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Prepared by

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

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(1840) 262/2 Falsehood will only aggravate your guilt. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 111 Gross wrong to his mother, aggravated by what follows with himself.

7. To exasperate, incense, embitter (a person); *fam.* to provoke, arouse the evil feelings of.

1611 COTGR., *Aggravant*, to aggravate, exasperate. 1634 T. HEMBERT *Trav.* 93 This aggravated the Persian king exceedingly to be so beard. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) l. 345 If both were to aggravate her parents, as my brother and sister do mine. 1858 THACKERAY *Ving.* vii. 134 Threats only served to aggravate people in such cases.

b. To irritate, inflame (physically). 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* l. 366 With stinging wood smoke aggravating the eyes.

III. To add weight unduly.

8. To make the most of; to represent (a thing) as graver, more serious, or more important; to exaggerate. *Obs.* exc. in extension of 6.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 179 Setting forth and aggravating the great spoil late made in Rome. 1580 BARET *Alvearie A* 231 To Aggravate and make more than it is, *Exaggerare rem.* 1674 MARVELL *Rehears. Transp.* ii. 220, I have not in the least aggravated your sense or words. 1740 in *Col. Rec. Penn.* IV. 441 You have greatly aggravated the number of Servants inlisted by calling them several hundreds. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* III. xii. 251 It was not hard, however it was convenient, to insist on and to aggravate the offence.

aggravated (ægrə'veɪtɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

†1. Heaped up, charged. *Obs.*

1603 GREENWY *Tacitus, Ann.* IV. vi. (1622) 96 For other things aggravated against him, he was arraigned.

†2. Increased, magnified. *Obs.* in gen. sense.

1548 HALL *Chron. Educ. V* (R.) Small matters aggravated with heinous names. 1727 THOMSON *Summer* 1121 Follows the loosen'd aggravated roar, Enlarging, deepening, mingling.

3. Increased in gravity or seriousness: made worse, or more grievous; intensified in evil character.

a 1638 MEDE *Wks.* l. xxvii. 117 This Sacrilege or Sacrilegious act committed by Ananias is, partly aggravated by the inexcusableness thereof. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 472 ¶1 A poor Man in the Agony of Pain, aggravated by Want and Poverty. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* l. vii. Wks. VIII. 5 For who could know What aggravated wrong Provoked the desperate blow! 1862 STANLEY *Jewish Ch.* (1877) l. v. 101 Calamities, exhibited here in aggravated forms.

4. *fam.* Exasperated, incensed, irritated, provoked.

1611 COTGR., *Aggravanté*, aggravated, exasperated. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* 516 'I'm very much obliged to you, Misses Brown,' said the unfortunate youth, greatly aggravated.

aggravating (ægrə'veɪtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹.] The process expressed by the verb AGGRAVATE. (Now mostly gerundial.)

1659 MILTON *Civ. Power Wks.* 1851, 332 To the multiplying and the aggravating of sin to them both. *Mod.* Relieving the pain instead of aggravating it.

aggravating (ægrə'veɪtɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

†1. Bringing a charge against; accusatory. *Obs.*

1640-4 in Rushworth's *Hist. Coll.* (1602) IV. 250 The Articles of Impeachment, were carried up to the Lords, and a smart aggravating Speech made at the delivery of them.

2. Adding weight, effect, intensity. Usually in an evil sense, Making worse, or more heinous.

1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 27 Dragged from their master's house, with very aggravating circumstances.

3. *fam.* Exasperating, irritating, provoking.

1775 ASH, *Aggravating*, exaggerating, provoking. 1825 Br. *Jonathan* III. 383 Say no more, that's enough, rather aggravatin' though, at first. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* xv. 381 You're an... aggravating, bad old creature!

aggravatingly (ægrə'veɪtɪŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an aggravating manner; in a manner that makes worse, embitters, irritates, etc.

a 1680 R. ALLESTREE 40 *Serm.* (L.) If I had worded this more aggravatingly. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) l. vii. 43 My sister aggravatingly held up her hands. 1861 *All Yr. Round* 3 Aug. 447 The aggravatingly wafeul condition of the inhabitants.

aggravation (ægrə'veɪʃən), *n.* Also 5 *agruation*. [Prob. a. Fr. *aggravation* (Cotgr. 1611) ad. L. *aggravatiō-em*, n. of action f. *aggravā-re*: see AGGRAVATE *a.*]

†1. The laying on of burdens, oppression. *Obs.*

1481 CANTON *Myrrour* III. x. 153 Nature may not suffre... the soden agrauations ne griefs, of whiche by their folyes they trayuulle nature.

