

EXHIBIT 42

THE COMPACT EDITION
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COMPLETE TEXT
REPRODUCED MICROGRAPHICALLY

VOLUME I

A-O

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1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 305 They supply the room either, 1. Of some Integral word, as Pronouns, or 2. Of some Sentence or complex part of it, as Interjections.

4. *Math.* a. That is, or is denoted by, an integer, or involves only integers; consisting of a whole number or undivided quantity; not fractional, or not involving a fraction.

1658 PHILLIPS s.v. In Arithmetic integral numbers are opposed to fractions. 1674 JERKE *Arith.* (1666) 15 To express the true content of any Number Integral. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 286 The fractional part of a foot . . . is to be given up in favour of the importer, and the duties to be charged only upon the integral feet. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 187 Q being a rational and integral function of x. 1875 TODHUNTER *Algebra* (ed. 7) xxxvi. § 516 When n has any value positive or negative, integral or fractional.

b. Relating to or involving integrals (see B. 4); obtained by, belonging to, or proceeding by integration.

Integral calculus: the calculus of integrals (see B. 4); that branch of the infinitesimal calculus which deals with the finding and properties of integrals of functions (in this restricted sense, the inverse of the differential calculus, and corresponding to the 'inverse method of fluxions' in the Newtonian calculus), also used to include the solution of differential equations, and parts of the theory of functions and other branches of the higher mathematics. *Integral sign* = sign of integration: see B. 4. and INTEGRATION 2.

1747-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Calculus*, *The integral Calculus*. . . is the inverse of the differential one. *Ibid.* Suppose f the sign of the sum, or integral quantity. 1802 WOODHOUSE in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 95 Expressions deduced from the true integral equations. 1875 C. P. BUCKINGHAM *Diff. & Int. Calc.* (1880) § 157 The . . . problem of the integral calculus is to pass from a given differential of a function to the function itself. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 21 In the expression under the integral sign only the finite values . . . are to be considered. 1887 R. A. ROBERTS *Int. Calc.* 1 The principal object of the Integral Calculus is to find the value of a function of a single variable when its differential coefficient is given.

c. Applied to the entire or total amount of a continuous quantity (e.g. curvature) taken between definite limits, and thus expressible by a definite integral (see B. 4).

1875 THOMPSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1 § 10 *The integral curvature, or whole change of direction of an arc of a plane curve, is the angle through which the tangent has turned as we pass from one extremity to the other.*

B. 1b.
1. Something entire or undivided; a whole, either as wanting no part, or as made up of parts: see A. 2, 3. Obs. exc. as *transf.* from 4 = total sum.

1600 T. GWINGER *Div. Logice* 177 A tree, a body, a house . . . are total Integrals, whose integritate, or wholeness . . . is made of their parts. 1657 TOMLINSON *Cratom's Disp.* 9 In the third genus are contained all Animals whether Integrals or In-Parts. 1734 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* iv. (Iohn 1848) 152 Any other conjunction of parts forming an integral or whole. 1834 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 II. 299/2 No more . . . than breaking an eggshell is breaking an egg, the shell being a part, and the egg being an integral. 1881 *Nature* No. 625. 582 What is seen in a sun-spot is the integral, as it were, of all that is taking place . . . in many thousand miles of solar atmosphere.

+ 2. An integral part or element; a constituent, component: see A. 1. Obs.

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 555 We must, therefore, be very circumspect in the materials of the other House. Let us, therefore, look to the integrals in this building. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. 21 Anatomy can give us the Position . . . of all the several Integrals of the Body of Man or Beast. *Ibid.* iv. xvii. 372 They all make up a most magnificent and stately Temple, and every Integral thereof full of wonder. 1680 BAXTER *Annu. Stillingfl.* 82 Both not every good Law and Rule distinguish between Essentials, Integrals, and Accidents, and make more Accidents than are Integrals, and Integrals, than are Essentials? 1689 - *Paraphr. N. T.*, 1 Cor. xii. 14 So wise, as besides the Essentials of Christianity, to know all the Integrals.

