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1632 MASSINGER *City Mad*. iv. ii. My private house, in crammed abundance, Shall prove the Chamber of the City poor. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* x. iv. §21 We mention not the large sums bequeathed by him [Thos. Sutton] to poor, to prisons, to colleges, to mending highways, to the chamber of London. 1711 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 695 There was remaining in the chamber of London of the charity money gathered for them upwards of 2000*l.* 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, The chamberlain of London keeps the city money, which is laid up in the chamber of London, an apartment in Guildhall. 1823 *Act 4 Geo. IV.* c. 30 §107 (for rebuilding London Bridge). The monies... shall be from time to time paid into the Chamber of the City of London.

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

1555 *Fardell Facions* i. iv. 46 Garama, the chiefe citie, and as we terme it, the chambre of the king. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 421 (D.) London... the seat of the British Empire, and the kings of England's chamber. 1631 WEEVER *Ans. Fun. Mon.* 608 This his Citie of Maldon, then the chamber of his kingdom. 1644 HOWELL *Engl. Tears* Ded., To my Imperial Chamber, the Citie of London. c.1645 — *Lett.* (1650) 106 Huge fleets of Men of War... do daily sail on our seas, and confront the Kings chambers. 1699 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* i. 364 Those places called the king's chambers, where shippes of warr are numerous.

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

1612 W. TRAVERS *Supplic. Privy Counsel*, To unfold this tapestry, and to hang up the whole chamber of it. 1845 STEPHEN *Loves Eng.* II. 212 Her apparel and bedroom furniture, (called the widow's chamber) was first set aside for her own use. 1859 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* III. iii. 62 The purchase of a 'chamber', a 'halling', that is, the necessary hangings for those apartments.

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

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

II. An enclosed space, cavity, etc.

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

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

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

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

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Corps de pompe*, the chamber of a pump. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 8 Into a chamber lined with sheet lead... water is poured. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 175 The steam is conveyed... into the upper chamber of the upper box. 1837 Ht. MARTINEAU *Sci. Amer.* II. 196 Our boat won the race, and we bolted... into the chamber of the first lock. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* IV. 74/2 These tubes terminate in a small chamber.

b. A concave part leaving a hollow space underneath.

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

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

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

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

†b. Name given in 16-17th c. to a piece of ordnance; esp. a small piece without a carriage, standing on its breech, used to fire salutes. *Obs.*

[Cf. the German *büchse*, orig. the box or chamber of a gun, now the gun itself, and see HARQUEBUS.]

1540 Sc. *Ld. Treasurer's Acc.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 306 Doune-taking of xxx Chalmeris of pe Heid of Davidis Towris... with vthir Chalmeris and Munitione. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1209/1 Robert Thomas, maister gunner of England, desirous... to honour the feast and marriage daie... made three great traines of chambers. 1594 PEELE *Bait. Alcazar* 124 The trumpets sound, the chambers are discharged. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Ilen.* IV. II. iv. 57, a 1627 MIDDLETON *World Lost* Wks. V. 100 Stage direction, Chambers shot off within. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 255/3 At his Entry into the Town the great Guns and Chambers were discharged. 1727 *Brice's Weekly Jnl.* 13 Oct. 3 Guns and Chambers were fired all Day.

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

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 66 In a great Peece we call that her Chamber so far as the powder doth reach when she is laded. 1672 *Compl. Gunner in Mil. & Mar. Discipline* III. iv. s. 1742 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 181 That the Change of the Form in the Chamber, will produce a Change of the Distance to which the Bullet is thrown. 1859 F. GUERIN *Artill. Man.* (1864) 100 The bullet chamber and bore are rifled. The powder chamber is not rifled, but is of a larger diameter than the bullet chamber. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 446/2 The great bronze gun of Moscow... Bore 36 in. diameter; chamber... 19 in. diameter. 1879 *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 Jan. 14/3 The use of air-space left above and about the charge of powder in a suitable chamber, larger than the bore of the gun, has produced the most astonishing results... The 100-ton Armstrong gun... was not originally chambered... The addition of the chamber... added 6,700 foot-tons... to its striking energy. 1888 *Daily News* 26 June 10/3 A six-chambered revolver was discovered. It was loaded in five chambers, and one chamber had evidently been recently discharged.

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

1730-6 BAILEY *Chamber of a Mine*.

III. In combination.

11. chamber of dais. Sc. Also chamber of deas, of deese, chambradeese [Jamieson suggests a F. **chambre au dais*, room with a canopy]. A parlour; also a bed bedroom. (Jam.) a 1605 R. BANNATYNE *Jrnl.* 486 (Jam.) Adam causit bier butt the deid corpes to the chalmere of daisice. 1731 *Mem. Capt. Creighton* 97 (Jam.) The chamber where he lay was called the Chamber of Deese... a room where the Laird lies when he comes to a Tenant's house. 1818 SCOTT *Ht. Midl.* xxvii. And then my mother's wardrobe, and my grandmother's forby... they are a' in the chamber of deas... Oh, Jeanie, gang up the stair and look at them! 1824 — *Redgauntlet* Let. xi. Just opposite the chamber of dais which his master occupied.

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

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1112 Nor in the house with *chamber-ambushes Close-banded dust [they] attack me. 1684 SOUTHWICK *Disappointment*, II. i. Thou art a praying *Chamber-bawd, And strutt'st about thee. 1847 MARRVAT *Poacher* x. Mrs. Phillips... lighted a *chamber candlestick to go to bed. 1613 WITHER *Epithal.*, *Chamber-combatants who never Wear other helmet than a hat of bever. a 1537 B. JONSON *Epigr.* lxvii. Thou art started up a *Chamber-critic, and doth dine, and sup at madam's table. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1674) 33 In the comparison thereof [hunting] he disdained all *chamber-delights. 1516 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's*, Bp. *Stortford* (1882) 35 For a key to St. Johns *chamber-dore viij. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. v. 53 He dupt the chamber dore. 1850 MAGINN *Homeric Ballads* 193 Eurynome, as a *chamber-groom With lamp in hand, to the nuptial room The new met partners led. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 204 Auerring notes Of *Chamber-hanging, Pictures, etc. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Journal* 52 What giv' at thou to my lord Cossus his *Chamber-keepers? 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 580 A *chalmir page that with him yeid. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* Intro. 13 The *Chamber-performances of Map-sellers and Drawers, who... never saw any of the Places they delineate. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 344 Clinice. *Margin*, *Chamber Physicke. So called, because hee visited his patients lying sicke in bed. a 1640 MASSINGER *Barthol.* Lov. v. iii. D. Will you... exchange your triumphs For *chamber-pleasures? c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 56/1 His *chamber-prayers, which are pour'd 'midst sighs and tears To avert God's fearful wrath. 1627 Bp. HALL *Medit. & Vowes* i. v. Satan may looke in at my doores... but he shall not haue... one *chamber-room... to sojourne in. a 1618 DAVIES *Exstasie* Wks. (1876) 92 (D.) The *chamber-scape, The sinnes 'gainst Nature, and the brutish rapes. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 49 The *chamber-servants are negroes, and are accomplished in their business. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 16 Bed-making, *chamber-sweeping, and water-fetching. 1597 1st Pt. *Return Parnass.* III. i. 888 Sir Oliver, Sir Randal, base, base *chamber-tearmal a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 120 He begins to atticke his letters in his ground *Chamber-window. 1878 BROWNING *La Saitia* 16 The chamber-window's open.

