med. Sci.* (ed. 21), *Abdomino-anterior*, term given to position of foetus in utero with abdomen presenting anteriorly. *Abdomino-posterior*, term given to position of foetus with abdomen presenting posteriorly.

**Aberdeen** (æbəd'ē'n). The name of a city and county in Scotland.

1. *Aberdeen terrier*, a rough variety of Scotch terrier.

1880 H. DALZIEL *Brit. Dogs* 362 Those selected for prizes.. were not the old hard-haired Scotch terrier, but a well-known distinct variety yecept the Aberdeen terrier. 1889 *Ibid.* II. 363 Such are the Dandie Dinmont, the Skye, and the Aberdeen Terrier, the latter now merged in the class recognised at our shows as the Scotch Terrier.

2. A species of fishing-hook: see *quot.*

1893 *Outing* (U.S.) XXII. 123/1 Of all the makes and shapes of hooks the 'Aberdeen', of very fine steel-wire, with long, straight shank and a broad, even bend, terminating in a short, barbed point, is the surest shape for large-mouthed trout.

**Aberdonian** (æbəd'ō'nīān), *a.* and *sb.* [f. med.L. *Aberdonia*: see -IAN.] Of or pertaining to, a native of, Aberdeen.

a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* I (1850) I. 181 To convey our Aberdonians in their Kirkcaldie bark. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 191 A striking difference between the Moravians and Aberdonians. 1861 *Two Cosmos* III. iii, The pettifogging Aberdonian had been at first disappointed. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Apr. 10/1 A miller on the Don, an Aberdonian.

**Aberglaube** (ā'bɛɪgləubə). [G., f. *aber-* additional + *glaube* belief.] Belief beyond what is certain and verifiable.

[1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 77 Our word 'superstition'.. has come to be used in a merely bad sense, and to mean a childish and craven religiosity. With the German word it is not so; therefore Goethe can say with propriety and truth: 'Aberglaube is the poetry of life.'] 1873 FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 794 The most extravagant *aberglaube*, to use a word Mr. M. Arnold has almost naturalized.

**Abernethy** (æ'bɛnɪθi). [Of disputed origin.] A kind of hard biscuit flavoured with caraway-seeds.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* iv. A cold collation of an Abernethy biscuit and a saveloy. 1845 DODD *Brit. Manuf.* 22 'Abernethy', 'butter', 'fancy', or 'sponge' biscuit. 1860 JAFFRESON *Bk. Doctors* I. 198 The hard biscuits, known as Abernethies. 1886 *Bakers' Guide* 84.

**Abessive** (æbēs'iv), *a.* *Finnish Gram.* [f. L. *abesse* to be distant + -IVE.] Applied to the case which denotes absence.

1890 C. N. E. ELIOT *Finnish Grammar* 132 The comitative and abessive express respectively the presence and absence of an object.

**Abiturient** (æbitū'riēt). [G., ad. med.L. *abiturient-*, pr. pple. of *abiturire*, desiderative of *abire* to go away.] In Germany, a pupil who is leaving a 'gymnasium' or high-school to enter a university. Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

1863 *Chamb. Encycl.* V. 168/2 The boys attend.. till they reach the age of 18, when, after a special examination (the abiturient or maturity examination), they are transferred to the university. [1868 M. ARNOLD *Sch. & Univ. Cont.* xvii. 179 The *Abiturient*, or leaving boy, must have been two years in *prima*. *Ibid.* 181 These *externi*, as they are called, are not examined along with the *Abiturient* of the gymnasium.] 1917 JEVONS in *Times Educ. Suppl.* 7 June 215 Examinations for which abiturient pupils may have to be prepared.

**Abjoint** (æbdʒoɪnt), *v.* *Biol.* [f. AB- + JOINT *v.*] *trans.* To separate by formation of a joint or partition, as the cells and spores in certain fungi. So **Abjunction**, the process of such separation.

1881 E. S. BASTIN *College Botany* (1889) 313 Conidia.. formed from hyphae by the separation of cells in succession from their free ends—a process called abjunction. 1887 GARNSEY tr. *K. Goebel's Outl. Classif. Plants* 83 The non-motile cells are the result of abjunction. *Ibid.*, The extremity of which [sterigmata], enlarges, and is then abjoined as a gonidium.

**Ablate**, *v.* Delete + *Obs. rare*, and add after *def.*: *Obs.* in general sense; in recent scientific use as back-formation from ABLATION 3, 4.

1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 744 When the cerebral hemispheres have been ablated. 1923 *Times Lit. Suppl.* 16 Aug. 541/1 The low sun.. evaporates or 'ablates' the ice continually.

**Ablatival** (æblā'tivāl), *a.* *Gram.* [f. ABLATIVE + -AL.] Pertaining to the ablative case.

1854 ELLICOTT *Comm. Gal.* v. 1, 8r ῥ̄.. The usual ablatival explanation, 'quā nos liberavit'. 1884 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* XV. 5 The ablatival uses of the genitive will be shown to be more numerous, in Sophocles at least, than the grammars would lead one to suppose.

**Abnerval** (æbnɪ'vɪrāl), *a.* *Physiol.* [f. AB- + L. *nervus* NERVE + -AL.] Applied to an electric current which passes from a nerve fibre to and through a muscular fibre.

**Abneural** (æbnī'vɪrāl), *a.* *Anat.* [f. AB- + Gr. *νεῦρον* NERVE + -AL: cf. *neurāl*.] Of or pertaining to the region opposite to the central nervous system.

1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*

**Abnormalism** (æbnɔ̃'mālīz'm). [f. ABNORMAL *a.* + -ISM.] The condition of being or tendency to be abnormal; also, an abnormal thing. So **Abnormalist**, one who is characterized by abnormalism. (*Funk's Standard Dict.* 1895).

1894 *Thinker* V. 536 If it were so [i. e. that the organism was nothing more than the creature of environment] one would have expected.. that abnormalism would be more frequent. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 24 Dec. 5/2 Specialist on Abnormalism.

**Abnormalize** (æbnɔ̃'mālīz), *v.* [f. ABNORMAL *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To render abnormal. Also *absol.*

a 1871 DE MORGAN *Budget Parod.* (1872) 339 The toe-bone might have been abnormalized by thierian.. malady. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Jan. 16/1 The Romantic turned Realist, who tries to avoid Classically and *das Gemeine*, not merely by individualizing, but by abnormalizing, if we may say so. 1895 *Arena* (Boston) Aug. App. p. vi, The excessive use of alcohol, which abnormalizes (if I may so express it) man's entire being.

**Aboard, adv.** and *prep.* Add: **A. I. C.** *All aboard*, the call to warn passengers to get aboard a vessel about to start. Also used U.S. in connexion with stage-coaches and trains.

1871 BARNUM *Struggles & Triumphs* 363, I should have expected.. to have seen him dressed in a pea jacket, blowing off steam, and crying out 'all aboard that's going'. 1873 J. H. BEADLE *Undevel. West* xv. 251 All aboard for

Yosemite and the Big Trees. 1878 B. F. TAYLOR *Between Gates 27* At last the conductor gives the word 'all aboard'. 1902 A. D. McFAUL *The Glidden* xxvi. 297 He and his bride boarded the train, and the conductor announced, 'All Aboard'. 1909 'O. HENRY' *Roads of Destiny* ii. 45 The bell changed, the conductor drawled, 'all aboard'!

**B. l. c. In, or into, a train. U.S.**  
1869 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* xii. 79 We...stepped aboard the train. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 465/1 In ten minutes more they were aboard the train.

**Abouideau, aboiteau** (abwa'do, -to). *Canadian.* [Canadian Fr.] A tide-gate or dam to prevent the overflowing of marshes, etc. Hence as vb., to provide with such a dam.

1889 in *Cent. Dict.* 1896 GANONG in *Trans. Royal Soc. Canada* 2nd Ser. II. n. 209 Abouideau.—In Westmorland for the dike or dam itself. 1903 *Bot. Gaz.* Sept. 180 (C. D. Suppl.) At first sight it might seem wise to abouideau all rivers at their mouths.

**Abolitional, a.** [f. ABOLITION I b.] Connected with the abolition of slavery.

1846 SOL. SMITH *Theatrical Apprent.* 30 Of course we could not encourage him in such abolitionist ideas.

**Aboulia** (ābū'liā), **abulia** (ābiū'liā). [Mod. L., f. Gr. α-privative + βούλευσις to will; cf. Gr. ἀβουλία thoughtlessness.] Loss of will-power, as a mental disorder. Hence **Aboul'ic**, **abul'ic a.** (and *sb.*). Also **Aboulomania** = **ABOULIA**.

1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7), *Abulia*, loss of the will, or of volition. 1878 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* XIV. 542 In some cases this abulia reaches such a degree that the patients...abandon almost every movement, do not leave their bed [etc.]. 1889 *Buch's Handb. Med. Sci. VII.* 687/2 Desire exists, resolution is formed, but no action, or only feeble action, follows. This would...be a form of *aboulia*. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *Aboulomania*, a form of insanity characterized by inability to exert the will. 1891 tr. F. M. Guyau's *Educ. & Heredity* i. 25 Moral slavery, 'aboulia', as it is called. 1893 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med. Sci.* (ed. 21), *Aboulia*, one who has lost power of will. 1894 GOULD *Dict. Med.*, *Abulic*, characterized by or affected with abulia; of defective will-power. 1899 W. JAMES *Talks to Teachers* xv. 179 A condition of perfect 'abulia', or inability to will or act.

**About, Adv.**

**A. 4. b. About and about**, very much alike or the same. U.S.

1867 *Congress. Globe* 8 Jan. 331/2 Men were created equal. That is, at the very outset the cytotblast, the primal cell, was about and about.

**B. 4. b. fig. in reference to mental faculties, etc.:** *about one*, at command, in readiness for use. 1822, 1809 [see WIT sb. 3 c]. 1852 NEWMAN *Idea Univ.* vi. (1873) 128 He has his eyes ever about him.

**Above, prep. Adv.**

phr. *Above oneself*: in a state above the normal; out of hand. Also said of horses when they are overfed and under-exercised, or have not undergone the full training for a race.

1893 *Punch* 23 Sept. 137 Lest the spirits of the travelling tourist should rise so high that he might run the chance of 'getting it a bit above himself', as horsedealers graphically express it. 1897 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 7/3 Horses run best when they are above themselves. 1898 *Ibid.* 20 June 7/2 At Ascot, horses that are a little above themselves, as it is termed, always show to more advantage than the fine-drawn kind. 1928 *Story-teller* Mar. 895 'You're a bit above yourself, my dear,' she said. 'You're only a little girl.'

**Abox** (āb'oks), *adv. Naut.* [f. A- prefix 2 + Box v.1 (sense 13).] Applied to the position of the head-yards when only the head-sails are laid aback. 1867 [see BRACE v.1] 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., To lay the head-yards square, or abox.

**Abradant** (ābrā'dānt), *a. and sb. U.S.* [f. ABRASER v. + -ANT<sup>1</sup>.] *A. adj.* = **ABRASING ppl. a.** **B. sb.** An abradant substance.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Bath-brick*, a fine silicious material, found in the vicinity of Bath, England, compacted into the form of bricks, and used as an abradant. 1889 *Cent. Dict.* [as *adj.* and *sb.*].

**Abrade, v. Adv.**

**3. intr.** To wear or rub away.

1890 C. DIXON *Stray Feathers* xvi, Birds which assume many nuptial ornaments in spring, gorgets, plumes, and crests, which drop out or abrade as soon as the pairing season has passed.

**Abra'sable, a.** [f. ABRASE v.] Capable of being abraded or worn down.

1896 *Voice* (N.Y.) 12 Feb. 4/4 If we want a 'medium of exchange', what is less convenient than this heavy and abrasible yellow stuff?

**Abrasive, Adv.**

**B. sb.** An abrasive substance or body.

1853 O. BYRNE *Artisan's Handb.* 17 To polish the tool upon the oil-stone, or other fine abrasive for setting the edge. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 713 The abrasive need not be harder than the glass.

**Abreaction** (ābrī'ē'kōn). *Psychotherapy.* [f. AB- + REACTION.] The liberation by revival and expression of the emotion associated with forgotten or repressed ideas of the event that first caused it. Hence **Abrea'ct v.**, to eliminate by abreaction.

1916 C. E. LONG tr. Jung's *Anal. Psychol.* 242 When the abreaction takes place under hypnosis, or with other magical accessories. *Ibid.*, The neurosis is caused by trauma. The trauma is abreacted. 1926 W. McDUGALL *Outl. Abnormal Psych.* 451 The assumption underlying the practice of Abreaction was that the forgotten or repressed 'ideas' were best (*besetzt*) by a charge of emotional energy or *libido*; and that the process of Abreaction discharges

this energy from the system. 1926 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 192 It is claimed that they [sc. early memories] can be traced down through links of emotion—called 'ab-reaction'—from the conscious mind into the so-called unconscious stratum. **Abrin** (ā-brin). *Chem.* [f. mod. L. *Abrus* + -IN<sup>1</sup>.] A highly poisonous proteid contained in the jequirity bean (*Abrus precatorius*).

1884 KLEIN *Micro-org. & Disease* 165 note, Messrs. Warden and Waddell published in Calcutta during the present year...a large number of observations on the jequirity poison... They have...proved, that the active principle is a proteid—*abrin*—closely allied to native albumen. 1897 [see PHYL-BUMOSE].

**Absinthe.** Also **absanth.** *Adv. l. b.* The prairie-sage, sage-brush. U.S.

1843 FREMONT *Exped.* 14 The artemisia, absinthe, or prairie sage, as it is variously called. *Ibid.* 56 Absinthe bushes...grew in many thick patches. 1846 *SAGE Scenes Rocky Mts.* (1859) 55 Countries abounding with absinthe or wild sage. 1849 PARKMAN *Oregon Trail* 146 Multitudes of strange medicinal herbs, more especially the absanth, which covered every declivity.

**Absolute, a.** *Adv. Decree or rule absolute:* see DECREE sb. 4 b, RULE sb. 4 a.

1860 *Act 23 & 24 Vict.* c. 144 § 7 Every Decree for a Divorce shall in the first instance be a Decree Nisi, not to be made absolute till after the Expiration of such Time...as the Court shall...direct.

**Absolvitor** (ābs'olvītōr). *Sc. Law.* Also **6-ure, 6-7-our** (6, 7-9-ur). [L. *absolvitor* 'let him (here) be absolved', 3rd pers. sing. imperative pass. of *absolvere* to ABSOLVE.] A decision of the court in favour of the defender.

1547 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* I. 250 Maister Thomas Daensoun...protestit that the said freris haue an absolvitor of the said Johnis clame. 1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 172 Thairfor absolvitor suld be gevin fra the pursute of the said prentidit procuratoris. 1586 *Protest of A. Hunter in De Foe Mem. Ch. Scot.* (1717) Act. 196 The Person excommunicated declaring no Signs of true Repentance, nor craving the said Absolvitor by himself, nor by his Procurators. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj., Form of Process* 122 They will pronounce sentence absolvitor, or condemnation, in the principal cause conform to these rules. *Actore probante, reus condemnatur. Actore non probante, reus absolvitur* [etc.]. 1612 *Bissett's Rollment of Cris.* I. 228 Quhilk expensis salbe takin up at the decision of the decretis condemnatione or absolvitorie. 1672 in *Ramsay Banff Charters* (1905) 331 Ane Decreet of Absolvitor obtained befor the Comissar of Dunkeld. 1678 MACKENZIE *Crim. Law Scot.* II. viii. § 7 (1699) 196 The Earl of Niddisdale pursuing the Tenments of Duncow, 18 February 1672, they alleged absolvitor. *Ibid.* xxiii. § 12, 256 Though the absolvitor be found unjust. 1828 *Bell's Dict. Law Scot.* (1890) s.v. *Decree*, Decrees are said to be either *condemnatōr* or *absolvitor*: the former term being applied where the decision is in favour of the pursuer, the latter where it is in favour of the defender. 1859 in J. F. Macqueen *Rep. Cases Ho. Lords* (1861) III. 760 If the absolvitor had been a general absolvitor on the merits of the cause, there would have been strong ground for contending that the judgment in the first action was a bar to the second. 1890 J. RANKINE *Erskine's Princ. Law Scot.* IV. i. § 39 (ed. 18) 502 That the law applicable to the facts entitles him to 'absolvitor'—i. e. to be entirely 'absolvitor' or absolved from the conclusions of the summons. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 11 Jan. 3/5 It went to the House of Lords, where the decree of absolvitor was pronounced. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 76 *Absolution*...In a criminal process it signifies the acquittal of an accused person...In this sense it is now little used, except in Scottish law in the forms *assolvit* and *absolvitor*.

**Absquatulate, v.** [Said to have been first used by Nimrod Wildfire, a character in a play, 'The Kentuckian', by Bernard, 1833.] *Adv.*  
1837 R. M. BRID *Nick of Woods* I. v. 117 'Your blooded brown horse has absquatulated!' 'Absquatulated!' echoed Forrester... 'What is that?' 'Stolen away, sir, by the eternal Old Scratch!'  
**2. trans. (causative).**  
1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 223/1 The twenty millions absquatulated from this country for the...less deserving niggers. Hence **Absquatulating ppl. a.**; **Absquatulator.** So also **Absquatulize v.** (in quot. *-alize*).  
1840 J. P. KENNEDY *Quodlibet* xv. (1872) 202 We may...expect to hear of many more Whigs following the example of our absquatulating Cashier. 1842 *Spirit of the Times* 20 June (Thornton), 'The career of a foreign absquatulator' is sketched. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer. Ser.* I. II. 225 The editor of the *Philadelphia Gazette* is wrong in calling absquatulated a Kentucky phrase...its origin was in South Carolina...there is a little corruption in the word as the *Gazette* uses it, *absquatulized* is the true reading.

**Absquatulation** (ābskwō'tūlāt'ōn). [f. ABSQUATULATE v.; see -ATION.] The action of 'absquatulating' or decamping.

a 1884 M. PATTISON *Mem.* vi. (1885) 213 M[anu]el Johnson jocularly proposed to write the history of Absquatulation. 1901 'LINESMAN' *Words by Eyewitness* (1902) 248 The enclosing and utter absquatulation of the commando.