+ 3. *Gram.* Applied by Wilkins to those words or parts of speech which of themselves express a distinct notion, as distinct from those which express relations between notions. Obs.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. i. § 2 By Integrals or Principal words, I mean such as signify some entire thing or notion. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoiry* III. 251/2. 1845 STODART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 124/t Wilkins includes under the term *integral* both the noun and the verb.

4. *Math.*
a. (of a function): That quantity of which the given function is the differential or differential coefficient (corresponding to the fluent of a given fluxion in Newton's method); so called because it may be regarded as the whole sum of a series of consecutive values assumed by an infinitesimal function (differential) of the variable while the latter changes continuously from any one value to any other. When such limits of variation are fixed or determinate, it is called a *definite integral*: see quot. 1877. An integral is denoted by the sign \int (originally a long s, for L. *summus* sum); in a definite integral the inferior and superior limits are indicated at the bottom and top of the sign, thus \int_a^b (Formerly sometimes applied to the quantity from which a given 'finite difference' or 'increment' is derived, as in quot. 1763; cf. quot. 1831 s.v. INTEGRATE 2, 3.) b. (of a differential equation, or a system of such equations): An equation or system of equations from which the given equation or system can be derived by differentiation. (In relation to a system of equations, any quantity which that system makes constant is sometimes called its integral.)

1747-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Calculus*, *Integr.* will denote the sum, or integral of the differential yx . 1763 EMERSON

Increments p. vii. Some Increments have no integrals, but what infinite series afford. 1802 WOODHOUSE in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 90 The integral or fluent of Px^{-1} is that function from which Px^{-1} is derived. 1877 B. WILLIAMSON *Int. Calc.* (ed. 2) vi. § 91 The expression $\int \phi(x)dx$ is called the *definite integral* of $\phi(x)dx$ between the limits x and X , and represents the limit of the sum of the infinitely small elements $\phi(x)dx$, taken between the proposed limits. . . . In contradistinction, the name *indefinite integral* is often applied to integrals . . . in which the form of the function is merely taken into account, without regard to any assigned limits. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 27 The double integrals describe each other.

Integrality (intēgrālīty). [prob. ad. med. L. *integralitas, f. integrālis INTEGRAL: see -ITY; cf. F. *integralité* (Cotgr.), It. *integralità* 'a whole entire masse' (Florio, 1611).] 'The condition of being integral (see prec. A. 3); wholeness, entirety, completeness = INTEGRITY 1.

1622 COTGR. *Integralité, integralitie, wholeness.* 1627 DONNE *Serm.* cviii. IV. 476 Here is the latitude, the fatality, the integrality of the mans of salvation. 1661 BOGGS *New Disp.* 230 What God made and ordained in its integrality. 1728 ELLERY *tr. Burnet's State Dead* I. 87 There the Integrality that gives Denomination to the Species is to be found. 1838 GLADSTONE *State in Rel. Ch.* (1839) 173 Establishing the independence and integrality of the nation as a collective body. 1853 TAIT's *Mag.* XX. 265 The maintenance of the Empire of the Sultans in its integrality is necessary.

Integrally (intēgrālī), adv. [f. as prec. + -LY 2. Cf. med. L. *integraliter* entirely, wholly.] In an integral manner; as a whole, in its entirety; completely, entirely, wholly.

1477 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* ii. v. in Ashm. (1652) 136 When the Erth ys integrally yncenerat. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* II. Disc. viii. 74 We should choose verue . . . and pursue it integrally and make it the business of our lives. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* App. II. Wks. 1843 VIII. 188 The only part of speech which is perfectly simple in its import, and at the same time integrally significant, is the noun-substantive. 1850 LYNNCH *Theor.* s.v. 200 The more an individual is integrally a man, the more he know of man.

+ b. As an integral whole: see INTEGRAL A. 1. 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God, God a Spirit* (1682) 116 Whatsoever is compounded of many parts, depends either essentially or integrally upon those parts.

Integral (intēgrāl), a. (sb.) [ad. L. *integrānt-em*, pr. pple. of *integrāre*: see INTEGRATE v. Cf. F. *intégrant* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

Of parts: Making up or contributing to make up a whole, constituent, component; essential to the completeness of the whole: = INTEGRAL A. 1.

