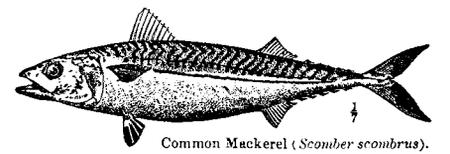


mac'len' (mās'lēnt), a. [L. macilentus, fr. macies lean-ness, macere to be lean.] Lean; thin.



Common Mackerel (Scomber scombrus).

the mackerel is one of the most important food fishes. During most of the year it inhabits the high seas, but approaches the coasts in great schools to spawn, when it is caught by nets and hand lines.

Small mackerel are known among fishermen as spikes, blinkers, and tinkers. Spikes are the smallest caught by the commercial fishermen, they being 5 or 6 inches long and 5 to 7 months old, or younger. Blinkers are under 3 inches in length, and are supposed to be about 2 years old. Blinkers are intermediate in size and age. Maturity is probably attained in the fourth year.

2. With or without a qualifying word, applied to various fishes of the family Scombridae, as the Spanish mackerel, horse mackerel, frigate mackerel, etc. (see these terms); also, a general name for the members of that family.

mackerel scad or shad. Any of several small carangoid fishes constituting the genus Decaplerus, esp. D. macarellus, of the warmer parts of the Atlantic, which is of a silvery color, plumbeous below.

mackerel shark. Any of certain lamnoid sharks, so called from their form, which suggests that of a mackerel, esp. those of the genus Isurus, and the porbeagle.

mackerel sky. A sky flecked with small white clouds. See CIRRO-CUMULUS.

Mackereel sky and mare's tails. Make tall ships carry long sails. Old Rime.

Mack'le-naw (māk'lē-nō), a. Pertaining to Mackinac, Michigan, where stores were formerly distributed to the Indians, or to the Strait of Mackinac. — n. Short for MACKINAW BLANKET, MACKINAW BOAT.

Mackinaw blanket, a thick blanket formerly in common use in the western United States. — M. boat, a flat-bottomed boat with a pointed prow and square stern, using oars or sails or both, used esp. on the upper Great Lakes and their tributaries. — M. coat, a short, heavy, double-breasted plaid coat, the design of which is large and striking. Local, U. S. — M. trout, the namaycush.

mack'in-tosh (māk'īn-tōsh), n. [After Charles Macintosh (1766-1843), the inventor.] A waterproof outer garment. b The cloth from which mackintoshes are made.

mac'le (māk'lē), n. [L. macula a spot; cf. F. macle. Cf. MACKLE, MASCLE.] 1. Min. a Chialosite; — so called from the tessellated appearance of a cross section. b A twin crystal. c A dark spot in a mineral.

2. Her. = MASCLE.

mac'led (māk'lēd), a. 1. Min. a Marked like macle (chialosite). b Having a twin structure. c Spotted.

2. = MASCELED.

machoun machun + mason. Mach'po'lah (māk'pō-lā), n. [Ir. mo chru; mo my + cri = croilthe heart.] Lit. my heart; — a term of endearment. Ir. & Isle of Man.

macht (mākt), n. [D. Macht.] 1. A mackereel-fishing boat or person. 2. mackereel-goose. A phalarope.

mackereel guide. A garfish (Belontiidae). 2. mackereel. Any of various terns. U. S. [fishing.] mackereel-aling. n. Mackerel.

mackereel lath. A clamp for catching the inner end of a mackereel line.

mackereel midge. The young of rocklings of the genera Gadropsarus and Euclyptopus.

mackereel mink. Spearhead.

mackereel plow. The sature; a mackereel plow or plough. = FLOWER, n. 6c.

mackereel scales. The somewhat angular cloudlets forming one variety of mackereel sky.

mackereel scout. The mackereel guide.

mackereel shad. = MACKEREL.

mackereel trout. A variety of mackereel sky. U. S. Hist. The protective tariff established by act of Oct. 1, 1890 (the McKinley Act) introduced by William McKinley.

mack'le (māk'lē), n. [Ir. mo chru; mo my + cri = croilthe heart.] Lit. my heart; — a term of endearment. Ir. & Isle of Man.

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Ma-clu're-a (mā-kloo'rē-ā; 243), n. [NL., after William Maclure, the geologist.] Paleon. A genus of spiral astropod shells, often of large size, of the Silurian and Ordovician rocks.

ma-clu'rīn (-rīn), n. [Maclure, syn. of Chlorophora + -in.] Chem. A yellow crystalline substance, C₂H₂(OH)₂, found in fustic (Chlorophora tinctoria). It is a derivative of phloroglucin.

Mac-mil-lan-ite (māk-mī'lān-īte), n. [After the founder, John Macmillan (1670-1753).] One belonging to the Cameronians, or Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

M'-Naught' (māk-nōt'), v. t. Steam Engines. To increase the power of (a single-cylinder beam engine) by adding a small high-pressure cylinder with a piston acting on the beam between the center and the flywheel end, using high-pressure steam and working as a compound engine. — a plan introduced by M'Naught, a Scottish engineer, in 1845.

mac'ra-mé (māk'rā-mā; māk'rā-mā), n., or macramé lace. [Turk. magramah handkerchief, fr. Ar. mīgramah embroidered veil.] A coarse, knotted fringe or lace made of cord or silk, used in decorating furniture.

macramé cord. A fine, closely twisted cord used in making macramé lace, netting, etc.

macramé knot. The knot from which macramé lace takes its name.

Mac'rau-che-ni-a (māk'rō-kē'nī-ā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. μακροχέλιος long-necked; μακρός long + χέλιος neck.] Paleon. A genus of extinct long-necked three-toed ungulates from the later Tertiary of South America. They had a complete dentition of 44 teeth without a diastema and the external nostrils were far back between the eyes. The cervical vertebrae resemble those of camels, the pitted incisors are like the horse's, and other characters suggest existing rhinoceroses. — mac'rau-che-ne (māk'rō-kē'nī-ā), n. — mac'rau-che-ni-i-form (māk'rō-kē'nī-ī-fōrm), n. — mac'rau-che-ni-old (-nī-ōld), a.

mac'ro (māk'rō), a. A combining form from Greek μακρός, long, large, great; — opposed to micro-.

mac'ro-ax'is (-āks'is), n. [macro + axis.] Cryst. The macroaxial diagonal.

mac'ro-bi-ot'lo (-bi-ōt'lo), a. [Gr. μακροβίος; μακρός long + βίος life; cf. F. macrobiologique.] Long-lived; also, tending to prolong life.

mac'ro-ce-phal'ia (-sē-fā'lī-ā), n. [Gr. μακροκεφαλία; μακρός long + κεφαλή head.] n. [NL. macrocephalia. See MACROCEPHALOUS.] Excessive size of the head, esp. as associated with a type of idiocy.

mac'ro-ceph'a-lous (-sē-fā'lī-ūs), a. [macro + Gr. κεφαλή the head.] 1. Having a large head; designating a cranium of abnormally large size.

2. Bot. Having the cotyledons consolidated; — said of certain dicotyledonous embryos. Rare.

Mac'ro-chi'ra (-kī'rā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. μακρόχειρ long-armed; μακρός long + χείρ hand.] Zool. A genus of crabs of the family Inachidae, consisting of the giant crab.

mac'ro-cosm (māk'rō-kōz'm), n. [F. macrocosme, fr. Gr. μακρός long, great + κόσμος world.] The great world; the universe; — contr. with microcosm, or man, as an epitome of the macrocosm. — mac'ro-cos'mic (-kōz'mik), a.

Mac'ro-cen'tru's (māk'rō-sēn'trūs), n. [NL., fr. Gr. μακροκέντρος with a long stem.] Zool. A genus of hymenopterous insects of the family Chalcididae, usually regarded as the type of a large tribe, Macrocen-tri-tes.

Mac'ro-ce-phal'ic (-sē-fā'līk), a. Macrocephalous.

mac'ro-ceph'a-lism (-sē-fā'līz'm), n. Macrocephalia.

mac'ro-ceph'a-lous (-sē-fā'lī-ūs), n.; pl. mac'ro-ceph'a-lous (-sē-fā'lī-ūs), n. A macrocephalous person or skull.

Mac'ro-chi'rop'ter'a (-kī-rōp'tēr-ā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. μακροχίρ long-armed; μακρός long + χείρ hand.] Zool. A division of birds including the swifts and humming birds and sometimes also the goatsuckers; — so called from the length of the distal part of the wing. — mac'ro-chi'r-ian (-rī-ān), a. & n.

Mac'ro-chi'rop'ter'a (-kī-rōp'tēr-ā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. μακροχίρ long-armed; μακρός long + χείρ hand.] Zool. A division of birds including the swifts and humming birds and sometimes also the goatsuckers; — so called from the length of the distal part of the wing. — mac'ro-chi'r-ian (-rī-ān), a. & n.

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mac'ro-cry's-tal-line (māk'rō-kri's-tāl-īn; -īn), a. [macro + crystalline.] Petrog. Consisting of, or having, crystals large enough to be determined by the eye or a simple lens.

Mac'ro-cys'tis (-sīst'is), n. [NL.; macro + cystis.] Bot. A monotypic genus of brown algae or seaweeds of the family Lamouriaceae. The species, M. pyriformis, found throughout the waters of the Southern Hemisphere, has an immensely elongated thallus, which has been known to reach the length of 700 feet, thus exceeding all other known plants. The thallus is differentiated into simple or branching stems and oblong or lanceolate foliose expansions. Also [L. c.], a plant of this genus.

mac'ro-cyte (māk'rō-sīt), n. [macro + -cyte.] Med. A very large red blood corpuscle, characteristic of the blood in pernicious anæmia.

mac'ro-cy-thē-mi-a, or -thē-mi-a (-sī-thē'mī-ā), n. [NL.; macrocyte + -hæmia (see -HÆMIA).] Med. The presence of macrocytes in the blood.

mac'ro-di-ag'o-nal (-dī-āg'ō-nāl), n. [macro + diagonal.] Cryst. The longer diagonal; the longer lateral axis in the orthorhombic and triclinic systems. — a. Pertaining to, designating, or developed along, the macrodiagonal.

mac'ro-dont (māk'rō-dōnt), a. [macro + -odont.] Having large teeth. — mac'ro-dont'ism (-dōnt'iz'm), n.

mac'rog-nath'ic (māk'rōg-nāth'ik), n. [macro + gnathos (mā-krog'nā-thūs), a. [macro + gnathic.] Having long or large jaws. — mac'rog-nath'ism (mā-krog'nā-thīz'm), n.

mac'ro-lep'i-dop'ter'a (māk'rō-lēp'i-dōp'tēr-ā), n. pl. [NL. See MACRO; LEPIDOPTERA.] Zool. The larger Lepidoptera; the butterflies and the larger moths.

ma-cro'o-gy (mā-krō'ō-gī), n. [L. macrologia, Gr. μακρολογία; μακρός long + λόγος discourse; cf. F. macrologie.] Long and tedious talk without much substance; superfluity of words.

mac'ro-ma-ni-a (māk'rō-mā'nī-ā), n. [NL.; macro + mania.] Med. The delusion that things (esp. parts of the patient's body) are larger than they really are. — mac'ro-ma-ni-a-cal (-mā'nī-ā-kāl), a.

mac'ro-mer-e (māk'rō-mēr-ē), n. [macro + -mere.] Embryol. One of the larger cells, or blastomeres, resulting from the unequal segmentation of a teleostichal egg; — opposed to micromere. — mac'ro-mer'al (-mēr'āl), mac'ro-mer'ic (-mēr'ik), a.

ma-crom'e-ter (mā-krōm'ē-tēr), n. [macro + -meter.] An instrument for determining size and distance of objects by means of two reflectors on a common sextant.

Mac'ron (māk'rōn; māk'rōn; 277), n. [Gr. μακρόν, neut. of μακρός long.] Gram. & Prom. A short, straight, horizontal mark [¯], placed over vowels to denote long quantity.

Mac'ron. In the respelling for pronunciation in this dictionary the macron indicates the regular long, or name, sounds of the vowels; ¯ in dāne, ē in éve, ī in ice, ō in ōid, and ū in ūse. See Guide to Pron., § 73.

ma-crop'o-dous (mā-krōp'ō-dūs), a. [Gr. μακρόπους long-footed. See MACRO; -PODUS.] Bot. a Having an enlarged or elongated hypocotyle, as certain embryos. b Long-stalked, as a leaf.

ma-crop'si-a (-sī-ā), mac'ro-p'osy (māk'rōp'ōsī), n. [NL. Macrospisia; macro + -opsis.] Med. Abnormal vision in which objects appear larger than they really are; macroopia.

ma-crop'ter-ous (mā-krōp'tēr-ūs), a. [Gr. μακρόπτερος.] Bot. A large phagocyte.

mac'ro-phag'o-cyte, n. = MACROPHAGE.

mac'ro-pho-to-graph, n. An enlarged photograph. Rare.

mac'ro-pho-tog-ra-phy, n. Photographic production of enlarged copies of a negative or picture. Rare.

mac'ro-phy'lous (māk'rōfī-lūs), n. Bot. Macrophyllous.

or district especially rich in natural products. **c** A city viewed as a marketing center. **d** A reservoir or supply chamber for a stove, battery, camera, typesetting machine, or other apparatus. **e** A chamber in a gun for holding a number of cartridges to be fed automatically to the piece. **3.** The contents of a magazine; as: **a** An accumulation of munitions of war. **b** A stock or store of provisions or goods. **c** A ship laden with stores. **Obs.**
4. **a** A storehouse of information on any subject; — formerly used in titles of books. **b** A pamphlet published periodically containing miscellaneous papers, esp. critical and descriptive articles, stories, poems, etc., designed for the entertainment of the general reader.
5. A store, or shop, where goods are kept for sale.

mag'a-zine' (măg'ă-zēn' or m. z. -zēn' / -zēn'd) / -zēn'ing (-zēn'ing). To store in or as in a magazine; to store up for use.

magazine camera. *Photog.* A camera in which a number of plates can be exposed without reloading. See **CAMERA**.
magazine gun or rifle. A rapid-firing small arm, as a rifle, ordinarily used as a single-loader, but with a reservoir of cartridges which by the releasing action of the cut-off are brought into action at critical periods when the maximum rapidity of fire is desired. Cf. **REPEATER**.

mag'a-zin'ist (măg'ă-zēn'ist), *n.* One who edits or writes for a magazine. — **mag'a-zin'ism** (-iz'm), *n.*

Mag'da-len' (măg'dă-lēn'; see note below), **Mag'da-lene** (-lēn), *n.* [*L. Magdalene*, fr. Gr. Μαγδαληνή, prob. fem. a., belonging to Magdala, Gr. Μαγδαλά, of Heb. origin. Cf. **MAUDLIN**.] **1.** A Mary Magdalene, traditionally reported to have been the repentant sinner forgiven by Christ (see *Luke vii. 37*); — used with the **v.** A picture representing Mary Magdalene.
2. [*l. c.*] A reformed prostitute.
3. [*l. c.*] A house of refuge or reformatory for prostitutes.

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Mag'de-burg (măg'dē-būrg; -būrg; often *Anglicized*, măg'dē-būrg), *n.* A city in Saxony.

Magdeburg Centuries. An ecclesiastical history of the first thirteen centuries, arranged in thirteen volumes, compiled in the 16th century by Protestant scholars at Magdeburg. — **M. hemispheres.** *Physics.* Two hemispherical cups forming, when placed together, a cavity from which the air can be withdrawn by an air pump; — used to illustrate the pressure of the air. The device was invented by Otto von Guericke at Magdeburg, about 1650.



Magdeburg Hemispheres.

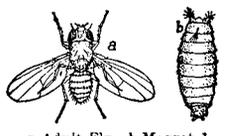
mage (măj), *n.* [*Cf. F. mage*. See **MAGI**.] **a** A magician. *Poetic.* **b** A Magus. **Obs.**

Mag'el-lan'ic (măj'ē-lăn'ik; măg' - 277: the name *Magellan* is commonly pronounced mă-jē-lăn in U. S., mă-jē-lăn in Eng.), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or named from, Magellan, the navigator.

Magellanic cloud. *Astron.* A either of two conspicuous nebulous appearances (the larger called *nubecula major*; the smaller, *nubecula minor*) near the south pole, resembling thin white clouds. They are composed, like the Milky Way, partly of star clusters and partly of true nebulae. See **COLOSSAL**.

ma-gen'ta (mă-jēn'tă), *n.* Fuchsine; — so called from Magenta, in Italy, in allusion to the battle fought there about the time the dye was discovered. Also, the peculiar purple shade of red produced by the dye.

mag'got (măg'ot), *n.* [*Cf. W. macui*, pl. *macrodi*, *magot*, a worm or grub, *magu* to breed; or *E. mawk*.] **1.** A soft-bodied, grublike, footless larva of an insect, as that of the house fly and many other Diptera. — applied esp. to forms living in decaying matter, flesh, etc.
2. A fantastic notion or caprice; also, a person possessed of fanciful or capricious tastes.



a Adult Fly; b Maggot, 1.

When there is a bigger maggot than usual in your head you call it direction. *G. Elliot.*

mag'got-y (-y), *a.* **1.** Infested with maggots. **2.** Full of whims; capricious.

Ma'gi (mă'jī), *n. pl.*; *sing.* **Magus** (măg'ūz). [*L. pl. of Magus*, Gr. *Μαγος*; of Per. origin. Cf. **MAGE**, **MAGIC**.] A priestly caste or order of ancient Media and Persia, probably of Median origin, but holding sacerdotal supremacy throughout the era of Persian rule. Their religion was very similar to that of Zoroaster, who may himself have been a Magus, and included belief in the advent of a savior, which would be the ground for the allusion in Matthew 11:1 (the word *Magi* being used in the Vulgate where "wise men" is given in the Authorized and Revised versions). In later times the Magi were in dispute in the western world for their practice of sorcery and necromancy. — **Mag'i-an** (măj'ī-ăn), *n. & a.* — **Mag'i-an-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* **mag'ic** (măj'ik), *n.* [*OF. magique*, *L. magicus*, Gr. *μαγικός* (sc. τέχνη), fr. *μαγικός*. See **MAGIC**, *a.*, **MAGI**.] **1.** The art, or body of art, which pretends or is believed to produce effects by the assistance of supernatural beings or departed spirits, or by a mastery of secret forces in nature. Magic takes the place of science with primitive and barbarous peoples, usually incorporating what scientific knowledge they possess with a mass of superstitions. It is an integral part of most pagan religions; and its overthrow in Europe is in large part due to Christianity, which condemned resort to spirits and demons for knowledge or assistance (as in witchcraft, sorcery, diabolism), not as false, but as evil or black magic. On white, or natural, magic no ban was placed, and largely from this — which survives in legerdemain — was developed modern natural science. Magical practices are of three types: **Sympathetic magic**, based on the principle that like affects like, or that a desired result may be brought to pass by mimicking it, naming it in spells, etc. **Divination**, the various means of gaining hidden knowledge, as astrology, clairvoyance, augury, sortilege, necromancy, etc. **Chamaeleury**, or wonder working, including alchemy, jugglery, legerdemain, and trickery ascribed to demons.

Magic in the strict sense was always felt by the Greeks to be a foreign and specially an Oriental art, as is shown by the very name *μαγικός*, a magician, literally a magician or Persian priest. *Dict. of Bible (Hastings)*.
2. Hence: **Seemingly requiring more than human power; imposing or startling in performance; producing effects which seem supernatural; having extraordinary properties; as, a magic lantern; a magic square or circle.**
3. Characterized by, or having the powers or effects of, magic; hence, enchanting; as, a magic land or scene. **magic circle, m. cube**, an arrangement of numbers in rings and radial ranks in a circle, or in a number of cubes forming a larger perfect cube, devised on the principle of the magic square to add up to the same number along different ranks of diagonals. — **m. lantern**, an optical instrument consisting of a case enclosing a light, a and having suitable lenses in a lateral tube, for throwing up upon a screen, in a darkened room or the like, greatly magnified pictures from slides placed in place of the focus of the outer lens. See **STEREOPTICON**, **CINEMATOGRAPH**. — **m. music**, a game in which a person is guided in finding a hidden article, or in doing a specific act required, by music which is made louder or more rapid as he approaches success, and slower as he recedes. — **m. square**, numbers so disposed in parallel and equal rows in the form of a square, that each row, taken vertically, horizontally, or diagonally, shall give the same sum, the same product, or a harmonic series, according as the numbers taken are in arithmetical, geometrical, or harmonic progression. — **m. tree**, a Magic Square. Peruvian polemoniaceous shrub (*Cantua buxifolia*) having showy flowers, used for decoration in native rites.

mag'ic (măj'ik), *a.* [*F. magique*, *L. magicus*, Gr. *μαγικός* (-kăl) } *γικός*, fr. *μαγος*. See **MAGI**.] **1.** Of or pertaining to magic; produced by magic, or employed in the rites of magicians.
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Demagnetizing consists in destroying this arrangement, the molecules remaining magnets, but with poles directed so that their effects are neutralized. Cf. HYSTERESIS b.

2. To attract as a magnet attracts, or like a magnet; to influence uncontrollably, esp. by charming; to captivate. Fascinated, magnetized, as if were, by his character. Motley.

3. To bring under the influence of animal magnetism.

magnetizing current, Elec. a current which magnetizes or energizes a magnetic core; exciting current. In a device excited by alternating current, as a transformer, magnetizing current may refer either to the whole exciting current, or only to the part (true magnetizing current) remaining after deducting the proper component of current required to supply core losses due to hysteresis and eddy currents.

mag-net-o- (māg-nēt-ō; māg-nēt-ō; 277). [See MAGNET.] A prefix meaning pertaining to, produced by, or in some way connected with, magnetism.

mag-net-to (māg-nēt-ō; māg-nēt-ō), n. *Elec.* A magneto-electric machine; esp., a magneto-dynamo used to generate the current for the electric ignition in some internal-combustion engines, being operated by the engine itself.

mag-net-o-dy-na-mo, n. A dynamo with permanent field magnets.

mag-net-o-e-lec-tric } a. *Physics.* Pertaining to, or
mag-net-o-e-lec-tri-cal } characterized by, electricity developed by magnets; as, *magneto-electric induction.*

magneto-electric machine, a machine that generates currents by magneto-electric induction; — now usually limited to those employing permanent magnets, the term *dynamo* being similarly limited to generators using electromagnets. Called also *magneto*.

mag-net-o-e-lec-tric-ity, n. Electricity developed by means of magnets; also, the science treating of the same. Cf. ELECTROMAGNETISM.

mag-net-o-gen-er-a-tor, n. *Elec.* A generator with permanent magnets; a magneto.

mag-net-o-gram (māg-nēt-ō-grām; māg-nēt-ō; 277), n. [*magneto* + *-gram*.] *Physics.* An automatic record of magnetic phenomena made by a magnetograph or the like.

mag-net-o-graph (grāf), n. [*magneto* + *-graph*.] *Physics.* An automatic instrument for recording, as by photography, states and variations of a terrestrial magnetic element.

a A magnetogram. — **mag-net-o-graph-ic** (grāf-ik), a.

mag-net-om-e-ter (māg-nēt-ō-mē-tēr), n. [*magneto* + *-meter*: cf. *F. magnétomètre*.] *Physics.* An instrument for measuring the intensity of magnetic forces; also, less frequently, an instrument for determining any of the terrestrial magnetic elements, as the dip and declination.

b A kind of galvanometer with a heavy magnetic needle.

mag-net-om-etry (trī), n. [*magneto* + *-metry*.] *Physics.* The science of measuring the intensity of magnetic fields and of determining the direction of the lines of force; also, the use of the magnetometer. — **mag-net-om-etric** (māg-nēt-ō; māg-nēt-ō-mē-trik), **-met-ri-cal** (rī-kāl), a.

mag-net-o-motive (māg-nēt-ō; māg-nēt-ō-mō-tīv), a. [*magneto* + *motive*, a.] *Elec.* Pertaining to or designating a force producing magnetic flux, analogous to electromotive force, and equal to the magnetic flux multiplied by the magnetic reluctance.

mag-net-o-optics, n. [*magneto* + *optics*.] A branch of physics dealing with the influence of the magnetic field upon light. It treats of such phenomena as the Zeeman effect and the magnetic turning of the plane of polarization. Cf. ELECTROOPTICS. — **mag-net-o-optic**, **-opti-cal**, a.

mag-net-o-phone (māg-nēt-ō-fōn; māg-nēt-ō), n. [*magneto* + *-phone*.] *Physics.* An instrument analogous to the siren, in which the undulatory currents generated by the revolution of a perforated disk in the magnetic field are transmitted to a telephone receiver, producing a note the pitch of which is proportional to the velocity of the disk.

mag-net-o-pho-no-graph, n. A phonograph operated by magneto-electricity; a telegraphophone.

mag-net-o-scope (māg-nēt-ō-skōp; māg-nēt-ō), n. [*magneto* + *-scope*.] *Physics.* An instrument for detecting magnetic force.

mag-net-o-stric-tion (māg-nēt-ō-strīk-tshūn; māg-nēt-ō), n. [*magneto* + *L. strictio* a drawing together.] *Physics.* A change in the dimensions of a body when magnetized.

magneto testing bell. An instrument for electrical testing comprising a magneto-generator and bell.

mag-net-o-ther-a-py (māg-nēt-ō-thēr-ā-pī; māg-nēt-ō), n. [*magneto* + *therapy*.] *Med.* Treatment of disease by the use of magnets or magnetism.

mag-net-o-trans-mit-ter, n. Any of various magneto-electric machines for transmitting something, as sound, electricity, etc.

magnet wire. *Elec.* Insulated wire, covered with a single or a double layer of cotton or silk, used for electromagnets, induction coils, etc.

mag-nif-ic (māg-nif-ik), a. [*L. magnificus*: cf. *F. magnifique*.] See MAGNIFICENT.

1. Renowned; illustrious. *Obs.*

2. Magnificent; sublime. "Thy *magnific* deeds." *Milton*.

3. Intended to impress; grandiloquent; high-sounding; also, intended to extol; honorific; eulogistic.

4. Royally generous; munificent. *Obs.*

mag-nif-ic-ity (māg-nif-ik-ē-tē), n. [*L.*, it magnifies.] **1.** The song

of the Virgin Mary, Luke i. 46-55; — so called because it commences with this word in the Vulgate.

2. [*L. e.* Hence, a song of praise.

mag-nif-ic-a-tion (māg-nif-ik-ā-shūn), n. A magnifying, or state of being magnified; specif.: a Laudation; exaltation, as by praise. **b** Apparent enlargement of an object by an optical instrument, esp. as measured in diameters of the object; magnifying power; as, a *magnification* of 250.

mag-nif-ic-ence (māg-nif-ik-ēns), n. [*F. magnificence*, *L. magnificentia*, fr. *magnificus* magnificent; *magnus* great + *facere* to make. See MAGNITUDE; *FACT*.] **1.** In medieval ethics, the virtue of unostentatious liberality in expenditure; hence, munificence.

Magnificence, that is to say, when a man doth and performeth great works of goodness that he begun. *Chaucer*.

2. Splendor of physical surroundings or richness in sensuous qualities; also, grandeur; spectacular beauty.

3. Something, as a ceremony, marked by splendor or lavish display. *Obs.* or *R.*

4. Glory; exaltation of character or place.

The temple of the great goddess Diana should be despised, and her *magnificence* should be destroyed. *Acts* xix 27.

5. A title applied to various high officers, as to the rector, proctor, and chancellor of a German university.

mag-nif-ic-ent (sēnt), a. [*Cf. OF. magnificent*. See MAGNIFICENCE.] **1.** Great in deed, or exalted in place; characterized by admirable or splendid achievements; — now used only when applied as an epithet to former famous rulers; as, Sultan Solymán the *Magnificent*; Lorenzo [de' Medici] the *Magnificent*.

2. Liberal or lavish in expenditure; munificent. *Now R.*

3. A characterized by sensuous splendor or sumptuous adornment; imposing; brilliant; also, characterized by grandeur, stateliness, or majestic beauty.

When Rome's exalted beauties I descry
Magnificent in piles of ruin lie. *Addison*.

b As applied to ideas, language, etc.: Impressing the imagination; exalted; noble. "The *magnificent* systems of the earlier thinkers." *Josiah Royce*.

Syn. — Glorious, majestic, sublime. See GRAND.

mag-nif-ic-ity (māg-nif-ik-ē-tē), n.; pl. -ies (-kēz). [*It. Cf. MAGNIFIC.*] **1.** An honorary designation or title denoting: **a** A grandee or nobleman of Venice. **b** A rector of a German university.

2. Hence, any person of high position or grand feeling.

Although the happy man feels very kindly towards others of his own sex, there is something too much of the *magnifico* in his demeanor. *Stevenson*.

mag-nif-ic-er (māg-nif-ik-ēr), n. One that magnifies; specif., a lens or combination of lenses.

mag-nif-ic-er-er (māg-nif-ik-ēr-ēr), n. [*ME. magnifier*, *F. magnifier*, *L. magnificare*. See MAGNIFICENCE.] **1.** To praise highly; to laud; extol. *Archaic*.

2. To magnify the Lord with me, and let us exalt his name together. *Ps.* xxxiv 3.

3. To increase the importance of; to cause to be held in greater esteem or respect.

On that day the Lord *magnified* Joshua. *Joshua* iv 14

4. To make great, or greater; to increase the dimensions of; to amplify; to enlarge, either in fact or in appearance; as, the microscope *magnified* the object by 100 diameters. The least error in a small quantity . . . will in a great one . . . be proportionately *magnified*. *Grew*

5. To exaggerate; as, to *magnify* a loss or a difficulty.

6. To magnify one's self, *Bib.*, to exhibit pride and haughtiness; to boast; to magnify one's self against, *Bib.*, to oppose with pride.

mag-nif-ic-ity, v. t. **1.** To have the power of causing objects to appear larger than they are; to increase the apparent dimensions of objects; as, some lenses *magnify* but little.

2. To have effect; to be of importance. *Obs.* *Cant* or *Dial. Eng.*

mag-nif-ic-ity (māg-nif-ik-ē-tē), n. [*L. magnifidus* — magnifying glass, a lens which magnifies; the apparent dimensions of objects seen through it, or any of various simple instruments consisting essentially of one or more such lenses. — *m. power, Optics*, the ratio of the magnitude of the image to the magnitude of the object, usually expressed in diameters of the object; as, a *magnifying power* of 200.

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5. Astron. A degree of brightness of a celestial body, esp. of a fixed star, also, a number expressing brightness; — called also stellar magnitude. The scale adopted is such that a body sending to the earth 2.512 times the light of another body is of a magnitude numerically one less. Thus, Polaris is of the 2.2, Aldebaran 1.0, Sirius -1.4, and the sun -26, stellar magnitude. See 1st STAR, 1.

Syn. — See SIZE.

mag-ni-tu-di-nous (māg-nī-tū-dī-nūs), a. [*L. magnitudo*, *-tudinis*, magnitude.] Having magnitude or greatness. *Rare*.

Mag-no-li-a (māg-nō-lī-ā), n. [*NL.*, after Pierre *Magnol*, professor of botany at Montpellier, France, in the 17th century.] **1.** *Bot.* A genus of trees typifying the family Magnoliaceae. They have aromatic bark and large fragrant white, pink, or purple flowers, succeeded by conelike polycarpellary fruits, the fleshy seeds hanging when ripe by slender filaments. There are about 15 species, about half American and half Asiatic. All are highly ornamental, and the Asiatic species, as *M. yulan*, etc., are commonly cultivated. The bull bay, or evergreen magnolia (*M. foetida*), the sweet bay, or laurel magnolia (*M. virginiana*), the umbrella tree (*M. tripetala*), and the large-leaved magnolia (*M. macrophylla*) are American species. Also [*L. c.*], a tree or flower of this genus. See SWEET BAY, *Illustr.*

2. [*L. c.*] Short for MAGNOLIA METAL.

Mag-no-li-a-ce-ae (māg-nō-lī-ā-sē), n. pl. [*NL.*] *Bot.* A family of shrubs and trees (order Ranunculales), containing 13 genera and nearly 1000 species, of wide distribution. The flowers are mostly large and showy, with indefinite petals and stamens, and the elongated receptacle bears exorse carpels with slender numerous seeds. The family includes many ornamental trees of the genera *Magnolia*, *Liriodendron*, *Schizandra*, *Illicium*, etc. — **mag-no-lī-a-ce-ous** (shūs), a.

magnolia metal. [Said to be named from a magnolia flower used as a manufacturer's mark on it.] An antiferrous alloy usually composed (approximately) of .78 lead, .18 antimony, and .04 tin, or of .78 lead, .21 antimony, and .01 iron.

magnolia warbler. A North American warbler (*Dendroica maculosa*). The male has the rump and underparts bright yellow; the breast and belly are spotted with black; the tail is black, with white patches near the middle.

mag-num (māg-nūm), n. [*Neut. sing. of L. magnus* great.] **1.** A two-quart bottle for wine or spirits.

2. *Anat.* = OS MAGNUM.

mag-ot (māg-ōt; māg-ōt), n. [*F.*] **1.** The Barbary ape.

2. A small grotesque figure, of Chinese or Japanese style or workmanship.

mag-pie (māg-pī), n. [*Mag, Maggot*, equiv. to *Margaret*, and fr. *F. Margot*, old dim. of *Marguerite*, and common name of the magpie. See MARGARET, PIE MAGPIE.] **1.** Any of numerous species of the genus *Pica* and related genera, allied to the jays, but having a long graduated tail; esp., the common European species (*P. pica*, syn. *P. caudata*), the closely similar American *P. Hudsonica* of the Rocky Mountain region, or *P. nuttalli*, the yellow-billed magpie of California. They are iridescent black with white belly and wing markings. Like jays, they are roving, noisy, and mischievous, and in captivity sometimes learn to speak a few words.

2. Any of various other birds; — often so called because they have black-and-white or pied plumage suggesting that of the true magpies; esp., one of certain crows, shrikes, as *Gymnorhina tibicen* and *G. leucolona* of Australia, and *G. hyperleuca* and *Strepera fuliginosa* of Tasmania. Cf. MAGPIE FINCH, MAGPIE ROBIN, MAGPIE GOOSE, etc.

3. One of a breed of domestic pigeons in which the head, breast, and back are colored in sharp contrast to the white wings and under parts.

4. A chattering.

5. An Anglican bishop; — a derisive epithet alluding to the black and white of his ceremonial dress. *Obs.*

6. *Eng. Slang.* A halfpenny. *b* *Mil.* A shot striking the next to the outer division of a target, signaled by a black-and-white flag

magpie moth. A black-and-white European geometrid moth (*Abraaxa grossulariata*), whose larva feeds on currant and gooseberry bushes.

mag-pie (māg-pī; māg-pī), n. [*Sp.*, due to a misreading of *allague*, a *Sp.* form of *aloe*.] In general, any species of *Agave*, esp. one yielding useful fiber; specif., the common century plant (*A. americana*).

Mag-yar (māg-yōr; 277), n. [*Hung.*] **1.** One of the dominant people of Hungary, compactly settled in the central part of the country, which they invaded and conquered at the close of the 9th century. Cf. HUNGARIAN.

The *Magyars* . . . for about a thousand years have preserved translated in R. V. margin, "terror on every side." [*OF. MAGGOT.*]

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Magnolia Warbler.



European Magpie (*Pica pica*).

tood, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); K = ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUIDE.

Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

Maid Marian, or Maid-mar'-an (māid/mār'Y-ān), n. [maid + Marian, relating to Mary, or the Virgin Mary.] In Robin Hood legend, Robin's sweetheart, who followed him into banishment as a page and lived as a virgin huntress until the marriage ceremony could be performed.

2. The lady of the May games; one of the characters in a morris dance; a May queen, often personated by a boy.

maid/serv'ant (māid/sēr'vānt), n. A female servant.

ma-leu'tic (mā-lū'tik) a. [Fr. maieutic, fr. maia mid-ma-leu'ti-cal (ti-kūl)] a. [G.] Designating, or pertaining to, the Socratic method (see under SOCRATIC); — so called because Socrates likened his teaching to midwifery, as serving merely to bring forth into clear consciousness what was already vaguely in mind.

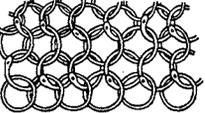
ma-leu'tics (-tik's), n. The Socratic method.

ma-lu'gro (mā-lū'grō; mā-lū'gr'), a. [F. See MEAGER.] Designating articles of diet free from flesh or the juices of flesh, and so appropriate to fast days; also, designating, or pertaining to, days for which such diet is enjoined.

mail (māl), n. Also malle, malle. [F. maille, OF. also maillie, LL. medalia. See MEDAL.] Obs. or Hist. A small piece of money. Specif.: a Silver halfpenny. b A Scotch gold coin of Robert II. and his successors, worth half a Saint Andrew (= 2s. of that time).

mail, n. Also mail. [ME. male tax, tribute, price; of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. māli contract, agreement, soldier's pay; akin to Icel. māli speech, procedure, transaction, AS. māli spech; cf. AS. māli agreements, terms, fr. Scand., AS. mæðel assembly, Goth. mahl market place.] Payment; rent; tribute; tax. Obs. or Hist. except Scot.

mail, n. [ME. maille, maille, F. maille a ring of mail, mesh, network, a coat of mail, fr. L. macula spot, a mesh of a net. Cf. MACLE, MACULA, MASCLE.] 1. A flexible fabric of interlinked metal rings used as defensive armor.



b One of the rings or links in such armor. Obs. c A piece of mail armor. Obs. d Hence, erroneously, armor, or any defensive covering.

2. A ring or hole for the reception of a lace or the like; Mail, 1. Fragment of ancient an eyelet. Obs. b Also maille. Danish Mail Hauberk.

Weaving. A metal or glass ring or eye through which passes the thread of the warp. Commonly they contain three holes, a larger one in the center for the warp, the others for coupling twine. c Rope Making. A contrivance of chainwork for rubbing off loose hemp from white cordage.

3. A the hard protective covering of various animals, as of a tortoise or a lobster. b The breast feathers of a hawk, when these are full-grown; — sometimes applied to the plumage of other birds.

mail, v. l.; MAILED (māid); MAIL'ING. To arm with mail. mail, v. l. [Cf. MAIL a bag.] 1. To wrap up; envelop. Obs. 2. Falconry. To wrap up or bind (a hawk) for handling or training.

mail, n. [ME. male bag, OF. male, F. malle bag, trunk, mail, OHG. malaha, malha, wallet; akin to D. maal.] 1. A bag; a wallet; a traveling bag. Obs. or Scot. 2. A the bag or bags, with the letters, papers, or other matter contained therein, conveyed under public authority from one post office to another. b The whole system of appliances used in the public conveyance and delivery of postal matter; — commonly called the post in British usage.

3. That which comes in the mail; letters, etc., received through the post office. Now Chiefly U. S. In the United States domestic mail is divided into: first-class matter, comprising in general all matter wholly or partly in writing, sealed or unsealed, and all matter sealed or otherwise closed against ready inspection (rate 2 c. for each ounce or fraction, except 1 c. for postal cards or post cards); second-class matter, comprising all newspapers and other periodicals (lawfully bearing the statement "Entered at the post office as second-class matter" (rate 1 c. for each four ounces or fraction); third-class matter, comprising miscellaneous printed matter (on paper) (rate 1 c. for each two ounces or fraction); fourth-class matter, comprising all matter not included in previous classes (rate 1 c. per ounce or fraction).

The corresponding divisions in the postal service of the United Kingdom are: letter post, rate 1 d. (2 cents) for 4 oz. or less, 1/2 d. (1 cent) for every additional 2 oz.; halfpenny post, for unsealed packets not exceeding 2 oz.; parcel post, for parcels not exceeding 11 pounds (rate 3 d. for 1 lb., 4 d. for 2 lbs., 5 d. for 3 lbs., 6 d. for 4 lbs., from 7 lbs. on, 1 d. per lb.); newspaper post, rate 1/2 d. (1 cent), irrespective of weight, for any registered newspaper. There are limits of size for all these classes.

4. That which conveys mail; a vehicle, boat, or person employed as a carrier of mail.

The man . . . told us the mail had set him down the morning before at the Royal George. Stevenson.

mail, v. t. To deliver into the custody of the post-office officials, or place in a government letter box, for transmission by mail; to post; as, to mail a letter. Chiefly U. S.

mail, v. t. In the United States to mail and to post are both in common use; as, to mail or post a letter. In England post is the commoner usage.

mail/a-ble (māl'ā-b'l), a. Lawful to mail, or post. U. S. mail/a'-checked (māl'chēkt'), a. Zool. Designating the fishes of the group Loricati, which are so named from the suborbital process, or the more or less complete head armor of many forms.

mail/clad (klād'), a. Protected by a coat of mail.

maid/en-ship, n. See SHIP.

maid/en's-non/er-ty, n. The virgin's-bower. Dial. Eng. Obs.

maid/en-wood, n. Eng. a = MAIDWEED. b = MAIDENHAIR. maid/en, interj. [OF. maide (or earlier at deut.)] God help me; — in the oath, so marked [Obs.]

maid/head, n. Maidenhead. maid/hood, n. [Cf. AS. mægd-hād. See MAID; HOOD.] = MAIDENHOOD.

maid/ie, n. = MAIDY. maid/ish, a. See -ISH. maid/ism (mā'id-yz'm), n. [See MAIZE.] Med. = PELLAORA.

maid/kin, n. See -KIN. maid/ling, n. See -LING. maid/ly, n. Like a maid.

maid's-hair (māidz'-), n. The yellow bedstraw. maid/ān (māid'ān), n. pl. & sing. A group of tribes of northern California forming the Pujunan stock, now nearly extinct. They were of low culture and lived chiefly on acorns, piñons, etc.

maid/weed, + MAYWEED. maid/y (māid'y), n. A little maid.

maig (māig), n. A large or awkward hand. Scot. & Dial. Eng. mail/ger (mā'gēr). Var. of MEAGER.

mailed (-cheekt'), a. Zool. Designating the fishes of the group Loricati, which are so named from the suborbital process, or the more or less complete head armor of many forms.

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malled (māld), a. [See MAIL a fabric.] Protected by mail; armed with mail; also, covered with mail or with a natural defense of scales, etc.

malled, a. [Cf. MOLE a spot.] Spotted; speckled.

mail'er (mā'ēr), n. 1. One who mails; one who prepares mail for the post; also, a machine (called also mailing machine) for preparing periodicals, newspapers, etc., for mailing by printing addresses upon, or affixing addressed labels to, the wrappers.

2. A mail boat. mail/le-chort' (mā'y-shōr'), n. [After Maillot and Chortier, two workers of Lyons, who invented it.] An alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel.

maim (māim), v. t.; MAIMED (māimd); MAIM'ING. [ME. maimen, OF. mahaigrier, mahaigrier, mahaigrier; cf. It. magagnare, LL. maheniare, mahennare; orig. uncert. Cf. MAYHEM.] 1. To deprive of the use of a limb or member, so as to render a person in fighting less able either to defend himself or to annoy his adversary; to commit mayhem upon.

By the ancient law of England he that maimed any man, whereby he lost any part of his body, was sentenced to lose the like part. Blackstone.

2. To mutilate or seriously wound or disfigure; esp., to cripple or disable. You maimed the jurisdiction of all bishops. Shak.

Syn. — Mutilate, mangle, cripple. maim, n. In law language mayhem, and maimhem. [OF. mehaing. See MAIM, v.] Privation of the use of a limb or member of the body; a crippling; serious physical injury; hence, deprivation of something essential; a serious defect or blemish. See MAYHEM. Now Rare.

Surely there is more cause to fear lest the want thereof be a maim than the use of it is blemish. Hooker.

Mail-mon'i-de'an (māi-mōn'y-dē'an), a. Of or pertaining to Moses Maimonides (1135-1204), the greatest of the medieval Jewish philosophers. His system aimed to combine Aristotelianism with Jewish religious teachings.

main (mān), n. [Orig. uncert.; cf. MAIN, a. Oxf. E. D.] 1. In the game of hazard, a number, exceeding four and not exceeding ten, which the caster calls before throwing. He may throw his nick and win or throw out (i. e., make a losing throw), or throw a chance (see NICK, n.; CHANCE). If he throws the main after throwing a chance he loses. Fig., a match at dice, a stake played for, etc.

2. A match, as at archery or bowls. Obs. 3. A match at cockfighting. "My lord would ride twenty miles . . . to see a main fought." Thackeray.

main, n. [AS. mægen strength, power, force; akin to OHG. magan, Icel. megin, and to E. may, v. See MAY, v.] 1. Physical strength; hence, force; power. Obs. or Archaic, exc. in the phrase "with might and main." These were in this battle of most might and main. R. of Gl.

With huge force and insupportable main. Spenser. 2. A broad stretch or expanse; specif.: a The mainland; continental land. b The main or high sea. c Specif. [cap.], the Spanish Main (which see under SPANISH).

3. [From MAIN, a.] The chief or principal part; the most important matter in hand; the essential point. Resolved to rest upon the title of Lancaster as the main, and to use the other two . . . but as supporters. Bacon.

The main of the lady's history. R. Brownings. 4. End or purpose; the object of desire or ambition. Obs. 5. A principal line or conduit; specif.: a A principal duct or pipe, as distinguished from lesser ones; esp., a conduit leading directly to or from a reservoir; as, a gas main; a fire main; an electric light or power main (an insulated conductor for electricity). b A principal conductor in a system of electric distribution; a bus conductor. c A main or trunk line of a railroad.

6. Naut. a Mainmast. b Mainsail. Obs. 7. [From MAIN, a.] A main-hammer. Obs. for, or in, the main, for the most part; in the greatest part.

main, n. [From E. main hand.] 1. Her. The hand. Obs. 2. A banker's shovel for coin.

main, a. [From MAIN strength, possibly influenced by OF. magne great, L. magnus (cf. MAGNATE).] 1. Having or manifesting great physical strength or energy; powerful; potent; mighty; hence, having great force or strength of any kind. "The current with main fury ran." Daniel. His admiration for main men, his hero worship, comes out in a thing like "The English Admirals" Richard Burton.

2. Of an army or host: Numerous and powerful; also, fully equipped and trained, as distinguishing from irregular. Obs. 3. Huge or bulky; also, large in amount. Obs. or Dial. 4. Designating a great stretch of land or sea, such as continental lands or the open ocean; also, designating a great expanse of space. "The main abyss." Milton.

5. Important; essential to results, momentous in consequences, exalted in rank, etc. Obs. That, which thou mightest believe'st so main to our success, I bring. Milton.

6. Very great; remarkable or excessive in degree; also, in a less emphatic use, of a good degree; first-rate; decided; as, a main comfort. Now Rare or Dial. 7. Principal; chief; first in size, rank, importance, etc.; as, the main line of a railroad; the main body of an army; the main issues of a campaign.

Our main interests to be as happy as we can. Tillotson.

2. The game or place of playing pall-mall; hence [cap.], the Mall in London, or a similar promenade. Obs. mail bag. A bag in which mailed matter is carried.

mail boat. A boat that carries the mail. mail box. A box or case to receive letters, etc., for or from the mail.

mail catcher. An iron rod, or other contrivance, attached to a railroad car for catching a mail bag while the train is in motion U. S.

mailed. Mailed. Ref. Sp. mailed (-cheekt'), a. Zool. = MAIL-CHEEKED.

maileis, + MALEASE. mail/en. Var. of MAILING. Scot. mail'er, n. One who pays rent. Scot. mail horn. A long horn formerly in use by mail guards. Eng. mailhours, + MALEUROUS.

mail/ie, a. Hornless; — said of a cow. Isle of Man. — n. A hornless cow. Isle of Man.

mail'ing (mā'ing), n. [Scot. fr. mail tribute, rent. See MAIL'ER.] A rented farm, or the rent paid, or the term of the lease. Scot. mailing machine. See MAILER.

mail + MALE. mail/less, a. See -LESS. maillet, + MALLET. mail/man, n. [See 2d MAIL.] One who pays rent; a tenant. Scot. mail/man, n. [See 6th MAIL.] A mail carrier. Colton.

mail matter. Articles which are lawful to mail. mail rider. A mail carrier. mail runner. A mail carrier. India.

mail/-shell', n. A chiton. mail/tenant, + MALLENT. mail train. A railroad train carrying the mail. mailure, n. [Cf. OF. enmailleure. See MAIL ARMOR.] Mail armor. Obs.

mail/ie, a. Powerful. Obs. mail/-ham'per, n. A hamper or basket, esp. for carrying grapes.

8. Of all, or of or pertaining to the majority; general. Obs. By the main assent. Shak.

9. Sheer; utter; as, by main force; by main strength. That Maine which by main force Warwick did win. Shak.

10. Naut. Attached to, or connected with, the mainmast; as, the main course, main shrouds, etc. main bar, vehicles, an evener to which a leading bar is hung. — m. battery, Naut., the guns of heavier caliber; specif., in the United States navy, all guns of and above four inches in caliber. — m. beam. Steam Engine. = WALKING BEAM. — m. bore, Ordnance, the rifled portion of the tube, through which the projectile travels. — m. brass, a Mech. The brace which resists the chief strain. Cf. COUNTER BRACE. b Naut. The brace attached to the main yard. — m. breadth. Shipbuilding, the widest part of a ship at any given frame. — m. center, Steam Engine, a shaft upon which a given beam or side lever swings. — m. chance, the chief promise or probability of profit or success; the likeliest path to riches or advancement; also, the most important issue at stake; hence, in general, a chief opportunity, esp. for furthering of self-interest.

One eye on heaven and one on the main chance. Thackeray. — m. couple, Arch., the principal truss in a roof. — m. deck, Naut., the principal deck of a vessel; specif.: a On a war vessel, the uppermost complete deck extending the entire length of the ship. b On a merchant vessel having a raised poop and forecastle, the stretch of deck between them. — m. drag, Beggars' Cant, a public street. — m. drain, Shipbuilding, a large pipe fitted above the water-hottles and extending nearly the ship's length, connected by valves or sluices to all the water-tight compartments and by manifolds to the ship's pumps. In some vessels the main drain extends through the double bottom. — m. guard. Mtl. a The keep of a castle. b The principal guard of a garrison. Rare. c The building or barrack in which a main guard is lodged. Obs. or E. Eng. d The chief guard of an army, from which all other guards are detached; not now in technical use. — m. hatch, Naut., the principal hatch of a vessel; specif., the hatch just forward of the mainmast. — m. keel, Shipbuilding, the principal or true keel of a wooden vessel, as distinguished from the false keel. Obs. or E. — m. line, Mach. = LINE SHAFT. — m. piece, Shipbuilding, the principal timber in certain parts of a wooden ship, like the rudder, windlass, head, etc. — m. rod, a pump rod in a mine shaft; called also spear rod. — m. rope, the rope that draws the full in a mine gangway. — m. sea, the open ocean; the high seas. Obs. or Archaic. — m. suction, Shipbuilding, the pipe connections between the main drain, and the circulating pumps. — m. transom, Shipbuilding, the upper transom in a square-stern vessel. — m. wales, Shipbuilding, two or more strakes of the thickest planking at the widest part of the body, extending the entire length of the vessel, through which the fastenings of the principal deck pass.

main (mān), adv. [See MAIN, a.] Very; extremely; as, main heavy. Now Rare or Dial. "I'm main dry." Foote.

main hot and the wind was open. Stevenson. Maine law, or in full, Maine liquor law. A law prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicating beverages, enacted in the State of Maine in 1851, and permanently enacted in 1855; hence, U. S., a similar law.

main/-gauche' (mān'gōsh'), n. [F., the left hand.] A dagger held in the left hand, while the rapier is held in the right, — used to parry thrusts of the adversary's rapier, as in the combats of the 15th and 16th centuries.

main/land (mān'lānd), n. The continent; the principal land; — in general, opposed to island, or peninsula, though sometimes applied to the largest island of a group.

main/land-er (-lān-dēr), n. A dweller on the mainland. main/ly, adv. [From MAIN, a.] 1. Powerfully, forcibly, or violently; in a strong manner or to a great degree; hence, greatly or abundantly. Archaic. 2. [From MAIN chief.] Principally; chiefly; in the main. 3. Very; exceedingly. Obs. or Dial.

main/mast (-māst; -māst), n. Naut. The mast regarded as the principal mast in a ship or other vessel. In two-masted vessels it is the after mast, except where this is small and entirely subordinate, as in a yawl or ketch. In three-masted vessels it is the middle mast. In vessels of more than three masts it is the second mast from the bow.

main/our (mān'ēr), n. Also main/or, man'ner (mān'ēr). [AF. meinoire, OF. manœuvre hand labor, materials. See MANEUVER.] O. Eng. Lav. A thing stolen found on the person, or in the immediate possession, of the thief; — chiefly in taken, or found, with the mainour. Hence, with, or in, the mainour, in the act; red-handed; flagrant delicto.

main/past (mān'pāst), n. O. Lav. A man's household. The householder of Bracton's day was bound to produce any member of his household, or household who was accused of felony, and failing to do so, was amerced. Pollock & Mait.

main/per-na-ble (mān'pēr-nā-b'l), a. [AF., OF. main hand + pernable, for prenable, that may be taken, prenable. See MAINPERNOR.] Law. Capable of being mainprised. See MAINPRISE, n. Obs. or Hist.

main/per-nor (-nēr), n. [AF., OF. main hand + pernor, for prenor, a taker, F. preneur, fr. prendre to take. Cf. MAINPRISE.] Law. One who gives mainprise for another, esp. for a prisoner's appearance. See MAINPRISE, n. Hist.

main/prise (mān'priz), n. Also main/prize. [F. main hand + prise a taking, fr. prendre, p. p. pris, to take, fr. L. prehendere, prehensum.] Obs. or Hist. Law. A undertaking of suretyship; esp., an undertaking to be responsible for the appearance in court on a day certain of a prisoner to be released. b The writ of mainprise, now ob-

solete. mailyet, + MALLET. main, a. = MAIMED. [HEM.] main (māim), n. = MAINE. + MAY.

Mail/mak-er (-māi'kēr), n. [HEM.] Var. of MERMECTOR. Ma'l-man (mā'y-mān), D. Bib. maimed. Maimed. Ref. Sp. maimed (māimd), n. a. Mutilated; crippled. b. maim'ed-ly, adv. — maim'ed-ness, n.

maim'er, n. One who maims. maim-mon' (māim-mōn'), n. [It. maimone, fr. An. maimon; cf. Gr. μαίμων.] The mandrill. Mail'mon-ist (māim'mōn-ist), n. A follower of Maimonides.

maine, + MAINE, MAINE. maine, n. Short for PAINE-MANE. Obs. — maine, a. Obs. maine, v. t. [See AMAN, n.] To lower or furl (a sail). Obs.

main/fer're', n. [Cf. F. main hand, fr. iron; per. for F. main, fr. fer, hand of iron.] A piece of armor prob. the guntlet for the left arm. Oxf. E. D. main'ful, a. Powerful. Obs.

main/-ham'per, n. A hamper or basket, esp. for carrying grapes. main-levée, n. [F. main levée raised hand.] Replevin. Obs.

main/miz'en, n. Naut. The forward of two mizenmasts sometimes formerly carried. Obs. or Hist.

main/mort-a-ble (māim'mōrt'ā-b'l), a. [F. fr. mainmorte, lit. dead hand. See WORMTAIL.] Fr. Hist. Designating serfs whose possessions fell in to the lord if he died childless, or their possessions — a. A mortal serf. [BOLT.]

main/pin', n. Vehicles = KING-MAINPOST. [Cf. F. main hand, and por a carrying.] Leaves of bread or the like given by parishioner to their rector in lieu of tithes. Obs.

main/post', n. Naut. The sternpost. Obs. or R. main/prize, n. t. Also main/prize. Law. To release or procure the release of, or mainprise. Obs. or Hist. [Obs.]

main/priz'er, n. A mainprisor.

ceives 50,000, B 30,000, and C 15,000; then A receives a majority of all that is, an absolute majority, and his majority over his competitors is 5,000 votes (that is, the excess over the total votes of C and B). But, if in a total of 95,000 votes, A receives 45,000, B 30,000, and C 20,000; then A receives a plurality (that is, a total larger than any competitor), while his plurality over his competitors is 15,000 (that is, his excess over B, his highest competitor). In this latter case A does not receive a majority, properly speaking.

3. [Of L. majores.] Ancestors; ancestry. Obs. 4. The military rank and office of a major. To go over to, or to join, the majority or the great majority, to die. MA-JUS-ŪLE (mā-jūs'ūl), n. [L. majuscula somewhat greater or great, fem. dim. of major, majus; cf. F. majuscule. See MAJOR.] A large letter, capital or uncial; — generally a term of paleography. — MA-JUS-ŪLE, MA-JUS-CU-LAR (kū-lār), a.

MA-KAS'SAR, MA-CAS'SAR (mā-kās'ār), n. 1. A district of Celebes. 2. One of a semicivilized Malayan people inhabiting the Makassar district of Celebes; also, their language.

Makassar, or (usually in phrases) Macassar, agar-agar, a variety of East Indian agar-agar derived from the seaweed Eucheuma spinosum. See AGAR-AGAR. — M. mace, mace derived from Makassar nutmeg. — M. nutmeg, the seed of the East Indian Myristica arvensis; also, the tree itself. The seed is longer and more elliptical than the common nutmeg, of a disagreeable flavor, and only feebly aromatic. It is sometimes used as an adulterant of nutmegs. — M. oil, a kind of oil originally obtained from Makassar, and possibly derived from the sandalwood tree. The commercial product so called consists chiefly of coconut oil, castor oil, or olive oil perfumed. It is used in hairdressing. — MA-KAS-SAR-ŌSE (-'ōs), n. & a.

MAKĒ (māk), n. [AS. gemca. See MATCH.] Obs. or Dial. Eng. 1. An equal; match; like; also, image or likeness. 2. A companion or mate; often, a husband or a wife.

make, v. t.; MADE (mād); MAKING (mā'kŭng). [ME. maken, maken, AS. macian; akin to OS. makon, OFries. makia, D. maken, G. machen, OHG. mahhōn to join, fit, prepare, make. Cf. MATCH an equal.] 1. To form or constitute in external nature; to form physically or socially; primarily, to fashion or construct; secondarily, to enter into as parts or elements; to constitute by a process of artificial construction or of natural becoming. Specif.: a To produce, frame, or fashion (something) by operating upon physical materials; to construct, fabricate, or manufacture; as, to make a gun; to make bread; he makes brick; — often with of, out of, from, governing the material used, and often with the governing a complementary object, giving the sense of "convert" or "transform;" as, to make a sled out of a cart, a sword into a sickle. He . . . fashioned it with a graving tool, after he had made it a molten calf. Ex. xxxii. 4. b To be, or to be capable of being, changed or fashioned into; to furnish the material for; as, wood makes warm clothing. "An old cloak makes a new jerkin." Shak. c Hence, to become or to have become; as, he makes a good business man; she will make a good wife. d To compose, as parts, ingredients, or materials; to constitute; — often with up; as, the country is made up of meadow and marsh; the house is made of stone. The heaven, the air, the earth, and boundless sea. Make but one temple for the deity. Waller. e To amount to; to form the essential being of; to be sufficient to constitute; as, "One swallow does not make a summer."