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

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

1872 W. CROOKES *tr. Wagner's Chem. Technol.* 206 *Chamber Acid. As soon as the acid formed in the leaden chambers has acquired a sp. gr. of 1.4 = 50° B. = 140° Twaddle, it is run off into a reservoir. 1879 LUNGE *Sulphuric Acid* I. 295 At Oker each cubic metre of chamber-space yields 2.85 kilograms chamber-acid of 106° Tw. in the case of rich ores. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 19 Dec. 5/1 Frederick the Great, when Crown Prince, was not only condemned to *chamber-arrest, but actually flung into prison. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Jan. 14/1 He believed that there were one or two ladies practising as *chamber barristers. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. v. xii. 58 To know whether your Piece be *Chamber-bored. 1905 E. J. DENT *Scarlatina* The immense popularity of the *chamber-cantata during the whole of the seventeenth and the early part of the eighteenth century. 1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* vii. 185 Dr. Gümbel, observing... grains of coccolith... in crystalline calcareous marbles, considered them to be *chamber casts' or of organic origin. 1546 J. LINDSAY *Lett.* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 374 Y cardinal's *chalmir child. c 1568 MURRAY in H. CAMPBELL *Love-lett.* Mary Q. Scott App. 48 Dalgleish, chalmir-child to my Lord Bothwell, was taken, and the box and letteris quilk he brought out of the castell. 1836 *Musical Lib.* Suppl. III. 19 The... *Soirées Musicales* established at Paris... probably suggested the *Chamber Concerts. 1621 SHAKS. *Wint.* T. I. ii. 237, I have trusted thee With all... My *Chamber-Councels. 1691 WOOD *4th. Oxon.* II. 107 Selden... gave sometimes Chamber-Counsel, and was good at conveyance. 1850 GROTS *Greece* II. lxii. VIII. 25 His silent assistance in political and judicial debates, as a sort of chamber-counsel, was highly appreciated. 1721 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 P6 He is... among Divines what a *Chamber-Counsellor is among Lawyers. 1879 LUNGE *Sulphuric Acid* I. 331 If... a straight tube is introduced... into the draught-pipe taking away the *chamber-gas. 1950 *Landfall* IV. 125 The gang of *chamberhands who usually dawdle along behind me. 1774 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 268 Those who cannot afford this [riding], may use a *chamber-horse. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl.* I. 248/2 The difference between riding a chamber-horse and a real one. 1948 *Archit. Rev.* CIII. 6 (caption) Thomas Sheraton, Chamber Horse. 1793. The great cabinet-maker designed this 'chamber horse' for the gentleman who wished his riding exercise regardless of the weather. a 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Chamber Kiln, a brick or tile kiln in compartments, sometimes capable of being heated in succession. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 630 The kilns most commonly employed nowadays [for burning Portland cement] are 'chamber kilns'. 1921 *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) 902 *Chamber kiln* man (cement);... regulates supply of gas in chamber kilns. 1889 GRETTON *Memory's Harkback* 157 Shuben became 'chamber lad' to a conveyancer, where he picked up the foundation of his law knowledge. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 74 The *Chamber-men... put on their Cardinalial habits. 1884 HIGGINSON *Com. Sense about Wom.* xlii. 173 [She] has her pillow smoothed and her curtains drawn, not by a chambermaid, but by a chamberman. 1921 *Dict. Occup. Terms* (1927) §148 *Chamber man* (white lead); makes white lead by chamber process. 1886 BRODRICK *Hist. Univ.*

COUPLE

1980) and the *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* (1981). Each year, the *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* publishes a special issue on the "State of the Art Reviews" in the field of child and adolescent psychiatry. The *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* is the only journal in the field of child and adolescent psychiatry that publishes a special issue on the "State of the Art Reviews" in the field of child and adolescent psychiatry. The *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* is the only journal in the field of child and adolescent psychiatry that publishes a special issue on the "State of the Art Reviews" in the field of child and adolescent psychiatry.

COUPON

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1. The first of the two is a *concordance*, or a list of all the words in a text, in alphabetical order, with the page numbers where they appear. This is a useful tool for finding the location of a word in a text.

2. The second is a *frequency list*, which lists the words in a text in order of their frequency. This is useful for identifying the most common words in a text.

3. The third is a *keyword list*, which lists the words in a text that are considered to be important or significant. This is useful for identifying the main themes or topics of a text.

4. The fourth is a *word cloud*, which is a visual representation of the words in a text, where the size of the word indicates its frequency. This is useful for quickly identifying the most common words in a text.

5. The fifth is a *word network*, which is a graph where the nodes represent words and the edges represent the relationships between them. This is useful for identifying the structure and organization of a text.

6. The sixth is a *word co-occurrence matrix*, which is a table that shows the frequency of words appearing together in a text. This is useful for identifying words that are often used together.

7. The seventh is a *word association network*, which is a graph where the nodes represent words and the edges represent the associations between them. This is useful for identifying the semantic relationships between words.

8. The eighth is a *word embedding*, which is a numerical representation of a word in a high-dimensional space. This is useful for capturing the semantic meaning of words.

9. The ninth is a *word similarity matrix*, which is a table that shows the similarity between words. This is useful for identifying words that are similar in meaning.

10. The tenth is a *word distance matrix*, which is a table that shows the distance between words. This is useful for identifying words that are far apart in a text.

11. The eleventh is a *word frequency distribution*, which is a graph that shows the frequency of words in a text. This is useful for identifying the distribution of word frequencies in a text.

12. The twelfth is a *word length distribution*, which is a graph that shows the distribution of word lengths in a text. This is useful for identifying the distribution of word lengths in a text.

13. The thirteenth is a *word complexity distribution*, which is a graph that shows the distribution of word complexity in a text. This is useful for identifying the distribution of word complexity in a text.