†2. The charging as an offence; accusation. *Obs.*

1647 *May Hist. Parl.* l. ix. 112 Several Members were appointed to present those particular charges... which they all did, making large speeches in aggravation of their crimes.

1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. i. 212, I only answer your aggravation of uncomfortableness of their Doctrine.

3. *Eccles.* (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Aggravation*... a curse, excommunication, or execration denounced against an obstinate offender. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Aggravation* in the Romish canon-law is

Ibid. From *Aggravation* they proceed to *re-aggravation*; which is the last excommunication. 1864 KIRK *Chas. the Bold* l. II. iv. 583 The Church was invited... to hurl its interdicts, excommunications, 'aggravations' and 're-aggravations.'

4. A making heavier, graver, or more heinous; the fact of being increased in gravity or seriousness.

1615 T. ADAMS *White Devil* 4 Thus the aggregation of circumstances is the aggravation of offences. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 473 Though in way of Aggravation of their crime, it be said, that they also worshipped the Creature more than the Creator. 1801 WELLESLEY *Desp.* 203 None of these evils have been diminished... their daily increase and aggravation are notorious. 1833 L. TAYLOR *Fanat.* §6. 206 Circumstances so unfavourable to virtue... could hardly admit aggravation. 1851 MARIOTTI *Italy* 11 The consequent aggravation of hard, senseless, suspicious despotism. 1855 *Est. Intuitive Mor.* 38 Then eternal punishment would be too great for any multiplication or aggravation of sins.

†5. Making the most of (in a bad sense); exaggeration. *Obs.*

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* II. 2173 But, I from aggravations will forbear. 1699 BENTLEY *Phalaris* Pref. 33 Rhetorical aggravations above the naked and strict Truth. 1743 TINDAL tr. *Rapin's Hist.* II. xvii. 73 It might be thought, Buchanan, who hated the queen, has used aggravation, if what happened afterwards did not too evidently confirm what he said.

6. *a. fam.* The action of exasperating, or irritating. Also, an exasperating or irritating occurrence, situation, etc.; annoyance, difficulty.

1875 L. TROUBRIDGE *Life amongst Troubridges* (1966) 138 Amy and I are both hot-tempered, and I believe I have a talent for aggravation at times. 1880 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp Abroad* 614 A... sorely tried American student... used to fly to a certain German word for relief when he could bear up under his aggravations no longer... This was the word *Damit*.

b. (Trouble or disturbance caused by) aggressive behaviour, harassment; cf. AGGRO.

1939 L. GOLDING *Mr. Emmanuel* i. 11 If I should have a son, I should not give him such aggravation. 1969 B. RUBENS *Elected Member* (1980) xiii. 134 Throughout our childhood, it seems the only thing we gave our mothers was aggravation. And not just aggravation, but *such* aggravation. I used to think aggravation was a yiddish word. 1970 C. KERSH *Aggravations of Minnie Ashe* xiv. 196 With my aggravations you'd also use language. 1970 P. LAURIE *Scotland Yard* 287 *Aggravation*, harassment imposed either by the police or criminals on each other. 1971 J. MANDELKAU *Buttons* viii. 112 We'd been getting heavy aggravation from things in our area. 1978 *Times* 21 Jan. 2/3 Members of the public are quite able to make their own claims assisted and guided by department officials without having these people coming in and causing aggravation. 1982 R. FRIEDMAN *Proofs of Affection* vii. 84 She'd had enough aggravation with her over the *Yom Kippur* business. 1984 *Police Rev.* 16 Mar. 531/1 *Aggravation* emerged into the criminal vocabulary during the Fifties gang wars between Jack Spot and Billy Hill. Meaning to annoy, harass or provoke, it is a misuse of the conventional sense of the word, which, shortened to 'aggro', has travelled far beyond the boundaries of underworld conversation.