Integral parts, in F. *parties intégrantes*, is etymologically more correct than the usual *integral parts*.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. viii. 166 The Church consisteth of two integral parts, viz. Pastors and Sheepe. 1651 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cinnam.* Matr. vi. (1668) 38 An Appendix, or rather an integrant part of his fellow. 1727 [see INTEGRAL A. 1.] 1773 HORNEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 246 Imagine the integrant particles of A to be equal in quantity of matter and bulk . . . to the integrant particles of B, severally. 1794 BURKE *Rep. Lord's Frms.* Wks. 1842 II. 598 These Judges . . . are no integrant and necessary part of that court. 1836-7 [see INTEGRAL A. 2.] 1849 KEMBLE *Silvans* II. *Eng.* II. li. vi. 235 There is no reason to suppose that the corals did not form an integrant part of the Sireemoot. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 91 Iron constitutes a necessary integrant portion of the red blood-corpuscles.

B. sb. That which integrates; a component.

1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 261 It is the differentia of immortality, of which the assimilative power of faith is the integrant, and the life in Christ the integrant.

1827 COLEBROOK's *Misc.* Ess. (1837) I. 389 The aggregate and its integrants are utterly different.

Integrate (intēgrāt), a. [ad. L. *integrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *integrāre*: see next.] Made up, as a whole, of separate (integrant) parts, composite; belonging to such a whole; complete, entire, perfect: = INTEGRAL A. 2, 3.

1485 [implied in INTEGRALITY] 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. iv. Exceeding witty and integrate [said of a joke]. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logick* I. xiv. 46-7 An Integral whole is that which has Part out of Part. . . . This Whole termed Mathematical; because Quantity is of Mathematical Consideration; Vulgarly, Integral, more properly Integrate. 1826-7 [see INTEGRAL A. 2.] 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* III. (1866) III. 51 We may consider Logic either as a universal, or as an integrate whole. 1888 J. T. GULICK in *Ann. Soc. Frnl.* XX. 249/2 A transition from Integrate Fecundity to Segregate Fecundity usually takes place at a point in the history of evolution intermediate between the formation of an incipient variety and a strongly marked species. 1898 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 5/5 The people of Spain are for the war to keep integrate their possessions in Cuba.

Integrate (intēgrāt), v. [f. ppl. stem of L. *integrāre* to make whole, f. *integr*, *integr*-whole.] 1. *trans.* To render entire or complete; to make up, compose, constitute (a whole): said of the parts or elements. ? Obs.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* II. ii. § 159. 117 The particular doctrines which integrate Christianity. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 153 Matter and form are substances, and those that integrate all physical and compound substances: but till yesterday it was never heard that accidents could. 1726 SOUTH *Trinitie Serm.* (1744) II. 294 Did men consider . . . how many such good actions are required to integrate and perfect a legal righteousness.

b. To complete or perfect (what is imperfect) by the addition of the necessary parts.

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 125 Virtues . . . that Integrate the Humane Nature, without which it would be Lame, Imperfect, Defective. 1822-26 DR. QUINCY *Confess.* (1861) 58 The fragmentary contribution of one being integrated by the fragmentary contributions of others. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 297 The two sets of Phœnician reports are in this way oddly brought to integrate one another.

2. To put or bring together (parts or elements) so as to form one whole; to combine into a whole. (Sometimes with allusion to 3.) 1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 214 Time performs the office of integrating the infinitesimal parts of which this progression is made up. 1840 J. H. GREEN *Vital Dynam.* 103 Tending to integrate all into one comprehensive whole. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Ronc.* I. 36 This immense variety of 'peoples, nations, and languages' which Rome had integrated into a coherent whole.

3. *Math.* To find or calculate the integral of (a function or equation): see INTEGRAL B. 4. Also *absol.* to perform the operation of integration.

To integrate by parts: see INTEGRATION 2. 1777-81 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Calculus*. Any variable or flowing quantity can be differentiated; but, *vice versa*, any differential cannot be integrated. 1778 PLAYFAIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 334 To integrate such equations. 1790 WILBORE *ibid.* LXXX. 520 The product of a particle of the body into the square of its distance from such axis, when integrated through the whole body. 1802 WOODHOUSE *ibid.* XCII. 94 To integrate these differential equations. 1804 *ibid.* XCIV. 266 Multiply each side by d^2 , and integrate. 1831 BAKER *Nat. Magic* xi. (1833) 294 To integrate innumerable equations of finite differences. 1855 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 1 Integrating by parts between $x = x_1$ and $x = x_2$.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*; *spec.* to indicate or register the mean value, or the total sum of all the portions or elements, of some physical quantity: see INTEGRATING ppl. a. below.