14. The fourteenth is a *word usage distribution*, which is a graph that shows the distribution of word usage in a text. This is useful for identifying the distribution of word usage in a text.

15. The fifteenth is a *word style distribution*, which is a graph that shows the distribution of word style in a text. This is useful for identifying the distribution of word style in a text.

16. The sixteenth is a *word tone distribution*, which is a graph that shows the distribution of word tone in a text. This is useful for identifying the distribution of word tone in a text.

17. The seventeenth is a *word sentiment distribution*, which is a graph that shows the distribution of word sentiment in a text. This is useful for identifying the distribution of word sentiment in a text.

18. The eighteenth is a *word emotion distribution*, which is a graph that shows the distribution of word emotion in a text. This is useful for identifying the distribution of word emotion in a text.

19. The nineteenth is a *word attitude distribution*, which is a graph that shows the distribution of word attitude in a text. This is useful for identifying the distribution of word attitude in a text.

20. The twentieth is a *word value distribution*, which is a graph that shows the distribution of word value in a text. This is useful for identifying the distribution of word value in a text.

21. The twenty-first is a *word power distribution*, which is a graph that shows the distribution of word power in a text. This is useful for identifying the distribution of word power in a text.

22. The twenty-second is a *word status distribution*, which is a graph that shows the distribution of word status in a text. This is useful for identifying the distribution of word status in a text.

23. The twenty-third is a *word role distribution*, which is a graph that shows the distribution of word role in a text. This is useful for identifying the distribution of word role in a text.

24. The twenty-fourth is a *word function distribution*, which is a graph that shows the distribution of word function in a text. This is useful for identifying the distribution of word function in a text.

25. The twenty-fifth is a *word purpose distribution*, which is a graph that shows the distribution of word purpose in a text. This is useful for identifying the distribution of word purpose in a text.

26. The twenty-sixth is a *word result distribution*, which is a graph that shows the distribution of word result in a text. This is useful for identifying the distribution of word result in a text.

27. The twenty-seventh is a *word effect distribution*, which is a graph that shows the distribution of word effect in a text. This is useful for identifying the distribution of word effect in a text.

28. The twenty-eighth is a *word impact distribution*, which is a graph that shows the distribution of word impact in a text. This is useful for identifying the distribution of word impact in a text.

29. The twenty-ninth is a *word influence distribution*, which is a graph that shows the distribution of word influence in a text. This is useful for identifying the distribution of word influence in a text.

30. The thirtieth is a *word power distribution*, which is a graph that shows the distribution of word power in a text. This is useful for identifying the distribution of word power in a text.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* 1. i. 'Sdeath, you perpetual curs, Fall to your couples again, and cozen kindly. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint.* T. II. i. 135 He keeps my Stables where I lodge my Wife, I'll goe in couples with her. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* 11. 19 note, None of them [the nerves] single, but runne in couples. 1644-7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 4 They hunt in their Couples, what one doth at the head, the other scores up at the heele. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. iv. 39 (Like Blood-hounds) they usually hunt (in Couples) together, (Avarice and Ambition) that's their Name. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Dancing Acad.* ix. And when he had been sufficiently broken in in the parlour he began to run in couples in the Assembly-room.

2. *transf.* †a. A connexion between two parts of the body; †a ligament. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Col.* II. 10 The heade wherof the whole body by ioyntes and couples receaueth nourishment and is knyt together.

†b. *Gram.* A connecting word or particle; a copula. *Obs.*

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 161 The Verbe (in the common language of the Schooles) is called the band, or couple. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 152 It is called the Subjunctive Mood because it is subjoin'd or added to the first Sentence by some Couple or Tie.

†3. Union or coupling in matrimony; the bond of wedlock; sexual union. *Obs.*

1320 *Orpheo* 422 in *Ritson Metr. Rom.* II. 265 A foule couple it were forthy To lette hur com in thy company. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. x. 180 Hit is an vn-comely couple. To yeven a yong wenche to an old feble Mon. 1450 MYRC 194 Wyth-outen couppelle or fleschly dede. 1553 LD. BERNERS *Huon* clxii. 631 It were a mete copul of vs twayne to be ioynted together in marriage. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 442 To be begotten in the honest and chaste couple of marriage.

II. A union of two; a pair.

The plural after a numeral is often *couple*, *esp.* harriers or spaniels; also, a brace of conies or rabbits.

1430-50 *Two Cookery-bks.*, CC. copull Conyngges. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xiii. 434 A noyse as hit hadde ben a thyrty couple of houndes. 1527 W. CAPON in *Fiddes Wolsey* II. (1726) 104 He gave to us 6 couple of conyes. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 167 Skillfull Forresters. Do use to say, a Couple of Rabbits or Conies. 1636 W. DENNY in *Ann. Dubrenia* (1877) 14 Then throw they in their Couples, and one cry of many Parkes do ring about the Skie. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, Couple, in respect to Conies and Rabbits, the proper Term for two of them; so it is for two Hounds. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. 1. 19 Two spaniels or harriers were called a couple.

5. a. A man and woman united by love or marriage; a wedded or engaged pair.

1300 *Cursor M.* 10168 (Cott.) To wif he has dame anna tan, - Was suilk a cuple (v.r. coupl, couple) neuer nan. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xix. 224 The bible berep witness. - pat a-corsed alle couples pat no kynde forth brouhte. 1436 E.E. *Wills* (1882) 107 Euery couple of man & wyf dwelling at Ochecote. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 44 b. iij. pownd of euery hundredth, to be bestowyd vpon poore copyls at their marriages. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 40, I must Bestow vpon the eyes of this yong couple Some vntue of mine Art. 1667 MILTON *P.L.* IV. 339 Fair couple, link in happie nuptial League. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 254 ¶ 3 A very loving Couple. 1753 *Scotts Mag.* Aug. 422/2 The happy couple who got the Dunstable bacon in 1751. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men.* *Uses of Gt. Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 284 It is observed in old couples... who have been housemates for a course of years, that they grow alike. 1875 MRS. RANDOLPH *Wild Hyacinth* I. 43 Sir Loudoun would give up Glen Ettrick at once to the young couple.

b. A man and woman associated as partners in a dance or the like.

1750 *Compl. Lett.-writer* (ed. 6) 226, I stood two couple above her. 1851 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii, A merry country-dance was going on, and new couples joined in every minute. 1875 *Routledge's Ball-room Guide* 31 The Lancers must be danced by four couples only in each set.