†7. a. A circumstance that renders more weighty or important. *Obs.* in the general sense.

1653 BAXTER *Saints' Rest* IV. ix. (1662) 745 Consider of the several aggravations of the mercy of the Spirit enabling thee thereto.

b. *esp.* 'An extrinsic circumstance or accident, which increases the guilt of a crime, or the misery of a calamity.' J.

1552-5 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 351 Not any new indisposition, but one of old standing, though lately increased by fresh aggravations. 1653 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 174 What a heinous aggravation of their sin it is, that they commit it after Baptism. 1791 T. PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 135 It is no relief, but an aggravation to a person in slavery, to reflect that he was sold by his parent. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Intell.* II. ii. 511 (1864) 134 Confinement is the chief aggravation of all those impurities.

aggravative (ægrə'veɪtɪv), *a.* and *sb.* *rare.* [f. L. *aggravāt-* ppl. stem of *aggravā-re* (see AGGRAVATE *a.*) + -IVE.] *adj.* Of or pertaining to aggravation; tending to aggravate. *sb.* That which aggravates or tends to aggravate.

a 1733 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. 319 We rose up to Oates's Plot by a Climax of Aggravatives. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dang.* II. viii. 278 By the endearing aggravative of Jemmy he is... known.

1552-5 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 351 Not any new indisposition, but one of old standing, though lately increased by fresh aggravations. 1653 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 174 What a heinous aggravation of their sin it is, that they commit it after Baptism. 1791 T. PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 135 It is no relief, but an aggravation to a person in slavery, to reflect that he was sold by his parent. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Intell.* II. ii. 511 (1864) 134 Confinement is the chief aggravation of all those impurities.

aggravator (ægrə'veɪtə(r)), [f. AGGRAVATE *v.* + -OR, as if a. L. **aggravator* agent-noun f. *aggravā-re*: see AGGRAVATE *a.*]

1. One who, or that which, aggravates.

1598 FLORIO, *Grauatore*, an aggrauator, a grieuer, a molester.

†2. *slang.* (also in corrupt form (*haggerawator*)). A greased lock of hair. *Obs.*

1835 DICKENS in *Bell's Life in London* 4 Oct. 1/1 His hair carefully twisted into the outer corner of each eye, till it formed a variety of that description of semi-curls, usually known as 'haggerawators'. 1859 F. FOWLER *Southern Lights* 38 The ladies... are addicted to... strained hair, embellished with two or three C's—aggravators they call 'em—running over the temple. 1860 HOTTEN *Slang Dict.*, *Aggravators* (corruption of Aggravatives), the greasy locks of hair in vogue among costermongers and other street folk, worn

† **aggrave**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* Also *agrove*. [a. Fr. *aggrave-r* (earlier *agraver*): see AGGRIEVE.] A by-form connecting AGGRIEVE and AGGRAVATE.

1530 PALSGR. 419/1, I aggrude, I am agraved, *Je suis grévé*. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Titus* i. 12 (1619) 256 When the heart is so agraved, the whole man is vnfit either for heavenly or earthly exercise.

|| **aggrave**, *sb.* *Obs.* [Fr.] = AGGRAVATION 3. 1725 tr. Dupin, *Ecl. Hist.* 17th c. l. v. 190 An Error, common enough, that Excommunication is not denouced till after the Fulmination of the Aggrave.

† **aggravidization**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [n. of action (see -ATION) from assumed vb. *aggravidize*, f. L. *ad* + *gravid-us* 'heavy, weighted' + -IZE. In loc. cit., perh. an error for *aggrandisation*, though as likely to be an actual formation by the author.] Increase of weight or gravity, aggravation.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 404 They... opposed, accused, traduced, persecuted him many ways, unto death... no great evidences of any pitifull, mercifull, compassionate disposition, which received an aggravidisation in continuing the same to his name, memory, and succession.

aggregable (ægrɪgəb(ə)l), *a.* [f. L. *aggregā-re*: see -BLE.] Capable of being collected into one mass; that may be aggregated *with* (other property).