Courtliness and the desire of fame. And love of truth, and all that makes a man. Tennyson f To form by an assembling of individuals; to get together; as, twice one makes two; they had difficulty in making a quorum; also, to enter in as, or count as; as, he made the thirteenth at the table. g To lay out and construct; as, to make a road, a camp, or a garden. 2. To form mentally or ideally, or to create as an expression or a result of thought; specif.: a To frame or formulate in the mind; as, to make a judgment or a choice; hence, to compose; as, to make a poem or an opera. b To produce, as something artificial or false; as, to make an errand; — often with up; as, to make up a story. And Art, with her contending, doth aspire To excel the natural with made delights. Spenser. c To form as a result of calculation, observation, or design; as, to make plans for a house; to make a diagram, a map, or a table of statistics. d To compute to be; to find as a result of calculation; as, he made the weight about fifty pounds; Egyptologists make the beginning of the historic era about 4700 B. C. e To regard or consider as being. He is not that goose and ass that Valla would make him. Baker. f To view or think; to treat in thought or feeling; hence, to act in harmony with mental or emotional regard; — in various special phrases with of; as, to make little, or light, of a difficulty; to make a virtue of necessity; not to know what to make of the news. (This use probably derives part of its meaning from the sense in which make signifies to "act," "behave." Cf. def. 13 and Note.) Makes me no more of me than of a slave. Dryden. g To frame and hold in the mind; as, to make no doubt; to make scruple. h To understand; as, I could make nothing of his words; — hence, to make neither head nor tail of, not to understand in either or any sense. i To amount to, in reason or significance; to form or constitute in reason; to signify; as, that the means makes no matter if the result be good, is a Machiavellian principle. The policy of that purpose made more in the marriage than the love of the parties. Shak. 3. To cause to exist, appear, or occur; hence, variously, to create; as, God made the universe; to bring to pass; cause; as, to make a noise; to give rise to; favor; as, prosperity makes contentment; to enact; establish; as, to make laws; to prepare; as, to make a feast; to fix; as, to make a price; to inflict; as, to make a wound. Call for Samson, that he may make us sport. Judges xi. 25. Wealth maketh many friends. Prov. xix. 4. He accuseth Neptune unjustly who makes shipwreck a second time.

4. To bring forth or to give birth to. Obs. 5. To cause to be or become; to put into a given state or condition (expressed by a qualifying noun, verb, or adjective); as, to make known; to make public; to make fast; — often with a complementary object; as, to make some one leader; to make the Word flesh. Hence, specif., to ordain or appoint; as, they made him bishop. Who made thee a prince and a judge over us? Ex. ii. 14. 6 To cause or assure the success or prosperity of; to set (one) in the way of fortune; as, he is a made man. 7. To train to a requisite standard of efficiency; as, to make a horse, dog, or falcon. 8. To cause (something) to happen, or that something happen. Obs. or Archaic. The clenness and the fasting of us freres Maketh that Crist accepteth our prayers. Chaucer. 9. To cause (some one or something) to act in a certain way; to constrain or compel (some action, or some person in respect to action); as, to make both ends meet; they made him do penance; his language makes the judicious grieve; money makes the mare go; — sometimes with an ellipsis of an indefinite object, and regularly, in the active voice, with the simple infinitive (without to). To be loved makes not to love again. Tennyson. I hold His Majesty's commission to make to cease a notorious rogue whose name is Thomas Fagrus. R. D. Blackmore 10. To perform (the action indicated by the object); to do, act, work, effect, commit, offer, carry on, etc.; as, to make one's abode in the hills; to make a move against the enemy; to make war; to make oath to the truth of a statement; — often with the idea of conduct or behavior paramount; as, to make mischief or love; to make one's excuses or bow; to make mirth or dole (cf. def. 11 b). I will neither plead my age nor sickness in excuse of the faults which I have made. Dryden. I shall make shift to go without him. Shak. [They] made a shift to keep their own in Ireland. Milton. 11. A To do; to be engaged or concerned in. Archaic. Gomez, what maketh thou here? Dryden. b To act (it); behave; — in the obsolete phrases to make it, to make it strange, to make one's self strange, to make it coy, stout, etc. Cf. MAKE, v. i., 5. 12. To act or behave so as to produce or gain; as, to make acquaintances; to make the acquaintance of some one; to make friends readily; also, to act so as to become; as, to make friends with some one. 13. To so act that (one thing) appears in place (of another), or to cause such action that (one thing) is derived from or formed out (of another); to form by appropriate action or behavior; — with of; as, to make a friend of an enemy; to make an ass of one's self; to make a fool of some one; to make fun, sport, or game of some one. [The] senses in which make signifies to "form" or "cause," as well as those in which it means "do," "act," influence many of the phrases used with this construction, but the main idea seems to be the notion of, to "act," the majority of the phrases designating some type of behavior. 14. To prepare, or arrange, to treat in the appropriate fashion for the end designed; as, to make a bed. 15. To perform or execute in the appropriate manner; to draw up; as, to make a bill, a note, a testament. 16. To gain; acquire; as, to make money; to make a profit; to make a living; also, to attain; as, to make a full crop of grain; to make first honors in one's studies; to make the bull's-eye, in target shooting. 17. To go to, to accomplish by going, traverse, etc.; specif.: a To betake (one's self) to or toward a destination. Obs., exc. v. t. b To accomplish (a distance) in traveling; as, to make ninety miles an hour. c To reach or arrive at; as, to make connections. And make the Libyan shores. Dryden. d To visit in the course of a journey; as, to make London on the way to Rome. e To traverse or achieve by traversing; as, to make a circuit; to make the rounds of a camp. f Hence, in various phrases, to achieve (progress or advancement); as, to make head; to make hole (in drilling a well), etc. 18. To cause (some one) to go or come (to some specified state); as, he was made to death; hence often with away, out of the way, hence, etc., as a euphemism for "to kill;" — now commonly in the intransitive form, to make away with. 19. Elec. To complete (a circuit); to effect (a contact). 20. Card Playing. a To take a trick with (a card). b To shuffle (the cards). c To name (the trump). d To raise (a bid). 21. Naut. To announce, indicate, or observe (an occurrence in time or the hour of the day); as, to make eight bells (by striking eight bells on the ship's clock or bell); to make sunset (by hauling down the colors with the appropriate ceremonies). to make a book, to record bits in a book; to make a business of this practice. See book, n., 4. — to m. account, to have an opinion or expectation; to reckon. Obs. Milton. — to m. account of, to hold in estimation; — to m. a clean breast, to disclose the secrets which weigh upon one; to make full confession. — to m. a clean breast, to confess or disclose unreservedly. — to m. a dead seat, to make a determined onset, lit. or fig. — to m., or pull, a face, to distort the features so as to express a real or feigned emotion. — to m. again, to repair. Obs. — to m. a (or one's) hand, to make a (or one's) profit; to make a success; — often with a qualifying adjective, as fair or much, and with of or sometimes with in, to succeed with or in; also, with of or with, Obs. or Dial. Eng., to make an end of; to make away with. What meat it [the starfish] receiveth, it makes a hand with it. Holland. — to m. a leg. See LEG, n., 5. — to m. a light, to look for; to seek. Australian Aborigines. — to m. a lip, to drop the under lip in sullenness or contempt. Shak. — to m. a long arm, to exert one's self; to reach out. — to m. a long arm, and dropped it out of sight. — to m. a (or one's) market of, to make an object or occasion of trafficking, bargaining, or advantage of; to bargain away; also, rarely, to take an unlawful advantage of; to victimize. — to m. a month, to accustom to the bit; — said of colts. — to m. a honest woman of, to give or position, — to m. a point been unchaste. — to m. a noise in the world, to attain general fame or notoriety. Colloq. — to m. an out, Print., to omit something, in setting or correcting type, which was in the copy. — to m. a pass at, to strike at. — to m. a person open his eyes, to surprise or astonish him. — to m., or gain, a point, to accomplish that which was proposed; also, to make advance by a step, grade, or position. — to m. a point of regard or treat as essential or important; to make a special object; to be particular about. — to m. a practice of,

to do or perform habitually and purposely. — to make believe. a To cause the belief. b To pretend; to feign; to make pretense. — to m. bones of about (Obs., arch., etc.), to scruple or hesitate about; to make objections about; to stickle at. — to m. both ends meet, to live within one's income. Fuller. — to m. common cause with, to join with in purposes, aims, or effort. — to m. conscience of, to m. a matter of conscience, to act according to the dictates of conscience concerning (any matter), or to scruple to act contrary to its dictates. — to m. dainty, to hold in highest esteem; hence, to be chary or loath; to scruple; to affect delicacy or fastidiousness; — usually with of or an infinitive. Obs. Ah, my, my mistresses! which of you all Will show deny to dance? She that makes dainty, Shak. She, I'll swear, hath cors. — to m. default, Law, to fail to appear or answer. See DEFAULT. — to m. eyes, to signal with the eyes, by peculiarities of expression; also, to ogle. Then the women made eyes at each other and looked wondrous knowing. Hall Caine. — to m. fair weather, to flatter; to give flattering representations. — to m. foul water, to sail in such shallow water that the ship's keel stirs the mud at the bottom. — to m. go down, to make palatable or believable; to adapt, as a story, to the tastes or prejudices of those whom it is meant to influence. — to m. good, to fulfill or maintain; hence variously: to supply (a defect); to identify; to prove or verify (an accusation); to prove to be blameless; to vindicate. Each word made good and true. Shak. Of no power to make his wishes good. Shak. I . . . would by combat make her good. Shak. — to m. good, or bad, weather, Naut., to endure, or to weather, a gale well, or ill; — said of a vessel. Shak. — to m. hay while the sun shines, to take advantage of an opportunity. — to m. head, a To advance. b To accumulate power, as steam in an engine boiler. — to m. head against, to advance against (resistant forces). — to m. her number, Naut., to signal the number by which the vessel is designated on a register. — to m. it strange. Obs. a To assume ignorance, suspicion, or alarm, concerning it. Shak. b To make it a matter of difficulty. Chaucer. — to m. it tough, to make it a matter of difficulty; to make it a hard matter. Obs. Chaucer. — to m. it wise, to make it a matter of deliberation. Obs. "We thought it not worth to make it wise." Chaucer. — to m. land, Naut., to sight, or reach, land. — to m. love, to, to express affection for; to woo; to court; to solicit union with in marriage. "If you will marry, make your loves to me." Shak. — to m. meat, to cure meat in the open air. Western U. S. — to m., or m. it, nice, to show unwillingness or restraint; to hesitate. Obs. — to m. no bones, to make no scruple; not to hesitate. Colloq. — to m. nothing of, a To make no difficulty of; to consider as trifling or unimportant. b To be industrious to preserve our bodies from slavery, but we make nothing of suffering our souls to be slaves to our lusts." Roy. b Usually with can, not to accomplish, understand, or solve; as, he heard what was said, but could make nothing of it. — to m. on a fire, to make a fire. Dial. — to m. one a compliment, to show one respect; to praise one in a flattering way. Locke. — to m. a (thing), one's business, to occupy one's self with (a thing) as a special charge or duty. Colloq. — to m. one's compliments, to offer formal courtesies to one's self, one's head, to gain advantage or profit. — to m. one's law, O. Eng. Law, to adduce the sworn statements of oath helpers or purgators to clear one's self of a charge. See COMPURGATOR. Oath was the primary mode of proof, an oath going not to the truth of specific fact, but the justice of the claim or defense as a whole. The process of clearing one's self by the full performance of the oath which the law required in the particular case is that which later medieval authorities call "making one's law," facere legem. It remained possible, in certain cases, down to quite modern times. An accused person who failed in his oath, by not having the proper number of oath-helpers prepared to swear, or by already disqualifying himself by oath, had to go to one of the forms of ordeal. Pollock & Mait. — to m. one's manners, to make a bow or curtsy; to offer salutation. — to m. one's mark. a To sign, as a letter or other writing, by making a cross or other mark. b To make a distinct or lasting impression on the public mind, or on affairs; to gain distinction. — to m. one's mouth water, — to m. one's nose, — to m. one's own wish, to reconcile one's wish, to plead one's cause with, or to become reconciled with (another). "I will make you peace with him." Shak. — to m. one's self scarce, to decamp; to depart. Slang. — to m. one's self strange, to assume the character of a stranger. Gen. xlii. 7. — to m. one's soul, to concern one's self for the soul's salvation. — to m. one's way, to advance in life by one's personal efforts. — to m. out, a To send, bear, or throw out. b To draw up or write. c To draw up or write a bill. c To accomplish; achieve; manage to do or attain. d To compensate. Obs. e To while away (time). f To discern or descry; as, to make out the nature of an object at a distance. g To represent or delineate in detail. h To find out; to discover; to decipher; as, to make out the meaning of a letter. i To prove; to establish; as, the plaintiff was unable to make out his case. j To make complete or exact; as, he was not able to make out the money. k To procure a sufficiency of; complete; as, to make out a dinner. — to m. over, to transfer the title of; to convey; to alienate; as, he made over his estate in trust or in fee. — to m. place, to make room. — to make places, Change Ringing, to make a particular shift of position in successive changes; — said of two bells which make this shift to allow a third bell to be struck successively before, between, and after them. — to m. play, Racing & Hunting, to keep followers or pursuers exercised or active; also, Pugilism, to deliver quick, vigorous, or effective blows; hence, generally, to act with dispatch or effect; to produce an effect; to hasten; to keep an opponent occupied. — to m. practice of, to practice; to make use of; to use. Obs. — to m. prize of, to capture. — to m. purparty, Law, to divide and apportion lands previously held in common. — to m. room, to open a space, way, or passage; to remove obstructions; to give room. — to m. make room, and let him stand before our face. Shak. — to m. safe Naut., a To set or spread sail. b Hence, to set out on a voyage. c To set additional sail to increase speed. — to m. short work of, to dispose of promptly or peremptorily. — to m. sternway, to move with the stern foremost; to go or drift backward. — to m. suit to, to endeavor to gain the favor of; to court. — to m. sure. a To make certain; to secure so that there can be no failure of the purpose or object. b To betroth. Obs. She that's made sure to him she loves not well. Cotgrave. — to m. the utmost, to go to the utmost; to use or dispose of to the greatest advantage. "Let there be freedom to carry their commodities where they can make the best of them." Bacon. b To reduce to the least possible inconvenience; as, to make the best of ill fortune or a bad bargain. — to m. the chalice, Eccl., to mix the chalice at the offertory in the Eucharist. Orf. E. D. — to m. the doors, to shut the door. Obs. Make the doors upon a woman's wit, and it will out at the casement. Shak.

sisting of dried grasses or everlasting; — added to the painter Hans Makart, who often included them in his pictures. MA'KAZ (māk'káz), Bib. make, Var. of MAWK. Obs. or Scot. Dial. Eng. make, Var. of MAK. Dial. Eng. make (māk), n. A halfpenny. MA'kaz (māk'káz), Bib.

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food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, in; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); K=ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh=z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Guide. Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

— to make the fur fly, to create a disturbance in a violent outbreak of temper. *Slang.* — to make the pass, to deftly reverse the positions of the upper and lower portions of a deck of cards, a trick of legerdemain and card cheating. — to m. things hum, to stimulate to busy activity; to cause lively and efficient industry. *Slang.* — to m. time. A to gain time, that is, to accomplish a task or action in less than an ordinary or an estimated period. b To occupy or use, or to achieve something in, a certain time, in doing something; as, the trotting horse *made fast time*. c To be punctual, esp. in reaching points upon a time schedule. — to m. to order, to manufacture upon receipt of the order and according to the wishes of the customer. — to m. tracks, to move hurriedly away, as out of or for a place. *Slang.* — to m. up. A To build or construct. Obs. b To compose, as from ingredients; to constitute.

He was all *made up* of love and charms! *Addison.*
 c To compose, as a book; to draw up or compile, as a formal document. d To invent or concoct; as, to *make up* a story. e To form into; to wrap or fasten up; as, to *make up* a parcel. f To form by an assembling or stranding of parts; as, to *make up* a garment; to *make up* a train of cars. g To prepare; arrange; adjust; as, to *make up* accounts; also, to distort (the features); as, to *make up* a face. h *Print.* To arrange set type in (pages, columns, etc.) for printing. i To complete; to fill or close up; to bring up to; as, a dollar is wanted to *make up* the requisite sum. j To compensate for; to make good; to recover the equivalent of; as, to *make up* sleep; to *make up* leeway; to *make up* lost ground. k To dress, paint, etc., for a part, as one to be acted on the stage. l To reconcile; compose; as, to *make up* a difference. m To settle or arrange mentally; to decide; as, to *make up* one's mind; also, in the passive, to be composed or prepared in mind.

"In the name of mercy, Mackellar, what is wrong?" she cried — "I am *made up*." *Canterbury Tales.*
 n To enrich. *Dial.* — to m. use of, to put to use; to derive service from; to use. — to m. water. A *Naut.* To leak. b To urinate. — to m. words, to multiply words.

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TABLE OF MALAYO-POLYNESIAN LANGUAGES.

Table with columns: SUB-FAMILY, BRANCH, GROUP, LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS, CHIEF LOCALITY. Rows include Malayo-Javanese, Tagala, Cham-Selung, Sawaiori or Mahori, Micronesian or Tarapona, Melanesian or Fijian, Melano-Papuan.

than sex; as, "a male tiger" (Shak.); "a male tree" (Gilbert White); "male children" (Josh. xvii. 2); "a male choir"; "His poetry is masculine, plain, concentrated, and energetic" (Laudor); "The great and masculine virtues, constancy, gravity, magnanimity, fortitude, fidelity, and firmness" (Burke); "a masculine noun. MANLY (often opposed to boyish, childish) commonly suggests a man's finer qualities, esp. courage, frankness, independence; as, "His big manly voice turning again toward childish treble" (Shak.); "What more manly exercise than hunting?" (Walton); "I thought it neither manly nor honorable not to dare farther" (Ole-ridge); "The truest honor [is] the manly confession of wrong" (Thackeray). MANLIKE is more apt to suggest characteristically masculine qualities or (esp.) foibles; as, manlike bluntness; manlike, he failed to understand her sense. MANNISH (compare the implications of womanish, childish) is a term of contempt; as compared with the corresponding use of masculine, it suggests a quality of inferiority, as, "a woman impudent and mannish grown" (Shak.); "a mannish costume; "I hate a masculine woman, an Amazon" (Fielding). MANFUL implies esp. bravery or resolution; as, a manful struggle, a manful effort to gain self-control; "I toiled manfully at the review till two o'clock" (Scott). VIRILE (a stronger word than masculine) suggests the qualities belonging to fully developed manhood, as, "Ye chiefly, virile both to think and feel, dejected Chapman and firm-footed Ben" (Lowell); "a virile style. See FEMALE. male agarie. See AGARIC. m. 2. - m. bamboo, the East Indian bamboo grass Dendrocalamus strictus. - m. berry, the berry of male coffee. - m. cell, in seed plants, the generative cell. - m. coffee, a kind of coffee with one ovule abortive, so that a single round seed (peaberry, or male berry) is produced. - m. fern, a European fern (Dryopteris filix-mas) used in medicine as an antispasmodic, esp. against the tapeworm. See DRYOPTERIS. - m. fief. = FIEF MASCULINE. - m. incense, frankincense, or a superior variety of the same. Obs. - m. jalap, a kind of jalap from the Mexican plant Ipomea orizabensis, more feebly cathartic than true jalap. - m. kola, an African climber tree (Garcinia kola); also, its seed, which resembles the kola nut in shape, but contains no caffeine. - m. nerve, the yellow lady's-slipper. U. S. - m. nutmeg. = MAKASSAR NUTMEG. - m. orchid, a European terrestrial orchid (Orchis mascula) with showy pink or purple flowers in a loose spike. Its tubers yield the drug salep. - m. pronucleus, Biol., the pronucleus formed by the head of a spermatozoon or spermatoid after it has entered the egg. See FERTILIZATION. - m. ring, a ring. = MASCULINE RING.

FACT.] One guilty of a malefaction; esp., one guilty of crime or offense at the law; a criminal. Syn. - Evildoer, criminal, culprit, felon, convict. ma-lef'ic (mā-lēf'ik), a. [L. maleficus; cf. F. malefique. See MALEFACTION.] Doing mischief; causing harm or evil; hurtful; baleful. Chaucer. ma-lef'ic, n. 1. Astrol. A malefic aspect or star, as Saturn. 2. A practitioner of malefic arts. Obs. ma-lef'ice (mā-lēf'is), n. [L. maleficium; cf. F. malefice. See MALEFACTOR.] 1. An evil deed; an evil enchantment; sorcery. Obs. or Archaic. 2. Astrol. Malefic or baleful nature. Obs. ma-lef'icence (mā-lēf'is-ēns), n. [L. maleficentia. Cf. MALEFACTION.] 1. Evil action; also, an evil deed. 2. Maleficent or malefic quality or character; noxiousness. ma-lef'icent (-sēnt), a. [See MALEFIC.] Doing evil to others; harmful; mischievous; malefic; also, criminal. ma-lef'ic'ial (mā-lēf'ish'ēl), a. Maleficent; injurious. 2. ma-lef'ic (mā-lēf'ik), a. [Cf. F. malefique. See MALIC.] Chem. Pert. to, or designating a crystalline, dibasic acid, C₂H₂(CO₂H)₂, obtained by heating malic acid, and otherwise. It is isomeric with fumaric acid. See ALLOISOMERISM. ma-le'o (mā-lē'o), n.; pl. -eos (-ēz). [From its native name.] A megapode of Celebes (Megacephalon maleo), that lays its eggs in holes in sandy beaches instead of in mounds. It is glossy blackish brown with pinkish under parts. Mal-e-sher'bi-a (mā-lē-shūr'bi-ā; mā-lē-shūr'bi-ā), n. [NL., after Christian Guillaume de Lamignon de Malesherbes, French statesman.] Bot. A genus of South American undershrubs constituting the family Malesherbiaceae (order Hypercales). They are distinguished by the large yellow racemose flowers, with a tubular calyx, the sepals exceeding the petals. They are related to the passion flowers. ma-le-v'o-lence (mā-lēv'o-lēns), n. [L. malevolentia. See MALEVOLENT.] Quality or state of being malevolent; evil disposition toward another; inclination to injure others; ill will. See MALICE, SYN. ma-le-v'o-lent (-lēt), a. [L. malevolens, -entis; male ill + volens, p. pr. of velle to be willing or disposed, to wish. See MALICE; VOLUNTARY.] 1. Wishing evil; disposed to injure others; rejoicing in another's misfortune; arising from, or indicative of, ill will. 2. Astrol. Having a baleful influence; malefic. Obs. Syn. - Ill-disposed, envious, mischievous, evil-minded, spiteful, malignant, rancorous. See MALICIOUS. ma-le-v'o-lent, n. 1. A malevolent person. Obs. or R. 2. Astrol. A baleful influence. mal-fea'sance (mā-lēf'āns; 277), n. [F. malfeasance, fr. malfeasant injurious, doing ill; mal ill, evil + faisant doing, p. pr. of faire to do. See MAL-, FEASIBLE; cf. MALEFICENCE.] The doing of an act which a person ought not to do; evil conduct; an illegal deed; - often used of official misconduct. Contr. with misfeasance, nonfeasance. mal-fea'sant (-zānt), a. [F. malfeasant.] Evil-doing. - n. One who does evil; a criminal. mal-for'ma'tion (mā-lfōr-mā'shūn), n. Ill formation; irregular, anomalous, abnormal, or wrong formation or structure. Specif.: Biol. a. An abnormal deviation from the usual structure. See TERATOLOGY. b. A malformed organism or part. mal-formed' (mā-lfōrmd'), a. Having, or characterized by, malformation; ill-formed; abnormally formed. mal'ic (mā'ik; mā'ik), a. [L. malum an apple; cf. F. malique.] Org. Chem. Designating, or pertaining to, a crystallizable, dibasic, hydroxy acid, C₂H₂(OH)(CO₂H)₂, occurring in three optically different modifications: - called also hydroxy succinic acid. Ordinary malic acid, which in dilute solutions is levorotatory, occurs free or in the form of malates in various plant juices, as in apples, grapes, gooseberries, rhubarb, mountain-ash berries, etc. All three forms can be made artificially. mal'ice (mā'is), n. [F. malice, fr. L. malitia, fr. malus bad, ill, evil. Cf. MAUGER.] 1. Badness; harmfulness. Obs. 2. Astrol. The supposed sinister influence of certain heavenly bodies. Obs. 3. Enmity of heart; malevolence; ill will; a spirit delighting in harm or misfortune to another; a disposition to injure another; a malignant design of evil. "Nor set down aught in malice." Shak. Envy, hatred, and malice are three distinct passions. Lat. 110

Ma-lay'sian (mā-lē'shūn; -shūn), a. Of or pertaining to Malaysia. - n. A native of Malaysia. mal-con-duct (mā-l-kōndūkt), n. Ill conduct; esp., dishonest conduct; maladministration. mal-con-for-ma'tion (mā-l-kōn-fōr-mā'shūn), n. Imperfect, disproportionate, or abnormal formation; ill form; disproportion of parts. mal-con-ten't (mā-l-kōn-tēnt'), a. [F., fr. mal ill + content. See MAL-; CONTENT.] Discontented; uneasy; dissatisfied; esp., dissatisfied with the government. The famous malcontent earl of Leicester. Milner. mal-con-ten't, n. [F.] 1. One discontented; esp., a discontented subject of a government; a political agitator. 2. A state of discontent. male (māl), a. [F. mâle, OF. mascle, masle, fr. L. masculus male, masculine, diu. of mas a male. Cf. MASCULINE, MARRY, v. t.] 1. A Designating, or of or pertaining to, a man or human being of the sex which begets young, or produces spermatozoa by which the eggs are fertilized, or, in a wider sense, any animal of corresponding sex, or the functions, organs, and parts pertaining esp. to it; - opposed to female. See sex. b. Bot. By analogy, pertaining to or designating any plant organ or reproductive body which accomplishes fertilization or fecundation, or the plant which bears such organs; as, a male gamete, a male gametophyte, a male willow. With respect to seed plants, male is loosely used as an equivalent of staminate. 2. Suitable to the male sex; characteristic or suggestive of a male; masculine; as, male courage. 3. Consisting of males; as, a male choir. 4. Denoting an intensity or superiority of the characteristic qualities of anything; - contrasted with female. All its lordly male sapphires. R. Browning. 5. Mech. Adapted for fitting into another corresponding piece (the female piece) which is hollow; as, a male gauge, for gauging the size or shape of a hole; a male screw, etc. Syn. - MALE, MASCULINE, MANLY, MANNISH, MANLIKE, MANFUL, VIRILE. MALE (opposed to female) applies to animals and plants as well as to human beings, and always suggests sex; MASCULINE (opposed to feminine) denotes that (esp. strength, vigor, and the like) which belongs to or is characteristic of men, and frequently suggests gender rather

(berry) is produced. - m. fern, a European fern (Dryopteris filix-mas) used in medicine as an antispasmodic, esp. against the tapeworm. See DRYOPTERIS. - m. fief. = FIEF MASCULINE. - m. incense, frankincense, or a superior variety of the same. Obs. - m. jalap, a kind of jalap from the Mexican plant Ipomea orizabensis, more feebly cathartic than true jalap. - m. kola, an African climber tree (Garcinia kola); also, its seed, which resembles the kola nut in shape, but contains no caffeine. - m. nerve, the yellow lady's-slipper. U. S. - m. nutmeg. = MAKASSAR NUTMEG. - m. orchid, a European terrestrial orchid (Orchis mascula) with showy pink or purple flowers in a loose spike. Its tubers yield the drug salep. - m. pronucleus, Biol., the pronucleus formed by the head of a spermatozoon or spermatoid after it has entered the egg. See FERTILIZATION. - m. ring, a ring. = MASCULINE RING. male (māl), n. A human being of the male sex; hence, any organism of that sex. male. - A prefix denoting bad, ill. Obs. var. of MAL-. Ma-le-bol'ge (mā-lē-bōl'jē), n. [It., evil trenches.] In Dante's "Inferno," the eighth circle of hell, so called from the ten rock-bordered trenches, or bolge, which bound it. - Ma-le-bol'gi-an (-jē-an), Ma-le-bol'gic (-jik), a. Male-branch'ism (mā-lē-brānch'iz'm), n. The philosophical system of Malebranche, the French metaphysician. Its fundamental doctrine is that the mind cannot have knowledge of anything external to itself except through its relation to God. He says, "We see all things in God." mal'e-di'cent (mā-lē-dī-sēnt), a. [L. maledicens, p. pr. of maledicere to speak ill.] Addicted to, or of the nature of, evil speaking; slanderous. Obs. or R. Sir E. Sandys. mal'e-dic'tion (-dik'shūn), n. [L. maledictio, fr. maledicere to speak ill, to curse; male ill + dicere to say; cf. F. malediction. See MAL-, MALICE, DICTION; cf. MALISON.] 1. A proclaiming of evil against some one; a cursing; imprecation; a curse or execration; - opposed to benediction. No malediction falls from his tongue. Longfellow. 2. A speaking evil; slander; state of being spoken ill of or slandered. Syn. - Execration, denunciation, anathema. See CURSE. mal'e-dic'to-ry (-dik'tō-rē), a. Of the nature of, or like, a malediction. mal'e-fac'tion (-fāk'shūn), n. [See MALEFACTOR.] An evil deed; offense; crime; a malum in se or malum prohibitum. mal'e-fac'tor (mā-lē-fāk'tēr; 277), n. [L.; fr. malefacere to do evil; male ill, evil + facere to do. See MALICE; male (māl), n. The knot (Tyria quatinus). Local. Eng. Ma-le' (mā-lē), n. One of a Dravidian animistic tribe of the Rajmahal Hills, Bengal, related to the Mal Paharias. Rare. mal'e-ad-min-is'tra-tion (mā-lē-ād-mīn'is-trā'shūn), n. Cf. MAL-, etc. Vars. of MALADMINISTRATION, etc. maleapert. + MALAPERT. mal'esse' (mā-lēs'sē), n. [ME. malaise, F. malaise, Cf. MALAISE.] Want of ease; discomfort or distress; also, disease. Obs. or R. mal'e-ate (mā-lē-āt), n. A salt or ester of malic acid. [TERMINOLOGY.] mal'e-ven'ture. + MALADVENTURE. mal'e-bou'che', n. [OF.] Evil mouth; - a personification. Obs. mal'ice. + MALICE. mal'con-ten't, n. [See MALCONTENT.] mal'co-ton. + MELOCOTON. mal'e-di'cent (mā-lē-dī-sēnt), n. [L. maledicentia. See MALEFICENT, a.] Evil speaking. Rare. mal'e-di'cent (-dī-sēnt), n. A maledictive person. mal'e-dict (mā-lē-dīkt), a. [L. maledictus, p. p. of maledicere.] Accursed; abominable. Obs. mal'e-dict (-dīkt), n. An accursed person. Obs. mal'e-dict (-dīkt), n. t. To utter maledictions against. maledict, a. + v. t. [ME., fr. L. maledictus, p. p. Maledicere.] Accused; abominable. See MALADVENTURE. mal'e-entente. [OF male entente.] Evil intention. Obs. males. + MALISE. malefact, n. [L. malefactum, nout. p. n. of malefacere to do evil.] A malefaction. Obs. male-fac-to-ry, a. Evildoing. mal'e-fac'tress (mā-lē-fāk'trēs), n. A female malefactor. [Obs.] malefaction, n. Malefaction. malefeasance. + MALEFAESANCE. mal'e-f'ic'al (mā-lēf'ik-āl), a.

mal'en-gin'e' (mā-lēn-jin'), n. [OF malengin; L. malus bad + ingenium natural capacity. See ENGINE.] Evil machinery; guile; deceit. Obs. mal'en'ten'd'ant (mā-lēn-tēn-dānt), n. [F.] Ill-conceited; ill-conceived. - n. Misunderstanding; misconception. mal'e-o'dor. + MALODOR. mal'e-o'lent, a. [L. male ill + olens, p. pr. of olere to smell.] Ill-smelling. Obs. mal'e-part, -pert. + MALAPERT. mal'e-par'ta ma'le dī-a-bun'tur (dī-lā-būn'tūr), [L.] Things ill gained are ill lost; light come, light go. Quoted from Navius by Cicero (Philippics, II. i. 27). mal'e-par'tum ma'le dī-s'p'it' [L.] A thing ill gained is ill lost; light come, light go. Plautus (Pamphus, IV. ii. 22). mal'e-prac'tice (mā-lē-prāk'tis; cf. MAL-; + MALPRACTICE. males. + MALICE. males. + MALEISE. Mal'e-sher'bi-a-ce'ae (mā-lē-shūr'bi-ā-sē-ā; mā-lē-shūr'bi-ā-sē-ā; mā-lē-shūr'bi-ā-sē-ā), n. [L.] Bot. See MALESHERBIACEAE. mal'et. + MALEET. male'talent. + MALETALENT. male'to'te, male'to'te, male'to'te. + MALETALENT. male'treat. + MALETALENT. male'tre. + MALETRU. male'ured, a. [See MALEHUR.] Described to misfortune. Obs. male'urous, a. [OF. maleurous, F. maleheureux.] Unfortunate; unhappy. Obs. male'urous, n. [OF. maleourte.] Misfortune. Obs. male'v'o-len-cy. + MALEVOLENCE. mal'e-v'o-lent'y, adv. of MALEVOLENT.

Mal-bec'co (mā-lē-bēk'kō), n. In Spenser's "Faerie Queene" (Bk. III. cantos ix. x.), a jealous old dotard with a young and beautiful but unfaithful wife. mal-be-hav'or, or -four (mā-lē-bē-hāv'ēr), n. See MAL-BROUKE. mal-brou'ck (mā-l-brōok), n. [F.] A West African arboreal monkey (Ceropithecus cynosuroides). It is grizzled yellowish with a flesh-colored face. Mal-brou'gh (mā-l-brō'), or Mal-brou'k' (-brōok'), n. The hero of a famous French song, beginning "Malbroug s'en va-t-en guerre," the authors of the words and the music of which are unknown. In its present form it probably dates from about 1760 or about 1765, the hero having been popularly identified with the Duke of Marlborough. Mal'cham. Mal'cam (mā-l-kām), Mal'chi'ah (mā-l-kī'ā), Mal'chi-el (mā-l-kī-ēl), Mal'chi-el'ites (-itēs), Mal'chi'jah (mā-l-kī-jā), Mal'chi'ram (mā-l-kī-rām), Mal'chi-shu'a' (mā-l-kī-shō'ā), Bib. Mal'chus (mā-l'kūs), n. 1. Bib. The high priest's servant whose ear was cut off by Peter when Jesus was seized by the Jews in Gethsemane. John xviii. 10. 2. [F.] A short sword similar to the aniaee - so named because, in medieval art, St. Peter is represented using such a sword to cut off the ear of Malchus. b. A confessional with but one stool; - alluding to Malchus as having but one ear. Obs. mal-con-ceived', a. See MAL-MALECONCEPTION, n. See MAL-MALECONCEPTION, n. mal-con-ten't-ed'y, adv. - mal-con-ten't-ed'ness, n. mal-con-ten't-ism (mā-l-kōn-tēnt'iz'm), n. See -ISM.

mal'co-ton. + MELOCOTON. mal'e-di'cent (mā-lē-dī-sēnt), n. [L. maledicentia. See MALEFICENT, a.] Evil speaking. Rare. mal'e-di'cent (-dī-sēnt), n. A maledictive person. mal'e-dict (mā-lē-dīkt), a. [L. maledictus, p. p. of maledicere.] Accursed; abominable. Obs. mal'e-dict (-dīkt), n. An accursed person. Obs. mal'e-dict (-dīkt), n. t. To utter maledictions against. maledict, a. + v. t. [ME., fr. L. maledictus, p. p. Maledicere.] Accused; abominable. See MALADVENTURE. mal'e-entente. [OF male entente.] Evil intention. Obs. males. + MALISE. malefact, n. [L. malefactum, nout. p. n. of malefacere to do evil.] A malefaction. Obs. male-fac-to-ry, a. Evildoing. mal'e-fac'tress (mā-lē-fāk'trēs), n. A female malefactor. [Obs.] malefaction, n. Malefaction. malefeasance. + MALEFAESANCE. mal'e-f'ic'al (mā-lēf'ik-āl), a.

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FIGS. 1 AND 2. MUSCULAR SYSTEM OF MAN.

Fig. 3. SKELETON OF ADULT MAN

Fig. 1, FRONTAL VIEW. Fig. 2, DORSAL VIEW. The sides marked A show the muscles of the first layer located immediately below the skin. Those marked B show the important muscles of the deeper layers. Where a muscle is shown in only one of the figures, the number (in parentheses) of that figure follows the name; as, Temporal (1).

HEAD AND NECK

- 1, 2 Occipito-frontalis;
- 3 Temporal (1);
- 4 Orbicularis Palpebrarum;
- 5 Zygomaticus Major;
- 6 Zygomaticus Minor;
- 7 Levator Labii Superioris (1);
- 8 Compressor Nasi (1);
- 9 Orbicularis Oris (1);
- 10 Triangularis Menti (1);
- 11 Depressor Labii Inferioris or Quadratus Menti (1);
- 12 Levator Menti (1);
- 13 Masseter (1);
- 14 Buccinator (1);
- 15 Auricularis Anterior;
- 16 Auricularis Superior;
- 17 Auricularis Posterior;
- a Parotid Gland;
- 18 Mylohyoid;
- 19 Digastric;
- 20 Platysma or Platysma Myoides;
- 21 Sternocleidomastoid;
- 22 Omohyoid (1);
- 23 Sternothyroid (1);
- 24 Trapezius (1);
- 25 Splenius Capitis (2);
- 26 Splenius Colli (2);
- 27 Levator Anguli Scapulae (2);
- 28 Supraspinatus (2).

TRUNK

- 29 Pectoralis Major (1);
- 30 Deltoid;
- 31 Latissimus Dorsi;
- 32 Serratus Magnus;
- 33 Obliquus Abdominis Externus;
- 34 Anterior Layer of Rectus Abdominis (1);
- 35 Umbilicus (1);
- 36 Abdominal Aponeurosis (1);
- 37 Linea Alba (1);
- 38 Subclavius (1);
- 39 Pectoralis Minor (1);
- 40 Serratus Posticus Superior;
- 41 Obliquus Abdominis Internus;
- 42 Infraspinus (2);
- 43 Teres Minor (2);
- 44 Teres Major (2);
- 45 Rhomboideus Major (2);
- 46 Rhomboideus Minor (2);
- b Scapula (2);
- c 9th Rib (2);
- d 10th Rib (2);

- e 11th Rib (2);
- f 12th Rib (2);

UPPER LIMBS

- 50 Biceps Flexor Cubiti;
- 51 Triceps Extensor Cubiti;
- 52 Brachialis Anticus;
- 53 Aponeurotic Expansion of Biceps (1);
- 54 Extensor Carpi Radialis Longior;
- 55 Supinator Longus;
- 56 Great Palmar (1);
- 57 Small Palmar (1);
- 58 Flexor Digitorum Sublimis (1);
- 59 Flexor Carpi Ulnaris;
- 60 Palmaris Brevis;
- 61 Extensor Carpi Radialis Brevior;
- 62 Flexor Longus Pollicis (1);
- 63 Pronator Quadratus (1);
- 64 Flexor Brevis Pollicis (1);
- 65 Palmaris Longus (cut across in Fig. 1);
- 66 First Dorsal Interosseous Muscle or Abductor Indicis;
- 67 First Lumbricalis (1);
- 68 Fibrous Sheaths of the Tendons;
- 69 Adductor of the Little Finger;
- 70 Annular Ligament of the Carpus;
- g Head of Humerus (showing Bicipital Groove);
- 71 Extensor Communis Digitorum (2);
- 72 Posterior Cubital (2);
- 73 Extensor Longus Pollicis;
- h Inner Condyle of Humerus (2);
- i Lower End of Radius (2);
- j Lower End of Ulna (2);
- 74 Tendon of the Extensor Carpi Radialis Longior (2);
- 75 Adductor Pollicis (2);
- 76 Tendons of the Extensors (2);
- 77 Pronator Radii Teres (2);
- 78 Palmar Aponeurosis (2).

LOWER LIMBS

- k Anterior Superior Iliac Spine (1);
- 79 Iliacus (1);
- 80 Gluteus Medius;

- 81 Tensor Fasciae Femoris;
- 82 Rectus Cruris (1);
- 83 Psoas Major (1);
- 84 Pectineus (1);
- 85 Sartorius;
- 86 Adductor Longus (1);
- 87 Adductor Magnus;
- 88 Gracilis;
- 89 Vastus Externus of Quadriceps Extensor;
- 90 Vastus Internus of Quadriceps Extensor;
- 91 Gluteus Minimus (1);
- 92 Superior Extremity of Rectus Femoris of the Quadriceps Extensor (1);
- 93 Inferior Extremity of Rectus Femoris of the Quadriceps Extensor (1);
- m Head of Femur (1);
- 94 Inferior Extremities of Psoas and Iliacus (1);
- 95 Adductor Brevis;
- n Patella (1);
- o Head of Fibula (1);
- p Inner Condyle of Femur (1);
- r Tuberosity of Tibia (1);
- 96 Tibialis Anticus (1);
- 97 Gastrocnemius;
- 98 Soleus;
- 99 Extensor Longus Digitorum (1);
- 100 Peroneus Longus;
- 101 Peroneus Brevis (1);
- 102 Flexor Longus Digitorum (1);
- 103 Extensor Proprius Hallucis (1);
- 104 Annular Ligament of the Ankle (1);
- 105 Extensor Brevis Digitorum (1);
- 106 Adductor Hallucis (1);
- s Iliac Bone;
- t Great Trochanter;
- 107 Gluteus Maximus (2);
- 108 Biceps Flexor Cruris (2);
- 109 Semitendinosus (2);
- 110 Semimembranosus (2);
- 111 Plantaris (2);
- 112 Gastrocnemius (2);
- 113 Flexor Longus Digitorum (2);
- 114 Peroneus Tertius (2);
- 115 Tendon of Tibialis Posticus (2);
- 116 Achilles' Tendon (2);
- 117 Pyramiformis (2);
- 118 Gemellus Superior and Gemellus Inferior (2);
- 119 Obturator Internus (2);
- 120 Quadratus Femoris (2).

HEAD OR SKULL

Bones of the Cranium

- A Top of Skull showing Sutures;
- 1 Frontal;
- 2 Parietal (two in number);
- 3 Squamous Portion of Occipital;
- 4 Greater Wing of Sphenoid;
- 5 Squamous Portion of Temporal (two);
- 6 Ethmoid.

Bones of the Face

- 7 Nasal (two);
 - 8 Lacrymal (two);
 - 9 Vomer;
 - 10 Maxilla or Superior Maxillary (two);
 - 11 Mandible or Inferior Maxillary;
 - 12 Malar (two).
- (The Palatine Bones (two), Turbinate Bones, and the Bones of the Ear—Malleus, Incus, and Stapes in each ear—are not shown.)

Principal Features of the Bones of the Head

- 13 Coronoid Process of Mandible;
- 14 Condylloid Process of Mandible;
- 15 Styloid Process;
- 16 Mastoid Process;
- 17 Zygomatic Arch;
- a Coronal Suture;
- b Sphenofrontal Suture;
- c Sphenosquamosal Suture;
- d Squamosal Suture;
- e Sphenoparietal Suture;
- f Lambdoid Suture;
- g Occipitomastoid Suture;
- h Sagittal Suture;
- i Superior Temporal Line;
- k Inferior Temporal Line;
- l Hyoid Bone.

THORAX OR CHEST

Bones of the Breast

- 18 First Bone of the Sternum called also Manubrium, Presternum, or Breast Bone;
- 19 Second Bone of the Sternum, called also Mesosternum;
- 20 Ensiform Cartilage or Xiphisternum.

Sternal or True Ribs

- 21 to 27 First to Seventh Ribs inclusive (two of each).

Asternal or False Ribs

- 28 to 32 Eighth to Twelfth Ribs inclusive;

- (31 and 32 are the Floating Ribs) (two of each);
- m. m. m. etc. Costal Cartilages.

TRUNK

Spinal Column

- 33 Seventh Cervical Vertebra;
- 34 Twelfth Dorsal, Costal, or Thoracic Vertebra;
- 35 Fifth Lumbar Vertebra;
- 36 Fifth Sacral Vertebra (last bone of the Sacrum);
- 37 Fourth Coccygeal Vertebra, or Coccyx.

UPPER LIMBS

Shoulder

- 38 Clavicle or Collar Bone (two);
- 39 Scapula or Shoulder Blade (two).

Arm

- 40 Humerus (two);
- 41 Ulna or Cubit (two);
- 42 Radius (two);
- (p) Bones of Forearm in Prone Position;
- (r) Same in Supine Position.

Bones of the Hand

- (43) Bones of Right Hand (Dorsal, or Back, Surface);
 - (44) Bones of Right Hand (Volar, or Palm, Surface);
- Diagram B Bones of the Left Hand (Dorsal Surface);
- (s) Carpus, or Wrist;
 - (t) Metacarpus or Palm;
 - (u) Phalanges of Thumb and Fingers.

Bones of the Carpus

- 45 Lunar, or Semilunar (two);
- 46 Pisiform (two);
- 47 Triquetrum, or Cuneiform (two);
- 48 Unciform Bone, or Os Lamentum (two);
- 49 Os Magnum (two);
- 50 Navicular, or Scaphoid (two);
- 51 Trapezoid (two);
- 52 Trapezium (two).

Bones of the Metacarpus

- 53 to 57 First to Fifth Metacarpal Bones (two of each).

Phalanges (28 in all)

- 58 and 59 First and Second Phalanx of Thumb (two of each);
- 60 Ungual Tuberosity;
- 61 Proximal, or First, Phalanx of Index;

- 62 Middle, or Second, Phalanx of Index;
- 63 Distal, Terminal, Ungual, or Third Phalanx of Index.

LOWER LIMBS

Bones and Principal Parts of Pelvic Girdle

- 64 Ilium, Os Innominatum, Iliac, Haunch, or Hip, Bone (two);
- 65 Ischium;
- 66 Pubic Bone;
- 67 Sacrum;
- 68 Brim of Pelvis;
- 69 True Pelvis.

Bones of Leg

- 70 Femur, or Thigh Bone (two);
- 71 Patella, Rotula, Kneecap, or Kneecap (two);
- 72 Tibia or Shin Bone (two);
- 73 Fibula (two).

Bones of the Feet

- (74) View from Dorsal Surface;
- Diagram C Bones of Right Foot (Plantar, or Sole, Surface);
- (x) Tarsus, or Ankle;
- (y) Metatarsus;
- (z) Phalanges of Toes.

Bones of the Tarsus

- 75 Talus, Astragalus, or Ankle Bone (two);
- 76 Calcaneum, Os Calcis, or Heel Bone (two);
- w Internal Process of Tuberosity of Calcaneum;
- 77 Cuboid (two);
- 78, 79, 80 External, Middle, and Internal Cuneiform Bone (six in all);
- 81 Navicular or Scaphoid Bone (two).

Bones of the Metatarsus

- 82 to 86 First to Fifth Metatarsal Bones (ten in all);
- 87 Sesamoid Bones.
- VI First Digit, Hallux, or Great Toe;
- VII to IX Second to Fourth Digits, or Toes;
- X Fifth Digit, or Little Toe.

Phalanges (28 in all)

- 88 and 89 First and Second Phalanx of Hallux;
- 90 to 92 First, Second, and Third Phalanx of Fifth Digit.

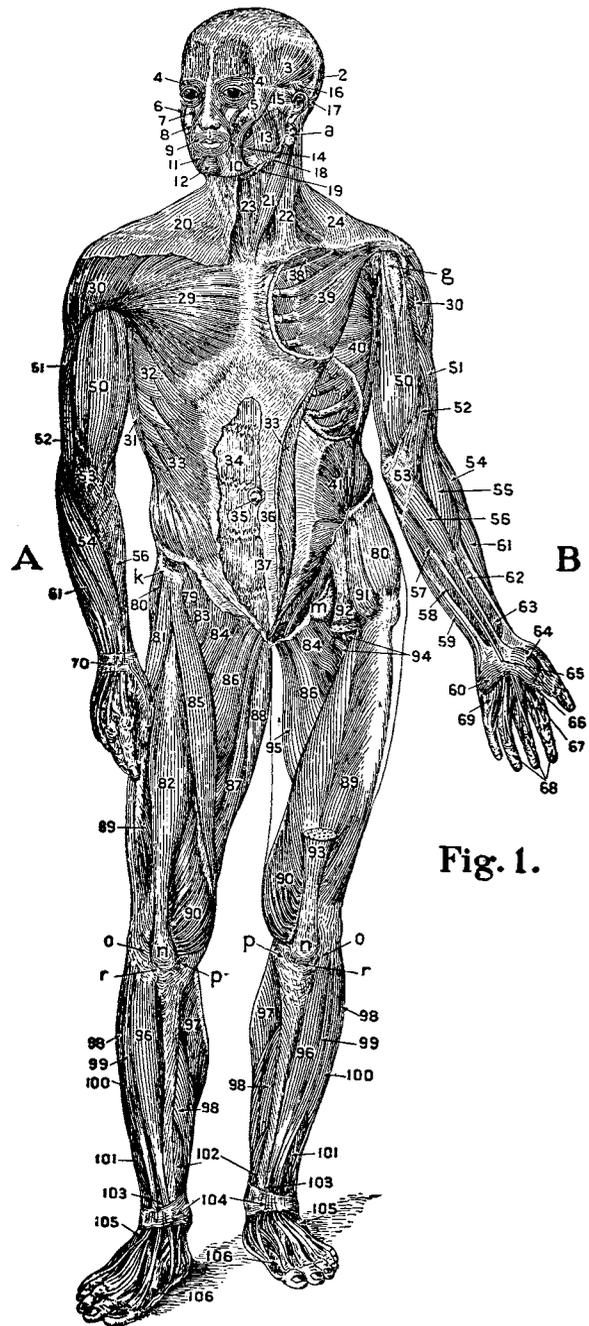


Fig. 1.

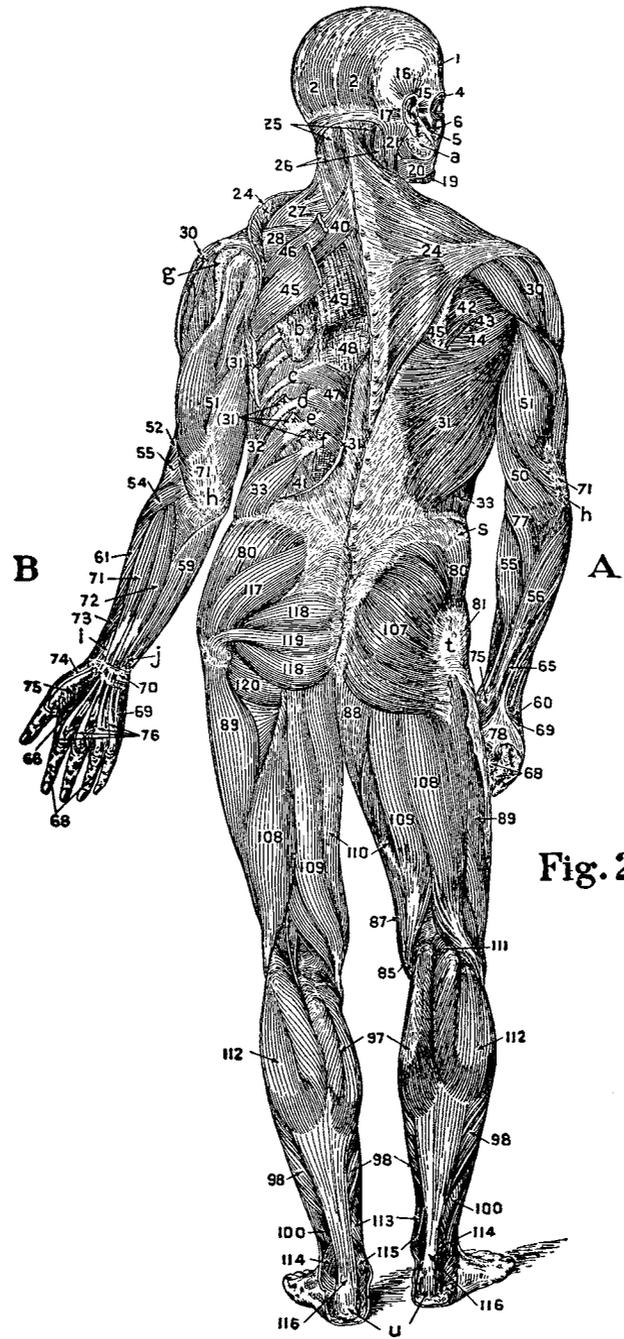


Fig. 2.

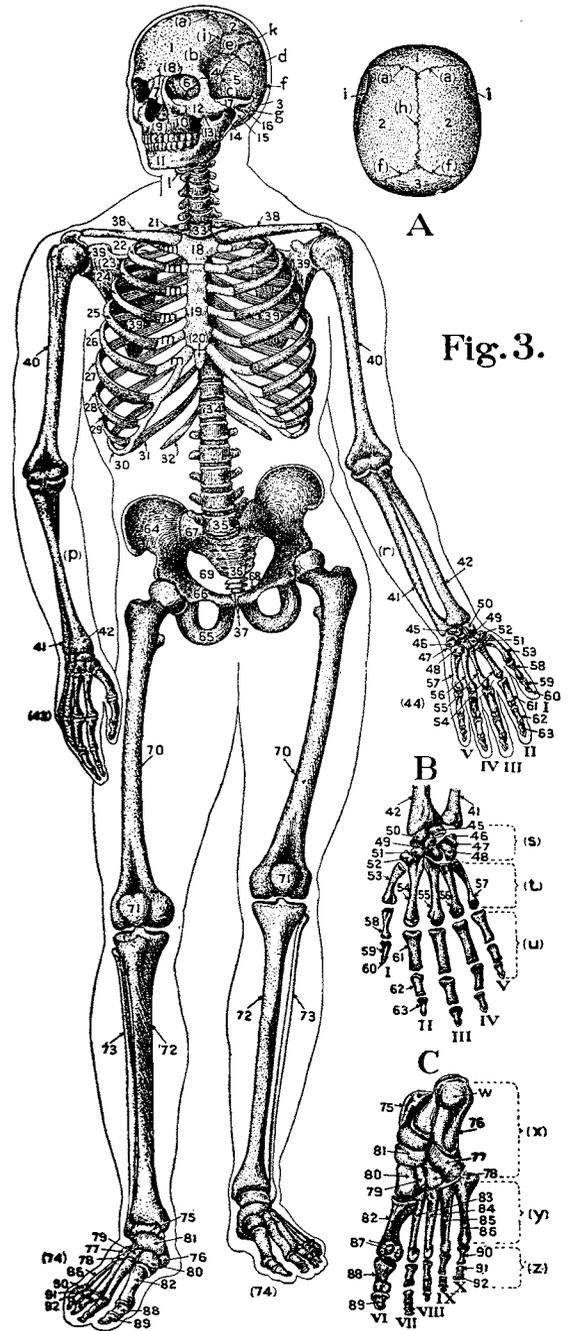


Fig. 3.

14. A ship or vessel; — now only in compounds; as, merchantman; Indianman; man-of-war.
15. A conical heap of stones set up on a mountain top; the mountain top itself; — often in proper names; as, Scafell Man. *Local, Eng.*
16. The obverse of a coin; — so called in tossing. *Eng.*
17. A being or creature. *Obs.*

No man means evil but the devil
 as a man, as a person; in one's character of a person merely. — as one m., with one accord; unanimously. — m. about town, a man who much frequents private and public places of resort in a town, as clubs, theaters, etc. — m. alive. See ALIVE, a. 6. — m. at or of arms, a soldier; esp., a heavy-armed horse soldier. — M. in Black, in Goldsmith's "Citizen of the World," a kind-hearted man who pretends cynicism. — m. in the car. = MAN IN THE STREET (see below). U. S. — m. in the ground. = BIGROTT. M. in the Iron Mask. See under IRON, a. — m. in the moon. A fancied figure of a man or man's face suggested by the dark lines and spots upon the surface of the moon. It is a popular superstition that these are the figure of a man leaning on a fork, on which he carries a bundle of thorns or brushwood, for stealing which on a Sunday he was transported to the moon. The account given in Numbers xv. 32-36, of a man who was stoned to death for gathering sticks upon the Sabbath day, may be the origin of this legend. Dante says the figure is that of Cain. b An imaginary person; esp., humorously, in England, a pretended unknown person who has furnished money to corrupt voters. — m. in the street, the average or ordinary man. — m. of affairs, a man who has been engaged in business or public matters of large importance. — m. of all sorts, a man who does all sorts of work. — M. of Bath, Ralph Allen (1694-1764), a philanthropist of Bath and a friend of Pope and Fielding. He is the original of Allworthy in "Tom Jones." — m. of blood, a man who has shed blood; a bloodguilty man or man of violence. A Hebraism.