**Abstention.** *Adv.*

**3. Pol. Econ.** The practice of abstaining from expenditure in order to accumulate capital.  
[1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* I. v. § 3 I. 83 Suppose that every capitalist came to be of opinion that not being more meritorious than a well-conducted labourer, he ought not to fare better; and accordingly laid by, from conscientious motives, the surplus of his profits; or suppose this abstinence not spontaneous, but imposed by law or opinion upon all capitalists.] 1867 J. LAING *Theory of Business* II. (1868) 36 The reason why most commodities fetch a high price is that they require much labour, and 'abstinence' on the part of capitalists, in making. 1890 A. MARSHALL *Princ. Economics* IV. vii. I. 289 That sacrifice of present pleasure for the sake of future, which is the chief cause of the accumulation of wealth, has been called abstinence by economists. 1899 J. B. CLARK

*Distrib. Wealth* ix. 126 Another of Mr. Mill's fundamental propositions is, that [permanent] capital originates in abstinence... Abstinence is nothing more than electing to take our income in the form of wealth-creating goods, instead of that of pleasure-giving goods.

**Abstractor.** Delete + *Obs.*, and add:

One who makes abstracts; *esp.* as the title of a grade of clerks in the Civil Service. Also *attrib.*

The office of abstractor arose from the requirements of Section 6 of the Births and Deaths Registration Act of 1836, according to which the Registrar General was to prepare 'a general abstract of the number of births, deaths and marriages'. Before 1855 the members of the staff at Somerset House engaged on this work were designated 'taskworkers'. From 1890 onwards the term has been applied to a new class of 'assistant clerks' in various departments. The spelling *abstractor* gave place to *abstractor* between 1859 and 1866.

1855 (Aug.) Statistical abstractor [appointed at the General Register Office, Somerset House]. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Sept. 1/2 The old writers or copyists are to be done away with, and in their stead an army of 'abstractors' substituted. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 5 Oct. 6/5 'I'wo abstractor clerks in the War Office. 1927 BALBI *Deafness Expl.* title-p., Appointed by the Institution of Electrical Engineers as Abstractor to Science Abstracts in Electro Acoustics.

**Abstract** (ābstrīkt), *v. Biol.* [f. L. *ab* off + *strict*, ppl. stem of *stringere* to bind.] *trans.* and *intr.* To separate by constriction; see next.

**Abstraction.** *Adv.*

**2. Biol.** Separation by constriction.

1893 TUCKER *Amphioxus* 41 Part of the embryo, was abstracted by the egg membrane. *Ibid.* 141 An abstraction of the fold formation of the dorsal wall. *Ibid.* 149 They both abstract completely from the alimentary canal. 1895 OLIVER tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* II. 20 Spores which arise... by abstraction and abjunction, the effect... is as though the end of the sac had been tied off or abstracted.

**A-burton:** see BURTON 2.

**Abuzz** (ābū'z), *adv. or pred. a.* [f. A- prefix 2 + BUZZ.] In a buzz; filled with buzzing.

1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* III. ix. The court was all astir and a-buzz. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* I. xxi. I hate the sound of women's voices; they're always either a-buzz or a-squeak. 1926 J. G. KERR *Biol. & Training of Citizen* 10 The whole air is abuzz with discussions on sex.

**Academicalism** (ækādē'mikālīz'm). [f. ACADEMICAL + -ISM.] Academical style (in a derogatory sense).

1890 *Athenæum* 14 May 640/1 The execution is marred by conventional coldness and obsolete academicalism.

**Academism.** *Adv.*

**2. = \*ACADEMICALISM.**

1887 *Century Mag.* Nov. 30 The inroad of academism and all the subsequent degradation of art. 1915 *Times* 3 Mar. 6/4 A deep hatred of Prussianism, of materialism, of academism.

**Acanthin** (ākən'thīn). *Chem.* [f. Gr. ἀκανθα thorn, spine + -IN<sup>1</sup>.] A chitinous substance constituting the internal skeleton of radiolarians.

1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 106/1 In the *Radiolaria*, the skeleton of the Protozoa... may consist of a peculiar firm organic substance termed 'acanthin'.

**Acapella.** = **ALLA CAPELLA.**

1901 *Daily News* 3 Jan. 6/3 The 100th Psalm, which is written for eight voices—a capella style.

**Acarian** (ākē'rīān), *a.* [f. Gr. ἀκαρι or mod. L. ACARUS + -(I)AN.] Pertaining to, caused by, or of the nature of an acarus or mite.

1877 W. T. FOX *Atlas Skin Dis.* 16 The absence of acarian furrows and interdigital vesications. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 197 *Sheep-scab*, a loathsome skin disease due to an acarian parasite.

**Acarid** (æk'kārīd). [ad. mod. L. ACARIDÆ.] An arachnid of the family *Acaridæ*; a mite. So **Acarid'ian.**

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 275 Acaridians, a. are to be found under stones, dead leaves [etc.]. 1883 NORBENSKIÖLD *Voy. Vega* iii. 60 Arachnids, acarids, and podurids occur most plentifully [in the Arctic regions]. 1910 E. RAY LANKESTER *Sci. fr. Easy Chair* xiv. 317 Red-spider is a small mite or acarid.

**Acarine.** Delete *Path.*, and add:

**B. sb.** = \*ACARID.

1891 *Athenæum* 19 Dec. 837/2 Association... between certain acarines of the family *Gamasidæ* and certain species of ants.

**Acarologist** (ækār'plōdžīst). [f. *acar-*, used as comb. form of L. ACARUS + -LOGIST.] One who studies or treats of the *Acarī*.

1890 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 416 Almost all the members of the genus [Damacus] have a...globular abdomen, or else one which is discoidal, the latter being considered a separate genus by some Acarologists. 1902 *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* Ser. VII. IX. 311 The sense in which acarologists use the genus *Oribatia*.

**Acarophilous** (ækār'fīlōs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + Gr. -φίλος loving, after ENTOMOPHILOUS.] Applied to plants that are fertilized by the agency of mites. So **Acarophily** (-p'fīli), acarophilous character.

1898 *Nature* 3 Nov. 15/1 A number of cases of acarophily among ferns.

**Acataleptic.** *Adv.*

**B. sb.** An adherent of the doctrine of acatalepsy. 1878 KRAUTH *Vocab. Philos.* Sci. II All sceptics and Pyrrhonians were called acataleptics.

**Acatholic** (ækæ'thōlik), *a.* [A- 14.] Non-Catholic.  
1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 525/1 The fourth provincial synod of Westminster, which legislated on 'acatholic' universities.



**Accadian** (ākād-iān), *a.* and *sb.* Also **Akkadian**. [*f. Accad*, one of the five cities in 'the land of Shinar' or Babylonia (Gen. x. 10) + -IAN.] **A. adj.** Of or belonging to the primitive (non-Semitic) language of Babylonia; pertaining to the Accadians. **B. sb.** The Accadian language; a member of one of the primitive races of Babylonia. (Cf. SUMERIAN.)

c 1855 E. HINCKS (*title*) On the Relation between the newly-discovered Accadian Language and the Indo-European, Semitic, and Egyptian Languages. 1874 SAYCE in *Trans. Soc. Biblical Archaeol.* III. 468. Elamu, is but a translation of the old Accadian name Susiana. *Ibid.* 484. In both Elamite and Susian, as well as in Accadian, the genitive relation may be expressed by simple position. 1884 — *Fresh Light fr. Anc. Mon.* ii. 24. The Accadians had been the inventors of the pictorial hieroglyphics... afterwards developed into the cuneiform... system of writing. 1921 G. A. F. KNIGHT *Nile & Jordan* i. 31. The still earlier non-Semitic Akkadian civilization which the dynastic Babylonians dethroned.

**Accelerans** (ækse-l'ærənz). *Anat.* [pres. pple. of *L. accelerāre* to ACCELERATE.] Applied (*attrib.* or as *sb.*) to certain fibres and nerves which accelerate the action of the heart.

1885 W. STIRLING tr. *L. Landois' Hum. Physiol.* II. 888. Section of the accelerans nerves does not cause slowing of the action of the heart. *Ibid.* 890. Accelerans in the Frog.

**Accelerate**, *v.* **l. b.** Add:

To increase the speed of (a railway train, motor-car, motor-engine, etc.); also *absol.* (cf. sense 3). 1902 A. C. HARMSTWORTH'S *Motors* xv. (Badm.) 328. To accelerate a little when wishing to change... will assist very materially in accomplishing the change of speed successfully. 1919 B. H. DAVIES *Motor Driving* 52. The expansion of the cushions of compressed air accelerates them on their downward strokes. 1924 *Motor* 21 Oct. 57/17. Everybody accelerating all they knew to reach the corner first.

**Acceleration**. Add:

**l. b. spec.** (in recent use). The process of increasing the speed of a motor-engine or -vehicle; hence, capacity of being accelerated, as an attribute of the vehicle itself.

1901 *Motor-Car World* II. 238/1. Instantaneous acceleration when the clutch is once more engaged. 1926 *Daily News* 18 May 4/5. There are many British cars with fine acceleration.

**Accelerator**. Add:

**b.** An apparatus to regulate the speed of the engine in a motor-vehicle, esp. for increasing speed; also *attrib.*, as *accelerator pedal*, the pedal that controls the 'throttle'; *accelerator valve* (see quot. 1901).

1900 W. W. BEAUMONT *Motor Vehicles* viii. 147. The other governor control is known as the accelerator. 1901 *Motor-Car World* Oct. 272/1. A by-pass throttle or 'accelerator' valve, by opening which a full charge of mixture can be admitted at any speed of the engine. 1902 A. C. HARMSTWORTH'S *Motors* vii. (Badm.) 129. If the driver wishes to slow down... he does not necessarily change his gear, but operates the accelerator. 1904 A. B. F. YOUNG *Complete Motorist* ix. 219. The accelerator pedal... has its uses, notably in changing to a higher speed. 1922 H. G. WELLS *Men Like Gods* i. § 3. Mr. Barnstable's accelerator went down and he came round that corner a good ten miles per hour faster than his usual cautious practice.

**c. Photogr.** A substance used to shorten the duration of development of a negative: see also quot. 1867.

c 1865 Y. WYLDE'S *Circ. Sci.* I. 157/1. By using the above solutions as accelerators, a rich red rose-colour is produced on the plate. 1867 *Dict. Photogr., Accelerator*. This name is often given to any substance which shortens the time of exposure, either in the camera or in the print 'ng-frame. 1898 *Barnet Bk. Photogr.* 24. The alkali sets the reducer in action and is called the accelerator.

**Accelerometer** (ækse-l'ærə-m'it'ær). [*f. accelero-*, irreg. comb. *f. repr.* ACCELERATE, etc. + -METER.] An instrument for ascertaining the acceleration of a moving body.

1904 *Amer. Inventor* 15 July 312 (C.D. Suppl.) Accelerometer... This instrument consists of two glass vessels connected by a tube, one containing a liquid such as mercury and the other red alcohol. 1910 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Mar. 5/2. Measuring B.H.P. on the Road, by an Accelerometer.

**Accent**, *sb.* Add:

**9. Art.** A touch of colour or light which serves to bring the features of a structure into relief or furnishes a contrast in a scheme of colour.

1849 RUSKIN *The Seven Lamps of Architecture* iii. 79. The Greek workman cared for shadow only as a dark field wherefrom his light figure or design might be intelligibly detached: his attention was concentrated on the one aim at readability, and clearness of accent. 1888 *Contemp. Rev.* May 712. A few stronger touches, and an accent of light on the neck. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Mar. 3/2. A trained eye which discerned at a glance where the accents of a building lay.

**Accentor** (ækse-n't'jū). *Ornith.* [*Late L. accentor* one who sings with another (Isidore), *f. ad. to + cantor* singer, *f. canere* to sing.] A genus of passerine singing birds (Bechstein), including the hedge-sparrow or hedge accentor, *A. modularis*; a bird of this genus.

a 1825 [see HEDGE 9]. 1890 Robin Accentor [see ROBIN 1 4 c]. 1909 W. VERNER *Life among Wild Birds in Spain* vi. iii. 305. One of the few species met with in these stony wastes is the Alpine Accentor (*Accentor collaris*). 1920 *Edin. Rev.*

Jan. 72. The hedge sparrow and golden-crested wren, the former of which is... an accentor, and the latter a regulus.

**b.** The golden-crowned thrush or oven-bird, *Siurus auricapillus* of the United States.

1884 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 308.

**Accentuator** (ækse-n't'jū). [*agent-n. in L. form f. ACCENTUATE v.*] One who or that which accentuates; e.g. (a) one who marks words with written accents; (b) a device for marking the accent in musical performance.

1876 tr. C. F. KELL'S *Comm. Each* xxvi. 10-21. I. 382. We should then have to take the clause as independent and affirmative, as the accentuators and the Targum have done. 1923 *Daily Mail* 10 Jan. 2 (Adv.), Auteola Player Piano... Automatic Accentuator and Sustaining Pedal.

**Acceptance**. Add:

**8.** The paper or card on which an invitation is accepted; also *U.S.*, the paper on which the acceptance of a bill of exchange is written (*Standard Dict.* 1895).

1873 J. H. BEADLE *Undevel. West* xviii. 342. The 'nervous-hysterical Italian hand' resumed its beautiful regularity on pink-tinted 'acceptances'.

**Acceptive**, *a.* **2.** Delete † *Obs.*, and add:

1920 E. GOSSE in *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 46. Reverently acceptive of every Victorian formula.

Hence **Acceptivity**, the quality or condition of being acceptive.

1920 tr. *Baudouin's Suggestion & Auto-suggestion Gloss.*, *Acceptivity*, the readiness with which the subconscious accepts an idea.

**Accessibleness**. [*f. ACCESSIBLE a.*] Accessibility.

1857 W. R. ALGER *Boston Orat.* 4 July 15. This... universal accessibleness of honors.

**Accession**. Add:

**6. b. attrib.**, **accession(s book)**, a book in which are entered the accessions to a library, with particulars concerning them: so *accessions list*; *accession number*, *stamp*. Hence **Accession v. trans.**, to enter in the accessions register of a library.

1876 W. F. POOLE in *Publ. Libr. U.S.* 1. 489. The books must then be entered in the 'accession catalogue', which is usually a folio volume with printed headings and ruled especially for the purpose. *Ibid.*, Every work entered has its accession number. 1882 *Accessions-List* 3. Chief older works (Bodl., L. P. Access. lists b. 5). 1900 *Library* 1 Mar. 153. The Mitchell Library. Rough Accessions Book. *Ibid.* 154. The books are stamped with an 'accession stamp' on the back of the title-page. *Ibid.* 159. Accession numbers. 1904 C. A. CUTLER *Rules for Dict. Catal.* (ed. 4) 13. *Accession* (verb), to enter in an accession book. 1915 A. MOTH *Gloss. Library Terms*, In some libraries the accession record is kept on cards or incorporated with other records such as the shelf-list. 1928 *Armstrong Coll. Rep.* 1927-8. 73. 5,000 volumes and 3,050 pamphlets have been classified and accessioned but not fully catalogued.

**Accessit** (ækse-sit). [*L. accessit*, 3 sing. pa. t. of *accēdere* to approach.]

**l.** With reference to French examinations: = PROXIME ACCESSIT.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 597/2. In the competition for the... prize medal... he gained the *accessit*. 1898 *Daily News* 20 Jan. 8/5. He became a student at the Paris Conservatoire, where, however, he did not take very high honours, gaining only a second *accessit* in comic opera.

**2.** A secondary vote given in the election of a Pope: see quot.

1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 240/1. After each scrutiny an 'accessit' takes place; i.e., it is open to every voter to declare that he 'accesses' to such or such a candidate. 1882 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 52. Every morning a ballot is cast, followed in the evening by an 'accessit'.

**Accident**, *sb.* Add:

**l. b. collog.** An accidental or untimely call of nature.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 244. The wearing of india-rubber urinals, and other means of avoiding 'accidents'. 1926 *Nation* 9 Jan. 57/2. Then a new child had, as Mabel calls it, 'an accident'. She may have been afraid of asking to go out.

**10. attrib.** in reference to insurance against accident.

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 161/1. Accident Insurance. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Jan. 1/2. The accident insurance system of Germany. 1899 *Ibid.* 2 Mar. 8/3. Last year we paid about 5,000 accident claims. 1907 *Ibid.* 3 Apr. 7/1. An Accident Offices Association has been formed.

**Accidenced**, *pp. a.* [*Cf. ACCIDENT sb.* 5.] (Additional *U.S.* example.)

1888 *Nation* (N.Y.) 5 Jan. 9/2. The central portion of the [National] Park is... accidenced with broad depressed basins.

**Accidie**. Revived in:

1891 PAGET (*title*) *The Spirit of Discipline*... with an... essay concerning Accidie.

**Accidions**. Cf. prec., delete *Obs.* and add:

a 1400 *Pore Caitiff* (MS. Harl. 2335) lf. 17, pe accidions man hap ydnesse sleupe & sleep for his god. 1912 S. PAGET *Francis Paget* 136. Men who would not go there might... be thought... accidions.

**Accinge**, *v.* Delete † *Obs. rare* and add:

1820 T. L. FRACOCK *Misfort. Elphin* xiv. This task, to which I have accinged myself, is arduous. 1886 *Oxf. Mag.* 12 May. When Mr. Jesse Collings accinges himself to constructive legislation. 1888 'Q.' *Troy Town* iv. 166. Peter, instead of adorning Miss Limpenny to fear no more the heat of the sun, accinged himself to the practical difficulty.

**Acclimation**. (Earlier *U.S.* example.)

1832 *Deb. Congress* 15 June 3596. The culture of the cane...

had been introduced by the Jesuits; and by the gradual acclimation of the cane, it had become firmly established.

**Acclimator**. *U.S.* [*f. ACCLIMATE v.*] One who becomes acclimatized.

1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* xxxi. He an acclimator! I will engage to get the brats acclimated to a fever-and-agy-bottom in a week.

**Accommodate**, *v.* Add: **ll. b. spec.** Of a bank, etc.: To furnish (a person) with a loan of money. (Cf. ACCOMMODATION 8.)

1811 *Deb. Congress* 17 Feb. (1853) 610. Because it has committed the fault of not accommodating everybody, it must now cease to accommodate anybody.

**ll. and 12.** Add *absol.* uses.

1881 Mrs. RIDDELL *Senior Partner* xxxi. A common money-lender willin' to accommodate. 1888 GUNTER *Mr. Potter of Texas* xiv. 'Won't you be seated?' 'Certainly! Anything to accommodate!'

**Accommodation**. Add: **6. b. Accommodation stage, train**, one stopping at all (or nearly all) the points or stations on the route. *U.S.*

1811 *Columbian Sentinel* (Boston) 25 Sept. 3/1. Accommodation stage (coach). 1838 *Boston Almanac* 49. Depots on the Providence Rail Road. Accommodation train. 1843 *CARLTON New Purchase* 19. So remarkably accommodating were the old-fashioned accommodation stages and stage owners. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.* i. iii. 80. He said to himself, 'On the rail at last. Accommodation train. A good many stops, but will get to the station by and by.'