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 2 Their particular Images, by Art, are aggregable and diuisible. 1910 LD. HALSBURY *Laws Eng.* XIII. §253. 204 Property accruing to a deceased person's estate after his death... is aggregated with the other aggregable property passing on the death of such person. 1924 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Feb., The Parliamentary estates were aggregable with the marriage settlement funds. 1927 *Daily Tel.* 12 Apr. 9/1 Property which is [so] settled... is not aggregable when passing on the death of the life tenant with the other property passing on that death.

aggregate (ægrɪgət, -eɪt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* Also 4-5 *aggregat*. [ad. L. *aggregāt-us* united in a flock, associated, pa. pple. of *aggregā-re*, f. *ag-* ad- + *gregā-re* to collect; f. *greg*, *greg-em* a flock.]

A. ppl. adj.

1. *ppl.* Collected into one body.

c 1400 *Apol. for Loll.* 16 *Aggregat*, or gedred to gidre in. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashmole (1652) IV. viii. 146 In our Conjunction four Elements must be aggregat. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (1845) 181 When in my minde I had well aggregate Every thinge that I in hym had seen. 1672 BAXTER *Bagshaw's Scandals* i. 23 Scarce now to be numbered, any more than drops that are aggregate in a Pond. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Econ.* I. 169 After the Reformation estates became more aggregate and insulated.

2. *adj. a.* Constituted by the collection of many particles or units into one body, mass, or amount; collected, collective, whole, total.

1659 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 116 Were I not an aggregate person, and so obliged... to provide for my dependents. 1685 MORDEN *Geogr. Rect.* 68 Polonia... is an aggregate Body consisting of many distinct Provinces. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 15 Publications, of which the aggregate total is scarcely to be credited. 1859 *Edinb. Rev.* No. 223, 49 Or were they but the representatives of the aggregate Hellenic races! 1876 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* II. 2 The aggregate amount of labour expended... is called the cost of production.

b. *aggregate demand* (Econ.), the total demand for, or spending on, goods, services, etc., within a particular market; conversely, *aggregate supply*.

1894 J. N. KEYNES in R. H. I. Palgrave *Dict. Pol. Econ.* I. 541/1 The aggregate demand for a commodity in general use. 1899 W. E. JOHNSON in *Ibid.* III. 488/2 The aggregate supply price may be in excess of the aggregate expenses of production. 1936 J. M. KEYNES *Gen. Theory Employment* II. iii. 25 The volume of employment is given by the point of intersection between the aggregate demand function and the aggregate supply function. *Ibid.* iv. 40 A raising of the aggregate demand function, will lead to an increase in aggregate output. 1952 R. A. GORDON *Business Fluctuations* II. 10 We may... speak of 'aggregate demand' and 'aggregate supply' in describing the forces which lead to changes in the total output of goods and services. 1958 J. K. GALBRAITH *Affluent Society*, viii. 92 The immediate... cause of depression is a fall in the aggregate demand... for buying the output of the economy. 1970 C. FURTADO in I. L. Horowitz *Masses in Lat. Amer.* II. 49 The action of these factors [etc.]... are bound to... make the pattern of aggregate demand and the structure of aggregate supply compatible.

3. *Law.* Composed of many individuals united into one association.

1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 91 Corporations... whereof some are aggregate of many persons, that is to say, of a head and body; other consist in one singular person. 1771 *Act 11 Geo. III.* xix. in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactments*. 78 Whether of University or City, aggregate or sole. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Constitn.* xvii. 272 Each chapter is a corporation aggregate, and each person is a corporation sole.

4. *Zool.* Consisting of distinct animals united into a common organism.

1835 KIRBY *Habitus & Inst. Anim.* I. v. 164 All the polypes are aggregate animals. 1848 DANA *Zoophytes* iv. 82 Aggregate, when the polyps of a compound zoophyte are united to one another by their sides.