1864 WEBSTER, *Integrate*. 2. To indicate the whole; to give the sum or total; as, an integrating anemometer; that is, one that indicates or registers the entire action or motion of the wind in a given time. 1856 *Am. Natur.* *Int. 2.* Integrate a moral phenomenon between limits a and b , your result is a good action. 1881 *Nature* No. 625. 582 We not only integrate through the depth of the atmosphere, but also over the whole surface of the star. . . . This is equivalent to the superposition of innumerable separate spectra.

Hence *Integrating vbl. sb.* and *ppl. adj.*
Integrating spectroscope, a spectroscope in which the slit receives light from all parts of a luminous object and blends it all together to form a single united spectrum: opposed to *analysing spectroscope*.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zoologia* 555 The Universe, whereof he is an Integrating part. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. vii. 215 There is a continuous series of integrating and disintegrating processes. 1898 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 8/4 All the instruments, with the exception of the integrating spectroscope, were most successful.

Integrated, ppl. a. [f. INTEGRATE v., or f. L. *integrāt-us* ppl. a., INTEGRATE + -ED.] Combined into a whole; united; undivided.

a 1856 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1613) 573 A certain *Pulebra fulva* predicted elected and constituted by the integrated determination of all this topographical region. a 1661 PRINCE *Historical Lancashire* II. (1662) 120 The integrated and incorporate Rector upon whom the patronage was appropriated. 1847 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. v. 262 The mind . . . cannot comprehend them at a glance, and feel at once their integrated force, but must examine them in detail by successive acts of mind.

Integrately, adv. *rare*. [f. INTEGRATE a. + -LY 2.] As an undivided whole; entirely.

1485 in *Proc. Suffolk Inst. Archaeol.* V. 63 [I wyl that] y^o forsed iiiij pees of lond & j pece of medwe wth her pernyences integrally remayn onto myn some Roberte. *Ibid.*, Than I wyl y^o seyde mesuage pece of lond & pece of woodes wth her pernyences remayn holly and integrally on to y^o forseyd John.

Integration (intēgrātīʒən). [ad. L. *integrātīō-em* (in L. only in sense 'renewal, restoration to wholeness'), n. of action from *integrāre* to INTEGRATE. Cf. mod. F. *intégration* (1700 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action or process of integrating.

1. The making up or composition of a whole by adding together or combining the separate parts or elements; combination into an integral whole; a making whole or entire. (Often opposed to *differentiation*; sometimes with allusion to sense 2.)

1600 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 178 The Integrall in Logike . . . respecteth . . . integration whereby the total is made a total of all his members together. 1698 PHILLIPS, *Integration*, a making whole, or restoring. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xxii. 11. 201 Their first permanent arrangement and integration was delayed for three centuries and accomplished at last only by the taste of Peisistratus. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. III. x. 376 Out of co-ordination, there grows up integration. 1873 G. HENSLER *Evol. Liv. Things* x. 129 Physical conditions will ever give rise to differentiation in Beings, together with its concomitant phenomenon, integration.

2. *Math.* The operation of finding the integral of a given function or equation (see INTEGRAL B. 4); or the inverse of differentiation.

Integration by parts: integration by means of the formula $u dv = uv - v du$, where u and v are any functions of the same variable. *Constant of integration*: an arbitrary constant which must be added to get the complete expression for an integral. *Sign of integration*: the sign \int denoting an integral (see INTEGRAL B. 4).

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Calculus*. The integration is known to be justly performed, if the quantity found, being differentiated, produce that proposed to be summed. 1837

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BREWSTER *Magnet.* 173 A fluxionary equation... by the integration of which the curve may be constructed. 1877 B. WILLIAMSON *Int. Calc.* (ed. 2) vi. § 90 The process of integration may be regarded as that of finding the limit of the sum of the series of values of a differential $f(x)dx$, when x varies by indefinitely small increments from any one assigned value to another. For example, in seeking the area of a curve, we conceive it divided into an indefinite number of suitable elementary areas, of which we seek to determine the sum by a process of integration.