1888 *Amer. Yachtsman* (Farmer) The train was neither an express nor an accommodation, but one which stopped at the principal stations. 1909 S. E. WHITE *Rules of Game* 1. vii. They tramped to the station and boarded the single passenger car of the accommodation.

**7.** (Later *U.S.* examples of *pl. use.*)

1804 *Maryland Hist. Mag.* IV. 3. We rode to the house of... a neighbouring farmer, where we found good accommodations. 1853 J. G. BALDWIN *Flush Times Alabama* 50. The 'accommodations' at the 'American Hotel' were not such as were calculated to beguile a spiritual mind. 1879 *Strocton Rudder Grange* xi. 121. We did not wish to invite our friends to the camp... we had no accommodations for them.

**8.** (Earlier *U.S.* example.)

1811 *Deb. Congress* 17 Jan. (1853) 602. With a capital of ten millions, it [the bank] has furnished accommodations of fifteen millions a year.

**b. attrib.**, as *accommodation note, paper*.

1797 *Deb. Congress* 27 June (1851) 395. Many of such notes were what was called 'accommodation notes', all acknowledgments of debt, and therefore no proof of wealth. *Ibid.* 28 June 401. Being able to raise money by accommodation notes to pay duties. 1832 *Ibid.* 1 Mar. 1900. Whether any considerable portion of it consists of what is called accommodation paper regularly renewed.

**Accordion**. Add:

**b. attrib. and Comb.**, in reference to things having a series of folds like those of the bellows of an accordion; esp. *accordion pleat*, *pleating, skirt*.

1885 *Catal. Cookery & Food Exhib.* x. The Permanent Accordion Pleating Manufacturing Company. 1888 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 2/6. The sleeves... are made of... nun's-veiling, arranged in accordion pleats. 1899 *Howells Ragged Lady* xvii. She had on an accordion skirt.

**Accordioned** (ækp'diənd), *a.* [*f. prec. + -ED.*] = *prec.*

1898 *Sunlight Year-Bk.* 364. The elbow sleeves are of accordioned grass lawn. 1899 *Ibid.* 341. An under-bodice of accordioned white satin.

**Accost**, *sb.* (Earlier *U.S.* examples.)

1829-32 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow* B. I. xviii. 186 'But', said he... with an affected spice of courtesy in his accost [etc.]. *Ibid.* II. iv. 65. Her accost was playful... and even unusually gracious.

**Accost**, *v.* Add:

**7. b.** Of a woman: To solicit in the street for an improper purpose.

1887 *Times* 12 July 11/5. The police-constable said she was in company with a second female, and that they had accosted gentlemen. 1927 *Daily Mail* 29 Sept. 10/1. The Cass case of 40 years ago, in which a young woman of irreproachable character was arrested... and charged... with accosting.

**Accoucher**. The position of accoucher.

1883 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 1/7. The London Hospital and Medical College, Mile-end, E... The resident appointments consist of Five House Physicians, Five House Surgeons, and One Accoucher.

**Account**, *sb.* Add: **2. c. Account day**, on the stock exchange, the last day of the account, on which stock is delivered and paid for and differences are paid; also called *pay day*.

1879 *MELSHHEIMER & LAURENCE Lond. Stock Exch.* 8. The account days for English and India stocks, &c., are always fixed at least five weeks beforehand. *Ibid.* 18. On the third and last day of the settlement (called the 'account day' or 'pay day') the delivery of securities commences at ten o'clock. 1928 *Morn. Post* 19 Nov. A contract setting out that these 50 shares have been sold for the account November 22—next Thursday, that is—and bought for the following account day, December 6.

**9. c. To hand in one's accounts**, to die. *U.S.*

1873 *ALDRICH Marj. Daw* etc. 150. The hotel remains to-day pretty much the same as when Jonathan Bayley handed in his accounts in 1840.

**Accredit**, *v.* Add:

**3. b.** To attribute (a thing) to a person. *U.S.*

1876 A. WILDER in *R. P. Knight's Symb. Lang.* p. xxvii. To the fanatical hordes of Islam... is to be accredited the extinction of the Mystic Orgies of the East. 1900 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. 22 Dec. 487/1. The introduction of the name [Columbia]

as a poetic title for the United States is to be accredited to Dr. Timothy Dwight.

**Accrete**, *v.* Add:

**3. b.** To draw or attract to oneself or itself. Hence **Accreted** *ppl. a.*

1901 H. B. GEORGE *Relat. Geog. & Hist.* 260 It became the seat of one of the small principalities which happened to accrete other dominions. 1914 G. B. SHAW *Common Sense about War* 11 He, too, accreted fombs and knaves, and ended defeated in St. Helena. 1921 *Chamb. Jnl.* 10 Sept. 648/1 The accreted and reclaimed land.

**Accretionary** (ækri'tʃənəri), *a.* [f. ACCRETION + -ARY.] Characterized or formed by accretion. 1833-4 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. in Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI. 674/2 An accretionary rock, formed by the cementation of coralline reliquias. 1872 D. BROWN *Life John Duncan* 409 The 'real' [body], he says, shrinks at the amputation of a limb, the 'accretionary' part only being cut off. And at death the 'real' shrinks into atomic invisibility.

**Accretive**, *a.* Add quotes:

1852 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 667 The constitution of the mind is not accretive, but fixed and unalterable. 1890 E. CARPENTER *Civilis.* 137 If we take the external view of Variation... modification or race-growth appears as an unconscious or accretive process. 1910 A. ELTON *Surv. Engl. Lit.* I. 249 He likes a complex rather than a merely co-ordinate or accretive structure.

**Acculturation** (ækultʃərə'sjən), *U. S.* [f. AC-*prof.* + CULTURE *sb.* + -ATION.] The adoption and assimilation of an alien culture. Hence or so **Acculturational**, involving or produced by acculturation; **Acculture**, cultural elements acquired by acculturation; **Acculturize** *v. trans.*, to affect the culture of (a people) by assimilation of foreign elements.

1880 J. W. POWELL *Study Ind. Lang.* (ed. 2) 46 The force of acculturation under the overwhelming presence of millions has wrought great changes. 1895 *Smithsonian Rep.* 44 The arts and industries of the partially acculturized Papago Indians. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 714 Such similarities may arise... through acculturation, or contact... between peoples in all degrees of kinship. 1895 J. W. POWELL in *Forum* (N.Y.) Jan. 627 It was acculturation not education by which the advance [in the American Indians] was secured. 1897-8 — in *Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethiol.* 1. p. xxi, When an invention is accepted and used by others it is accultural. 1904 G. S. HALL *Adolescence* II. 726 There is little acculture [among American Indians].

**Accumulator**, *3.* Add quotes:

1833 *Specif. Patent* No. 6357. 11, I claim generally the use of compressed air as an accumulator of power to be made use of when required. 1856 *Engineer* 23 May 284 The cranes are worked by means of water pressure stored up in a cylinder termed an accumulator. 1883 J. H. GLADSTONE & A. TRIBE *Chem. Secondary Batteries* Introd. p. ix, It may not be entirely out of place to refer to a popular misapprehension as to the nature of these batteries. It is somewhat unfortunate that they have been called 'accumulators' or 'storage batteries'.

**b. attrib.**

1883 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 2/1 This installation is by the International Electric Company, and combines seven series of accumulator stations. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI. 164/1 In Europe... accumulator traction has a decidedly better outlook.

**Accusatrix**. Delete † *Obs. rare*—1, and add: 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 25 Confronted with his accusatrix.

**Accusive**, *a.* *U. S.* [f. ACCUSE *v.*] Accusatory. 1904 'O. HENRY' *Cabbages & Kings* 12 The commandante... wrote in his secret memorandum book the accusive fact that Sefor Goodwin had on that momentous date received a telegram. 1905 — *Four Million* ix. (1916) 95 Into this place Soapy took his accusive shoes and telltale trousers without challenge.

**Ace**, *sb.* **2. b.** Add after def.:

In the European war of 1914-18, an airman who had brought down three enemy machines; a crack airman.

After *F. as*; cf. A. Dauzat *L'argot de la guerre* 35 *As*, cavalier du premier peloton, et devenu le soldat de valeur, est spécialement l'aviateur virtuose.

1927 *Times* (weekly ed.) 14 Sept. 757 Second Lieutenant Lufbery, the 'ace' of the American Lafayette flying Squadron. 1918 E. SNOWICK *Yamete* III. 170 Gabriel is what they call an 'ace' here, a great adventurer of the air. 1921 *Punch* 12 Jan. 26/1 Airman, playwright, Empire-builder... Ace of all the furious aces, slightly bald D'Annunzio!

Hence **Ace** *v. trans.* (from *ACE sb.* 1 c): (a) to score an ace against (an opponent); (b) to gain an ace by playing (the ball).

1923 *Glasgow Herald* 6 July 11 (*Tennis*) His breezy attack, in which the desire to 'ace' his adversary at every stroke was the dominating factor. 1927 *Daily Express* 21 May 9/2 Eight times Tilden aced his service ball.

**Acedia** (æsi'di:ə), [*L.*: see ACEDY.] Sloth, torpor, = ACCIDIE: esp. as a condition leading to listlessness and want of interest in life.

1607 R. PARKER *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichrist* II. 74 The ceremonies... offend the ministers and the Pastors... Many of these are brought to an Acedia by them. 1920 W. R. INGE *Outspoken* Ess. (1922) 149 We are reminded that the medieval casuists classified acedia, which is just this temper, among the seven deadly sins. We had almost forgotten acedia... but it is at the bottom of the diseases from which we are suffering.

**Acephalic** (æsi'fæ:lik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἀκεφαλος (see AEPHALIA) + -IO.] Headless, *lit.* and *fig.* So **Acephalia** (æsi'fæ:li:ə), absence of a head.

1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr. Acephalick*... without head, title, or beginning. *Ibid.* s. v. *Heresie*, The Acephalick Sects of Barcotabas, [etc.]. 1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 718/1 A total

defect of the brain is found in that state in which the head is wanting (*Acephalia*)... The acephalic state is very frequent. It is always associated with complete or nearly complete absence of the cranial bones. 1924 *Glasgow Herald* 31 Dec. The acephalic creatures, with eyes in their breasts, of whom... St. Augustine declared he had seen a specimen.

**Acequia** (æsi'ki:ə), Also *azequia*, *zequia*. [*Sp.*, ad. Arab. *sāqīyah*.] A canal for irrigation; an open drain.

1857 MAYNE REID *War Trail* v. As the mustang sprang over the zequia. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer. S. v.* The irrigating ditches used in Texas and New Mexico are called *Acequias*... The word is sometimes spelt *azequia* or *zequia*. 1864 MOWRY *Arizona & Sonora* (ed. 2) 188 Irrigating canals or 'acequias' conduct the water of the Gila over all the cultivated district. 1882 *Rep. Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 330 The volume of water is so depleted by irrigating acequias and by evaporation, as to render steam, as an auxiliary, necessary. 1921 *Chamb. Jnl.* 14 May 382/2 He takes the ointments and flings them into the acequia—the open drain that still traverses some country houses, where the water dissolves and washes away the contents of the pots.

**Acetate**. Add: **b. attrib.** applied to (a) a photographic toning solution made with sodium acetate and gold, (b) an artificial silk in the manufacture of which acetic acid is used. So **Acetyl silk**.

1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* 143 The acetate toning solution. 1920 *Tr. Geogr. Soc. Textile Fibres* 11 Acetate Silks. 1921 *Jnl. Soc. Dyers & Colourists* XXXVII. 294 Possibly dyed Acetyl Silk yarn could also be used for weaving with cotton. *Ibid.* 301 Notes on Cellulose-Acetate and Viscose Silks. 1925 *Good Housekeeping* Apr. 142/3 Acetate silk... being made out of... cotton or wood-pulp... with acetic acid.

**Acetylene** (æsetilɪn). Add: **b. attrib.** in acetylene gas; hence *acetylene (gas) lamp*.

1895 *Nation* 19 Dec. 447/2 Acetylene gas. 1897 in W. E. GIBBS *Lighting by Acetylene* (1898) 139 Acetylene gas lamp. 1900 V. B. LEWES *Acetylene* 466 Acetylene lamps for signalling.

**Achæan** (æk're:ən), *a.* and *sb.* Also **Achaian** (æk'si:ən). [f. *L. Achæus*, a. Gr. Ἀχαιός, f. Ἀχαια *Achæa*.] **A. adj.** Of or belonging to Achæa, a name of varying application, in Homeric usage applied to Greece generally, later to a district of the northern Peloponnesus. **B. sb.** An inhabitant of Achæa (or Greece).

1788 *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) I. 63 Achæa was... taken for all those countries that joined in the Achæan league, reduced by the Romans to a province. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 82/1 The history of the Achæans forms an inconsiderable part of the general history of Greece till about B. C. 251. 1925 G. MURRAY *Eumenides* Introd. p. viii, That glorified Achæan chieftain who was King of gods and men in the ordinary Homeric tradition. 1926 *Spectator* 22 May 871/2 The Achæan invasion of Greece.

**Achætos** (æk'i'tos), *a.* [f. Gr. ἀ- A- 14 + χαιτῆ hair + -OUS.] Having no setæ.

1856 BENHAM in *Camb. Nat. Hist.* II. 263 The peristomium is achætos in the adult.

**A-chatter**. [f. *A prep.* 1 II + CHATTER *v.*] Chattering.

1828 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 277 Morning magpie, a-chatter at skreigh of day. 1876 EGAN tr. *Heine's Atta Troll* 89 Shivering and with teeth a-chatter. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 126/1 Eyes blinking and teeth a-chatter.

**Achilles tendon**. = TENDON of Achilles.

1901 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 2) 674/2.

**Achy** (ə'ki), *a.* [f. ACHE *sb.* 1 + -Y.] Full of aches; suffering from continuous or recurring pain.

1878 DISRAELI in *Buckle Life* (1920) VI. 266 I'm too ill and achy to be out later. 1882 SIR W. HARCOURT in *Life* (1923) I. 461, I was rather achy last night. 1926 *Chamb. Jnl.* 31 July 552/2 His throat was rather achy.

**Acicule** (æ'si:kʉlɪ). *Nat. Hist.* = ACOICULA. 1920 *10th Cent.* July 180 The epidermis covered with hairs and fine acicules.

**Acid**, *A. adj.* Add:

**1. b. Acid drop**, short for \*ACIDULATED drop: a sweet made of sugar strongly flavoured with tartaric acid. Also *acid tablet* (formerly *acidulated tablet*).

1836 *Mag. Dom. Econ.* July 28 Acid Drops.—Boil one pound of lump-sugar, one cupful of water, and one table spoonful of vinegar till it snaps like glass. 1881 *Confectioner's Hand-bk.* 18 Acid Drops. 1889 *Pract. Confectioner* 1 May 5/1 Run through the small acid-drop rollers. 1902 *Boys' Realm* 29 Nov. 388/4 He should carry about him a few acid tablets, and slip one of these in his mouth when the desire for smoking is particularly strong upon him.

**B. sb.** Add:

**b. Acid test**, the testing for gold by means of aquafortis; *fig.* a crucial test.

1892 G. E. GEE *Jeweller's Assistant* 131 The old-fashioned platinum alloy, in imitation of the bright gold alloys of thirty years ago, can hardly be said to have any golden tinge in its appearance. It certainly withstood the acid test very well, and this will be the only point of resemblance worthy of comparison. 1918 PRES. WILSON in *Times* 9 Jan. 8/1 The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will. 1922 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Oct., The acid test of Liberalism at the present moment is determination to oppose the Government.

**Acidosis** (æsi'doʊ'sis), *Path.* [irreg. f. ACID + -OSIS.] An acid condition of the blood such as occurs in diabetes.

1905 HEWLETT tr. *Krehl's Clin. Path. Index*, Acidosis, in diabetic coma. 1913 *Fembrey & Ritchie's Gen. Path.* 600 The term 'acidosis' is applied to the condition in which abnormal quantities of organic acids fail to be oxidized by the tissues.

**Acidulated**, *a.* Add: *Acidulated drop (tablet)* = \*ACID drop (tablet).

1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. Astleys*, Ma, in the openness of her heart, offered the governess an acidulated drop. 1838 *Mag. Dom. Econ.* Oct. 109 Acidulated drops.—Rasp some orange peel... Add... orange juice... Dry... then drop. 1851 MAYNE *W Lond. Labour* 1. 203/2 Barley-sugar and acidulated drops. 1889 *Pract. Confectioner* 1 May 4/1 Acidulated Raspberry Tablets. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 1 Oct. 6/5 He was not an 'acidulated drop curate'.

**Acidy** (æ'sidi), *a.* [f. ACID + -Y.] Having an acid quality.

1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 123 The gum opaque and acidy.

**Acierate** (æ'si:erət), *v.* [f. *F. acierer* (f. *acier steel*) + -ATE<sup>3</sup>.] *trans.* To convert into steel. So **Acieration** (æ'si:erə'tʃən) [*F. acieration*], conversion into steel.

1866 *Phil. Trans.* CLVI. 439 The inquiry suggests itself whether acieration would not be promoted by alternation of temperature frequently repeated. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 342/1 This prevents the ready access of carbon and carbon oxide to the covered-up part, and hence hinders or entirely prevents acieration thereat. 1887 *Dublin Rev.* July 55 The beautiful mechanical contrivance of Sir Henry Bessemer by which crude iron... is acierated in half an hour. 1900 S. COLVIN in *Brit. Mus. Return* 51 Proof before the plate was acierated.

**Acinetan** (æsinɪ'tæn), [f. mod. *L. Acineta* n. pl., f. Gr. ἀκίνητος immovable, f. ἀ-priv. + κινέω to move.] A member of the genus *Acineta* of suctorial infusorians.

1927 HALDANE & HUXLEY *Anim. Biol.* II. 261 The Ciliate *Stylonychia Mytilus* infested with parasitic Acinetans.

**Ackee**, *akee* (æ'ki). [Native name.] The fruit of the tropical sapindaceous tree *Blighia sapida*; the tree itself.

1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* (1836) 1112 Akee tree. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Blighia*... consists of only one species, *B. sapida*, which produces the Akee fruit. 1890 H. T. THOMAS *Un-trodden Jamaica* 12 The scarlet blots of the ackee.

**Acknowledge**, *v. 2.* Add: *Acknowledge the corn* (U.S.); see CORN *sb.* 2. 2.

**5.** To show recognition of (see quot. 1881).

1881 OGLVIE (Annandale), *Acknowledge*, to show recognition by some act, as by a bow, nod, smile, lifting the hat, &c., as a mark of friendship or respect; to salute; as, she met him in the street, but barely acknowledged him. 1886 'MAXWELL GRAY' *Silence Dean Mariland* 163 He acknowledged this compliment with a slight bow. 1888 MRS. H. WARD R. *Elsmere* xx, He thought his greeting was acknowledged. *Ibid.* xxvi, Robert smiled slightly, acknowledged the bow, but did not speak.