5. *Bot.* Consisting of florets united within a common calyx or involucre, as in scabious, *heparacalyx*, and *ulmaria*. Sometimes of

1693 in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 928 Such Trees and Shrubs, whose Flower and Fruit are Aggregate, as the *Ficus*. 1794 MARTYN in *Rousseau's Bot.* vi. 67 An aggregate or capitate flower, or a head of flowers. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* (1848) iv. 42 *Lobelia Cathily*, Flowers aggregate, tufted. 1858 GRAY *Bot. Text. bk.* 195 *Aggregate Fruits*, those formed of aggregate carpels of the same flower.

6. *Geol.* Composed of distinct minerals, combined into one rock, as granite. Cf. *B sb.* 4. 1795 MILLS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 40 A compact aggregate substance, apparently compounded of quartz, ochraceous earth, chert, etc.

7. *Gram.* Collective. *Obs.* 1683 DRYDEN *Plutarch* 34 One in the aggregate sense as we say one army, or one body of men, constituted of many individuals. 1756 BURKE *Sabl. & B. Wks.* 1842 I. 69 Such as represent many simple ideas united by nature to form some one determinate composition, as man, horse, tree, castle, etc. These I call aggregate words.

8. *absol. quasi-sb.* (sc. state, etc.) *esp.* in phr. *in (the) aggregate.*

1777 RICHARDSON *Dissert. Lang.* 31 Man in the aggregate, is too irregular to be reduced to invariable laws. 1852 McCULLOCH *Taxation* II. xi. 377 These payments must amount, in the aggregate, to a vast sum. 1973 O. SACKS *Academings* (1976) 16 These 'footnotes' sometimes have the form and length of miniature essays, and in aggregate now constitute about one third of the book's length.

9. *aggregate recoil:* the ejection, from the surface of a radioactive sample, of atoms additional to those which recoil on disintegrating (*B.S.I. Gloss. Terms Nucl. Sci.* 1962).

1919 R. W. LAWSON in *Nature* 13 Feb. 464/2 To the recoil of a compact cluster of atoms of the active matter when one of the atoms contained in it disintegrates with an ejection of an α -particle. I recently gave the name of 'aggregate recoil'. 1926 — *tr. Hevesy & Paneth's Man. Radioactivity* vi. 61 Aggregate recoil phenomena can also be observed with preparations in which the polonium was not deposited electrolytically.

B. sb.
1. Collected sum, sum total. 1656 *tr. Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* (1830) 77 A cause is the sum or aggregate of all such accidents, as concur to the producing of the effect propounded. 1846 MILL *Logic* II. vii. §2 (1868) 296 Every such belief represents the aggregate of all past experience. 1877 MOZLEY *Univ. Ser.* v. 120 The general only regards his men as masses, so much aggregate of force.

2. A mass formed by the union of individual particulars; an assemblage, a collection.

1650 HOBBS *De Corp. Polit.* 78 A Multitude considered as One Aggregate. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 30 Agitating water into froth... that aggregate of small Bubbles. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 36 ¶9 Four is a certain aggregate of units. 1855 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* (1872) I. II. 1. 159 Mind... is a circumscribed aggregate of activities. 1869 GLADSTONE *Jur. Mundi* v. 134 That marvellous aggregate which we know as the Greek nation. 1878 P. BAYNE *Pur. Rev.* II. 28 He was an aggregate of confusions and incongruities.

3. *esp. Physics.* A mass formed by the union of homogeneous particles (in distinction from a compound).

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 231 The whole Aggregate of Matter would retain well-nigh an uniform tenuity of Texture. 1704 RAY *Creation* I. 114 Those vast Aggregates of Air, Water, and Earth. 1814 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* 9 The chemical elements acted upon by attractive powers combine in different aggregates. 1870 TYNDALL *Heat* vi. §225 Snow... is not an irregular aggregate of ice particles.

4. *Geol.* A mass of minerals formed into one rock.

1795 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 338 Masses of different aggregates inhering or adhering to each other. *Ibid.* 370 Derivatives, differ from aggregates in this, that the associated ingredients are not visibly distinct. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 169 To render fit for soils, even the hardest aggregates belonging to our globe. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuvius* II. 36 Pompeii was built on a mass of volcanic aggregates.

5. *Build.* Gravel, sand, slag or the like added to a binding agent to form concrete, tarmacadam, etc.