6. Of animals: a. A pair of opposite sexes.

1335 E.E. *Allit. P. B.* 333 Of vche best pat berez lyf busk pe a couple. 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. x. 169 Alle schulen dye for his dedes. - Out-taken Einte soules, and of vche beest a couple.

b. *Farming.* A ewe and her lamb; double couple, a ewe with two lambs.

1722 LITTLE *Hubb. Gloss.* (E.D.S.), *Couples*, ewes and lambs. 1855 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. II. 205, 200 ewes with their lambs, generally here [Bucks.] called 'couples'. 1882 *Somerset Gaz.* 18 Mar., 9 single couples and 1 double ditto of ewes and lambs.

7. a. *gen.* Two individuals (persons, animals, or things) of the same sort taken together; properly used of such as are paired or associated by some common function or relation; but often loosely, as a mere synonym for *two*. Cf. *pair*. †*couple of corns*: app. two quarters.

All shades of gradation connect the strict sense (as in 1541) with the loosest (as in 1711).

1365 *Durh. Halmote Rolls* (Surtees) 42 Ad emendum ij copell de silles cum les pannes. 1400 *Beryn* 2002 per & per a coupl gon to speke & eke to rounne. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 68 Tho raf, I hym a copel of maynchettie with swete botillie. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F.vj.a, A Couple or a payer of botillie. 1526 *Act. 28 Hen. VIII* in *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 77 After the rate of fifteene shillings the couple of corne. 1535 COVERDALE *Judith* xix. 3 A seruauit and a couple of asses. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Howe many couples of sensityve synwes come fro the brayne. 1570 ASCHAM *Scholem.* Pref. to Rdr. (Arb.) 20 Though they three do cost me a couple of hundred poundes by yeare. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. v. 34 A couple of as

arrant knaues as any in Messina. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xiii. 6 Make me a couple of cakes. 1638 BROME *Antip.* IV. viii, These persons passe ouer the Stage in Couples. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 8 ¶ 1, I shall here communicate to the World a couple of letters. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle* L. vii. 194 We spent a couple of hours rearing and exploring the ruins. 1885 *Lau Times* LXXX. 111/1 The rule... has existed for at least a couple of centuries.

b. (With of omitted) = *couple of* (cf. COUPLA; U.S. *colloq.*).

1925 S. LEWIS *Martin Arrowsmith* xvi. 188 A couple months in Italy. 1934 D. HAMMETT *Thin Man* xlii. 173 She touched me for a couple hundred to blow town.

c. *Quasi-adj.* a couple more (...), two more (*colloq.*).

[1934 P. A. TAYLOR *Sandbar Sinister* vi. 92 'Just you hang on for a couple minutes more,' Assey promised her.] 1961 'H. STONE' *Man who looked Death in Eye* iii. 57 The crowd of curious onlookers gathered in the street and a couple more cops to hold them at a decent distance. 1965 A. LURIE *Nowhere City* xli. 123 I wonder if I could dictate a couple more letters then, while we wait? 1985 *Washington Post* 4 Jan. A13/4 It's going to be a couple more months... before we decide what to do.

d. With ellipsis of *of drinks, of glasses, etc.* *colloq.*

1933 'R. KEVERNE' *Menace* xvi. 180 Stopped at the 'Swan' for a couple. 1934 H. M. HARWOOD *Old Folks at Home* i. i, Liza (coldly): I said you had had a couple.

8. One of a pair of inclined rafters or beams, that meet at the top and are fixed at the bottom by a tie, and form the principal support of a roof; a principal rafter, a chevron.

[Cf. 600 *Isidorus Orig.* XIX. xix. 6 *Cuplæ* [v.r. *coplæ*, *complæ*] vocatæ, quod cupulent in se luerantur.]

1364 *Durh. Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 31, j domum sufficientem de ij copula. 1380 *Sir Ferub.* 128 Al pe coples cipres were & pe rafters were al-so. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. vi. 163 Twenty cupill he gave or ma, to be body or pe kirk alius. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 75 An house is neuer made perfecte, till these coples be put vpon it, by the maner of an heade. 1659 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.*, *Archit.* 12 At every joynt a collar-beam, fastned at their heads with a pin only; these last by some are called the Arch-couples. 1796 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XVII. 140 (Jam.) The oak couples were of a circular form, lined with wood. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 97 The other [room], showing the naked couples from roof-tree to floor. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., A 'half-couple' is a single main timber, such as would be used in a 'lean-to' roof.

†9. = COUPLET 1. *Obs. rare.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 102 *Sir Tristrem*; ouer gastes it has pe steem. - if men it sayd as made Thomas; But I here it no man so say, bat of som couple som is away. 1423 *Jas. I. Kingis Q. xxxiii*, All the garyding and the wallis rong Ryght of thaire song, and on the copill next Off thaire suete armory. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* II. x. (Arb.) 99 By distick or couples of verses agreeing in one cadence.

10. *Dynamics.* A pair of equal and parallel forces acting in opposite directions, tending to produce a motion of rotation.

1855 PEIRCE *Anal. Mechanics* 40 A Couple of forces is a system of two parallel and equal forces which act in different lines. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 103 The moment of the couple with which terrestrial magnetism tends to turn the magnet.

1887 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 203/1 The central 'couple', as the Mathematicians would call it, of the European balance.

11. *Geom.* (See *quat.*)

1881 C. TAYLOR *Geom. Conics* 257 If three or more pairs of points A, A', B, B', C, C', etc. be taken on a straight line at such distances from a point O thereon that O.A. . O.A' = O.B. . O.B' = O.C. . O.C' = etc., they are said to constitute a system in Involution... the points (A, A') (B, B') (C, C') etc., are called Conjugate Points or Couples of the involution.

12. *Electr.* A pair of connected plates of different metals, used for creating either a galvanic or a thermo-electric current.

1863 TYNDALL *Heat-i.* App. (1870) 17 The figure represents what is called a thermo-electric pair or couple. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 415 The system of two dissimilar metals immersed in a liquid which acts on one of them is called a Galvanic or Voltaic Couple. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 240.

13. *Astron.* A double star.

14. *attrib. and comb.*, as couple-balk (Sc.), cf. sense 8 and BALK sb. 1; couple-keep (see *quat.*).

1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Story* 113 The wooden framework of an old bed... was brought down from the couple-balks of the barn. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Couple-keep* is often to be found in advertisements. It means a good crop of early grass fit for ewes and lambs, which must be well fed.

couple ('kap(ə)l), v. Forms: 3 kuple, 3-5 couple, 4 copil, cuppel, -ul, 4-5 coupel, -il, -yl, cowpyll, cuppil(le, 4-6 couple, couple, couplul(l, 4-7 couple, cupple, 6 couple, 4- couple. [a. OF. *coupler*, *cupler*, later *coupler*, f. *couple*; see *prec.* and cf. L. *cōplāre*.]