**Acneiform** (æ'knɪ'fɔ:m), *a.* Also *erron. acneiform*. [f. ACNE + -FORM.] Of the nature of acne.

1877 W. T. FOX *Atlas Skin Dis.* 25 The acneiform spots do not make their appearance until the disease has been some time in existence. 1884 *Lancet* 31 May 978/2 A Dermatitis taking an acneiform character.

**Acnestis** (æknɪ'stis), [*mod. L.*, a. Gr. ἀκνη-στis spine, backbone.] That part of the back between the shoulderblade and the loins which an animal cannot reach to scratch.

1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7). 1927 *Observer* 3 Apr., That spot known to crossword solvers as the acnestis.

**Acousticon** (æk'au'stɪkən), [*a. Gr. ἀκουστικόν*, neut. of ἀκουστικός ACOUSTIC.] An instrument for helping the deaf to hear.

1901 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 2). 1920 *Chamb. Jnl.* 27 Nov. 831/2 An instrument known as 'The Acousticon', which we believe... to be a real boon to those suffering from deafness.

**Acoustics**. Add: **3.** The acoustic properties (of a building, etc.).

1898 G. W. E. RUSSELL *Coll. & Recoll.* 304 The acoustics of this place seem very bad.

**Acquired**, *ppl. a.* Add: *phr. acquired taste*, a taste for a food or drink that is gained by constant use; also *transf.* applied to any thing or person for which or for whom one has acquired a liking (as dist. from a natural or spontaneous taste).

1881 OGLVIE (Annandale) s. v., Abilities natural and acquired; an acquired taste. 1885 W. S. GILBERT *Mikado* II. 43 He would have loved me in time. I am an acquired taste.

**Acrawl** (æk'rɔ:l), *adv.* [f. *A prep.* 1 II + CRAWL *sb.*] Crawling (*with*).

1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 1003 Something a-crawl in the ditch. 1922 R. SABATINI *St. Martin's Summer* 1, He felt himself the meanest, vilest thing a-crawl upon this sinful earth.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 146 Mountain tops... a-crawl with insects, above a few acres of wet l. 1923 *Chamb. Jnl.* 29 Dec. 73/1 The slime... seems acrawl with strange forms of life.

**Acrobatic**. Add:

**B. sb. pl.** Acrobatic performances or feats. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1882 G. MACDONALD *Weighed & Wanting* II. iv. 28 There was not much popular receptivity for acrobatics in the streets. 1890 *Athenæum* 22 Feb. 239/1 The art and science of what may be called acrobatics have never yet received really adequate treatment. 1915 *Morn. Post* 20 Apr. 7/1 The German railway acrobatics. 1917 W. J. LOCKE *Red Planet* ix, A mind trained in the acrobatics of Calvinistic Theology. 1922 *Daily Mail* 4 Dec. 11 Habton is a very fast chaser, but rather given to acrobatics.



**Acrochordite** (ækroçkɔrdɪt). *Min.* [ad. Sw. *akrochordit* (1922), f. Gr. ἀκροχορδῖτης wart: see -ITE.] Hydrated basic arsenate of manganese and magnesium found in small spherical aggregates.

1903 *Amer. Min.* VIII. 167.  
**Acromegaly** (ækromegəli). *Path.* [ad. Fr. *acromégalie* (P. Marie), f. Gr. ἀκρον extremity + μέγας, μεγάλη - great.] A disease characterized by hypertrophy and enlargement of the extremities. Hence **Acromegalic** (-mégælik), *a.* pertaining to or of the nature of acromegaly; *sb.* one affected with acromegaly.

1889 *Brain* July 59 Acromegaly. By Pierre Marie, M.D.  
1896 *Godey's Mag.* Feb. 125/1 A... very rare disease, ... acromegaly, or the enormous enlargement of the feet, hands, face, and chest. 1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*, *Acromegalic*.

**Acroscopic** (ækroskɔpɪk), *a.* *Bot.* [f. Gr. ἀκρον apex + -σκοπος viewing + -IC.] Looking, or on the side, towards the apex.

1882 *Vines Tr. Sachs' Bot.* 450 In *Asolla*, the leaves of the one row all arise from one cell of the acroscopic part of the segment.

**Across**. Add: **A. adv.** 2. **c.** *Across to* = 'up to' (UP *adv.* 2 17 d). *U.S.*

1911 R. W. CHAMBERS *Common Law* x. 303 It's across to her, now.

4. Delete † and read *Obs.* exc. *diad.*

1887 *Baring-Gould Red Spider* vii. When folks who look straight before them fall across. *Ibid.*, The two who have got across. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* July 28 Matters were soon across again between the pair. 1897 *Daily News* 4 Mar. 6/1 He is getting across with the farmers now, for he roundly rates them on account of their apathy.

**B. prep.** 2. *Across lots* (U.S.): see *LOT sb.* 6 a.

**U. S. phr.** orig. *Across the footlights*: from the performers to the audience; hence *advb.* (by ellipsis) *in to get or come across (to)*, to reach the audience or the public, to make oneself or itself understood or appreciated; similarly *to get it across*. (For *to put it across* see \*PUT *v.* Cf. \*OVER.)

1913 *Kipling Diversity of Creatures* (1917) 190 Tell a fellow now, did I get it across? 1921 *Sat. Westm. Gaz.* 27 Aug. 14/2 Some vitality that may be as far away as you like from lifelikeness or psychological truth, but nevertheless gets across to the reader from the writer. 1923 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Feb., It is very doubtful whether the play would get across the footlights in an ordinary run. *Ibid.* 26 Mar., 'Magda', dressed as a comedy of manners of a hundred years ago, would probably come across more satisfactorily than it does played as... contemporary tragedy. 1927 *Observer* 26 Oct. 15/3 The lower comedy is at present in the making, but Miss B. C., Mr. E. M., and Mr. L. H. are experts at getting it across. 1927 *Daily Tel.* 19 July 12/4 The Earl of Birkenhead... said... he had never succeeded in projecting his personality across the footlights.

**Acrostical** (ækroçstɪkəl), *a.* [f. ACROSTIC + -AL; cf. -ICAL.] Of the nature of, consisting of, or in the form of an acrostic.

1843 J. HOLLAND *Psalms* Brit. I. 104 The whole Bible is abridged in a sort of scheme of acrostical mnemonics. 1887 *Lupton in W. Smith's Dict. Chr. Biog.* IV. 648/1 The Eighth Book, in acrostical verse. 1894 *Athenæum* 28 July 128/3 Chaucer's 'A B C', a curious acrostical prayer 'like Psalm cxviii'.

**Act**, *v.* Add:

**S. b.** Of a play: To be susceptible of being performed (well or otherwise).

1827 *Byron in Trelawny Recoll.* Shelley & Byron (1858) 29 My plays won't act... my poetry won't sell. 1916 *SHEILA KAY-SMITH John Galsworthy* 17 Galsworthy's plays have the advantage of acting well—unlike much literary drama.

**f. To act up**, to become unruly, to make a disturbance. *U.S.*

1903 A. ADAMS *Log Cowboy* xviii. 275 The horse of some peeler... acted up one morning.

**Actability** (æktəbɪlɪtɪ). Also irreg. -ibility. [f. ACTABLE: see \*-BILITY.] Capability of being acted.

1836 *Fraser's Mag.* Apr. 451 Opinions... as to the actability of certain unacted plays. 1925 *Glasgow Herald* 9 Apr. 4 When Hugh M'Diarmid's Braid Scots play, 'The Purple Patch', appeared... doubts were expressed as to its actability.

**Actually** (see ACTUAL), *adv.* [f. ACTUAL + -LY 2.] Towards the actual or oral side.

1888 [see \*ABACTUALLY *adv.*].

**Actine**. Add:

2. A 'ray' or radiating part of a sponge-spicule. 1887 *SOLLAS in Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 416/2 Two actines soldered together by intervening silica.

**Acting**, *vbl. sb.* 5. Add:

Applied to versions of plays specially prepared for actors' use (provided with full stage-directions, etc.), as *acting copy, drama, edition, version*.

1834 (title) *The Acting Drama*; containing all the popular plays, standard and modern. 1850 (title) *Lacy's acting edition of plays*. 1910 W. W. GREG *Shaks.* Merry W. Intrad. 31 These four scenes cannot have been altogether omitted in the acting version.

**Acting**, *ppl. a.* 3. Add: Applied esp. to a person (usually in a subordinate position) taking duty as a temporary substitute, as *acting editor, head, secretary*. Hence *acting allowance*.

1781 *Proc. Trial Lord George Gordon* 39 Q. Pray, did he, or any one else, act as President of any meeting then held? A. I understood him to be acting as President. 1783 *Pol. Mag.* IV. 105 Mr. Harpley, the acting carpenter, died with fatigue. 1826 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 486 Sentence remitted

by the acting governor. 1833 *Rep. Sel. Comm. King's Printers' Patent* 5 When I succeeded in 1800 Mr. Bruce, the Co-patentee, had already been appointed acting manager. 1836 *MARRVAT Midsh. Easy* xxv, He... served his time, was acting lieutenant for two years and then somehow or other he bore up for the Church. 1872 E. F. MOORE *Privy Council Rep.* (N. S.) IX. 402 Judgment was given by Sir Charles Farquhar Shand, Chief Judge, and the acting second Puisne Judge, Gorrie. 1886 *KIPLING Departm. Ditties*, etc. *Public Waste*, A Deputy-Acting-Vice-Resident-Engineer. 1888 — *Plain Tales fr. Hills* 16 Nothing matters except Home-furlough and acting allowances. 1902 *BANKS Newspaper Girl* 70 I'm acting editor, and if it's anything important I'll lay it before him and give you an answer.

**Actinian** (æktɪniən). *Zool.* [f. ACTINIA + -AN.] A sea-anemone belonging to the genus *Actinia*. 1888 *Athenæum* 30 June 830 A tube-forming actinian (*Cerianthus membranaceus*). 1902 *Fortin. Rev.* June 1012 The actinian... merely responds mechanically to a chemical stimulus.

**Actinium**. Add:

2. *Chem.* A radio-active metallic element found, associated with thorium, in pitchblende. Symbol Ac.

1904 J. J. THOMSON *Electr. & Matter* 141 M. and Mme. Curie, with... M.M. Bemont and Debierne, succeeded in establishing the existence of three new radio-active substances in pitch-blende: radium, ... polonium, ... and actinium.

**Actinize** (æktɪnɪzɪ), *v.* *Photogr.* [f. ACTINISM + -IZE.] *trans.* To affect (a photographic plate) with actinism.

1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 320 It requires at noon two and one-half times longer exposure on December 21st than on June 21st to equally actinize a plate.

**Actinograph**. Add:

**b. esp. Photogr.** An instrument (of which there are various kinds) used for recording the actinic power of the light, to determine the correct time of exposure for a photographic plate.

1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 432 The actinograph [before us] is... an ingenious application of the slide rule for the purpose of determining photographic exposures. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXX. 702/1 In Hurter & Driffield's 'Actinograph', the light coefficient is given by a printed card showing the curves for every day in the year.

**Actinology** (æktɪnɔlədʒi). [f. ACTINO- + -LOGY.] The science of the chemical action of light. Hence **Actinologous a.**, exhibiting actinology. **Actinologue, an actinologist** part.

1883 *Ogilvie Suppl. Actinology*. 1894 *GOULD Dict. Med.*, Actinologous, Actinologue.

**Actinomycosis** (æktɪnɔmɔɪsɪz). [mod.L., f. Gr. ἀκτῖς, -iv- ray (see ACTINO-) + μύκης fungus.] The ray-fungus, the presence of which, in cattle, constitutes the disease **Actinomycosis**, forms of which are known as **lumpy jaw** (LUMPY *a.* 1 c) and **wooden tongue** (WOODEN *a.* 9). Also *attrib.* Hence **Actinomycotic a.**, resembling, related to, or caused by actinomycosis.

1884 *Times* 8 Nov. 5/6 From the peculiar manner in which the fungus grows, it has received the name of Actinomycosis, and it is consequently proposed to designate the disease Actinomycosis. 1884 *KLEIN Micro-ogr.* xvi. 148 In the centre of the nodules lie dense groups of peculiar club-shaped corpuscles—actinomycetes... Each of these actinomycetes-corpuscles appears homogeneous. 1900-1 *Jrnl. Exper. Med. V.* 179 The actinomycotic form of the tubercle bacillus.

**Act**, *sb.* 6. b. Add U.S. quotes:

a 1861 *WINTHROP John Brent* iii. (1862) 28 He trotted after, a hundred feet behind the hindmost, with large and liberal action. 1867-9 *Trans. Ill. Agric. Soc.* VII. 80 Best pair of mares, to be shown in harness—style and action to be the test.

16. Add: **action-photography**, photography representing the subject in action; hence **action-photograph**; **action-time Psychol.**, the period between reaction and the application of a stimulus; **reaction-time**.

1905 *BELDAM & FRY Great Batsmen* (title-p.), Illustrated by 600 action-photographs. *Ibid.*, Key-notes p. xi, The book is founded upon Action-Photography and Actual Experience. 1906 *Academy* 21 July 60/1 Investigations... into the action-time of stimulus upon visual sensation.

**Actionability** (æktʃənəbɪlɪtɪ). [f. ACTIONABLE: see \*-BILITY.] Liability to action at law. 1883 *MOYLE Instit. Justinian* I. 46 Actionability is only one of such usual incidents.

**Actioning** (æktʃənɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ACTION *sb.* (6 c) + -ING 1.] The furnishing (of a gun) with an action.

1882 *WALSH Mod. Sportsman's Gun* I. 96 In the various forms of actioning, this breech action is slotted in different ways.

**Activate**, *v.* Delete † *Obs.*, and add:

1858 *BENNET Nutrition* ii. 42 Increased muscular vigour... activates respiration. 1905 *Sat. Westm. Gaz.* 15 July 13 The young English dramatist has very few opportunities of making the hair of the Phillistine stand on end or activating his digestion. 1926 J. A. THOMSON *Man in light of Evol.* 10 The rarely activated muscles of our ear-trumpet.

**b. spec. in Physics.** To make radioactive.

1902 *Jrnl. Soc. Chem. Industry* 30 Aug. 1102/2 Schönbein... found that sulphurous acid had a remarkable 'activating' (activierend) effect on various oxidising substances, i.e., they were considerably more active in the presence of small quantities of sulphurous acid. 1903 *Electr. World & Engineer* 10 Jan. 86 (C. D. Suppl.) Underground air is not like activated air. 1907 *Med. Record* 3 Aug. 171 The former [ferment, viz. enterokinase] activates the pancreatic juice. 1921 *Glasgow Herald* 13 Aug. 5 The new process of producing activated

sludge by which complete purification of the sewage is achieved.

Hence **Activation** (æktɪvɪʃən), the action of activating; the state of being activated; spec. in *Physics*, the method or process of producing radio-activity.

1906 *Practitioner* Dec. 747 Mixed sera from several animals might be used, in the hope of finding one suitable for activation with human serum.

**Active**, *a.* 4. Add:

**active list**, a list of officers in the army and navy who are performing, or are available for, military service, and are receiving full pay; **active service**, war service in the field or at sea.

1838 *Navy List* 20 Sept. 118 Alphabetical List of Masters. Those in Italics are unfit for active Service. 1852 *Ibid.* 20 Dec. 327 The number of Captains on the Active List will be reduced to a number not permanently exceeding 350. 1859 *Queen's Regul. Army* 326 When a regiment is embarked for active field service, the embarkation of soldiers' wives is altogether forbidden. 1865 W. H. D. ADAMS *Famous Regim.* 254 During the remainder of the campaign he showed himself fully worthy of the responsibilities cast upon him, though it was his first essay in active service. 1880 *Army List* Nov. 106\* Mobilization of the Forces In Great Britain and Ireland. Active Army. 1899 *KIPLING Absent-Minded Beggar* i, He is out on active service, wiping something off a slate.

**Activism** (æktɪvɪzəm). [f. ACTIVE *a.* + -ISM.]

1. A philosophical theory which assumes the objective reality and active existence of everything. 1908 *BOYCE GIBSON tr. Eucken's Meaning & Value of Life* Pref. p. vii, Eucken's philosophy has been variously described as 'The New Idealism', a 'Religious' or 'Spiritual' Idealism, and as an 'Activism', 1920 H. L. ENO *Activism* x. 176 Activism is... essentially realistic. It assumes the 'objective' validity and 'real' being of entities and relations, as well as the fundamental relational complexes of space, time, number, and change.

2. A policy of advocating energetic action.

1920 *Glasgow Herald* 12 Aug. 7 It is a question of repelling the fateful activism of the Entente just as it was necessary in 1916 to stand against German activism.

Hence **Activist** (æktɪvɪst), an advocate of activism in either sense; also *attrib.* = **Activistic a.**

1909 *Athenæum* 17 Apr. 469/3 Pragmatism... tainted with the characteristic activist fallacy of making process as active account for the structural form of process which it implies. 1913 E. UNDERHILL *Mystic Way* 31 The positive and activist mysticism of the West. 1915 *Times* 7 Aug. 7/6 For some, neutrality simply means a passive aloofness. For others, neutrality should be active, and these are divided, in the current jargon, with active and passive 'activists'. 1920 *Glasgow Herald* 30 Sept. 6 The activist and dominant section of Sinn Féin. 1923 J. W. HARPER *Essentials Relig.* vi. 96 The activist factor is indeed supreme. 1927 *Public Opinion* Feb. 106/1 We are no longer all Socialists, to recall Harcourt's classic gibe, but we are certainly all 'activists'.

**Actualist** (æktʃuəlɪst). [f. ACTUAL *a.* 3.] One who aims at actuality or realism.

1889 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 324/1 In his first essay in the field of fiction he turns out an actualist, whose first wish seems to be truth to his facts and the meaning of them.

**Actuarially** (æktʃuəriəli), *adv.* [f. ACTUARIAL *a.* + -LY 2.] In relation to actuarial principles, on an actuarial basis.

1884 *Athenæum* 12 July 39/3 That... every society hereafter formed has its actuarially certified table. 1886 *N. Amer. Rev.* Sept. 233 The trade-unions of England are, actuarially speaking, bankrupt. 1905 *Daily News* 12 Apr. 9/3 These schemes... were found... to be actuarially sound.

**Actuate**, *v.* 6. Delete † *Obs.* and add:

1920 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 25 Dec. 55/1 [The human] mass... came round with an almost dizzying swiftness. 'How could such a bulk actuate with such rapidity?' Clement thought. 1924 O. LODGE *Making of Man* v. 113 He is beginning to learn... that the portion of consciousness now actuating and made manifest in his brain is but a small part of the whole.