1881 *Mechanic* §1111. 522 Any waste material of a hard nature may be used as aggregate in making concrete. 1930 *Engineering* 10 Dec. 764/3 The importance of mineral aggregates for concrete. 1933 *Archit. Rev.* LXXIII. 217/1 The solid concrete balustrade has had the aggregate exposed. 1949 P. C. CARMAN *Chem. Const. of Engrg. Mat.* xvi. 464 By mixing cement with sand or 'fine aggregate' and broken rock or 'coarse aggregate', the resulting concrete is stronger than cement itself. 1958 *Daily Mail* 16 July 7/2 Coated roadstone—known as 'tarmac'—which is a mixture of tar or bitumen with aggregates of natural stone or... slags.

6. *Metallurgy.* (See *quots.*) 1935 A. SALVEUR *Metallurg. of Iron & Steel* (ed. 4) 1. 8 When an alloy contains more than one of these phases, it is generally referred to as an aggregate. 1958 A. D. MERRIMAN *Dict. Metall.* 3/1 *Aggregate*... In reference to metals and alloys, the term is applied to mechanical mixtures of two or more phases. Quenched steel, for example, is an aggregate of three phases: solid solution of carbon in gamma-iron, alpha-iron and iron carbide.

aggregate ('ægrɪteɪt), *v.* Also 6 *agregate*. Pa. ppl. at first aggregate, afterwards aggregated. [*F. AGGREGATE a.* Cf. mod. Fr. *aggrèger*.]

1. *trans.* To gather into one whole or mass; to collect together, assemble; to mass.

1599 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* VIII. viii. The retentive memory... must ever aggregate All matters together to retain inwardly. 1633 T. ANASTAS *Comm. 2 Pet.* II. 1 (1865) 216 The light which lay diffused abroad... was afterwards aggregated

quantities of matter. 1864 *Spect.* 1406 Population is aggregated in small villages. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 6 This peripheral fire was broken up and aggregated into separate masses.

2. *refl. and intr.* in sense 1. 1855 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* (1872) I. II. vii. 255 The taste of honey aggregates with sweet tastes in general. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* iv. 107 We see the polar snows aggregating. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Plants* III. 42. I distinctly saw minute spheres of protoplasm aggregating themselves.

3. *trans.* To unite (an individual) to (rarely *with*) an association or company; to add as a constituent member.

1651 *Life of Father Sarpi* (1676) 15 Being a year before that, aggregated to that most famous College of Padua. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 112 Hard to discern, to which of the two sorts, the good or the bad, a man ought to be aggregated. 1801 T. JEFFERSON *Writings* (1830) III. 456 These people are now aggregated with us. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm.* III. 22 That great thirteenth apostle, who after the Resurrection was aggregated to the other twelve.

4. *ellipt.* [from *sb.*] To amount in the aggregate to; to form an aggregate of. [*Colloq. Cf. to average.*]

1865 *Morn. Star* 17 Apr. The guns captured... will aggregate in all probability five or six hundred. 1879 W. WEBSTER in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 132/1 British vessels, aggregating 520,019 tons burden.

aggregate, erroneous for older AGGREGE *q.v.*

aggregated ('ægrɪgeɪtɪd), *ppl. a.* [*f. prec. + -ED.* Preceded by AGGREGATE *ppl. a.*]

1. Gathered into one whole; assembled, collected; collective.

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 16 These peoples, being aggregated of 50 many sundrie Nations. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vii. (1686) 20 The aggregated testimony of many hundreds. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. on Tyr.* 61 Part of the aggregated guilt of rebellion. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Plants* III. 47 The aggregated masses in many of the cells were re-dissolved.

2. *Zool.* = AGGREGATE *a.* 4. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 27 These Polypes are not separated, but aggregated.

3. *Bot.* = AGGREGATE *a.* 5. *Obs.* 1706 PHILLIPS, *Aggregated Flower.*

aggregatedly ('ægrɪgeɪtli), *adv.* [*f. AGGREGATE a. + -LY².*] Collectively, taken together, in the aggregate.