Begone, begone, thou man of blood [A V bloody man, margin man of blood].
 — M. of Blood and Iron, Bismarck (1815-98); — called from his remark, in speaking before the Budget Commission of the Prussian Diet, September 30, 1862, that the mighty problems of the age are to be solved by blood and iron. — m. of craft. *Obs.* a Craftsman. b A person versed in magic or occult arts. — m. of Cro-Magnon. See CRO-MAGNON RACE. — m. of death, a man deserving of death. A Hebraism. *Obs.* — M. of December, Napoleon III. (1808-73), whose election to the presidency of the French Republic (1848), famous coup d'état (1851), and accession (1852) to the imperial throne, happened in the month of December. — M. of Destiny, Napoleon Bonaparte, who believed himself to be an instrument of fate. — M. of Feeling, Harley, the sentimental hero of the novel of this name by Henry Mackenzie (1745-1813). — m. of God. a A saint. b An ecclesiastic. — m. of letters, a learned man; a scholar; now more usually, an author or litterateur. — m. of mark, a conspicuous or eminent man. — m. of men, a man superior to all or most others. — m. of mold or mould, a mortal man. *Shak. Emerson.* — m. of motley, a fool. *Obs. Beau. & Fl.* — m. of pleasure, a man given to sensual pleasure; a profligate. — M. of Ross, John Kyrle (1637-1724), a philanthropist of the parish of Ross, Herefordshire, England, who has been immortalized by Pope. — M. of Sedan, Napoleon III. (1808-73); — so called from his defeat and capture at the battle of Sedan (1870), which caused his downfall. *Obs. Bib.*, one who is the embodiment of evil, whose coming is represented (2 Thess. ii. 3) as preceding the second coming of Christ. A Hebraism. — M. of Sorrows, Jesus Christ; — often so called in allusion to Is. liii. 3. — M. of Spy, a type of paleolithic man, so named from the remains of two skeletons found at Spy, Belgium. The skulls display the traits characteristic of the Neanderthal man, though the simian characteristics are less pronounced and the cranial capacity somewhat greater. — m. of straw, a fictitious or imaginary person, as one who is used to act as bail or to figure in some fraudulent transaction; hence, a fictitious or imaginary person, as one to whom certain views or certain qualities are ascribed. — m. of the church, an ecclesiastic. — m. of the earth. = MANROOT a. — M. of the People, Charles James Fox (1749-1806), who espoused the cause of the people. — m. of the world. a One of the lady; a layman. *Obs.* b A worldly man. Ps. xvii. 34. c A man practising questionable ways of the world, esp. those of the great world, or world of fashion or high life. — m. of war. a A warrior; a soldier. *Shak. b Naut.* A man-of-war. — M. on Horseback, General Boulanger (1837-91); — so called because he usually appeared in public on horseback. — to a m., none being excepted; every one.

man (mān), v. l.; MANNED (mānd); MAN'NING. [AS. manian.] 1. To supply with men; to furnish with a sufficient force or complement of men, as for management, service, defense, etc.; as, to man a ship, boat, or fort.
 See how the surly Warwick mans the wall! *Shak.*
2. To furnish with inhabitants; to populate. *Obs. Shak.*
3. To furnish with servants or followers. *Obs. Shak.*
4. To wait on as a manservant; to escort. *Obs. Shak.*
5. To furnish with strength for action; to prepare for efficiency; to fortify; to brace. "Theodosius having manned his soul with proper reflections." *Addison.*
6. To make manlike or manly. *Rare.*
7. To rule, manage, or control. *Obs. or Dial. Eng. Shak.*
8. To accustom to man, as a hawk; to tame.
9. Naut. To take hold of and exert strength upon, as by pulling; as, man the main halyards and get the sail up smartly; — often disting. from *tend* (which see).
10. Australia. To catch hold of and restrain (a horse).
 To man the side, *Naut.*, to station the crew along the rails, on

the turrets, etc., in lines, with hands on each other's shoulders, as a salute or mark of honor; also, of the crew, to take this formation or arrangement. — to man the yards, *Naut.*, to station men on the yards in lines as a salute or mark of honor; also, to take this formation or arrangement.

man (mān), a. Male; as, man cook. Cf. LADY, WOMAN.
man'a-ca (mān'ā-kā), n. [Tupi-macacá.] A Brazilian solanaceous plant (*Brunfelsia lopesana*) with violet-purple flowers; also, an antispasmodic drug consisting of its root and stem. b Also *manacca palm*. The colube.

man'a-cle (mān'ā-k'l), n. [ME. manicle, OF. manicle, F. manicle sort of glove, manacle, L. manica a little hand, dim. of manus hand; cf. L. manica sleeve, manacle, fr. manus. See MANUAL.] A handcuff; a shackle for the hand or wrist; hence, a fetter; a restraint; — usually in pl. **man'a-cle** (mān'ā-k'l), v. t.; MAN'ACLED (-k'ld); MAN'ACLING (-k'lng). To put handcuffs or other fastening on, for confining the hands; to shackle; to confine; to fetter; to restrain from the use of the limbs or natural powers.

Is it thus you use this monarch, to manacle and shackle him hand and foot? *Arbutnot.*

man'age (mān'āj), n. [F. manège, or its source, It. maneggio, fr. maneggiare to manage, fr. L. manus hand. Perhaps somewhat influenced by F. ménage housekeeping, OF. mesnage, akin to E. mansion. See MANUAL; cf. MANÉGE.] 1. The handling or government of anything, esp. of a horse (See MANÉGE); management; administration. *Obs. or Archaic.*
 The unlucky manage of this fatal brawl *Shak.*
2. The action and paces of, or characteristic of, a trained riding horse. *Obs. or Archaic. Shak.*
3. A riding school or academy; a manège.

man'age, v. t.; MAN'AGED (-āj); MAN'AG-ING (-āj-ing). [Prob. fr. It. maneggiare. Cf. E. D. See MANÉGE, n.] 1. To train (a horse) in the manège; to exercise in graceful or skillful action; to put through his paces.
2. To have under control and direction; to handle successfully or cope with; to conduct; to guide; to administer; to treat; to handle; to wield; to control; to carry on; to have the care of, to tend.

What wars I manage, and what wreaths I gain *Prior*
3. To guide by careful or delicate treatment; to wield with address; to make subservient by artful conduct; to bring around cunningly to one's plans.
 It was so much his interest to manage his Protestant subjects. *Addison Dryden.*
4. To treat with care; to husband.
5. To work upon; to manipulate; to cultivate (land); to adulterate, as wine.
6. To bring about by contriving; to contrive. *Shak.*
 Syn. — Direct, govern, control, wield, order, contrive, concert, transact. See CONDUCT.

man'age, v. i. 1. Of a horse, to go through his paces, movements, or evolutions as taught in a riding school. *Obs.*
2. To direct affairs; to carry on business or affairs; to administer; also, to admit of being carried on.
 Leave to them to manage for themselves. *Dryden*
3. To act or steer carefully or cautiously; — after Fr. *se ménager. Obs.*
4. To achieve one's purpose; to get on or along; to contrive; as, he managed in spite of lack of funds. *Colloq.*
man'age-a-ble (mān'āj-ā-b'l), a. Such as can be managed; specif., submitting to control; governable; tractable; subservient; as, a manageable horse.
 Syn. — Governable, tractable, controllable, docile.

man'age-a-bil-ity (-bil'it-i), n. — **man'age-a-ble-ness**, n. — **man'age-a-bly**, adv.
man'age-ment (-mēt), n. [FROM MANAGE, v.] 1. Act or art of managing; the manner of treating, directing, carrying on, or using, for a purpose; conduct; administration; guidance; control; as, the management of a family or of a farm; the management of state affairs. "The management of the voice." *E. Porter*
2. An instance or act of management; also, a contrivance; artifice. *Obs.*
3. Judicious use of means to accomplish an end; conduct directed by art or address; skillful treatment; cunning practice; — often in a bad sense.
 Mark with what management their tribes divide;
 Some stick to you, and some to t'other side *Dryden.*

4. A business dealing; negotiation. *Obs.*
 He had great managements with ecclesiastics. *Addison*
5. Capacity for managing; executive ability or skill; also, *Obs.*, tact; cleverness; adroitness; as, he showed great management in that affair.
6. Consideration; indulgence; moderation of feeling; — after F. *ménagement. Obs.*
7. The collective body of those who manage or direct any enterprise or interest; the board of managers.
 Syn. — Conduct, administration, government, direction, guidance, care, charge; contrivance, intrigue.

man'age-er (mān'āj-ēr), n. 1. One who manages; a conductor or director; as, the manager of a theater.
 A skillful manager of the rabble. *South.*
2. A person who conducts business or household affairs with economy and frugality; an economist.
 In the main, a manager of his treasure. *Sir W. Temple.*

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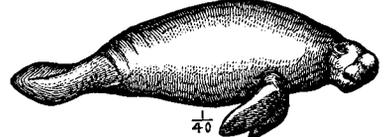
3. In the British Parliament, in either house, one of a small body or committee of members appointed to perform some special duty, as to arrange for a conference between the two houses or to manage an impeachment.
4. *Eng. Law.* A person appointed by a court of equity to carry on under the court's control a business for the benefit of creditors or other beneficiaries.

man'a-ge'ri-al (mān'ā-jēr'i-āl), a. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a manager; as, managerial qualities. "Managerial responsibility." *C. Bronie.*

man'age-ry (-āj-ri), n. [Cf. OF. menagerie, mesagerie. See MANAGE, n.; cf. MENAGERIE.] *Obs.* Manage or management; as: a Domestic or agricultural economy; husbandry. b Administration; conduct. c Managership. d Husbandry; economy; frugality. e Adroit management; cunning; artifice. f Manage; manège. g A place for exercising horses; a manège.

man'a-k'in (mān'ā-k'in), n. [See MANIKIN.] Any of numerous small bright-colored clamaratory birds of the family Pipridæ, of Central and South America, inhabiting chiefly deep forests or thick undergrowth. The bill and tail are usually short and the sexes are often quite dissimilar.

man'a-tee' (mān'ā-tē'), n. [Sp. manati, fr. Carib *manatui*. Cf. LAMANTIN.] Any of several aquatic herbivorous mammals of the order Sirenia which constitute the genus *Trichechus*, syn. *Manatus*. They differ from the dugong in having the tail broad and rounded instead of like that of a whale. The American species (*T. manatus*, syn. *M.*



American Manatee (*Trichechus manatus*)

americanus) inhabits the waters of the West Indies and neighboring mainland coasts from Florida (where it is becoming extinct) to Yucatan. It is about ten feet long, nearly black in color, thick-skinned, and almost naked. There are at least two other existing species, *T. inunguis* of the Amazon and Orinoco region, and *T. senegalensis* of the west coast of Africa. Cf. SIRENIA, *Illustr.*

ma-nave'l (mā-nā-vē'l), **ma-nar'vōl** (-nār'vō'l), v. t. & i. *Naut.* To steal, as from a ship's galley; to pilfer. *Slang.*

ma-nave'l-ins (-inz), **ma-nar'vōl-ins**, n. pl. [Cf. MANAVEL.] Fragments of food stolen, or left over, from the ship's galley; also, odds and ends or extra supplies of food of any kind. *Slang, Chiefly Naut.*

man'bot' (mān'bōt'), n. [AS. man man, vasaal + bōt man'bote' compensate.] A-S. & O. *Eng. Law.* The sum paid to a lord as compensation for killing his man. Under some laws the manbot varied in amount according to the value to the lord of the person slain, under others it varied with the rank of the lord. The payment of manbot lasted in England till the 12th century.

manche, **manche** (mānsh), n. [F. manche, fr. L. manica. See MANACLE.] 1. A sleeve. *Obs.*
2. Her. A representation of a kind of 12th or 14th century sleeve with a long pendent lappet.

Man'ches-ter (mān'chēs-tēr), n. A large city in Lancashire, England, the center of the country's cotton manufacture and an emporium for all kinds of textile fabrics; — often used adjectively; as, Manchester goods or wares. Manchester brown. = VESUVINE. = M. Massacre. See PETER-LOO MASSACRE. — M. Poet, Charles Swann (1801-74), an English poet, a native of Manchester. — M. school, *Hist. & Pol. Econ.*, a body of politicians, led by Cobden and Bright, who supported free trade. They met at Manchester and were first so called in 1848 by Disraeli (Lord Beaconsfield). Hence, a school or party of English economists who advocate free trade, laissez faire (their characteristic doctrine), peace, noninterference in foreign affairs, reduction of warlike expenditures, etc. — M. yellow, *Martius yellow*. See DYE.

Man'ches-ter-ism (-tēr'iz'm), n. The principles or doctrines, such as laissez faire, held by, or attributed to, the Manchester school. — **Man'ches-ter-ist**, n.

man'chat (mān'chāt), n. 1. The finest kind of wheat bread. *Obs. or Archaic.*
2. A loaf (which was small) or roll of this bread; a small loaf of white bread; a muffin. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.*
 White manchetts are sweet and fine *Sir F. Pollock.*
3. A cake having the shape of a manchet. *Obs.*
4. Her. A representation of a manchet used as a bearing.

man'chi-neel' (mān'chī-nē'l'), n. [Sp. manzanillo, fr. manzana an apple, fr. L. malum Malianum a kind of apple, fr. *Malius*, the name of a Roman gens; cf. F. man-cenille the fruit of the tree.] A poisonous euphorbiaceous tree (*Hippomane mancinella*) of tropical America, having a blistering milky juice, and apple-shaped fruit.

Man'chu' (mān'chōo'), a. Of or pertaining to Manchuria or its inhabitants.
Man'chu', n.; pl. MANCHUS (-chōoz'). 1. One of the native Mongolian race of Manchuria, closely related to the Tungus tribes. Originally they were warlike nomads, but since their conquest of China and the establishment of

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 To man the side, *Naut.*, to station the crew along the rails, on

[SP.] To-morrow — adv. To-morrow; before long.
manance † MENACE.
Man'an-an (mān'ā-nōn), n. In British myth, a son of Ler and the patron of sailors, esp. associated with the Isle of Man.
man'a-nose (mān'ā-nōz), **man'a-noy** (-nō'ē), v. l.; MANNING. Vars of MAN'NING.
Ma-nā-o' (mā-nā'ō'), n. One of a South American tribe of Arakan Indians dwelling along the Rio Negro.
man'ape, a. An anthropoid intermediate between man and the apes; a "missing link."
man'ar'vōl, var. of MANAVEL.
man'as (mān'ās), m. n. [Skr. a Hinduisms. The organ of volition and imagination. b *Theos.* Mind or ego; the sentient reincarnating principle in man. *None. Hivartians.*
Man'a-squan (mān'ā-skwān), n. [From *Manasquan*, New Jersey.] *Geol.* A subdivision of the Cretaceous on the Atlantic coast of North America. See

man car. A skip truck having tiers of seats for carrying miners, used in inclined shafts.
man'che (mān'chē), n. [Kanarese *manji* a large boat with one mast.] An East Indian freight- or coasting vessel usually flat-bottomed and with one mast.
man'che-ter-dom (mān'chēs-tēr-dōm), n. Manchesterism.
Man'ches-ter-thum', or **-tum'** (mān'chēs-tēr-tōōm'), n. [Manchester school] — *Am. G. suffix* = -DOM. *Econ.* The principle of unrestrained competition and free trade; Cobdenism; — so called by the Germans — it protests against Manchesterism, against the body of teaching which regards personal interest as the only motive force of human activity, and the law of supply and demand as the sole regulator of wages.
man'chet' (mān'chēt'), n. [Fr. dim. of manche sleeve.] A cuff, esp. an ornamental cuff.
Man'choo', var. of MANCHU.

the Manchu dynasty upon the Chinese throne (in 1644) they have largely assimilated Chinese civilization.

2. The language of the Manchus, a Ural-Altaic tongue gradually disappearing before the encroachment of Chinese.

Man-chu'ri-an (mān-chō'ŕi-ān), *a. & n.* Manchu.

Manchurian subregion, *Zoogeog.*, a subdivision of the Palearctic region including Manchuria, northern and eastern China, Korea, and Japan.

man'ci-pate (mān'si-pā'tē), *v. t.* [L. *mancipatus*, p. p. of *mancipare* to sell. Cf. MANCIPATE.] 1. To place in subjection or bondage; to bind; to restrict. *Obs. Sir M. Hale.* 2. *Roman Law.* To transfer by mancipation.

man'ci-pa'tion (-pā'shūn), *n.* [L. *mancipatio* a transfer.] 1. Act of enslaving; slavery; involuntary servitude. *Obs.* 2. *Roman Law.* A form of conveyance used to transfer certain things (called *res mancipi*) into the mancipium of another. In later times it was used as the form for one kind of will. Its use was open only to Roman citizens, and was performed with certain prescribed words and gestures in the presence of five Roman citizens, and of another, called the *libripens*, who held a pair of bronze scales against which a piece of bronze (*lat. aes*) was struck, symbolizing the weighing out of the price. *Res mancipi* included landed property (not provincial), cattle, rural praedial servitudes, slaves, children, and (for certain forms of marriage) women. Mancipation was the regular form for emancipating slaves and children. It became obsolete before Justinian's time. Cf. MANCIPUM, IN JURE CESSIO.

man'ci-pa-to-ry (mān'si-pā-tō-ŕi), *a.* *Roman Law.* Of or pertaining to mancipation.

man'cip'i-um (mān-si-p'i-ūm), *n.; pl. -cipia (-ā).* [L.] *Roman Law.* A status of legal subjection to the will of another, not amounting to ownership, or, in case of a free man, to slavery. Mancipium was an institution of the *jus civile*, and a person in mancipio was not regarded as in the possession of the master but rather as his subject. He retained his status as a Roman citizen, was capable of legal marriage, and on manumission regained his full legal rights except that he remained subject to the rights of patronage. The status was created by mancipation, and was obsolete in the time of Justinian.

man'ci-ple (mān'si-plē), *n.* [OF. *manciple*, *mancipe*, slave, servant, fr. L. *mancipium*. See MANCIPATE.] 1. A steward or purveyor, or for a college or inn of Court. *Chaucer.* 2. A slave; bond servant. *Obs.*

man'cy (mān'si), [Gr. *manēia* divination; cf. F. *manēcie*.] A suffix denoting divination; as, *aleuromancy*, *chiromancy*, *necomancy*, etc.

Man-dā'an (mān-dā'an), *n.* [Mandaean *mandā* knowledge; 1. *Ecll. Hist.* A member of a Gnostic sect still extant in western Persia and southern Babylonia, with a hierarchy and literature. The members of the sect are also called *Christians of St. John*, though it is not Christian. 2. A dialect of Aramaic in which the sacred books of the Mandaeans are written; Mandaic.

Man-dā'an, *a.* Pertaining to or designating the sect of the Mandaeans, or the language of their sacred books.

Man-dā'ism (-iz'm), *n.* The religion of the Mandaeans.

Man-dā'ic (-dā'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or designating the language of the Mandaean sacred books.—*n.* The Mandaic language.

man'da-ment (mān-dā-mēnt), *n.* [L. *mandare* to command. Cf. MANDATE.] A command; an injunction. This remedy alternately called a *mandamentum* or a "writ of spoils," or "spoliation." It is a *mandate* because it is really an order of the court. *C. H. Van Zyl.*

man-dā-mus (mān-dā-mūs), *n.* [L. *mandare*, fr. *mandare* to command.] *Law.* A Orig., in England, any of various ancient prerogative writs or mandates issued by the sovereign and directing the performance of some act; hence, the prerogative writ issued, in the absence of any other legal remedy, from the Crown side of the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice (formerly from the Court of King's Bench) in the king's name to a public official, to enforce the performance of some public duty. Hence, in the United States, a common-law writ similarly issued by a superior court and directed to some inferior tribunal, or to some corporation or person, to enforce the performance of some public duty. *b* By extension, any of various statutory proceedings in the nature of an order of court similarly used.

man-dā-mus, *v. t.*; MAN-DA-MUSED (-mūst); MAN-DA-MUSING. To serve or coerce with a mandamus. *Collog.*

Man'dan (mān-dān), *n.* One of a celebrated tribe of Siouan Indians settled on the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota. They are noted for their elaborate ceremonials, including initiatory rites with voluntary torture. In their aboriginal state they were agriculturists as well as hunters, and constructed stockaded villages with log huts. In 1837 smallpox nearly destroyed the tribe.

man'da-rin (mān-dā-rin; mān-dā-rēn; 277), *n.* [Pg. *mandarin*, fr. Malay *mantri* minister of state, prop. a Hind. word, fr. Skr. *mantri* a counselor, *mantra* a counsel, *man* to think.] 1. A Chinese public officer of one of the nine grades entitled to wear a button on the hat; a civil or military official in China, or in Annam or other bordering states. The term is properly applied only to the officials called *kwān* by the Chinese, and not to officials of the subordinate class. The buttons distinguishing the nine ranks of *kwān*, beginning with the lowest, are: 1st and 2d ranks, a transparent and opaque red stone respectively; 3d and

4th, a transparent and opaque blue stone respectively; 5th and 6th, a transparent and opaque white stone respectively; 7th, plain gold; 8th and 9th, worked gold.

2. [Cap.] The dialect of Chinese used by the court and among the official classes; primarily, the northern dialect of Chinese; in an extended sense, the chief (though not the oldest) dialect of the empire, dominating about four fifths of China proper. It has three main varieties: the southern, or that of Nanking, until 1425 the standard Mandarin; the western, or that of Cheng-tu; and the northern, or that of Peking, now the standard Mandarin.

3. A small grotesque seated image in Chinese costume, so made as to continue nodding when set in motion.

4. A Chinese species of orange (*Citrus nobilis*); also, any of the horticultural varieties derived from it. *b* Its fruit. It is much smaller than the common orange, with an easily separable reddish rind and sweet pulp. Cf. TANGERINE. *c* A liqueur flavored with this fruit.

5. Any of several yellow or orange azo dyestuffs used in dyeing wool and silk. Mandarin G is orange II; mandarin GR is orange R.

6. Short for MANDARIN PORCELAIN.

man'da-rin' (mān-dā-rēn'), *v. t.*; MAN'DA-RINED' (-rēnd'); MAN'DA-RINING' (-rēning'). [See MANDARIN, *n.*] *Dyeing.* To impart an orange-yellow color to (fabrics of silk or wool) by treating with dilute nitric acid.

man'da-rin-ate (mān-dā-rin-ātē; mān-dā-rēn-ātē), *n.* The body of mandarins; mandarins collectively; the office or dignity of a mandarin; rule of mandarins.

man'da-rin duck (mān-dā-rin; mān-dā-rēn'). A beautiful crested Asiatic duck (*Anas galericulata*), often domesticated, and regarded by the Chinese as an emblem of conjugal affection. It is related to the American wood duck, but has more strikingly variegated plumage, the male having a neck ruff of narrow feathers, and recurved inner secondaries which stand up like fans.

man'da-rin-ism (-iz'm), *n.* Government by mandarins; character or spirit of the mandarins.

man'da-ta-ry (mān-dā-tā-ŕi), *n.; pl. -TARIES (-ŕiz).* [L. *mandatorius*, fr. *mandatum* a charge, commission, order. See MANDATE.] One to whom a mandate is given;—chiefly used in *Law*, as correlative of *mandator*.

man'date (mān-dāt), *n.* [L. *mandatum*, fr. *mandare* to commit to one's charge, order, orig., to put into one's hand; *manus* hand + *dare* to give: cf. F. *mandat*. See MANUAL, DATE a time; cf. COMMENT, MAUNDY THURSDAY.] 1. An authoritative command; order; injunction. 2. *a* A prescript from a superior court or official to an inferior one; specif., *U. S. Law*, the order or command embodying the decision of an appellate court when final judgment is not entered, sent to the court below. *b* *Canon Law.* A rescript of the Pope, esp. one commanding preferment to a benefice. *c* *Roman Hist.* An order of the emperor to an imperial officer, esp. in the provinces. The mandates are included among the constitutions. *d* *Political Science.* The instruction given by a constituency to the elected legislative body or one of its members requiring a certain course of action to be followed. 3. *a* *Roman Law.* A contract by which one party agrees to perform gratuitously some act for another who agrees to indemnify him. When not gratuitous it is locatio conductio. *b* In the Civil-law systems and often in law text writers, any contract of agency in which one undertakes to perform some act for another, whether gratuitously or for a reward. By common-law text writers on bailments, the term is commonly applied to a gratuitous bailment in which the bailee undertakes to do something in respect of the thing bailed, as distinguished from a *deposit*. The great distinction then between a *mandate* and a *deposit* is, that the former lies in feassance and the latter simply in custody. *Sir W. Jones Syn.*—Command, decree, order, precept, bidding, direction, charge.—MANDATE, BEHEST, INJUNCTION are here compared in their non-technical uses. MANDATE (chiefly poetical or elevated) denotes an authoritative or peremptory command; BEHEST (also poetical or rhetorical) implies a positive bidding, injunction, an emphatic admonition or direction, each with the force of a command; as, "Authoritative instructions, *mandates* issued, which the member is bound blindly and implicitly to obey" (*Burke*); "Off, when in my heart was heard thy timely *mandate*, I deferred the task" (*Wordsworth*); "pain, danger, difficulty, steady slaving toil, and other highly disagreeable *behests* of destiny" (*Chrylles*). "The high *injunction* not to taste *mandate* of intemperance." See COMMAND, BEHEST.

man'da-tive (mān-dā-tiv), *a.* [L. *mandativus*.] Of or pertaining to command.—*mandative mood*, *Gram.*, the future tense used as an imperative. *Rare.*

man'da-tor (mān-dā-tōr), *n.* [L.] One who gives a mandate. Use chiefly in *Law*, as correlative to *mandatary*.

man'da-to-ry (mān-dā-tō-ŕi), *a.* [L. *mandatorius*.] Containing, of the nature of, or pertaining to, a mandate or a command; hence, obligatory. Cf. DIRECTORY, *a.*, 2.

man'da-to-ry, *n.* A mandatory.

man'de-lit (mān-dē-lit), *a.* [G. *mandel* almond.] *Chem.* Pert. to or designating a crystalline, monobasic, hydroxy acid, C₆H₅.COOH.CO₂H, occurring in three optically different modifications. The inactive variety, called also *paramandelic acid*, is obtained by reaction of benzoic alde-

hyde (oil of bitter almonds) with hydrocyanic and hydrochloric acids, and otherwise. Chemically, mandelic acid is phenyl glycollic acid.

man'di-bla (mān-dī-b'la), *n.* [L. *mandibula*, *mandibulum*, fr. *mandere* to chew. Cf. MANDER.] *Anat. & Zool.* A jaw, either upper or lower;—in this general sense now used chiefly of the jaws in animals having a well-developed beak, as birds and many reptiles, and cephalopods. *b* The bony or cartilaginous skeleton of the lower jaw, esp. when composed of a single bone or of more or less solidly united pieces; the mandibular bone. In man it is usually called the *inferior maxillary*. *c* In arthropods, either the right or left of the anterior pair of mouth appendages, which often form strong biting jaws. Cf. MAXILLA.

man'dib'u-lar (mān-dī-b'ū-lār), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a mandible.—*n.* The mandible, or lower jawbone.

mandibular arch, *Embryol.*, the most anterior visceral arch. It takes part in forming the jaws.

Man'dib'u-lā'ta (-lā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Zool.* In some classifications, an extensive group of insects comprising all those having jaws adapted for mastication, as opposed to those having suckral mouth parts.

man'dib'u-late (-lātē), *a.* *Zool.* *a* Of or pert. to the Mandibulata; having masticatory jaws. *b* Having a lower jaw, as most vertebrates.—*n.* One of the Mandibulata.

man'dib'u-li-form (mān-dī-b'ū-lī-fōrm), *a.* *Zool.* Having the form of a mandible;—said esp. of the maxilla of an insect when hard and adapted for biting.

man'dib'u-lō (-lō), *n.* [See MANDIBLE, *n.*] A combining form used to indicate connection with, or relation to, the mandible or mandibles.

man'dib'u-lō-ly'oid (-hī'oid), *a.* *Anat.* Pert. to the mandibular and hyoid arches, or to the lower jaw and hyoid bone.

man'dill (mān-dīl), *n.* [OF. *mandil*; cf. Sp. & Pg. *mandil* a coarse apron, a haircloth; all from Ar. *mandīl* tablecloth, handkerchief, mantle, fr. LGr. *μανδύλιον*, fr. L. *mantile*, *mantle*. See MANTLE.] A loose outer garment worn in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Man-din'gan (mān-dīn'gān), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mandingos or their language.

Man-din'go (-gō), *n.*; *pl. -gos* or *-goes* (-gōz). A Negro of an extensive linguistic stock of the western Sudan occupying the coast from Senegal to Liberia and extending inland to the upper courses of the Niger. They are tall, spare of frame, with features frequently distinct from the Negro type, indicating a Hamitic strain. They have partially assimilated Arab culture. Also, the language of the Mandingos.

man-dō-la (mān-dō-lā), *n.* [It. See MANDOLIN.] *Musical.* A variety of mandolin, but larger and tuned lower.

man'do-lin (mān-dō-līn), *n.* [F. *mandoline*, It. *mandolino*; *lino*, dim. of *mandola*, fr. L. *pandura*. See BANDORE.] *Musical.* An instrument of the lute kind, having a deep pear-shaped body and fretted neck, with four to eight strings, in typical instances tuned in pairs to the tones of the violin strings. It is played with a plectrum, and has a thin, tinkling, nasal tone, and a register of about three octaves upward from *g* (see FITCH).

man'dor-la (mān-dōr-lā), *n.; pl. -lā* (-lā). [It., an almond.] *Fine Art.* Anything having the shape of an almond, or of a pointed oval, as a panel or seal; esp., in Christian art, the vesica piscis. See GLORY, *Illustr.*

man-drag'o-ra (mān-drag'ō-rā), *n.* [L. *mandragoras* the mandrake.] 1. [Cap.] *Bot.* A small genus of European and Asiatic solanaceous herbs, usually acaulescent, with campanulate flowers and baccate fruit. *M. officinarum* is the mandrake. 2. The European mandrake.

man'drake (mān-drāk), *n.* [ME. *mandrake*, *Mandolin mandrage*, *mandragore*, AS. *mandragora*, L. *mandragoras*, fr. Gr. *μανδραγόρας*; cf. F. *mandragore*.] 1. A European solanaceous herb (*Mandragora officinarum*), with ovate leaves and whitish or violet-purple flowers. It has a very large forked root, which was supposed to possess human attributes, even to crying out when pulled up, and is still the subject of many superstitions. The fruit when eaten by women was supposed to promote conception. It was employed in medicine as a cathartic. And Reuben... found mandrakes in the field. *Genesis xxx. 14.* 2. The common May apple. *U. S.* mandrake apple, the fruit of the mandrake (sense 1).

man'drel (mān-drēl), *n.* Also **man'dril**. [Cf. F. *mandrin*, in sense 2.] 1. A miner's pick. *Eng.*

man'drel-stone (mān-drēl-stōn), *n.* [G. *mandel* almond + *stein* stone.] *Petrolog.* Any dicalcium mandrelite. Var. of MANDMENT.

man'der (mān-dēr), *n.* *Obs* or *diag.* Eng. var. of MAUNDER.

man'der-ill (mān-dēr-īl), *n.* *Obs.* Mandragore.

man'de-gloire, *mandeglore*, *mandegore*, *F. main de gloire*, *mandragore*. See MANDRAGORA.

man'de-ble (mān-dē-b'le), *a.* [L. *mandere* to chew; see -ABLE.] Manducable. *Obs.*

man'dib'u-lar-y (mān-dī-b'ū-lār-ī), *a.* Mandibular.

man'dib'u-lat'ed (-lāt'ēd), *a.* Mandibulate.

man'dib'u-lō-max'ill-lar-y, *a.* *Zool.* Pert. to the mandibles and maxilla of an arthropod.

man'dil (mān-dīl), *n.* [Ar. *mandīl* towel, *mandīl* headband. See MANDILL.] In Oriental countries, a turban.

mandill, *pl. MANDILLS*, *n.* [OF. *mandillon* or It. *mandilione*.] A kind of loose outer garment, cassock, or overcoat formerly worn by soldiers, etc.

man'di-oc (mān-dī-ōk), or **man'di-oc-ca** (-ōkā), *Var.* of MANIOC.

man'di-tion (mān-dī-shūn), *n.* [L. *manducare* to eat.] Mandate; precept. *Obs.*

man'di-stone (mān-dī-stōn), *n.* Var. of MANDELSTONE.

mand'ment, *n.* Commandment; order. *Obs.*

man'do-lin-ist, *n.* A mandolin player.

man'dom (mān-dōm), *n.* See -DOM.

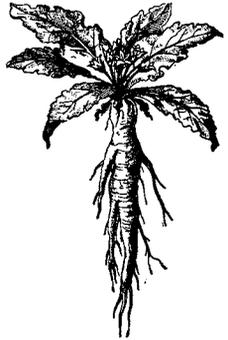
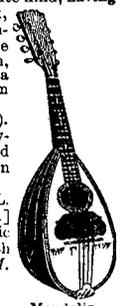
man'do-lā (-lā), *n.* See MANDOLA.

man'do-rā (mān-dō-rā), *n.* *Man-dore* (mān-dōr'; mān-dōr'; 201), *n.* [Cf. F. *mandore*. See MANDOLIN.] *Musical.* A kind of four-stringed lute. *b* A mandola.

man'do-rin, *pl. MANDARIN*, *n.* [Gr. *μανδραγόρας*.] A Greek monastery.

mandrag, *pl. MANDRAGES*, *n.* [For *mandragore*, cf. DRAGE a dragon.] A mandrake. *Obs.*

man'drag'o-rine (mān-drag'ō-rīnē), *n.*



Mandrake, l. (4)

2. Mach. a An axis, spindle, or arbor, usually tapered or cylindrical, but sometimes cylindrical and stepped, inserted forcibly into a piece of work having a hole in it to support it while the work is operated on. Mandrels are sometimes made hollow, for turning hollow work, or flat, for turning flat boards on. See EXPANDING MANDREL. b A short live spindle, as of a lathe, a revolving arbor, as of a circular saw or cutter. Hence, a kind of watchmaker's lathe.

3. Metal Working, etc. A piece of steel, usually long and narrow and having any of various cross sections, used as a core around which metal or other material may be cast, molded, forged, bent, or otherwise shaped. Cf. FLEXIBLE MANDREL.

4. Elec. Any of a train of round-ended cylinders Mandrel. 4. AAA Wooden Mandrels; BB Duct or Conduit; CCC Ozocerite Taps; D Handle. joined by short chains used to pull through an underground duct, as each joint is made, to insure perfect alignment.

mandrel lathe. A lathe with a stout spindle, adapted esp. for chucking, as for forming hollow articles by spinning.

mandrill (mán'dríl), n. [Cf. F. mandrille, Sp. mandrill, It. mandrillo; perh. native name, or fr. man + a native name. Cf. DRILL ape.] A large West African baboon (Papio mormon). The adult male has blue ridges on the sides of the nose; the bridge of the nose and the large ischial callosities are red. It is gregarious and ferocious and nearly as large as the chimpanzee.



Mandrill.

mandu-cate (mán'dú-kát), v. t. ; -CAT'ED (-kát'éd); -CAT'ING (-kát'ing). [L. manducatus, p. p. of manducare to chew. See MANGER.] To masticate; chew; eat. Rare.

mandu-ca-tion (-kát'shún), n. [L. manducatio; cf. F. manducation.] 1. Act of eating. Rare, exc. with reference to partaking of the Eucharist. Jer. Taylor. 2. Act of chewing.

mandu-ca-to-ry (mán'dú-ká-tó-rí), a. Pertaining to, employed in, or adapted for, chewing. Owen.

mane (mán), n. [AS. man; akin to OD. mane, D. maan, G. mähne, OHG. mana, Icel. mán, Dan. & Sw. man, AS. mene necklace, Icel. men, Oir. mng hair, manne neck, L. monile, Gr. pávov, pávov, Skr. manyá neck muscles.] 1. The long and heavy hair growing on the upper side of, or about, the neck of some quadruped animals, as the horse, the lion, etc. See HORSE, LION. 2. Agric. A ridge or tuft of stubble left by mowers.

man-eat'er, n. One that has, or is fancied to have, an appetite for human flesh; specific: a cannibal. b Any of certain large sharks; esp., Carcharodon carcharias, found in all warm seas and attaining a length of over 30 ft. The broad, triangular teeth have finely serrated edges. See SHARK, ILLUST. c A lion or a tiger that has acquired the habit of feeding on human flesh. d A newt or salamander, in the U. S. esp. the hellbender. Cf. MAN-KEEPEE.

maned (mán'd), a. Having a mane; Her., crined.

maned sheep, the aoudad. - m. wolf, a South American wolf (Canis jubatus) having yellowish red fur with black on the nose, lower jaw, and feet. It does not assemble in packs, and lives mainly on small animals.

man'nege' (mán'nézh'; 277), n. Also MAN-NEGE' (mán'nézh'). [F. manège. See MANAGE, n.] 1. A school for teaching horsemanship, and for training horses; a riding academy. 2. Art of horsemanship, or of training horses; the movements or paces of a trained horse.

maneless (mán'lés), a. Having no mane. - maneless lion, a supposed variety of lion having a very short mane. It is probably based on young specimens.

man engine. Mán'ing. A primitive appliance used in some shafts to raise or lower the miners. It consists essentially of a series of landings with corresponding platforms that move up and down a distance equal to the vertical distance between the landings. A person in ascending steps successively on a platform, off to a landing, back to the next higher platform, etc. and vice versa in descending.

man'nes (mán'nés), n. pl. [L.] 1. [often cap.] Rom. Antiq. The spirits of the dead and gods of the lower world; orig., a euphemistic name [lit., the "good" gods] for the di inferi, or chthonian deities; later, the ancestral spirits of gods, the di parentum. See LEMURES, PARENTALIA; cf. CHTHONIAN, HERO.

2. Hence, ancestral spirits worshipped as gods. Cf. KAMI. Ma-net'ti (má-nét'tí), n. [After Saverio Manetti (1723-84), Italian botanist.] Hort. A vigorous variety (Rosa

chinensis manetti) of the China or Bengal rose, used mainly as a stock for budding choice garden varieties.

ma-net'ti-a vine (má-nét'tí-á), n. Any of several species of Lycopodium; esp. Lycopodium, a pretty rubaceous vine known in horticulture as Manettia bicolor. It has tubular red and yellow flowers.

ma-nou'ver, ma-nou'vere (má-nou'vèr; -nò'vèr), n. [F. manoeuvre, OF. manoeuvre, fr. manoeuvr, orig. to work by hand; L. manus hand + operari to work; cf. LL. manoepera, lit., hand work, manual labor. See MANUAL, OPERATE; cf. MAINOR, MANURE.] 1. A military or naval evolution, movement, or change of position, esp. one planned or arranged and based on the character of the ground, position of the enemy, tactical conditions, and the like; a device in military or naval tactics. Hence, in the pl., extended field exercises in time of peace of comparatively large bodies of troops, often divided into theoretically hostile forces, or similar exercises in war problems in which ships and coast defenses participate. 2. Dexterous physical management, handling, or movement; skillful operation. Rare. 3. Management with address or artful design; adroit proceeding; a stratagem or artifice. 4. Way or method of operating or working. Obs. Syn. - See ARTIFICE.

ma-nou'ver, ma-nou'vere, v. i. ; -VERED or -VRED (-vèrd), -VER-ING (-vèr'ing) or -VRING (-vring). [Cf. F. manoeuvrer. See MANUEVER, n.] 1. To perform a movement or movements in military or naval tactics; to make changes in position with reference to getting practical or theoretic advantage in attack or defense. 2. To manage with address or art; to scheme. 3. To change the position or formation of, as of troops or ships; to cause to execute tactical evolutions or movements. 4. To put, get, make, draw, etc., by maneuvering, as into or out of a position or condition. 5. To manage, conduct, or bring about, with skill or adroitness and design; to manipulate.

Man-fred (mán'fréd), n. The hero of Byron's drama of this name, a being estranged from all human creatures, indifferent to all human sympathies, and dwelling alone in a castle among the Central Alps, where he holds communion with the spirits he invokes by sorceries.

Man-fre'da (mán-fré'dá), n. [NL., prob. fr. a proper name.] Bot. A genus of amaryllidaceous plants distinguished from Aque by the bulbous base of the stem and the annually decaying leaves. The species are mostly Mexican, some being known by the name amole. M. virginica occurs in the southern United States; it has a loose spike of greenish flowers. Also [l. c.], a plant of this genus.

man Friday. A person wholly subservient to another, like Robinson Crusoe's servant Friday; a servile follower; a factotum. See CRUSOE, ROBINSON.

manful (mán'fúul), a. Showing manliness, or manly spirit; hence, brave; courageous; resolute; noble. "Manful hardness." Chaucer. Syn. - See MALE.

man'gan (mán'gán'), n. [Cf. G. mangan manganese.] Combining form for manganese.

man'ga-nate (mán'gá-nát), n. Chem. A salt of manganese acid. Various manganese salts are obtained as green masses by fusion of manganese dioxide with alkalies, oxides, or carbonates. Those of sodium, potassium, and barium are perhaps the best-known.

man'ga-nes'e (mán'gá-nés'; mán'gá-nés'; 277), n. [F. manganese, It. manganese, sasso magnesio; corrupt. fr. L. magnesia. See MAGNESIA, n.] 1. A black oxide of the metal described below (def. 2), esp. pyrolusite; - called specif. black manganese. Now Com. Also, Obs. or R., any of various ores of the metal; as, gray manganese; red manganese. 2. Chem. A grayish white metal with reddish tinge, soft when pure but ordinarily hard and brittle, resembling iron but not magnetic. Symbol, Mn; at. wt., 54.93. Sp. gr., 8.0. Metallic manganese is not found in nature, except as an alloy in meteoric iron, but compounds of it are rather widely distributed, as the minerals pyrolusite, braunite, hausmannite, manganite, psilomelane and wad, alabandite (a sulphide), rhodochrosite (carbonate), rhodonite (a silicate), etc., and are also found in natural waters, and in plants and animals. The metal was first isolated by Gahn in 1807; it is best prepared by igniting one of its oxides with aluminium. It has no commercial use except as a constituent of certain alloys. See SPIEGELEISEN, MANGANESE BRONZE. Chemically, manganese is of diverse character, forming the basic oxides MnO (manganous salts) and Mn2O3 (manganic salts), and the acidic oxides MnO2 (manganates), Mn2O7 (permanganates), and Mn2O (permananates). Mn2O3 is regarded as a salt, manganous manganite, rather than a true oxide. Compounds of manganese are used in the manufacture of glass, pigments, etc., in calico dyeing and printing, and as oxidizing agents, but most of the ore mined is used to make spiegeleisen and ferromanganese, and thus eventually to harden and toughen iron and steel.

man'ny (mán'ní), n. A manor. Obs. 2. Eccl. A case of silk used to cover a coffin or other cross when not in use.

man'ga (mán'gá), n. A woman. Rare. MANESSE. + MENACE.

man'net (mán'nét'), n. [L., 3d pers. sing. pres. ind.] (He or she) remains in stage directions.

man'net al'ta men'to re-po-sit'ion (mán'nét'ál'tá mèn'tó re-pó-sí-tí-ún). [L.] It [Juno's wrath] remains laid away or buried deeply in the mind. Vergil (Æneid, I 26).

Ma-net'ti-a (má-nét'tí-á), n. a [NL.] Bot. Syn. of LYGVSTUM. b [L.] Hort. The manettia vine. Man-eu'ver'd. Ma-nou'ver'd. Ref. Sp.

ma-nou'ver-er, ma-nou'ver-er, n. One that maneuvers. man'e' (mán'í), a. Resembling a mane.

man'ful-ly, adv. of MANFUL. man'ful-ness, n. See -NESS. man fungus. The earthstar.

man'g (mán'g), n. Var. of MONG. Obs. or Dial. Eng. form of AMANGE, prep., among.

man'g, v. t. & i. To lead or go astray; to be, or come to be, deceived; to be, or come to be, with anxiety. Obs. or Scot.

man'ga (mán'gá); mán'gá), n. [Sp., fr. L. manica sleeve.] 1. A sort of cloth poncho, formerly much worn in Mexico.

manganese bronze. A Metal. Properly, bronze containing manganese, a common proportion being, copper 88, tin 10, manganese 2; also, any of certain other copper-manganese alloys not necessarily containing tin. In general, it is a reddish white metal, remarkable for its strength and toughness. b Dyeing. Manganese brown.

manganese brown. A natural or artificial brown oxide of manganese, used as a pigment. b Dyeing. A brown color or dye produced upon the fabric by the decomposition of manganese salts.

manganese dioxide. Chem. A dark brown or iron-black substance, MnO2, occurring native as pyrolusite, and prepared artificially by heating manganous nitrate, and, in less pure form, by various precipitation methods. For uses see PYROLUSITE, MANGANESE BROWN.

manganese heptoxide. Chem. A compound, Mn2O7, obtained as a dark green, oily, explosive liquid by action of concentrated sulphuric acid on permanganates.

manganese steel. Cast steel containing a considerable percentage of manganese. It is very hard and tough.

man-gan'ic (mán-gán'ík), a. Chem. Of, pert. to, resembling, or containing, manganese; specific, designating compounds in which manganese has a higher valence as contrasted with manganous compounds. - manganic acid, an acid, H2MnO4, not itself isolated, but known in the form of its salts, the manganates. - m. hydroxide. See MANGANOUS HYDROXIDE. - m. oxide, a compound, Mn2O3, occurring native as braunite, and obtained as a black powder by gentle heating of manganous oxides and hydroxides in air.

man'ga-nif'er-ous (mán'gá-ní'fèr-ús), a. [Manganese + ferous.] Containing manganese.

man'ga-nin (mán'gá-nín), n. [See MANGANESE.] Metal. & Elec. An alloy of copper, manganese (8-12 per cent), and nickel (2-4 per cent). It has a low resistance temperature coefficient, and is much used in standard resistance coils.

man'ga-nite (-nít), n. [manganese + -ite.] 1. Min. An ore of manganese, the hydrous oxide MnO(OH), in brilliant steel-gray or iron-black orthorhombic crystals, or massive. H., 4. Sp. gr., 4.2-4.4. Called also gray manganese ore. 2. Chem. Any of various salts derived from certain hydroxides of manganese related to the dioxide, and regarded as acids (manganous acids); as, potassium manganite.

man'ga-nize (-níz), v. t. ; -NIZED (-nizd); -NIZ'ING (-niz'ing). To alloy with manganese; as, manganized steel.

man'ga-no- (mán'gá-nò-). A combining form for manganese. Cf. MANGAN-; MANGANESE.

man'ga-no-man-gan'ic (mán-gá-n'ík), a. Chem. Designating an oxide of manganese, Mn2O, occurring native as hausmannite, and obtained as a reddish brown powder by strongly heating manganese oxides and hydroxides in air. It is regarded as a salt, rather than as a true oxide.

man'ga-no'so- (nò'sò-). Chem. Combining form for manganous; as, manganosous-manganic oxide (Mn2O3). Obs.

man'ga-no-stib'ite (mán'gá-nò-stíb'ít-ít), n. Min. A basic manganese antimonate and arsenate found in black embedded grains. Hematostibite is similar, but shows a blood-red color in thin splinters and contains no arsenic.

man'ga-nous (mán'gá-nús), a. Chem. Of, pert. to, or designating, those compounds of manganese in which the element has a lower valence as contrasted with manganic compounds; as, manganous oxide, MnO. - manganous acid, See MANGANITE. - m. hydroxide, a compound, Mn(OH)2, obtained as a white precipitate by adding caustic alkali to a solution of a manganous salt. It rapidly oxidizes in contact with air, forming brown manganic hydroxide Mn(OH)3. - m. oxide, a compound, MnO, obtained as a green, easily oxidizable powder by heating other oxides of manganese in a current of hydrogen. - m. sulphide, a compound, MnS, occurring native as alabandite, and obtained artificially as an easily oxidizable, flesh-colored precipitate.

Mang-ba'tu (máng-bá'tú), n. A Negro of a once powerful tribe dwelling about the headwaters of the Welle. Despite their developed political organization and skill in various crafts, during their period of power they were among the worst cannibals of Africa.

mange (mán'g), n. [From F. manger to eat, OF. mangier; cf. OF. manjue voracity, food, itching, fr. mangier (3d sing. pres. manjue); or perh. fr. mangy. See MANGER, MANGY.] Any of various forms of more or less severe, persistent, and contagious skin disease affecting domestic animals and sometimes man, esp. those caused by minute parasitic nites of Sarcopites, Psoroptes, Chorioptes, or allied genera which burrow in, or live on, the skin, and Demodex, which lives in the hair follicles or sebaceous glands. Mange of sheep is commonly called scab.

man'gel (mán'gél), n. [See MANGEL-WURZEL.] Any variety of beet; specific, the mangel-wurzel. Eng.

man'gel-wur'zel (mán'gél'wúrz'él), n. [G., corrupt. fr. mangoldwurzel; mangold beet + wurzel root.] A large coarse variety of beet (Beta vulgaris macrorrhiza) extensively grown, esp. in Europe, as food for cattle. b The fleshy so-called root of this plant, consisting of enlarged hypocotyl and root. It is less rich in sugar contents than the common, or sugar, beet.

man'giferous (mán'gí'fèr-ús), n. Chem. A manganate or manganite. [brown.]

manganese bister. Manganese. manganese black. A pigment consisting of native oxide of manganese. It is little used.

manganese green. Cassel green (barium manganate).

manganese peroxide. Chem. Manganese dioxide.

manganese spar. A rhodonite. b Sometimes, rhodochrosite.

man'ga-ne'sian (mán'gá-né'si-án), n. Pert. to, containing, or consisting of, manganese. [Manganic.] Obs.

man'ga-ne'si-ous (-sh'ús), a. Chem. Manganous. Obs. or R. man'ga-ne'si-um (-zhí-úm; át-úm), n. [NL.] Manganese. Obs. or R.

man'ga-ne'sous (-sús), a. Chem. Manganous. Obs. or R. man'ga-net'ic (-nét'ík), a. Manganiferous.

man'ga-ne'si-a-ber-g'ite, n. [Mangan- + hedenbergite.] Min. A variety of hedenbergite containing manganese.

man'ga-ni-um (mán'gá-ní-úm), n. [NL.] Manganese. Obs. or R. man'ga-nal (-nál), n. [Manganiferous variety of brucite.

ryn; -rén; 184), n. Also rin. Chem. A crystalline alkaloid resembling atropine, found in Mandragora officinarum. mandrasa. + MANDRASH. mand'ri-arch (mán'drí-árk), n. [L. Gr. mandráphos; Gr. mávpa a fold, a monastery + ávayv to rule.] A ruler or founder of an order of monks. mand'ril. Var. of MANDREL. mand'rin (mán'drín), n. [F.] Med. A stylet for a catheter. mand'ri'ta (mán'drí'tá), n. [It. mandritto, fr. man'o dritta right hand.] Fencing. A cut from the right hand toward the left. Obs. man'du-ca-ble (mán'dú-ká-b'l), a [See MANDUCATE.] That may be chewed; eatable. Archaic. man'du-cus (mán'dú-k'ús), n. [L.] Rom. Antiq. A grotesque mask, representing a person chewing. man'dy + MAUNDY. man'dy (mán'dí), a. Proud; domineering; insolent; surly; restive. Dial. Eng. man'dy-as (mán'dí-ás), n. [W. Ir. mádhús, in Gr. cloak.] East. Ch. A long outer garment resembling a cope, worn by monks and bishops. mane. + MAIN; MAIN, n.; MAINE; MAUN, v.; MOAN.

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mange mite (mān). Any of the small parasitic mites that infest the skin of cattle, horses, dogs, and other animals, causing mange.

man'gor (mān'jēr), n. [F. mangeoire, fr. manger to eat, fr. L. manducare, fr. manducare to chew. Cf. MANDIBLE, MANDUCATE.]

1. A trough or open box in which fodder is placed for horses or cattle to eat. 2. Shipbuilding. The extreme forward part of the deck, having a bulkhead or plank (the manger board) at its ends high enough to turn back the water which enters the hawse holes and drains off through near-by scuppers called manger scuppers. Cattle. Much enlarged. Astron. The cluster Præsepe.



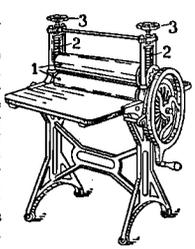
Mange Mite of Cattle. Much enlarged.

Man-gi'er-a (mān-jī'ēr-ā), n. [NL. See MANGO; -FEROUS.] Bot. A rather large genus of tropical Asiatic anaerobic trees, characterized by the coriaceous, entire leaves, small paniculate flowers, and a fleshy drupaceous fruit with a fibrous mesocarp. M. indica is the mango.

man'gle (mān'gl), v. t.; MAN'GLED (-g'ld); MAN'GLING (mān'glīng). [AF. mahangler; cf. LL. mangulare; perh. fr. the source of E. main.] 1. To cut, bruise, or hack with repeated blows or strokes, making a ragged or torn wound, or covering with wounds; to tear in cutting; to cut in a bungling manner; to lacerate; to mutilate. Mangled with ghastly wounds through plate and mail Milton.

2. To spoil, mutilate, or injure, in making, doing, or performing; as, to mangle a piece of music or a recitation. To mangle a play or a novel. Swift

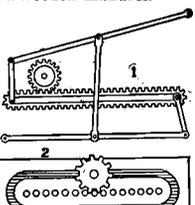
man'gle, n. [D. mangel; cf. LL. manganum an instrument for throwing stones, Gr. μάγανον a machine for defending fortifications, axis of a pulley. Cf. MANGONEL.] 1. A machine for smoothing cloth, as sheets, tablecloths, clothing, etc., by roller pressure. Origin, a simple household apparatus consisting essentially of a reciprocating weighted box or table moving on rollers beneath which, on a polished table, the clothes, etc., were placed to be pressed; now a machine having two rollers in contact, often heated, between which the articles are passed.



Mangle. 1. 1 Hardwood Roller; 2. 2 Coil Springs; 3. 3 Pressure Screws.

man'gle (mān'gl), v. t. [Cf. D. mangelen. See MANGLE, n.] 1. To press or smooth with a mangle, as damp linen or cloth. 2. To smooth out (sheet lead) by beating it with a plumber's mallet when wrapped round a wooden mandrel.

man'grove, n. [Sp. mangla mangrove.] The mangrove; hence, any tree or shrub having a habit like the mangrove, as Avicennia nitida, Laguncularia racemosa, etc.



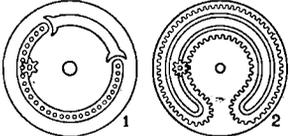
Mangle Racks. 1. With Lever Guide for reciprocating the table in one kind of printing machine. 2. With Slot Guide.

man'gler, n. One that mangles, or mutilates; specif., a machine for chopping or mincing meat, etc.

man'gler, n. One that smooths or presses with a mangle.

mangle rack. Mach. An adaptation of the mangle wheel in which the crescent-shaped formation of the pins or teeth is changed into a straight rack. The teeth may be external (as in the Illust.) instead of internal.

mangle wheel. Mach. A device for converting continuous circular motion into reciprocating motion (circular or linear), in which a small pinion guided by a slot, a system of levers, or the like, gears with a crescent-shaped row of pins protruding from the face of a wheel, first on the inside and then, without necessarily stopping, on the outside, or with a continuous series of teeth forming part of an external and part of an internal gear wheel joined by a curved row of teeth at each end so as to form a shallow, serrated, crescent-shaped recess in the face of a disk. It was invented for use in the old-fashioned clothes mangle with a reciprocating weighted table, and has been employed in various other machines.



1, 2 Mangle Wheels.

man'go (mān'gō), n.; pl. -GOES or -GOS (-gōz). [Pg. manga, fr. Tamil mānkāy.] 1. A well-known tropical fruit, of which there are many varieties in cultivation throughout the East and West Indies. It is of oblong shape,

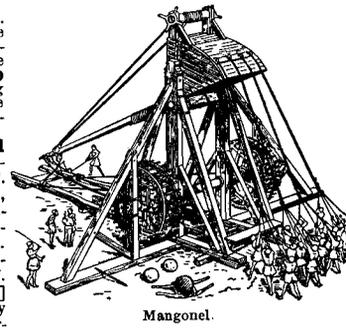
yellow or yellowish green in color, with a thick rind often having a pronounced flavor of turpentine.



Mango. 1. a Flowering Branch (1/2); b Fruit in section, showing solitary Seed (1/2)

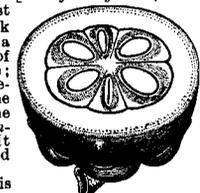
mango bird. a An oriole (Oriolus chinensis), native of India. b A hummingbird of the genus Lamprolaima.

man'go-on-el (mān'gō-nēl), n. [OF. man gonel, LL. manganelus, manganum, fr. Gr. μάγανον. Cf. MANGLE, n.] A military engine formerly used for throwing stones, javelins, etc.



Mangonel.

man'go-steen (mān'gō-stēn), n. [Malay mangustan, mangis.] 1. a A well-known East Indian tropical fruit. It is dark reddish brown in color, with a thick rind inclosing a number of carpels like those of an orange; the juicy flesh has a flavor described as suggesting both the peach and pineapple. b The clusiaceous tree (Garcinia mangostana) bearing this fruit. It has large coriaceous leaves and deep red tetramerous flowers.



Mangosteen. Section of Fruit.

2. Pharm. The pericarp of this fruit. It is used as an astringent.

man'grove (mān'grōv), n. [Malay manggangi + E. grove.] 1. Any tree or shrub of the genus Rhizophora, esp. R. mangle. They are natives of tropical shores, and have evergreen coriaceous leaves and yellowish flowers. The fruit germinates while still on the tree, the hypocotyl growing to a considerable length before detachment. The plant also emits numerous aerial prop roots, which ultimately form an impenetrable mass, so that the mangrove is continually advancing the shore line in regions which it inhabits. The wood is used chiefly for posts, fuel, etc. The astringent bark is employed in medicine and in tanning.



Mangrove. Young Fruits germinating.

2. Any of various other plants resembling Rhizophora in habit; — usually with descriptive qualification, as black mangrove, white mangrove, etc.; specif., a tree of the genus Avicennia. See BLACK MANGROVE.

Man-guan', or Man-gyan' (mān-gyān'), n.; pl. -GUANES or -GYANES (-gyā'nās), or -GYANS (-gyānz'). [From a native word mangyan infidel.] A member of any of the pagan tribes of the islands of Mindoro, Romblon, and Tablas, of the Philippine group. Negritos, Malaya, and native races with Chinese or Caucasian admixture have all been called by this name.

man'gy (mān'jī), a.; MAN'GI-ER (-jī'ēr); MAN'GI-EST. [From MANGYR, or perh. fr. F. manger, p. p. of manger to eat. See MANGER.] 1. Infected with the nature of, or caused by, the mange; also, Obs., scabby.

2. Shabby; seedy; squalid.

3. Mean; contemptible. Colloq.

man-hand'ld (mān-hān'd'ld), v. t.; -HAN'DLED (-d'ld); -HAN'DLING (-hān'dīng). 1. To move, or manage, by human

man'go-nize (-nīz), v. t. & i. [L. mangonizans, fr. mango a dealer who mangonzizes.] To furnish up for sale; also, to traffic in slaves. — man'go-ni-za'tion, n. Obs.

man'go-by, n. [L. mangonibus.] Mangonibus. Obs.

man'go-stan' (mān'gō-stān'), n. [Sp.] The mangosteen.

mangour, n. [Turk. mangur, vulgarly mangir, fr. Mongolian mangur money; a former Turkish copper coin. Obs. [baros.] man'gras' n. Yard grass. Bar-man'grell' + MONGREL.] mangrove cuckoo. A cuckoo (Coccyzus minor) of the West Indies and the Florida Keys.

mangrove family. Bot. The family Rhizophoraceae.

mangrove hen. A clapper rail, or salt-marsh hen. West Indies.

mangrove mullet. See SEA MULLET.

mangrove myrtle. An East Indian lecythidaceous tree (Bar-

ringtonia acutangula) with the habit of the mangrove.

mangrove snapper. The gray snapper.

man'guai' + MAGYET. Mang-uang' a (māng-wāng'ā), Mang-uang' o (māng-wāng'ō), n. One of a heathen Malay people dwelling about the upper part of the Sālu river, Mindanao. [kuismanis.]

mangue (māng), n. [F.] The mangrove.

mangue, + MANO. manguel, + MANOUEL. [AN.] Man-guy-an'. Var. of MANGUI-

man'guay' + MANGE, a disease, man-ha'den. Var. of MEN-HADEN. [hood. Obs.] man'hed, man'held, n. Man-

Man'heim gold Var. of MANNHEIM GOLD.

man'hole, v. t. & i. To pass or go through a manhole.

man hunt. A hunting of or for men. — man hunter. One who hunts men, as a cannibal, slave dealer, detective, etc. — man-

force without mechanical aid; as, to manhandle a cannon.

2. To handle roughly; as, the captive was manhandled.

man'-hat'er (mān'hāt'ēr), n. One who hates mankind; a misanthrope; also, one who hates a man as a male.

Man-hat'tan cock'tail. A cocktail made of vermouth, whisky, a dash of bitters, and, usually, a little sweetening.