1. *trans.* To tie or fasten (dogs) together in pairs.

1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1139 benne pise cacheres pat couple couplod hor houndez, Vnclosed pe kenel dore, & calde hem per-oute. 1440 [see *COMPL* v. 1]. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B. iij. b, Couple vp yowre houndys. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Ind. 1. 18 Couple Clowder with the deepe-mouth'd brach. 1602 and *Pl. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. (Arb.) 32 The Huntsmen hallow'd, so ho, Vntue a coupler, and so couplod the dogges. 1790 *Steele's Tailor* No. 37 ¶ 2 Tom. Belfrey and Ringwood were coupled together... to be in at the Death

of the Fox, Hare, or Stag. 1859 JEPHSON *Britany* ix. 147 They [the dogs] were all coupled.

2. a. *gen.* To fasten or link together (properly in pairs); to join or connect in any way.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 88 If it were made in ryme couwee... pat rede Inglis it ere inowe, pat couthe not haf couplod a kowe. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* v. 8 Wo that ioynen hous to hous, and feede to feede coupleth. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 135 The superior Scythia is a grete region... couplede of the este parte to Ynde, of the northe to the ocean. 1475 *Rauf Collyear* 43 With one Capill and two Creillis cuplit abufe. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxiv. 22 These shalbe coupled together as prisoners be. 1600 HAKLEYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 566 They bound our arms behind vs... coupling vs two and two together. 1665 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* (1677) 64 These [places] Ecar coupled to the rest of his Empire. 1744 POPP (J.), That man... who is measuring syllables and counting rhimes, when he should be mending his own soul. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 202, I see my young lambs coupled two by two with willow bands.

†b. To yoke (a horse or cart). *Obs.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 6220 (Cott.) His folk all armed did he call, And cuppel did his carres all. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. III. 190 Let couple be commissarie, our cart be drawe.

c. *Organ-playing.* To connect (two keys or keyboards) by means of a coupler. Also *intr.* (of a key or keyboard) To admit of this connexion.

1829 *Organ Specif.* in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 599/1 Pedal to couple Swell to Great. 1880 *Ibid.* 601/2 When the Swell was coupled to the Great Manual.

d. *Mech.* To connect (railway carriages) by a coupling; to connect (the driving-wheels of a locomotive steam-engine) by a coupling-rod.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 249/1 The two pair of wheels [of a locomotive engine] were coupled together by connecting rods. 1864 *Lancet Times Rep.* C. 719/1 Trucks... filled with ballast... were coupled together and carried away by an engine. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Car-coupling*, in Europe the connection is more intimate, the cars being coupled together so firmly as to prevent the jar as the cars collide or jerk apart in stopping or starting.

e. *Photogr.* To connect a device (as a rangefinder, etc.) to the mechanism of a camera. Also *intr.*, to be capable of being so connected.

1934 R. M. FANSTONE *Mod. Miniature Cameras* ii. 7 This camera has automatic focussing by means of a range finder coupled to the focussing adjustment of the lens. 1935 W. ALEXANDER *Miniature Camera Guide* p. i (Advnt.), Leica Model III. Automatically coupled range-finder focussing. 1939 *Amer. Ann. Photogr.* 1940 7/2 These new, small cameras were characterized by their versatility and built-in features, such as: range finders coupled to the lens and shutter assembly. 1958 *Amateur Photographer* 31 Dec. 8/3 (Advnt.), Rangefinder couples with all lenses. 1962 A. L. M. SOWERBY *Dict. Photogr.* (ed. 19) Coupled exposure-meter, an exposure-meter the mechanism of which is linked to the controls adjusting stop and shutter-speed.

†3. a. To join in wedlock or sexual union. *Obs.*

1230 HAMPOLE *Palter* xviii. 5 God til mankynd as spouse til spouse is copild. 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* iv. 41 Dame maryory was couplyit in to goddis band with Walter stewart off Scotland. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our Ladye 112 Borne of a woman that was carnally coupled vnto hym. 1485 CAXTON *Sir Wylfere*, 2, I am coupled in matrimony to the sone of the cuerlaist yng. 1535 COVERDALE *Mark* x. 9 Let not man therfore put asunder that which God hath coupled together. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Solemn. Matrim.*, If any man do allege any impediment why they may not be coupled together in matrimony. 1600 SHAKS. *A.Y.L.* III. iii. 45 The Vicar of the next village... hath promis'd to... couple vs. 1726 SWIFT *Let. to Pope* 17 Nov. 369 To assist... in degrading a person who couples all our beggars. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. ix, As eager for her marriage with Jones as he had before been to couple her to Blifil.

b. To espouse, marry. *Obs.*

1400 *Destr. Troy* 12754 Clunestra at kirke couplit onone This Engest, with Jolite to hir iuste spouse.

c. To pair (animals).

1721 R. BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 91 If a Sow of that Breed is Coupled with a Boar of the Cloven-footed kind. 1754 FIELDING *Fathers v. v.* Wedding! directly! what, do you think you are coupling some of your animals in the country?

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*). To unite with one of the opposite sex, come together sexually; to pair.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. x. 153 To kepe his cun from Caymes pat pei couplod not to-gedere. 1347 SURREY *Aeneid* iv. 35 He that with me first couplod tooke away My love with him. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 145 Begin these wood birds but to couple now? 1606 EVLYN *Kal. Hort.* (1720) 194 Furnish... your Aviarie with Birds before they couple. 1671 MILTON *P.R.* II. 181. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 96 They [mole] couple towards the approach of spring. 1869 TANNYSON *Pelleas & E.* 526 Why then let men couple at once with wolves.