Hence **Actuator**, one who or a thing which actuates.

1890 C. MERCIER *Sanity & Insanity* xii. 299 The higher nerve regions are the actuators of conduct.

**Acyclic**, *a.* Add:

**b. Dynamics**, etc. That does not move in circles. 1873 *KAXWELL Electr. & Magn.* I. 137 As the negative region continues to expand till it fills all space, it loses every degree of cyclois it has acquired, and becomes at last acyclic. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 570/2 The system now behaves, as regards the co-ordinates  $r, \theta, \phi$ , exactly like the acyclic type there contemplated.

**c. Chem.** That contains no cycle or ring of atoms. (Said of an organic compound.)

1913 *BLOXAM & LEWIS Chem.* 544 There are two great divisions of organic compounds (a) The acyclic, open-chain, fatty or aliphatic... series...; (b) the cyclic or closed-chain series.

**Ad.**, colloq. abbrev. of ADVERTISEMENT.

1868 *Putnam's Mag.* Aug. 225/2 In the newspaper offices and the advertising business they say 'ad'. 1884 *Milnor* (Dakota) *Teller* 4 July, Mr. P. Wicklund, merchant, has recovered the stray advertised two weeks ago. The ad in *The Teller* found her. 1902 *HOWELLS Lit. & Life* 268 Ad is a loathly little word, but we must come to it. It's as legitimate as lurch.

-ad-, suffix invented by J. Barclay in *A new anatomical nomenclature*, 1803, in the sense of 'towards' (the part denoted by the main element of the word), as *caudad* towards the tail (L. *cauda*), *cephalad* towards the head (Gr. κεφαλή), *DORSAD*, *DORSAD*, *LATERAD*, *NEURAD*.

**Adalin** (æ'dälin). *Chem.* [a. G. *adalin*.] (See quots.)

1911 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc. C.* ii. 1120 Adaline is a sedative producing light, but lasting, sleep. 1912 *Ibid.* C. i. 244 Adaline (a-bromo- $\alpha$ -ethylbutyrylcarbamide).

**Adam**<sup>1</sup>. Add: Phr. *Not to know* (a person) from Adam: not to recognize him. (As) *old as Adam*: primevally old. Also, *since Adam was a boy*, etc. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxviii. He called to see my Governor this morning, and beyond that I don't know him from Adam. 1854 SERA SMITH *Way down East* 60 We didn't know one of 'em from Adam. 1862 E. KIRKE *Among Pines* xvii. 285 Ever sense Adam was a young un'. 1867 'COLONIST' *Life's Work Austral.* 82 Though old as Adam, love is still the theme that interests all hearts in all countries. 1900 BUCHAN *Half-Hearted* xx. I found people I didn't know from Adam drinking the old toast. 1918 MULFORD *Man fr. Bar*—20 ii. 25 You hunt up that pen you've had since Adam was a boy.

**Adam**<sup>2</sup>, proper name used *attrib.* (at first in pl.) to designate buildings, furniture, etc., designed by the brothers Adam, Robert (died 1792) and James (died 1794).

1898 *Lady's Realm* July 389/1 Adams rooms. 1900 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* XLVIII. 374/2 The 'Adams' is the most delicate and refined of all styles founded on the classic. *Ibid.* 380/1 'Adams' decoration. 1902 *Connoisseur* Mar. 21 Adam, and other Furniture. 1914 H. A. VACHELL *Quinney's* iv. § 1 The sweetest table, genuine Adam. 1918 J. ALFRED GORCH *The English Home* ix. 280 Robert was the most gifted, and it is his work which gave rise to the well-known 'Adam' style. 1920 GATSWORTHY *In Chancery* i. xii. 99 The fine reading-room was decorated in the Adam style. 1926 — *Silver Spoon* i. ii, A blend between Adam and Louis Quinze. 1926 *Times* 31 Mar. 28 Beautiful Adam Residence.

**Adaptation**. Add:

5. *Biol.* Organic modification by which an animal or plant becomes adapted to its environment.

1894 *Westm. Rev.* Sept. 315 Where life exists in these depths it is due to special adaptations. 1897 H. F. OSBORN in *Science* 15 Oct. The hypothesis is briefly as follows: That ontogenetic adaptation is of a very profound character. It enables animals and plants to survive very critical changes in their environment. 1904 H. E. CRAMPTON in *Biometrika* III. 114 A rigid . . . organization, incapable . . . of structural alterations as the result of 'functional adaptation'.

6. *attrib.* *Adaptation-product*, in *Biol. Chem.*, a substance produced in the body as the result of an effort to adapt itself to the presence of a foreign body (e.g. a toxin), and acting in antagonism to such foreign body, thus guarding against infection. (Cf. \*ANTIBODY.) 1909 in *Cent. Dict.* Suppl.

**Ad**. v. Add:

5. *intr.* in colloq. phr. to *add up*, to make the desired, expected, or correct total.

1850 DICKENS *Dav. Cobb* xli. The figures made her cry. They wouldn't add up, she said. 1864 *Good Words* 316/2 On one occasion, it struck me that a series of figures just given by the traffic-manager of a railway company, would not add up. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Feb. 243 Of the sixteen articles of diet enumerated, the percentages of five only will 'add up'. 1893 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 26 Aug. 532/1 Account books that would not add up right.

**Addephagia** (ædɪfə'giä). Also *adē-*. [mod. L., f. Gr. ἀδ(δ)ῆν 'satis' + -φαγία -PHAGY.] = BULIMY 1.

1820 *Good Physiol. Syst. Nosol.* 19. 1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7).

**Adder**<sup>1</sup>. Add: 2. An adding-machine.

1890 N. Y. *Herald* Jan. Advt., The Adder is so called because really too simple to be styled a 'machine'.

**Addict** (æ'dikt), *sb.* [f. ADDICT v.] One who is addicted to the habitual and excessive use of a drug; chiefly with qualifying sb., as *drug, morphia addict*. Also *transf.*

1909 OSCAR JENNINGS *Morphia Habit* vi. 78 As shown by post-mortem examinations in morphia addicts. 1920 *Glasgow Herald* 18 Oct. 9 The Chicago Bridewell Institute for drug addicts. 1920 *Outward Bound* Oct. 38/2 The morphia addict is a doomed man. 1924 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Dec., People who . . . get into the habit of going to the chemist for drugs to induce sleep, and often end up by becoming opium, morphia, or heroin addicts. 1925 *Ibid.* 27 Jan., Even many working men are night club addicts.

**Addiment** (æ'dimənt). *Biol. Chem.* [ad. L. \**addimentum*, f. *addere* to ADD; see -MENT.] = \*COMPLEMENT sb. 5 i.

1901 *Lancet* 19 Oct. 1030/1 If an animal be . . . given two M. L. D. [minimum lethal dose] and two serum equivalents it . . . dies from the infection. This has been explained as due to a deficiency of addiment in the animal concerned. 1903 *Jrnl. Hygiene* Jan. 52 The supposed ferment (complement, addiment) upon which this power depends.

**Adding**, *vbl. sb.* Add:

b. *attrib.*: adding-machine, an instrument for the mechanical adding up of numbers.

1874 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 1911 H. S. HARRISON *Queed* viii. 102 He was as definite as an adding machine, as practical as a cash register. 1929 *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 Feb. 147/4 Clerks recording quickly on adding machines.

**Addition**, *sb.* Add:

7. *attrib.* *Chem.* *Addition compound* or *product*, one formed by the direct addition of one element or compound to another; opposed to *substitution compound, product* (see SUBSTITUTION 7). So **ADDITIVE** a. (*additive compound*, etc.), whence **ADDITIVITY** (æditi'viti).

1875 BLOXAM *Chem.* (ed. 3) 84 The carbonates may be ex-

pressed either by additive formulae, showing the bases which combine with carbonic acid to produce them, or by substitutive formulae. 1876 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* I. 238 The Laws which regulate Direct Additive Reactions. 1888 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* III. iv. 469 Addition Products of Phthalic Acid. 1899 PATTISON *Mixt. Wands. Atoms* r. Compounds, that are produced by the addition of an atom, or atoms, to the molecules of a compound, are named additive compounds. 1906 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XC. i. 729 The oxidation of amines is initially an additive process. 1908 *Ibid.* XCIV. ii. 937 Connexion between Residual Affinity and Additivity.

**Additory**, a. Delete † *Obs.* and add:

1805 *Miniature* No. 26 p. 3 Others . . . have divided them [lies] into the Additory, Detractory, and Translatory. 1897 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* XVIII. 27 The three distinct values of *etiam*, the temporal ('still'), with negative 'yet', the additory ('also') and the intensive ('even').

**Address**, *sb.* Add:

7. b. *To the address of*: addressed to, esp. in the way of criticism. U.S.

1928 *Times* 13 Aug. 12/1 (Washington corresp.) Much of the speech was to the address of the farmers of the Western States.

c. = *place of address*.

1888 GUNTER *Mr. Potter of Texas* xix. He doesn't know where his son is to be found . . . otherwise he would drive to his address at once.

**Addressing**, *vbl. sb.* Add:

b. *attrib.*: addressing-machine, a machine for cutting out and pasting on, stencilling, or printing addresses on newspaper-wrappers, etc.

1874 *Knight Dict. Mech.*

**Addressograph** (ædres'ograf). [f. ADDRESS sb. + -O + -GRAPH.] An addressing-machine for printing addresses by means of embossed type.

1908 *Modern Business* Sept., Index to Advertisers p. iii/2. 1924 *Public Opinion* 11 July 37/1 The addresses have that dull, uninteresting look that an addressograph gives them.

**Adelo-** (ædɪ'lo, æ'dɪ'lo), comb. form of Gr. ἀδῆλος not manifest or evident, unseen, in **Adelocodonic** a. (see quot.); **Adelomorphie**, **-morphous** *adjs.*, applied to the central cells of the peptic glands.

1876 G. J. ALLMAN *Gymnobi. Hydroids* 30 The gonophore is always borne as a bud . . . It may be referred to one or two of two principal types, based respectively on the greater or less approach to the completely formed medusa. The peculiar condition by which one of these types is characterised may be termed phanerocodonic, while that which distinguishes the other may be designated as 'adelocodonic'. 1891 W. D. HALLIBURTON *Chem. Physiol.* xxx. 633 These cells [of the cardiac glands] were called principal cells by Heidenhain, 'adelomorphous cells by Rollett, and central cells on account of their position. 1875 A. GAMGEE *Tr. L. Hermann's Elem. Hum. Physiol.* ii. 99 'Hauptzellen' (Heidenhain), or 'adelomorphous cells' (Rollett).

**Adelphi** (ædɪ'fi). The name of a group of buildings in London between the Strand and Covent Garden, laid out by the four brothers, James, John, Robert, and William Adam (see \*ADAM 2) and hence called *Adelphi* (Gr. ἀδελφοί brothers); the name of the theatre in the vicinity of these buildings, at which a certain type of melodrama was prevalent c. 1882-1900, and so allusively.

1894 *Queen* 17 Mar. 432/1 Those who expected that the advent of a new Adelphi dramatist would be marked by a new development in Adelphi drama. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 517/1 The 'Adelphi' as opposed to the 'Drury Lane' type of drama has recently died out in the West End. 1928 CHESTERTON *Generally Speaking* 231 His trouble cannot have been as deep as hell and as shallow as an Adelphi play.

**Adenine** (æ'dɪnɪn). *Chem.* Also *-in*. [f. Gr. ἀδῆν gland + -INE 2.] A crystallizable base, C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N<sub>5</sub>, found in various glands.

1897 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* 75 Adenine, C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N<sub>5</sub> 3H<sub>2</sub>O, is in large transparent crystals, contains three molecules of water of crystallization.

**Adenitis** (ædɪnɪ'tis). *Path.* [f. Gr. ἀδῆν gland + -ITIS.] Inflammation of a gland.

1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7). 1853 ERICHSEN *Sci. & Art Surg.* xxxiii. 448 Inflammation of the lymphatic glands, or adenitis. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 654 Erysipelas and adenitis in 6, 1 of whom died.

**Adenodynia** (ædɪnɒ'di'niä). *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. ἀδῆν gland + δὸνν pain.] Pain in a gland. 1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7).

**Adenoid**, a. Add earlier quots.:

1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7). 1863 W. TURNER *J. Paget's Surg. Pathol.* 548 note, The name adenoid sarcoma is sometimes applied to these tumours of the mammary gland.

B. *sb. pl.* Adenoid growths or vegetations.

1891 *Medical Annual* 341 Admitting that usually adenoids make their appearance during childhood. 1901 CHEYNE & BURGHARD *Man. Surg. Treatment* v. 365 The removal of the adenoids is more easily accomplished during the earlier and deeper stage of the anaesthesia. 1912 OSLER & McCRAE *Princ. Med.* (ed. 8) 468 'Adenoids' have become recognized as one of the most common and important affections of childhood.

**Adenoma** (ædɪnɒ'mä). [mod. L., f. Gr. ἀδῆν gland: see -OMA.] A benign tumour with the structure or appearance of a gland. Hence **Adenomalous** (-dɒ'mätəs) a., of the nature of an adenoma, glandular.

1870 W. TURNER *Paget's Surg. Path.* xxviii. (ed. 3) 558 Glandular tumour, Adenoid tumour, or Adenoma. 1870 T. HOLMES'S *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) IV. 578 Adenomalous or Glandular Growths. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 737 Adenoma of the coil-gland.

**Adequate**, a. Add: 2. b. Without const.: Equal to the occasion, competent to deal with the situation. So **Adequacy**.

1924 ANNE D. SEDGWICK *Little French Girl* ii. viii, The deliberate adequacy with which madame Vervier advanced to meet the occasion. *Ibid.* ix, Alix, in Maman's place, poured out their coffee, heavy-eyed, but still adequate.

**Adespota** (ædes'pɒtə). *Bibliography*. [neut. pl. of Gr. ἀδῆσποτος without owner, f. ἀ-priv. + δεσπότης master, DESPOT.] Literary works not attributed to (or claimed by) an author.

Orig. used as a title of collections of anonymous Greek poetry.

1897 *Times* 27 Oct. 10 A bibliographical paper on Burns's *adespota*; verses fugitive, unsanctioned, or apocryphal. 1905 A. W. POLLARD *Mem. R. Proctor* p. xxvii, The cards were then sorted out according to countries, towns and presses, with a large section of 'adespota'. 1913 R. B. MCKERRROW *Printers' & Publ. Devices* Introd. p. 1. To lump together a large number of blocks of every date and style in a class of *Adespota*.

**Adessive** (ædes'siv), a. *Gram.* [f. L. *adesse* to be present + -IVE.] Denoting the case used (in Finnish, etc.) to express position in or presence at a place.

1890 ELIOT *Finnish Grammar*. 131 The first member (inessive, adessive, essive) denotes originally rest in a position. 1890 GATSCHET *Klamath Indians* II. ii. 486 Adessive case in -kshi.

**Ad hoc** (æd hɒk). [L., lit. 'for this']. For this purpose, to the extent; for the particular purpose in hand or in view.

1659 R. BAXTER *Key for Catholics* II. iv. 451 *Ad hoc* the Magistrate is the only Judge what is sound doctrine. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 433 The conscripts are . . . examined . . . by a special commission, created *ad hoc* by the prefect. 1882 W. R. GREG *Misc. Ess.* vi. 147 A sum not far off two millions per annum will have to be provided *ad hoc* by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

b. *attrib.* or as *adv.* Devoted, appointed, etc., to or for some particular purpose.

[1853 GREVILLE *Mem.* III. (1887) I. ii. 51 There are already symptoms of a possible combination *ad hoc*.] 1900 *Daily News* 18 Apr. 7/1 The discussion of the constitution of the educational authorities was sensational, inasmuch as it led to the Conference declaring for the *ad hoc* principle. 1904 *Fabian News* Aug. 29/1 A report . . . on the total abolition of *ad hoc* bodies was read. 1928 *ASP. CANT.* in *Daily News* 8 Feb. 10/1 A growing sense of the usefulness of Reservation of the *ad hoc* kind.

**Adiate** (æ'diæt), v. *Roman-Dutch Law*. [app. irreg. f. L. *adiere* to approach + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To accept (an inheritance) as heir under a will; in South Africa, to accept as beneficiary under a will. Hence **Adiation** (ædɪ'ʃən).

1829 in J. W. KNAPP *Rep. Cases Privy Council* (1831) I. 111 Adiation (*aditio in hereditatem*) is a question more of intention than action. 1845 HERBERT *Grotius' Dutch Jurispr.* II. xx. 143 An instituted heir, who admits freely the inheritance, may deduct therefrom a fourth part. *Ibid.* xxxi. 147 Repudiation must take place after the inheritance falls in by death and before adiation. 1896 JURA *Selection of Leading Cases* II. 111 If the survivor has adiated and accepted benefits under the will. 1925 R. W. LEE *Roman-Dutch Law* 313 If he [sc. the 'extraneous heres'] accepted or acted as heir, he was said to 'adiate' the inheritance (*adiere hereditatem*), and from that moment was in the position of a universal successor.

**Adiposis** (ædɪpɒ'sis). *Path.* [mod. L., f. L. *adip-*, *adeps* fat: see -OSIS.] Obesity or fatness of the body; fatty degeneration (of an organ).

1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7).

**Aditus** (æ'ditʊs). *Zool.* [L., lit. 'approach'.] An incurved canal in a sponge. Hence **Adital** (æ'ditəl) a.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 415/1 The prosopyles . . . may . . . be prolonged into . . . a *prosodus* or *aditus*. . . By the extension of the prosodal or adital canals . . . a still higher differentiation is reached.

**Adjectivally** (ædʒɛktɪvə'li), *adv.* [f. ADJECTIVAL a. + -LY 2.] In an adjectival manner, as an adjective; = ADJECTIVELY *adv.*

1867 F. W. FARRAR *Greek Syntax* Introd. § 38 The fact that substantives are frequently used adjectivally. 1928 E. G. R. WATERS *St. Brendan* p. cxvii, The tonic forms of the possessive pronouns are frequently used adjectivally.

**Adjective**, *sb.* Add: 1. b. Euphemistically substituted for an epithetive adjective. (Cf. next.)

1894 *Idler* Feb. 102 To know where the adjective blazes they are going. 1900 E. WELLS *Chestnuts* i. (ed. 3) 29 Now we must have some (adjective) fun.

**Adjective**, v. Add:

2. To furnish with an adjective. Also *intr.* (colloq.) to use adjectives. So **Adjectived** a. or *ppl.* a., qualified by an adjective or adjectives.