Man'hés' pro'cess (mā'nēs'). [After Pierre Manhès, French metallurgist, who perfected it.] Metal. The Bessemer process of desphurizing copper matte.

man'hole' (mān'hōl'), n. 1. a A hole through which a man may go in, or gain access to, a drain, sewer, electric conduit, steam boiler, parts of machinery, etc., as for cleaning. b A hole or recess into which a person may go, as for refuge in a railroad tunnel. c A hole in a covered boat or canoe in which the rower or paddler sits.

2. A hatch in a vessel, smaller than a scuttle.

3. Mining. A small passage connecting a level with a stope, or with the level next above.

man'hood (-hōod), n. [man + -hood.] 1. State of being man (i. e. a human being), or a man as distinguished from a child or a woman.

2. Manly quality; courage; bravery; resolution. Lost man'hood, or put monkhood on. D. G. Rossetti.

3. That thou hast power to shake my manhood thus Shak

4. Humaneness; humanity. Obs.

5. Men collectively, the adult males, as of a country, district, or nation.

man'hood suffrage. Suffrage of all male citizens not under a civil disability, as for crime, lunacy, etc.

ma'nī-a (mā'nī-ā), n. [L. mania, Gr. μανία, akin to μανθάνω to rage; cf. ME. manie, F. manie. Cf. MIND, n.]

1. Violent derangement of mind; madness; insanity; specif., a form of insanity marked by great nervous excitement, hallucinations, delusions, and violent tendencies.

2. Excessive or unreasonable excitement or enthusiasm; a violent desire or passion; a craze; as, the tulip mania.

3. Syn. — MANIA, DELIRIUM, FRENZY are here compared in their nontechnical uses; for technical senses, see defs. MANIA suggests a relatively permanent, DELIRIUM a more temporary, state of uncontrollable emotion, excitement, or enthusiasm; as, "You may conceive the difference in kind between the fancy and the imagination in this way, that if the check of the senses and the reason were withdrawn, the first would become delirium, and the last mania" (Coleridge); "His anger is not a brief madness, but a permanent mania" (Thackeray); "the delirium of popular enthusiasm" (Lecky); "the delirium of love" (Mrs. Humphry Ward). Mania is often synonymous with "craze," "rage," "passion"; "delirium sometimes suggests an incoherent or meaningless jumble; as, the tulip mania in Holland, Anglomania; "this dull delirium of a world" (Hawthorne). FRENZY suggests wilder or more violent agitation or disorder than delirium; as, "Paris wholly has got to the acme of its frenzy; whirled, all ways, by panic madness" (Carlyle); "The unhappy gentleman spun round and round the apartment in a transport of frenzy" (Dickens). See INSANE, ECSTASY.

4. ma'nī-a a po'tu (mā'nī-ā-ā po'tū) [L.], mania from drinking & delirium from manens.

ma'nī-ao (mā'nī-āo), a. [Cf. F. maniaque. See MANIA.] 1. Raving with madness; raging with disordered intellect; affected with mania; mad.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, mania; pertaining to, or characteristic of, a maniac; frantic; violent.

ma'nī-ao, n. A raving lunatic; a madman.

ma'nī-a-cal (mā'nī-ā-kāl), a. Affected with, or characterized by, madness; maniac. — ma'nī-a-cal-ly, adv.

Man'i-ca'ri-a (mān'i-kā'ri-ā), n. [NL., fr. L. manica sleeve; — so named in allusion to the sleeve-shaped spathe.] Bot. A genus of South American pinnate-leaved palms consisting of a single species (Mantecaria sacifera), the fruit of which is known as the sea apple.

man'i-cate (mān'i-kāt), a. [L. manicatus sleeved, fr. manica a sleeve.] Bot. Covered with a densely interwoven pubescence capable of being stripped off like a sleeve.

Man'i-che'an, Man'i-che'an (mān'i-kē'ān), n. [LL. Manicheus.] A believer in the doctrines of Mani, Manes, or Manicheus, a Persian of the 3d century A. D., who taught a dualism derived from Zoroastrianism, viz., that man's body is the product of the Kingdom of Darkness (Evil), but that his soul springs from the Kingdom of Light (Good). Evil is perpetually striving to drag man down, while Good (Christ) is continually trying to save him. The later Manicheans distinguished the historical Christ from the spiritual Christ, maintaining that the former was a bad man, while the latter was a divine deliverer.

The Manicheans stand as representatives of dualism pushed to its utmost development.

Man'i-che'an, Man'i-che'an, a. Of or pertaining to the Manicheans, or their doctrine or system; characteristic of a Manichean.

Man'i-che'an-ism, Man'i-che'an-ism (mān'i-kē'ān-iz'm), n. [Cf. F. manichéisme.] The doctrine taught, or system of principles maintained, by the Manicheans.

man'i-cure (mān'i-kūr), n. [F., fr. L. manus hand + curare to cure.] 1. A person who makes a business of taking care of people's hands, especially their nails.

2. The care of the hands and nails.

man'i-cure, v. t. & i.; MAN'ICURED (-kūrd); MAN'ICURING (-kūr'ing). To care for (the hands and nails); to care for the hands and nails of; to do manicure work.

manī' + MANY. ma'nī (mā'nē), n. [Sp. maní.] The peanut.

Ma'nī (mā'nī), Bib. man'i-a-bil' (mā'nī-ā-bil'). [F.] That may be handled; palpable; also, manageable; workable; tractable. Obs.

man'i-cu-bus p'e'di-bus'que (mān'i-kū-bus p'e'di-bus'kwe). [L.] With hands and feet; with might and main.

Terence (Andria, l. i. 361) man'i-cus, n. [L.] A clasp. Obs. Man'i-che'an-ism, Man'i-che'an-ism (mān'i-kē'ān-iz'm), n. Manicheism. Man'i-che'an-ize, v. t. & i. See -ize. Man'i-che-ist, Man'i-che-ist, n. A Manichean. Man'i-chee' (mān'i-kē'), n. A Manichean. Man'i-chee'ism (-iz'm) Var. of MANICHEISM.

man'chor'don (mān'kōr'dōn), n. [F. manichord, manichordon, L. monochordon. Gr. μονόχορδος; — because it originally had only one string. See MONOCHORD.] Music. The clavichord or clavicord; — called also dumb spinnet. Cf. + MANACLE. man'i-co-ba rub'ber (mā'nī-kō-bā rub'ber). [Galib, in Guiana; name of the plant, fr. maní resin.] = CEARA RUBBER. man'i-cord, n. [L., fr. Gr. μανίχορδος or for madness.] A kind of plant, prob belladonna. Obs. man'i-cord'var. of MANICHORD. man'i-cur'ist (mān'i-kūr'ist), n. = MANICURE, l. man'i-dā (mān'i-dā), n. pl. [NL. See MANIS.] Zool. The family consisting of the pangolins. — man'id (mān'id), n. man'i-do (-dō), Var. of MANIRO manie, n. [F.] Mania. Obs. manier, maniest. Obs. compar. and superl. of MANE. manie'wa, + MANGE, a disease. man'if'ld, + MANIFOLD.

man'i-fest (mān'f-ĕst), a. [L. manifestus, perh. orig., struck by the hand, hence, palpable; manus hand + fēdere (in comp.) to strike; cf. F. manifester. See MANUAL; DEFEND.] 1. Evident to the senses, esp. to the sight; apparent; distinctly perceived; hence, obvious to the understanding; evident to the mind; easily apprehensible; plain; not obscure or hidden.

Thus manifest to sight the god appeared. Dryden. 2. With of: Detected in; convicted of; obviously in possession of. Obs. "Manifest of shame." Dryden. Syn.—Open, clear, apparent, visible, plain, unmistakable, indubitable, indisputable, evident, self-evident.—MANIFEST, OBVIOUS, PATENT, PALPABLE apply to that which is evident. That is MANIFEST which is clearly evident; that is OBVIOUS which is so evident as to arrest one's attention; that is PATENT which is open or unconcealed; that is PALPABLE which is evident to (or to) the senses; as, "That indeed a notable miracle hath been done... is manifest" (Acts iv. 16); "a manifest serpent by her sting" (Milton); "Their sense so obvious and their words so plain, that no disputes about the doubtful text have hitherto... perplexed" (Dryden); "The contract is not tacit, implied and vague; it is explicit, patent and precise" (Bp. Horsey); "One of her hands was scarcely palpable to the touch of the other" (Hawthorne); "that dear old world of painting and the past, yet alive, and throbbing, and palpable" (Thackeray); "We hate poetry that has a palpable design upon us... Poetry should be great and unobtrusive" (Keats). See CLEAR, PERSPICUOUS, DISTINCTLY.

man'i-fest, n. [Cf. F. manifeste. See MANIFEST, v.; cf. MANIFESTO.] 1. Demonstration; manifestation. Rare. 2. A public declaration or statement; manifesto. Obs. 3. A list or invoice of a ship's cargo, specifying the marks, numbers, contents, shipper, consignee, etc., of each package of goods, to be exhibited at the customhouse.

man'i-fest, v. t.; MAN'F-EST-ED; MAN'F-EST-ING. [F. manifester. See MANIFEST, a.] 1. To show plainly; to make to appear distinctly; to put beyond question or doubt; to display; exhibit; reveal; prove; evince; evidence. There is nothing hid which shall not be manifested. Mark iv. 22. Thy life did manifest thou lovest me not. Shak.

2. To exhibit the manifest of; to put or set down in a manifest.

3. Sp. Law. To remove, by a certain process, from the jurisdiction of a judge, to avoid injustice on his part.

man'i-fest, v. i. 1. To make a public manifestation.

2. Spiritualism. To appear, or to produce a physical disturbance indicating presence;—said of a spirit or ghost. Syn.—Reveal, declare, evince, make known, disclose, discover, display, show.

man'i-fes'tant (-fēs'tānt), n. [L. manifestans, -antis, p.pr.] One who makes or participates in a public manifestation.

The manifestants paraded past the docks. Harper's Mag. also by the native name alaba. It is used for matting, canvas, ropes, etc., and the finer grades for various native textiles.—M. paper, a durable brown or buff paper made of Manila hemp, used as a wrapping paper, and as a cheap printing and writing paper. The name is also given to inferior papers, made of other fibers.

man'i-fes'tation (-fēs'tāshn), n. [F. manifestation; cf. F. manifestation.] 1. Act of manifesting, or state of being manifested; discovery to the eye or to the understanding; also, that which manifests; exhibition; display; revelation; disclosure; as, the manifestation of God's power in creation.

2. Specif., a public demonstration or display of power and purpose, as by a government; a public display collectively made to gain notice for a cause, as by a political party.

man'i-fes'tative (-fēs'tā-tiv), a. Serving to manifest; having the property or quality of manifesting; demonstrative.—man'i-fes'tative-ly, adv.

man'i-festo (-fēs'tō), n.; pl. -tōs (-tōz). [It. manifesto. See MANIFEST, n. & a.] 1. Demonstration or evidence. Obs. 2. A public declaration, usually of a prince, sovereign, or other person claiming large powers, showing his intentions, or proclaiming his opinions and motives in reference to some act done or contemplated by him.

Frederick, in a public manifesto, appealed to the Empire against the insolent pretensions of the Pope. Mitman.

man'i-fold (mān'fōld), a. [AS. manigfald. See MANY; -FOLD.] 1. Showing or having number and variety; numerous and varied; characterized by multiplicity and diversity; also, rarely, numerous; many.

2. Comprehensive of various features, kinds, characteristics, manifestations, etc.; multifarious;—used with sing. nouns. "The manifold wisdom of God." Eph. iii. 10. 3. Being so in many ways; rightfully so called for many reasons. "He is a manifold traitor." Shak.

4. Consisting of many of one kind combined; operating many of one kind of object; as, a manifold pipe (musical instrument); a manifold bell pull.

Syn.—MANIFOLD, MULTIFARIOUS agree in the idea of multiplicity or variety. MANIFOLD emphasizes the number or varied character, MULTIFARIOUS, the diversity, sometimes even the incongruity, of the elements involved; as, "O Lord, how manifold are thy works!" (Ps. civ. 24); "So manifold, all pleasing in their kind... are the employments of rural life" (Copper); "that multifarious erudition" (Taller); "the multifarious set of books" (Caryle).

manifold fugue, a fugue having more than one subject.—m. paper, carbon paper for manifolding a writing.—m. writing, a process or method by which two or more copies, as of a letter, are simultaneously made by the use of carbon paper.

man'i-fold, n. 1. A copy made by manifold writing.

2. Mech. A pipe fitting with several lateral outlets, for connecting one pipe with others.



Manifold, 2.

man'i-fest-a-ble (mān'f-ĕs-tā-b'l; mān'f-ĕs-tā-b'l; mān'f-ĕs-tā-b'l). a. See -ABLE.

man'i-fes'ta-tion-ist, n. [Cf. F. manifestation; cf. F. manifestation.] One of or pertaining to manifestation.

man'i-fes'ta-tion-ist, n. See -IST.

man'i-fest-ed, p. a. Made manifest; demonstrated.—m. a. Manifested; demonstrated.

man'i-fest-ness, n. Manifestness;—m. Manifestness;—m. Manifestness.

man'i-fest-er, n. One that manifests;—m. Manifester;—m. Manifester.

man'i-fest-ible (-fēs'tā-b'l), a. Error, for MANIFESTABLE.

man'i-festive, a. Manifestative. Rare.

man'i-fest-ly, adv. Manifestly;—m. Manifestly;—m. Manifestly.

man'i-fest-ness, n. See -NESS.

man'i-fes'to, v. i. To issue a manifesto. Rare.

man'i-fold, adv. In many ways; many times a great deal. Obs.

man'i-fold-ly, adv. of MANIFOLD. See -LY.

man'i-fold-wise, adv. [manifest + adv. In manifold ways. Obs.]

man'i-form (mān'f-ōrm), a. [L. manus hand + form.] Shaped like a hand.

man'i-form, n. [L. manus hand + form.] A [many + form.] Multiform. F. man'i-fy (mān'f-ī), v. t. [man + -fy.] To represent as a man; to render masculine. Rare.

man-i-glio (mān'ġ-lyō), n. One of the Hinduized Indo-Chinese inhabiting Manipur. Their language is Meithei.

man-i-glio, n. [L. manus hand + glio.] A genus of dentates consisting of the parrot.

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3. Kantianism. The totality of unorganized experience as it is presented in sense and not yet operated upon by the understanding.

To begin the exposition of experience from the standpoint of Locke's tabula rasa, or from that of Kant's chaotic manifold, is in reality to attempt to show how experience arises from what is not yet experience.

James Ward.

4. Math. An assemblage; aggregate; class. A manifold consists of all possible determinations of a general concept, each determination being an element of the manifold.

5. Shipbuilding. A metal chest containing many valves by which water-tight compartments, pumps, and the drains may be so connected that any or all of the pumps may be used to pump out any compartment.

6. pl. The third stomach of a ruminant. Local, U. S.—man'f-ōld (mān'f-ōld), v. t.; -FOLD'ED (-fōld'ĕd); -FOLD'ING. 1. To make manifold; to multiply. Rare.

2. To make many or several copies of, esp. by the process of manifold writing; as, to manifold a letter.

man'f-ōld, v. i. To make several or many copies, as of a manuscript; to do manifold writing.

man'f-ōld'er (-fōld'ĕr), n. One that manifolds; esp., a contrivance for manifold writing.

It seems to have added to his employment that of a manifold'er and seller of manuscripts. G. H. Putnam.

man'f-ōld'ness, n. a. Quality or state of being manifold; multiplicity. b. Math. State or character of being a manifold; also, a manifold.

man'f-hot (mān'f-hōt), n. [NL, fr. F. fr. native name; cf. Galibi manihoc, the root of the plant, Tupi mandihoca, manioc.] Bot. A large genus of important economic euphorbiaceous plants, natives of tropical America, chiefly of Brazil. They are herbs or shrubs with alternate entire or palmate leaves, and apetalous monocious flowers succeeded by 3-seeded capsules. M. glaziovii yields Ceara rubber. M. manihot is the bitter, and M. palmata aipi the sweet, cassava. See CASSAVA.

man'f-kin (-kĭn), n. [OD. manneken, dim. of man. See MAN; -KIN.] 1. A little man; a dwarf; a pygmy. 2. Usually in form mannequin. An artist's, tailor's, or dressmaker's lay figure.

3. A model of the human body, made of papier-mâché or other material, commonly in detachable pieces, for exhibiting the parts and organs, their relative position, etc.

man'f-kin, a. Diminutive; dwarf; puny.

Ma-ni'la, Ma-ni'la (mā-ni'lā), n. 1. The capital of the Philippine Islands;—in this sense now only Manila. 2. [often l. c.] Short for MANILA HEMP, CHEROOT, etc.

Manila, or Manila, cheroot or cigar, a cheroot or cigar made of tobacco grown in the Philippine Islands.—M. elemi. See ELEMI. c.—M. hemp, the fiber of a species of banana (Musa textilis), native of the Philippine Islands;—called also by the native name alaba. It is used for matting, canvas, ropes, etc., and the finer grades for various native textiles.—M. paper, a durable brown or buff paper made of Manila hemp, used as a wrapping paper, and as a cheap printing and writing paper. The name is also given to inferior papers, made of other fibers.

ma-ni'la (mā-ni'lā), n. [Sp. manilla; cf. It. maniglio, maniglia, F. manille, Pg. manilha; all prob. fr. L. monile, pl. monilia, necklace, influenced by manus hand.] A ring of metal, as silver, worn on the wrist or arm and used as money by certain tribes of the west coast of Africa.

ma-ni'la (mā-ni'lā), n. [F. manille, or Sp. manilla; cf. Pg. manilha.] In various card games, the second best trump; specif., in solo, the seven of trumps.

man'i-oc (mān'ī-ōk; mān'ī-ōk; 277), n. [From native name. See MANIHOT.] Cassava, or the plant which yields it.

man'i-ple (mān'ī-p'l), n. [L. manipulus, manipulus, a handful, a certain number of soldiers; manus hand + root of plere to fill, plenus full: cf. F. manipule. See MANUAL; FULL, a.] 1. A handful. Obs. B. Jonson.

2. Rom. Antig. A subdivision of the legion, consisting of either 120 or 60 men (see LEGION, 1); hence, Obs., any small body of soldiers; a company. Milton.

3. Eccl. An ornamental band or scarf, like a stole but shorter, worn on the left arm, orig. over the fingers of the left hand, as part of the priest's eucharistic vestments.

man'ip-u-lar (mā-nīp'ū-lār), a. [L. manipularis; cf. F. manipulaire.] 1. Of or pertaining to the ancient Roman manipule, or company.

2. Manipulatory; as, manipular operations.

man'ip-u-late (-lāt), v. t.; -LAT'ED (-lāt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lāt'ing). [Cf. LL. manipulator, p. p. of manipulare to lead by the hand, fr. L. manipulus. See MANIPULE; cf. MANIPULATION.] 1. To treat, work, or operate with the hands, or by mechanical means; to handle or manage, esp. with skill or dexterity; as, to manipulate scientific apparatus.

2. To treat or manage with the mind or intellect; esp., to handle (matters requiring intelligence) skillfully.

3. To control the action of, by management; as, to manipulate a convention; also, to manage or treat artfully or fraudulently; as, to manipulate accounts, or election returns.

4. Finance. To work (as stocks) up or down in price by transactions other than those made bona fide or in the ordinary course of business, as by wash sales, cornering the market, spreading fictitious reports, etc.; to rig.

man'ip-u-late, v. i. To use the hands in dexterous operations; to do hand work; specif., to manage the apparatus or instruments used in scientific work or in artistic or mechanical processes.

man'ip-u-la'tion (-lā'shšn), n. [Cf. F. manipulation. See MANIPULATE, MANIPULE.] 1. Act or process of manipulating, or state of being manipulated; act of handling work by hand; use of the hands, in an artistic or skillful manner, in science or art; handling or management in general.

Manipulation is to the chemist like the external senses to the mind. Whewell.

2. Skillful or dexterous management; as, the manipulation of political bodies; sometimes, a management or treatment for purposes of deception or fraud.

3. Surg. Manual examination and treatment of parts. man'ip-u-la-tive (mā-nīp'ū-lā-tiv), a. Of or pertaining to manipulation; performed by manipulation.

man'ip-u-la-tor (-lā-tōr), n. One that manipulates; specif., any of various instruments for facilitating manipulation.

man'ip-u-la-tory (-lā-tō-rī), a. Of, pertaining to, or involving, manipulation; manipulative.

man'f-to (mān'f-tō), man'f-tou (-tō), man'f-tu (-tō), n. [Algonquian manito.] Among the Algonquian Indians, one of the powers or spirits which dominate the forces of nature; a hidden or magic power controlling natural phenomena, or a spirit, good or evil. Cf. ORENDA, WAKANDA.

man jack. Individual man;—in phrases, every man jack, not one, or not a, man jack. Colloq. It's a hanging job for every man jack of us. Stevenson.

man'jak (mān'jāk), n. Also man'jack. A kind of glance pitch or asphalt found esp. on Barbados, and used for making varnish, insulating electric cables, for fuel, etc.

man'kin (mān'kĭn), n. [man + kin.] A little or puny man; a manikin; a man child; a boy.

man'kind' (mān'kĭnd'), a. [Orig. uncert.] Fierce; savage; furious; mad. Obs.—man'kind'ly, adv. Obs. Be not too mankind' against your wife. Chapman.

man'kind', a. [man + kind, n.] Male; also, manlike; unwomanly; masculine. Obs. Are women grown so mankind? Must they be wooing? F. Beaumont.

man'kind', n. [Cf. AS. mancyng. See KIN kindred, KIND, n.] 1. (pron. mān'kĭnd'; formerly also mān'kĭnd'). The human race; man, taken collectively.

The proper study of mankind is man. Pope.

2. (pron. mān'kĭnd'). Human nature; also, human feelings; humanity. Obs. & R. B. Jonson.

3. (pron. mān'kĭnd'). Men, as distinguished from women; the male portion of the human race. Lev. xviii. 22.

man'less (mān'lēs), a. 1. Destitute of men. 2. Unmanly; inhuman. Obs.

—man'less-ly, adv. Obs.—man'less-ness, n. Obs.

man'like' (-lĭk'), a. [man + like. Cf. MANLY.] Like man, or like a man, in form or nature; becoming to, or belonging to, a man; having the qualities of a man, esp. the nobler qualities; manly; manish; masculine. "Gentle, manlike speech." Testament of Love.

In glaring Clot's manlike taste and mien. Skelstone.

Syn.—See MALE.

—man'like'ly, adv.—man'like'ness, n.

man'ly (-lī), a.; MAN'LI-ER (-lī-ĕr); MAN'LI-EST. [man + -ly. Cf. MANLIKE.] 1. Human. Obs.

2. Having qualities becoming to a man; not childish or womanish; manlike, esp. brave, courageous, resolute, noble; belonging to, or becoming to, a man; masculine. Let's briefly put on manly readiness. Shak. Serene and manly hardened to sustain. Dryden.

3. Adult; mature. Obs. Syn.—Bold, daring, brave, courageous, firm, undaunted, hardy, dignified, stately. See MALE.

man'ly, adv. In a manly manner; specif.: a With the courage, fortitude, etc., of a manly man; manfully; energetically; as, to act manfully. Archæv. b Humanely; generously. Obs. c Humanly; ungenerately. Obs.

man milliner. A man who makes or deals in millinery; hence, contemptuously, a man who is busied with trifling occupations or embellishments.

man millinery. Official apparel, as uniforms, vestments, etc.;—a term of contempt used by those who regard it as receiving greatly disproportionate attention.

man'na (mān'ā), n. [L, fr. Gr. μάννα, Heb. mān; cf. Ar mann, properly, gift (of heaven).] 1. Bib. The food miraculously supplied to the Israelites in their journey through the wilderness (Ex. xvi.); hence, divinely supplied food; spiritual nourishment, as that of the Eucharist.

2. Something likened to the Biblical manna, as honeyed words, new-fallen snow, etc.

3. A food; a staple article of food. Obs.

4. Of frankincense, a fragrant, crumb, or grain. Obs.

5. A The sweetish exudate of the European flowering ash (Fraxinus ornus) and of several related species, obtained in the form of flakes (flake manna), fragments (common manna) or as a viscid mass (fat manna). Its chief constituent is mannite. Manna is used medicinally as a gentle laxative, demulcent, and expectorant. b A similar product obtained from various other plants, but differing in containing other substances than mannite as the chief ingredient, and hence often called false manna.

6. Short for MANNA LICHEN, MANNA GRASS.

man'na ash. The flowering ash (Fraxinus ornus); also, any of several related European ashes yielding manna.

man'na croup (krōōp). [manna + Russ. & Pol. krupa groats, grits.] 1. The portions of hard wheat kernels not ground by the millstones or that do not go through the bolter; a kind of semolina prepared in Russia and used for puddings, soups, etc.;—called also manna groats.

2. The husked grains of manna grass.

extremely fond of men;—said of women

man'keep'er, n. The European spotted newt (Triton vulgaris).

man'kill'er, n. One who kills men; a homicide.—man'kill'ing, a. & n.

man'kin, n. [See MANKIND.] Mankind; the race or nature of man; also, a race or people. Obs.

Man'ks Var. of MANX.

man'let, n. See -LET.

man'li-hed, n. [manly + -hed.] Obs. a Humanness. b Manliness; courage; bravery.

man'li-hood (mān'lī-hōōd), n. [manly + -hood.] Manliness. Rare.

man'like', adv. Manfully; in a manner characteristically masculine.

man'li-ly (-lī-lī), adv. of MANLY.

man'li-ness, n. See -NESS.

man'ling, n. See -LING.

Man'li-us (mān'ī-ŭs), n. [From extremely fond of men;—said of women

Manlius, New York.] Geol. A limestone formation of the New York Silurian. See GEOLÓGIC, Chart.

Man'li-us's gno'mon (-gno-mōn), n. [From a gnomon with its top terminating in a centrally placed bowl or disk, observation of whose shadow cast by the sun gave the altitude;—erected by Manlius, the mathematician, at Rome, under the auspices of Augustus.] "Gulliver's Travels." Gulliver;—so called by the Lilliputians.—man'li-us's gno'mon (-gno-mōn), n. [From a gnomon with its top terminating in a centrally placed bowl or disk, observation of whose shadow cast by the sun gave the altitude;—erected by Manlius, the mathematician, at Rome, under the auspices of Augustus.] "Gulliver's Travels." Gulliver;—so called by the Lilliputians.—man'li-us's gno'mon (-gno-mōn), n. [From a gnomon with its top terminating in a centrally placed bowl or disk, observation of whose shadow cast by the sun gave the altitude;—erected by Manlius, the mathematician, at Rome, under the auspices of Augustus.] "Gulliver's Travels." Gulliver;—so called by the Lilliputians.—man'li-us's gno'mon (-gno-mōn), n. 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MANNA GRASS. Any grass of the genus *Panicularia*. MANNA GUM. A New Australian eucalypt (*Eucalyptus viminalis*), which yields a kind of false manna. b = LERP.

MANNA INSECT. A scale insect (*Gossyparia manniifera*), causing the production of manna on the tamarisk in Arabia.

MANNA LICHEN. Any of several Old World lichens of the genus *Lecanora*, fragments of which are often blown about in large quantities over the Arabian and African deserts, being sometimes used as food. Some commentators ascribe the manna of Scripture to this lichen. See MANNA.

MAN'NER (mān'ēr), n. [ME. manere, F. manière, fr. (assumed) LL. manarius, for L. manuaris, belonging to the hand, fr. manus the hand; cf. OF. manier manual, skillful. See MANUAL.] 1. Species; kind; sort; also (a use of the sing. in pl. sense), kinds; sorts; as, what manner of person; all manner of goods; no manner of question; — formerly commonly with ellipsis of of; as, many manner ways; a manner man. Manner, in this sense, was also frequent in the phrases manner of (or manner) way, wise, fashion, kind, etc.; cf. def. 2.

Ye tithe mint, and rue, and all manner of herbs. Luke xi. 42. What manner of man art thou? Coleridge.

A manner Latin corrupt was her speech. Chaucer. 2. Fashion; guise; aspect; nature; character; as, he appeared in the manner of a warrior; they described the manner of the country. Archaic.

3. A way of acting; a mode of procedure; the mode or method in which something is done or in which anything happens; way; mode; as, to speak in an earnest manner; to follow the manner of right reasoning; they responded in like manner; in a manner of speaking. Hence the phrase in a manner (formerly also in manner), in a manner of speaking, so to speak, as it were.

The breed is in a manner common. 1 Sam. xxi. 5. 4. A characteristic or customary way of acting; natural or normal behavior; habit; usage; custom; as, to act after the manner of one's kind.

Paul, as his manner was, went in unto them. Acts xvii. 2. 5. Hence: Mode of living or acting; behavior; conduct; specif.: a pl. With reference to social life or morality; morals as shown in conduct; social conduct or rules of conduct as shown in the prevalent customs; as, the manners of nomads; the novel is a study of manners. b pl. (Also, Obs., in sing.) With reference to politeness or propriety: Habitual conduct or deportment; behavior; as, good or bad manners; also, good or polite deportment; as, to learn or have manners; to do, or make, one's manners; that is, to perform the appropriate acts of courtesy.

Good manners are made up of petty sacrifices. Emerson. 6. With reference to bearing; Deportment; carriage; aspect; mien; as, a gentle or a superior manners; to carry one's self in the grand manner.

Air and manner are more expressive than words. Richardson. 7. Reason; cause; also, condition or stipulation. Obs.

8. Moderation; due measure. Obs. 9. Criticism. a Method of execution or mode of presentation, esp. as distinguished from the matter presented; style; as, the difference between history and fiction is often more in the matter than the manner; a statue in the archaic manner; the earlier manner of Turner. b Mannerism; obtrusive manner. c Character; ethos. See ETHOS, 2; — only in pl. Obs.

10. Reason; cause; also, condition or stipulation. Obs. 11. Moderation; due measure. Obs. 12. Syn.—MANNER, WAY, FASHION, TRICK. MANNER, as here compared (see DEPARTMENT), is mode of action, or distinctive style; way is often more general than manner, but it may also designate a peculiar, personal, or intimate mode of behavior or procedure; FASHION, as here compared (see FASHION), occurs in phrases introduced by after or in; as, "God who at sundry times and in divers manners spake in time past" (Heb. i. 1); "Mark the manner of his teaching" (Shak.); "Milton's manner is very grand" (Lovell); "God fulfills himself in many ways" (Tennyson); "all her little womanly ways" (Hawthorne); "it's only his way"; "He will, after his sour fashion, tell you" (Shak.); "pre-hollowing this in Indian fashion" (Tennyson); to swim dog fashion. A trick, as here compared (see TRICK), is an individual trait or mannerism; as, "Here was a poetry which boldly assumed the dress, the words, the habits, the very trick of contemporary life" (W. Pater); "The trick of personifying words is a fatal source of mischief in theology" (M. Arnold). See METHOD, HABIT, AFFECTATION, TURN.

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characteristic mode of action, bearing, or treatment, carried to excess, especially in literature or art.

Mannerism is pardonable, and is sometimes even agreeable, when the manner, though vicious, is natural. . . . But a manner which does not sit easy on the man himself, which has been adopted on principle, and which can be sustained only by constant effort, is always offensive. Macaulay.

MAN'NER-IST (mān'ēr-ist), n. [Cf. F. maniériste.] In art, one who produces work of art supposed to show a strong tendency to imitation, to obedience to the rules of a school, or to a peculiar and formal or too unchanging method of his own; specif., in the history of Italian painting, any of those painters of the 16th and 17th centuries who imitated and exaggerated the styles of their great predecessors, chiefly Raphael, Michelangelo, and Correggio.

MAN'NER-LESS, a. Destitute of manners; unmannerly. MAN'NER-LY, a. 1. Decorous; seemly; moral. Obs. 2. Showing good manners; civil; respectful; polite.

What thou thinkest meet, and is most mannerly. Shak. MAN'NER-LY, adv. 1. Decently; decorously. Obs. 2. With good manners; politely.

MAN'NHEIM GOLD (mān'hīm). [From Mannheim in Germany, where much of it was made.] A kind of brass used to imitate gold, consisting of four parts of copper to one of zinc, with sometimes a little tin.

MAN'NIE (mān'ē), n. [mān + -ie.] A little man; in affectionate use, a boy or lad. Chiefly Scot. MAN'NIFEROUS (mā-nī'ēr-ūs), a. [manna + ferous.] 1. Bot. Bearing or exuding manna. 2. Zool. Causing production of manna, as certain insects.

MAN'NING (mān'ing), p. pr. & vb. n. of MAN; specif.: a Supplying of a ship, etc., with men; also, a crew. b Acoustom- ing of hawks or other birds or animals to men; taming of hawks. c A man's work for a day. Rare. Cent. Dict. MAN'NING PARADE, Mil., in the United States coast artillery, a parade ground on which batteries are formed and then divided into their component gun detachments, which are marched to man their respective pieces.

MAN'NISH (mān'ish), a. [mān + 1st-ish: cf. AS. mennisc, menisc.] 1. Of, belonging to, befitting, or characteristic of, mankind; human. Obs. 2. Resembling, suitable to, or characteristic of, a man, as distinguished from a woman or from a child; manlike; masculine. — See A WOMAN IMPUDENT and mannish grown." Shak. Syn.—See MALE, ADV.—man'nish-ly, adv.—man'nish-ness, n.

MAN'NITE (mān'it), n. [mānna + -ite.] Chem. A white crystalline substance, C₆H₄(OH)₆, belonging to the class of alcohols called hexites, and occurring in three optically different modifications; — called also mannitol. Ordinary mannite, which (though levorotatory) is called d-mannite to indicate its close relation to d-mannose, is the principal constituent of the manna of the manna ash, and is found also in many other plants, as celery, sugar cane, seaweeds of the genus Laminaria, etc. It is sweet, and hence is called manna sugar, though it is not a sugar in the proper sense. Mannite yields an anhydride mannitan (C₆H₁₀O₅), and also isomeric anhydrides called mandides, having the formula C₆H₈O₄.

MAN'NITIC (mā-nī'tik), a. Of, pert. to, resembling, or derived from, mannite. — mannitic fermentation, a kind of viscous fermentation in which mannite is produced. MAN'NITOL (mā-nī'tōl), n. [mannite + -ol.] Chem. A sugar (now known to be dextro fructose), obtained by careful oxidation of mannite.

MAN'NICH OR PISTOL (mā-nī'k-ōr-pis'tōl). [After Ferdinand Mannlicher (1848-1904), Austrian inventor.] A self-loading pistol with a fixed magazine of box type in the stock, holding five cartridges. In action the friction of the projectile carries the barrel forward against the force of a spiral spring, which, when the trigger is released, returns the barrel to position over a fresh cartridge, ready for firing.

MAN'NICH RIFLE. A breech-loading repeater, carrying five cartridges and not fitted for use as a single-loader. The breech bolt is operated by a straight forward and back motion, without rotation. The rifle has been much used by Germany and Austria.

MAN'NOSE (mā-nō'sē), n. [mannite + -ose.] Chem. Combining form for mannite, mannose, etc. MAN'NOSE, n. [mannite + -ose.] Chem. A sugar (C₆H₁₂O₆) of the group known as aldohexoses, obtained by careful oxidation of mannite and, like it, existing in three different varieties. Dextro-mannose, called also seminose, is further obtained by the hydrolysis of certain natural carbohydrates, as the reserve cellulose of seeds.

MAN'NOBO (mā-nō'bō), n.; pl. -bos (-bōs). A Malay or Malayo-Indonesian a group of tribes, mostly heathen, of Mindanao, especially numerous in the Agusan River valley; also, their language. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN.

MAN'OF-WAR, n.; pl. MEN-OF-WAR. 1. A war vessel of a recognized navy, esp. one armed for active hostilities. 2. A man-of-war's man. Rare.

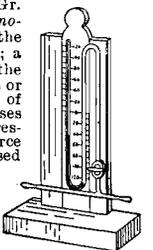
MAN'OF-WAR BIRD. A frigate bird. b Incorrectly, a skua gull or an albatross.

MAN'OF-WAR FISH. A small stromateoid fish (*Gobiomorus dormitor*) common in the Gulf of Mexico and the Gulf Stream, where it hides among the tentacles of the Portuguese man-of-war.

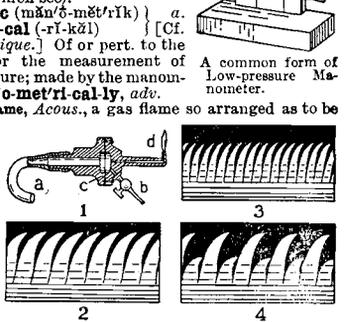
MAN'OF-WAR MAN. A sailor serving on a war vessel. MAN'OF-WAR MAN, n. [Gr. μάκρως thin, rare + -graph.] Cf. F. manographie.] Engin. An optical device for making an indicator diagram for high-speed engines. It consists of a light-tight box or camera having at one end a small convex mirror which reflects a beam of light on to

the ground glass or photographic plate at the other end. The mirror is pivoted so that it can be moved in one direction by a small plunger operated by an elastic metal diaphragm which closes a tube connected with the engine cylinder. It is also moved at right angles to this direction by a reducing motion, called a reproducer, so as to copy accurately on a smaller scale the motion of the engine piston. The resultant of these two movements imparts to the reflected beam of light a motion similar to that of the pencil of the ordinary indicator, and this can be traced on the sheet of ground glass, or photographed. See INDICATOR, n., 3.

MAN'OMETER (mā-nōm'ē-tēr), n. [Gr. μάκρως thin, rare + -meter: cf. F. manomètre.] An instrument for measuring the tension or tenuity of gases and vapors; a pressure gauge or vacuum gauge. In the simplest forms the pressure of the gas or vapor is balanced against a column of mercury in a U-tube. In many cases an instrument is used in which the pressure is balanced against the elastic force of a spring, an elastic diaphragm, a closed curved elastic tube, or the like, as in the aneroid barometer and the Bourdon gauge (which see).



MAN'OMETRIC (mā-nō-mē'trīk), a. MAN'OMETRIC-AL (-rī-kāl), a. [Cf. F. manométrique.] Of or pert. to the manometer or the measurement of gaseous pressure; made by the manometer. — MAN'OMETRIC-AL-LY, adv. MANOMETRIC FLAME, Accou., a gas flame so arranged as to be made to pulsate by the action of sound waves. The apparatus consists of a small metal box (manometric capsule) divided by a rubber membrane (c in Illust.) into two compartments, one of which connects by a tube (a) with the source of the sound, while through the other the gas is conducted (b) to the jet (d). The pulsations of the flame may be rendered distinct to the eye by means of a revolving mirror or by photography.



MAN'ON LES'COU (mā-nōn' lēs'kō). The heroine of a noted romance, generally regarded as the first French novel, by the Abbé Prévost (1697-1768). Manon is repeatedly faithful to her lover, the Chevalier des Grieux, merely from habit of the comfort of his luxury, she is often unable to supply. She is arrested and transported to America, the Chevalier accompanying her, and eventually dies of exhaustion in the desert.

MAN'OR (mān'ōr), n. [ME. maner, OF. manoir habitation, village, F. manoir manor, prop. the OF. inf. manoir to stay, remain, dwell, L. manere. See MANSION; cf. REMAIN.] 1. The house or hall of an estate; a mansion. Obs. 2. O. Eng. Hist. A house against which geld (probably originally Danegeld) was charged; hence, the land represented in the house, or any aggregate of land

Ma'o-ri (mā'ō-rī; *colloq.* mou'ri), *n.*; *pl.* MAORIS (-rīz). 1. One of the aboriginals of New Zealand, a Polynesian people with some Melanesian admixture. They are of vigorous and athletic frame, tall stature, and pleasing features, and are among the bravest and most warlike of men. In their aboriginal arts, esp. wood carving, they were among the most advanced of the Polynesians, and they are known also for their elaborate tattooing and their poetic nature myths. Formerly inveterate cannibals, they are now civilized citizens of New Zealand. 2. The language of the Maoris. See MALAYO-POLYNESIAN. 3. The rainbow fish *Coris lineolatus*.



Ma'o-ri, Ma'o-ri-an (-ān), *a.* Of or pert. to the Maoris or their language. — **Maori** region or subregion. **Zoogeog.** — **Maori** Zealand region or subregion. — **Maori** Figure with cabbage, the wild cabbage of New Zealand, descended from cabbages planted by Captain Cook. — **Ma**, head, the grass tree. **New Zealand.** — **Ma**, hen, a weka.

map (māp), *n.* [From *F. mappe*, in *mappemonde* map of the world, LL. *mappa mundi*, fr. L. *mappa* napkin, signal cloth; — a Punic word. Cf. APRON, MOP, NAPKIN, NAPPE.] 1. A representation (usually on a flat surface) of the surface of the earth, or of some portion of it, showing the relative size and position, according to some given scale or projection, of the parts represented; also, such a representation of the celestial sphere, or of some part of it. Cf. CHART, and see PROJECTION. 2. Anything suggestive of, or representing like, a map; *specif.*, *Obs.* or *R.*, a detailed but condensed representation or account; a picture, image, embodiment, or epitome. This is his cheek the map of days outworn. *Shak.*

Syn. — MAP, CHART. A map, like a chart, may include a graphic representation of both land and water. But a MAP is primarily concerned with the land, a CHART, with the water, esp. in its relation to navigation.

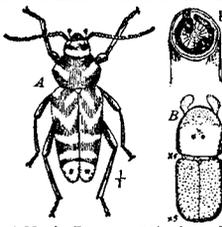
map, v. t.; **MAPPED** (māpt); **MAPPING**. To represent by or on a map; to make a map of. Hence, *fig.*: To represent, indicate, or delineate as on a map; to sketch. I am near to the place where they should meet, if Pisanio have mapped it truly. *Shak.*

map to map out. To represent, divide up, or record in detail on or as on a map. **b** To plan in detail, as a journey.

ma'pa-u (mā'pā-ū; *colloq.* mā'pou), *n.* [Maori.] **a** A Myrsinaceous tree of New Zealand (*Myrsine uvulifer*) with reddish brown leaves, small white flowers, and light wood much used for fuel. **b** = WHITE MAPOU.

ma'ple (mā'plē), *n.* [AS. *mapoldere*, *mapulder*, *mapultréov*, *maple tree*; akin to Icel. *máppurr*; cf. OHG. *mazzoltra*, *mazzoltra*, *G. massholder*.] **1.** **a** Any tree of the genus *Acer*, many species of which are handsome in cultivation. See ACER; also SUGAR MAPLE, SILVER MAPLE, NORWAY MAPLE, SWAMP MAPLE, etc. **b** The hard wood of these trees, distinguished by its light color and very firm, close grain. Maple is extensively used for hardwood floors, for interior furnishings of houses, for tool handles, etc. The curly maple (see under CURLY) is most highly prized. **2.** **a** In New Zealand, the mapau. **b** In Australia: (1) The iricinaceous tree *Villaesia moorei*. (2) The meliaceous tree *Flindersia chalcaviana*. **c** See BOX ELDER.

maple borer. Any one of several insects or insect larvae which bore into maple trees; as, **a** A black and yellow leucicorn beetle (*Plagianota speciosus*) whose larva kills the sugar maple by boring under the bark. **b** A black and orange clearing moth (*Sesia aceris*) whose larva destroys maples by boring under the bark. **c** The peach borer *Chrysobothris femorata*. **d** The peach borer *Dierca divaricata*. **e** A small ambrosia beetle (*Corthylus punctatissimus*) which girdles and kills young sugar maples. **f** The larva of the leucicorn beetle.



maple-leaved. **a** Having leaves like those of most maples. **b** *Maple sirup or syrup.* Sirup made by evaporating the sap of certain species of maple, esp. the sugar maple. By further evaporation maple sugar is obtained, which is usually brown and consists largely of saccharose (= SUGAR, 1), with small amounts of glucose, other organic matters, and ash. These products are prized for their peculiar flavor.

maple worm. **a** The large two-horned green-striped larva of a bombycid moth (*Autosa rubicundata*). It defoliate the white maple. **b** The hairy greenish yellow larva of a dagger moth (*Acronycta americana*). **c** The larva of the lo moth.

map turtle. A small aquatic turtle (*Graptemys geographica*) of the central and eastern United States; — so called from its markings.

Man'zas (mān'zās), *n.*; *pl.* CHINESE who live in the wilds of Amur, generally fugitives from justice, outlaws, or bandits. **man'zil** (mān'zīl), *n.* [Ar.] In the East, a stopping place; also, the distance between two successive stopping places; a stage. [of MANSE.] **mannings.** **a** *mannings*, *v. n.* **ma.** **MAUND.** *India.* **ma'och** (mā'ōk), *ibid.* **ma'o-ma'** (mā'ō-mā'ō), *n.* [Cf. Samoan *ma'u'u*.] A Samoan honey eater (*Leptornis samoensis*). **maon.** **MAUND.** *India.* **Ma-on** (mā'ōn), *ibid.* **Ma-on-a-thi** (mā'ōn-ā-thī), *D.* **MAHONEY.** **Ma-on** (mā'ōn-ōn); **mā-ōn** (mā'ōn-ōn), *n.* See PETROGRAPHY. (TROGRAPHY. **ma'o-ri-are** (-rī-ā-rē), *n.* See VE-MO. **ma'o-ri-dom** (mā'ō-rī-dōm; mou'ri-ū), *n.* See DOM. **Ma'o-ri-land**, *n.* New Zealand; — so called from its aboriginals, the Maoris. — **Ma'o-ri-land-er**, *n.* **maomor.** **MAORIAN.** **Ma'o-zim** (mā'ō-zīm), *n.* **ma'p** (mā'p), *v. of* MOP. *Dial. Eng.* [A raccoon. **ma-pach'** (mā-pāch'), *n.* [Mex.]

ma'qui (mā'kī), *n.* A Chilean elaeocarpaceous shrub (*Aristotelia maqui*). Its bark furnishes strings for musical instruments, and a medicinal wine is made from its berries. **mar** (mār), *v. t.*; **MARRED** (mārd); **MAR/RING**. [ME. *marren*, *merren*, AS. *merran*, *myrran* (in comp.), to obstruct, impede, dissipate; akin to OS. *merrian*, OHG. *marrian*, *mer-ran*; cf. D. *marren*, *meeren*, to moor a ship, Icel. *merja* to bruise, crush, and Goth. *marzjan* to offend. Cf. MOOR, *v.*] 1. To hinder, impede, or hamper; to obstruct, interrupt, or stop. *Obs.*, exc. in bowls and curling. 2. To make defective; to do serious injury to; to damage greatly; to impair; to spoil; to ruin. "It makes us, or it mars us." "Striving to mend, to mar the subject." *Shak.* 3. To do physical injury to, esp. by cutting off or defacing a part; to mutilate; to mangle; to disfigure; to deface. I pray you *mar* no more trees with writing love songs in their barks. *Shak.* 4. To bewilder; to trouble; to distress. *Obs.*

mar, n. Something that mars; *specif.*, a blemish; injury; disfigurement; drawback. *Rare.* **mar'a-bou** (mā'rā-bōō), *n.* [F. Cf. MARABOUT.] **1.** **a** A large stork of the genus *Leptoptilus*; esp. the African species *L. crumenifer*. The genus includes also the adjutant, to which the name is also often applied. **b** One of the soft elongated under tail coverts or under wing coverts of a marabout or adjutant, used in millinery. **2.** A kind of thrown raw silk, nearly white naturally, but capable of being dyed without scouring; also, a thin fabric made from it, as for scarfs, which resembles the feathers of the marabout in delicacy, — whence the name. **3.** One having five eighths negro blood; and the offspring of a mulatto and a griffe. *Louisiana.*

Mar'a-bout (mā'rā-bōō), *n.* [Fr., fr. Pg. *marabuto*, Ar. *morābūt*. Cf. MARABEDI.] A Mohammedan hermit or saint; esp., a member of a sect of North Africa which forms a kind of religious order among the Berbers, members of higher rank living in a kind of monastery built beside the tomb of some saint; also, the saint, or his tomb.

Mar'ah (mā'rā; mā'rā), *n.* [Heb. *marāh* bitter.] *Bib.* The first halting place of the Israelites after passing through the Red Sea and entering the wilderness. The waters were bitter and could not be drunk, at which the people complained. See *Exod.* xv. 23-25; also *Num.* xxxiii. 8, 9. **ma-ra'i'** (mā-rā'ī; -rī), *n.* [Maori & Tahitian *marae*, orig. an open space before the house; cf. Samoan *malae*, Malay *balai* an open building.] Among the Polynesians, a precinct, used as a place of worship, sacrifice, and burial of chieftains, the principal feature of which is a stone platform on which are the images of deities, scaffolds for sacrifices, etc.

mar'a-nath'a (mā'rā-nāth'ā; 277). [Aramaic *māran athā*.] See ANATHEMA MARANATHA. — *n.* Formerly, by misinterpretation, a terrible curse such as the greater excommunication.

In the A. V. this term is printed *Maran-atha*; in the R. V. as two words, *Maran atha*.

Mar-an'ta (mā-rān'tā), *n.* [NL., after Bartolommeo *Maravanta* (d. 1554), physician of Venosa.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical American herbs typifying the family Marantaceae. They have tuberous starchy roots, large sheathing leaves, and regular flowers with a single petaloid filament bearing a 1-celled anther. Most species are cultivated for their handsome foliage. *M. arundinacea* is the principal source of arrowroot. Also (*l. c.*), a plant of this genus. **Mar-an'ta-ce-æ** (mā-rān'tā-sē-ē), *n.* *pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of tropical monocotyledonous plants, distinguished from the Zinziberaceæ by having ovaries with a solitary ovule in each cell. It includes about 12 genera and 150 species; several, as *Maranta*, *Calathea*, *Phurium*, and *Thalia*, are cultivated in greenhouses. — **mar-an'ta-ceous** (-shūs), *a.*

mar-an'tik (mā-rān'tīk), *a.* [Gr. *μαραντικός*, wasting away.] *Med.* Pertaining to, or caused by, marasmus.

ma-ras'ca (mā-rās'kā), *n.* [It. See MARASCHINO.] A small and bitter wild black cherry from which maraschino is obtained. It is a variety of the European bird cherry.

ma-ras'ch'no (mā-rās'ch'no), *n.* [It., fr. *marasca*, *amarasca*, a sour cherry, L. *amarus* bitter.] A liqueur distilled from the fermented juice of the marasca cherry, and flavored with the broken kernels; also, an imitation of this.

ma-ras'mic (mā-rās'mīk), *n.* *Med.* Pertaining to, produced by, or affected with, marasmus; marantic.

Ma-ras'mi-us (-mī-ūs), *n.* [NL. See MARASMUS.] *Bot.* A large genus of fungi of the order Agaricales, distinguished by their tough leathery texture, enabling them to withstand drought. The species are mostly of small size; some, as the fairy-ring mushroom (*M. oreades*), are edible.

ma-ras'moid (-mōid), *a.* [*marasmus* + *-oid*.] *Med.* Resembling marasmus.

ma-ras'mus (-mūs), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μαρασμός*, fr. *μαραινω* to quench, as fire; pass., to die away.] *Med.* Progressive emaciation and general wasting due to enfeebled constitution rather than any specific or ascertainable cause. [*ma-ras'mus* see *nī'tis* (sē-nī'tis) (L), marasmus of the aged.]

used in the circus to give the signal for starting. [*MALE*.] **map'pa-ble** (māp'pā-b'l), *a.* See MAPPE. **mappe**, **MAPPE**. **mapped**, **a.** Bewildered. *Obs.* **mappe-monde'** (māp'pōnd'), *n.* [*F. Cf. MAP.*] Map of the world; also, the world. *Obs.* or *Hist.* **map'pen** (māp'pēn), *Dial. Eng.* var. of MAPPEN. **map'per** (māp'pēr), *n.* One who maps; a map maker. **map'per-y** (-y), *n.* Act or work of making maps, or result of such work. *Confestuous.* **Map'pi-ia** (māp'pī-ā), *n.* In Malabar a descendant of Arab immigrants or of their converts to Islamism. **map'pling**, *v. pr.* & *v. n.* of MAP. **map'pist**, *n.* A maker of maps. **map'pu-la** (māp'pū-lā), *n.* *pl.* -læ (-læ). [*L. dim. of mappa*.] **a Rom. Antig.** A small napkin. **b Christian Antig.** A sudarium or napkin. **map'py** (māp'pī), *a.* Like a map. **Ma'qu** (mā'kwā), *n.* An Iroquois. *Obs.* or *Hist.* **ma'qua-hut'** (mā'kwā-hūt'), *n.* [*Mex.*] An aboriginal Mexican weapon consisting of a club set with obsidian knives. **ma'qua-roon'**, **a.** MACAROON. **maquerel.** **MACAREL.**

Ma-ra'tha (mā-rā'tā), **Mah-rat'ta** (-rāt'tā), *n.* [Hind. *Marhāṭhā*, *Marhāṭhā*, the name of a famous Hindu race, fr. Skr. *Mahā-rāshṭra*.] A member of a race of India whose main habitat is the western Deccan; the Bombay Presidency, being divided into many petty chieftainships, soon after 1650, under Sivaji, they united for a career of conquest which for a time brought the greater part of the Indian Peninsula under their rule. They were conquered by the British in 1818. They are of Scytho-Dravidian type, active and sturdy, and are efficient soldiers. They are organized in many castes, mostly of Sudra rank, and have imposed their language, Marathi, on numbers of adjacent peoples.

Ma-ra'thi (mā-rā'thī), **Mah-rat'ti** (-rāt'tī), *n.* A Sanskrit language of western India, prob. descended from the Maharashtri Prakrit, spoken by the Marathas and neighboring peoples. It has an abundant literature dating from the 13th century. It has a book alphabet nearly the same as Devanagari and a cursive script transitional between the Devanagari and the Gujarati. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Mar'a-tho'ni-an (mā'rā-thō'nī-ān), *a.* [L. *Marathonius*, Gr. *Μαραθῆσιος*.] Of or pert. to Marathon or the battle fought there B. C. 490, in which the invading Persians, under Datis and Artaphernes, were defeated by the Athenians under the leadership of Miltiades. — *n.* A native of the ancient or modern town of Marathon.

Ma-rat'ti-a (mā-rāt'tī-ā), *n.* [NL., after J. F. Maratti, Italian botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of ferns typifying the family Marattiaceæ. They have bipinnate or tripinnate fronds, and sori with two rows of sporangia fused into a compound structure.

Ma-rat'ti-a-ce-æ (-sē-ē), *n.* *pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of tropical esporangiate ferns (constituting the order *Marat'ti-a-les* (-lēz)) having pinnate or palmate, often gigantic, fronds bearing sori composed of sporangia usually fused in a capsulelike structure. The family includes the living genera *Marattia*, *Danaea*, *Kaulfussia*, and *Angiopteris*, with about 25 species. Formerly it was the prevailing group of ferns. — **marat'ti-a-ceous** (-shūs), *a.*

ma-raud' (mā-rā'ūd'), *v. t.*; **MA-RAUD-ED**; **MA-RAUD-ING**. [*F. marauder*, fr. *maraud* vagabond, OF. *marault*; orig. uncert.] To rove in quest of plunder; to make an excursion for booty; to plunder. "Marauding hosts." *Milton*.

ma-raud', *v. t.* To make a raid upon or into for plunder. **ma-raud'er** (-ēr), *n.* [Cf. *F. marauder*.] A rover in quest of booty or plunder; a plunderer; a pillager.

mar'a-ve'di (mā'rā-vā'dī), *n.* [Sp. *maravadi*.] — so called from the *Morābiñ* (lit. the steadfast), an Arabian dynasty which reigned in Africa and Spain. Cf. MARABOUT. Any of various Spanish coins formerly current; *specif.*: **a** A gold coin of Moorish Spain. **b** Most recently, a copper coin worth $\frac{1}{4}$ of a real, or about one third of a cent.

mar'ble (mārb'l), *n.* [ME. *marbel*, *marbre*, F. *marbre*, L. *marmor*, fr. Gr. *μαρμαρος*, akin to *μαρμαίρω* to sparkle, flash. Cf. MARMOREAL.] **1.** Any limestone, granular to compact in texture, capable of taking a polish or of being used for fine architectural work and ornamental purposes. Marble (proper) differs from common limestone in being more or less crystallized by metamorphism. The purest form is statuary marble, white and finely crystalline, as the famous Parian, Pentelic, and Carrara marbles. Other varieties vary from white to black, being sometimes yellow, red, green, etc., according to the nature of the admixed matter, often showing beautiful veined and clouded effects. **2.** A piece, slab, etc., of marble; a thing of, or resembling, marble; a work of art, record, tombstone, etc., of marble; *specif.*, **a**, a collection or group of marble sculptures, etc.; as, the *Arundel* or *Arundelian marbles*; the *Elgin marbles*. **3.** By transfer from symbolical uses, something locked upon as marble in respect of its coldness, immobility, smoothness, hardness, or inflexibility; as, I pleaded in vain with him, he was marble. **4.** A little ball, orig. one of marble, but now often of some other hard substance, as porcelain, baked clay, glass, etc., used as a plaything by children; hence, *pl.* (in form, but construed as a sing.), a child's game played with marbles. **5. *Glass Making.* A marver. **6.** A mottled color or pattern like that of variegated marble; marbling; hence, *Obs.*, a fabric having this color. **7. *Bookbinding.* The marbled paper used on books.****

mar'ble, *a.* 1. Resembling or imitating marble; variegated or mottled; marbled; as, *marble paper*; *marble silk*. **2.** Cold, hard, inflexible, smooth, white, rigid, or lasting, as marble; unfeeling; as, a *marble breast* or heart.