5. a. *trans.* To associate or bring together (persons) in pairs, or as companions or partners; †formerly also, to match or engage as opponents in a contest.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. IV. 132 Clerkes pat were confessorus coupled hem to-gedere Forte construe pis clause. 1400 *Ywayne & Gaw.* 3596 That saw never under the hevyen Twa Knightes that war couplod so evyn. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvii. 392 Ore ever they lefte eche other goo, whan they were coupled ones togyder [wrestling]. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* ix. 26 He assayed to couple hym alle with the apostles. 1583 STOCKER *Hist. Civ. Warres* Louis C. II. 58a, Ihon Montieu, as he was coupled to the enemy, was slaine with an Harquebouze shot. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* I. i, When the rest of the Company is coupled. 1822 WORDSW. *Eccles. Sonn.* II. xxxiv. *Latimer & Ridley*, See *Latimer and Ridley* in the might Of Faith stand coupled for a common fight!

b. To attach or unite by ties of affection, or the like.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. XI. 116 Ryd forp bi Richesse... For jif pou couple pe to him, to Clergie comestou neuere. 1430

PROYEND

Parasites (*epithet*, *parasite*). (a) *Parasitology*, the science of parasites. (b) *Parasite*, a parasite. (c) *Parasitic*, parasitic. (d) *Parasitism*, parasitism. (e) *Parasitoid*, parasitoid. (f) *Parasitism*, parasitism. (g) *Parasitism*, parasitism. (h) *Parasitism*, parasitism. (i) *Parasitism*, parasitism. (j) *Parasitism*, parasitism. (k) *Parasitism*, parasitism. (l) *Parasitism*, parasitism. (m) *Parasitism*, parasitism. (n) *Parasitism*, parasitism. (o) *Parasitism*, parasitism. (p) *Parasitism*, parasitism. (q) *Parasitism*, parasitism. (r) *Parasitism*, parasitism. (s) *Parasitism*, parasitism. (t) *Parasitism*, parasitism. (u) *Parasitism*, parasitism. (v) *Parasitism*, parasitism. (w) *Parasitism*, parasitism. (x) *Parasitism*, parasitism. (y) *Parasitism*, parasitism. (z) *Parasitism*, parasitism.

PROVIDED

the 1970s. The timing of this rise in private, not only public, investment was strikingly apparent in that the rate of investment in the private sector was 10% higher in 1970 than in 1960, and 15% higher in 1975 than in 1965. The rate of investment in the public sector was 10% higher in 1970 than in 1960, and 15% higher in 1975 than in 1965. The rate of investment in the private sector was 10% higher in 1970 than in 1960, and 15% higher in 1975 than in 1965. The rate of investment in the public sector was 10% higher in 1970 than in 1960, and 15% higher in 1975 than in 1965.

PROVINCIAL

[illegible]

† **provexity**. *Obs. rare*⁰. [Ultimately from L. *provecus* advanced, pa. pple. of *provēhere*: see **PROVECTION**.] For the form, cf. *convex*, *convexity*. An advanced condition or state.

1674 *Blount Glossogr.* (ed. 4). *Provexity*... greatness of age, the being well grown in years, or well studied in any Art.

† **provey**, *obs.* variant of **PURVEY** v.

† **provable**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. OF. *provable* (13th c. in Godef.), var. of *por-*, *pourvable*, 'qui pourvoit à tous les besoins': see **PURVEYABLE**.] ? Suitable, convenient; or ? get-at-able.

1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 176. I desire that and [= if] John Berney... can mete with Dalling, that [als] under escheator, in any place provable, that he may [be] by force brought to Castr... to be kept yn hold.

† **provi'ance**. *Sc. Obs. rare*. Also 4 *pruivance*. [a. OF. *proveance* (13th c. in Godef.), variant of *por-*, *pourveance*, -*voiance*, semi-popular representatives of L. *providentia*: see **PURVEYANCE**.] Provision; providence.

1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis xxxiii.* (George) 213 In þe tymc come a knyght... I treu, of goddis pruivance. Quhare þe maydyne abad hir chance. 1524 *LYNDSEAY Monarchie* 6197 Thocht presently, be Goddis pruivance, Beistis, fowlis, and fyshis in the seis, Ar necessar, now, for mannis sustenance.

proviand ('proviand). Also 7 *proveant*, 9 *proviand*. [a. G. *proviand*, Du. *proviand*, in It. *provianda*, apparently an altered form of *provenda* **PROVEND**, influenced by OF. *proveant* providing, *proveance* provision. Brought into Eng. by soldiers who served in the 'Thirty Years' War, 1618-48.

The German word is treated by Kluge as from the It.; but *provianda* is not in Florio 1598 1611, who has only *provenda* 'proviander for horses or fodder for cattle'. Diez referred the word to L. *providentia* things to be provided.]

Provision; food supply, esp. for an army; commissariat; = **PROVAND**, **PROVANT** 1.

1637 *R. MONRO Exped.* 1. 7 Receiving all necessities fitting for our march, as ammunition, proviant, and wagons, for our baggage. 1647 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) VI. 270/1 That all Regiments... be put and kept in equality, either in Money, Proviant, or Provision, according to their strength. 1832 *CARLYLE in Froude Life* (1882) II. xii. 313 We want for nothing in the way of earthly proviant, and have many reasons to be content and diligent. 1885 *A. FORBES Souvenirs* (1894) 135 On one occasion, before Plevna, his imperturbable coolness stood him in good stead in the matter of 'proviand'.

b. *attrib.* = **PROVANT** 3a.

1637 *R. MONRO Exped.* 1. 5 We were entertained on proviant bread, beer, and bacon. 1870 *Daily News* 5 Dec. It was the wheel of his [own] gig that he had seen stuck on to the proviant wagon. 1880 *A. FORBES in 19th Cent.* VII. 233 Marshall was hustling proviant columns up along the line of communications.

pro-vicar, -*vicariate*: see **PRO**⁻¹ 4.

pro-vice-chancellor. [f. **PRO**⁻¹ 4 + **VICE-CHANCELLOR**.] One of the deputies appointed by the vice-chancellor of a university on his election; an assistant or deputy vice-chancellor.

1660 *Wood Life* 30 June (O.H.S.) I. 320 The same day the doctors and provicance-chancellor at home put off the Act. 1663 *Ibid.* 23 Sept. 1692 When they were there the provicance-chancellor and the 24 proproctors placed them. 1721 *AMHERST Terræ Fil.* No. 35 (1754) 185 The gentlemen... went to Dr. Dobson, president of Trinity college, who was at that time pro-vice-chancellor. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 9/1 The new Vice-Chancellor... appointed as his Pro-Vice-Chancellors the Principal of Hertford, the Provost of Queen's, the Master of University, and the President of Corpus.

providable (prəʊˈvaɪdəb(ə)), *a. rare*. [f. **PROVIDE** v. + -*ABLE*.] Capable of being provided.

1891 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXVIII. 224/2 He would have provided for Rousseau had Rousseau been providable for.

providator, **providatory**: see **PROVEDITOR**.

provide (prəʊˈvaɪd), *v.* Also 5-6 *provyde*, *Sc. -wyde*, -*wide*, 6 -*vyd*. [ad. L. *providēre* to see before, foresee, look after, attend to, be cautious, f. *prō*, *pro-*¹ + *vidēre* to see. Cf. **PURVEY**, a doublet of this through OF., in earlier Eng. use. *Provide* was app. introduced in 15th c. as a direct repr. of the L. verb in certain senses, and its use may have been promoted by the fact that *providence* was already in use for *purveyance*.]