Integrative (intēgratīv), a. [f. *L. integrat-*, ppl. stem (see *INTEGRATE* v.) + *-IVE*]. Having the quality of integrating; tending to integrate.

1864 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* ii. xiii. § 105 (1875) 304 This chapter opened by briefly specifying the conditions under which Evolution is integrative only. 1879 W. E. HEARN *Arayan Health*. 264 Public opinion, and afterwards positive law, forbid that any Hellén, or any Quirite, should be reduced to slavery. But the integrative tendency went no further.

Integrator (intēgrētōr), a. [L. *integrator*, n. of action from *integrare* to *INTEGRATE*. (In *L.* only in sense 'renewer'.)] One who or that which integrates; spec. an instrument for indicating or registering the total amount or mean value of some physical quantity, as area, temperature, etc.: see *INTEGRATE* v. 3 b.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 497, I have made many attempts to plan a mechanical integrator which should give solutions by successive approximations. 1868 *Daily News* 24 Jan. 5/6 The photographs, including those taken with the integrator, are very good.

† **Integro**, a. Obs. rare. [a. *F. intègre* (1567 in Hatz.-Darm.) = *Pr. integrale*, Sp. and It. *integrato*, ad. *L. integrum* (nom. *integer*) whole; see *INTEGRA*.] Having the character of integrity; upright, honest, sincere.

1765 ABP. LEE *Lit. to Wolsey* (MS. Cott. Vesp. C. III. ff. 213). For innocent, integre, and at all points unblameful mynd towards his Mageste.

† **Integrans**, a. Obs. rare. [irreg. f. *F. integro* or *L. integer*, *integr-* (see *INTEGRARE* + *-ANS*); (as if from a *L. integrans*). Cf. *INTEGRANS*.] Marked by integrity. Hence † **Integransly** adv.

1658 SILVSBY *Diary* (1836) 201 Such was their integrious candor and intimacy to me in my greatest extremes. *Ibid.* 208 Being so integriously grounded, as it admitted no alloy or mixture with By-respects or self-interests.

Integrional (intēgrōnāl), a. Zool. Also **Integro-**. [f. *L. integr-*, regular comb. form of *integer* whole + *pallium* cloak + *-AL*. The form *integro-* is not in accordance with *L.* analogies.] Having the pallial line not broken or indented; applied to a division of lamellibranchiate molluscs, in which the siphons are small or absent. Also **Integrionalist** a. (Opp. to *sinupallial*, etc.)

1864 DAMA *Elem. Geology* 132 This division, the sinupallial, was far less common in the Silurian than the integrional, or that in which the tube was wanting. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 270 The integrional Siphonia. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 481 Hence the distinction of integropallial and sinupalliate as applied to the Lamellibranchs which have the pallial line evenly rounded or notched. 1868 OULVIE, *Integrional*.

† **Integritive** (intēgritiv), a. Obs. rare. [irreg. f. *INTEGRARE* + *-IVE*; cf. *quantitive* = *quantitative*.] Marked by integrity; upright, sincere.

1784 BURKE *Comm.-pl. Bk. Aug.*, To maintain an integritive conduct towards our fellow-creatures.

Integrity (intēgriti), [ad. *L. integritas* whole-ness, entrenchness, completeness, integrity, chastity, purity, f. *integer*, *integr-* whole, *INTEGRA*. Perh. in part a. *F. integrité* (c. 1420 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The condition of having no part or element taken away or wanting; undivided or unbroken state; material wholeness, completeness, entirety.

1533 MORE *Answ. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1095f No y' sacrifice nor oblation, whiche to the integritie thereof requyreth both the formes. a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. iii. 93 Are there not among men some that want the integrity of their Limbs? 1725 BA. J. WATSON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) L. III. 101 The poem before us is by no means destitute of a just integrity, and a lucid order. 1833 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 392 The integrity of the cones - shows that the country has not been agitated by violent earthquakes. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxiv. (1866) II. 2 Method, considered in its integrity, consists of two processes, -Analysis and Synthesis. 1858 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 44 To work for the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and at the same time to promote its dismemberment, is to stultify one's self. 1870 F. R. WILSON *C. Lindisfarne* 68 The walls were standing, though not in their integrity.