Marble Faun, the Faun of Praxiteles. See under FAUN. — *m. paste*, a paste of white porcelain, used for making casts of statues. — *m. trash*, the missal trash. *Local, Eng.*

mar'ble (mārb'l), *v. t.*; **MAR'BLED** (-b'ld); **MAR'BLING** (-blīng). [Cf. *F. marbrer*. See MARBLE, *n.*] **1.** To stain or vein like marble; to variegate in color; as, *to marble the edges of a book*, or the surface of paper. **2.** To render white. *Rare.*

mar'bled (-b'ld), *a.* **1.** Made of, or covered with, marble; represented or imaged in marble; changed into, or made to represent, marble. "The marbled mansion." *Shak.*

Ma-rab'u-ta (mā-rāb'ū-tā), *n.* [*Arab.*] A triangular sail hoisted in bad weather. *Obs.* or *R.* **Ma-rac'i-bo** (mā-rā-kī-bō), [*From Maracabo, city in Venezuela.*] *Phasm.* An inferior variety of Peruvian bark of uncertain origin. **Ma-rac-can** (mā-rā-kān), *n.* [*Braz. maracacá*.] A Brazilian macaw. **mar-ace**, **MARISH.** **mar'a-cock** (mā'rā-kōk), *n.* [*Algonquian.*] *Maypop.* *Obs.* **Mar'a-l'** (mā-rā-l'), [*Mar'al'* (374).] *Ma-ra'loth* (mā-rā-lōth; -yōth), *D. Bib.* **ma-ral'** (mā-rāl'), *as Lat. mar'al-*, *n.* [*Per. mar'al*.] A large deer (*Cervus maral*) of Persia and adjacent regions. [*Bib.*] **Mar'a-lah** (mā-rā-lāh; mā-rā-lā'), *n.* [*From Mar'al*.] **Mar'am**, *v. of* MARIAM. **Ma-ram-o-line**, *var. of* MARIAMOLIN. **maran**, **MARRANO.** [*It.*] **ma-ra-ñon'** (mā-rā-nyōn'), *n.* [*Sp.*] The cashew. **mar'an't** (mā-rān't; mā-rān't'), *n.* [*From MARANTA*.] Any plant belonging to the family Marantaceæ. *Rare.* **Linley.** **ma-ra'ta** (mā-rā-tā), *n.* [*Native name.*] Any escaillonaceous tree of either of the genera

Heimannia and *Ackema*, esp. *H. benthami*, *Australia*. **ma-rar'ie** (mā-rār'ī), *n.* A sap-indaceous tree of New South Wales (*Nepenthes distyle*). Its wood is used for golf sticks. *Australia.* **mar'as-mat'ic** (mā'rās-mā'tīk), *a.* *Med.* = MARASMIC. **ma-ras'me'**, *n.* MARASMUS. *Obs.* **ma-ras'mus** (mā-rās'mūs), *a.* MARASMIC. **ma-rā-squin'** (mā'rās-sīn'), *n.* [*F.*] *Maraschino*. **maras-s'**, **MARISH.** **Marath**, **MARAH.** **Mar'a-thon race** (mā-rā-thōn), *n.* In the modern Olympic games, a running race of 40 kilometers (24 miles 165 yards), held mostly on the open road. It commemorates the reputed feat of the Greek warrior from Marathon to Athens bearing the news of the victory (490 B. C.). Hence, any similar long-distance race, as for runners, skaters, swimmers, etc. [*Sp.*] **The cashew.** **mar'an't** (mā-rān't; mā-rān't'), *n.* [*From MARANTA*.] Any plant belonging to the family Marantaceæ. *Rare.* **Linley.** **ma-ra'ta** (mā-rā-tā), *n.* [*Native name.*] Any escaillonaceous tree of either of the genera

2. Veined, spotted, variegated, or mottled, with irregular markings, or with a confused blending of irregular spots and streaks as in certain kinds of marble; as, *marbled paper*; a *marbled cat*.

3. Having both lean and fat meat. See MARBLING b.

marbled godwit. See GODWIT. — m. murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*) of the Pacific coast of North America. — long-tailed cat (*Felis marmorata*) of southeastern Asia and the East Indies.

marble-ize (már'b'l-iz), v. t. — 1Z'ING (-iz'Ing). To make, stain, vein, or grain, in imitation of marble; to cover with a surface resembling marble; to marble; as, to *marbleize* slate, wood, or iron; *marbleized* glass. U. S.

marble-wood (-wó'd), n. a large Asiatic ebeneaceous tree (*Diospyros kurzii*) having a hard wood of superior quality, used in cabinetwork. b In Australia: (1) The native olive. (2) Any timber tree of the genus *Albizia* or its handsomely marked wood.

marbling (-bling), n. p. pr. & v. b. of MARBLE. Specif.: v. b. n. a Art or practice of variegating like marble. b Markings, coloration, coating, etc., suggestive of, or conventionally imitating, the markings of some kinds of marble, as an intermixture of fat and lean in meat.

marc (márk; F. már), n. [F.] 1. The refuse matter remaining after pressing fruit, particularly grapes. 2. An insoluble residue left after treating a substance with some solvent.

mar'ca-site (már'ká-sít), n. [F. *marcasite*; cf. It. *marcasita*, Sp. *marquesita*, Pg. *marquezita*, Ar. *marqashitha*, Per. *marqashitha*.] 1. *Min.* a Formerly, common crystallized iron pyrites, also, variously, in old writers, bismuth, antimony, etc. b Iron disulphide, FeS₂ (white iron pyrites), of the same composition as common iron pyrites and resembling it, but of lower specific gravity (4.85-4.90), paler when un tarnished, and orthorhombic. 2. A piece of marcasite, or crystallized iron pyrites, used for personal ornament, and formerly for striking a light.

mar'ca-sít'ic (-sít'ík), a. Containing, or of the nature of, marcasite.

mar'ca-sít'ic-cal (-sít'ík-kál), a. Of the nature of, or containing, marcasite.

mar'cas-sín (már'kás'in), n. [F.] *Her.* a young wild boar. It is depicted with the tail hanging, to distinguish it from the wild pig, which is shown with the tail curled.

mar'ce-line (már'sé-lín), n. [F.] A thin silk fabric used for linings, etc., in women's dresses.

mar'ce-ol' (már'sé-ól'), n. [Cf. MARSEILLES.] A kind of cotton quilting or pique used for waistcoats, mats, etc.

Mar'ce-ol'-lan (-l'an), n. *Ecol. Hist.* One of a sect of followers of Marcellus, bishop of Ancyra in Asia Minor in the 4th century, who is said to have held views like those of the Sabellians. — **Mar'ce-ol'-lan-ism** (-l'an-iz'm), n.

mar'ces-cent (már'sés-sént), a. [L. *marcescens*, p. pr. of *marcescere* to wither, decay, fr. *marcere* to wither, droop.] *Bot.* Withering without falling off. — n. A plant having marcescent leaves, or the like. — **mar'ces-cence** (-éns), n.

Mar'ce-gra-vi-a (már'grá-vi-á), n. [NL., after *Marcegraf*, German botanist of the 16th century.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical epiphytic climbing shrubs, typifying the family Marcegraviaceae. They are remarkable for the great difference between the vegetative shoots, with 2-ranked closely appressed sessile leaves, and the flowering shoots, with spreading petiole leaves. The central flowers of each umbel are transformed into pouch-shaped nectaries.

Mar'ce-gra-vi-a-ce-ae (grá-vi-ás-é-é), n. pl. [NL.] *Bot.* A small family of tropical American shrubs and trees (order Hypericales), often epiphytic, having usually pendulous flowers with petals united into a hood and sometimes transformed into nectaries. The fruit is capsular. — **mar'ce-gra-vi-a-ceous** (-shús), a.

mar'ch (márch), n. [ME. *marche*, F. *marche*, of G. origin; cf. OHG. *marcha*, G. *mark*; akin to OS. *marka*, AS. *mearc*, Goth. *marka*, L. *mar-go* edge, border, margin, and prob. to E. *mark* a sign, Cf. MARGIN, MARGRAVE, MARK boundary, MARQUIS.] 1. A territorial border or frontier; a boundary, as of an estate; a region adjacent to a boundary line; a confine; esp., *Eng. Hist.*, pl., the frontier border lands between England and Scotland, and England and Wales. Geneva is situated in the *marches* of several dominions — France, Savoy, and Switzerland. Fuller. 2. A mark to indicate a boundary; a landmark. *Obs.* 3. Country; territory. *Obs.*, except in translations of names of certain continental European territories (originally frontier territories); as, the *March* of Ancona.

mar'ch, v. i.; MARCHED (márcht); MARCH'ING. [Cf. OF. *marchir*. See 1st MARCH.] To border; to be contiguous;

to lie side by side; to have contiguous territories; — used with *upon, on, and with*, formerly also *to, unto, etc.* *Gower*. The *Krotko group* . . . *marches on the west with the Kongo district.* (*New Encyc. Brit.*)

mar'ch (márch), v. i. [F. *marcher*, in OF. also, to tread, prob. fr. L. *marcus* hammer.] 1. To move with regular steps, as a soldier; to advance in step or in military order, or in regular formation, or in an organized body; also, to proceed or set out in this way; as, they *march well*. 2. To walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner; to move or travel steadily; to proceed; advance; progress. 3. To take position or rank; to rank. *Obs.*

mar'ch, v. t. 1. To cause to march, or move in military array; to cause to go by peremptory command, or by force. *March them again in fair array* Prior. 2. To set out upon (a warfare).

mar'ch, n. [F. *marche*.] 1. Act of marching; specif.: a A movement of soldiers from one stopping place to another; military progress; advance of troops. b Measured and regular advance or movement, like that of soldiers moving in order; stately or deliberate walk; steady onward movement; advance; progress; course. This happens merely because men will not bid their time, but will insist on precipitating the *mar'ch* of affairs. *Buckle*. 2. The amount of marching done in one continuous advance or in one space of time; the distance passed over in marching; as, an hour's *mar'ch*; a *mar'ch* of twenty miles. 3. A regular and uniform step, used in advancing, esp. by soldiers; as, the double *mar'ch*; the quick *mar'ch*. 4. Regular and uniform movement; — said of verse. The long majestic *mar'ch*, and energy divine Pope. 5. a A drumbeat in some particular rhythm fitted or designed to accompany military marching. b A piece of strongly rhythmic music designed or fitted to accompany and guide marching; a piece of music in march form. A march usually is in 4-4 time and has two parts, of which the second, called the *trio*, is by contrast more lyrical than rhythmic, being more flowing and softer, and is followed by the first part repeated. A march in quick time is often called a quickstep or military march, one in slow time, or a processional march, is also distinguished as a funeral, or dead, *mar'ch*, and a wedding *mar'ch*, etc. 6. *Games.* a *Euchre*. A taking of all five tricks. b *Chess, Checkers, etc.* = MOVE.

Mar'ch (márch), n. [OF. *mar'ch*, *marz*, F. *mars*, fr. L. *Martius* (sc. mensis month) of *Mars* Mars. Cf. MARTIAL.] The third month of the year in the Julian and Gregorian calendars (see CALENDAR), containing thirty-one days. The stormy *Mar'ch* is come at last. With wind, and cloud, and changing skies. *Bryant*.

Mar'chan-ti-a (már'kán'ti-á; -tí-á), n. [NL., after Nicholas *Marchant* (d. 1678); French botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of liverworts or hepatics, typifying the family Marchantiaceae, having branched gametophores. *M. polymorpha* is the most common and widely distributed liverwort. **Mar'chan-ti-a-ce-ae** (-tí-ás-é-é), n. pl. [NL.] *Bot.* A large family of thallose liverworts of wide distribution, the most familiar genera being *Marchantia*, *Lunularia*, and *Conoccephalus*. They have a branching ribbonlike thallus, which may be monococious or dioecious with respect to the gametophores. They occur in many situations on damp soil. — **mar'chan-ti-a-ceous** (-shús), a.

Mar'chan-ti-a-les (-lész), n. pl. [NL.] *Bot.* One of the four orders into which the Hepaticae, or liverworts, are usually divided, including those having a mainly dichotomously branching thallus or thalloid shoot. The most important family is the Marchantiaceae.

mar'che-sa (már-ká-zá; -zá), n.; pl. -CHES (-záz). [It.] In Italy, a woman of the rank of a marchese; a marchioness.

mar'che-se (már-ká-zá; -zá), n.; pl. -CHES (-záz). [It. See MARQUIS.] In Italy, a noble in rank next above a count (*conte*), and next below a prince (*principe*). See PRINCE, n., 3.

mar'ching (már'ch'ing), p. pr. & v. b. n. of MARCH.

mar'ching *bank*, *Mil.* the flank of a military command farthest from the pivot when executing a wheel or similar movement. — n. order. *Mil.* a *regiment* or *company*, or a pl. Orders directing a march. — *m. regiment*, *Mil.* a regiment in active service. b In the British army, an infantry regiment of the line. *Colloq.*

mar'chion-ess (már'shín-ész), n. [LL. *marchionissa*, *marchionissa*, fr. *marchio*. See MARQUIS.] 1. Wife or widow of a marquis; a woman of the rank and dignity of a marquis. 2. Maid of all work; — alluding to the *Marchioness* (below). 3. A size of roofing slate. See SLATE.

Marchioness, the In Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop," a poor, abused, half-starved girl, the "small servant" to

Sampson Brass. She is befriended by Dick Swiveller, whom she afterwards marries.

mar'ch-land' (márch'lánd'), n. Land on the marches of a country; borderland; frontier.

mar'ch-man (-mózn), n.; pl. -MEN (-mén). A marcher, or borderer, esp. in Great Britain. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

mar'ch-pane' (-pán'), n. [Cf. It. *marzapane*, Sp. *mazapan*, F. *massepain*, formerly also *marcepain*; orig. uncert.] 1. Also **mar'zi-pan** (már'zi-pán). A kind of sweetmeat composed of a paste of pounded almonds, sugar, etc.; a cake or fancy form of this. *Shak*. 2. Fig.: Something very dainty, delicious, luxurious, or the like. *Obs.* or *Archaic*.

Mar'cion-ism (már'shün-iz'm), n. The system or teachings of Marcion; the body of opinions of the Marcionites.

Mar'cion-ite (-ít), n. *Ecol. Hist.* One of a sect composed of followers of Marcion, an anti-Judaic Gnostic of the 2d century, who assumed the existence of three principles: matter, the God of love, and the demiurge (which see). He rejected the Old Testament and took as his canon ten of the Pauline Epistles and the Gospel of Luke in a modified form. His Christology was docetic and his code of morals ascetic. — **Mar'cion-ít'ic** (-ít'ík), a. — **Mar'cion-ít'ish** (-ít'ish), a. — **Mar'cion-ít'ism** (-ít'iz'm), n.

Mar-co'ni (már-kó'ní), a. [After Guglielmo *Marconi* (b. 1874), Italian inventor.] Designating, or pert. to, Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy; as, *Marconi* aerial, coherer, station, system, etc. See WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Mar-co'ni's law (már-kó'ní-z). *Wireless Tel.* The law that the maximum good signaling distance varies directly as the square of the height of the transmitting antenna.

Mar-co'nism (-níz'm), n. The theory or practice of Marconi's wireless telegraph system.

Mar'di gras' (már'dé grá'), n. [F., lit., fat Tuesday.] The last day of carnival; Shrove Tuesday; — celebrated in some cities, as in Rome, Paris, Venice, New Orleans, as a great day of carnival and merry-making.

Mar'duk (már'dóok), n. *Babylon. Myth.* The chief deity of the Babylonian pantheon. He was originally a local sun deity associated esp. with his beneficent aspects, but the political supremacy of Babylon, consummated about 2250 B. C., under Hammurabi, made him the principal god of the eastern Semites. His consort was Sarpanitum. Cf. BEL, CREATION EPIC.

mare (már), n. [AS. *mara* incubus; akin to OHG. & Icel. *mara*; cf. Pol. *mara*, Bohem. *mára*. See NIGHT-MARE.] *Obs.* 1. A kind of spirit or goblin popularly believed to sit upon a sleeper's chest and thus produce night-mare; an incubus; also, the nightmare. Cf. MARE. I will ride thee o' nights like the mare. *Shak*. 2. Melancholy; the blue devils; the blues. 3. A hag, witch, or specter.

Ma're (máré; má-ré; 115), n.; pl. MARI (-rí-á). [L., sea.] *Astron.* A any of various extensive darkish level areas on the moon, at first thought to be water; as, *Mare Serenitatis*; *Mare Crisium*. b Any of various darkish regions on Mars, at first thought to be seas, but now generally regarded as areas of vegetation; as, *Mare Cimmerium*; *Mare Sirenium*.

mare (már), n. [ME. *mere*, AS. *mere*, *myre*, fem. of AS. *meare* horse, akin to D. *merrie* mare, G. *mähre*, OHG. *marah* horse, *meriha* mare, Icel. *marr* horse, OEcel. *marka* (Pausan. 10, 19, 4), Ir. *marc*, W. *march*. Cf. MARSHAL.] The female of the horse and other equine quadrupeds.

ma-rem'ma (má-rém'má), n.; pl. -ME (-é). [It., in sense 1. Cf. MARITIME.] 1. In Italy, low marshy maritime country, which in the warm season is so unhealthy as to be uninhabitable. Such regions exist in the provinces of Tuscany and Venice, and elsewhere. 2. The miasma of such a region. — **ma-rem-mat'ic** (már'é-mát'ík), a. — **ma-rem-mese'** (-mész; -mész'), a.

mare's'-nest' (már's-nést'), n. Something that appears to be wonderful on being found, but that turns out to be imaginary or a hoax; something grossly absurd that is credulously believed to be genuine or true. — v. i. To find, or seek after, mare's-nests.

mare's'-tail', n. 1. A spreading cirrus cloud resembling a horse's tail. See CIRRUS. *Mackerel sky and mare's-tails*. Make tall ships carry low sails. *Old Rime*. 2. a A common aquatic plant (*Hippuris vulgaris*) with elongated shoots clothed with dense *Mare's-tail*, 2 a.



Ma'roy'tam'bouir (má'rô'v). [After E. J. Marey (1830-1904), French physiologist.] An instrument for obtaining records by transmission of pressure. It is essentially an elastic tube with a drum at each end according to device.

Mar-lo-ri-o (már-lô'ri-ô), n. [L., prob. fr. some family name.] A large statue of a recumbent man, perhaps representing a river god, which in the Middle Ages stood in the Forum in Rome, and is now in the Capitoline Museum. It was once customary to affix to it lampoons and satiric notices counter to those posted on the Pasquino.

Mar-ga-ret (már-gá-rét), n. [F. Marguerite, L. margarita pearl, Gr. μαργαρίτις, prob. of Oriental origin. Cf. MARGERY.] 1. Lit., a pearl; - fem. prop. name. F. Marguerite (már-gé-rét); It. Margherita (már-gé-ré'tá); Sp. Margarita (már-gá-ré'tá); Pg. Margarida (már-gá-ré'dá); G. Margarete (már-gá-ré'te), Gretchen (grät'kén; Eng. grésh'én). - Dim. Mag, Maggy, Meg, Meggy, Peg, Peggy, Meta (mé'tá), Gritty.

2. In Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," a waiting gentlewoman to Hero, who impersonates her mistress at the window. 3. [G. Margarete, also Gretchen.] The heroine of Goethe's "Faust." She is a simple, innocent, affectionate, trusting girl, of inferior social station. Faust seduces her. Margaret destroys her infant and is condemned to death. Wishing to save her, Faust gains entrance to her prison cell, but finds her reason gone, and vainly tries to induce her to go with him. On the morning of the execution Mephistopheles appears, Faust is hurried off, and Margaret is left to her fate. See FAUST.

4. The heroine of an American romance of this name by the Rev. Sylvester Judd (1813-53).

5. [L. c.] The magpie. Local, Eng.

mar-ga-ri'ta (már-gá'ri'tá), n. [Cf. F. marguerite. See MARGARITE.] Chem. Designating, or pert. to, a white crystalline acid (margaric acid), C₃₇H₇₄O₂, of the fatty acid series, intermediate between palmitic and stearic acids, obtained from the wax of certain lichens, and also prepared artificially. This acid was formerly supposed to exist as margaric in certain common fats. See MARGARIN.

mar-ga-rin (már-gá'ri-n), n. [Cf. F. margarine. See MARGARITE.] 1. Chem. a Prop., the glyceryl ester of margaric acid. b A fatty substance, an intimate mixture of palmitin and stearin, extracted from animal fats and certain vegetable oils, - formerly mistaken for margaric acid. 2. = OLEOMARGARINE, 2.

mar-ga-rine (rén; -ri-n; cf. OLEOMARGARINE), n. [F.] 1. Artificial butter; oleomargarine. The word margarine shall mean all substances, whether compounds or otherwise, prepared in imitation of butter, and whether mixed with butter or not. Margarine Act, 1887 (50 & 51 Vict. c. 29) 2. Var. of MARGARIN, 1 b.

marg-a-rine (már-gá'ri-n), n. [Cf. F. margarine. See MARGARITE.] 1. Chem. a Prop., the glyceryl ester of margaric acid. b A fatty substance, an intimate mixture of palmitin and stearin, extracted from animal fats and certain vegetable oils, - formerly mistaken for margaric acid. 2. = OLEOMARGARINE, 2.

mar-ga-ri'ta (már-gá'ri'tá), n. [L. margarita, Gr. μαργαρίτις a pearl, μαργαρίτης, orig., a pearl. Cf. MARGARITE.] East. Ch. a The vessel in which the consecrated Host is preserved. b One of the particles of the bread put in the wine for administration.

mar-ga-ri'ta-ceous (-rí-tá'sh'ú-s), a. Pearly. mar-ga-rite (már-gá'ri-té), n. [L. margarita, Gr. μαργαρίτις a pearl, μαργαρίτης, orig., a pearl. Cf. MARGARITE.] 1. A pearl. Obs. or Archaic. Peacham. 2. a Min. A mineral related to the micas, but low in silica and yielding brittle folia with pearly luster. It is a basic silicate of aluminum and calcium. H., 3.5-4.5. Sp. gr., 2.99-3.08. b Petrog. A primary form of crystallization in which globulites are arranged linearly.

mar-ga-ry-ize (-rí-zé), v. t.; -ized (-íz-d); -izing (-íz'ing). [J. J. Lloyd Margary, inventor of the process + -ize.] To impregnate (wood) with a preservative solution of copper sulphate (often called Mar-ga-ry's fluid (-rí-zé)). mar-ga-ry fish (már-gá'ri-fish), n. Any of several food fishes of the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indies; as a The sparoid fish Pagrus pagrus. b Any of several grunts, as Bathystoma rimator, the red-mouth grunt; Haemulon album, the margaret grunt; H. parra, the bastard margaret; and H. macrostomum, the gray grunt.

mar-gay (már-gá), n. [Tupi maracaya: cf. F. margay.] An American spotted cat (Felis tigrina) similar to the ocelot, but with a longer tail. It ranges from Mexico to Brazil. mar-go (már-gó), n. [F. marge. See MARGIN.] A margin, as of a stream or a book page. [See POETIC or Rhetorical. Along the river's stony marge. Wordsworth] mar-gent (már-gént), n. [See MARGIN.] 1. A margin; border; brink; edge. Archaic. The beached margent of the sea. Shak.

mar-rez'zou'm'ble (má-ré'zô'v) [Cf. It. marezzo very coloring as in the grain of wood.] An imitation of marble made of cement mixed with fiber, and designed for interior decoration. Compare SCAGLIOLA, MYCENÆAN MARBLE [a feat. Obs. mar'foss'v], n. One who mars. Mar'le (már'fô), n. [Ar. mar elbow.] Astron. See STAR. mar'fô (már'fô), n. [Cf. MERE a pool; FERR.] Phosphorescence on the sea. Dial Eng. [Dial. Eng.] mar-g (már-g), n. The weed. Marg, or marg. Abbr. Margent; margin; marginal. mar-ga-rá'te (már-gá-rá'té), n. A salt ester of margaric acid. Mar-ga-ri'ta (már-gá'ri'tá), n. A Trojan hero of medieval Troy legend. In Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida" he is a valiant bastard son of Priam. In I. iv. scene 2, "His name of Troy" he is slain by Achilles. margaret. + MARGARITE. margaret grunt. See MARGARITE FISH. mar-ga-ri'ta (már-gá'ri'tá), n. [Cf. F. marguerite.] 1. Lit., a pearl; - fem. prop. name. Dim. Magge, Margie. 2 [L. c.] A pearl. Obs. [Cont. Margery prater. A hen Obs. Mar'got. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MARGARIT. Margery. + MARGERY. margie. + MARRON, a substance. mar'ghen. + MORN. mar-gin-al-ize (már-jin-ál-íz), v. t. & -ing. To make marginalia (on). Rare. mar-gin-al-ize (már-jin-ál-íz), v. t. & -ing. To make marginalia (on). Rare. mar-gin-al-ize (már-jin-ál-íz), v. t. & -ing. To make marginalia (on). Rare.

2. a The margin of a page, or marginal comments or summary. b Join. = MARGIN, 6 a.

margin (már-jin), n. [ME. margine, margante, fr. L. margin, -ginis: cf. OF. margine. Cf. MARCH a border, MARGO.] 1. A border; edge; brink; verge; as, the margin of a lake. 2. A condition approximately marking the limit at which something will remain or continue to be or act; a limit beyond which change cannot take place without the cessation of certain activities or phenomena. Specif.: Econ. The minimum return or reward marking or constituting a limit of economic activity; the particular condition, as with reference to the increment of return for labor, interest on an investment, etc., that limits the existence or continuance of a given economic process or processes, other things being unchanged (see margin of cultivation, below). 3. An amount, as of time or money, which is allowed or reserved in addition to what is occupied or directly used; something allowed or provided to meet conditions or requirements that cannot be exactly determined or foreseen. 4. Specif.: a Print. That part of a page outside of the main body of printed or written matter; often, the part outside the text at the sides or at either side. It is usually left blank, but sometimes is partly occupied with notes, variant readings, references, or the like. b Com. The difference between the cost and the selling price of an article, taken as that from which expenses must be met, profit derived, etc. c Finance. Collateral security, as a percentage paid in money, deposited with a broker to secure him from loss on contracts entered into by him on behalf of his principal, as in speculative dealing in stocks, wheat, etc., or the excess of securities deposited with a lender, as a banker, over the face of the loan secured; also, the difference in favor of one party or the other, as in a speculative transaction, due to change in values; also, in a loose sense, transactions based on such deposits, or settled by such differences. d Life Insurance. = LOADING. 5. Comments or annotations in the margin of a page. 6. a Join. (1) The flat unmolded part of the stiles and rails of a framing. (2) In a close string, the part that rises above the nothings or the steps. b Arch. = RABOT. Eng. 7 Mech. In riveted joints, the distance in the clear from the edge of the plate to the rivet holes of the nearest row.

Syn. - Brink, verge, brink, rim. See MARGIN. margin of cultivation, a metaphoric term referring to that land which is barely fertile enough or barely near enough to market to yield a return to labor and capital without affording opportunity for the payment of rent.

margin (már-jin), v. t.; MARGINED (-jind); MARGIN-ING (-jín-ing). 1. To enter or summarize in the margin of a page; to furnish with marginal annotations, etc. 2. To indicate or specify in the margins of pages. 3. To furnish or provide with a margin; to form a margin; to border; as, bog plants margined the shore. 4. Com. & Stock Speculating. To deposit a margin upon; to keep secured by depositing or adding to a margin.

margin, v. i. Com. & Stock Speculating. To deposit additional margin; - commonly used with up. margin-al (már-jin-ál), a. [Cf. F. marginal.] 1. Written or printed in the margin; as, a marginal note or gloss; also, having marginal notes. 2. Of, pertaining to, or situated at, a margin, border, or boundary; specif., Econ., of or pert. to a limit of change in economic conditions determining the point at which any given process, action, or the like, will cease to be or act; as, marginal utility (see UTILITY); a marginal dose, etc. Cf. UTILITY, law of diminishing return, under LAW; DOSE.

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margin-a'tion (már-jin-á'sh'ún), n. A distinct line of color, thickening, or other peculiarity marking a margin.

margined (már-jin'éd), a. Having a margin; marginate. Margi-nel-la (már-jin-é'lá), n. [NL, dim. of L. margo, marginis, a margin.] Zool. A genus of small marine rachiglossate gastropods, of all warm seas, having a polished shell with a narrow aperture and thickened outer lip. The genus is the type of a family, Mar-gi-nel-li-dæ (-í-dæ). - mar-gi-nel-li-form (-í-fórm), a. mar-gi-nel-li-clad (már-jin-é'lí-síd-él), a. [L. margo, -ginis, margin + cadere to cut.] Bot. Delicately by the separation of united carpels; - applied to the form of septal dehiscence found in one-celled polycarpellary fruits with parietal placentation.



marginella (M. nubecula) bitter. A large East Indian tree (Melia lata). Nat. azadirachta), having a bitter hard use as a size. tonic. An oil is extracted from the fruit and also from the seeds, and a tenacious gum exudes from its trunk.

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mariner to preserve food for use at sea, *Sp. marinar, It. marinare.* See MARINADE. 1. *Cookery.* A brine or pickle containing wine, spices, etc., for enriching the flavor of meat and fish; also, the meat or fish pickled in it. 2. In the West Indies, a little cake made of the heart of the cabbage palm.

mar-i-nade (mār'ī-nād), *v. t.*; -NAD'ED (-nād'ēd); -NAD'ING (-nād'īng). [See MARINADE, *n.*] To marinate.

mar-i-nate (-nāt), *v. t.*; -NAT'ED (-nāt'ēd); -NAT'ING (-nāt'īng). [See MARINE; *cf.* MARINADE.] 1. To salt or pickle, as fish, and then preserve in oil or vinegar; to prepare by the use of marinade. 2. To stuff (poultry) in a certain way. *Obs.* 3. To transport across the sea. *Obs. Slang.*

ma-rine (mā-rēn'), *a.* [L. *marinus, fr. mare* the sea; *cf.* F. *marin.* See MERE a pool.] 1. Of or pert. to the sea; having to do with the ocean or the things peculiar to the ocean; formed by or in, or existing in, the sea; as, *marine deposits, shells, etc.; marine products; marine paintings.* 2. Of or pertaining to the navigation of the sea or ocean or ships engaged in navigation; relating to nautical or naval affairs; naval; nautical; as, *marine chart; marine boards; a marine engine or chronometer.* 3. Of or pert. to the commerce of the sea, the rights of those who navigate it, or the like; maritime; as, *marine insurance (see INSURANCE); marine law; marine interest.* 4. Serving on shipboard; — said of certain classes of soldiers. (See MARINE, *n.*) Also, belonging or pertaining to the marines; as, *marine barracks.*

Syn. — MARINE, MARITIME. MARINE designates esp. that which belongs to or is produced by the sea, or which is intended for use at sea; MARITIME more frequently applies to that which borders on the sea, or which pertains to navigation or commerce on the sea; but *marine* and *maritime* are not always clearly distinguished; as, a *marine rainbow, marine shells, marine salt, a marine barometer, chronometer; maritime states, a maritime power, maritime (less frequently marine) law, maritime (less frequently maritime) insurance.* See NAVAL, SAILOR.

marine acid, hydrochloric acid. — *m. alarm*, an alarm used at sea and operated by the wind or waves. — *m. alkali, Old Chem., soda.* — *m. barometer*, a barometer for use on shipboard, having its tube contracted at one part to a capillary to prevent rapid oscillations of the mercury, and being suspended in gimbals from an arm or support. — *m. belt, Intermun. Law*, the belt of water along the shore over which the jurisdiction of a state extends into the open sea. See TERRITORIAL WATERS. — *m. blue*, an artificial soluble dyestuff related to aniline blue. — *m. boiler*, a boiler used to furnish steam to drive a marine engine; specif., a Scotch boiler. See BOILER, 3. — *m. chair*, a contrivance once used on board ship for keeping a person comparatively still while taking observations from the heavenly bodies. *Obs.* — *m., or mariner's, chronometer*, an accurate portable timepiece, with compensated spring balance, now universally employed in carrying prime-meridian time at sea, for finding the longitude; a box chronometer. — *m. corps*, in the United States service, a corps formed of the officers, noncommissioned officers, privates, and musicians of marines. It is the oldest force in the military or naval service of the United States, being authorized by an act of Congress of Nov. 10, 1775. It is commanded by a major general, and the officers have the same relations to rank, water, resin, and army. It is subject to the laws and regulations established for the navy except when serving with the army, when it is subject to the rules and articles of war prescribed for the army. — *m. engine*, an engine for propelling a vessel. — *m. galvanometer*, a form of ship's galvanometer constructed so as not to be disturbed by the ship's motion, and protected by a magnetic screen. — *m. glue*, any of various waterproof glues or cements, as a white glue composed of glue, water, resin, and turpentine, or of caoutchouc and shellac dissolved in naphtha. — *m. governor, Mach.*, a marine-engine governor. — *M. Hospital Service*, a hospital and relief service for seamen under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. By act of Congress of July 1, 1902, the name was changed to the *Public Health and Marine Hospital Service of the United States.* — *m. insurance.* See INSURANCE. — *m. interest*, interest on a maritime loan. If the transaction be a bottom-tie loan there is no legal rate to which the interest charged in good faith is restricted. — *m. league.* See under 1st LEAGUE, *l.* — *m. leg*, in a grain elevator, a leg for unloading grain from a vessel. *Cont.* — *m. loan, Law.* = MARITIME LOAN. — *m. railway*, an inclined railway existing into the water and carrying a cradle for hauling vessels. — *m. rainbow*, a rainbow seen in the spray of waves at sea. — *m. salt, Old Chem.*, common salt (sodium chloride); by extension, any salt. — *m. soap*, a kind of filled soap made largely or entirely from coconut oil or palm oil; — so called because it is easily soluble in salt water and therefore used on shipboard. — *m. sponge, Nav.*, an ordinary sponge, as distinguished from the bristle or sheepskin sponges used to sponge the bore of a gun. — *m. store*, a *pl.* Ship supplies, as cordage, anchors, provisions, etc.; naval stores. *pl.* Old ship material or junk. *cf.* a shop or store where marine stores are dealt in; a *pl. shop.* — *m., or nautical, surveying*, the branch of surveying that comprises a topographic survey of the coast and a hydrographic survey of adjacent waters. It delineates forms of coasts, harbors, entrances of rivers, positions of islands, rocks, and shoals, depths of water, etc.

ma-rine (mā-rēn'), *n.* [F. *marine* naval economy, marine picture, seashore. See MARINE, *a.*] 1. The seashore or seaside; a seaside promenade; maritime country, district, or region. *Obs.* 2. The collective mercantile and naval shipping of a country; maritime interest as represented by seagoing vessels; seagoing vessels collectively, esp. in relation to nationality or class; as, the mercantile marine. 3. In France and other continental European countries, the executive department having to do with naval matters, corresponding to the United States Department of the Navy and the British Admiralty. 4. [F. *marin* a sea soldier.] One who serves on shipboard. *a.* A mariner; a sailor. *Obs.* *b.* One of a class of

soldiers serving on shipboard; a sea soldier; one of a body of troops trained to do duty in the navy; specif., in the United States, a member of the marine corps; in Great Britain, a member of the Royal Marine forces. Marines are clothed, armed, and drilled, practically as land soldiers. At sea, serving under their own officers, they act as guards and police for the ship, and in battle they act as riflemen and are certain of the smaller-caliber and rapid-firing guns. They are often employed as a landing force, esp. to protect citizens and property during riots or disorderly uprisings in less civilized countries.

5. A more fully, dead marine. An empty bottle. *Slang.*

6. One inexperienced and awkward in nautical matters or work; a landlubber. *Naut. Slang.*

6. A picture of some marine subject; a sea piece. *Syn.* — See SAILOR.

ma-rined' (mā-rēnd'), *a.* [Cf. F. *mariné.*] *Her.* Having the lower part of the body like a fish. See SEA LION, *Illust.*

mar-i-ner (mār'ī-nēr), *n.* [F. *marinier, LL. marinarius.* See MARINE, *a.*] 1. One whose occupation is to navigate or assist in navigating ships; a seaman or sailor. In law the term includes every person, male or female, employed in whatever capacity on shipboard whose labor contributes in any way to the accomplishment of the ship's voyage. 2. = MARINE, *n.*, 4, *b.* *Obs.* 3. [Said to be a corruption of aboriginal *merrina* a shell necklace.] The bronze-colored shell of several species of marine rhynchoglossate gastropods of the genus *Cantharus*, esp. *C. bellulus, Tasmania.* *Syn.* — See SAILOR.

mar-i-ner's compass (-nērz), 1. A kind of compass, used in navigation, consisting of two or more parallel magnetic needles, or bundles of needles, permanently attached to a compass card, which is delicately pivoted and inclosed in a glass-covered box or bowl. The box is set in gimbals in the binnacle, and in the wet compass contains a mixture of alcohol and water, which aids in supporting the card. The card is read with reference to the lubber's line (which see), on the front of the compass bowl. See COMPASS CARD. 2. [cap. Astron.] See ARGO, 2.

mar-i-ner's needle. A compass or its magnetic needle. *Obs. or Poetic.*

Mar-i-nesque' (mār'ī-nēs'k'), *a.* [See -ESQUE.] After the style of, or characteristic of, Marinists. See MARINISM.

Ma-r-i-nism (mā-rē'niz'm), *n.* A bombastic literary style marked by the use of extravagant metaphors and antitheses, characteristic of the Italian poet Giambattista Marino (1569-1625). — **Ma-r-i-nist** (-nīst), *n.* The Renaissance poets itself alive in Marinism . . . and the affectations of the Hôtel Rambouillet. J. A. Symonds.

Ma-r-i-ol-a-ter (mār'ī-ōl'ā-tēr; 115), *n.* [See MARIOLATRY.] One who worships the Virgin Mary; — usually a term of opprobrium.

Ma-r-i-ol-a-try (-trī), *n.* [Gr. *Μαρία* Mary + *-latry.*] The worship of the Virgin Mary; — usually a term of opprobrium. — **Ma-r-i-ol-a-trous** (-trīs), *a.*

mar-i-o-nette (mār'ī-ō-nēt'), *n.* [F. *marionette*, prop. a dim. of *Marion, fr. Marie* Mary.] 1. A puppet moved by strings or by hand, as in a puppet show. 2. The buffhead duck. *Local, Eng.* 3. A small intricate mechanism at the end of the batten in a ribbon loom to actuate the shuttle racks.

Mar-i-otte's bot-tle or flask (mār'ī-ōt'ēz), *n.* [After Edme Mariotte, French physicist.] *Physics.* An apparatus for illustrating the principle of atmospheric pressure and for furnishing a constant flow of liquid.

mar-i-po-sa (mār'ī-pō'sā), *n.* [Sp., butterfly.] *a.* The opah. *b.* The four-eyed fish (*Chelodactylus capistratus*).

Mariposa lily or tulip. [Sp. *mariposa* a butterfly; — alluding to the gay appearance of the blossoms.] Any West American liliaceous plant of the genus *Calochortus*. *Mariotte's Bottle.* They are bulbous herbs with white tuliplike flowers of white, yellow, red, and lilac.

Mar-i-po-san (mār'ī-pō'sān), *a.* Designating, or pert. to, a North American Indian linguistic stock of the vicinity of Lake Tulare and Fresno. The Indians of this stock are noted for unexcelled basketry, for archaic fishery devices, and for the fact that they did not take scalps.

Ma-ris't (mār'ist; 115), *n.* [L. *Maria* Mary.] R. C. Ch. A member of an order founded in Lyons, France, in 1816, by Father Jean Claude Marie Colin, made up of priests who bound themselves to some particular work in honor of the Virgin Mary. Their constitution was approved by the Pope in 1826, and the order was devoted especially to education and foreign missions. Oceania was originally their field, but the order is now spread through England and the United States.

Ma-ris't, a. *Eccl.* Pert. to, or devoted to the service of, the Virgin Mary; also, designating members of various institutes founded by the Marists; as, the *Marist nuns.*

mar-i-tage (mār'ī-tāj), *n.* Also **mar-i-taj-um** (-tāj'ūm); *pl.* -GIA (-ā). [LL. *maritajum.* See MARRIAGE.] *Law.* A Dower. *Obs. or Hist.* *b.* The right of a feudal lord to exact fine for marriage of a vassal; also, such fine. In England this right belonged only to the king.

mar-i-tal (-tāl), *a.* [L. *maritalis, fr. maritus* belonging to marriage, *n.*, a husband; *cf.* F. *marital.* See MARRY, *v.*] 1. Of or pert. to a husband. "Marital affection." *Ayliffe.* 2. Of or pertaining to marriage; matrimonial; connubial. *Syn.* — See MATRIMONIAL.

mar-i-time (mār'ī-tīm; -tīm; 277), *a.* [L. *maritimus, fr. mare* the sea; *cf.* F. *maritime.* See MERE a pool.] 1. Bordering on, or situated, living, or found near, the ocean; as, *maritime states; a maritime plant or animal.* 2. Connected with the sea in respect to navigation, commerce, etc.; pertaining to, or having to do with, navigation and naval affairs or shipping and commerce by sea; specif., pertaining to, involving, or exposed to, the perils of the sea (see *maritime perils*, below); as, a *maritime adventure* is

one in which insurable property or an insurable interest is exposed to injury by perils of the sea.

3. Marine (in senses 1, 2, & 4). *Obs. or R.*

4. Characteristic of a mariner; nautical. *Syn.* — See MARINE.

maritime insurance, marine insurance (see INSURANCE). — **maritime interest.** = MARINE INTEREST. *Law.* The law relating to commerce and navigation on the high seas or, in the widest sense, on other navigable waters. The maritime laws of modern nations are chiefly based on the laws embodied in such compilations as the Rhodian Laws, the Consolato del Mare, the Laws of Oleron, Laws of Wisby, etc., which were based on the usages and customs of the Mediterranean sea-coast states and cities. In England maritime law is administered by the admiralty courts, in the United States by the Federal courts, often called admiralty courts when so acting. The State courts have concurrent jurisdiction whenever the State law affords a remedy. See ADMIRALTY, 3. Each State adopts the *maritime law*, not as a code having any independent or inherent force proprio vigore, but as its own law, with such modifications and qualifications as it sees fit. 88 U. S. (21 Wall.) 558

— **m. lien.** See LIEN. — **m. loan, Law.** a loan secured by a bottomry or respondentia bond. — **m. perils, Law.** perils arising from, or incident to, being upon or navigating the sea. By "maritime perils" are meant the perils consequent on, or incidental to, the navigation of the sea, i. e., perils of the sea, fire, war, piracy, rovers, thieves, captures, seizures, and restraints, and detention of princes and peoples, jettisons, bar-trary, and any other perils, whether of the like kind or not, which may be designated by the policy. *Encyc. Brit.*

— **m. pine,** the cluster pine (*Pinus pinaster*).

mar'ī-vau'dage' (mār'ī-vō'dāzh'), *n.* [F., after Pierre C. de Chamblain de *Marivaux*, French author.] Excessive or studied refinement, esp. a recherché style of writing characterized by fantastic metaphor and the delicate analysis of sentiment; hence, affectation and preciosity in general.

mar'jo-ram (mār'jō-rām), *n.* [ME. *majoran*, OF. *majoraine, marjorane, F. marjolaine, LL. majorana, majorana*, prob. fr. L. *amaracus, amaracum, Gr. ἀμαράκων, ἀμαράκων.*] Any mint of the genus *Origanum*. The common sweet marjoram (*O. majorana*) is very fragrant, and is used in cookery for flavoring. *O. vulgare*, the wild marjoram, is found in both Europe and America. See ORIGANUM.

mark (mārk), *n.* Also **marc.** [AS. *mark*, prob. fr. LL. *marca, marcus*; perh. akin to E. *mark* a sign.] 1. A weight, esp. for gold and silver, formerly much used in various European countries, being generally equal to eight ounces. 2. A money of account and coin, orig. of the value of a mark of silver. Specif.: a The sum of 13s. 4d., whether English or Scottish; also, a Scottish silver coin. *Obs. or Hist.* *b* [G.] The gold monetary unit of the German Empire, worth 23.8 cents or 11½d.; also, a German silver coin of this value. *c* = MARKKA.

mark, *n.* [AS. *mearc* border, territory, or (in sense 2) G. *mark*; prob. the same word as *mark* a sign. Cf. MARCH a border.] 1. Boundary; limit; border; territory; march. Cf. MARCH, *n.* *Obs. or Archaic & Hist.* 2. *German Tribal Customs.* A tract of the wilder land outside of the villages over which certain rights were exercised in common by a group of persons (the *Markgenossenschaft* [mārk'gē-nōs'ēn-shāft]) residing in one or more villages. *b* Less properly, the village land held in common by the members of the village community *Dorfgenossenschaft* [dōrf'tē]. *Mark* was formerly used in this latter sense, esp. by certain historians, when it was supposed that the German mark community was identical with the village community of the Germans and that of the Anglo-Saxons.

MARK, n. [ME. *marke, merke, AS. marc*; akin to D. *merk, MHG. marc, G. marke, Icel. mark, Dan. mærke*; prob. the same word as AS. *mearc* boundary, border (cf. MARCH border); or cf. Lith. *margas* party-colored. Cf. REMARK.] 1. A fixed object serving to indicate a boundary, position, etc., or as a guide or a memorial; a landmark. *Obs. exc.* in composition. 2. That toward which a missile is directed, as a target; a thing aimed at; what one seeks to hit or reach; an object indicating where a race is to end; a goal, lit. or fig.; an aim. France was a fairer mark to shoot at than Ireland. *Davies.* Whate'er the motive, pleasure is the mark. *Young.* 3. *Sports. a. Bowls.* The jack; also, a proper bowling distance or a position allowed or "set" for the jack. *b. Boxing.* The pit of the stomach. *Cont.* 4. More fully *easy mark, soft mark*, etc. A person easily persuaded, duped, or handled. *Slang.* 5. An evidence of presence, agency, or influence; significant token; symptom; sign; indication; specif., an indication of character; a characteristic trait; feature; specif., *Logic*, a characteristic or essential attribute; a differential. 6. An affixed, impressed, or assumed distinguishing sign or token; specif.: *a* A character, device, label, brand, seal, or the like, put on an article to show the maker or owner, to certify quality, for identification, etc.; trade-mark. *b* A visible sign assumed by, or put upon, a person, as a badge or sign of honor, rank, office, stigma, etc. In the official marks invented, you Anon do meet the Senate. *Shak.* The Lord set a mark upon Cain. *Gen. iv. 15.* *c* A character (usually a cross) made as a substitute for a signature by one who cannot write. *d* A written or printed symbol; as, an interrogation mark. *e* A number or other character used in registering; hence, the unit of award in any marking system of registering the work or conduct of pupils, prisoners, examined candidates, etc.; also, the award made or the standing attained under such a system; as, examination marks; a mark for tardiness. *f* Formerly, in English schools, a badge or sign of demerit worn by the last pupil guilty of some particular misconduct; hence: to pass the mark, to pass this badge on to a fellow pupil on detecting him in the same misconduct. Also fig. *Obs.* *g* *Her.* A small bearing used or added as a distinctive

sign; as, a mark of cadency (see CADENCY, 2); a merchant's mark (which see). **h** Something, as a line, notch, or fixed object, designed to record or indicate position; as, a low-water mark; a bookmark. **1** *Naut.* One of the bits of leather or colored bunting placed on a sounding, or lead, line at irregular but frequent intervals. The unmarked fathoms are called "deeps." See SOUNDING LINE.

7 Limit or standard of action or fact; as, to be within the mark; to come up to the mark.

8 A visible sign, impression, or trace made or left on a thing, as a line, point, stamp, figure, stain, scar, discoloration, scratch; as, a pencil mark; birthmark; pockmark. I have some marks of yours upon my pate. *Shak.*

9 That which is indicated or distinguished by a mark; **a** Collectively, those having a particular mark or character; a race, sect, etc. *Obs.* "All the mark of Adam." *Chaucer.* **b** A brand, size, quality, or the like. **c** That which satisfies one's wants or tastes; a preference or liking. *Slang.*

10 A flock of swans bearing a mark or brand. *Obs.*

11 A stamp or die used in impressing a maker's mark.

12 Attention, regard, or respect; notice. *Obs.* As much in mock as mark. *Shak.*

13 Note; importance; distinction; high position; as, patricians of mark; a fellow of no mark.

14 *Ordnance.* A character consisting of M (for mark) combined with Roman numerals, used to designate a particular modification of any model in firearms, esp. cannon, or any ordnance material of standard pattern; as, a 12-inch B. L. rifle, model of 1888, Mark I.

15 *Fur.* A narrow deep hollow on the surface of the crown of a horse's incisor tooth which gradually becomes obliterated by the wearing away of the crown, and therefore is indicative of the animal's age. It usually disappears from the lower central incisors between six and seven years. At eight years the marks have usually disappeared from all the lower incisors but the corner ones, and are becoming indistinct in those. In the upper incisors they persist somewhat longer. At nine the marks are not usually to be seen in any of the lower teeth, but for two years thereafter may still be seen a trace of the enamel which lined the bottom of the original hollow.

Syn.—Impress, impression, stamp, print, trace, vestige, track; evidence, proof, token, badge, indication, symptom. **a** mark on, one who is very fond of or much given to. *Slang or Dial., Eng.* —m. of mouth, the mark on a horse's tooth (see MARK, n. 15); fig., the indication of youth; youth. —m. of reference. See REFERENCE MARK.

mark (märk), *v. t.*; **MARKED** (märkt); **MARR'ING**. [*ME. marken, merken, AS. mearcian.* See MARK SIGN, MARK BOUNDARY.] **1** To put a mark on; to specify. **a** To fix or trace out the bounds or limits of; to plot or plan out; to locate the boundaries of; —now, except fig., with *out*. **b** To make or leave a mark or to mark on; to affix a significant identifying mark to, as a trade mark, hall mark, etc.; to make recognizable by a mark; as, to mark a box or bale of merchandise; to mark clothing; his hobnails marked the floor. **c** *Com.* To put price figures or signs on (articles); —with *down*, to put a lower price on; with *up*, to set a higher price on. **d** To furnish with natural marks (of a specified kind); —chiefly in the passive; as, wings marked with white lines. **e** To form, as a figure, by making marks. **f** To sign with (the sign of the cross); to cross. *Obs.*

2 To designate as by a mark; to destine; —often with *out*; as, his courage marked him for a leader; he was marked late; the ringleaders were marked out for punishment.

3 To allot or apportion. *Obs.*

4 To set apart by or as by a mark or a boundary; —often with *off*; as, this type is clearly marked off from the others.

5 To indicate, express, or show by marks or symbols; as, to mark an accent; also, to register, as a barometer.

6 In games, to keep account of (the points); to enumerate and register; to score.

7 To render perceivable as by a mark; to show; manifest.

8 To be a mark upon or of; to indicate; to make notable or remarkable; to characterize or distinguish; as, the stunted trees mark the higher mountain tops.

9 *Mil.* To indicate or fix (pivot points, etc.).

10 To wend (one's way); to take (a way); to betake (one's self). *Obs.*

11 To direct or aim a blow or missile at; to strike. *Obs.* Had I not been armed in proof, the villain had marked me down seven times. *Scott.*

12 To notice or observe; to give attention to; to take note of; to remark; heed; regard; consider. "Mark the perfect man." *Ps. xxxvii. 37.*

13 *Sports.* **a** *Hunting.* To observe and remember the spot of disappearance or taking to cover of (game); —often with *down*. **b** In football, to keep close to (an opponent) in order to hamper him. *Eng.*

Syn.—Note, remark, notice, observe, regard; show, point out, betoken, denote; stamp, imprint, impress, brand.

to mark off or out, to mark or scribe to correct dimensions; esp., *Engin.*, to scribe (castings) for machining and fitting. —*to m. out.* **a** To signify or designate by or as by a mark. **b** To obliterate or cancel with a mark; as, to mark out an item in an account. —*to m. time.* *Mil.*, to keep the time of a marching step by moving the feet alternately without advancing; fig., to be active but making no progress; to be at a standstill; to be inactive. —*to m. with a white stone*, to indicate as fortunate, lucky, or pleasant; —alluding to the custom of the Romans of marking lucky days on the calendar with a white stone.

mark, *v. i.* **1** To notice or observe critically; to note. **2** To ... and see how this man seeketh mischief. *1 Kings xx. 7.*

2 To make a mark, as with a pencil, or, *Football*, with the heel to indicate the place of a fair catch.

mark. Rare var. of MARQUE.

Mar'kab (mär'k'äb), *n.* [*AR.*, saddle, ship, vehicle.] See STAR.

Mar'kab'kan (mär'k'äb'kän), *n.* [*AR.*, of or pertaining to the star Markab; —used in the chemical classification of stars, and denoting likeness of spectrum that of Markab.] A workman who marks off castings from drawings for machinists or bench hands.

Mar'ker-y, **Mar'ker-y** (mär'k'ä-r'y), *n.* [*FR.*, corrupt of MERCURY, the planet.] Corrupt of MERCURY, the planet.

market better. A swaggerer or loiterer about markets. *Obs.*

market bleach. A method of bleaching to prepare the fabric for the market as white goods. It is similar to the madder bleach but less thorough.

market dams. A strumpet. *Obs.*

market day. The day fixed for holding a market.

Mar'ket-er, **Mar'ket-er**, *n.* A seller in a market; a market dealer.

3. To record points made, as in a game; to keep score. We went to see Sally to ride and mark for us. *Scott.*

4. To show its age by having a mark or mark of mouth; —said of a horse.

5. To proceed or advance. *Obs.*

6. To aim or direct a blow; *Scott.*, to aim or design. *Obs.*

Mark (märk), *n.* [*L. Marcus*, of unknown origin.] **1** Masc. proper name.

2 *Bib.* **a** The Evangelist, John Mark, who was a fellow worker with Paul, and caused contention and separation between Paul and Barnabas, but was later reconciled to Paul. He was a son of one of the New Testament Marys, and is traditionally regarded as the author of the Gospel of Mark. **b** The Gospel of Mark. See NEW TESTAMENT.

3 In Artburian legend, the king of Cornwall, husband of Isolde. See TRISTRAM.

marked (märkt), *p. a.* Having a mark; designated or distinguished by or as by a mark; hence, emphasized; made clear; noticeable; conspicuous; as, a marked card; a marked coin; a marked instance.

marked check. *Banking.* **a** A check having on it a private mark of the maker known to his bank. *U. S.* **b** A certified check. *British.* —*m. man*, a man noted by a community or by a part of it, as for excellence or depravity, esp. one who is an object of suspicion or vengeance. —*m. transfer*, *London Stock Exchange*, an instrument for the transfer of a portion of the shares of a stockholder's certificate after being certified as good by the company's official.

—**mark'ed-ly** (märk'äd-ly), *adv.* —**mark'ed-ness**, *n.*

mark'er (mär'k'är), *n.* **1** One who marks; as: **a** One who marks game. See MARK, *v. t.*, 13 *a*. **b** One who keeps account of a game played, as of billiards or rackets; a scorer; one who records the shots at target practice. *Chiefly Eng.* **c** One who records attendance, etc., at a school or college. **d** *Mil.* The soldier who forms the pivot of a wheeling column, or marks the direction of an alignment. **e** One who puts a mark, as a brand, etc., on something. **f** A marksman. *Rare.* **g** *Sports.* One who marks out the lines of a tennis court or the like. **h** One who chalks up price figures on a blackboard, as in a bucket shop.

2 That which marks; an instrument for marking; as: **a** A counter for use in card playing or other games. **b** An implement for marking the ground to facilitate planting in rows, etc. **c** An attachment to a sewing machine for marking a line on the fabric by creasing it. **d** A bookmark. **e** A contrivance for marking out something, as a tennis court, blocks of ice to be cut, etc. **f** *Railroads.* A signal, as a red light by night or a green flag by day, placed on each side at the rear of certain trains. *U. S.*

not a marker to or on, not worthy of comparison to; not a circumstance to. *Slang.*

mar'ket (mär'k'ät), *n.* [*Akin to D. markt, OHG. markät, merkat, G. markt*; all fr. *L. marcatius* trade, market place, fr. *mercari*, *p. v. mercatus*, to trade, traffic, *merx*, *mercis*, ware, merchandise; influenced by *OF. mar'kié, markt'ät, marché, F. marché*. Cf. MERCHANT, MART, MERCURY.] **1** A meeting together of people, at a stated time and place, for the purpose of traffic (as in cattle, provisions, wares, etc.), by private purchase and sale, and, usually, not by auction; also, the people assembled at such a meeting; as, a market is held in the town every week.

2 A body or group of men associated in the buying and selling of goods; the organization by which the exchange of commodities is effected, or those standing ready to purchase a commodity if offered at a given price. *Market* may be used with reference to goods in general, or of a particular class of goods, expressed or implied, or of those dealing in them; as, the stock market; the beef market.

3 A public place (as an open space in a town), or a large building, where a market is held; a market place or market house; esp., a place where provisions are sold; as, the city market; fish market; meat market.

4 *Eng. Law.* The privilege granted to a town of having a public market.

5 Buying and selling, or either of the two, as an act or occupation; marketing; a sale or purchase; a bargain. *Obs.*, except in some phrases (as, to mend one's market).

6 The region in which any commodity can be sold; the geographical or economic extent of the commercial demand for commodities.

7 Opportunity for selling or buying of commodities, or the rate or price offered for them; also, the phase or course of commercial activity by which the exchange of commodities is effected; as, the market is dull; the market has fallen off ten points; there is a brisk market for cotton.

8 *Lumber Trade.* A log 19 inches in diameter at the small end and 13 feet long. *Local, U. S.*

market overt, the open market, a market in which things are sold in public, —formerly requisite as evidence of good faith in the sale of various commodities, as cattle, —to be in the *m.* **a** To be a prospective purchaser; as, I am in the market for a house. **b** Also to be on the market. To be offered for sale; as, the house is in, or on, the market.

mar'ket, *v. t.*; **MAR'KET-ED**; **MAR'KET-ING**. To deal in a market; to buy or sell; to make bargains for provisions or goods; to carry produce to market.

mar'ket, *v. i.* To expose for sale in a market; to traffic in; to sell in a market; by extension, to sell in any manner; as, the farmers have marketed their crops.

mar'ket-a-bil'i-ty (mär'k'ät-ä-bil'i-t'y), *n.* Quality or state of being marketable.

mar'ket-a-ble (mär'k'ät-ä-b'l), *a.* **1** Fit to be offered for

sale in a market; such as may be justly and lawfully so or bought; as, decayed provisions are not marketable.

2 Of or pertaining to buying or selling; current in market; as, marketable value.

3 Wanted by purchasers; salable; as, furs are not marketable in this country.

Syn.—See VENDIBLE.

marketable title, *Law*, such a title as a reasonably cautious business man knowing all the facts would accept as good. A court of equity will compel its acceptance by a vendee. —**mar'ket-a-ble-ness**, *n.* —**mar'ket-a-bly**, *adv.*

market bell. A bell rung to give notice that buying and selling in a market may begin. *Eng.*

market cross. A cross, or cross-shaped building, set up where a market is held, as was formerly commonly done in Scotland and on the Continent. Public business, such as the giving of notices, the reading of warrants, etc., was transacted at the cross.

mar'ket-er (mär'k'ät-är), *n.* One who attends a market to buy or sell; one who carries goods to market.

market fish. A fish suitable for market; specif., in Massachusetts, a codfish of from six to twelve pounds weight. **b** = MARGATE FISH **b**.

market garden. A garden in which vegetables are raised for market. —**market gardener**. —**market gardening**.

mar'ket-ing, *n.* Act of selling or of purchasing in or as in a market; buying or selling; also, a bringing or sending to market.

2 An article, or articles collectively, from a market; a purchase; also, produce for the market.

market place. An open square or place in a town where markets or public sales are held.

market price. *Econ. & Com.* The price actually given in current market dealings; the price at which the demand and supply are equal. Cf. NORMAL.

market town. A town that has the privilege of holding a stated public market. *Eng.*

market value. *Econ. & Com.* The price which a man can expect to receive; the average value of a commodity in a given market during a short period of time, as distinct from normal value, which can only be found by observing very long periods. **b** The amount which can be obtained by selling an aggregate of goods or services in a given market, as distinct from the market price per unit. *1. Fisher.*

market wire. Any of various common kinds of soft-steel wires, as Bessemer annealed, bright, galvanized, tinned, and coppered wires.

mar'khor (mär'k'ör), *n.* Also **mar'khor** (mär'k'öör). [*Per. mär-khor* snake eater.] Any of several species of wild goats inhabiting mountainous regions from Afghanistan to northern India, as *Capra falconeri*, *C. negaceros*, and *C. jerdoni*, by some thought to be only varieties of one species. They are grayish to reddish brown, usually with a black beard, and have large flattened and curved horns.

marking, *p. pr. & vb. n.* **MARK**. **Specif. & vb. n.** Act of one that marks; the mark or marks made; arrangement or disposition of marks or coloring; detail of light and shade or coloration; as, the marking of a bird's plumage, marking setting, a short period of time, as distinct from normal value, which can only be found by observing very long periods. **b** The amount which can be obtained by selling an aggregate of goods or services in a given market, as distinct from the market price per unit. *1. Fisher.*

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market wire. Any of various common kinds of soft-steel wires, as Bessemer annealed, bright, galvanized, tinned, and coppered wires.

mark'ka, mark'kaa (märk'kä), *n.* [*Finn.*, fr. *Sw. mark*. See 1st MARK.] The gold monetary unit of Finland, equivalent to the franc (19.3 cents) and divided into 100 penni; also, a silver coin of this value; —called also *mark*.

mark Mason, mark master Mason, or mark master. *Freemasonry.* In America, a Freemason of the fourth degree in the order, or of the first degree of capitular, or Royal Arch, Masonry; in England, a Freemason of a degree given by a distinct organization; in Scotland, a degree conferred under the authority of the Grand Chapter.

marks'man (märks'män), *n.*; **pl.** —**MEN** (—mën). [*Earlier markman; mark + man.*] **1** One who shoots at a mark; one skillful or practiced in hitting a mark with a missile or projectile; one who shoots well. *Specif. Mil. or Nav.* One proficient enough in shooting to be ranked in a certain grade. See MARKSMANSHIP.