1. † **trans.** To foresee. *Obs.*

1423 *JAS. I Kingis Q. ix.* So vncouthly hir werdes sche deuidith, Namly In south, that seildin ought prouidith. 1545 *RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde* 91 Euident and sufficient signes, whereby may be provided & foreseen the aborcement before it come. 1607 *B. JONSON Volpone* Ded., Seure and wiser patriots... providing the hurts these licentious spirits may doe in a state. 1640 *YORKS Union Hon.* 137 Of especial counsell and advice, in providing and foreseeing the event of any deepe designs.

2. *intr.* To exercise foresight in taking due measures in view of a possible event; to make provision or adequate preparation. *Const. for, against.*

1407 *LYDO. Reson & Sent.* 3556 Hluge boolye of metal... Brent[en] al that kam be-ayde: Ther koude no man hym provide To save him that he was bent. 1430-31 *Hyden* (Rolls) III. 47 Men of Lacedemonia provide for a batelle agaynste men of Micena. 1549 *Monte Dyaloge* I. Wks. 121/2 Go to Christes gospell & loke on his first miracle, whither he might not have provided for wine without miracle. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 689 The olde adage, sayng in tyme of peace, provide for war, and in tyme of war, provide for peace. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* II. xi. (1848) 131 We may be often sollicitous to provide against many Evils and Dangers that possibly may never reach us. 1796 *BUNKER CORR.* (1844) IV. 393 The first duty of a state is to provide for its own conservation. 1828 *JAVONS Prim. Pol. Econ.* I. 14. 10 Suffering from misfortunes which could not have been provided against. 1883 *E. T. PAYNE in Law Times* 27 Oct. 432/2 An inn or hotel is an establishment, the proprietor of which undertakes to provide for the entertainment of all comers, especially travellers.

† **b.** To see to it or take care beforehand; to make provision (that something shall not happen). *Obs.*

1430 *LYDO. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 186. I will be ware and afore provide, That of no fowler I wil no more be japed. 1509 *FISHER Fun. Ser.* C'tess Richmond Wks. (1876) 296 To... provide by her owne commendement that nothyng sholde lacke. 1538 *STARKEY England* II. ii. 181 We must prouyd... that by no prerogatyfe he vaurpe upon the pepul any such authorisyd tyranny. 1573-80 *BARET Alt.* P.801 To provide that a thing happen not, *precaueo*. *Ibid.* 803 To provide that one take no harme, *cauere alicut*.

c. To make it, or lay it down as, a provision or arrangement; to stipulate that. Cf. **PROVIDED** 5, **PROVIDING** *pr. pple.*, **PROVISION** 5.

1423 [see **PROVIDING** *pr. pple.*]. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm.* II. 4b, The Mayers wyfe of the cite provided in her wyll, that she should be buried without any pompe or noyse. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. (S.T.S.) 116 Q^a as our lawis provides, that the eldest succides. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 13 Another regulation, providing that every person who was found slain should be supposed to be a Frenchman, unless he were proved to be a Saxon. 1891 *Law Rep., Weekly Notes* 72/2 The clause did not provide that the costs of references... should be in the discretion of the arbitrators.

II. 3. *trans.* To prepare, get ready, or arrange (something) beforehand. *Now rare.*

1420 *P. LYDO. Assembly of Gods* 216 What pyne or grief ye for me prouyd, Without any grogyn I shall hit abyde. 1470 *HENRY Wallace x.* 620 Wallace in haist prouydeth son his ost. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8b, Of certayne benefytes that god hath prouydeth for vs. 1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* vi. 7 In the sommer she prouideth hir meate, & gathereth hir foode together in y^r harvest. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* I. 271 The wise Ant her wintry Store provides. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* v. i. P. 103 He had provided a gown of coarse dark cloth, and a little red horse-hair beard.

† **4. intr.** To prepare, make preparation, get ready. *Const. with inf., or absol. Obs.*

1493 *Petrinilla* (Pynson) 105 Felliculla gan afore proude, Maugre flaccus, to lyue in maydynhede. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 165 He prouydeth to sende men and vidualles to strengthen the castels of Flynt and Rutlande. 1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 195 Let them not thinke to begin anie long warre, much lesse to continue it, unless they thoroughly provide aforehand. 1616 *HIERON Wks.* I. 589 Your respectue saluting vs, your prouiding to entertaine vs. 1626 *B. JONSON Staple of N.* IV. i. But stay, my Princess comes, provide the while, I'll call for't anon. 1662 *tr. Salust.* 116 He toyle, provide, and... sets all his Trains and Engines at work by Treachery to ruine Hiempal. 1727 *Pope Tr. Var. Subj.* Swift's Wks. 1755 II. 1. 231 Very few men... live at present, but are providing to live another time.

† **b. trans.** with *vbl. sb.* (providing your going = prepare or make ready to go). *Obs.*

1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* III. iv. 36 Prouide your going, Choose your owne company, and command what cost Your heart has mind to.

5. *trans.* To supply or furnish for use; to yield, afford. *Const. † to (obs.), for, or with dative.*

1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 37 Al that longyth to thy necessitye Shal be prouydedyd be god and me. 1538 *STARKEY England* I. i. 10 Al thyng that God and nature hath prouydedyd to hym. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion.* The bread and wyne for the Communion shall be prouydedyd by the Curate, and the churchwardens, at the charges of the Parishes. 1581 *in Confer.* III. (1584) Riv. Prouide me ynke and paper, and I will write. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 186 Such cooling fruit As the kind hospitable Woods provide. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. (1820) 344 This very act provides a remedy for such persons. 1898 *BESANT Orange Girl* II. xxvi. The contractors... do honestly provide the convicts the rations prescribed by the Government.

6. To furnish or appoint (an incumbent) to a vacant benefice (rarely, a person to a pension); esp. of the pope: To appoint (a person as successor) to a benefice not yet vacant, thus setting aside the right of the patron. Cf. **PROVISION** 4, **PROVISOR** 1. *Now only Hist.*

1388 *Act 12 Rich. II.* c. 15 Item qe null liege du Roy... passe le mecr... pur soy prouidre ou purchacer aucun benefice de seinte Eglise ou cure ou sanz cure en le dit roialme. 1426 *Paston Lett.* I. 25 Ther am ij. other persones provided to the same byschopriche yet lyving, before my seyde adversary. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council* Scot. III. 324 His brother german, being lauchfully provided to an yeirle pensioun... was slane... in quhai place the said Alexander, being provided to the said pensioun, bruiht the samin peciabilite. 1593-4 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XXII. 393 Johnne Balfour, provided of auld to the chapellanie of Sanct Thomas. a 1639 *SPOTTISWOOD Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 59 Shevez posted to Rome... and was himself provided to the Archbishopric. 1887 *LUPTON Life Colet* 121 He was provided, in 1504, to the vacant see of St. David's. 1899 *FREVELYAN Eng. Age Wycliffe* 120 The Papal power of 'providing' to benefices.