2. Something undivided; an integral whole.

1680 T. GARANGER *Div. Logike* 110 They are privatives of Original intelligences. *Ibid.* 111 They are somethings, *id est*, privatives contrarie to created intelligences.

3. The condition of not being marred or violated; unimpaired or uncorrupted condition; original percentage state; soundness.

c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 4316 When he (Christ) was borne savyng his moders integritie [gloried hir maydenhed]. 1550 HALL *Abol.* 122 (R.) In these and other lyke factes, was faythles integrite broken, which is the true maydenhede of y' soule. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 114 He did but restore the law to her integritie. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 118 Why the integritie of workmanship is now adayes put down by false and adulterate wayes. 1650 BULWER *Anthropolnet.* 224 Natures constant provision to

preserve virginal integrity. 1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 19 June, This prayer, that I might try the integrity of my faculties, I made in Latin verse. 1802 WESTCOTT & HOOT *Grk. N. T.* Intro. § 85 Any investigation of the ultimate integrity of the text.

3. In moral sense. † a. Unimpaired moral state; freedom from moral corruption; innocence, sinlessness. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 54 In this integritie, man had freewill, whereby if he would he might have attained eternall life. 1684 T. SCOTT *Belg. Famine* 2 Adam in his integritie should have wrought, but without weariness. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethic.* 55 In his corruption, he might possibly retain a sense of that nature and life, which he enjoyed in his integrity. 1678 OWEN *Mind of God* ii. 41 The State of Integrity.

b. Soundness of moral principle; the character of uncorrupted virtue, esp. in relation to truth and fair dealing; uprightness, honesty, sincerity.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 1167 185 b, So much esteemed . . . for his liberalitie, clemeocie, integritie, and courage. 1599 *Life More in Words.* *Ethic.* 153 II. 157 That he might reserve the integrity of a good conscience. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xix. 1 'A letter is the poore that walketh in his integrity, then he that is perurse in his lippes, and is a foole. 1639 S. DU VENER *T. Camis' Admir.* *Events* 12 Who for a kingdome would not have blemished her integrity. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 543/1 In integrity of heart and uprightness of intention he was excelled by few. 1850 Mc-COSH *Div. Geol.* III. 1. (1874) 276 Mankind do, in fact, trust in a person known to be of thorough integrity, that he will always be upright.

† **Integropallial**, *palliate*, irreg. var. *INTEGRIT-*.
† **Integrious**, a. Obs. rare. [f. *L. integer*, *integr-* + *-OUS*.] Marked by integrity; = *INTEGRA*, *INTEGRIOUS*.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Novis* Def. xx. 174 That an action be good, the cause ought to be true.

† **Integrum**, *Obs.* [a. *L. integrum*, neut. of *integer* whole; see *INTEGRA*.] = *INTEGRA* B. I. 2.

1594 BLUNDELL *Excrc.* i. vii. (1636) 20 What is Integrum? Any thing that is whole, and not broken, or divided into parts: as one whole yard, a pound, a shilling. *Ibid.* viii. 28 So shall yo find that 20 Integrum being multiplied by 7/8 do make 175, that is to say 8 Integrum and 7/8. 1637 JACKSON *Serm.* *Man's Conf.* § 28 These qualifications differ no more from Abraham's faith than fractions or parcels do from their proper integrum. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Daniel* 311, I first considered the Integrum which was to be distributed into these seven parts.

† **Integumentation**, *Obs.* rare. [Shortened from *integumentation*, q. v.] The formation of integuments.