2 *Law.* One who makes his mark, instead of writing his name, in signing documents. *Now Rare.*

3 An Orangeman of a certain degree or rank.

4 At an athletic meet, an official whose duty is to see that the competitors start from their correct marks, etc.

marks'man-ship, *n.* Art or skill of a marksman. Six grades of marksmanship are established in the United States army. The three highest, either of which entitles the holder to a special badge and, if an enlisted man, to increased pay, are: expert marksman, qualifying with 68 per cent of the maximum possible score at slow, timed, and skirmish fire at 200, 300, 600, and 1,000 yards; sharpshooter, qualifying with 60 per cent with slow fire at 500 and 1,000 yards and with rapid fire at 500 yards; marksman, qualifying with 60 per cent with slow, rapid, and skirmish fire at 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards. In the United States navy the

mark. Rare var. of MARQUE.

Mar'kab (mär'k'äb), *n.* [*AR.*, saddle, ship, vehicle.] See STAR.

Mar'kab'kan (mär'k'äb'kän), *n.* [*AR.*, of or pertaining to the star Markab; —used in the chemical classification of stars, and denoting likeness of spectrum that of Markab.] A workman who marks off castings from drawings for machinists or bench hands.

Mar'ker-y, **Mar'ker-y** (mär'k'ä-r'y), *n.* [*FR.*, corrupt of MERCURY, the planet.] Corrupt of MERCURY, the planet.

market better. A swaggerer or loiterer about markets. *Obs.*

market bleach. A method of bleaching to prepare the fabric for the market as white goods. It is similar to the madder bleach but less thorough.

market dams. A strumpet. *Obs.*

market day. The day fixed for holding a market.

Mar'ket-er, **Mar'ket-er**, *n.* A seller in a market; a market dealer.

Mark'ge-nos'sen-schaft, *n.*; **pl.** —**SCHAFTEN**. [*G.* See 2d MARK.]

Mark'graf (märk'gräf), *n.*; **pl.** —**GRAFEN** (gräf'en). [*G.*] = MARGRAVE.

mark'grave var. of MARGRAVE.

mark'ing-ly, *adv.* Attentively. *Obs.*

mark'is *Obs.* or rare var. of **mar'kis-esse**. *Obs.* or rare var. of MARCHISESS, marchioness.

mark'land, *n.* A division of land, orig. of the annual value of a mark. *Obs. E. D.*

mark'less, *n.* See **LESS**.

mark lodge. *Freemasonry.* A lodge of mark Masons. *Eng.*

mar'k-man (märk'män), *n.* **1**. A marksman. *Obs.* **2**. *Shak.* **2**. *Hist.* An inhabitant of a mark. See 2d MARK, n. 2.

mark'stone, *n.* A boundary stone. *Obs. or Scot.*

marks'wom'an (märks'wöm'än), *n.* A woman who shoots, or is skilled in shooting, at a mark.

mark system. *Hist.* The system of holding and cultivating land in communities, as it was supposed to have been identified the German mark with the Anglo-Saxon village community. See 2d MARK, n. 2.

mark. Marked. *Ref. Sp.* mark tooth. An incisor tooth of a horse. See 3d MARK, n. 15.

mark'weed, *n.* Poison ivy.

mark'white, *n.* The center of a target. Also fig. *Obs.*

mar'k'wh'y (märk'w'är'th'y), *n.* **a** *mark + wh'y* (märk'w'är'th'y). *Noteworthy.*

sign; as, a mark of cadency (see CADENCY, 2); a merchant's mark (which see). h Something, as a line, notch, or fixed object, designed to record or indicate position; as, a low-water mark; a bookmark. i Naut. One of the bits of leather or colored bunting placed on a sounding, or lead, line at irregular but frequent intervals. The unmarked fathoms are called "deeps." See SOUNDING LINE.

7. Limit or standard of action or fact; as, to be within the mark; to come up to the mark.

8. A visible sign, impression, or trace made or left on a thing, as a line, print, stamp, figure, stain, scar, discoloration, scratch; as, a pencil mark; birthmark; pockmark. I have some marks of yours upon my pate. Shak.

9. That which is indicated or distinguished by a mark; a Collectively, those having a particular mark or character; a race, sect, etc. Obs. "All the mark of Adam." Chaucer. b A brand, size, quality, or the like. c That which satisfies one's wants or tastes; a preference or liking. Slang.

10. A flock of swans bearing a mark or brand. Obs.

11. A stamp or die used in impressing a maker's mark.

12. Attention, regard, or respect; notice. Obs. As much in mock as mark. Shak.

13. Note; importance; distinction; high position; as, patricians of mark; a fellow of no mark.

14. Ordinance. A character consisting of M (for mark) combined with Roman numerals, used to designate a particular modification of any model in firearms, esp. cannon, or any ordinance material of standard pattern; as, a 12-inch B. L. rifle, model of 1888, Mark I.

15. Fur. A narrow deep hollow on the surface of the crown of a horse's incisor tooth which gradually becomes obliterated by the wearing away of the crown, and therefore is indicative of the animal's age. It usually disappears from the lower central incisors between six and seven years. At eight years the marks have usually disappeared from all the lower incisors but the corner ones, and are becoming indistinct in those. In the upper incisors they persist somewhat longer. At nine the marks are not usually to be seen in any of the lower teeth, but for two years there may still be seen a trace of the enamel which lined the bottom of the original hollow.

Syn. — Impress, impression, stamp, print, trace, vestige, track, evidence, proof, token, badge, indication, symptom. a mark on one who is very fond of or much given to. Slang or Dial. Eng. — m. of mouth, the mark on a horse's tooth (see MARK, 15); fig., the indication of youth; youth; — m. of reference. See REFERENCE MARK.

mark (märk), v. t.; MARKED (märkt); MARK'ING. [ME. marcen, merken, AS. mearcian. See MARK SIGN, MARK BOUNDARY.] 1. To put a mark on; specif.: a To fix or trace out the bounds or limits of; to plot or plan out; to locate the boundaries of; — now, except fig., with out. b To make or leave a mark or marks on; to affix a significant identifying mark to, as a trade mark, hall mark, etc.; to make recognizable by a mark; as, to mark a box or bale of merchandise; to mark clothing; his hobnails marked the floor. c Com. To put price figures or signs on (articles); — with down, to put a lower price on; with up, to set a higher price on. d To furnish with natural marks (of a specified kind); — chiefly in the passive; as, wings marked with white lines. e To form, as a figure, by making marks. f To sign with (the sign of the cross); to cross. Obs.

2. To designate as by a mark; to destine; — often with out; as, his courage marked him for a leader; he was marked late; the ringleaders were marked out for punishment.

3. To allot or apportion. Obs.

4. To set apart by or as by a mark or a boundary; — often with off; as, this type is clearly marked off from the others.

5. To indicate, express, or show by marks or symbols; as, to mark an accent; also, to register, as a barometer.

6. In games, to keep account of (the points); to enumerate and register; to score.

7. To render perceivable as by a mark; to show; manifest.

8. To be a mark upon or of; to indicate; to make notable or remarkable; to characterize or distinguish; as, the stunted trees mark the higher mountain tops.

9. Mil. To indicate or fix (pivot points, etc.).

10. To wend (one's way); to take (a way); to betake (one's self). Obs.

11. To direct or aim a blow or missile at; to strike. Obs. Had I not been armed in proof, the villain had marked me down seven times.

12. To notice or observe; to give attention to; to take note of; to remark; heed; regard; consider. "Mark the perfect man." Ps. xxxvii. 37.

13. Sports. a Hunting. To observe and remember the spot of disappearance or taking of cover of (game); — often with down. b In football, to keep close to (an opponent) in order to hamper him. Eng.

Syn. — Note, remark, notice, observe, regard; show, point out, betoken, denote; stamp, imprint, impress, brand. To mark off or out, to mark or scribe to correct dimensions; esp., Engin., to scribe (castings) for machining and fitting. — to m. out. a To signify or designate by or as by a mark. b To obliterate or cancel with a mark; as, to mark out an item in an account. — to m. time, Mil., to keep the time of a marching step by moving the feet alternately without advancing; fig., to be active but making no progress; to be at a standstill; to be inactive. — to m. with a white stone, to indicate as fortunate, lucky, or pleasant; — alluding to the custom of the Romans of marking lucky days on the calendar with a white stone.

mark, v. i. 1. To notice or observe critically; to note. Mark . . . and see how this man seeketh mischief. 1 Kings xx. 7. 2. To make a mark, as with a pencil, or, Football, with the heel to indicate the place of a fair catch.

mark. Rare var. of MARQUE. Mark'ab (mär'k'äb), n. [Ar. sadie, ship, vehicle.] See STAR. Mark'ab'an (mär'k'äb'än), n. A mark or sign. Of or pertaining to the star Markab; — used in the chemical classification of stars, and denoting likeness of spectrum to that of Markab. mark-a-ble, a. Remarkable. Obs. mark-a-bly, adv. Obs. mark'al, n. [See MERCAL.] See MEASURE, Table. mark'boat. A boat anchored to mark a particular spot. mark degree. Freemasonry. The degree of a mark Mason. mark-down, n. Com. A marking down (lowering) of prices. mark's. + MARQUE. Mark'kob (mär'k'öb), n. [See

3. To record points made, as in a game; to keep score. We wanted you and Sally to ride and mark for us. Scott.

4. To show its age by having a mark or mark of mouth; — said of a horse.

5. To proceed or advance. Obs.

6. To aim or direct a blow; Scot., to aim or design. Obs. Mark (märk), n. [L. Marcus, of unknown origin.] 1. Masc. proper name.

2. Bib. a The Evangelist, John Mark, who was a fellow worker with Paul, and caused contention and separation between Paul and Barnabas, but was later reconciled to Paul. He was a son of one of the New Testament Marys, and is traditionally regarded as the author of the Gospel of Mark. b The Gospel of Mark. See NEW TESTAMENT.

3. In Arthurian legend, the king of Cornwall, husband of Isolde. See TRISTRAM.

marked (märkt), p. a. Having a mark; designated or distinguished by or as by a mark; hence, emphasized; made clear; noticeable; conspicuous; as, a marked card; a marked coin; a marked instance.

marked check. Banking. a A check having on it a private mark of the maker known to his bank. U. S. b A certified check. British. — m. man, a man noted by a community, or by a part of it, as for excellence or depravity, esp. one who is an object of suspicion or vengeance. — m. transfer. London Stock Exchange, an instrument for the transfer of a portion of the shares of a stockholder's certificate after being certified as good by the company's official.

— mark'ed-ly (märk'äd-lī), adv. — mark'ed-ness, n. mark'er (mär'kēr), n. 1. One who marks; as: a One who marks game. See MARK, v. t., 13 a. b One who keeps account of a game played, as of billiards or rackets; a scorer; one who records the shots at target practice. Chiefly Eng. c One who records attendance, etc., at a school or college. d Mil. The soldier who forms the pivot of a wheeling column, or marks the direction of an alignment. e One who puts a mark, as a brand, etc., on something. f A marksman. Rare. g Sports. One who marks out the lines of a tennis court or the like. h One who chalks up price figures on a blackboard, as in a bucket shop.

2. That which marks; an instrument for marking; as: a A counter for use in card playing or other games. b An implement for marking the ground to facilitate planting in rows, etc. c An attachment to a sewing machine for marking a line on the fabric by creasing it. d A bookmark. e A contrivance for marking out something, as a tennis court, blocks of ice to be cut, etc. f Railroads. A signal, as a red light by night or a green flag by day, placed on each side at the rear of certain trains. U. S. not a marker to or on, not worthy of comparison to; not a circumstance to. Slang.

mark'et (mär'kēt; -kēt; 7, 15), n. [Akin to D. markt, OHG. markāt, merkāt, G. markt; all fr. L. marcatus, trade, market place, fr. mercari, p. p. mercatus, to trade, traffic, merx, mercis, ware, merchandise; influenced by OF. mar-kié, markiéti, marchié, F. marchié. Cf. MERCHANT, MART, MERCURY.] 1. A meeting together of people, at a stated time and place, for the purpose of traffic (as in cattle, provisions, wares, etc.) by private purchase and sale, and, usually, not by auction; also, the people assembled at such a meeting; as, a market is held in the town every week.

2. A body or group of men associated in the buying and selling of goods; the organization by which the exchange of commodities is effected, or those standing ready to purchase a commodity if offered at a given price. Market may be used with reference to goods in general, or of a particular class of goods, expressed or implied, or of those dealing in them; as, the stock market; the beef market.

3. A public place (as an open space in a town), or a large building, where a market is held; a market place or market house; esp., a place where provisions are sold; as, the city market; fish market; meat market.

There is at Jerusalem by the sheep market a pool. John v. 2. 4. Eng. Law. The privilege granted to a town of having a public market.

5. Buying and selling, or either of the two, as an act or occupation; marketing; a sale or purchase; a bargain. Obs., except in some phrases (as, to mend one's market).

What is a man's chief good and market of his time. Be but to sleep and feed? Shak.

6. The region in which any commodity can be sold; the geographical or economic extent of the commercial demand for commodities.

7. Opportunity for selling or buying of commodities, or the rate or price offered for them; also, the phase or course of commercial activity by which the exchange of commodities is effected; as, the market is dull; the market has fallen off ten points; there is a brisk market for cotton.

8. Lumber Trade. A log 19 inches in diameter at the small end and 13 feet long. Local. U. S.

market overt, the open market, a market in which things are sold in public, — formerly requisite as evidence of good faith in the sale of various commodities, as cattle, — to be in the m. a To be a prospective purchaser; as, I am in the market for a house. b Also to be on the market. To be offered for sale; as, the house is in, or on, the market.

mark'et, v. i.; MARK'ET-ED; MARK'ET-ING. To deal in a market; to buy or sell; to make bargains for provisions or goods; to carry produce to market.

mark'et, v. t. To expose for sale in a market; to traffic in; to sell in a market; by extension, to sell in any manner; as, the farmers have marketed their crops.

mark'et-a-bil'ity (mär'kēt-ä-bīl'itē), n. Quality or state of being marketable.

mark'et-a-ble (mär'kēt-ä-b'lē), a. 1. Fit to be offered for sale; as, a marketable commodity.

mark'et-fresh, a. Somewhat intoxicated. Dial. Eng.

market house. A building in which to hold markets; also, in England, a small house in a market place for those attending.

mark'et-mer'y, a. Somewhat intoxicated. Dial. Eng.

market penny. A penny given to one who buys for another.

market pot. Lead Refining. The pot from which the desilvered lead is run into the pig molds. [Scot.]

market place. Market place. mark'et-stand, n. [market + stand + place.] A market place.

Archie. market woman. A woman who sells or buys in the market.

Mark-go-nos'sen-schaft, n. pl. -SCHAFTEN. [G.] See 2d MARK, 2. Mark'graf (märk'gräf), n.; -gräfen, -gräfin. [G.] = MARGRAVE.

mark'grave, v. n. of MARGRAVE mark'ing-ly, adv. Attentively. Obs. [MARQUIS.] mark'is. Obs. or rare var. of mark'is-esse. Obs. or rare var. of MARQUISSE, Marchioness.

mark'land, n. a A division of land, orig. of the annual value of a mark. Obs. Cf. E. D. mark'less, a. See -LESS. mark'ledge. Freemasonry. A lodge of mark Masons. Eng. mark'man (märk'män), n. 1. A marksman. Obs. Cf. SHOT. 2. Hist. An inhabitant of 'a mark. See 2d MARK, n., 2.

sale in a market; such as may be justly and lawfully so or bought; as, decayed provisions are not marketable.

2. Of or pertaining to buying or selling; current in market; as, marketable value.

3. Wanted by purchasers; salable; as, furs are not marketable in that country.

Syn. — See VENDIBLE. marketable title, Law, such a title as a reasonably cautious business man knowing all the facts would accept as good. A court of equity will compel its acceptance by a vendee.

mark'ket-a-ble-ness, n. — mark'ket-a-bly, adv. market bell. A bell rung to give notice that buying and selling in a market may begin. Eng. Shak.

market cross. A cross, or cross-shaped building, set up where a market is held, as was formerly commonly done in Scotland and on the Continent. Public business, such as the giving of notices, the reading of warrants, etc., was transacted at the cross.

mark'ket-er (mär'kēt-ēr), n. One who attends a market to buy or sell; one who carries goods to market.

market fish. A fish suitable for market; specif., in Massachusetts, a codfish of from six to twelve pounds weight. b — MARKETS FISH. A fish sold at a market.

market garden. A garden in which vegetables are raised for market. — market gardener — market gardening. — mark'et-ing, n. 1. Act of selling or of purchasing in or as in a market; buying or selling; also, a bringing or sending to market.

2. An article, or articles collectively, from a market; a purchase; also, produce for the market.

market place. An open square or place in a town where markets or public sales are held.

market price. Econ. & Com. The price actually given in current market dealings; the price at which the demand and supply are equal. Cf. NORMAL.

market town. A town that has the privilege of holding a stated public market. Eng.

mark'et value. Econ. & Com. The price which a man can expect to receive for the average value of a commodity in a given market during a short period of time, as distinct from normal value, which can only be found by observing very long periods. b The amount which can be obtained by selling an aggregate of goods or services in a given market, as distinct from the market price per unit. 1. Fisher.

mark'et wire. Any of various common kinds of soft-steel wires, as Bessemer annealed, bright, galvanized, tinned, and coppered wires.

mark'khor (märk'kōr), n. Also mark'khor (mär'k'kōr). [Per. mär-khor snake eater.] Any of several species of wild goats inhabiting mountainous regions from Afghanistan to northern India, as Capra falconeri, C. megaceros, and C. jerdoni, by some thought to be only varieties of one species. They are grayish to reddish brown, usually with a black beard, and have large flattened and curved horns.

mark'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of MARK. Specif.: vb. n. Act of one that marks; the mark or marks made; arrangement or disposition of marks or coloring; detail of light and shade or coloration; as, the marking of a bird's plumage.

marking cotton, a fast-dyed cotton, usually red or blue, used in marking linen, etc. — m. gauge or gage. Carp. = GAUGE, n., 3 f. — m. hammer, a hammer having a die on itspeen for stamping logs, etc. — m. hatchet, a hatchet with a die on the head for blazing trees. — m. ink, indelible ink for marking linen and other fabrics. One kind consists of a solution of silver nitrate, which after the marking is converted into silver chloride metallic silver by the passage of a hot iron. — m. iron, a branding iron. b A marking hammer. c A utensil for ornamenting pie crusts before baking. — m. knife, Wood Working, a tool having at one end a flat blade with a sharp inclined edge at one extremity and at the other end a slender steel point. It is used for marking out wood for sawing, chiseling, etc., and for pricking in dimensions. — m. nut, the fruit of an East Indian anacardiaceous tree (Semecarpus tinctorium). Its shell yields a blackish resinous juice used for marking cotton cloth, and an oil prepared from it is used for rheumatism. — m. pot, a pot for containing the paint used for marking packing cases, etc. — m. stitch. = CROSS-STITCH. — m. wheels, Agric., a pair of wheels for a sowing drill to space the rows.

mark'ka, mark'kaa (märk'kä), n. [Finn. fr. Sw. mark. See 1st MARK.] The gold monetary unit of Finland, equivalent to the franc (19.3 cents) and divided into 100 penni; also, a silver coin of this value; — called also mark.

mark Mason, mark master Mason, or mark master. Freemasonry. In America, a Freemason of the fourth degree in the order, or of the first degree of capitular, or Royal Arch, Masonry; in England, a Freemason of a degree given by a distinct organization; in Scotland, a degree conferred under the authority of the Grand Charter.

marks'man (märk'smän), n.; pl. -MEN (-mēn). [Earlier markman; mark + man.] 1. One who shoots at a mark; one skillful or practiced in hitting a mark with a missile or projectile; one who shoots well. Specif.: Mil. or Nav. One proficient enough in shooting to be ranked in a certain grade. See MARKSMANSHIP.

2. Law. One who makes his mark, instead of writing his name, in signing documents. Now Rare.

3. An Orangeman of a certain degree or rank.

4. At an athletic meet, an official whose duty is to see that the competitors start from their correct marks, etc.

marks'man-ship, n. Art or skill of a marksman. Six grades of marksmanship are established in the United States Army. The three highest, either of which entitles the holder to a special badge and, if an enlisted man, to increased pay, are: expert rifleman, qualifying with 68 per cent of the maximum possible score at slow, timed, and skirmish fire at 200, 300, 600, and 1,000 yards; sharpshooter, qualifying with 60 per cent with slow fire at 800 and 1,000 yards and with rapid fire at 500 yards; marksman, qualifying with 60 per cent with slow, rapid, and skirmish fire at 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards. In the United States navy the

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äle, senäte, cäre, äm, äccount, ärm, äsk, sofä; äve, ävent, änd, recēt, makēr; ice, ill; öld, öbey, örb, ödd, söft, cönnect; üse, ünite, ürn, üp, circüs, menü; | Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

6. Marriage. Obs. or Hist.

6. In bezique, pinochle, and similar card games, the combination of a king and queen of the same suit. If of the trump suit, it is called a royal marriage.

Syn.—MARRIAGE, MATRIMONY, WEDLOCK, WEDDING. Marriage and matrimony may alike refer to the relation between married persons or to the state into which they enter; as, "There was a marriage in Gaea of Galilee" (John ii. 1); "the form of solemnization of matrimony" (Bk. of Com. Prayer); "a marriage is honorable in all" (Heb. xiii. 4); "the holy estate of matrimony" (Bk. of Com. Prayer).

MARRIAGE is the word in common use; MATRIMONY is somewhat formal or conventional, and occasionally has a half-humorous suggestion. Marriage (not matrimony) is also used of the actor or ceremony. WEDLOCK is archaic, poetical, or legal for marriage or (esp.) matrimony; WEDDING denotes the nuptial ceremony or (esp.) festivities; as, "the holy state of wedlock" (Sp. Horaley); born in wedlock; "great store of wedding cheer" (Shak.); wedding ring, cake, presents. See MATRIMONIAL. Marriage contracted primarily for the advantages arising out of it, such as keeping an estate in a family, the acquisition of wealth or social position, etc., rather than because of mutual affection.—m., or wedding, of the Adriatic, an ancient ceremony at Venice, said to have been instituted after the victory of the Venetians over the Imperial fleet, in 1177, as a token of the city's dominion over the sea. It was celebrated annually on Ascension Day, the doge casting a consecrated ring into the sea from the bucentaur, or state barge, with the words, "Desponsamus te, mare, in signum veri perpetuque domini" (We wed thee, O sea, in sign of a true and perpetual dominion), as a token that the sea was subject to Venice "as a bride is to her husband." The Venetians called the ceremony the "sposizio del mare," i. e., "espousal of the sea."

marrige-a-ble (mâr'jî-d'bl'), a. Fit for, or capable of, marriage; of an age at which marriage is allowable.—marrige-a-bil'ity (-bîl'î-tî), marrige-a-ble-ness, n. Character for marriage. The negotiation for a consideration, of marriage contracts; also, the consideration so paid. A contract for such negotiation is void at common law.

marriage broker. One who conducts the business of marriage brokerage; a schatcher.

marriage flight. The flight of a young queen bee from the hive to meet one of the males, or drones, in the air.

marriage settlement. See, in V. A settlement of property in view, and in consideration, of marriage. b A settlement of property between husband and wife for the benefit of the wife. See SETTLEMENT.

married (mâr'îd), pret. & p. p. of MARRY. Specif.: p. a. a Being in the state of matrimony; wedded; as, a married man or woman. b Of or pertaining to marriage, esp. the marriage state; connubial; as, married happiness.

mar'ron' (F. mâr'ron'), n. [F. See MAROON, a.] 1. The large sweet European chestnut, much used in fancy cooking and confectionery. Obs., etc. as French. When candied they are known as || mar'rons' gla'cés' (mâr'ron' glâ'sé'). 2. = MAROON, the color.

3. A maroon, or explosive shell. See 5th MAROON, 2. mar'row (mâr'ró), n. [ME. marouh, marowe, mary, AS. mearg, meargh; akin to OS. marg, D. merg, G. mark, OHG. marg, warag, Icel. megr, Sw. merg, Dan. marv. Russ. moyz, Skr. majjan.] 1. Anat. A highly vascular, soft tissue which fills the cavities of most bones; the medulla. It is of two varieties, yellow and red. The former, found in the cavities of long bones, contains about 95 per cent of fat. Red marrow, found in the cancellous tissue of various bones, contains little fat and is supposed to be a place where red blood corpuscles are formed. The so-called spinal marrow is the spinal cord.

2. Taken as the type of: a The choicest of food. b The seat or source of animal vigor or health. c The inmost, best, or essential part; the essence; the best part. It takes from our achievements.

The pith and marrow of our attribute. Shak. 3. [cap., with the] A book, the full title of which is "The Marrow of Modern Divinity," an exposition of evangelical doctrines, published in 1645 by E. F. (? Edward Fisher, an English Puritan) and reprinted in 1718, when it became the occasion of a prolonged controversy (Marrow controversy) and was condemned in the Church of Scotland as heterodox by the General Assembly in 1720;—chiefly used adjectively; as, Marrow men or Marrowmen; Marrow Kirk or Marrowkirk, the Secession Church, the founders of which, the Erskines, dissented from the judgment of the Assembly.

4. Pith; also, the pulp of a fruit. Obs. mar'row, v. t.; MAR'ROWED (mâr'ró'd); MAR'ROW-ING. To fill with or as with marrow, or fat; to glut.

mar'row-bone' (-bôn'), n. 1. A bone containing marrow, esp. in sufficient quantity to be used in cookery. Also used fig., as for the gist or pith of something.

2. Hence, Stang or Jocular: a Usually in pl., knee bones or knees; as, to get down on one's marrowbones, i. e., to kneel. b pl. Crossbones. c pl. Fists. Stang, Eng.

mar'row cell. Anat. One of a type of amoeboid mononuclear neutrophile cells characteristic of bone marrow.

mar'row-fat' (mâr'ró-fât'), n., or marrowfat pea. One of a group of tall-growing late varieties of pea having large, rich-flavored seeds; also, a plant or seed of this type.

mar'row squash. Any of several fine-grained, ovoid varieties of squash. See VEGETABLE MARROW.

mar'row-y (mâr'ró-y), a. Full of marrow; pithy. "Marrowy books and pictures." Holmes.

Mar'ru-bi-um (mâr-rô'bî-üm), n. [L.] Bot. A genus of

Old World mints having wrinkled, often tomentose, leaves and small white or purple flowers in dense axillary clusters, the corolla tube included, the nutlets rounded at apex. M. vulgare is the common horsehound.

mar'ry (mâr'î. dial. mâr'î), interj. [From the name of the Virgin Mary.—'Inveed! in truth!—a term chiefly of asseveration or surprise. Archaic or Sect. & Dial. Eng.]

mar'ry (mâr'î), v. t.; MAR'RIED (-îd); MAR'RY-ING. [ME. marien, F. marier, L. maritare, fr. maritus husband, perh. fr. mas, maris, a male. Cf. MALE, MARITAL.] 1. To unite in wedlock or matrimony; to perform the ceremony of joining as man and wife; to constitute husband and wife according to the laws or customs of the place.

2. To join (a man) to a woman as his wife, or (a woman) to a man as her husband;—used indifferently of either. Wisdom married to immortal verse. Wordsworth.

3. To dispose of in wedlock; to give (a man or woman) in marriage;—said esp. of a parent or guardian. Mæneas took the liberty to tell him that he must either marry his daughter to Agrippa or take away his life. Bacon.

4. To take as husband or wife; to wed.

5. Fig., to unite in the closest and dearest relation. Turn, O backsliding children, saith the Lord; for I am married to you. Jer. iii. 14.

6. Naut. a To join (two ropes) end to end so that they will run through a block without jamming at the joint. b To place (two ropes) alongside of each other so that they may be grasped and hauled on at the same time. To marry over a broomstick, to marry by a mock or quasi ceremony in which both parties jump over a broomstick. This woman in Gerrard-street here had been married very young, over the broomstick (as we say). Dickens.

mar'ry, v. i. To enter into the conjugal or connubial state; to take a husband or a wife; to wed.

marrying man, a man disposed to marry. Colloq.

Mars (mârz), n. [L. Mars, gen. Martis, archaic Mavors, gen. Mavoris.] 1. Rom. Relig. The god of war, in which character he was also regarded as protector of the fields against hostile aliens and as leader of militant colonists. He was identified with the Greek Ares, and hence associated in cult with Venus. The chief festivals of Mars occurred in March (the month named for him) and included the Agonium Martiale, Equiria, and Tubilustrium; the October festivals, Armilustrium and Equus October, were also in his honor (cf. QUIRINUS), as was the Iustrium (which see). In Rome the Campus Martius was the seat of the most ancient and famous altar of Mars. Cf. AMBARVALIA, BELLONA, DI. SALII.

2. Astron. One of the planets of the solar system, conspicuous for the redness of its light. Symbol, ♃. It is the fourth in order from the sun, or the next beyond the earth, having a diameter of about 4,200 miles, a period of 687 days, and a mean distance of 141,000,000 miles from the sun. The least distance of Mars from the earth is 35,000,000 miles, as in 1909 and 1924. It has two small satellites, Deimos and Phobos. The physical conditions on Mars bear some resemblance to those on the earth, but it is now considered that the dark regions are not oceans, but areas of vegetation. The atmosphere of Mars must be exceedingly rare—perhaps like that surrounding the summits of the Himalayas. The inclination of the planet's axis to the plane of its orbit indicates seasons similar to those of the earth. As the Marsian spring approaches, a network of straight, threadlike markings, popularly called canals, begins to develop in the planet's surface. No astronomer regards them as filled with water; some think they are volcanic or other surface cracks, bordered by a straggling vegetation and so made visible; others regard the vegetation, periodically renewed, as evidencing extended irrigation, and, therefore, the presence of intelligent beings.

3. Alchemy. Iron.

4. Her. Gules, in blazing by planets. Obs.

Mar-sa'la (mâr-sâ'la), n. Also Mar-sal'la (-sâl'la). [It., fr. Marsala, in Sicily.] A strong wine of good bouquet and keeping quality, made in the vicinity of Marsala, Sicily. Its color, strength, and sweetness vary with the evaporated must and spirit with which it is treated.

Mars brown (mârz), a. Yellowish brown pigment whose color is due to iron oxide.

Mars-de-ni-a (mârz-dê-nî-â), n. [NL., after W. Marsden, English author.] Bot. A genus of asclepiadaceous climbing shrubs containing numerous tropical species. They have small greenish purple flowers, the crown of the corolla composed of five flat scales united at base to the androecium. M. tenacissima yields jutee fiber and M. tinctoria a kind of indigo. The latex of some species is a violent poison.

|| Mar'se-illais' (mâr'sê'yâ'), a. m. [F.] Of or pert. to || Mar'se-illais' (-yâz'), a. f. } Marseilles, in France, or its inhabitants.—n. A native or inhabitant of Marseilles.—Marseillaise hymn, the Marseillaise.

Mar'se-illais' (mâr'sê-lâz'; F. mâr'sê'yâz'), n. Sometimes Mar'se-illais'. The national song of republican France. It was composed in 1792, by Rouget de l'Isle, an officer at Strassburg. In Paris it was sung for the first time by the band of men who came from Marseilles to aid in the revolution of August 10, 1792, whence the name.

mar-sel'les' (mâr-sêl'), n. Any of certain fabrics formed of two series of threads interlacing and forming double cloth, usually woven in diamond figures, sometimes ribbed or striped;—so named because first made in Marseilles.

marsh (mârsh), n. [ME. mersc, AS. mersc, mersic, fr. merse lake. See MERE pool; cf. MARISH, MORASS.] 1. A tract of soft wet land, commonly covered partly or wholly with water; a fen; swamp; morass. 2. A meadow that remains green through the dry season.

LANGUAGES. [Colloq.] The term of Mar-

specif. [cap.], the term of Mar-

mar'shal (mâr'shâl), n. [ME. mareschal, OF. mareschal, F. maréchal, LL. mariscalcus, fr. OHG. marah-sealc (G. marschall); marah horse + sealc servant (akin to AS. scealc, Goth. skalks). F. maréchal signifies, a marshal, and a farrier. See MARE horse; cf. SENECHAL.] 1. Orig., one who had the care of horses, esp. the treatment of their diseases, shoeing, etc.; hence, a groom; farrier. Obs.

2. A military commander or general. Obs., etc.: a Short for FIELD MARSHAL. b A general officer of the highest rank in various foreign armies;—often prefixed to the name as a title; as, Marshal Ney.

3. A high official in the household of a medieval king, prince, or noble, usually having charge of the military affairs; hence, any of various royal household officers of high rank, charged with the arrangement of ceremonies, the conduct of operations, or the like; as, specif.: The English officer now called the Earl Marshal; also, a similar high official in Scotland whose office became extinct in 1716.

4. One who regulates rank and order at a feast or other assembly, directs the order of procession, and the like.

5. An officer of a British law court, in charge of prisoners, and sometimes keeper of a prison. Obs.

6. Any of various officers having police duties of one kind or another; as: a An officer of a court charged with the custody of prisoners, etc. Obs. b U. S. Law. (1) A ministerial officer, appointed for each judicial district of the United States, to execute the process of the courts of the United States and perform various duties similar to those of a sheriff. (2) In some cities, a law officer intrusted with certain duties, such as serving the process of justices' courts, etc., in the city of New York. c A provost marshal. Obs. d Naut. An officer charged with the punishment of offenders. Obs.

7. a Either of two officials in an English university, acting as messengers, etc., to the vice chancellor. b The chief of the proctors' attendants. c Of. E. D.

8. Short for KNIGHT MARSHAL, etc.

9. [cap.] See EARL MARSHAL.

marshal at arms, a sergeant at arms.—M. of the Admiralty, an officer of the former British High Court of Admiralty, and now of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, among whose duties are the execution of the processes and orders of the court, the arrest of persons and vessels, and attendance on the judge with the silver orb, the emblem of maritime jurisdiction.—M. of the King's (or Queen's) Bench, formerly the title of the officer who had the custody of the King's (or Queen's) Bench Prison in Southwark.—M. of the King's (or Queen's) Bench.—KNIGHT MARSHAL.

mar'shal, v. t.; MAR'SHALED (mâr'shâld) or MAR'SHALLED; MAR'SHAL-ING or MAR'SHAL-LING. 1. To tend or doctor (a horse) as farrier or groom. Obs.

2. To dispose in order, esp. military or ceremonious order; to arrange in a certain or suitable manner; as, to marshal troops or an army; to marshal one's arguments.

3. To usher, direct, guide, or lead. Thou mar'shest me the way that I was going. Shak.

4. Specif.: a Her. To dispose in due order, as the different quarters on an escutcheon. b Com. & Law. To arrange, or fix the order of (assets), with reference to their liability or availability for payment of obligations; to arrange, or fix the order of (creditors), with reference to their priority. c Railroads. To arrange (cars) in their proper order for distribution or make-up in a train.

mar'shal, v. i. To take form or order, as in martial array.

mar'shal-ry (mâr'shâl-î), n. [See MARSHAL.] 1. Farriery. Obs.

2. Rank or position of a marshal.

3. The force a marshal commands. Obs.

Mar'shal-sea (-sê), n., or Court of Marshalsea. [ME. marschalche, OF. mareschaucie. See MARSHAL, n.] A court (abolished in 1840) held before the steward and the knight marshal (later before a barrister appointed by the knight marshal) of the royal household to administer justice before the king's domestic servants, and later with a wider jurisdiction. Also, a prison in Southwark under charge of the knight marshal, abolished in 1842. Eng.

marsh deer. A large deer (Odocoileus dichotomus, syn. O. paludosus) found from Brazil to Argentina. It is reddish brown with blackish legs, and has large rugose regularly forked antlers.

marsh elder. The guelder-rose or cranberry tree. b In the United States, a maritime ambrosiaceous shrub (Iva frutescens) growing in salt marshes.

marsh fern. A common shield fern (Dryopteris thelypteris) with small fronds with pinnae of uniform size.

marsh foxtail. A kind of foxtail grass (Alopecurus geniculatus) found in wet places. It is widely distributed in North America, Europe, and Asia.

marsh gas. Methane.

marsh grass. Any coarse grass common in marshes; specif., any of several species of Spartina, esp. S. juncea, abundant in hay from salt meadows in the eastern United States.

marsh harrier. A harrier (Circus aeruginosus) widely distributed in the Old World, but now nearly exterminated in England. It is largely brown above, with the wings and tail marked with gray and black.

marsh bass (bas). The large-mouthed bass (Morone chrysops) in wet places in Europe and the United States.

marsh beet. The sea lavender.

marsh beetle. The cat-tail.

marsh bellflower. A small-flowered American bellflower (Campanula agrippoides) found commonly in marshes.

marsh bent, or marsh bent grass. Redtop or forin. [berry, U. S.]

marsh berry. The small cranberry (Vaccinium oxycoccos) blackbird. A red-winged blackbird. [BUNKER.]

marsh buttercup. Var. of moss-marsh buttercup. Any gentianaceous plant of the genus Villosa. [Austrian.]

marsh century. A small European gentianaceous bog plant (Cicendia filiformis).

marsh cinquefoil. See COMARUM.

marsh clover. The buck bean.

marsh cress. A yellow-flowered cress (Rorippa palustris) found

in wet places in Europe and the United States.

marsh crocodile. The mugger.

marsh daisy. The plant thrift.

marsh fever. Malarial fever; malaria. [wisp.]

marsh-fare, n. Will-o-the-wisp.

marsh fish, n. The bowfin. [Local, U. S.] [CINQUEFOIL.]

marsh fivefinger. = MARSH-flower.

marsh flower (mârsh'flou'er), n. The floating heart.

marsh frog. The pickerel frog.

marsh gentian. The lungflower.

marsh glycyflor. A ragged robin.

marsh goose. A. The graylag. [Local, U. S.] b Hutchins's goose. [Local, U. S.]

marsh hare. A small hare (Lepus palustris) that is found in marshy places along the coast of the United States from North Carolina to Florida. It is slightly



Marsh Harrier.

âle, senâte, câre, âm, account, ârm, âsk, sofâ; êve, êvent, ênd, recênt, makêr; ice, ill; ôid, ôbey, ôrb, ôdd, sôft, cônnect; ûse, ûnite, ûrn, ûp, circûs, menû; Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

marsh hawk. A widely distributed American hawk or harrier (Circus hudsonius) similar to the European hen harrier. It frequents open or marshy regions and feeds largely on frogs, snakes, and small mammals, and is not destructive of poultry. The adult male is bluish ash color above and chiefly white below. The female is streaked blackish brown and tawny. Both have a white rump. b The marsh harrier. Local, Eng.

marsh hen. A any of various birds of the rail family, as the king rail, the clapper rail, the Florida gallinule, and the American coot. U. S. b The moor hen. Local, Eng.

marsh mallow. or. U. S. b marsh mallow. (marsh/māl/ō), n. [AS. mersmealwe. See MARSH, MALLOW.] 1. A European perennial malvaceous herb (Althaea officinalis) naturalized in the eastern United States. It is densely velvety-pubescent, with ovate leaves and pink racemose flowers. The mucilaginous root is used in confectionery, also in medicine as a demulcent. 2. A confection in the form of a sweetened paste, made from the root of the marsh mallow; also, a similar confection made from gum arabic or gelatin, confectioners' sugar, and white of egg.

marsh marigold. A perennial ranunculaceous plant (Caltha palustris) native of swamps in Europe and North America, with simple, nearly orbicular leaves, and bright yellow flowers resembling buttercups. In the United States, where it is frequently eaten as a pot herb, it is generally called cowslip. See cowslip.



Marsh Marigold, reduced.

marsh pennywort. Any apiceous plant of the genus Hydrocotyle or the allied genus Centella. They are low herbs with roundish leaves, growing in wet places.

marsh rosemary. a The sea lavender. b The moorwort.

marsh tea. An ericaceous shrub (Ledum palustre) of boreal regions. It differs from the Labrador tea (L. groenlandicum) by its linear leaves, which possess acrid narcotic properties, an infusion of them having been used to destroy parasites or vermin.

marsh test. Discovered in 1836 by James Marsh of Edinburgh. A very delicate test for arsenic. The solution to be tested is introduced into a flask in which hydrogen is being generated by the action of sulphuric acid on zinc. Arsenic, if present, is evolved with the hydrogen in the form of arsine, AsH3, which can be recognized by the bluish flame and garlic odor which it produces in burning with the hydrogen at the end of the outlet tube, also by the metallic stain (arsenic mirror) formed on the walls of this tube when it is heated, or on a cold porcelain surface held in the burning gas, also by the brown stains produced with this test, but the stains produced by it on porcelain appear sooty and do not dissolve in hypochlorite solutions as the arsenic stains do; further, antimony stains in the tube are much less easily volatilized than those of arsenic.

marsh treader. Any of certain elongated heteropterous insects of the family Hydrometridae, so called because they frequent marshes, crawling about over the soft mud.

marsh wort' (mārs'h/wūrt'), n. a The small cranberry. b A European apiceous plant (Helosciadium nodiflorum).

marsh wren. Any of several wrens of the American genera Cistothorus and Telmatorhynchus frequenting marshes. The long-billed marsh wren (Telmatorhynchus) is the best-known.

marshy (mārs'hī), a. MARSH'ER (-shī-ēr); MARSH'-EST. 1. Resembling a marsh; wet; boggy; fenny. 2. Pertaining to, or produced in, marshes; as, a marshy weed.

Mar-si-l'e-a (mā-r'sī-l'ē-ā), n. [NL. Long-billed marsh wren.] Bot. A widely distributed genus of small aquatic plants with elongated rootstocks and slender-petioled 4-foliate fronds, bearing the bean-shaped sporocarps near their bases. M. drummondii, of Australia, is the nardoo.



Long-billed Marsh Wren.

Marsilea is to be preferred by priority to Marsilia. Mar-si-l'e-a-ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. A family of heteropterous pteridophyte plants constituting with the Salviniaceæ the order Salviniæ. They are slender aquatic or marsh herbs bearing filiform or 4-foliate fronds and sporocarps containing both microspores and megaspores. There are two genera, Marsilea, the type, and Pilularia. — Mar-si-l'e-a-ce-ous (-sē-ūs), a.

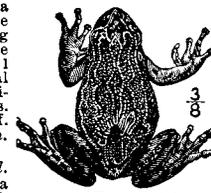
Mar-si-po-bran-chi-a (mā-r'sī-pō-brān'chī-ā), n. pl. [NL.] Mar-si-po-bran-chi-a-f'a (-brān'chī-ā-f'a) } Gr. μάρσιπος, Mar-si-po-bran-chi-l (mā-r'sī-pō-brān'chī-l) } res a pouch + βράγχιον a gill. Zool. The Cyclostomata (lampreys and hagfishes). — Mar-si-po-bran-chi-ate (-brān'chī-āt), a. & n. — Mar-si-po-bran-chi-ate (-brān'chī-āt), a. & n.

Mars orange. A pigment made by precipitating certain iron salts with alkali, and afterward calcining.

Mar-si-p'i-al (mā-r'sī-p'i-āl), a. [See MARSUPIALIA.] a Having a pouch for carrying the young; or of pert. to the Marsupialia. b Of, pert. to, or resembling, a marsupium.

mar-si-p'u-l bones, Zool., a pair of small bones that support the walls of the pouch in many marsupials and in the monotremes. They probably correspond to the epipubic bones of certain reptiles and amphibians. — m. frog, any of several species of South American tree frogs of the genus

Nototrema of the family Hylidae;—so called because the females have on their back a pouch in which they carry the eggs and in which the young pass a part or the whole of the tadpole stage. — mar-si-p'u-l, an Australian marsupial (Notoryctes typhlops), superficially similar to the true moles. — m. wolf, the Tasmanian wolf.



Marsupial Frog (Nototrema marsupiatum)

Mar-si-p'i-al (-ā-l), n. pl. [NL., fr. L. marsupium a pouch, bag, purse, Gr. μάρσιπος, dim. of μάρσιπος, μάρσιπος.] Zool. An order comprising the lowest existing mammals except the monotremes. It contains the kangaroos, wombats, bandicoots, opossum, etc. With few exceptions, they develop no placenta and have a pouch on the abdomen of the female containing the teats and serving to carry the young, which are born in a comparatively undeveloped condition. Among other more or less constant characters are the numerous teeth (often over 44), few or none of which are preceded by functional milk teeth, the double uterus and vagina, the location of the scrotum in front of the penis, and the small brain characteristic of relatively low types. The order, which comprises a great variety of forms, both herbivorous and carnivorous, varying much in structure and habits, is divided into the suborders Diprotodontia and Polyprotodontia. Marsupials (except the American opossums and the genus Caenolestes) are now found only in the Australian region, but were once widely distributed.

Mar-si-p'i-um (mā-r'sī-p'i-ūm), n.; pl. -PIA (-ā). [L., a pouch.] Anat. & Zool. a An abdominal pouch formed by a fold of the skin and inclosing the mammary glands of monotremes and most marsupials. b Any analogous structure in lower animals, as fishes, crustaceans, etc., for inclosing or carrying eggs or young. c The pecten of the eye of a bird or reptile.

Mar-sy-as (mā-r'sī-ās), n. [L., fr. Gr. Μαρσύας.] Gr. Myth. Probably a Phrygian god of nature, resembling Pan. In Greek myth, Athena having cast away the flute because it distorted her face to play it, Marsyas took it up and challenged Apollo to a contest of flute with lyre. Apollo won only by adding his voice to the music of the strings. For his presumption, Apollo punished Marsyas by flaying him alive, the river Marsyas being formed from his blood.

The myth of Athena and Marsyas was dear to Athenian pride; it was to them the constant symbol of the select superiority of their own artistic instinct, and of their revolt against barbaric license.

Mar-sy-ell. A pigment prepared by the precipitation of certain iron salts with alkali.

mart (mārt), n. [D. markt. Oxf. E. D. See MARKET.] 1. A fair. Obs. 2. A market.

Where has commerce such a mart . . . as London? Cowper 3. Traffic; bargaining; also, a bargain. Obs. Shak. martel (mārt'el), n. [F. martel, marteau, hammer, a dim. of L. martulus hammer.] 1. A hammer, esp. as used in war. Obs. or Hist.

2. [cap.] Lit., the Hammer; — surname of Charles, Duke of Austrasia, alluding to the defeat he inflicted on the Saracens near Tours, France, in 732.

martel'-de-fer' (mārt'el-dē-fār'), n. [OF., hammer of iron.] A weapon like a hammer, usually having one side of the head pointed, used by horsemen in the Middle Ages to break armor; also, a like weapon of infantry.

mar-te-line (mārt'ē-līn), n. [F.] A small hammer, with the peen pointed, used by marble workers and sculptors.

mar-tel-la-to (mārt'el-lā-tō), a. & adv. [It., p. p. of martellare to strike. Cf. MARTEL, n.] Music. With an abrupt and distinctly marked stroke;—said of violin notes that are given a detached effect by a pause (of the bow while pressed on the string, and of similar pianoforte notes.

Mar-tel-lo tower (mārt'el-tō), [It. martello hammer, prob. substituted for mortello, from Cape Mortella in Corsica, where such a tower resisted an English fleet in 1794.] Fort. A circular masonry fort, usually on the seacoast, with a gun or guns on the top mounted so as to be fired in any direction; — called also martello.

mar-ten (mārt'ēn), n. [ME. martren, martrin, marten's fur, marten, OF. martre, fr. martre, a. of the marten. F. martre, marle, of Teutonic origin; cf. G. marder, OHG. mardar, akin to AS. mærd, Icel. mörðr. Cf. FOU-MART.] 1. Any of several slender-bodied carnivorous mammals of the genus Mustela, considerably larger than the weasels, and of somewhat arboreal habits. The tail is rather long and the under fur very fine. They are gray or brown above and usually lighter-colored below. The name belongs esp. to the pine marten (M. martes) and stone or beech marten (M. foina) of Europe and Asia, and to the American sable (M. americana), called also pine marten. It is extended to the much larger and darker-colored fisher (M. pennanti). See SABLE.

2. The fur of a marten, more often called sable. 3. Any marsupial of the genus Phascogale. Australia.

mar-tena-ite (mārt'ēnz-ī-tē), n. [After Prof. A. Martens, tribe defeated by Germanicus. Mar-ti-an (mārt'i-ān), n. The language of the Italian Marsi. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

Mar-si-l'a (-ā), (mā-r'sī-l'ā), Mar-si-l'a-ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), mar-si-l'i-a-ce-ous (-shūs). Vars. of MAR-SILEA, MAR-SILEÆ, etc.

mar-si-l'i-an, n. [It. marsiliana.] A kind of square-stemmed Venetian ship. Obs.

mar-sol-i-ne, n. [It. marsolino.] A kind of Tuscan cheese. Obs.

Mar-son' (mā-r'sōn'), n. [F. marsouin, fr. OHG. mariswin, lit. sea hog. See MERE, a pool.] Marsolin. The beluga, Canada.

Mars red. A red iron-oxide pigment. Cf. COLCOPIAR.

Mar-ton front (mārt'ōn frōnt), A chert (Salvianus marstoni) of southeastern Canada.

Mar-si-p'i-al-ian (mā-r'sī-p'i-āl-i-ān), a. & n. Marsupial. Rare.

Mar-si-p'i-um (-ūm), n. pl. [NL.] The Marsupialia. Rare.

Mar-si-p'i-ate (-ā-tē), a. & n. Marsupial. Rare.

mar-si-p'les, n. pl. [F. Rabais.] See MARSUPIALIA.] Pouches; purses. Obs.

mart, n. [CF. FOU-MART.] A marten. Dial. Eng.

Mar-tal-er, n. [F. martel, in letters of mart, vari of mart, etc. mart (mārt), n. [Gael. & Ir. mart cōw.] 1. A beef for slaughter; also, any meat salted down for winter. Scot. & Dial. Eng. 2. Irish Tribal Law. A yearly exaction or levy of kind, apparently imposed at will.

mart, n. [See MARS.] Obs. a [cap.] The god Mars or the planet Mars. b Battle; contest.

mar-t, n. To buy or sell in or as in a mart; to traffic in. Obs.

mar-t, n. To traffic; bargain. [cap.] The god Mars or the planet Mars. b Battle; contest.

mar-t, n. To buy or sell in or as in a mart; to traffic in. Obs.

mar-t, n. To traffic; bargain. [cap.] The god Mars or the planet Mars. b Battle; contest.

mar-t, n. To buy or sell in or as in a mart; to traffic in. Obs.

German metallurgist.] Metal. A hard brittle substance, of the nature of a solid solution, consisting of iron with 2 per cent or less of carbon, and forming the chief constituent of quenched steel. The variety which corresponds in composition to pearlite (containing 9 per cent carbon) is called hardenite. — mar-ton-si'tic (mārt'ēn-sī'tīk), a.

Mar-tha (mārt'hā), n. [L. Martha, fr. Gr. Μαρία, prob. of Aramaic origin.] 1. Fem. prep. name. F. Martha (mārt); It. & Sp. Marta (mārtā); Pg. & D. Martha (mārtā); G. Martha (-tā), Marthe (-tē). — Dim. Mat, Mally, Pat, Pully.

2. Bib. Sister of Lazarus and Mary, and friend of Jesus, mentioned in Luke x. 40 as one cumbered with much serving, in contrast to Mary, who heard Jesus' word.

3. G. Mar-thē (mārt'ē) The shrewd friend of Margaret in Goethe's "Faust," to whom Mephistopheles pretends to make love to promote the affair of Faust and Margaret.

mar-tial (mārt'shāl), a. [L. martialis of or belonging to Mars, the god of war; cf. F. martial. Cf. MARCH the month.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or suited for, war, as, martial music; martial rule. "Martial equipage." Milton.

2. Belonging or pertaining to an army or armed force; military; — opposed to civil. Obs. or E., except in court-martial, judge martial, etc.

3. Experienced in, or inclined to, war; warlike; brave.

4. [cap.] Pert. to, or resembling, the god, or the planet, Mars.

5. [cap.] Astrol. Under the baleful influence of Mars.

6. Alchem. Of, pertaining to, or like, iron; chalybeate.

Syn. — MARTIAL, WARLIKE, MILITARY. MARTIAL suggests esp. the pomp and circumstance of war, or the distinctive qualities of a warrior; as, martial music, martial array, martial virtue, a martial air. WARLIKE emphasizes the feeling or temper which leads to or accompanies war; it may also apply to the adjuncts of war; as, "this warlike isle" (Shak.); "the warlike sound of trumpets loud and clarions" (Milton); warlike preparations. MILITARY (often opposed to naval, civil) suggests whatever pertains to a soldier or to the art or conduct of war on land; as, a military bearing, military discipline, a military expedition, road, military tactics. See BELLIGERENT.

martial fowers, Pharm., a reddish crystalline salt of iron; the ammonio-chloride of iron. Obs. — m. law, the law administered by the military power of a government when it has superseded the civil authority in time of war, or when the civil authorities are unable to enforce the laws. It is distinguished from military law. Martial law must be administered in accordance with the laws of war, and is limited by military necessity.

In the famous Milligan case [Wallace?] . . . the court decided that there are occasions upon which the government can establish martial law, i. e., suspend all the constitutional guaranties of individual liberty. J. W. Burgess.

mar-tial-ism (-īz'm), n. Quality of being warlike. Rare.

Mar-tial-ist (-īst), n. 1. Astrol. One born under the influence of the planet Mars. Obs. 2. [sometimes l. c.] A warrior. Archaic.

3. A Martian. Rare.

Mar-tian (-shūn), a. [L. Martius.] Of or pert. to Mars, god of war, or the planet Mars or its hypothetical inhabitants; martial; Astrol., Obs., under the influence of Mars. — n. One of the hypothetical inhabitants of Mars.

Mar-tin (mārt'in), n. [L. Martinus; perli. fr. Mars, Martis, the god of war; cf. F. Martin. 1. Lit., of Mars; warlike; — masc. prop. name. It. & Sp. Martino (mārt'ēnō); Pg. Martinho (mārt'ēnyō); G. Martin (mārt'ēn). 2. [l. c.] An ape or monkey; — sometimes used as a proper name, as in the story of "Reynard the Fox."

martin, n. [F. martin, applied to different birds; cf. martinet martin; fr. the proper name Martin. Cf. MARTELET.] A small European swallow (Chelidon arctica), having a moderately forked tail, bluish black head and back, and white rump and under parts. With qualifying terms, the name is extended to various swallows, esp. to the bank swallow (called sand martin) and to the species of the American genus Progne. Cf. PURPLE MARTIN, BEE MARTIN.

mar-ti-net (mārt'i-nēt), n. [F.] 1. A war engine that threw large stones. Obs. or Hist. 2. Naut. A line attached to the leech of a square sail to haul it close to the yard for furling. Obs. or R.

mar-ti-nel' (mārt'i-nēl'; mārt'i-nēl'; 277), n. [Cf. martin the bird, MARTELET.] 1. A system of drill devised by one Martinet, a French army officer under Louis XIV. Obs. 2. A strict military disciplinarian; in general, one who lays stress on a rigid adherence to the details of discipline, or to forms and fixed methods; — commonly depreciatory.

mar-ti-net-ism (-īz'm), n. Practice or spirit of a martinet.