1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 335 *Vaccine*, French, is from Latin: . . . Milk is by Pliny adjectived with the word, *lac vaccinum*. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Engl. Tongue* 341 Clough took the liberty of thus adjectiving Lord Macaulay. . . I have only detected one error myself, but it is a very Macaulayesque one. 1892 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *From one Generation to Another* xi, He paid for his pleasure in . . . the adjectived items [i. e. 'ripping', 'topping'] of hospitality. 1920 *Sunday at Home* Apr. 423/2 In her place I think I should have 'adjectived' a good deal more.

**Adjectively**, *adv.* Add: b. (Cf. \*ADJECTIVE sb.)

1928 *Boston Pilot* 9 Feb. 4/7 The effect of zero weather . . . on the public . . . is adjectively bad.



**Adjectivism** (æ'dʒektɪvɪz'm). [f. ADJECTIVE + -ISM.] The (excessive) use of adjectives.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Apr. 423/1 All our isms—Romanticism, Naturalism, Socialism, Aestheticism, Undogmaticism, Adjectivism. 1904 G. S. HALL *Adolescence* II. xvi. 467 Adjectivism, adverbism, and nounism, or marked disposition to multiply one or more of the above classes of words.

**Adjectivity** (ædʒektɪvɪ'ti). [f. ADJECTIVE + -ITY.] Addition to the free use of adjectives.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Jan. 22/1 The adjectivity of his description. 1894 *Athenæum* 14 Apr. 460/1 Mrs. Ward.. has checked the reckless fluency of her 'adjectivity'.

**Adjectivized** (æ'dʒektɪvaɪzɪd). *pp. a.* [f. ADJECTIVE *sb.* + -IZE + -ED.] Turned into an adjective.

1901 *Publ. Mod. Lang. Assoc. Amer.* XVI. 142 The completely adjectivized participle.

**Adjourn** (ədʒɔɪn). [f. ADJOURN *v.* + -ER.] One who adjourns or is in favour of an adjournment.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Nov. 7/2 There were only 44 adjourners, while 142 members preferred to proceed with the business. 1893 *Columbus (Ohio) Disp.* 24 Aug. The weakening among Senators.. upon which.. the confidence of the early adjourners is based.

**Adjunct. B. 2.** (U.S. use.)

1851 *C. Cist Cincinnati* 69 The Classes.. are divided among the Adjunct Professors of Mathematics and Languages and the Professor of Modern Languages. 1855 *Duycink Cycl. Amer. Lit.* I. 386/2 Professor Henry Drisler, adjunct professor of Greek and Latin. 1876 D. C. GILMAN *University Probl.* (1898) 29 Promoting them because of their merit to successive posts, as scholars, fellows, assistants, adjuncts, professors, and university professors.

**Adjustive** (ədʒʌstɪv). *a.* [f. ADJUST *v.* + -IVE.] Tending to adjust, concerned with adjustment.

1888 *ROMANES Mental Evol. in Anim.* I. 17 Adjustive movements due to reflex action, and adjustive movements accompanied by mental perception. *Ibid.* 18 Adjustive action.

**Adjustment.** Add:

5. *attrib.* in adjustment award, committee, levy (see quot.).

1904 *KIPPLING Traffics & Discov., Army of a dream* I. 251 The Adjustment Committee—the umpires of the Military Areat. 1920 *Act to Geo. V.* c. 4 § 2 [f. profits.. exceed the sum apportioned to that undertaking.. the excess shall be payable to the Controller by the owner of the undertaking and shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Crown, and the amount so payable is in this Act referred to as adjustment levy. *Ibid.*, Any sum so payable [by the Controller] is in this Act referred to as adjustment award.

**Adjustor** (ədʒʌstɔɪ). *Anat. and Zool.* [f. ADJUST *v.*, after L. agent-nouns in -or, as *retractor*.] Name for certain muscles in Brachiopoda; see quot. Also *attrib.* in *adjustor muscle*.

1895 *SHIPLEY in Camb. Nat. Hist.* III. 477 There are three pairs of adjustor muscles.. called respectively the central.. external.. and posterior.. adjustors, whose action adjusts the shells when all contract together, and brings about a certain sliding movement of the shells on one another when they act independently. 1923 *Glasgow Herald* 11 Aug. 4 The more adjustors a creature has, the higher its capacity for effective behaviour.

**Adjuvancy** (æ'dʒʌvənsi). [f. ADJUVANT; see -ANOUS.] Assistance, help.

1884 W. STANLAND *Songs after Sunset* 54 Whose designing flattery bought my adjuvancy with foul intent. 1896 *Durham Univ. Jnl.* XII. 14 The students.. endeavoured to secure his adjuvancy in their theological studies.

**Admedian** (ædmɪ'diən). *a.* [f. L. *ad* near + *median*.] Situated near the median plane.

1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 116 In *Pulmonata* a median tooth may be distinguished from an indefinite number of admedian teeth.

**Admire, v. l. d.** Add: U.S. To like, be desirous (to do something).

c 1770 *Lett. to B. Franklin* (1859) 194, I should admire to come and see her and hear all about every thing. 1816 *PICKERING Vocab. s. v.*, To admire, to like very much, to be very fond of. This verb is much used in New England in expressions like the following: I should admire to go to such a place; I should admire to have such a thing, &c. 1836 W. T. PORTER *Quarter Race Kentucky* (1846) 15, I said: 'I should admire to bet some gentleman \$10. on the bay.' 1839 *MARRVAT Diary Amer.* II. 223 'Have you ever been at Paris?' 'No; but I should admire to go.' 1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Roughing it* xiv. (1882) 78 They said they would 'admire' to see a 'Gentile' force a Mormon to fulfil a losing contract in Utah! 1876 B. HARTE *Gabriel Conroy* iv. i. 'Why didn't you come into the parlour?' she said.. 'I didn't admire to to-night,' returned Gabriel. 1886 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 578/2, I should admire to know what your coffee is made of. 1905 A. ADAMS *Outlet* 202 I'll be all ready to start.. in fifteen minutes, and I'd admire to have you all go along.

**Admission. 1.** Add: *attrib.*, as *admission fee*. 1888 *GUNTER Mr. Potter of Texas* xx, No one demands an admission fee.

**Ad nauseam** (æd nɔː'siəm). [L., = 'to sickness'.] (The earlier examples in English context have *usque ad nauseam*, et *ad nauseam*.) To a sickening extent, so as to excite disgust.

1814 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 73 He had already spoken *ad nauseam* on this very subject. 1907 W. DE MORGAN *Alcefor-Short* xxv, His frequent use of this expression compels repetition *ad nauseam*.

**Adobe.** Add: Also, a house made of unburnt brick.

1881 *Amer. Naturalist* XV. 25 The adobe at one moment seemed near, and the next very far off. 1898 F. REMINGTON *Crooked Trails* 25 A little broken adobe.

**Adonis. 1.** Substitute for def.: A beautiful or handsome young man.

1622 *MASSE tr. Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. ii. 21 My Master.. made me another *Adonis*, in the neatness and gallantry of my clothes, and delicacy of Perfumes. 1624 *MASSINGER Parl. Love* II. ii, A leper.. in respect of thee, Appears a young *Adonis*. 1768 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* II. i. xxiii. 225 How it would divert our ladies below to hear two such *Adonises* talking so sweetly of our reciprocal passion! a 1800 *COWPER On Female Inconstancy*, She who call'd thee once her pretty one, And her *Adonis*, now inquires thy name. 1888 *GUNTER Mr. Potter of Texas* viii, George! in a month this chap 'll be an *Adonis*.

**Adoptee** (ædɒpti). [f. ADOPT *v.* + -EE.] An adopted person.

1892 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Aug. 170/1 That odd provision of French law which permits adoption—in case the adoptee has saved the life of the adopter.

**Adorant** (ædɔːrənt), *a. poet.* [f. ADORE *v.* + -ANT.] = ADORING *pp. a.*

a 1821 *KEATS Hyperion* I. 283 'Shade of Memory!'—Cried I, with act adorant at her feet. 1893 *19th Cent.* Nov. 842, I.. make petition on adorant knee.

**Adradial, a.** Substitute for def.: Situated near or beside a ray. Add:

*B. sb.* An adradial organ.

1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 717 The adradials open one into each of the eight meridional or ctenophoral vessels. 1892 J. A. THOMSON *Outl. Zool.* 134 Tentacles—first four corresponding to the angles of the mouth (peradials), and then other four (interadials) between these, and .. eight intervening adradials.

**Adrectal** (ædrektəl), *a. Zool.* [f. AD- + RECTUM + -AL.] Situated at or near the rectum; *spec.* of or pertaining to the purpuriparous glands of certain molluscs.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 648/2 The presence of glandular plication of the surface of the mantle-flap.. and an adrectal gland (purple-gland).

**Ad referendum** (æd rɛfərəndəm) [mod.L., = 'for reference'.] In diplomatic use, a phr. qualifying the acceptance of proposals by representatives subject to reference to their principals.

1781 J. ADAMS *Corr. Wks.* 1852 VII. 488 They will take the proposition *ad referendum* immediately. 1787 *Cent. Mag.* 1015/2 Congress have taken this generous offer of his *ad referendum*. 1815 *WELLINGTON Dispatches* (1838) XII. 287 The agreement was read to the whole, and taken *ad referendum* by the Russian and Prussian Ministers. 1906 *HARDY Dynasts* II. v. i. 238 Prince Eugène will.. make the formal offer in his name.. Which I can but receive *ad referendum*.

**Ad rem** (æd rɛm). [L., = 'to the matter'.] (Pertaining or pertinent) to the matter or subject in hand; to the purpose.

1608 *MIDDLETON Fam. Love* v. H. 4, *Ad rem, ad rem*, master Poppin: leave your allegories.. and to the point. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. 40 To speak *ad rem*, who is free from passion? 1680 J. HOWE *Lett. to Person of Qual.* 23 What I can find in his Sermon hath any aspect or design that way is either *ad rem*.. or *ad hominem*. 1865 *RUSKIN in Daily Tel.* 7 Sept. (Cent. Dict.) Your statements of practical difficulty are.. more *ad rem* than my mere assertions of principle. 1905 *Spectator* 4 Feb. 180/2 It is more *ad rem* to consider whether a satisfactory answer to Newman's question is to be found in the second book on our list.

**Adrenal** (ædrɪ'nəl), *a. and sb.* [f. AD- + L. *renes* kidneys; cf. RENAL.] *A. adj.* = SUPRARENAL *a.* *B. sb. pl.* Suprenals.

1875 *HUXLEY & MARTIN Elem. Biol.* xiii. 173 The Adrenal glands are yellow bodies imbedded in the ventral face of the kidney. 1882 *Trans. Path. Soc.* XXXIII. 341 Adrenals. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 365/1 The 'suprenal bodies' or 'adrenals'.

**Adrenalin** (ædrɪ'nəlɪn). Also -ine. [f. prec. + -INE.] A crystalline substance extracted from the adrenal glands, used medicinally as a vaso-motor and hæmostatic.

See quot. 1901 for the discovery of the substance and the invention of the name, which have, however, been claimed also for Dr. Norton L. Wilson.

1901 *Amer. Jnl. Physiol.* V. 457 The most important contribution to our knowledge of the active principle of the suprarenal gland.. is from Dr. Jokichi Takamine who has isolated the blood-pressure-raising principle of the gland in a stable and pure crystalline form.. To this body.. he has given the name 'Adrenalin'. 1902 *Jnl. Chem. Soc.* LXXXII. 1. 68 It is claimed that suprarenin is identical with Takamine's adrenalin. 1907 *OSLER & McCRAE Syst. Med.* I. 758 Experimentally.. adrenalin.. has a powerful influence on carbohydrate metabolism. 1920 *Discovery* Mar. 88/2 Adrenaline prescribed for Addison's disease. 1922 J. C. SQUIRE in *Public Opinion* 3 Mar. 202/1 The void secretes too much adrenalin.

**Adsorb** (ædsɔɪb), *v.* [Back-formation from next.] *trans.* To collect by adsorption. Hence **Adsorbent**, an adsorbing substance.

1882 *Nature* XXVI. 139 Continuing his researches on 'adsorption', or condensation of gases on surfaces of solids, Herr Kayser.. has studied the influence of the adsorbing material. 1906 *Bio-Chem. Jnl.* I. 485 As to other factors which influence the adsorption *v.* Bemmelen points out the following:—(1) the adsorbing substance, (2) the solvent, (3) the substance to be adsorbed. 1923 *Discovery* Sept. 231/2 Impurities deposited on or adsorbed by the crystals. 1928 W. A. CASPARI *Structure & Properties of Matter* II. 37 Some charcoals will adsorb hundreds of times their bulk of gas. *Ibid.*, Specially prepared charcoals rank high as adsorbents. *Ibid.* 38 Animal and vegetable fibres.. are tolerably good adsorbents, owing to the large surfaces presented by their internal structure.

**Adsorption.** Add quot. Hence **Adsorptional a.**, pertaining to adsorption.

1904 *tr. W. Nernst's Theor. Chem.* 129 Adsorption.—Charcoal shaken with an iodine solution or placed in an atmosphere of iodine vapour condenses appreciable amounts of iodine on its surface; this is known as 'adsorption'. 1913 E. HATSCHEK *Introd. Physics & Chem. Colloids* I. 5 One other property of colloids.. is their capacity for taking dissolved substances out of solution and retaining them.. This phenomenon.. is now generally called 'Adsorption'.. Specially striking is the power of 'selective absorption'.. possessed by many substances. 1928 W. A. CASPARI *Struct. & Prop. Matter* II. 37 Adsorption from liquids is of the highest technical importance. In the sugar industry, for instance, there are certain.. impurities in the liquors which can only be removed by this means, so that filtration through charcoal is resorted to. *Ibid.* 35 Adsorptional effects are by no means limited to the liquid state.

**Adurool** (ædiu'ɔɪrɔɪl), *a. (sb.)* [G. *adurool*.] A haloid substitution product of hydroquinone, used as a photographic developer.

1899 *Brit. Jnl. Photogr.* 3 Mar. 139/1 Adurool is a new photographic developer, said to be obtained from hydroquinone by a patented process. 1913 G. MARTIN *Industr. Chem., Org.* 659 'Adurool' developer consists of the stock solutions: (A) 10 g. adurool + 80 g. cryst. sod. sulphite + 500 c.c. H<sub>2</sub>O; (B) 60 g. K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> + 500 c.c. H<sub>2</sub>O.

**Advance, sb. 5. Comb.** Add:

*advance agent, announcement; advance copy*, a copy of a book sent out in advance of publication; *advance note* (see quot. 1886).

1885 *Art Annual Advt.* 1 Advance Announcements from the Prospectus for 1885/86. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 606/1 Advance notes—that is, documents promising the future payment of money on account of a seaman's wages conditionally on his going to sea. 1897 *Congress Rec.* Mar. 177/1 That grand advance agent of prosperity, William McKinley. 1899 *Academy* 25 Nov. 591 Mr. Donnelly conceived the request to be for an advance copy. 1903 *Eikon Basilike* [Pref.] p. iv, The present edition has been set up from an 'advance copy' of the first edition.

**Advanced, a. 2.** Add: sometimes *spec.* of women.

1871 *N. Y. Tribune* 2 Feb. (De Vere) The shortsightedness of the Advanced Female to the interest of her own cause.

**Adventist** (ædvɛntɪst). [f. ADVENT + -IST.] A member of any of the various religious sects holding millenarian views. Hence **Adventism**, the principles or tenets of adventists.

*Second Adventist*, orig. the fuller designation of the followers of William Miller (died 1849), who promoted the doctrine that the second coming of Christ and the end of the world were near at hand, a Millerite.

1876 [see SEVENTH-DAY B]. 1877 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* (ed. 4). 1878 *ELIZ. PRENTISS in Life & Lett.* (1882) 504 Neither Mr. Prentiss or myself have ever had any sympathy with Second Adventists. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 320/2 At present the number of Millerites or Adventists is estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000. 1898 J. R. HARRIS *Union with God* xi. 188 The existence of an adventist movement in Jerusalem. 1927 *FLINT & TAIT tr. Fülöp-Miller's Mind & Face of Bolshevism* 78 The sects with a more rationalist tinge, the 'Adventists' and the 'New Adventists'.

**Adventitial, a.** Delete + *Obs.* and add: 1901-5 *Jnl. Exper. Med.* VI. 69 The adventitial lymphatic sheath is, in most cases distended.

**Adventure, v. 1.** Add:

5. *b. trans.* To venture to say or utter. 1898 *Daily News* 19 Oct. 3/1 He adventured the opinion that 'some members opposite' were 'unaccustomed to the amenities of debate'. 1900 L. B. WALFORD *One of Ourselves* xiv, 'Did he tell you about us?' she adventured, cautiously.

**Adventure** (ædvɛntʃɪp). [f. ADVENTURE *sb.* + -SHIP.] Adventurous practice. 1879 *MORLEY Burke* II. 33 An unpleasant taint of speculation and financial adventure hung at one time about the whole connexion.

**Advertising, vbl. sb.** Add: 2. *b. attrib.* 1884 H. S. CUMMINGS *Sh. Class 1862 Dartmouth Coll.* 45 On November, 1871, he was made the advertising agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

**Advisory, a.** (Earlier U.S. examples.) 1778 *Essex Result* (U.S.) 45 We think therefore that the members of that court ought never to be advisory to any officer in the state. 1789 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* (1792) 170 The churches claim no jurisdiction over each other, and the power of ecclesiastical councils is only advisory.

**Adynamical** (ædɪnə'mɪkəl), *a.* [f. as ADYNAMIC *a.* + -AL.] Not dynamical.

1900 *Jnl. Inst. Electr. Engineers* Apr. 396 The properties of electric and magnetic force are applicable upon dynamical principles; so far there is no known necessity for seeking for adynamical properties in the ether.

**Ægithognathous** (ædʒɪθɔɪgnəθəs), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. *αἴθιος*, name of an unknown bird + *γνάθος* jaw.] Having the formation of palate characteristic of the family *Ægithognathæ* (perching birds, woodpeckers, swifts); see quot. 1894. Hence **Ægithognathism**, the condition of being ægithognathous. 1875 W. K. PARKER in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 699/1 All the *Coracomorpha* have the ægithognathous palate. 1884 *COWERS N. Amer. Birds* (ed. 2) 172 Ægithognathism.. is exhibited almost unexceptionally by the great group of Passerine birds. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gr. Brit.* I. 1 The palate is said to be 'ægithognathous', or 'Passerine', when the *vomer* is broadened and blunt, or truncated, at the anterior end, and is not connected with the *maxillo-palatines*, which, consequently, are widely separated from each other.