1816 *Edin. Encycl.* XI. 13 (heading), Of integumentation in Reptiles [cf. quot. 1809 s. v. *INTEGUMENTATION*]. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 187 Their secretion and excretion, integumentation, generation, and hybernation. 1868 WEBSTER, *Integumentation*, that part of physiology, which treats of the integuments of animals and plants. *Encyc.*

Integument (intēgrūmēt), sb. [ad. *L. integrum*-*entum* covering, f. *integrare* to cover.] That with which anything is covered, enclosed, or clothed; a covering, investment, coating. a. In general sense. (Now usually either *fig.* from, or with humorous allusion to, next sense.)

c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Hecat.* xxii. 446 Many and much in price Were these integuments they wrought t'adorn thy exequies. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Integument*, a covering, a garment to cover with. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 13 This Stratum is still expanded at Top of all; serving, as it were, for a common Integument to the rest. 1847 T. HAMILTON *Cyril Thornton* (1845) 99 His nether integuments were of dark plush. 1857-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. iii. § 99. 84 To throw away those integuments of sense which hide us from ourselves. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xi. (1857) 175 Let us strip the vast landscape here of its upper integuments, coat after coat.

b. *Spec.* The natural covering or investment of the body, or of some part or organ, of an animal or plant; a skin, shell, husk, rind, etc.

1664 EVELYN *Sylvia* (1679) 30 The Trees... which are exposed to the North, with an hard, drier, and more mossie Integument. 1671 GREY *Anat. Pl.* i. § 17 So far common with the Coats of the Bean, as to be like those. An Integument. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 102 p. 7 What the anatomists call one of the Integuments of the body. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* v. 25 Under the Cellular Integument we find the Bark. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii. It had a faculty called Memory, and could be acted-on through the muscular integument by appliānce of birch-rods.

Integument, v. rare. [f. *prec. sb.*] *trans.* To furnish with an integument; to cover, invest.

1823 *Chamb. Jrnal.* 630 His gaunt frame was merely integumented with yellow flesh.

Integumental (intēgrūmētāl), a. [f. as *prec.* + *-AL*.] Of or belonging to the integument. 1826-7 FOOD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 500/2 The density of the integumental covering. 1861 BUNSTED *Gen. Dis.* (1879) 110 The integumental together with an insignificant portion of the mucous layer.

Integumentary (intēgrūmētārī), a. [f. as *prec.* + *-ARY*.] Of or belonging to the integument; of the nature of an integument; cutaneous.

1843-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 138 Primary involution of the integumentary membrane. 1846 WOOD- CYSTER cites *Penny Mag.* 1864 H. W. BELLEW *Mission Afghanistan* 211 An aggravated form of Lepra, that affected the entire integumentary surface. 1866 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 547 The large class of integumentary diseases.

Integumentation, rare. [f. as *prec.* + *-ATION*.] The action of covering or condition of

being covered with an integument; integumented condition.

1809 *Edin. Encycl.* I. 841/1 Those membranes that form the universal covering of the external surface, with their appendages... are here... denominated the Organs of Integumentation. [1846 WORCESTER, *Integumentation*, that part of physiology which treats of integuments.] 1864 WEBSTER, *Integumentation*, act of covering with integuments; state of being thus covered.

In-tei-nds, *Sc.* [In *adv.* 12 a.] Teinds or tithes on lands within certain bounds.

1681 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 655/1 Pe teindschevis of te town Landis territorie and boundis of the burgh of Lanerck Callit be tei-nds of be said burgh of lanerck.

Inteir, *-ly*, *Obs.* Sc. form of ENTIRE, *-LY*.

† **Intelleble**, a. *Obs.* (chiefly *Sc.*) [f. *IN-3* + *TELL* v. + *-ABLE*.] 'That cannot be 'told' or counted; innumerable.

1537 LYNDESAE *Deflor. Q. Magdalen* 60 Hir thie llyagne, nor Riches intellebille. 1563 WINSET *Four Scor* *Three Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 92 We may bring intelligible testimonies therof.

1575 LANERNA *Let.* (1871) 44 So frequent, so intellab, & of such continuans in the spending.

Intellect (intēlēkt), sb. [ad. *L. intellectus* (u stein) a perceiving, discerning, discernment, understanding, meaning, sense, signification, f. ppl. stem of *intellegere*: see *INTELLIGENT*. Cf. It. *intelletto* (Boccaccio), *F. intellect* (13th c., Brunetto Latino); but the word was little used in *F.* or *Eng.* before the 16th c.]