Mar-ti-ne-z-i-a (-nē-zī-ā), n. [NL., after Dr. B. J. Martinez Compañon, archbishop of Santa Fé.] Bot. A small genus of tropical American pinnae-leaved palms having spiny trunks, leaves with broad wedge-shaped segments, and bright orange or scarlet globose fruit.

mar-tin-gale (mārt'in-gāl; mārt'īn), n. [F. martingale; cf. It. martingala a sort of hose, martingale, Sp. martin-



Purple Martin (Progne subis)

larger than the cotton-tail, and has slender, less hairy feet. marsh horehound. [ARROPA-GUS.] Mars Hill (mārs). Bib. See marsh'ness (mārs'h-ness), n. See -NESS. marsh'land, n. A marshy district; marsh. — marsh'land'er, n. marsh'man (mārs'h/mān), n. One who dwells, or works, etc., in marshland. marsh nut. The marking nut. marsh orchis. A European orchid (Ophrys latifolia). Its tubers yield a tan-colored dye. marsh owl. The short-eared marsh owl. marsh parsley. A wild celery. b A European apiceous plant (Percellatum palustre), whose acrid root has been used in medicine as an antispasmodic. marsh pea. A wild pea (Lathyrus palustris), of Europe and North America, having purplish flowers and growing in marshes. marsh peep. The least sandpiper. [Obs. or Dial. Eng.] marsh pestle. = MARSH BEETLE.

marsh pine. A pine of the southern United States (Pinus serotina), resembling the loblolly. marsh plover. A The woodcock. b The pectoral sandpiper. U. S. marsh quail. The meadow lark. Local, U. S. marsh robin. The cheewink. marsh St-john's-wort. An American hypericaceous herb (Triadenum virginicum) having small pink flowers. [glasswort.] marsh samphire. The common marsh sea-pile. The Wilson's sea-pile. Marshwort. Marsh-tes. See OIL, Table I. marsh tern. A The gull-billed tern. b A black tern. marsh titmouse. A common European titmouse (Parus palustris). marsh trefoil. The huck bean. marsh turnip. The jack-in-the-pulpit. [CRESS.] marsh watercress. = MARSH MARSH' (mārs'h), n. pl. [L.] A people of ancient Italy dwelling east of Rome; also, a German

tribe defeated by Germanicus. Mar-ti-an (mārt'i-ān), n. The language of the Italian Marsi. See INDO-EUROPEAN. Mar-si-l'a (-ā), (mā-r'sī-l'ā), Mar-si-l'a-ce-æ (-ā'sē-ē), mar-si-l'i-a-ce-ous (-shūs). Vars. of MAR-SILEA, MAR-SILEÆ, etc. mar-si-l'i-an, n. [It. marsiliana.] A kind of square-stemmed Venetian ship. Obs. mar-sol-i-ne, n. [It. marsolino.] A kind of Tuscan cheese. Obs. Mar-son' (mā-r'sōn'), n. [F. marsouin, fr. OHG. mariswin, lit. sea hog. See MERE, a pool.] Marsolin. The beluga, Canada. Mars red. A red iron-oxide pigment. Cf. COLCOPIAR. Mar-ton front (mārt'ōn frōnt), A chert (Salvianus marstoni) of southeastern Canada. Mar-si-p'i-al-ian (mā-r'sī-p'i-āl-i-ān), a. & n. Marsupial. Rare. Mar-si-p'i-um (-ūm), n. pl. [NL.] The Marsupialia. Rare. Mar-si-p'i-ate (-ā-tē), a. & n. Marsupial. Rare.

mar-si-p'les, n. pl. [F. Rabais.] See MARSUPIALIA.] Pouches; purses. Obs. mart, n. [CF. FOU-MART.] A marten. Dial. Eng. Mar-tal-er, n. [F. martel, in letters of mart, vari of mart, etc. mart (mārt), n. [Gael. & Ir. mart cōw.] 1. A beef for slaughter; also, any meat salted down for winter. Scot. & Dial. Eng. 2. Irish Tribal Law. A yearly exaction or levy of kind, apparently imposed at will. mart, n. [See MARS.] Obs. a [cap.] The god Mars or the planet Mars. b Battle; contest. mar-t, n. To buy or sell in or as in a mart; to traffic in. Obs. mar-t, n. To traffic; bargain. [cap.] The god Mars or the planet Mars. b Battle; contest. mar-t, n. To buy or sell in or as in a mart; to traffic in. Obs. mar-t, n. To traffic; bargain. [cap.] The god Mars or the planet Mars. b Battle; contest. mar-t, n. To buy or sell in or as in a mart; to traffic in. Obs.

mar-tel-er, n. [F. martel, in letters of mart, vari of mart, etc. mart (mārt), n. [Gael. & Ir. mart cōw.] 1. A beef for slaughter; also, any meat salted down for winter. Scot. & Dial. Eng. 2. Irish Tribal Law. A yearly exaction or levy of kind, apparently imposed at will. mart, n. [See MARS.] Obs. a [cap.] The god Mars or the planet Mars. b Battle; contest. mar-t, n. To buy or sell in or as in a mart; to traffic in. Obs. mar-t, n. To traffic; bargain. [cap.] The god Mars or the planet Mars. b Battle; contest. mar-t, n. To buy or sell in or as in a mart; to traffic in. Obs.

mar-tial, a. [See MARSHAL.] Hammering, as of martels in battle. Obs. mar'te-line chis'el (mārt'ē-līn). A sculptor's chisel. mar'ten. Var. of MARTIN. mar'ter, a. & MARTYR, MARTYRE. mar'ter, n. A marten. Obs. mar'ter, n. A trafficker; Cant, a receiver of stolen goods. Obs. mar'ter, n. MARTLET. Mar'tes (mārt'ēs), n. [NL., fr. L. martes, var. of meles, maelas, in Martial. See MARTEN.] Zool. Syn. of MUSTELA. martwa, n. pl. [OF. martewas, pl. of martel hammer.] A form of jackstones. Obs. mar'text' (mārt'tēkst'), n. A blundering preacher. Mar'text', Sir Oliver. A country vicar in Shakespeare's "As You Like It." mar'ti-al-ty (mārt'i-āl'i-tī), n. Martialism. mar'ti-al-ty (mārt'i-āl'i-tī), n. t. To make martial. Rare. — mar'ti-al-za-tion (-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'shūn), n. — Rare.

mar'tial, a. [See MARSHAL.] Hammering, as of martels in battle. Obs. mar'tial-ness, n. See -NESS. Martial sea. = MARSHALEA. mar'ti-ate, a. & n. Marcitium. mar'ti-co-ra, a. & n. MANTICORE. Mar'til-mas = MARTINMAS. mar'ti-logs, n. [LL. martilogus, or OE. martiloge, martiloge, or martilogus.] A martyrology. Obs. mar'tin. Var. of MARTEN. mar'tin, n. A stone-faced runner for grinding stone. Martin dry. A pear that ripens near Martinmas. Eng. mar'ti-net, n. [F.] A martinet. Obs. or R. b = MARTINETA. mar'ti-ne'ta (mārt'i-nē'tā), n. [Cf. Sp. martinete a bird of the heron kind.] An Argentine tinamou (Colaptes elegans), having a long slender crest. mar'ti-net-ship, a. See -SHIP. mar'ti-net-ship, n. See -SHIP. mar'tin-gal. Var. of MARTIAL-GALE.

gala a greave, cuish, martingale, Pr. martegalo martingale. Sp. almarataga a kind of bridle. 1. A strap fastened to a horse's girth, passing between his fore legs, and fastened to the bit, or now more commonly ending in two rings, through which the reins pass. It is intended to hold down the head of the horse, and prevent him from rearing. 2. Naut. A lower stay of rope or chain for the jib boom or flying jib boom to sustain the strain of the head stays, fastened to, or rove through, the dolphin striker. Metal rods often take the place of rope or chain. Also, now rarely, the dolphin striker itself.

3. Any system of betting which, in a series of bets, seeks to recoup for losses by progressively increasing the stakes; — applied esp. to the system of doubling the stake after each loss, but reducing it after a win to the original amount. Martingales are usually ineffective because successive losses soon carry the stake above the player's means or the limit of the game. Cf. PROGRESSION.

Martin-Henry rifle (mār'tēn-hēn'rī). [After Frederic Martin (1832-97), Swiss inventor, and one Henry (d. 1894), Scottish gunmaker. Mil. The British service rifle from 1870 to 1886. It was a single-loading, 45-inch caliber rifle with a breech mechanism consisting of a falling block turning about a hinge above and at the rear and moved by a lever beneath. A spiral spring actuated the firing pin.

Martinism (mār'tin-iz'm), n. Doctrine of Martinists. Martinist (-ist), n. A Religious Hist. One of the writers of the Martin Marprelate tracts (1588-89), or one of their followers (see MARPRELATE). b A follower of Martin Luther. c A follower of the French mystic Marquis Louis Claude de Saint-Martin (1743-1803), the self-styled "Unknown Philosopher."

Martinmas (-mās), n. [St. Martin + Mass religious service.] Eccl. The feast of St. Martin, the 11th of November; — formerly called also Martinmas in winter, as distinct from the feast of the translation of St. Martin, July 4. Martinmas and Whitsunday are, by our custom, the legal terms of the payment of rent. Erskine's Principles.

Martite (mār'tīt), n. [L. Mars, Martis, the god Mars, the alchemical name of iron.] Min. Ferric oxide, Fe2O3, occurring in iron-black isometric crystals, probably a pseudomorph after magnetite. H., 6-7.

Martlet (mār'tlēt), n. [F. martellet or martinet. See MARTLET the bird; cf. MARTINET a disciplinarian.] 1. The common European martin. 2. [Cf. F. martelle.] Her. A bird without beak or feet, — generally assumed to represent a martin. As a mark of cadency it denotes the fourth son.



Mar-tyl-a (mār-tīn'f-d), n. [NL., after John Martyn (1699-1768), English botanist.] Bot. A small genus of American herbs typifying the Martyniaceae distinguished by the bell-shaped bladder calyx, spreading corolla tube, and 2-beaked capsule. M. louisianz is the unicorn plant. Also [L. c.], a plant or flower of this genus.

Mar-tyl-a-cē-ā (-s'fē-ā), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. A small family of chiefly tropical American herbs (order Polemoniales), having opposite leaves, an irregular 5-lobed corolla, four stamens, and a 1-celled ovary, becoming a capsule in fruit. — mar-tyl-a-cē-ōus (-shūs), a.

mar-tyr (mār'tēr), n. [AS., from L. martyr, Gr. μάρτυρ, mártur, prop., a witness; cf. Skr. smṛ to remember, E. memory.] 1. One who voluntarily suffered death as the penalty of refusing to renounce his religion or a tenet, principle, or practice belonging to it; one who is put to death for his religion; as, Stephen was the first Christian martyr; — a title of honor among the early Christians. 2. A witness. Obs. Milton. 3. One who sacrifices his life, station, or what is of great value, for the sake of principle, or to sustain a cause. Thou art the blessed martyr! O Cromwell, Shak.

4. A great or constant sufferer, as from disease. Colloq. Mar-tyr, Era of the (-tēr), See ERA, Table.

mar-tyr, v. t.; MAR-TYRED (-tērd); MAR-TYR-ING. 1. To put to death for adhering to some belief, faith, or profession, esp. Christianity; to make a martyr of. 2. To torture to death; kill; also, to wound, mutilate. Obs. 3. To inflict agonizing pain upon; to torture. Chaucer. The lovely Amoret, whose gentle heart Thou mar-tyrest with sorrow and with smart. Spenser.

mar-tyr-dom (-dūm), n. [martyr + -dom.] 1. State of being a martyr; the suffering of death on account of adherence to the Christian faith, or to any cause. Bacon. I came from martyrdom unto this peace. Longfellow.

martingale backrope. Na ut. (mār'shī-zā; G. mār'tse-ōōs). One of the stays leading from the lower end of the martingale, or dolphin strike, to either bow.

martingale gey or stay = MARTINGALE. Mar-tin (mār'tēn), n. 1. Short for MARTIN-HENRY RIFLE. 2. Short for MARTINI COCKTAIL.

mar-tin-co (mār'tēn-kō), n. The climbing fish (Anabas scandens). Bib. 1. Mar-tin (mār'tēn), n. 1. Short for MARTINI-HENRY RIFLE. 2. Short for MARTINI COCKTAIL.

mar-tin-cock (-tēn-kōk), n. A drink containing gin, orange bitters, vermouth, and gum arabic. It is called dry when the gum arabic is omitted. Mar-tin-sh. a. Of or pert. to Martinists. Obs.

mar-tin-ize, v. i. To talk like a Martinist. Obs. Martinmas summer. St. Martin's summer. See INDIAN SUMMER. Mar-tin-proc-ess (mār'tīn-prō-ēs), [After P. & E. Martin, who invented the process at Streuil, France.] See OPEN-HEARTH PROCESS.

martin snipe. The green sandpiper. Local, Eng. Mar-tin's sum-mer (mār'tīn-zūm-er), St. Martin's summer. See INDIAN SUMMER.

Martin steel. Steel made by the Martin process. See OPEN-HEARTH PROCESS. martir, + MARTYR, MARTYRE. martirement, n. [OF.] Martyrdom. Obs.

martirize, v. t. [From LL. martirizari.] To martyr. Obs. Mar-ti-us or Mar-ti-us' yel-ow.

2. Affliction; distress; torment; torture. Chaucer. 3. Killing; butchery. Obs.

mar-tyr-ize (mār'tēr-iz), v. t. & i.; -IZED (-izd); -IZ-ING (-iz'ng). [Cf. F. martyriser, LL. martyricare.] To make a martyr of; to martyr. Spenser. — mar-tyr-i-za-tion (-y-zā'shūn; -i-zā'shūn), n. — mar-tyr-iz-er (-iz'ēr), n. mar-tyr-o-log-ic (-ō-lōj'ik) } a. Pertaining to martyrrol-ogy or registered in a catalogue of martyrs. mar-tyr-o-log-ic-al (-i-kāl) } ogy or martyrs; registering, or registered in, a catalogue of martyrs.

mar-tyr-ol-o-gist (-ō-lō-jīst), n. A writer of martyrology; a historian of martyrs. — mar-tyr-ol-o-gis'tic (-jīs'tik), a. mar-tyr-ol-o-gy (-jī), n.; pl. -GIES (-jīz). [LL. martyrologium. See MARTYR; -LOGY.] 1. A history or account of martyrs; a register of martyrs; specif. E. C. Ch., an official catalogue of martyrs and saints, with some details of their lives, arranged by the dates of their anniversaries. 2. The branch of ecclesiastical history that treats of the lives and sufferings of martyrs.

Martyrs' cal'er dar (mār'tēr-z), A calendar like the Gregorian, but dating from the Era of Martyrs, or Era of Diocletian (A. D. 234). See ERA, Table. mar-tyr-y (-y), n. [L. martyrium.] 1. Martyrdom. Obs. 2. A chapel, shrine, etc., erected in honor of a martyr, usually on the spot where he suffered.

mar-vel (mār'vel), n. [ME. merveille, F. merveille, fr. L. mirabilia wonderful things, pl. fr. mirabilis wonderful, fr. mirari to wonder or marvel at. See ADMIRE, SMILE; cf. MIRACLE.] 1. A miracle. Obs. I will do marvels such as have not been done. Ex. xxxiv. 10. 2. That which causes wonder or astonishment; a prodigy; a wonder. "Nature's sweet marvel undefiled." Emerson. 3. Wonder; astonishment. "Use lessens marvel." Scott. 4. The horsehound.

mar-vel-of-Pe-ru', mar-vel-of-the-world', the four-o'clock. mar-vel, v. i.; -VELED (-vēld) or -VELED; -VEL-ING or -VEL-ING. [ME. merveillen, OF. merveillier.] 1. To be struck with surprise, astonishment, or wonder; to wonder. Marvel not, my brethren, if the world hate you 1 John iii. 13. 2. To have a wondering or perplexed curiosity (about something); as, I marvelled what it all meant.

mar-vel, v. t. 1. To marvel or be perplexed at. Obs. 2. To cause to marvel; to astonish. Obs. mar-vel-ous, mar-vel-ous (-ūs), a. [ME. merveilleux, OF. merveilleux, F. merveilleux. See MARVEL, n.] 1. Exciting marvel; causing wonder; astonishing; wonderful. This is the Lord's doing; it is marvelous in our eyes. Ps. cxviii. 23. 2. Partaking of the character of miracle, or supernatural power; incredible. The marvelous fable includes whatever is supernatural, and especially the machins of the gods. Pope Syn. — Surprising, strange, improbable, incredible. Marvelous, or Marvellous, Boy, Thomas Chatterton (1732-70); — so called c. account of his wonderful literary precocity. — M. Parliament. — WONDERFUL PARLIAMENT.

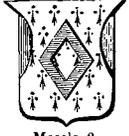
mar-vel-ous, v. t.; MAR-VERSED (-vērd); MAR-VER-ING. To roll (glass) on a marble. Mar-y (mār'y), n. [L. Maria, Gr. Μαρια, Μαρια, of Heb. origin; cf. F. Marie. See MARIAM; cf. MARIA.] 1. Fem. prop. name. L. Maria (mār'īā); F. Marie (mār'ē), Mar-ion (mār'ē-ōn'); Sp. Maria (mār'ēā); It. & Pg. Maria (mār'ēā); G. Maria (mār'ēā), Marie (mār'ēā). — Dim. Mary, Moll, Molly, Polly. 2. Bib. a The mother of Jesus; — often called the Blessed Virgin Mary or Saint Mary. b The sister of Martha. See MARTHA. c Mary of Magdala, Mary Magdalene, who was healed of evil spirits by Jesus, and who was present at the crucifixion. She is identified by some with the "woman . . . which was a sinner" of Luke vii. 37 ff.

3. A girl or woman. Slang. Queensmaid. Mar-y-land yel-low-throat (mār'y-lānd), An American warbler (Geothlypis trichas). It has the upper parts olive the throat and breast yellow, and in the adult male, the front and sides of the head black, bordered behind with gray. Allied species inhabit the Bahamas, Mexico, etc.

Mar-y-mass (mār'y-mās; 115), n. [Mary + 1st Mass.] A festival in honor of the Virgin Mary; specif.: a Annunciation or Lady Day (March 25th). b Formerly, Candle-mass (February 2). c Assumption (August 15). Now Scot. Only. d The Nativity of the Virgin (September 8).

Ma-sal' (mā-sā'), n. pl. A Hamito-Negro people dwelling in British and German East Africa, east of Victoria Nyanza. They are of magnificent physique, and in the upper classes have features of European type. They are divided

into two groups, one of settled agriculturists, the other of roving marauders and herdsmen, long a terror to surrounding peoples. Their language is probably of Hamitic origin. mas'cle (mās'kl), n. [OF. mascele, F. macle, prob. fr. L. macula spot, mesh of a net, LL. macula, macula, musceta, a scale of a coat of mail. See MAIL armor.] 1. A spot; also, a net mesh. Obs. 2. Her. A lozenge voided. 3. A steel plate, esp. of lozenge shape, used in series on armor in the 13th century.



Mascele, 2.

mas'cled (-k'ld), a. Composed of, or covered with, lozenge-shaped scales, as armor; having lozenge-shaped divisions.

mas'cot } (mās'kōt), n. [F. mascotte, fr. Pr. mascot a little sorcerer or magician, masco sorcerer; cf. mascoto witchcraft, sorcery.] A person who is supposed to bring good luck to the household to which he or she belongs; anything that brings good luck.

mas'co-tte } Mas'co-line (mās'kō-līn), a. [F. masculin, L. masculinus, fr. masculus male, manly, dim. of mas. See MALE masculine.] 1. Of the male sex; male. Now Rare. 2. Gram. Conforming, or denoting conformity, to the class of words distinguished primarily for males; as, a masculine noun or suffix; the masculine gender. See GENDER, 3.

3. Belonging to, or consisting of, males; appropriated to, or used by, males. Rare. "A masculine church." Fuller. 4. Having the qualities of a man; suitable to, or characteristic of, a man; virile; not feminine or effeminate; strong; robust; sometimes, of a woman, mannish; formerly, of a thing, strong or vigorous.

That lady, after her husband's death, held the reins with a masculine energy. Hallam. 5. Astrol. Ruled by a planet excelling in active qualities. Syn. — See MALE.

mas'cu-line, n. That which is masculine; as: a male person. b Gram. A noun, pronoun, adjective, or inflectional form or class of the masculine gender; also, the masculine gender.

mas'cu-lin'i-ty (-īn'tē-tē), n. [Cf. F. masculinité.] State or quality of being masculine; masculineness. mas'cu-ly (mās'kū-lē), a. [See MASCLE.] Her. Covered with mascles, as a field.

Mas-de-val'l-i-a (mās'dē-vāl'ī-ā), n. [NL., after J. Mas-deval, Spanish botanist.] Bot. A large genus of tropical American epiphytic orchids. They have handsome flowers with sepals joined at the base into a tube, and produced at the apex into long narrow appendages. Several species are cultivated. Also [L. c.], a plant or flower of this genus.

mas'h (māsh), n. [AS. māsce, māsce, mash, wash, and prob. to AS. māscean to mix. See MIX.] 1. Brewing & Distilling. Crushed malt, or meal of rye, wheat, corn, etc., steeped and stirred in hot water to form wort. 2. A mixture of grain, meal, bran, or the like, and hot water fed warm to animals.

3. A mass of mixed ingredients made soft and pulpy by beating or crushing; a soft, pulpy mass of anything. 4. A mess; muddle; trouble. Obs. Beau. & Fl. mash, v. t.; MASHED (māshd); MASH'ING. [Akin to G. mäschen, mäschen, to mash, mix, and prob. to E. mix. See 1st MASH.] 1. Brewing. To subject (crushed malt, etc.) to the action of water, with heating and stirring, for the purpose of preparing the extract known as the wort. There are two mashing processes: the infusion process, carried out by boiling the whole mash at about 70° C. (158° F.), and the decoction process, by removing portions, boiling them, and returning them to the main part, thus gradually raising the whole to about 75° C. The former is the usual process in England and France, the latter in Germany. Both are used in America. In both the malt is disintegrated and the starch changed into dextrin and sugar. 2. a To brew (ale, beer, etc.). b To make an infusion of (tea); to steep. Dial. Eng. 3. To convert into a mash; to reduce to a soft pulpy state by beating or pressure; to bruise; to crush; as, to mash apples in a mill, or potatoes with a pestle. 4. [Perh. a different word; cf. the similar slang use of crush.] To affect so as to cause a sentimental regard. Vulgar or Slang.

mas'h, v. i. 1. Brewing. To perform the operation of mashing malt. See MASH, v. t., 1.

MASQUERADE. [MASQUERADE. mas'ca-rāde', mas'ca-rā-dē, + MASQUERADE. Mas'ca-rā-ta, + MASQUERADE. Mas'ca-rille' (mās'kār'īl), n. A clever, bold, intriguing valet in three of Molière's comedies.

mas'ca-rion (mās'kār'ī-ōn), n. [Fr. fr. H. mascherone a large mask, fr. maschera a mask.] Arch., etc. = MASK, 9. a. mas'chal-epi-dro'sia (mās'kāl-ēp'i-drō'sē), n. [NL.; Gr. μάσχαλῆ ἀρπίτι + ἐπιδρωσία.] Her. Excessive sweating in the armpits.

Mas'che-ro-ni con-struc-tions (mās'kērō-nē), [After Lorenzo Mascheroni (1758-1801), Italian mathematician.] Geometrical constructions in which the use of compasses only is allowed.

Mas'ehl (mās'ēhl), n. [Heb. mās'hil.] Bib. A term prefixed to thirteen psalms. "The title probably indicates a contemplative composition, but the original meaning probably passed away and it came to mean little more than a poem." Dict. of Bible (Hastings).

mas'cle, a. & n. [OF.] Male Obs. mas'cle-less, a. See -LESS. Mas'cou'ten, Mas'cou'tin (mās'kō-tēn; -tēn), n. An Indian of a practically extinct Algonquian tribe of southern Michigan and Illinois. They were allies of the Foxes and Kickapoos, and were called the Fire Nation by the French. [Obs.] mascue, v. t. To machiculate. mas'cul, + MASCLE, masc.

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trons the mass varies with the velocity. The usual definition, that "mass is the quantity of matter in a body," is therefore faulty. Mass is commonly measured by weighing, that is, by comparing the pull of gravity on the body whose mass is to be determined with that on a standard of known mass. The result of this process is often called the weight of the body, but strictly speaking it is the pull of gravity on the body, which varies with the locality, and not with the mass itself.

7. *Math.* See AGGREGATE, n., 5.
8. *Mining.* A metalliferous or other mineral deposit of irregular shape; — distinguished from a bed or vein.
9. *Mil.* A cavalry squadron formation in line of troops in column of fours with intervals of eleven yards. U. S. Syn. — See BULK.

the masses, the great body of the people, as contrasted with the higher classes; the populace.

mass (mäs), v. t.; MASED (mäst); MASS'ING. [Cf. F. masser.] To form or collect into a mass; to form into a collective body; to bring together into masses; to assemble.

But mass them together and they are terrible indeed. Coleridge.
mass, v. i. To gather and form a mass; to collect in a body.

Mass-a-chu-set (mä'sä-chü'sët), n. [Algonquian Massa-achuch-es-et or above the great (massa) hill (wachuch).] A confederacy of Algonquian tribes formerly settled about Massachusetts Bay. They had been one of the strongest of the New England tribal groups, but were decimated by the pestilence of 1617.

Mass-a-cre (mä'sä-kër), n. [F., OF. macacre, macece, shambles, slaughter; orig. uncert.] 1. The killing of a considerable number of human beings under circumstances of atrocity or cruelty, or contrary to the usages of civilized people; as, the massacre on St. Bartholomew's Day.
2. Murder, esp. of a helpless person. Obs.
3. Her. A stag's antlers with part of the skull, depicted as a bearing.

Syn. — MASSACRE, BUTCHERY, CARNAGE. MASSACRE denotes promiscuous and wholesale slaughter, esp. of those who can make little or no resistance; BUTCHERY implies the cold-blooded slaughter of men as if they were beasts; CARNAGE suggests the heaped-up bodies of the slain. See KILL.
Massacre of St. Bartholomew. F. Hist., a massacre of the Huguenots, instigated under Charles IX. by Catherine de' Medici and the Guises, which began in Paris on St. Bartholomew's Day (Aug. 24), 1572. The signal for it was given by the bells of the Church of Saint-Germain-l'Auxerrois at midnight of the night of Aug. 23-24. Estimates as to the number of Protestants slaughtered throughout France vary from a few thousands to a hundred thousand. The Duc de Sully placed it at 70,000. — M. of the Innocents. See Holy Innocent's Day, under HOLY.

Mass-a-ore (mä'sä-ör), v. t.; MAS-SA-CRED (-kërd); MAS-SA-CRINE (-kring). [Cf. F. massacrer. See MASSACRE, n.] 1. To kill in considerable numbers where much resistance cannot be made; to kill with indiscriminate violence, without necessity, and contrary to the usages of nations; to butcher; slaughter.

2. To murder (a person), esp. with violence or cruelty; — by some held to be a misuse of the word.

mass action. Chem. Chemical action as affected by the masses of the reacting substances. Berthollet developed the notion of mass action, but in doing so erroneously supposed the composition of substances to be variable, in dependence on the reacting masses; hence the theory was for a time discredited. See law of mass action, under LAW.

mass-age' (mä-säzh'; 277), n. [F.] A method of treating the superficial soft parts of the body for remedial or hygienic purposes, consisting in rubbing, stroking, kneading, tapping, etc., with the hand or an instrument.

mass-age', v. t.; MAS-SAGE'D (mä-säzh'd); MAS-SAGE'ING (-säzh'ing). Med. To treat by means of massage; to rub or knead; as, to massage a patient with ointment.

mass-age'ist (mä-säzh'ist), n. One who practices massage; a masseur or masseuse.

Mass bell. The Sanctus bell.

Mass book. The missal, or Roman Catholic service book.

mass-shö' (mä-sä-shö', or, esp. in British usage, mä'sä), n., or massé shot. [F. massé, p. p. of masser to make such a stroke. Cf. MACE a staff.] Billiards. A stroke made by hitting the cue ball vertically or nearly vertically on the side so as to make it move in a sharp curve.

mass-se-bah' (mä'së-bä), n. [Heb. matsëbah, fr. matsab to set upright.] Among the Semites, an upright stone, or stone pillar, regarded as the abode or symbol of a deity or commemorating a hero or an event.

massé-culte' (mä'skwët'), n. [F., baked mass.] Sugar. Manuf. A dense mass of sugar crystals mixed with mother liquor, obtained by evaporating the juice of the sugar cane or other saccharine liquid.

Mass-na quail or partridge (mä-së-nä), n. [After André Masséna, marshal of France.] Any of several varieties of a crested quail (Cyrtonyx montezumae) ranging from southern Arizona to Guatemala. The face is marked with black and white, and the body is streaked and ocellated with black, white, gray, and chestnut.



Massena Quail.

mass-se-ter' (mä-së-tër), n. [NL., fr. Gr. μασσῆτιρ a chawer, μύ μασσῆτιρ a muscle of the lower jaw used in chewing, fr. μασσάω to chew.] Anat. A large muscle which raises

the lower jaw and assists in mastication. It arises from the zygomatic arch and the malar process of the superior maxillary bone, and is inserted into the angle and ramus of the lower jaw. — mas-se-ter'ic (mä'së-tër'ik), a.

mas'seur' (mä'sür'), n.; pl. -SEURS (-sürz; F. -sür'). [F. See MASSAGE.] A man who practices massage.

mas'seuse' (mä'süz'), n.; pl. -SEUSES (F. -süz'). [F.] A woman who practices massage.

mas'si-cot (mä'si-köt), n. [F. massicot.] A yellow powdery oxide of lead. See LITHARGE. It sometimes occurs as a mineral. It is used as a pigment and drier, in the preparation of minium, etc.

mas'sif (mä'sëf'; F. mä'sëf'), n. [F. See 2d MASS.] Geol. A principal mountain mass, more or less distinctly defined by valleys, and culminating in one or more eminences; as, the massif of the Jungfrau. B A block of the earth's crust bounded by faults or flexures and displaced as a unit without internal change; a fault block.

mas'sive (mä'siv), a. [F. massif.] 1. Forming, or consisting of, a large mass; having a solid bulky form; compacted; weighty; heavy; massy; as, massive rocks.

2. Specif.: a Of the forehead, large and bold. b Having three dimensions; in solid form. Rare.

3. Min. In mass, not necessarily without a crystalline structure, but having no regular form; as, many minerals occur massive.

4. Arch. Characterized by solid agglomeration of materials, as bricks or stones piled in a wall, solid pisé or concrete, as distinguished from framed or skeleton construction, as with timber or metal. Hence, massive system, in fireproofing, building in which hollow spaces and consequent danger of unseen communication of fire are avoided.

5. Of immaterial things, impressive or broad in scope, effect, volume, or the like.

Syn. — See BULKY.

massive rock. Geol. A rock that shows no stratification; an igneous rock. B Rock that shows no tendency to part into slabs or plates, as conglomerates, most igneous rocks, and many limestones.

mass meeting. A large or general assembly of people, as for discussion of a public question.

mas-soy' (mä-söy', mä'söy'), n., mas-soy bark. [Papuan.] The aromatic bark of an East Indian lauroceous tree, prob. a species of Cinnamomum. It yields a volatile oil, massy oil, used as a condiment and in medicine.

mas-su-la (mä'sü-lä), n.; pl. -LÆ (-læ). [L. dim. of massa mass.] Bot. a mucilaginous mass in Azolla, formed from the apical cells of the microsporangium and inclosing a number of microspores. B In certain seed plants, as some orchids, a coherent group of microspores (pollen grains) developed from a single mother cell.

mass velocity. Physics. The product of the density of a medium through which a disturbance is propagated by the velocity of the disturbance.

mass'y (mä'sy'), a.; MASS'Y-ER (-y-ër); MASS'Y-EST. [Cf. OF. massif. F. massif. See 2d MASS.] 1. Compacted into, or consisting of, a mass; having bulk and weight or substance; ponderous; bulky and heavy; weighty; massive; as, a massy shield; a massy rock; — lit. or fig.

2. In the form of a mass, or body having three dimensions; solid; — chiefly of sculptured figures. Obs.

3. mast (mäst), n. [AS. mæst, fem.; akin to G. mast, and E. meat. See MEAT.] Nuts collectively, as acorns, beechnuts, chestnuts, etc., esp. as food for hogs or other animals; sometimes, specif., beechnuts.

4. mast, n. [AS. mæst, masc.; akin to D., G., Dan., & Sw. mast, Icel. mast, L. malus.] 1. A long pole or spar of timber, iron, or steel rising from the keel of a vessel or boat through the decks, if any, into the air to sustain the yards, booms, sails, and rigging generally. It is usually set up approximately perpendicular to the keel, but in some vessels, esp. those using lateen sails, may have considerable slant, or rake, forward or aft. Masts may be in one piece when they are called pole masts, or of several pieces bound together, when they are called made, or built-up, masts. Iron and steel masts are often made hollow, sometimes with bracing trusses inside. In larger sailing vessels masts are usually made in several lengths, one rising above the other, and the upper lengths so arranged as to be lowered at need. From the deck these lengths are named lowermast, topmast, topgallant mast, and royal mast, but all the divisions are included in the specific name of the mast which they compose, as foremast, mainmast.

2. A vertical or nearly vertical pole, as an upright post in various cranes or a trolley pole for an electric car. b In the English timber trade, a straight tree trunk, free from branches, exceeding eight inches in diameter.

3. [Carp.] Astron. = MALUS.

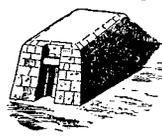
4. mast, n. Naut. — BEFORE THE MAST. — at the m., Naut. the main deck or quarter-deck by the mainmast, where most assemblies of the crew are held for formal purposes, such as meetings with the officers for investigation of offenses or grievances, etc. — before the m., Naut., as a common sailor, the crew excepting officers having their quarters in the extreme forward part of a ship.

5. mast, v. t.; MAST'ED; MAST'ING. To furnish with a mast or masts; to put the mast or masts of in position.

6. mast'a-ba (mä'stä-bä), n. Also mast'a-bah. [Ar. map-

tahab a large stone bench.] 1. In Mohammedan countries, a fixed seat, common in dwellings and in public places.

2. Egyptology. A type of tomb, of the time of the Memphite dynasties, comprising an oblong structure with sloping sides (sometimes containing a decorated chamber, sometimes of solid masonry), and connected with a mummy chamber in the rock beneath.



Mastaba, 2.

3. mast-ad'e-ni'tis (mä'stä'dë-ni'tis), n. [NL.; masto- + adenitis.] Med. Inflammation of the mammary glands.

4. mast-al-gi-a (-täl'ji-ä), n. [NL.; masto- + algia.] Med. Pain in the mammary gland, esp. of a neuralgic kind.

5. mast-tax (mä'stäks), n. [NL., fr. Gr. μάσταξ mouth, jaws.] Zool. a The pharynx of a rotifer. It usually contains several horny pieces, most commonly a median forked incus, against which the malles, or lateral pieces, work so as to crush the food. b The lore of a bird.

6. mast cell. Anat. A type of leucocyte, or nucleated corpuscle, containing numerous coarse, irregular, strongly basophilic granules in the cytoplasm. They occur in various tissues, normal and pathological, and to some extent in the blood, esp. in leucocythemia.

7. mast coat. Naut. A piece of canvas nailed around a mast, where it passes through the deck, to shed water.

8. mast'ed (mä'stä'd; -täd; 151), a. Having or furnished with a mast or masts; — chiefly in comb.; as, a three-masted schooner.

9. mast'er (mä'stër, or, esp. in British usage, mä'stër), n. [ME. maister, maister, AS. maigister, mægister, or OF. maître, mestre, F. maître; both fr. L. magister, orig. a double comparative from the root of magnum great, akin to Gr. μέγας. Cf. MAESTRO, MAGISTER, MAGISTRATE, MAGNITUDE, MAJOR, MISTER, MISTRESS, MICKLE.] 1. A male person having another living being so far subject to his will that he can, in the main, control his or its actions; specif.: a A feudal chief, or one exercising similar authority; a commander, governor, ruler, or the like. Obs. b Naut. (1) The commander of a merchant vessel; — colloquially called captain. (2) In the United States and British navies, formerly, a commissioned officer ranking next below a lieutenant and performing the duties of the present navigating officer. In the British navy he is now called navigating officer. In the United States navy the title was changed to lieutenant junior grade by act of Congress of March 3, 1883. The navigator is, at present, generally the third in command; a lieutenant, junior grade, being a watch and division officer. c The employer of a servant. d The person to whom an apprentice is attached. e The sovereign or ruler in relation to his ministers or diplomatic agents. f In a public school, the scholar who is served by a fog. g The owner of a slave or of a brute that is taught to obey man; the person to whose will a brute is subject. h The male head of a household; a paterfamilias. i A woman's husband, or "man." Dial. j The director of a number of persons performing a ceremony or sharing a feast. k The controller of a familiar spirit or other supernatural being. l A man under whom a child or children are placed for instruction; a tutor or preceptor; now, usually, a schoolmaster or one making a profession of teaching some art or science, as music. m The man whose teachings or precepts one accepts or follows in religion, art, science, or the like; the leader or teacher of disciples; often specif. [cap.], with the, our, etc., Christ.

2. One who uses, or controls at will, anything inanimate; specif., now Obsolete., an owner or possessor; as, to be master of one's time; masters of the sea. Shak.

3. Master of a hundred thousand drachms. Addison.

4. One who has bettered or mastered another, or is capable of so doing; victor; as, in physical contests the stronger man is likely to be master.

5. A person holding an academic degree of an advanced character, originally authorizing him to teach in the institution conferring it; — usually with a qualifying phrase; as, Master of Arts; Master of Science; Master of Law. The master's degree is now usually the second degree, ranking above bachelor and below doctor.

6. A workman so proficient as to be able to follow his trade independently and teach apprentices; hence, a man following any trade and doing business on his own account.

7. One, esp. an artist, who has attained great skill in the use or application of anything; as, a master of oratorical art. "Great masters of ridicule." Macaulay.

8. No care is taken to improve young men in their own language, that they may thoroughly understand and be masters of it. Locke.

9. In Scotland, the title of the heir apparent of a viscount or a baron; as, the Master of Ballantrae.

10. A title prefixed to the name or designation of a man or youth. A master was originally used only of persons of high social rank or learning, later of men in general; it is now conventionally restricted to boys, except in dialect use and among servile dependents addressing their superiors. As a conventional courtesy title for men, master came to be pronounced mä'stër, and only the abbreviation Mr. and the spelling Mä'stër are now so used.

Mass. [To celebrate, or to hear, Mass. Obs. or R.]

mass (mä's), v. t. [F. masser.] To massage. R.

Mass. Abbr. MASSACHUSETTS.

mas'sa (mä'sä), n.; pl. MAS-SÄ (-sä). [L. Massæ. Esp. Pharm.]

mas'sa (mä'sä), n. Master; — a negro corruption.

Mass-a-chu'setts Bay Company (mä'sä-chü'sët's). An English company of Puritans, chartered in 1629 for the purpose of planting a colony on Massachusetts Bay. It founded Boston in 1630.

mas'sa-cre' (mä'sä-kër'), n. One who massacres.

mas'sa-cro-us, a. Of or pert. to massacre; murderous. Obs.

mass-age' (mä-säzh'), n. Massage. + MACE, a staff; MACE, a coin; MAS; MASS; MAS-SAGE' (mä-säzh'), n. t. [F., p. p. of masser to massage.] Med. To massage.

massé (mä'së), n. One who practices massage; a masseur or masseuse.

mas'se-culte' (mä'skwët'), n. Sugar. Manuf. A dense mass of sugar crystals mixed with mother liquor, obtained by evaporating the juice of the sugar cane or other saccharine liquid.

Mass-na quail or partridge (mä-së-nä), n. [After André Masséna, marshal of France.] Any of several varieties of a crested quail (Cyrtonyx montezumae) ranging from southern Arizona to Guatemala. The face is marked with black and white, and the body is streaked and ocellated with black, white, gray, and chestnut.

The prairie rattlesnake (Sistrurus catenatus) or related species.

mass bass. Var. of MAST BASS.

mass center or centre. = CENTER OF MASS.

mass copper. Native copper in large masses. [Obs.]

Mass creed. The Nicene creed.

Mass-day, n. Eccl. A feast or holyday. Obs. or Archæic.

masse. + MACE, a staff; MACE, a coin; MAS; MASS; MAS-SAGE' (mä-säzh'), n. t. [F., p. p. of masser to massage.] Med. To massage.

massed (mäst), pret. & p. p. of MASS; — MASS'ED-NESS, n.

masséger. + MESS-NGER.

mas'se-knoth (mä'së-köth'), n. Masse. + Heb. masekthoth. See MISHNA.

massel. + MEASLE, n.

mas'se-ol-gem (mä'së-ol-jëm), n. Maslin, or mixed grain. Dial. Eng. = EUCHEITE a. — Mas-sä-ol-gem. + MASSILY. masse'palm' (mä'spä'n'), n. [F.] Marchpane.

mas'ser, n. One who celebrates or attends Mass. R. [ist. mas'ser (mä'sër), n. A massag massé shot. = MASSÉ.

mas'ser (mä'sër), n. Dial. var. of MESSY. — used esp. in oaths, as in Lawk a masséy, i. e., Lord of mercy.

Mass house. A house for Roman Catholic worship; — so called derogatorily. Obs. or Hist.

mas'si-fa (mä'si-fä), n. [L. Massilia, fr. Gr. Μασσαλία.] Astron. See ASTEROID, Table.

mas'si-fian. + MESSALIAN.

mas'si-fy (mä'si-fy), a. [massy + -fy.] a. superl. of MASSY.

massif. + MASSIF.

mas'si-lä (mä'si-lä), n. [L. Massilia, fr. Gr. Μασσαλία.] Astron. See ASTEROID, Table.

mas'si-l'ian. + MESSALIAN.

mas'si-ty (mä'si-ty), a. [massy + -ty.] a. superl. of MASSY.

mas'si-ty (mä'si-ty), n. See MASS.

mas'siv. + MASSIF. Ref. Sp.

mas'sive (mä'siv), n. Geol. = MASSIF.

mas'sive-ly, adv. of MASSIVE.

mas'sive-ness. See NESS.

mas'sive-ness. See NESS.

mas'son-ger (mä'sön-jër), n. A Roman Catholic, esp. a priest; — contemptuous. — Mass-ger-ing, n. pr. & vb. n. Both Obs. or Archæic.

mas'son's pine (mä'sön'pä), n. [After F. Masson (1741-1808), Scottish botanist.] = MATSU.

mas'so-lä, mas-sü-lä. Vars. of MASOOLA.

mas-so'rah (mä-sö-rah), n. Vars. of MASORA.

mas'so-ret. + MAS-RET + MAS-ORIE. [RETE.]

mas'so-rete. Var. of MASO-RETIC (mä'sö-rët'ik).

mas'so-ret'i-cal (-y-käl), n. Var. of MASORETIC, -ICAL.

mas'so-rite (mä'sö-rit), n. Var. of MASORETE.

mas'so-thër-a-peu'tics (mä'sö-thër-ä-pëu'tiks), n. mas'so-thër-a-

py (mä'sö-thër-ä-py), n. [Gr. μάστορ to knead + theraputics, therapy.] Med. Treatment of disease by massage.

Mass penny. Money paid for, or given at, Mass. Archæic.

Mass priest. Orig., any priest; hence, later, a secular priest.

Obs. b A priest whose special duty it was to say masses for the dead. Obs. c Any Roman Catholic priest. Contemptuous.

mass resistivity. See RESISTIVITY. [MERCY.]

mas'sy (mä'sy'), n. Dial. var. of MASSIVE. Obs.

mas'sy-more' (mä'sy-mör'), n. The dungeon of a castle. Scot.

mass. + MAST.

mast, n. See WEIGHT, Table.

mast, n. t. [AS. masten.] To feed with mast; to stuff (one's self). Obs.

mast. Short for MASTER. Obs.

mast, n. [F. masse (cf. MACE a pole).] A kind of heavy billiard cue. Obs.

MAST. — See MASTO-

MAST-a-em-bel'i-das (mä'stä-sëm-bël'i-dë), n. pl. [NL.; fr. μάστορ -axos, mouth + είν in + εἶλος dart + -idae.] Zool. See OPHISTHOMI.

mast'age (mä'säzh'), n. [mast + -age.] Mast, or nuts; also, a right to feed animals on the mast of a certain tract. Obs. or Hist.

mas'ta-tro'phi-a (mä'stä-trö-fy-ä), n. [NL. mastotrophia; see MASTO-; TROPHY.] Med. Atrophy of a mammary gland.

mas'tau-x'e (mä'stäuk'së), n. [NL.; masto- + Gr. αἰτή increase.] Abnormal enlargement of the mammary gland.

mast bass. The large-mouthed black bass. Local, U. S.

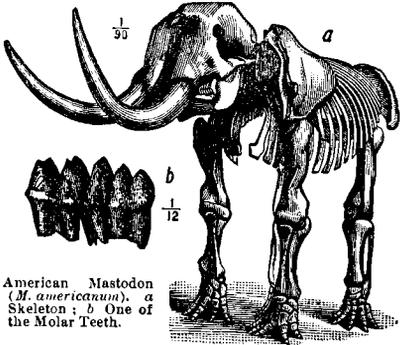
mast cloth. A mast lining.

mas'ter, n. Urine. Obs. Scot.

mas'ter (mä'stër), n. Naut. A vessel having (so many) masts; — used only in compounds; as, a two-master. [to excel. R.]

mas'ter, v. i. To act as master. R.

mastodon (*M. americanum*, syn. *M. giganteus*), including several nearly complete skeletons, have been found in great



American Mastodon (*M. americanum*), a Skeleton; b One of the Molar Teeth.

abundance in the United States. Well-known European species are *M. arvernensis* and *M. angustidens*.

2. [cap.] Paleon. Syn. of MAMMUT.

Mas-to-don-sau'tus (mäs'tö-dön-sö'tüs), n. [NL.; mastodon + saurus.] Paleon. The genus containing the largest known labyrinthodonts, the skull sometimes being over four feet long. At the front end of the lower jaw are a pair of short tusks, which close into openings piercing the premaxilla. The body and limbs are imperfectly known. Their remains are found in the Trias of Europe and Asia.

mas-to-don'tic (dön'tik), a. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the mastodon; gigantic.

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mas-to-don'tic (dön'tik), a. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the mastodon; gigantic.

5. Anything growing thickly, or closely interwoven, so as to resemble a mat; as, a mat of weeds; a mat of hair.

6. Hydraulic Engin. A mattress.

7. Lace Making. The close or solid part of a design.

mat (mät), v. t.; MAT'ED (mät'éd, -'éd; 151); MAT'ING.

1. To cover or lay with or as with a mat or matting.

2. To twist, twine, or felt together; to interweave into, or like, a mat; to entangle.

And o'er his eyebrows hung his matted hair. Dryden.

mat, v. i. To grow thick together; to become interwoven or felted together like a mat.

mat, n. [F. mat a dull color, fr. mat, a., dull-colored, without brilliancy. Cf. CHECKMATE.] 1. A border with a gold surface, or of white or colored paper, pasteboard, etc., either inside the frame of a picture, and commonly under the glass covering the picture, or serving simply as a frame or margin. Cf. PASSE PARTOUT, 3.

2. A dead or dull finish, or roughened surface, as in gilding where the gold leaf is not burnished, or in painting where the surface is purposely deprived of gloss.

3. Glass Painting. A layer of softened color spread evenly on the glass.

4. A matting punch. = MATTOIR. Cant.

mat, a. [F. mat. See MAT a dull finish, CHECKMATE.] Having a dull and lusterless but even and uniform surface, as when painting is "dabbed" with a special tool to take away the gloss, or a mezzotint plate is roughened uniformly.

mat, v. t. To render mat, as metal or glass. Hence, specific: a Glass Painting. To cover (glass) with a uniformly softened layer of color. b Mezzotint Engraving. To darken (a light) by manipulating the plate with a matter.

Mat'a-be'le (mät'ä-bé'le), or Mat'a-be'les (léz), n. pl.; sing. MAT'ABLE. A Zulu people driven out of the Transvaal by the Boers in 1838. They settled in Matabeleland north of the Limpopo River and long preyed upon surrounding tribes, their powerful military organization making them formidable even to Europeans. They are now under British control, with some self-government.

mat'a-dor (mät'ä-dör; -dör; 277), n. Also mat'a-dore (mät'ä-dör; mät'ä-dör'; 201). [Sp. matador, prop., a killer, fr. mator to kill.] 1. The killer; the man appointed to kill the bull in bullfights.

2. Card Playing. a In solo, quadrille, or ombre, one of the three principal trumps, the ace of spades being the first, the ace of clubs the third, and the second being the deuce of a black trump or the seven of a red one. b Skat. The jack of clubs, or any other trump held in sequence with it, whether by the player or by his adversaries.

3. A certain game of dominoes in which four dominoes (the 4-3, 5-2, 6-1, and double blank), called matadors, may be played at any time in any way.

mat'a-ju'e'lo (mät'ä-hwä'lo; 189), n. [Cf. Sp. matajuelo a kind of fish.] A large squirrel fish (*Holocentrus ascensionis*) of Florida and the West Indies.

mat'a-ju'e'lo blan'co (blän'kō) [Sp. blanco white], a West



Matajuelo blanco (♂)

Indian food fish (*Malacanthus plumieri*) related to the tilapia. - mat'a-ju'e'lo re-al' (rä-äl') [Sp., real royal], the chiro.

mat'a-mat'a (mät'ä-mät'ä; mät'ä-mät'ä), n. [Prob. fr. a native name; cf. Pg. matamá.] A pleurodiran turtle (*Chelys fimbriata*) of the rivers of Guiana and northern Brazil. It reaches a length of three feet, and is remarkable for its rough shell, long neck, flat head, and curious fleshy protuberance on its head and neck.

Mat'a-wan' (mät'ä-wön'), n. [From Matawan, town in New Jersey.] Geol. A subdivision of the Cretaceous on the Atlantic coast of North America. See GEOLOGY, Chart.

match (mäch), n. [ME. mache, F. mèche; orig. uncert.; cf. L. myza lamp nozzle, Gr. μύξα mucus, nostril, lamp nozzle.] 1. A lamp or candle wick; also, a small torch. Obs.

2. A wick or cord chemically prepared to burn at a uniform rate, as for firing a charge of powder. See QUICK MATCH, SLOW MATCH.

3. Obs. or Hist. a A splint of wood or a small piece of cord, paper, or cloth, dipped in melted sulphur to make it ignitable by the use of the tinder box. b Cloth, paper, wood, or the like, impregnated with sulphur for use in fumigation.

4. A short, slender piece of wood, or other material, tipped with a mixture by means of which fire is produced;



Matamata (♂)

small salmon (*Oncorhynchus masou*) of the rivers of Japan and northwestern Asia. It is an important food fish.

ma-sel, n. [OF. maçuel, a war mace. Obs.] MASOOLA.

ma-su'la, ma-su'lah. Vars. of ma-sauros, n. pl. [F.] Ruins of buildings. Obs.

ma-sa'le sa-ber' que ha-ber' (mäs vä'lä sä-ber' kä ä-ber'). [Sp.] It is better to know than to have; it is better to be wise than have.

ma-sa'le ser ne'ci-o-que por-na-do (mät'ä-sä'lä sä-ber' kä ä-ber'). [Sp.] It is better to know than to have; it is better to be wise than have.

ma-sa'le tar'de que nun'ca (tä'r'dä kä nöön'kä). [Sp.] Better late than never.

mat, n. [Cf. MAT'ED. In the of MAY.] mat. Obs. 2d pers. sing. pres. mat. (mät). Vars. of MATTE.

mat, n. [Cf. MATTE.] See WEIGHT, Table.

mat, n. [Burd. Playng. A mat.] mat. n. A mattock. Dial. Eng. mat, v. t. To loosen with a mattock. Dial. Eng.

mat. Abb. Matins. [Matthew. Mat. Abb. Mathias; Mathies.] MAT. Abb. Matured (bond); - on the tape of stock tickers.

Mat'a-bi'li' (mät'ä-bé'le). Var. of MAT'ABLE.

mat'a-chin' (mät'ä-ä-hän'; -shän'), n. [Sp., Ar. mutawajjihin, pl., masked persons.] A kind of sword dancer wearing a fantastic costume and mask; also, the dance performed by him or the tune for it. Obs. or Hist.

mat'a-co (mät'ä-kō), n. [apar.] mat'a-co (hö), n. pl. -cos (-kōz). An Indian group of tribes of northern Argentina forming a distinct linguistic stock. They are hunters and herdsmen of rather low intellectual development. - Mat'a-co'an (-kō'än), a.

mat'a-de-ro (mät'ä-thä'rō; 146), n.; pl. -ros (-rōs). [Sp.] Slaughterhouse.

mat'a-ol'o-gy (mät'ä-öl'ō-gy), n. [Gr. μάταολογία; μάταος useless, vain - Aoyos discourse.] A vain, unprofitable discourse, or inquiry. - mat'a-ol'o-gi-an (-öl'ō-gi-än), n. mat'a-ol'o-gue (mät'ä-öl'ō-gy), n. - mat'a-ol'o-gue (-öl'ō-gi-ä'käl), a. All Obs. or F.

mat'a-o-tech'ny, n. [Gr. μάταοτεχνία; μάταος vain + τέχνη art, science.] Any unprofitable science. Obs.

mat'a-fund (mät'ä-fünd), mat'a-fun'da (-fün'dä), n. [LL. matofundus; cf. OF. macefondle.] An ancient stone throwing military engine. Obs. or Hist.

specif.: a The chemical match, whose tip contained sugar and potassium chlorate, invented in 1805, previous to which time a match only communicated fire. Obs. or Hist. b The friction match, or lucifer match (invented in 1827), which ignites by friction and whose tip contains phosphorus mixed with other combustibles and with oxidizing material, as potassium chlorate, saltpeter, or red lead. Sulphur matches contain a large amount of sulphur; parlor matches contain little or no sulphur and so give off less offensive fumes; bird's-eye matches (so called from the appearance of the head) can be ignited readily only at the extreme end, because of a special coating covering the sides of the head; safety matches can be readily struck only on a surface on which is red phosphorus mixed with antimony trisulphide, as the heads contain no phosphorus. Matches made from waxed thread are called vestas.

5. A matchlock musket. Obs.

match (mäch), v. t.; MATCHED (mäch't); MATCH'ING. 1. To apply a match to; to set fire to with a match. Obs. or R.

2. To smoke with sulphur matches, as cider, liquors, or the like, or a vessel or cask, to prevent souring.

match, n. [ME. mache, AS. gemæcca; akin to gemacca, and to OS. gimako, OHG. gimah, fitting, suitable, convenient, Icel. makr suitable, maki mate. Sw. make, Dan. mage; all from the root of E. make, v. See MAKE mate, MAKE, v.] 1. A spouse; a husband or wife. Obs.

2. An equal or companion in age, rank, or the like; also, a rival or competitor; antagonist. Obs.

3. A person or thing equal or similar to another; one able to mate or cope with another, an equal.

Government makes an innocent man, though of the lowest rank, a match for the mightiest of his fellow subjects. Addison

4. An exact counterpart; that which is exactly like another; as, the new cloth is the match of the old.

5. A pair suitably associated as corresponding or harmonizing, or the like; as, the carpet and curtains are a match.

6. A bringing or coming together of two parties for a trial of skill or force, a contest, or the like; usually: A contest to try strength or skill, or to determine superiority. "Many a warlike match." Dryden.

A solemn match was made; he lost the prize. Dryden.

7. Suitable combination or pairing. Obs.

8. A matrimonial union; a marriage contract, esp. one considered as advantageous or suitable.

9. A candidate for matrimony; one to be gained in marriage. "She . . . was looked upon as the richest match of the West." Clarendon.

10. The action of marrying, or alliance by marriage. Obs.

11. Equality of conditions in contest or competition. It were no match, your nail against his horn. Shak.

12. An agreement, compact, etc. "Thy hand upon that match." Shak.

13. Founding. A match plate.

match, v. t. 1. To marry; to join or give in marriage, esp. with reference to the suitability of the parties; also, formerly, to join in any close connection.

senator of Rome, while Romulus survived. We did not have matched his daughter with a king. Addison.

2. To encounter as an antagonist; now, always, to encounter successfully; to be a mate or match for; to be able to compete with; to rival successfully; to equal.

No settled senses of the world can match The pleasure of that madness. Shak.

3. To furnish with its match; to bring a match, or equal, against; to show an equal competitor to; to set something in competition with, or in opposition to, as equal.

No history or antiquity can match his policies. South.

4. To make or procure the equal of, or that which is exactly similar to, or corresponds with; to seek out or put together in pairs or sets of equal, corresponding, or suitable parts or members; as, to match a vase; to match horses. "Matching of patterns and colors." Swift.

5. To make equal, proportionate, or suitable; to adapt, fit, or suit (one thing to another).

Let poets match their subject to their strength. Roscommon.

6. To fit together, or make suitable for fitting together; specif., to furnish with a tongue and a groove, at the edges; as, to match boards.

match, v. i. 1. To compete; to fight. Obs.

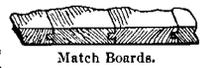
2. To be united in marriage; to mate. I hold it a sin to match in my kindred. Shak.

Let tigers match with hinds, and wolves with sheep. Dryden.

3. To be of equal or similar size, figure, color, or the like; to suit; correspond; as, these vases match.

match'a-ble (mäch'ä-bl'), a. Capable of being matched; comparable on equal conditions; adapted to being joined together; correspondent. - match'a-ble-ness, n. - match'a-blely, adv.

match board, n. [Cf. BOARD.] A board, one of many cut for ceiling, etc., each having a groove in one edge and a tongue on the other.



Match Boards.

mas-to-don't (mäs'tö-dönt), a. Having teeth like a mastodon; of or pert. to the mastodons.

mas-to-don'tine (dön'tin), a. Pertaining to the mastodons; - opposed to elephantine.

mas-to-don'toid, a. Pert. to, or like, a mastodon. [TYPE n.] mastodon type. See LOCOMO-

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mas-to-me'ni-a (mäs'tö-mé'ni-ä), n. [NL.; masto- + Gr. μήν μήνη.] Med. Vicarious menstruation from the breast.

mas-ton'cus (mäs-tön'kü's), n. [NL.; masto- + Gr. ὄγκος mamma or of the nipple.

mas-to-on-cip'i-tal (mäs'tö-ön-sip'i-täl), a. Anat. Pertaining to the mastoid process and the occipital bone.

mas-to-pa'ri'e-tal, n. Anat. Pertaining to the mastoid process and the parietal bone.

mas-top'a-ty (mäs-töp'ä-ty), n. [masto- + -ty.] Any disease of the breast.

mas-to-pe'ry, n. [masto- + -pe'ry.] Surg. Fixation of a pendulous breast.

mas-to-rha'gia (mäs'tö-rä'gi-ä), n. [NL.; masto- + -rha'gia.] Hemorrhage from the breast.

mas-to-sci'rhus, n. [NL.; masto- + -scirrus.] Scirrhous of the breast.

mas-to'to-my (mäs'töt'ö-my), n. [masto- + -to-my.] Surg. Incision of a mammary gland.

mas-to-tym-pa'nic, a. [masto- + -tympa'nic.] Zool. Designating, or pertaining to, an element in the skull of certain reptiles forming the boundary of the tympanic cavity. Owen. - n. A mastotympanic bone.

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mat'ted (măt'éd; -îd; 151), *p. a.* [See **MAT** a dull finish.] Having a dull surface; unburnished; as, **matted** gilding.

matted glass, a kind of enameled glass, having a dull ground.

mat'ter (-ër), *n.* One that mats; specif., a mator.

mat'ter (măt'ër), *n.* [ME. *matere*, F. *matière*, fr. L. *matéria*; perh. akin to L. *mater* mother. Cf. **MOTHER**, **MADEIRA**, **MATERIAL**.] 1. That of which any physical object is composed; material; substance; constituents; elements; as, the *matter* of the globe; also, material prepared or selected for any purpose; a particular kind or portion of material; as, coloring *matter*; a ball of *matter*; the cortex of the brain is formed of gray *matter*.

2. Specif., substance excreted from living animal bodies; that which is thrown out or discharged by suppuration, as from a tumor, boil, or abscess; pus; purulent substance.

3. *Physics*. Whatever occupies space; that which is conceived to constitute the body of the outward or physical universe and, with energy, to form the basis of objective phenomena. The nature of matter is unknown, and the physicist can only describe certain of its properties and speculate on its structure. Occupancy of space implies *extension* and *impenetrability*. The study of bodies under the action of forces has led to the conception of *mass* as a universal attribute of matter. Various phenomena indicate that all known forms of matter are composed of particles, termed *atoms*, too small for direct observation, but the size of which can be definitely estimated. These were long assumed to be the ultimate parts beyond which matter cannot be subdivided, but the phenomena of radioactivity and the properties of gases at very low pressures compel the assumption of still smaller particles (*corpuscles*, or *electrons*) of which the atoms are composed. The fact that these always have an electric charge, and that their mass is therefore a function of their velocity, has led to the view that matter is ultimately electrical in constitution. Matter exists in three *states* or *phases*: solid, liquid, and gas. See **LIQUID**; also, **GAS**, **SOLID**.

4. Material or substance regarded as the passive recipient of form; hence, material cause; that which is or may be given a new form.