III. 7. To equip or fit out (a person, etc.) with what is necessary for a certain purpose; to furnish or supply with something implied. *In quot. 1628, to provide or furnish with a lodging.*

1465 *in Exch. Rolls Scot.* VII. 321 note, Gevin... in partie of sustentacione of hime into the tyme that he be settir providit, ten poundis. 1536 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.* Payd to Colney for to provide hym selfe away wip. 1588 *PARKER tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 121 They do take so much fish, that they do provide the whole kingdom for all the year. 1628 *EARL MANCH. in Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 268 Werden tells me he hath provided you not far from the Parliament. 1656 *II. PHILLIPS Purch. Platt.* (1676) Blax. The first Builder is sufficiently provided by his workman to testifie his cost. 1838 *DICKENS Nich. Nick.* xliii. I... mean to look out for another situation; so provide yourselves, gentlemen, if you please.

† **b. refl.** To equip or prepare oneself, to make oneself ready, prepare (to do something, for or against something). Cf. 3 and 4. *Obs.*

1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn xlviii.* 152 (They) ordeyned & prouydeth them self soo, that they fered but lvyyl Subyon or nouyte. 1550 *CAPT. WYATT R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 2 A speciall commendement, that they should generallie provide themselves to goe with him the Sunday followinge... to the church. 1600 *SHAKS. A.Y.L.* I. iii. 89 You Neice provide your selfe. 1602 — *Ham.* III. iii. 7 King... Therefore prepare you... Guild. We will our selues prouide. 1650 *FULLER Pugh* II. x. 212 Hence the Sea running Southward, provides itself to entertaine a nameless Brook. 1652 *J. SMITH Sel. Disc.* x. ii. (1856) 469 If we will provide ourselves against the devil who never miseth any opportunity... to tempt us.

8. To furnish or supply (a person, etc.) with something. Often in indirect passive. a. *Const. with.*

14... *in Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 98 With help of her... So prudently with vertu hus to prouydre. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xiv. 3 How that this realm, with nobillis owit of nummer, Gydith, prouydith as mony seiris he bene. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* I. Provided with all complete provisions of Warre. 1798 *SOPHIA LEE Canterb. T.* Yng. Lady's T. II. 167 His valet [was] provided with phosphoric matches, by which he had now lit a taper. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nits.* I. 71 They... provide themselves with sweet cakes, bread, dates. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xxii. 151 The waiter then provided me with a ham sandwich.

† **b. Const. of Obs.**

1547 *BOORDE Introd. Knowl.* xiv. (1870) 160 Howbeit the good townes be prouydedyd of vitels. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) Pijj. Provide you of trow contricion and patience. 1657 *W. RAND tr. Gassendi's Life Peirec* I. 172 Viassius... providing him of a ship, sent him away. 1733 *CHAMBERS tr. Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 142 When an Architect is not provided of a able Painter fit to manage a Work of this kind.

† **c. Const. in Sc. Obs.**

1586-7 *Rot. Seacc. Reg. Scot.* XXI. 61 [He] sall... provyid and furnis his majesteis hous and hall tabillis... in naiprie, fyreweschell, and tyneveschell.

9. *intr. with for*: to make provision for a person, his needs, etc. Often in indirect passive.

1535 *COVERDALE 1 Chron.* xxiii. 5 Therefore wyl I prouydre for him. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* v. v. 105 His wanted Followers Shall all be very well provided for. 1632 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Eromena* 194 The old King seeing his sonnes thus well match'd, and Polimero so well provided for and settled. 1764 *BURN Poor Laws* 202 Thus hath the wisdom of the nation... been employed for ages, in providing properly for the poor, and yet they are not properly provided for. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* I. 44 The essential duty of every man being to provide honestly for himself and his family.

† **'provide**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *providus* foreseeing, f. *providēre*: see **prec.**] Prudent, foreseeing, provident.

1475 *Harl. Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 445 He was moderate in cures temporalle, provide in counsaile [WALSINGHAM Chron. 'In curia temporalibus providus'].

provided (prəʊˈvaɪdɪd), *ppl. a.* and quasi-*conj.* [Pa. pple. of **PROVIDE** v.]

1. *ppl. a.* † 1. Prearranged, preconcerted. *Obs.*

1562 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* 4 Oct. (Rec. Soc.) 280 The greit providit slaughteris oppresiones and skathis done to us.

2. Prepared, ready; in a state of readiness.

1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 136 Demosthenes being sent for to declaim amidst the multitude, staid and saide, I am not yet provided. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* III. i. 132 With what a sharpe provided was he reasons. 1606 *HAMMER Chron. Irel.* (1633) 89 Hawlaife came in the night... hee hated to Adelantines Tent, but he was provided, and in armes. 1719 *De For Cruise* (1840) II. xiv. 284 The company was... well armed, and provided for all events.

3. Furnished or equipped (with what is needed).

1873 *TRISTRAM Moab* xii. 217 note, Offering an easy opportunity for a rightly provided collector. 1886 *J. E. WATT Poet. SK.* 45 (E.D.D.), I was once well providit, an' deemed mysel' 'thrang, a-boukin' an' bleachin' hail wabs o' new sheetin'.

4. That is supplied, furnished, or afforded.

1783 *BROWNING La Sainia* 446 Man... makes for the providit room Where the old friends wait their fellow. 1891 *Poll Mall G.* 21 Sept. 3/2 Heligoland... was not... an average tourist's haunt. It was less... in the matter of 'provided' amusements.

b. *provided school*, a public elementary school provided by the local education authority, under the Education Act of 1902.

[1902 *Act 2 Edu. VII.* c. 42 § 7 A school maintained but not provided by the local education authority. *Ibid.* § 8 Where the local education authority or any other persons propose to provide a new public elementary school. *Ibid.*, That a school provided by the local education authority, or

throch; 5 throght, (troght), 5-6 Sc. throcht, 6 thruht, Sc. thrucht, throucht.

lenses, motor drive, are all part of an ever-widening 'system' built around the single lens reflex body. 1984 What