1. That faculty, or sum of faculties, of the mind or soul by which one knows and reasons (excluding sensation, and sometimes imagination; distinguished from *feeling* and *will*); power of thought; understanding. Rarely in reference to the lower animals.

c. 1256 CHAUCER *Knt.* T. 1945 Only the intellect with outen more that dwelled in his herte syk and soore Gan failen when the herte felde deoth [Boccaccio *Teseide* x. cxi, Sol nello intelletto e nel cuore]. - *Sec. New's* T. 339 Right as a man hath sapience three Memorie, Engyn, and Intellect also. 1598 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. iii. (Add. MS. 27944). As be yee is in be body, so is in be intellect vnder- standing in be soule. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 64 It re- loyoth my intellect, true wit, 1599 *Rich. II.* v. i. 28 Hath Hullingbrooke Depos'd thine Intellect? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 351 All Heart they live, all Head, all Eye, all Eare, All Intellect, all Sense. a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 28 The proper Acts of the Intellect are Intellection, Delibera- tion, and Determination or Decision. 1666 PHILLIPS, *Intel- lect*, that Faculty of the Soul which is usually called the Understanding. 1773 MONTAGU *Language* (1774) I. i. iv. 45 The faculty by which it [the mind] operates singly, and without participation of the body, I call *intellect*. 1864 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* i. 46 To test the intellect of moths I tried the following little experiment. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (ed. 3) 851 The elephant... has given instances of what may be termed intellect that the horse does not possess. 1888 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. iii. 93 The... elasticity and acuteness of the American intellect.

2. *transf.* † a. An intellect embodied; a being possessing understanding; an 'intelligence', a spirit. *Obs.* b. Intellect embodied; a person of a great intellect; also, intellectual persons collectively.

1604 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. i. Wks. 1856 I. 105 Thou royal spirit of Andriago, where ere thou hoverest (Aryie in- tellect). 1645 MILTON *Sonn. Detract. cert. Treat.*, The subject new: it walked the town awake, Numbering good intellects; now seldom pored on. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* iv. vi. (1848) 207 How little will humane Intellects, without Revelation, discover of that manifold Wisdom of God. 1732 BERKELEY *Alphar.* iv. § 19 It is more improper to say of God, He is an intellect or intelligent Being, than to say of a reasonable soul that it is an angel. 1825 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iii. He stood-up in full coffee-house... where all the Virtuosity, and nearly all the Intellect of the place assembled of an evening. 1836 DE QUINCY *Shaks.* Wks. 1863 xv. 69 This transcendent poet, the most august among created intellects. 1856 MASSON *Ess.*, *Shaks. & Goethe* 22 To say that he [Shakespeare] was the greatest intellect that ever lived, is to bring the shades of Aristotle and Plato, and Bacon and Newton... grumbling about us.

3. pl. Intellectual powers; mental faculties; 'wits', 'senses'. Very common in 17-18th c. *Now arch.* or *vulgar*.

1698 H. VARNUGH *lit. Pl.* *Ætop.* Wks. (Rldg.) 370/1, I know he's modest, but I likewise know His intellects are categorical. 1751 JOHNSON *Nambler* No. 95 p. 17 My judgment embarrassed, and my intellects distorted. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pick.* (1779) IV. xv. 157 A man of sound intellects. 1799 E. HOME in *Phil. Trans.* 166 He was weak in his intel- lects. 1814 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Wanderer* I. 59 Her faculties are all disordered: her very intellects, I fear, are shaken. 1834 HE. MARTINEAU *Demerata* i. 12 Mark had never been very bright in his intellects during his best days. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) III. vii. § 48. 150 To ask, why this Don Quixote... should have been more likely to lose his intellects by reading romances than Cervantes himself.

4. Understanding; comprehension. *Obs.* rare. c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* Proem. iii. And some in Frenchie they made, for intellecte Of men that could no Latyn vnderstande.

5. That which one is to understand by something; the sense, meaning, signification, purification (of a word or passage). *Obs.* rare.

1550 WHITTON *Philog.* (1527) 6 Which verbo dothe accorde with the intellecte or significacion & not with the voyce. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. ii. 137, I will looke againe on the intellect of the Letter, for the nomination of the partie writing [mispr. written] to the person written vnto.

† **Intellect, v.** *Obs.* rare. [f. *prec. sb.*] *trans.* a. To give to understand and; to inform. b. To understand (in a particular way); to interpret.