1750 CHESTERFIELD *Lett.* 220 (1792) II. 347 Many little things, though separately they seem too insignificant to mention, yet aggregated are too material for me to omit. 1823 T. TAYLOR (*title*) *The Elements of a new Arithmetical Notation*... in which the Series discovered... for the Quadrature of the Circle and Hyperbola, are demonstrated to be aggregatedly Incommensurable Quantities.

aggregateness ('ægrɪgətɪnəs), *? Obs.* [*f. AGGREGATE a. + -NESS.*] The quality of being aggregate; collectiveness, compositeness.

1668 WILKINS *Real Charact.* 34 *Aggregateness*, Train, Troop, Company, Party.

aggregating ('ægrɪgeɪtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. AGGREGATE v. + -ING¹.*] Collection into a mass; gathering, grouping.

1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Plants* xv. 354 The aggregating process spreads from the glands down the pedicels of the hairs.

aggregating ('ægrɪgeɪtɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [*f. AGGREGATE v. + -ING².*] Collecting into a mass; forming an aggregate.

1875 WHITNEY *Life of Lang.* v. 83 An aggregating crystal.

aggregation ('ægrɪ'geɪʃən), [*n.* of action *f. AGGREGATE v.*, as if ad. *L. *aggregatiō-em f. aggregā-re.* Cf. *L. congregatiō*, and late Fr. *aggrégation*.]

1. *a.* The action or process of collecting particles into a mass, or particulars into a whole; or of adding one particle to an amount; collection, assemblage, union.

1564 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (ed. Palfr.) v. iv. Learning is no other thing but the aggregation of many mens sentences and acts. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* III. 45 By aggregation and apposition of atoms. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. III. v. 638 By the continual aggregation of one individual case to another. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Plants* vi. 113 The glands were blackened from the aggregation of their protoplasmic contents.

b. Ecology. The act or process of organisms coming together to form a group; a group so formed; = ASSOCIATION 12. (See also *quot.* 1927-)

1905 F. E. CLEMENTS *Research Methods in Ecology* 314. 1912 J. S. HUXLEY *Indit.* in *Anim. Kingdom* iv. 110 In the making of Volvox, community-life—mere aggregation—came first, division of labour last. 1927 HALDANE & HUXLEY *Animal Biol.* xi. 235 Aggregation is the joining together of a number of separate units to form a super-unit, as when coral polyps unite to form a colony. 1929 WEAVER & CLEMENTS *Plant Ecol.* i. 3 The individuals come to be grouped, as a result of propagation, a process termed aggregation.

2. The adding of any one to an association as a member thereof; admission, affiliation. a 1710 *BP. BULL. Wks.* II. 555 (T.) The aggregation, or

second [book] recounts his aggregation to the society of free-masons.

3. The state of being aggregated, assembled, or united into a whole; aggregate condition.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 10 Their individual imperfections being great, they are moreover enlarged by their aggregation. 1794 SULLIVAN *View of Nat.* I. 297 The first state of a body, at least chymically considered, is that in which it is in the greatest possible aggregation. 1870 TYNDALL *Heat* v. §176. 143 The phenomena which accompany changes of the state of aggregation.

4. *concr.* A whole composed of many particulars; a mass formed by the union of distinct particles; a gathering, assemblage, collection.

1547 BOORDE *Breuiary* II. 2 A fatte matter in the browes the whiche be granulose aggregations. 1638 CHILLINGWORTH *Relig. Prot.* I. II. §142. 107 The Church being nothing else but an aggregation of Believers. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* v. 106 Small spherical aggregations of siliceous matter. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* I. v. 71 Victoria has... advanced from an aggregation of isolated settlements to the position of a prosperous country.

aggregative ('ægrɪ'geɪtɪv), *a.* [*f. L. aggregāt-ppl. stem of aggregā-re* (see AGGREGATE *a.*) + *-IVE.* Cf. late Fr. *aggrégatif*, *-ive.*]

1. Of or pertaining to aggregation; collective.

1644 JESSOP *Angel of Ephesus* 8 Seven singular starres may signifie seven unites, whether singular or aggregative. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* III. 44 We have heard of late of an aggregative treason... But never untill now of an aggregative schism. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 126 An aggregative process like that which takes place in the setting of mortar.