**Zeluroid** (zɛlu'ɔɪɔɪd), *a. (sb.)* *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Zeluroidea* neut. pl., f. Gr. *αἰούρος* cat; see -OID.] Belonging to, or having the characters of, the divi-

sion *Æluroides* of Carnivora, comprising the feline and allied families; as *sb.* an animal of this division. 1869 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 22 Cryptopoda is a member of the *Æluroid* group. *Ibid.* 27 In the presence of a short cæcum. *Hyæna* conforms with the *Æluroids*.

**Æneolithic** (æ-nē-ō-lith'ik), *a.* [f. *L. æneus* of brass + Gr. *λίθος* stone + *-lith'*.] Of or pertaining to the period of the neolithic age in which copper was used together with flint implements.

1901 *SERGI Mediterr. Race* xii. 240 In Italy this period is termed *æneolithic*, that is to say, the period of copper and polished stone together.

**Æolian** (æ-ō-li-ān-lī), *adv.* [f. *ÆOLIAN* + *-ly*.] With an æolian sound; with a sound as of an æolian harp.

1849 *SYMINGTON Harebell Chimes* 129 Plaint melody Sung by the mermaids of the wave, *Æolianly*. 1886 M. F. TUPPER *My Life as an Author* 393 Moaning *Æolianly* as it went.

**Æolienne**, *occas. var.* of **EOLIENNE**.

**Æonic** (æ-ō-nik), *a.* [f. *ÆON* + *-ic*.] Age-long. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 622/1 Such a period of æonic sleep may have been requisite for the evolution.

**Aerator**. *Add:*

*a.* A contrivance for fumigating grain. *b.* An apparatus for forcing air or carbonic acid gas into liquids.

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1891 *Sci. Amer.* 4 Apr. 218/1 Aerator... a portable device having a receiver near the top of a standard, the receiver having numerous small perforations, while lower on the standards are pans... for the aeration of warm and fresh milk. 1892 *Frnt. Soc. Chem. Industry* 30 Nov. 896/1 Improvements in *Aerators* for Treating Liquids.

**Aerial**, *a.* *Add*, with pronunciation (æ-ri-āl):

*5. esp.* with reference to locomotion in the air by means of aircraft; relating to aircraft or aviation, as *aerial line*, the course followed by a service of aeroplanes.

1783 in *W. H. Robinson's (Newcastle-on-Tyne) Catal.* (1926) No. 14. 49 (*Aeronautical Cartoon*), The Montgolfier, A first Rate of the French Aerial Navy. 1784 *Universal Mag.* LXXIV. 18 A full account of the late wonderful Aerial Excursions. *Ibid.* 20 They soon lost sight of our aerial navigators. 1804 in *Times* (1927) 10 Mar. 16/1 Cayley's original draft of an unfinished essay on the 'Mechanical Principles of Aerial Navigation' bearing the early date 'October 6 1804'. 1865 *Mech. Mag.* XIV. 64/1 Mr. Low, another American aeronaut, has constructed what he terms an aerial ship. 1866 *WENHAM in Ann. Rep. Aeronautical Soc. Gt. Brit.* 10 On Aerial Locomotion and the Laws by which Heavy Bodies impelled through Air are Sustained. 1867 *Ibid.* 31 The French Aerial Screw... was now exhibited. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 319/1 Professor Pettigrew... recommends an elastic aerial screw consisting of two blades. 1920 *Discovery* Mar. 80/1 It is probable that kite balloons will be used as landmarks for the main aerial lines over the world.

*6. b.* *Aerial railway* or *tramway*, a track consisting of overhead wires, cables, or rails supporting carriages, usually driven by electric force. *Aerial wire*, a wire supported in the air for radiating or receiving the waves of wireless telegraphy; an antenna. Hence applied to things connected with this, as *aerial circuit*, *switch*, etc. Also *sb.*, short for *aerial wire*.

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Aerial railway*, an attempt to govern the balloon or aërostat by guiding rails or wires stretched between posts. 1899 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Aerial, Aerial railway*... A name sometimes applied to systems of transportation by cars suspended from a rail or rope above them. 1899 *MARCONI in Proc. Inst. Electr. Engin.* XXVIII. 274 A vertical conductor *W*, which I will call the aerial conductor. *Ibid.* 283 The aerial wire comes through a framework of a skylight. 1902 [see *\*ANTENNA* 5]. 1906 A. F. COLLINS *Man. Wireless Telegr.* 208 *Aerial*. A word much used instead of the longer term *aerial wire*. *Ibid.*, *Aerial switch*. A switch used to throw the aerial wire into connection with the spark-gap and out of connection with the detector, and vice versa. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Dec. 9/4 The four aërials connected with the mast cover about an acre and a half. 1913 *Yr. Bk. Wireless Telegr.* 415 *Aerial Circuit*... Starts at the free or insulated end of the aerial and ends with the connection to earth. 1921 *Chamb. Frnt.* 24 Sept. 681/2 There was an aerial between the masts and another between the derricks.

**Aeriform**, *v.* [f. *AERIFORM a.*] *trans.* To make aeriform.

1890 *COUES Ornithol.* 284 Matter diffused in air—*aeriformed*.

**Aero-** (æ-ro, æ-rō). *Add:*

In various names of aeroplanes or flying-machines, or their parts, as *aero-biplane*, *-bus*, *-car*, *-engine*, *-surface*; also *Aerobatics* (*-bæ'tiks*) [after *acrobatics*], evolutions performed with an aeroplane, esp. for display; so *Aerobatic a.*; *Aero-club*, a club for the pursuit and promotion of aviation; so *aero-meet*, *-race*; † *Aero-outrig*, an occasional substitute for *\*AEROPLANE I* (the wing of a flying-machine) when of a curved form; *Aerofoil*, a proposed name for the wing of a flying-machine, whether plane or curved; *Aerogram* (*a*) a message sent 'through the air', i.e. by wireless telegraphy; (*b*) a telegram conveyed partly by aeroplane; *Aerograph* = *\*AIR-brush*.

1917 'CONTACT' *Airmen's Outings* 128 Watching the 'aerobatics and shamfights of the pool puppets. 1923 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 July 3/2 Ability to perform aerobatics... gives a pilot confidence... The 'aerobatic' display that followed was,

therefore, not the merely ornamental thing that some supposed. 1874 *9th Ann. Rep. Aeronaut. Soc. Gt. Brit.*, The *\*Aero-biplane*, or First Steps to Flight. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 11 Dec. 6/6 *\*Aerobus* might be preferred [to 'airvan']. 1913 *Daily Mail* 4 Oct. 6 The *Grahame-White aerobus* established a new passenger-carrying record by taking up nine passengers. 1926 *Chamb. Frnt.* 14 Aug. 581/2 *\*Aero-cars* may take off from here. 1920 *Glasgow Herald* 28 Aug. 5/1 The Racing Committee of the Royal *\*Aero Club*. 1897 in *Epit. Aeronautical Ann.* (1910) 64 The lower *aerocurve* was... taken off... reducing the sustaining surface to 135 square feet. 1902 F. WALKER *Aerial Navig.* 115 Aeroplanes and Aerocurves. When these are made of fabric, yacht duck may be employed. 1928 C. F. S. GAMBLE *North Sea Air Station* viii. 115 The Navy was... compelled to adapt the Army *\*aero-engine* to its seaplanes. 1910 R. FERRIS *How it Flies* 453 *\*Aerofoil*, another name for the aeroplane, suggested as more accurate, considering that the surfaces are not true planes. 1899 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 7/1 'Wanted, a new name for wireless telegraphy,' Miss Collett, Hyde-park-mansions, suggests. *\*Aerogram*. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Dec. 6/2 Halfpenny-a-word aerograms. 1893 *Brit. Frnt. Photogr.* 29 Apr. 274/1 Enlargements finished with the 'aerograph in water colours. 1910 *Boston Globe* 4 Sept. 12/1 *\*Aero* meet. 1912 *World Alman.* (N.Y.) 432 Cross-country *\*Aero Races* European Circuit Race. 1902 *Aeronaut. World* (U.S.A.) 1 Oct. 65/2 Hofman's Flying Machine... is furnished with three large square flat *\*aero-surfaces*.

**Aerobe** (æ-rō-bē). *Biol.* [f. mod. *L. Aerobius* neut. pl. (F. *aérobies*, Pasteur), f. Gr. *ἀήρ* air + *βίος* life.]

One of a group (*Aerobia*) of microbes or bacteria which live on free oxygen derived from the air. So *Aero-bian*, *Aerobic* (*-p'bik*), *Aero-bious* *adjs.*, living on the oxygen of the air; of the nature of or pertaining to aerobes; *Aero-bically* *adv.*; *Aero-biosis*, life sustained by the oxygen of the air; *Aerobiotic* (*-p'tik*) *a.*, pertaining to or characterized by aerobiosis, aerobic.

1879 tr. *Pasteur's Ferment*. 210 The first aerobic ferment. *Ibid.*, An aerobic ferment. 1885 *VINES in Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 51/2 In aerobic plants the normal processes of destructive metabolism... may be replaced for a... time by those abnormal processes of which fermentation is the outward expression. 1885 *KLEIN Micro-Org.* 34 Some bacteria require free access of oxygen, and are called *aerobic* (Pasteur); others grow without free oxygen, and are *anaerobic* (Pasteur). 1886 *Buch's Handbk. Med. Sci.* III. 64/1 Those [micro-organisms] which thrive only with free oxygen; these he calls *aerobes*. 1887 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* 117 Four-fifths of our tissues live aerobically; and... the remaining fifth part... lives anaerobically, that is, after the fashion of putrid ferment. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 513 Obligatory aerobes, which must be supplied with oxygen. 1900 *Frnt. Soc. Arts* XLVIII. 387/2 A larger number of bacteria were... facultatively aerobic.

**Aerodrome** (æ-rō-drōm), [In sense 1, *ad.* Gr. *ἀερόδρομος* *adj.* running through or traversing the air; in sense 2, f. *AERO-* + Gr. *δρόμος* course, *race-course* (cf. *hippodrome*).]

† *L. S. P. Langley's* name for an aeroplane: = *\*AEROPLANE 2*. Also *attrib. Obs.*

1891 S. P. LANGLEY *Exper. Aerodynamics* 49 An actual working aerodrome model with its motor. 1896 A. J. BELL in *Smithsonian Rep.* 6 Witnessing the successful flight of some of these aerodromes.

*2.* A course for practice or contests with flying-machines; a tract of level ground from which flying-machines (aeroplanes or air-ships) can start. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Jan. 6/2 He... soared above the Prince's castle to the aerodrome. 1911 in *Grahame-White & Harper Aeroplane* 124 A circle had been whitewashed on the aerodrome... to act as a mark in which the aviators were to descend.

Hence **Aerodromic** (*-drōmik*) *a.*, pertaining to flying-machines; **Aerodromics**, the art of constructing and using flying-machines.

1891 S. P. LANGLEY *Exper. Aerodynamics* 5 The yet inchoate art of constructing suitable mechanisms for guiding heavy bodies through the air... which art... I will provisionally call aerodromics. 1896 A. G. BELL in *Smithsonian Rep.* 6 Investigations connected with aerodromic problems.

**Aerodynamic**. *Add:*

*2.* Pertaining to **Aerodynamics** [cf. **DYNAMIOS I**], the art of moving through the air by some mechanism, the use of flying-machines, aviation. So **Aerodynamical a.**, *-ally* *adv.*

1891 S. P. LANGLEY (*title*) Experiments in Aerodynamics. 1921 *Glasgow Herald* 8 Sept. 10/2 Department for aerodynamical research. 1922 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 214 The improvements in range and aerodynamic and engine efficiency of aircraft. 1926 *Glasgow Herald* 23 Apr. 5 The problem of aerodynamic safety. 1928 C. F. S. GAMBLE *North Sea Air Station* x. 147 The *Wight seaplane*... was of similar type to the Short, but its aerodynamical qualities were inferior to its prototype. *Ibid.* xiii. 210 Aerodynamically, it was of interest in being fitted with an air-brake in the form of adjustable flaps.

**Aeroplane** (æ-rō-plān), *sb.* [Properly two words: in sense 1, f. *AERO-* + *PLANE sb.*; in sense 2, *ad.* f. *aéroplane*, f. Gr. *ἀερόπλαν* *sb.* + *-πλάνος* wandering (cf. *PLANET*).]

† *L.* A plane (or slightly curved) light framework or 'surface' forming part of a flying-machine, and serving to sustain it in the air. *Obs.* (now called simply *plane*, also *wing*).

1866 *WENHAM in Ann. Rep. Aeronautical Soc. Gt. Brit.* 33 In the flying mechanism of beetles... when the... wing-cases are opened, they are checked by a stop, which sets them at a fixed angle. It is probable that these serve as 'aeroplanes', for carrying the weight of the insect. *Ibid.* 37 A thin steel tie-band... served as the foundation of the superposed aeroplanes. 1902 F. WALKER *Aerial Navig.* 117 Air-ships

as combinations of aërostat, aëroplane, and propelling apparatus. 1905 G. BACON *Balloons*, etc. 111 What are called 'aeroplanes'—large flat surfaces, light but rigid, inclined at a suitable angle to the horizon.

*2.* A heavier-than-air flying-machine having one, two, or three such planes (*monoplane*, *biplane*, or *triplane*), and driven by a motor.

1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 28 Aug. 4/1 As soon as the Aero-Plane has been seen floating to and fro over the city of San Francisco, steered at pleasure this way and that, and carrying a number of passengers. 1892 H. S. MAXIM in *Century Mag.* Apr. 957/2 Ascertaining how much power was... required to perform flight with a screw-driven aeroplane. 1910 R. FERRIS *How it Flies* 453 *Aeroplane*—The type of flying machine which is supported in the air by a spread of surfaces or planes formerly flat and therefore truly 'plane' but of late more or less curved.

*3. attrib.*

1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 28 Aug. 4/1 The company is called 'Marriott's Aero-Plane Company, for Navigating the Air.' 1896 MAXIM in *Aeronautical Annual, Nat. & Artif. Flight*. The next machine... was on the kite or aeroplane system. 1902 *Aeronaut. World* (U.S.A.) 1 Oct. 58/1 This bird-like aeroplane machine. 1911 *GRAHAME-WHITE Aeroplane* 3 Wilbur and Orville Wright started their first aeroplane experiments. [in] North Carolina.

Hence **Aeroplane v. intr.**, to travel in an aeroplane.

1910 *SHAW Misalliance* (1925) 46 *Line*. I never drink tea. *Tarleton*. Bad thing to aeroplane on, I should imagine.

**Æsopic** (æ-sō-p'ik), *a.* Also (now U.S.) **Æsopio**. [*ad.* late *L. Æsōpicus*, f. *Æsōpius* = Gr. *Ἄσωπος*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of *Æsop*, an ancient Greek fabulist. So **Æsopian** (æ-sō-pi-ān), *a.* [f. late *L. Æsōpius*: see *-IAN*]. Hence **Æsopism** (æ-sō-pi-z'm), an *Æsopic* characteristic.

1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Fable*, *Æsopic Fables*. 1831 *CARLYLE Misc. Ess., Early German Lit.* (1888) 111. 204 The old prevalence of the Didactic, especially of the *Æsopic*, is everywhere manifest. 1869 *TOZER Highl. Turkey* II. 266 The *Æsopic* and similar fables of later date. 1905 J. M. ROBERTSON *Shaksp. Titus Andron.* 146 The *Æsopism* about the crow figuring at court.

**Aetomorph** (æ-tō-mōr'f), *a.* **Ornith.** [f. mod. *L. Aetomorphæ* fem. pl. (f. Gr. *ἀετός* eagle + *μορφή* form) + *-ic*.] Belonging to, or having the characters of, the division *Aetomorphæ* of *Carinata* in Huxley's classification, comprising the birds of prey or *Raptiores*.

1893 *NEWTON Dict. Birds* 3 Prof. Huxley makes four divisions of the *Aetomorph* birds.

**Afeard**, *a.* (Illustrations of later U.S. use.)

1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmagundi* (1824) 361 Being afeared that I might possibly appear to less advantage as a pedestrian. 1834 [C. A. DAVIS] *Lett. 7, Downing* 21 And when we crossed the brook, says I, I don't be afeard of the string-pieces here. 1845 S. JUDD *Margaret* I. xiv. 127, I am afeared some of us are resting upon a sandy foundation. 1876 'MARK TWAIN' *Tom Sawyer* bk. 83 Oh, don't be afeard. I don't believe they'll bother us. 1881 A. A. HAYES *New Colorado* vii. 97 That's what she's afeared of—them clouds a-droppin'. 1896 J. C. HARRIS *Sister Jane* 74 That's no reason why you should act as if you was afeared she'd eat you up. 1911 R. D. SAUNDERS *Col. Todhunter* iv. 54, I wouldn't be afeared for him in a difficulty with Stam Tucker.

**Afebrile** (æ-fe-brīl), *a.* [f. *A-* 14 + **FEBRILE a.**] Unaccompanied by fever.

1875 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* I. 124 The cases of febrile and afebrile abdominal catarrh. 1901 *Practitioner* Mar. 303 The afebrile cases of lobar pneumonia.

**Affect**, *sb.* Delete † *Obs.*, insert them in every sense already given and add:

*1. e.* *Psychol.* (see *quots.*). So **Affective a.** (see *quot.* 1926).

1891 J. M. BALDWIN *Handbk. Psychol.* II. 314 *Affects*... are the feeling antecedents of involuntary movements; as motives, including affects, are the inner antecedents of acts of will. 1919 HADFIELD in *Streeter The Spirit* 101 Like fear, it [sc. the sexual instinct] has a far greater 'affect' or emotional tone than we need for this purpose. 1921 *Sat. Westm. Gaz.* 1 Oct. 16/2 The influence of Affect on Apperception—or, in non-psychological language, the way in which feeling colours our perception of facts. 1923 *Ibid.* 24 Mar. 181 Their psychic lives are overfull of complexes, levels and affects. 1926 W. McDUGALL *Outl. Abnormal Psychol.* 26 The terms 'affect' and 'affective' denote the emotional-connative aspect of all mental activity.

**Affectation**. *Add:*

[After Fr.] The declared occupation or employment of a ship. 1914 in *Concise Oxf. Dict.* Addenda.

**Affectationize**, *v.* [**AFFECTION sb.** 6.] *trans.* To regard or treat with affection.

a 1864 HAWTHORNE *Dr. Grimshawe* xvii. 233 Much as the Warden had seemed to affectionize Redclyffe hitherto.

**Affiche** (æf'ij, |aiz'). [F., f. *affiche*:—*L.* type *\*affigicare* (see **AFFICHE**).] A paper containing a notice to be affixed to a wall, etc.; a placard, poster.

1774 *POSTLETHWAITE Dict. Trade* (ed. 4), *Affiche*, so the French call those bills or advertisements which are pasted up in public places. 1818 *MOORE Fudge Fam.* Paris viii. 87 Then we stare into shops—read the evening's *affiches*. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* v. 241 Soon those who sell the grand affiche perish. 1833 T. HAMILTON *Men & Mann.* Amer. (1843) I. 11 When the sphere of my intelligence became enlarged with regard to this *affiche* [sc. placard on a wall]. 1884 J. SHARMAN *Cursory Hist. Swearing* i. 6 The usual notice-board... covered with a trellis-work of crimson tape for the purpose of retaining the various *affiches*.



**Affiliate**, *v.* 2. *c.* (Earlier U.S. example.) 1852 *Congress. Globe* 18 Mar., App. 322/1 Can we affiliate with the Whigs? Never!

**Affiliation**. *Adv.*  
2. *b.* Association, connexion, esp. in politics. *U.S.* 1852 *Congress. Globe* 15 Mar., App. 323/3 Certain merchants with whom he has affiliations in New Mexico. 1862 *Ibid.* Jan. 589/2, I am here almost without any affiliation in political sentiment. 1893 *Congress. Rec.* Feb. 2301/1 The black man... is being educated, and can see where his political affiliation can best be allied. 1904 ROOSEVELT in *N. Y. Times* 23 Mar. 2, I have not the slightest idea what your political affiliations are.

*c.* An affiliated part of an organization. 1818 *Ann. Reg.* 1817 22 Busily... at work, establishing branches and affiliations. 1922 *Daily Mail* 14 Nov. 4 *Adv.*, The London Joint City and Midland Bank or its affiliations, the Belfast Banking Company, Ireland, and the Clydesdale Bank, Scotland.

**Affirmance**, 1. and 2. (Add U.S. examples.) 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 730 The affirmation of the judgment of the court below by the General Term. 1888 *Bryce Amer. Commu.* I, 505 A majority of the Supreme court seems to have placed upon this ground... its affirmation of that competence of Congress to declare paper money a legal tender for debts.

**Afflictedly**, *adv.* In an afflicted manner, distressfully. 1888 *Doughty Trav. Arabia Deserta* II. 169 The stranger answered him afflictedly, 'Eigh me.'

**Afforestable** (æf'ɒrɛstəbəl), *a.* [f. AFFOREST + -ABLE.] Capable of being afforested. 1928 *Britain's Industr. Future (Liberal Ind. Inquiry)* Index 480 Estimate of afforestable land.

**Affricate** (æ'frɪkət), *sb.* *Phonetics.* [ad. L. *affricātus*, pa. pple. of *affricāre*, f. *ad* to + *fricāre* to rub.] A close combination of an explosive consonant or 'stop' with an immediately following fricative or spirant of corresponding position, as in Ger. *pf*, *z* (= *ts*). Also called **Affricative**. So **Affricated a.**, converted into an affricate. 1880 *Sayer Introd. Sci. Lang.* I. 270 Where a spirant or fricative is immediately preceded by an explosive, a double sound or affricate is the result (e.g. German *pf*, Armenian *č*). 1889 *New Engl. Dict.* s.v. *Ch* (consonantal digraph). The combination *CH*... was introduced (into Roman spelling) to represent the Greek aspirate or affricate *χ*. *Ibid.*, *Ch*... was introduced initially, in Upper German, for the affricated sound of *c* (*k*) as *chamara* (*kyamāra*). 1895 P. GILES *Man. Comp. Philol.* 70 Another series of sounds which must be distinguished from spirants and aspirates is the affricates. 1905 L. A. MAGNUS *Respublica* 174 Here we might safely say final *c* is preserved as a spirant or affricate.

**Afghan** (æ'fɜːn). Also **Afghann**. [Name of the natives of Afghanistan, a country lying northwest of British India, and their language.] A blanket or wrap of knitted or crocheted wool. 1833 CARLYLE *Sartor Res.* I. v. Afghann shawls. 1868 ELIZ. PRENTISS *Lett.* 13 Dec. in *Life & Lett.* (1882) 260 Mr. P. has come up-stairs rolled up in your afghan. 1887 STOCKTON *Hundredth Man* xxxii, Miss Burns was crocheting an afghan.

**Afield**, *adv.* Add: 3. *b.* *Astray*. 1887 *Nation* (N.Y.) 12 May 412/1 He is utterly afield as to Greek art.

**African** (æ'frɪkən), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 **Af** (f) **ri** **ca** **ne**, (6 Aph-). [ad. L. *Africanus*, f. *Africa* (see below) + *-anus* -AN-]. *A.* *adj.* *a.* Of or pertaining to Africa (the continent, or the ancient Roman province of that name); occurring in some specific names of plants (see quotes). *b.* Belonging to or characteristic of the negro races of Africa. *B.* *sb.* A native of Africa; an African negro. 1864 HARDING *Answ. Jewel* 61 b, He being an Aphricane borne, and writing to Aphricanes. *Ibid.* 89 b, This reconciliation... of the Africane churches to the catholic church. 1624 [SCOTT] 2nd *Pl. Vox Populi* 23 That (insolent and African pride) of restraining him from that liberal... converse... with the Lady Maria Infanta. 1646 *CARRE Occas. Disc.* 147 The Epist. of the Africane Bishops to Pope Celestine. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Ulpium*... African Garlick. 1756-9 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints* (1780) IX. 172 The concurring suffrages of sixteen ancient and worthy bishops (two of whom were Africans). 1782 LATHAM *Gen. Syn. Birds* I. II. 532 African Cuckow. 1849 CARLYLE *Letter-d. Pamph.*, *Nigger-O.* (1858) 5 Our West-Indian policy... of keeping down the labour-market in those islands by importing new Africans. 1861 BENTLEY *Man.* Bot. 645 *Oldfieldia africana*, yields... African Oak or African Teak. *Ibid.* 677 *Suaresia zeylanica*. [produces] African Hemp or Bowstring Hemp. 1869 ALLIES *Form. Christendom* II. 277 Tertullian adds the witness of the African church to that of the Asiatic and Gallic churches in Irenæus.

**Afrikaander** (æ'frɪkə'nɔːr). [ad. Cape Du. *Afrikaander*, f. *Afrikaansch* Dutch, with termination modelled on *Hollander* Dutchman.] A white native of South Africa, esp. one of Dutch descent. Also *attrib.* esp. in *Afrikaander Bond*, a political league inaugurated in 1882, having as its object the unification of the states and colonies of South Africa with a view to independence. Also applied to coloured South Africans of mixed descent. 1822 BURCHELL *Trav.* I. 21 All those who are born in the colony speak that language [sc. Dutch], and call themselves Afrikaanders, whether of Dutch, German, or French origin. 1834 *C. G. Hope Lit. Gaz.* IV. 103 (Petman) The number of matches that have taken place between the fair Afrikaanders. 1882 *De Patriot* (Cape Colony) in *Encycl. Brit.* (1902) XXVI. 568/2 The Afrikaander Bond has for its object the establishment of a South African Nationality by

spreading a true love for what is really our fatherland. 1884 *C. Rev.* July 150 The Afrikaanders would hoist their own flag. *Ibid.*, An Afrikaner republic. 1904 *Ibid.* (1921) Jan. 40 A nation may be born worthy to take its place among the nations of the world, where the name of 'Afrikaner' shall be heard with honour and applause.

Hence **Afrikaanderdom**, the Afrikaner section of the inhabitants of South Africa; **Afrikaanderism**, the policy, ideals, or aspirations of Afrikaners; (with *a* and *pl.*) an Afrikaans word or idiom used in South African English.

1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 9 Oct. 2/2 Shall we throw in our lot with Afrikanerism, abjuring our nationality for evermore? 1892 *Review Rev.* 15 Jan. 53/2 The further cry of Afrikanerism, 'South Africa for the South Africans.' 1893 *Standard* 21 Apr. 6/2 The sympathy of Afrikanerdom. 1909 *State Dec.* 701 If an English boy learns Dutch he is apt to acquire what are popularly called Dutchisms or Afrikanerisms.

**Africanism** (æ'frɪkənɪz'm). [f. AFRICAN + -ISM.] An African mode of speech or idiom. Also, African qualities or characteristics in the aggregate. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* 1. 38 He that cannot understand the sober... stile of the Scriptures, will be ten times more puzzled with the knotty Africanisms... of the Fathers. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 152, I have spent some days in a town where every thing is pure Africanism. 1851 TRENCH *Exp. Serm. on Mt.* (ed. 2) 27 The harsh Africanisms of Tertullian and Arnobius. 1882 B. F. WESTCOTT in Smith & Wace *Dict. Chr. Biogr.* (1887) IV. 130/2 The principles which he [sc. Origen] affirmed... are fitted to correct the Africanism which, since the time of Augustine, has dominated Western theology. 1885 G. W. CABLE *Creoles of Louisiana* xxxiii. 260 He [sc. the rich Creole] dropped... the Africanisms of his black nurse.

**Africanize** (æ'frɪkənɔːz), *v.* [f. AFRICAN + -IZE.] *trans.* To give an African character to; to subject to the influence of African negroes. Hence **Africanization**. 1853 LORD CLARENDON in J. F. Rhodes *Hist. U.S.* (1893) II. 26 A violent... article in the Washington Union charging them with an intrigue with Spain to 'Africanize' Cuba. 1859 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, Africanization. 1864 *Handbk. Democracy* 6, 27 Africanization. 1884 *N. Amer. Rev.* Nov. 429 When the Africanizing and ruin of the South becomes a clearly seen danger. 1890 *Congress. Rec.* Jan. 806/2, I said I was not in favor of the africanization of this continent. 1905 *Tablet* 21 Oct. 649/2 They have become thoroughly Africanized, speak only the Ethiopian language.

**Africanoid** (æ'frɪkənɔɪd), *a.* [f. AFRICAN + -OID.] Resembling the African types of mankind. 1899 RIPLEY *Races Eur.* 397 A long-headed member of the Africanoid races. 1921 19th *Cent.* May 884 The character-making quality did not come from Asianoid or Africanoid races, it was supplied by the Teuton.

**Afrikaans** (æ'frɪkə'ns). Also -eaans. [= Du. *Afrikaansch*: see AFRICAN and -ISH.] South African or Cape Dutch; = TAAL. 1908 *East London Dispatch* 20 Oct. 4 (Petman), I have always regarded (high) Dutch as my mother tongue and Afrikaans (low Dutch) as a hodge-pot sort of a language. 1927 *Observer* 27 Mar. 16/6 Too many British South Africans fail to learn Afrikaans.

**Afro-** (æ'frɔː), used as comb. form of L. *Afer*, *Afr-* African, as in *Afro-American* (also *Aframerican*) *adj.* and *sb.*, (a person) of African descent born in America (spec. the United States); *Afro-European adj.*, African and European. 1890 *Ann Arbor R.* 23 Jan., Afro-Americans at Chicago... The Afro-American League. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 May 3/2 She is a New Orleans Creole, her mother being an Afro-American, and her father a Louisiana Frenchman. 1910 SIR H. H. JOHNSTON *Negro in New World* 390 In music the Aframerican... may achieve triumphs.

**After**. *Adv.* Add: **B.** In expressions of the type *day after day*, *man after man*. c. 1175, 1866 [see Dict. s. v.]. 1611, 1830 [see YEAR 7]. 1631 [see 11MR sb. 31]. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* 115 Day after day, day after day, We stuck, nor breath nor motion. 1868 DLKE *Greater Britain* I. i. iii. 34 Time after time I heard the complaint, 'The Yankees treat us shamefully, I reckon'. 1887 [see HOUR 1]. 1893 BEATRICE HARRADEN *Ships that pass* I. vii, 'It seems so little to ask', she cried to herself time after time.

**S. b.** Past (a certain hour). *Now dial.* and *U.S.* 1774 P. V. FITHIAN *Jrnl.* 271, I... rode thence to Westmoreland Court House ten Miles by half after six. 1775 *Essex Inst. Hist. Coll.* XLVIII. 52 We was preaded (i.e. paraded) about half after two in the morning. 1812 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Madame de Fleury* i, It was now half after four. 1899 QUINN *Peninsula. Stories* 134 Mrs. De Lancy's dinner party... had reached the lower right-hand box by a quarter after eight. 1905 *N. Y. Even. Post* 27 Jan. 3 About half after twelve the roof of the building fell in with a crash.

**After-care**. [f. AFTER-9 + CARE *sb.*] Care or attention bestowed after the conclusion of a certain period of treatment, etc.; freq. *attrib.* 1894 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 5/5 The After-Care Association facilitates the readmission of poor female convalescents from lunatic asylums into social life. 1921 *Act 11 Geo. V.* c. 12 § 2 Arrangements... for the after-care of persons who have suffered from tuberculosis. 1927 *Daily Tel.* 8 Feb. 13/7 Changes which are contemplated in connection with St. Dunstan's Institute... will not affect the work of after-care. *Ibid.* 3 May 14/1 Some after-care committee should protect young people from jobs which led nowhere.

**After-days**, *sb. pl.* [AFTER-9.] Later or subsequent days. Rarely *sing.* a subsequent day or period. 1700 WESLEY *Ep. to Friend conc. Poetry* 451 Like old

Ennis he design'd What After-days have polish'd and refin'd. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* l. 173 Happy those Who in the after-days shall live. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxi, That celebrated Lindsay, Earl of Crawford, who, in his afterdays, was known by the epithet of the Tiger-Earl. 1832 TENNYSON 'Love thou thy Land' vii, Nor toil for title... neither count on praise It grows to geordon after-days. 1873 CASWALL *Tale of Interniv* IV. (1907) 49 And He thine offering will repay Most fully in an after day! 1903 HARDY *Dynasts* I. l. iii, To retrospective eyes of afterdays.

**After-death**. [AFTER-1.] An existence that follows death; a future life. 1899 W. S. BLUNT *Satan Absolved* Poet. Wks. 1914 II. 282 In the long after-death Ye shall be burned with fire. 1907 *Folk-Lore* June 164 That belief in an after-death or life of souls.

**After-life**. [AFTER-9.] 1. A future life. 1615 HOBY *Curry-combe* 149 Saduces... denied the Resurrection, and by consequence any after-life. 1925 F. W. NORWOOD in Wellton, etc. *Life after Death* 70 Concerning Jesus and the After Life. 1925 D. THOMAS *Ibid.* 104 Young children whose minds were unversed in speculations about the After Life.

2. The later period of one's life. 1817 SCOTT *Harold* VI. xix. Elvir! since thou for many a day Hast follow'd Harold's wayward way, It is but meet that in the line Of after-life I follow thine. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I. 323 Archbishop Constable, in after life one of the most eminent of British publishers. 1862 *Chamb. Encycl.* III. 772/1 The subject-matter of the teaching would be an acquisition of great value in after-life to every one. 1878 JEVONS *Pol. Econ.* Pref. (1892) 6 To instil... notions on subjects with which all must in after-life be practically conversant.

**Afternoon**. Used in comb., as in *Saturday-afternoon*, one who has a holiday on Saturday afternoons. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 28 July 7/6 This giving early-closers and Saturday-afternooners a chance. 1927 *Daily Tel.* 7 June 3/1 If the amendment which I suggest is wrong for the Saturday afternooners, it is wrong for cricket.

**Afterwards**. *Adv.* *sb.* The future; the future life, the after-life. 1901 'LINESMAN' *Words Eyewitness* (1902) 343 The little spark must keep the great cold world warm until the Afterwards. 1902 ELIMOR GLEYN *Refr. Ambrosine* 285 An English girl would have a blank prospect in front of her for the afterwards.

**Afterword**. [f. AFTER-9 after *foreword*.] Something written at the conclusion of a book, etc. as an epilogue or the like. 1889 *Caxton's Eneydos* (E.E.T.S.) p. xx, Afterwords by F. J. Furnival. 1900 MEAD *Fragm. Faith* 605 heading, Afterword. 1911 J. GWYNN (title) The Present Position of Protestantism in Ireland and an Afterword.

**After-years**, *sb. pl.* [AFTER-9.] The years that come, came, or will come after; the later years (of a man's life, etc.). Rarely *sing.* a later year. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I. 341 Had the subject been taken up in after years, we might have had another Marmion. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 208/2 If the growth is checked by starvation, beauty and energy will rarely be displayed in after-years. 1858 MARSON *Sonn.* Poems 459 Love, sagely musing o'er Fate's riddle-book, The secret coins of many an after-year. 1869 TENNYSON *Coming of Arthur* 157 In one great annual-book, those after-years Will learn the secret of our Arthur's birth. 1902 GAIRDNER *Engl. Ch.* 10th C. iv. 45 In spite of all the frightful demoralization of his after years he retained both characters to the very end.

**Agalite** (æ'gə'lɔɪt). *Min.* Also -lith. [Said to be f. Gr. ἀγάλη wonder + -LITH.] A fine fibrous variety of talc used in the manufacture of paper. 1887 *Athenæum* 14 May 644 The variety of talc known commercially as agalite is now largely used in paper-making in place of kaolin.

**Agamoid**, *a.* Add: *B. sb.* An agamoid lizard. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 736/2 *Calotes* is another genus of agamoids peculiar to the East Indies. 1886 *Ibid.* XX. 469/2 The bulk of the Lacertian fauna is composed of Skinks, Geckos, Agamoids, and *Varamida*.

**Agapanthus** (æ'gəpə'nθəs). [mod. L., f. Gr. ἀγάπη love + ἄνθος flower.] A plant of the genus *Agapanthus* (N.O. *Liliaceæ*), having large umbels of bright blue flowers, cultivated for ornament. 1879 W. CORV *Lett. & Jerns.* (1897) 448 He made flowering plants huddle round the trunks of trees, agapanthus under plane. 1886 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* i, The agapanthus which is so familiar to us in English greenhouses.

**Agapemone** (æ'gəpɪ'mɔːni). [Irreg. f. Gr. ἀγάπη love + μονή dwelling, abode (μένειν to stay, remain).] Proper name of an association of men and women established at Spaxton in Somerset by the Rev. Henry James Prince; a similar establishment conducted by his successor, the Rev. John Hugh Smyth-Pigott, at Clapton, London. Also *gen.* an establishment of this kind, an abode-of-love; esp. with unfavourable implication. Hence **Agapemonian** (-mɔːniən) *a.*, **Agapemoneite** *a.*, *sb.* 1850 *Daily News* 22 Mar., The Agapemoneites... It is said that there is a general split amongst this deluded sect at their abode near Bridgewater. 1854 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 377 The Agapemone of Bridgewater is full of crazy fanatics. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Apr. 527/2 A carriage-full of Brothers and Sisters in Love singing the Agapemoneite Psalm. *Ibid.*, Any of the subsequent Agapemoneian extravagances. 1888 SIR J. D. HOOKER in *Life & Lett.* (1918) II. 317 The moment you allow of 'promiscuous intercourse' it is all up and the thing degenerates into an agapemone. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 24