2. Having the tendency to collect particulars into wholes; or particles into masses.

1713 *Notes to H. More's Death's Vis.* 36 That Substance... shou'd cleave together, or have an aggregative Power. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 227 The aggregative affinity of bodies in promoting chemical union. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. 285 Fancy, or the aggregative and associative power.

3. Having the tendency to unite (oneself) or combine; associative, social.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Revol.* I. iv. iv. (1871) 122 Crabbed old friend of men! it is his sociality, his aggregative nature.

4. *quasi-sb.* = AGGREGATE *A* 8. ? 1792 SPELMAN *Feuds* (R.) Such customs as were in use either before the Conquest, or at the Conquest, or at any time since, in the disjunctive, not in the aggregative.

aggregato- ('ægrɪ'geɪtəʊ), combining form of AGGREGATE *a.*, in which it is used adverbially with another adjective; = AGGREGATELY-, in an aggregate manner; as in *aggregato-glomerate*, *-gemmate*.

1848 DANA *Zoophytes* vii. 115 Simple or aggregato-gemmate. *Ibid.* 361 Quite simple, ramose or aggregato-glomerate.

aggregator ('ægrɪ'geɪtə(r)), *? Obs.* [*agent-noun f. AGGREGATE v.*, as if *a. L. *aggrégator*, *f. aggrégare*.]

1. One who joins himself to; an adherent.

1533 ELYOT *Castel of Helth* (1541) Aiiii. Ye practisiss of Isake, Halyabbas, Rasys, Mesue, and also of the more part of them which were their aggregators and folowers.

2. A collector of particulars; a compiler. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. i. iii. (1676) 230/2 Jacobus de Dondis the Aggregator repeats Ambergreese Nutmegs and all Spice amongst the rest.

† *aggregatory*. *Obs. rare*-1. [*f. L. aggregāt-ppl. stem of aggregā-re* (see AGGREGATE *a.*) + *-ORY*, as if ad. *L. *aggrégatorium*.] That which contains collected particulars; a compilation. a 1500 *Bibell of Geomancye* in *Hist. MSS.* 1872. 112/2 Here endeth the aggregatory or the compiliatory of Geomancye.

† *a'ggrege*, *-edge*, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *agrege*, *-egge*, 5 *agredge*, *-eage*, *agregge*, 5-7 *agregre*, 6-7 *agredge*, 7 *aggrege*. Also *aphet. grege*. [*a. OFr. agrege-r, -ier* (Pr. *agreujar*):—late *L. *aggrēviā-re*, *f. late L. *grevis* (cf. *It. greve*, Pr. *greu*, OFr. *grief*) for *gravis*, perh. by assimilation to *levis* (Diez). With *aggrēviāre*, *agregier*, *aggrege*, cf. *abbreviare*, *abrégier*, *abridge*, *alleviare*, *alegier*, *allege*. A MFr. form, influenced by *aggraviāre*, was *agragier*, *agragrier*, whence *Sc. aggrage*. See AGGRIEVE and AGGRAVATE, from same *L.* elements.]

1. *trans.* To make heavy; to make dull (the eyes or ears).

1382 WYCLIF *Lam.* III. 7 He aggedrede myn gyues. — *Is.* vi. 10 Blynde out the herte of this puple, and his eres agredge [1388 *aggrege* thou the ceris therof] — *Is.* Ix. 1 Lol there is not abredgid the hond of the Lord... ne agredgid is his ere.

2. *intr.* To be heavy, to be weighed down.

1393 GOWER *Conf. II.* 389 Sacrilegge Which maketh the conscience agredge.

3. *trans.* To make graver, to aggravate.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xviii. 20 The synne of hem is myche agredgyd. c 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T.* 886 The circumstances that aggragen moche every synne. 1496 *Dines & Pauper* (W. de Worde) II. iv. 113/2 Wycked custome excuseth not synne but it accuseth and aggrageth synne. 1536 BELLENDINE *Cron. Scotl.* (1821) I. 42 To aggrege this importabil cruete in mair dammaige of our