5. Specif., *Philos.*, the indeterminate subject of reality; the wholly or virtually passive element in the universe; the unorganized basis or stuff of experience which when combined with form, or the ideal element, gives phenomena, or real objects. The metaphysical conception of matter as that which combines or synthesizes the variable elements of existence, though in itself wholly indeterminate, takes its rise in the Platonic and Aristotelian notion of *ύλη*, the passive or potential substance or substratum upon which *form* (*εἶδος*, *ἰδέα*) acts to produce realities. This substratum, or subject of change and development, is conceived to possess no attributes except the capacity of being acted upon by form, and (especially when existing as a combination of matter and form, that is, as reality) a power of reacting spontaneously, by reason of which it yields only in part to the operation of external causes and so gives rise to the imperfections of reality. The notion of matter as substance or substratum was developed in Scholastic philosophy from the Aristotelian conception. By Descartes this was identified with extended substance, and by later philosophers, as Locke, has often been confounded with the physical conception. According to the Lockian view, matter is the cause of sensation, but is not itself directly perceived. Berkeley denied the existence of any such matter, but, like modern phenomenalists, he did not question the concrete reality of an objective element in experience, that is, of perceptible physical objects possessing the attributes of extension, rigidity, inertia, etc. In Kantian idealism the distinction of *matter* and *form* appears in another guise, *matter* being the sensible stuff or sensuous context of experience (in Kantian language, the "manifold"), while *form* is the pure form of the understanding and the a priori sensible forms, time and space. Cf. **FORM**, **IDEA**, **NOUMENON**, **SUBSTANCE**.

6. That which is or is to be treated or dealt with; concern; affair; business; hence, indefinitely, a thing or things; as, a *matter* of fact; *matters* of importance.

To help the *matter*, the alchemists call in many vanities out of astrology. Bacon.

Some young female seems to have carried *matters* so far, that she is ripe for asking advice. Spectator.

7. That with regard to or about which anything takes place or is done; the thing aimed at or treated of; subject of action, discussion, consideration, feeling, complaint, legal action, or the like; theme; subject-matter. "If the *matter* should be tried by duel." Bacon.

Son of God, Savior of men! Thy name Shall be the copious *matter* of my song. Milton.

8. Ground; reason; cause; the cause or occasion, esp. of anything disagreeable or distressing; difficulty; trouble.

And this is the *matter* why interpreters upon that passage in Hosea will not consent it to be a true story. Milton.

9. A affair worthy of account; thing of consequence; importance; significance; moment; — chiefly in the phrases *what matter?* *no matter*, and the like.

A prophet some, and some a poet, cry; No matter which, so neither of them lie. Dryden.

10. Means; provision for something. Obs.

11. Amount; quantity; portion; space; — often indefinite. "No small *matter* of British forces." Milton.

Away he goes, . . . a *matter* of seven miles. L'Estrange.

12. *Print.* Anything to be set in type; manuscript; copy; also, type set up, — called live *matter* before printing, *dead matter* after printing, *standing matter* while kept in shape for use, usually after a printing.

13. *Post Office*. Mail matter; mail; as, first-class, second-class, or third-class matter. See **MAIL**, n. 3.

for the *matter* of that, so far as that goes; as for that, — in the m. of. In respect to; with regard to. m. in controversy, m. in issue. See **FACE**, n. 3 of a proposition. *argu. a* The subject and predicate; — called the *material matter*. b The fact designated; — called the *formal matter*. — m. of a syllogism. *Logic*. a The propositions (the proximate matter), or the terms (the remote matter). b The premises; — opposed to the conclusion, as the *form*. — m. of course, a natural, logical result or accompaniment; that

which was to be expected with confidence. — **matter** of fact, an actual occurrence; a matter that is or appertains to fact. See **FACT**. — m. of record, anything recorded. — on, or upon the m., or the whole m., considering the whole; taking all things into view. *Obs.* — to, or from, the m., to, or from, the point, or matter of debate.

mat'ter (măt'ër), *v. t.*; **mat'terred** (-ërd); **mat'ter-ing**. 1. To be of importance; to import; signify.

Locke. It matters not how they were called.

2. To form or discharge pus; to maturate. "Each slight sore *mattereth*." *Sir P. Sidney*.

mat'ter, *v. t.* 1. To be important to or in respect to.

2. To regard as important; to concern one's self about; to care for; to mind; also, to value; like. *Obs.*

He did not *matter* cold, nor hunger. *H. Brooke*.

mat'ter-of-fact, *a.* Adhering to facts; conforming to absolute reality; not fanciful or imaginative; commonplace; dry.

mat'ter-y (măt'ër-y), *a.* 1. Generating or containing pus.

2. Full of substance, or matter; important.

Mat-teuc-ci (măt-tëuk'ch-é), *n.* [NL, after C. Matteucci, Italian physicist.] *Bot.* A small genus of polyodiaceous ferns, the ostrich ferns, having dimorphous fronds with free veins, the fertile bearing numerous sori concealed beneath their revolute margins. See **OSTRICH FERN**.

Mat-thé-an, **Mat-thé'an** (măt-thë'ân), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling, Matthew the Evangelist.

Mat-thew (măt-thü), *n.* [F. *Matthieu*, L. *Matthaeus*, Gr. *Ματθαῖος*; prob. of the same Heb. origin as *Matthias*. See **MATTHIAS**.] 1. Lit., gift of Jehovah; — masc. prop. name. L. *Matthæus* (măt-thë'üs); F. *Matthieu* (măt-thü); It. *Matteo* (măt-të'ö); Sp. *Matteo* (măt-të'ö); G. *Matthäus* (măt-tä'öös); D. *Matheus* (măt-tä'öös). — Dim. *Mat*.

2. *Bib.* A son of Alphaeus, and a collector of customs at Capernaum, who at the summons of Christ became one of the twelve apostles. b The Gospel of Matthew. See **NEW TESTAMENT**.

Mat-thew's Bible (măt-thü'üz), *n.* An edition of the Bible probably made by John Rogers and William Tyndale, but so called because published (1537) under the pseudonym Thomas Matthew. It was probably made with some changes from the Bibles of Tyndale and Coverdale. "From *Matthew's Bible* . . . all later revisions have been successively formed." *Westcott*.

Mat-thi-ol-a (măt-thi'ö-lä; -mä-thi'ö-), *n.* [NL, after P. A. Mattioli (1500-77), Italian physician.] *Bot.* A genus of brassicaceous herbs and shrubs of the Old World, distinguished by the long terete siliqua containing numerous winged seeds, and by the thickened lobes of the stigma. Many of the species are cultivated under the name of *stock* or *gilliflowers*. See **STOCK**, **GILLYFLOWER**.

mat'ting (măt'ting), *n.* [From **MAT**, *v. t.* & *i.*] 1. Act of interweaving or tangling together so as to make a mat; the process of becoming matted.

2. Materials for mats; also, mats collectively; mat work; a matlike fabric, for use in covering floors, packing articles, and the like; a kind of carpeting made of straw, etc.

3. An ornamental border. See **4th MAT**, 1.

mat'ting, *n.* [See **MAT** a dull finish.] A dull, lusterless surface in gilding, metal work, glassmaking, etc.

mat'tock (măt'tök), *n.* [AS. *mattoec*.] An implement for digging and grubbing. The head has two long steel blades, one like an adz and the other like a narrow ax or the point of a pickax.

1 Cutter Mattock; 2 Pick Mattock

mat'tock, *v. t.* To dig or grub with a mattock.

mat'toid (măt'töid), *n.* [It. *matto* mad (cf. L. *matius*, *matius*, drunk) + *-oid*.] A person of congenitally abnormal mind bordering on insanity or degeneracy.

mat'toir (măt'twä'r), *n.* [F. *mattoir*.] *Engraving*. A kind of coarse punch with a rasplike face, used for making a rough surface on etching ground, or on the naked copper, the effect after biting being very similar to stippled lines.

mat'tress (măt'trës), *n.* [OF. *matras*, F. *matelas*; cf. It. *materasso*, *materassa*, LL. *matratium*, Sp. & Pg. *almadrage*, Pr. *almatrac*; all from: *Mattoir*, a place where anything is thrown, what *Mattoir* is thrown under something, fr. *faracha* to throw.] 1. A tufted bed; a bed stuffed with hair, moss, or other suitable material, and tufted or otherwise fastened.

2. A mat. *Obs.*

3. *Hydraul. Engin.* A mass of interwoven brush, poles, etc., to protect a bank from erosion by currents or waves.

ma-tur'a-ble (mä-tür'ä-b'l), *a.* Capable of maturation; specif., *Med.*, capable of suppurating perfectly.

ma-tur'a-rant (mä-tür-ränt), *n.* [L. *maturosus*, p. pr. See **MATURATE**.] *Med.* A medicine, or application, which promotes suppuration.

ma-tur'a-rate (-räü), *v. t.*; **ma-tur'a-rat'ed** (-rä'üd); **ma-tur'a-rat'ing** (-rä'üing). [L. *maturosus*, p. p of *maturore* to make ripe, fr. *maturore* ripe, mature. See **MATURE**, *v.* & *a.*] 1. To promote the perfect supuration of (an abscess).

2. To bring to ripeness or maturity; to ripen. *Obs.* or *R.* A tree may be *maturored* artificially. *Ar. Fuller*

3. *Alchemy, etc.* To purify (a metal) or to concentrate the metal (of an ore or the like). *Obs.*

ma-tur'a-rite, *v. t.* To ripen; mature; specif., to suppurate.

ma-tur'a-tion (-rä'shün), *n.* [L. *maturo* a hastening; cf. F. *maturation*.] 1. Process of suppurating perfectly; the formation of pus or matter.

2. Process of bringing, or of coming, to full development, ripeness, or maturity.

The genesis and maturation of a planet. *Emerson*.

3. *Alchemy*. Conversion of a base metal into gold.

4. *Biol.* a The final series of stages in the formation of the oöth, by which its nucleus is prepared for union with

the sperm nucleus. In most animals in which the process has been studied, it is accomplished by two successive mitotic divisions of the egg with no intervening resting stage, which are peculiar in that they diminish the bulk of the egg only imperceptibly, the cells (*polar bodies*) which are budded off being very minute; also in that the number of chromosomes into which the chromatin of the egg nucleus resolves itself preparatory to these divisions is but half the usual number, a provision against doubling the number of chromosomes in the subsequent process of fertilization (which see). The polar bodies (being formed by mitotic division) each receive, in spite of their minute size, as much of the chromatin as remains in the egg, hence the matured egg contains but one-fourth of its original amount, the remaining three-fourths which pass into the polar bodies being lost, as the polar bodies do not develop. See **REDUCING DIVISION**. b In a broader sense, the final process of mitotic division in the development of the sperm or spermatozoon, in which there is also a reduction of the chromosomes to one half the original number.

5. While similar phenomena occur in plants, they are differently interpreted by botanists, owing to the more evident alternation of generations resulting from the longer interval between reduction and fertilization.

ma-tur'a-tive (mä-tür'ä-tiv; mä-tür'ä-tiv; 277), *a.* [Cf. F. *maturatif*.] Conducting to ripeness or maturity; hence, conducting to supuration. — *n.* A maturant.

ma-tur'e (mä-tür'), *a.*; **ma-tur'er** (-tür'ër); **ma-tur'est** (-tür'ëst). [L. *maturus*; prob. akin to E. *matin*.] 1. Brought by natural process to completeness of growth and development; fitted by growth and development for any function, action, or state, appropriate to its kind; full-grown; ripe. "Now is love *mature* in ear." *Tennyson*.

2. Completely worked out; fully digested or prepared; ready for action; made ready for destined application or use; perfected; as, a *mature* plan.

3. Of or pertaining to a condition of full development; as, a man of *mature* years.

4. Come to, or in a state of, completed supuration.

5. Having run to the limit of its time; due, as a note.

6. *Phys. Geog.* A Designating the topography of a surface well dissected by the erosion of running water so that slopes predominate greatly over flats; — applied also to streams which have cut their valleys down nearly or quite to base level, but have not yet made them very wide. b Adjusted to rock structure; — said of streams.

7. *Prompt. Obs.*

Syn. — **MATURE**, **RIPE**, **MELLOW** are here compared esp. in their fig. senses. *Mature* and *ripe* agree in implying fullness of growth; *MATURE* emphasizes the completion of a development, and suggests rather readiness for use, or full fruition; as, "a true knight, not yet *mature*" (*Shak.*); cf. *mature* deliration; "ripe for exploits and mighty enterprises" (*Shak.*); "atunmal wisdom . . . ripe and placid" (*W. Pater*); cf. "steady moods of thoughtfulness *matured* to inspiration" (*Wordsworth*); "benignity and home-bred sense ripening in perfect innocence" (*id.*). **MELLOW** emphasizes the softness, sweetness, or richness attendant upon complete ripeness or maturity; as, "the old man's . . . mellow cheerful vein, which was like the sweet flavor of a frostbitten apple" (*Hawthorne*); "the calm and mellow touch of his religious philosophy upon feverish things of human life" (*J. A. Symonds*); cf. "Carlyle is softened down from his old self, mellowed like old wine" (*E. Fitz Gerald*). See **WHOLE**; cf. **CRUDE**, **PREMATURE**.

mature river, a river corresponding in stage of development to a mature topography, having its system of tributaries well developed and its erosive work at a maximum.

ma-tur'e (mä-tür'), *v. t.*; **-tured'** (-tür'd); **-tur'ing** (-tür'ing). [See **MATURATE**, **MATURE**, *a.*] 1. To maturate. *Obs.*

2. To bring or hasten to maturity; to promote ripeness or full development in; to ripen; complete; perfect; as, to *mature* one's plans.

3. To hasten through a due course. *Obs.*

ma-tur'e, *v. t.* 1. To advance toward maturity; to become ripe; as, wine and judgment *mature* with age.

2. Hence, to become due, as a note.

ma-tur'es-cent (mä-tür'ë-sënt), *a.* [L. *maturescens*, p. pr. of *maturescere* to become ripe, *v.* incho. from *maturus*. See **MATURE**, *a.*] Approaching maturity. *Rare.* — **ma-tur'es-cence** (-ëns), *n.* *Rare.*

ma-tur'ing (mä-tür'ing), *p. a.* Approaching maturity; as, *matur'ing* fruits; *matur'ing* notes of hand.

ma-tur'ity (mä-tür'it-ē), *n.* [L. *maturitas*; cf. F. *maturité*.] 1. Deliberateness; due care or consideration. *Obs.*

2. State or quality of being mature; ripeness; full development; as, the *maturity* of corn; *maturity* of judgment; the *maturity* of a plan.

3. A becoming due; termination of the period a note, or other obligation, has to run.

4. Prompt action or consideration. *Obs.*

maturity of chances, the false notion (the basis of much betting) that when, in a series of events, the frequency of one form of event (as the turning of heads or of an ace) has risen above the theoretical average, in the near future it will therefore fall below that average.

Ma-tu'ta (mä-tüt'ä), *n.*, or **Ma'ter Ma-tu'ta** (mä-tüt'ër). [L.] *Rom. Relig.* An ancient Italian goddess of the dawn, and hence of birth, org. associated with Janus. In later times she was identified with the Greek Leucothea, the legend being that Ino (which see) and Melicertes were borne to the mouth of the Tiber and rescued by Carmentis with the prophecy that the pair should be worshipped by the Greeks as Leucothea and Palemon, by the Italians as Matuta and Portunus. From this legend arose the worship of Matuta and Portunus as sea deities.

ma-tu'ti-nal (mä-tüt'it-näl; mä-tüt'it-näl; 277), *a.* [L. *matutinalis*, *matutinus*; cf. F. *matutinal*. See **MATIN**.] Of or pertaining to the morning; early. — **ma-tu'ti-nal-ly**, *adv.*

mat'weed' (măt'wëd'), *n.* A any of several maritime grasses, as *Ammophila arenaria*, *Nardus stricta*, *Spartina striata*, *Lygum spartum*, the last often distig, as *hooded matweed*. b The tumbleweed *Amaranthus bioides*.

mat'z'oth (măt'söth), *n. pl.* [Heb. *matzöth*, pl. of *matzä* unleavened.] Unleavened bread eaten at the Passover.

maud (m6d), *n.* A gray plaid used by shepherds in Scotland; hence, a rug or shawl of such plaid.

maudlin (m6d'lin), *a.* [From *Maudlin*, *i. e.*, *Magdalena*, ME. *Maudelene*, OF. *Maudelene*, *Madeleine*, who is drawn by painters with eyes swollen and red with weeping.] 1. Tearful; weeping; lachrymose. *Archaic.*
2. Tearfully or weakly emotional; effusively sentimental; as, *maudlin* eloquence; a *maudlin* poetess.
3. Drunk enough to be emotionally silly; fuddled.
Maudlin Clarence in his malmsey butt. *Byron.*
mauger, **maugre** (m6'g6r), *prep.* [OF. *maugr6*, *malgr6*, *F. malgr6*, prop., ill will. See MALICE; AGREE.] 1. In spite of; in opposition to; notwithstanding.
This *mauger* all the world will I keep safe. *Shak.*
2. In interjectional phrases, a curse on. *Obs.* "*Mauger* them!"
mauger, **maugre**, *adv.* [See MAUGER, prep.] Notwithstanding; also, *Rare*, unwillingly.

Mau'i (mou'6), *n.* *Polynesian Myth.* A hero to whom is ascribed the establishment of order and the beginnings of culture. The Maoris relate that he snared the sun, controlled the winds, and fished up the land from the sea, whence New Zealand is called "Te-Ika-a-Mau'i," the Fish of Mau'i.

maul, **mall** (m6l), *n.* [See MALL a mallet.] 1. A heavy club, staff, or mallet; a mace. *Archaic* or *Hist.*
2. Any of various heavy hammers or beetles, esp. one for driving wedges. *Mauls*, formerly made usually of wood, are now often made of metal, as cast steel, and sometimes have conical or wedge-shaped peens for special uses.
3. In form *maul*. A heavy blow. *Obs.* & *R.*
4. *Rugby Football.* Formerly, act of mauling.

maul, **mall**, *v. t.*; MAUL'D, MAULLED (m6ld); MAUL'ING, MAUL'ING. [Cf. OF. *maillier*. See MALL a mallet; cf. MALLET.] 1. To beat with a maul, or the like. *Obs.*
2. To beat and bruise or mangle; hence, to handle roughly, as by pulling or knocking about.
Meek modern faith to murder, hack, and maul. *Pope.*
3. To split, as a rail, with a maul and wedge. *U. S.*
4. To injure greatly, as by rough or inconsiderate treatment or criticism.
It *mauls* not only the person misrepresented, but him also to whom he is misrepresented. *South.*
mauling (m6l'ing), *n.* A severe beating with a stick, cudgel, or the fist. *Now Chiefly Collog.*

maul oak (m6l), *n.* An evergreen oak of California (*Quercus chrysolepis*) with oblong leaves; the cañon live oak.

maul's tick (m6l'stik'), *n.* [D. *maulstok*, or *G. materalock*; *G. muler* a painter + *stock tick*.] A stick used by painters as a rest for the hand while working.

Mau'm6 test (m6'm'6), *Anal. Chem.* A test for oils, made by slowly introducing 10 c. c. of concentrated sulphuric acid into 50 c. c. of the oil, and noting the heating effect. The maximum rise in temperature thus attained is the *Mau'm6 number* or *Mau'm6 value* (for olive oil, about 44; cottonseed oil, about 79; linseed oil, about 125).

maumet (m6'm6t; -m6t), *n.* [Contr. fr. *Mahomet*.] 1. A false god or idol; — arising from a belief that Mohammedans worshipped images of Mohammed. *Obs.*
2. A puppet; a doll; an image; also, an odd figure; a guy; — often a term of abuse. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.*
3. A kind of pigeon. *Obs.*
4. A scarecrow. *Dial. Eng.*

maumetry (-r6), *n.* 1. Idolatry; idols; an idol. *Obs.*
2. pl. The appertinences of idolatry. *Obs.*
3. [Cp.] Mohammedanism.

maund (m6nd), *n.* Also *man*. [Hind. & Per. *man*.] A greatly varying weight of India; also, a corresponding weight of Persia, Turkey, etc.; a batman. *CF. BATMAN.* In India the maund has varied from less than 19 to more than 162 lbs. av. (8.6-73.9 kg.). At Bombay it is about 28 lbs., at Madras about 25 lbs. The government maund is 100 lbs. troy (82.286 lbs. av. or 37.327 kg.). See WEIGHT.

maunder (m6n'd6r; m6n'), *v. i.*; DERED (-d6r); DER-ING. [Orig. uncert.; cf. MAUND to beg.] 1. To grumble; growl. *Obs.*
2. To move languidly; to wander idly.
3. To speak indistinctly or disconnectedly; to talk incoherently; to mutter; to mumble.
He was ever *maundering* by the way how that he met a party of scarlet devils. *Scott.*
maunder, *v. t.* To utter grumblingly; to mutter.

maundy (m6n'd6), *n.* [See MAUNDY THURSDAY.] 1. The ceremony of washing the feet of the poor on Maundy Thursday. See MAUNDY THURSDAY.
2. The alms distributed in connection with this ceremony or on Maundy Thursday. In England the foot washing is obsolete, but the "royal maundy" is distributed annually on behalf of the sovereign.
3. [Cp.] The Last Supper; also, the Eucharist. *Obs.*
4. A feast. *Obs.*

maundy coins or money. Silver coins of the nominal value of 1d., 2d., 3d., and 4d., struck annually for the maundy alms.

Maundy Thursday. [ME. *monday* a command, OF. *mandu*, *L. mandatum*, fr. *mandat*, to command. So called from the ancient custom of washing the feet of the poor on this day, which was taken to be the fulfillment of the "new commandment," John xiii. 5, 34.] *Ecclesiastical.* The Thursday in Passion week, *i. e.*, next before Good Friday.

Mau-ran'di-a (m6-r6n'di'6), *n.* [NL., after Dr. *Maurandia*, Spanish botanist.] *Bot.* A small genus of scrophulariaceae plants of Mexico and the southwestern United States. They are slender herbs, climbing by the twisting petioles; the flowers are frequently large and showy, purple or rose-colored, with a somewhat irregular bell-shaped corolla gibbous at the base. They are often cultivated. Also [*l. c.*] a plant of lower value than this genus.

Mau-re-ti'ni-an (m6'r6-t6'ni'6n), **Mau-ri'ta'ni-an** (m6'r6-t6'ni'6n), *a.* Or pert. to ancient Mauritania (including what is now Morocco and a part of Algeria) or its inhabitants. Mauritania was an old kingdom of Hamitic tribes, ancestors of the Berbers, but under Claudius it became a Roman province.

Maurist (m6'r6st), *n.* [From *Maurus*, the favorite disciple of St. Benedict.] A member of the Congregation of St. Maur, an offshoot of the Benedictines, originating in France early in the 17th century. The Maurists were distinguished for their interest in literature.

Mau-ri'ti-a (m6-r6'f6-ti'6), *n.* [NL., after *Maurice* of Nassau, Prince of Orange.] *Bot.* A small genus of lofty South American palms, with pinnately lobed flabelliform leaves, almost spineless trunks, and smooth seeds. *M. flexuosa* is the ita palm; *M. vinifera* is the Brazilian wine palm.

Mau-ri'ti-us (-6s), *n.* An island in the Indian Ocean.

Mauritius flax. MAURITIUS HEMP. — *M. hemp*, the fiber of the giant lily of Australia (*Phurra gigantea*). It resembles sisal hemp. — *M. weed*, an Old World lichen (*Roccella fuiciformis*), one of the sources of archil.

Maus'er pis'tol (mou'z6r). [After Paul *Mausser* (b. 1838), German inventor.] A pistol utilizing the energy of recoil to extract the cartridge case and reload. The magazine, under the receiver, is of the box type and holds ten cartridges, being filled from a clip.

Mausser rifle. A repeating rifle of .311-inch caliber in use by Germany and, with modifications, by several other powers. It is a bolt gun with locking lugs to support the recoil. The magazine is a fixed box under the receiver, charged with five cartridges in a clip. There is no cut-off, the magazine being merely an arrangement for quick loading. It was the principal Spanish arm in the war of 1898 with the United States.

mau-so-le'an (m6's6-l6'6n), *a.* [See MAUSOLEUM.] Pertaining to a mausoleum; monumental.

mau-so-le'um (-6m), *n.*; pl. *L. -LEUMS* (-6mz), *L. -LEA* (-6). [*L. mausoleum*, Gr. *μαυσωλεον*, fr. *Μαυσος* Mausolus, king of Caria, alluding to the sepulchral tomb erected to him by Artemisia. See below.] A magnificent tomb, or stately sepulchral monument. — *Mau-so-le'um* of Hal'car-nassus, the monumental tomb of Mausolus, king of Caria, at the ancient city of Halicarnassus in Asia Minor, erected by his widow, Artemisia, and completed about 350 B. C. It was one of the "Seven Wonders of the World." It was recovered by Sir Charles Newton, who brought some of the sculptures to the British Museum.

mauve (m6v), *n.* [*F.*, mallow, *L. malva*; — from the similarity of the color to that of the petals of common mallow, *Malva sylvestris*. See MALLOW.] A delicate purple, violet, or lilac color. *B. = MAUVEINE.*

mauve'ine (m6v'6n; -6n; 184), *n.* Also *mauvein*, *mauve'ine*. An artificial dyestuff first obtained in 1856 by W. H. Perkin by the oxidation of commercial aniline with potassium dichromate. The free base is a violet-black crystalline substance whose salts dye purple and lilac. Mauveine in its different forms has borne various names, as *quiline purple*, *aniline violet*, *mauveaniline* or *mauve aniline*, *mauve*, *Perkin's violet*, *rosaline*, *violine*, etc.

Chemically it belongs to the paradiazines. It was the first of the aniline dyestuffs, but is now little used.

2. Any of several dyestuffs closely related to the above.

mauv'ine (m6v'6n; -6n), *a.* Mauve-colored.

mau'ver-ick (m6v'6r-6k), *n.* [Said to be from Samuel *Maverick*, a cattle owner in Texas who did not brand his cattle, his ranch being on an island.] *Cattle Raising.* An unbranded animal, esp. a motherless calf, formerly customarily claimed by the one first branding it. *Western U. S.*

mau'ver-ick, *v. i.* To take as a maverick. *Western U. S.*

maverick brand. A brand originated by a dishonest cattleman, who, without owning any stock, gradually accumulates a herd by finding mavericks. *Western U. S.*

Ma-vor'tian (ma-v6r'sh6n), *n.* [See MARS.] 1. A warrior. *Obs.*
2. An inhabitant of the planet Mars.

ma-vour'nin, **ma-vour'neen** (ma-v66r'n6n), *n.* [Ir. *no mhuir6n* my darling; *no m6* + *mhuir6n* darling.] My darling; — an Irish term of endearment for a girl or woman. "*Erin mavour'nin*." *Campbell.*

maw (m6), *n.* [ME. *maue*, AS. *maga* stomach; akin to D. *maag*, OHG. *mago*, *G. Magen*, Icel. *magi*, Sw. *mage*, Dan. *mave*.] 1. A stomach; the receptacle into which food is taken by swallowing; in birds, the crop; — now used only of animals, except humorously or in contempt. *Bellies* and *maws* of living creatures. *Bacon.*
2. Hence: a The stomach as the seat or symbol of voracious appetite. *Milton.* b Appetite; inclination. *Obs.* Unless you had more *maw* to do good. *Beau & Ft.*
3. The belly; the liver; the womb. *Obs.*
4. The throat, gullet, or jaws.

maw, *n.* or **maw seed**. [Cf. *G. magsame*, OHG. *mago*, akin to *G. mahn*; cf. Gr. *μακρ6*.] The seed of the opium poppy, commonly used as food for certain cage birds.

maw'bound (m6'b6und), *n.* *Veter.* A disease of cattle caused by impaction of the rumen with solid food resulting in constipation and enlarged abdomen. — *a.* Affected with this disease; cotipated.

mawk (m6k), *n.* [ME. *mauke*, *ma6ek*; cf. Icel. *ma6kr*, Dan. *maddik*, *E. mad* an earthworm. See MAD, *n.*] A maggot. *Obs.* or *Scot.* & *Dial. Eng.*

mawk'ish (m6k'6sh), *a.* [Orig., maggoty. See MAWK.] 1. Sickly; squeamish. *Obs.*
2. Apt to cause satiety or loathing; nauseous; disgusting. So sweetly *mawkish*, and so smoothly dull. *Pope.*
3. Marked by sickly sentimentality; weakly sentimental; without strength or vigor. *Keats.*

— **mawk'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **mawk'ish-ness**, *n.*

max'illa (m6k'sil'6), *n.*; pl. *-LÆ* (-6). [L. dim. of *maxilla* (for *maxilla*) jaw, jawbone.] 1. *Anat.* & *Zool.* In older usage, a jawbone, either upper or lower; now usually restricted to a membrane bone on each side of the face, which usually forms most of the lateral border of the upper jaw and bears most of the upper teeth (in mammals, all but the incisors, which are borne by the premaxilla). Where, as in man, the maxilla proper and premaxilla are united, the term *maxilla* is often applied to the resulting bone. *CF. MANDIBLE.*
2. *Zool.* In most arthropods, one of the paired appendages immediately behind the mandibles, which usually serve as accessory jaws, but may be variously modified, as in Lepidoptera, where they form the proboscis. There are two pairs in crustaceans and many myriapods; in insects the second pair, though really present, are fused together and are called the *labrum*. The pedipalpi of arachnids are often called *maxilla*.

Max'il-la'ria (m6k's6-l6'r6'6); 115), *n.* [NL. See MAXILLA.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical American epiphytic orchids having fragrant flowers distinguished by the concave lip with erect lateral lobes.

max'il-la-ry (m6k's6-l6'r6'), *a.* [*L. maxillaris*, fr. *maxilla* jawbone, *lat.*] *Anat.* & *Zool.* Of or pertaining to a maxilla; — qualified by *inferior* when referring to the lower jaw, and often by *superior*, or more frequently without qualification, when referring to the upper jaw.

maxillary artery. *Anat.*, either of the two arteries of the face. The *internal maxillary artery* is one of the two terminal branches of the internal carotid. It supplies the deep structures of the face. The vein corresponding more or less closely to this in course and branches is called the *in-*

ale, senate, care, am, account, arm, ask, sofa; eve, event, end, rebel, make; ice, ill; old, obey, orb, odd, soft, connect; use, unite, urn, up, circus, menti; Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

ternal maxillary vein, and unites with the temporal to form the temporo-maxillary vein. The external maxillary artery is the facial artery. The maxillary nerve, Anat., either of two nerves of the face. The inferior maxillary is the third and largest division of the fifth cranial nerve. It arises by a large sensory root from the Gasserian ganglion, which leaves the skull by the foramen ovale and is joined by the small motor root of the fifth nerve. It supplies the lower jaw and its teeth, parts of the face, tongue, etc. The motor fibers supply chiefly the muscles of mastication. The superior maxillary is the second division of the fifth cranial nerve. It also arises from the Gasserian ganglion, and is sensory only, supplying the upper jaw and its teeth, parts of the nose, etc. It leaves the skull by the foramen orbitale. See TRIFACIAL. — m. sinus, Anat., the antrum of Highmore.

max-ill-ary (măk'ŭl-ĭ-ĕr-ĭ), n.; pl. -ĭ-ĕs (-ĭ-z). Anat. & Zool. a Maxillary bone or maxilla. In man, the superior maxillary is the largest bone of the face, and consists of the maxilla proper and premaxilla fused together. With its fellow of the opposite side it forms the lower part of the face and the hard palate and the floor and outer walls of the nasal cavity. Its body contains a large cavity, the antrum of Highmore. The inferior maxillary is the mandible. b A maxillary nerve or blood vessel.

max-ill-i-ped (măk'ŭl-ĭ-ĭ-pĕd), n. [maxilla + L. pes, pedis, foot.] Zool. One of the mouth appendages of Crustacea, situated next behind the maxillae. Crabs, lobsters, etc., have three, but many of the lower Crustacea have but one pair functioning as mouth parts, the last two pairs being represented by true legs. — max-ill-i-ped-ĭ-ary (-pĕd'ĭ-ĕr-ĭ), a.

max-ill-o- (măk'ŭl-ĭ-ŭ), a. Combining form indicating connection with, or relation to, the maxilla or maxillae.

max-ill-o-pal-a-tal (-păĭ'ŭ-tăĭ-l), a. Anat. Pertaining to the maxilla and palatine bones. — n. An inwardly projecting process of the maxillary bone present in the skull of birds and extremely variable in size and shape.

max-ĭm (măk'ŭs'ĭm), n. [L. maxima (sc. sententia, or a similar noun), the greatest sentence, proposition, or axiom, i. e., of the greatest weight or authority, fem. fr. maximus greatest, superl. of magnus great: cf. F. maxime. See MAGNITUDE; cf. MAXIMUM.] 1. An axiom. Obs. 'Tis their maxim, Love is love's reward. Dryden.

2. A general truth or a rule of conduct expressed in sententious form; esp., a saying of a proverbial nature embodying a moral or practical precept.

3. Music. The longest note in medieval use, equal to two longs (three in "perfect" time) or four breves; a large. Syn. — Aphorism, apothegm, adage, proverb. See AXIOM.

max-i-mal (măk'ŭs'ĭ-măĭ-l), a. [maxim + -al.] Highest; greatest. — max-i-mal-ly, adv.

Max-im gun (măk'ŭs'ĭm), n. Ordnance. A machine gun, named after its inventor, Hiram S. Maxim; — now included among the system of Vickers-Maxim guns (which see).

max-i-mil-i-a-ne-a (măk'ŭs'ĭ-mĭ-l-ĭ-ĕ-nĕ-ĕ), n. [NL., after Prince Maximilian Alexander Philipp of Newwied.] Bot. A genus of trees, shrubs, or herbs, typifying the family Cochlospermaceae, natives of tropical America and Africa. The West Indian *M. gossypium* yields kuteera gum. The genus is often known by the later name *Cochlospermum*. See COCHLOSPERMACEAE.

max-im-ist, n. One who makes or uses maxims.

max-im-ite (măk'ŭs'ĭm-ĭt), n. [After Hudson Maxim, its inventor.] A high explosive of the picric acid class, which, on account of its insensibility to heat and shock, is specially adapted for use in armor-piercing shells.

max-i-mi-ză-tion (măk'ŭs'ĭ-m-ĭ-ză'shŭn; -mĭ-ză'shŭn), n. Act of bringing to a maximum.

max-i-mize (măk'ŭs'ĭ-m-ĭ-z), v. t.; MAX-I-MIZED (-mĭz-d); MAX-I-MIZ-ING (-mĭz'ĭng). To L. maximus greatest.] To increase to the highest degree; to magnify.

max-i-mize, v. i. To interpret a doctrine, duty, or the like, in the broadest or most inclusive sense.

max-i-miz-er (-mĭz'ĕr), n. One who maximizes; specif., one who gives the greatest scope to the doctrine of papal infallibility.

max-i-mum (măk'ŭs'ĭ-mŭm), n.; pl. L. -MA (-mă), E. -MUMS (-mŭms). [L., neut. fr. maximus the greatest. See MAX-IM.] 1. The greatest quantity or value attainable in a given case; or, the greatest value attained by a quantity which first increases and then begins to decrease; the highest point or degree; — opposed to minimum.

2. Good legislation is the art of conducting a nation to the maximum of happiness and the minimum of misery. Colquhoun.

3. An upper limit allowed by law or other authority; a maximum price or rate.

4. A Math. A superior limit that the variable actually attains. See LIMIT. b Astron. Of a variable star, the time of greatest brightness, or the magnitude at this time.

max-i-mum, a. 1. Greatest in quantity or highest in degree attainable or attained; as, a maximum consumption of fuel; maximum pressure; also, greatest or highest allowed by law or authority; as, the maximum freight rate.

2. Pertaining to, marking, or determining a maximum; as, a maximum thermometer.

max-well (măk'swĕl), n. [After James C. Maxwell, English physicist.] Elec. The C. G. S. unit of magnetic flux; a C. G. S. line of force. It was adopted as international unit, Paris, 1900.

max-ill-er-ous (măk'ŭl-ĭ-ĕr-ŭs), a. [maxilla + ferous.] Zool. Bearing maxillae.

max-ill-i-form (măk'ŭl-ĭ-ĕr-ŭm), a. [maxilla + form.] Zool. Resembling a maxilla.

max-ill-i-pede Zool. Rare var. of MAXILLIPED.

max-ill-o-den-tal (măk'ŭl-ĭ-ŭ-dĕn-tăĭ-l), a. Relating to the jaw and the teeth.

max-ill-o-jug-al (-jŭg'găĭ-l), a. Anat. Pert. to the superior maxillary and jugal bones.

max-ill-o-mas-dib-u-lar (-măk'ŭl-ĭ-ŭ-mă-s'ĭb-ŭ-lăr), a. Anat. Pert. to both the maxilla and mandible.

max-ill-o-pal-a-tine (-păĭ'ŭ-tăĭ-nĕ), a. & n. Maxillopalatine.

max-ill-o-phary-nge-al (-fă-rĭn-jĕ-d'ăĭ), a. Anat. Pertaining to the inferior maxillary and pharynx.

max-ill-o-pre-max-ill-ary, a. Anat. Pertaining to a component of the maxillary and the premaxillary bone. — n. A bone formed of the above elements.

max-ill-o-tur-bi-nal, a. Anat. Pertaining to the maxillary and turbinal regions of the skull. —

Max-well's de-mo-n (măk'swĕl-z). Physic. A hypothetical being of intelligence imagined by J. C. Maxwell to illustrate the limitations of the second law of thermodynamics. The demon is supposed to be able to watch the separate molecules of a gas in their motions and, by opening and closing a door in a partition between two bodies of gas, to permit the passage in one direction of those of high velocity and exclude others, thus bringing about a difference of temperature between the two masses of gas.

Max-well's law. Physic. The principle that the specific inductive capacity of a medium is equal to the square of its index of refraction. It is a consequence of the electromagnetic theory of light, but in practice has many exceptions.

Max-well's needle. Mech. A contrivance consisting of a thin wire coil which fits over short pieces of tube, two weighted, can be slipped to vary the moment of inertia. It is used esp. as the weight in a simple kind of oscillator.

may (mă), n. [AS. mæg; akin to E. maiden.] A maiden. Archaic or Scot. & Dial. Eng.

may, v.; pres., sing., 1st & 3rd pers. MAY, 2d MAY'EST (mă'ĕst), MAYST (măst), pl. MAY; pres. MIGHT (mĭt). Infinitive and participles lacking in present use. [AS. pres. mæg I am able, pret. meakte, mihite; akin to D. mogen, G. mögen, OHG. mugan, magan, Icel. mega, Goth. magan, Russ. moč'. Cf. DISMAY, MAIN strength, MIGHT, n.]

1. [v. i.] To have power; to be able; sometimes specif., to have power to prevent. Obs.

2. As auxiliary, followed by the infinitive without to, qualifying the sense of another verb by adding that of: a Ability; competency; — now often expressed by can. How may a man, said he, with idle speech, Be won to spoil the castle of his health! Spenser.

For what he [the king] may do is of two kinds; what he may do as just, and what he may do as possible. Bacon.

b Liberty; opportunity; permission; possibility; as, he may go; you may be right. It is sometimes used to avoid bluntness in a question or remark. "How old may Phillips be, you ask." Prior.

Except in indirect discourse, the preterit indicative might is now rarely used in this sense, "he might," etc., being now expressed by some such phrase as, "it was possible for him to," "he was free to," etc. Might be, might do, etc., were formerly used for may have been, done, etc. The subjunctive might, "would be able to," "would perhaps," is used esp. in the principal clauses of conditional sentences and in conditional statements; as, with a view to making the might come. It is often used colloquially to suggest an omission or neglect; as, you might at least apologize.

c Desire or wish, as in prayer, imprecation, benediction, and the like, the subjunctive might denoting wish without expectation of fulfillment. "May you live happily." Dryden.

d Contingency; — used, esp. in clauses of purpose, result, concession, indirect question, in indefinite relative clauses, and the like, to form a periphrastic subjunctive; as, he flatters that he may win favor; though the chain may break; whatever might befall.

e May is often used with an ellipsis of the infinitive, esp. where it is readily supplied from the context. "Gather ye rosebuds while ye may." Herrick.

f Where the sense, purpose, or policy of a statute require it, may as used in the statute will be construed as must or shall; otherwise may has its ordinary permissive and discretionary force.

SYN. — MAY, CAN. So far as can and may come into comparison, CAN expresses ability, whether physical or mental; MAY implies permission or sanction; as, he will do it, if he possibly can; I shall call to-morrow, if I may; "When Duty whispers low, Thou must, the youth replies, I can" (Emerson); "I am gone into the fields. . . Reflection, you may come to-morrow" (Shelley). The use of can for may in asking permission is incorrect. When can and may emphasize the idea of possibility, this possibility is usually dependent, in the case of can, upon objective conditions, in the case of may, upon such subjective contingencies as render a supposition (often nothing more) admissible; as, "Can one go on hot coals and not be burnt?" (Prov. 6: 28); "Win her consent to you; if any man may, you may as soon as any" (Shak.); it may rain; he may die. See WILL, OUGHT, CAN.

may, be, and it may be, are used as equivalent to possibly, perhaps, by chance, peradventure. See 1st MAYBE, — m. well with, can well bear or endure. Obs. Langland.

May (mă), n. [F. mai, L. Maius; perh. akin to Maia, a goddess, daughter of Atlas and mother of Mercury by Jupiter.] 1. The fifth month of the year, containing thirty-one days. "The flowery May." Milton.

2. The early part or springtime of life; prime; heyday. His May of youth, and bloom of lusthood. Shak.

3. [L. c.] Bot. a The hawthorn or its blossoms. The palm and may make country houses gay. Nash.

b Any spring-blooming spirea.

4. The merry-making of May Day.

5. Short for May examinations, races, etc. Univ. Cant.

ma'ya (mă'yă), n. [Skr. mayā.] Hinduism. Illusion or deception; the physical and sensuous universe conceived as a tissue of deceit, or as mere appearance having no true reality; — sometimes personified as a female goddess or identified with Durga.

Space and time are, as the Hindus declared, the veil of Maya or illusion, wherewith the hidden unit of things is covered, so that . . . the world appears manifold. Josiah Royce.

festivities of May or May Day; to gather flowers in May; — chiefly in p. pr. & vb. n. Maying. May, n. Contr. of MARY; — fem. proper name.

may'ya (mă'yă), n. [Tag.] Any of several vernal birds of the genus Myiagra. Phil I.

MAY-ARCH. — MAVAN ARCH. [Mă-yă'p'ĕs, n. [Tag.] A large dipterocarpaceous tree (Dipterocarpus mayapis) with light reddish wood, perhaps, by chance, peradventure. See 1st MAYBE, — m. well with, can well bear or endure. Obs. Langland.

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may'ya (mă'yă), n. [Tag.] Any of several vernal birds of the genus Myiagra. Phil I.

Ma'ya (mă'yă), n. 1. An Indian of the most important people of the Mayan stock. They inhabit Yucatan, where at the time of its discovery they had a powerful and well-organized government. The last of the independent Mayas were overcome by Mexico only in 1901.

2. The language of the Mayas, still spoken by about 300,000 Indians and mixed bloods.

Ma-yac'a (mă-yăk'ă), n. [NL., fr. a native name in Guiana.] Bot. A small genus of delicate mosslike bog plants with slender-peduncled white or violet flowers having a regular perianth of three petals and three sepals. *M. michauxii* occurs in the southern United States, the other species in tropical America.

Ma'ya-ca-ce-ŭs (mă'yă-kă'sĕ-ŭs), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. A family of monocotyledonous plants consisting of the single genus *Mayaca*. — ma'ya-ca-ce-ŭs (-sĕ-ŭs), a.

Ma'yan (mă'yăn), a. 1. Designating, or pertaining to, an American Indian linguistic stock occupying the Mexican States of Veracruz, Chiapas, Tabasco, Campeche, and Yucatan, together with a part of Guatemala and a part of Salvador. The Mayan peoples are dark-skinned and brachycephalic, and at the time of the discovery had attained a higher grade of culture than any other American people. They cultivated a variety of crops, were expert in the manufacture and dyeing of cotton fabrics, used cacao as a medium of exchange, and were workers of gold, silver, and copper. Their architecture comprised elaborately carved temples and palaces, and they possessed a superior calendar and a developed system of hieroglyphic writing, with records said to go back to about 700 A. D.

2. Of or pertaining to the Mayas. Detail from a Mayan Codex, with Representations of Glyphs.

Mayan arch, or Maya arch. A form of corbel arch employing regular small corbels.

May apple. 1. An American berberidaceous herb (*Podophyllum peltatum*), which bears when young a single large-lobed peltate leaf, and later two similar leaves with a single large white flower at their base. The rootstock is cathartic. b The yellow, egg-shaped fruit of this plant, which is edible, but of mawkish flavor.

2. The swamp apple.

may'be (mă'bĕ), adv. [For it may be.] Perhaps; possibly; peradventure.

Maybe the amorous count solicits her. Shak. In a liberal and, maybe, somewhat reckless way. Tylor.

may'be, n. Possible; probability; but not sure. Rare. Then add those maybe years thou hast to live. Dryden.

may'be, n. Possibility; uncertainty. Rare. What they offer us mere maybe and shift. Creech.

May'bird (mă'bŭrd), n. a The bobolink. b The knot. Local, Eastern U. S. c The whimbrel. Local, Eng. d The wood thrush. Jamaica.

May Day. The first day of May, often celebrated by the crowning of a May queen with a garland, and (less commonly than formerly) by dancing about a Maypole. In Germany and Russia May Day has often been attended with religious or race riots (see MAY LAWS, KULTURKAMPF).

May'-day', a. Morning dew of a day in May, esp. that of May Day, once thought to have magical properties.

May duke. [May + 3d duke. Orf. E. D.] A well-known sour cherry of the duke race, with a dark-red skin.

May'fair (mă'făr), n. A fashionable district in London, east of Hyde Park; — so called from an annual fair (abolished 1708) formerly held there in May.

May'fish (-fĭsh'), n. A common American killifish (*Fundulus majalis*).

May'flower (-flou'ĕr), n. 1. In England, any of several plants whose flowers appear in May; — chiefly in dial. usage. Specif.: a The hawthorn. b The marsh marigold. c The cuckoo-flower. d The greater stitchwort. e The calla lily.

2. The trailing arbutus. See ARBUTUS. U. S.

3. The West Indian fabaceous tree *Amerimnon brounei*, which blooms in early spring.

4. The vessel, of 180 tons burden, in which the Pilgrim Fathers came to the New World in 1620.

May fly. Any of the Ephemera.

may'hap' (mă'hăp'; mă'hăp), may'hap'pen (-hăp'p'n), adv. [For it may hap.] Perhaps; peradventure. Archaic or Dial.

May haw. A hawthorn (*Crataegus astivalis*) of the southern United States, having an edible, spring-ripening fruit, used for jellies and preserves.

may'hem (mă'hĕm), n. [The same as MAIM. See MAIM.] Law. The maiming of a person by depriving him of the use of any of his members which are necessary for him in defending himself or annoying his adversary. See MAIM.

May'ing (mă'ĭng), n. [Often L. c.] The celebrating of May Day. "He met her once a-Maying." Milton.

May laws. a See KULTURKAMPF. b In Russia, severe oppressive laws against the Jews, which have given occasion for great persecution; — so called because they received the assent of the czar in May, 1862, and because likened to the Prussian May laws (see KULTURKAMPF).

cherry. Eng. b The shadbrush. U. S. also, the shadblow. U. S.

May'cock, n. The black-bellied plover. [Obs. U. S.]

may'cock, n. [Obs. U. S.] The maypop.

may'cock, n. [Of Algonquian origin; cf. Virginian mahawk gourd, Delaware machapock pumpkin, a kind of melon.]

may'cock, n. [Obs. U. S.] The whimbrel.

May'cure. The whimbrel. Local, Eng.

may'dame. [Obs. U. S.]

may'dame, n. [Obs. U. S.]

may'e, + MORE. [Obs. U. S.]

May'er (mă'ĕr), n. One who may'ers.

May'er's so-lu-tion (mă'ĕr's sŭ-lŭ-shŭn), n. [mĭ'ĕr's]. A kind of standard solution of potassium mercuric iodide, used in analysis for alkaloids.

May'ey, a. Of or pert. to May.

May'fowl, n. The whimbrel.

May game. 1. Any may-day sport; hence, any frolic.

2. An object of sport; a make-game.

May'gowan. The daisy. Dial.

May'grass' (mă'hăp's), adv. = MAYHAP. Rare.

May'chery. A small early

foed, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); k = ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in GUMM.

Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

may-on-naise' (mā'ō-nāz'; F. pron. mā'yō'nāz'), n. [F.] A thick sauce compounded of raw yolks of eggs beaten up with olive oil and seasoned with vinegar, or lemon juice, pepper, salt, etc.; — used in dressing salads, fish, etc. Also, a dish dressed with this sauce.

may/or (mā'ōr; mā'r). [ME. maire, meyre, F. maire, fr. L. maior greater, higher, nobler, compar. of magnus great; cf. Sp. mayor. See MAJOR; cf. MÉRINO.] The chief magistrate of a city or borough; the chief officer of a municipal corporation. The title mayor is used in England, Ireland, and the United States and other countries settled by the English; also, formerly in some royal burghs of Scotland, where now the term provost is used in its stead. The mayor in all these cases is the chief executive of the municipality, and in some cities, as in London, some cities in the United States, and some in India, etc., presides over a court called the mayor's court. The term is also used to translate various foreign titles of similar municipal officials, as the French maire, the German Dorfgeschütze (lit., village magistrate), etc. — Mayor of the Palace, Hist., under the Frankish kings, an official who originally was the chief officer of the royal household, later prime minister, and under the later Merovingians practically sovereign.

may/or-al (mā'ōr-āl), a. Of or pert. to a mayor or mayoralty.

may/or-al-ty (-tī), n. [Cf. OF. mayoralte.] The office, or the term of office, of a mayor.

may/or-ess (mā'ōr-ēs; mā'r-ēs), n. [Cf. OF. mairesse.] The wife of a mayor, or a woman holding the office of mayor.

May/pole' (mā'pōl'), n. A tall pole erected in an open place and wreathed with flowers, and forming a center for the rustic May-day sports.

May/pol'ing (-pōl'ing), n. May-day sports about a Maypole.

may/pop' (mā'pōp'), n. [Perh. corrupt. fr. maracoc.] The edible fruit of a passion flower (Passiflora incarnata) of the southern United States; also, the plant itself. The fruit resembles a yellow apple, but is without much flavor. Southern U. S.

May queen. A girl or young woman crowned queen in the sports of May Day.

May skate. The mayis skate.

May/tide' (-tid'), May/time' (-tim'), n. The month of May.

may/weed' (-wēd'), n. [For maythe-weed. Oxf. E. D.] A strong-scented European asteraceous weed (Anthemis cotula) naturalized along roadsides in the United States. It has pinnately dissected leaves and daisylike heads of flowers with a yellow disk and white rays. It has been used in medicine as an emmenagogue. b Feverfew.

May wine. A mixture of champagne, Moselle, or Rhine wine, and claret, flavored with woadleaf leaves, served about Maytime, when the leaves have an aromatic flavor.

Maz/a-gan (mā'z-ā-gān), n. [From Mazaqan, a town in Morocco, where it grows wild.] A variety of the common broad bean frequently cultivated in the United States under the name of the English bean.

maz/a-rine' (mā'z-ā-rēn'), a. 1. [cap.] Of or pertaining to Cardinal Mazarin.

2. Mazarine blue in color.

mazarine blue, a deep blue, named for Cardinal Mazarin.

maz/a-rine', n. 1. Mazarine blue.

2. A blue stuff or garment, hence, a member of the London common council, who wore a blue gown. Obs.

3. Cookery. A forcemeat entrée.

Maz/dā-ism, Maz/dā-ism (mā'z-dā-'iz-əm), n. The religion of the ancient Persians. See ORMAZD, ZOROASTRIANISM.

Maz/dā-ist, Maz/dā-ist, n. A follower of Mazdaism.

Maz/dak-ite (mā'z-dāk-'it), n. A member of a reform sect founded early in the 6th century by Mazdak, originally a Magian priest. Community of property and women, simplicity in life, and abstinence from meat were among its tenets. King Kobad of Persia (488-531 A. D.), at first a convert, later permitted Mazdak and thousands of his followers to be put to death.

Maz/dā-an (mā'z-dā-'ān; mā'z-dā-'ān), a. Of or pertaining to Ormazd or Mazdaism.

maze (māz), n. [ME. mase; cf. ME. masen to confuse, puzzle, Norw. masist to fall into a slumber, masa to be continually busy, prate, chatter, Icel. masa to chatter, dial. Sw. masa to bask, be slow, work slowly and lazily, mas slow, lazy.] 1. Delirium; delusion; a wild fancy, a confused notion; a deception. Obs.

2. Confusion of thought; perplexity; uncertainty; state of bewilderment; amazement.

3. A confusing and baffling network, as of paths or passages; an intricacy; a labyrinth; as, the mazes of philosophy. "Quaint mazes on the wanton green." Shak. Syn. — See LABYRINTH.

maze (māz), v. t.; MAZED (māzd); MAZ'ING (māz'ing). [ME. masen. See MAZE, n.] 1. To stupefy; daze; also, to craze. Archaic or Dial.

2. To perplex greatly; to bewilder; amaze. Archaic or R.

3. To form a maze; to make intricate. Obs.

maze, v. i. To be bewildered; to wander as in a maze.

ma'zer (mā'zēr), n. [ME. mazer, akin to OD. mazer excrescence on a maple, OHG. masar, G. mäser spot, Icel. mäsurr maple; cf. OF. mazre, masre, masdre, madre, of G. orig. Cf. MEASLES.] 1. A large drinking bowl, orig. of a hard wood, prob. maple; also, Obs., this wood or the tree yielding it. Their brimful mazers to the feasting bring Drayton

2. The head; also, a helmet. Obs.

ma'zo- (mā'zō-). Combining form from Gr. μαζός, breast.

ma-zou't' (mā'zō-ōt'), n. [Russ. mazut, prob. fr. mazat' to smear, lubricate, as it is used in the manufacture of lubricating oils.] A brownish black liquid remaining after the distillation of benzine and kerosene from Russian petroleum. It is largely used as liquid fuel.

Ma-zō-vi-an (mā'zō-vī-'ān), n. One of a Christian Polish community placed under the protection of the Teutonic knights early in the 13th century. Cf. MAZUR.

Ma-zur' (mā'zūr'), Ma-zur'i-an (-zūr'ī-'ān), n. A Pole of a Protestant community of southeastern Prussia, descendants of the Mazovians. They speak a corrupt Polish dialect.

ma-zur'ka (mā'zūr-'kā; mā'zūr-'kā), ma-zour'ka (mā'zūr-'kā), n. [Pol. mazurka a woman of the province Mazovia.] a A Polish dance in moderate triple time, in its original form properly for four or eight couples of dancers, often of varied steps and figures. b Music for this dance, or in its rhythm, usually in 3-4 or 3-8 measure, with a strong accent on the second beat. Older examples often have a drone bass. The modern mazurka was developed into a distinctive and finished form by Chopin.

ma'zy (mā'zī), a.; MA'ZY-ER (-ēr); MA'ZY-EST. [From MAZE.] Perplexed with or as if with turns and windings; winding; intricate; confusing; perplexing; embarrassing; as, mazy error. "To range amid the mazy thickets." Spenser.

ma/zard' (mā'zārd'), n. [Orig. uncert.] Any of a race of cultivated cherry descended from Prunus avium. The fruit is sweet, but small, and the trees are therefore used chiefly as stocks for finer varieties.

me (mē), pers. pron. [AS. mē, dat. & acc.; akin to meo, acc. only, Ir. mī, G. mīch, Icel. & Goth. mīk, L. me, Gr. mē, I. Skr. mā, mām. Cf. 2d MEAS.] The objective case of I (which see). Me is used: 1. As a dative of indirect object; a In connection with a direct object; as, he gave me money. b As the "ethical" dative, designating the speaker as interested or concerned; esp. in Elizabethan usage; as, "This river comes me cranking in." Shak. "He steps me to her trencher." Shak. c In "woe is me!" "we were here," and similar expressions. Obs. or Archaic. Me rather had my heart might feel your love. Shak.

d With the impersonal verbs thinks and seems, now written methinks, meseems, it appears to me. e Reflexively; as, "I can buy me twenty." Shak.

2. As direct object of a verb or preposition; thus, he struck me. Thou shalt have no other gods before me." Ex. xx. 3. a Sometimes reflexively; as, I cross me for a sinner. Of me is used for the possessive my in certain phrases; as, "for the life of me." b Sometimes substantively, as for the ego. Cf. I.

3. Equivalent to I, esp. after an, than, and as a predicate substantive; thus, "it is me." [Cf. F. c'est moi.] This use of me violates the grammatical rule of construction which calls for a predicate nominative after an and it is now chiefly colloquial or dialect, but is justified by some good writers as being historically idiomatic.

No mightier than thyself or me. Shak

me'a-ble (mē-'ā-b'l), a. [L. meabilis.] Capable of being readily penetrated.

mead (mēd), n. [ME. mede, AS. meodo; akin to D. mede, G. met, meth, OHG. metu, mitu, Icel. mjóðr, Dan. mjød, Sw. mjöd, Russ. med, Lith. midus, W. medd, Gr. μέθυ wine, Skr. madhu honey, a sweet drink, as adj., sweet.] 1. A fermented drink made of water and honey with malt, yeast, etc.; meadling. Also, one made from manna. 2. A beverage flavored with sirup of sarsaparilla, and often charged with carbonic acid gas. U. S.

mead, n. [AS. mēd. See MEADOW.] A meadow.

All full of freshe flowers, white and reede. Chaucer.

mead/ow (mēd'ō), n. [AS. mēdwe, an inflectional form, the nom. being mēd; akin to G. matte, and E. mow. See MOW to cut (grass); cf. 2d MEAD.] 1. Grass land, esp. a field on which grass is grown for hay; often, a tract of low or level land producing grass which is mown for hay.

2. Low land covered with coarse grass or rank herbage near rivers and in marshy places by the sea; as, the salt meadows near Newark Bay.

3. A feeding ground for fish; as, a cod meadow.

mead/ow, v. t. To make a meadow of.

meadow barley. A European wild barley (Hordeum pratense) growing in meadows, where it is a useful pasture grass when not allowed to flower.

meadowed (mēd'ōd), a. Having meadows.

meadow fescue. A tall European fescue grass (Festuca elatior) with broad flat leaves. It is widely cultivated in both Europe and America for permanent pasture and hay. It is sometimes divided into two species, F. elatior and F. pratensis, the former then being called tall fescue, the latter meadow fescue.

meadow foxtail. A valuable pasture grass (Alopecurus pratensis) resembling timothy.

meadow grass. Any pasture grass of the genus Poa, P. pratensis, so called in England, but better known as Kentucky blue grass or June grass in the United States. b Any grass of the genus Panicularia; manna grass. U. S.

meadow lark. Any of several varieties of an American bird (Sturnella magna) of the family Icteridae, ranging from southern Canada to Mexico and the West Indies. It is about the size of a robin, and has streaked brown and buff upper parts and yellow breast marked with a black crescent. The western variety (S. m. neglecta) has a finer song than the eastern.

meadow lily. A commonly of the eastern United States (Lilium canadense), with lark (?) nodding yellow flowers spotted with brown.

meadow mouse. Any of certain mice or voles of the genus Microtus and allied genera, as the common American species M. pennsylvanicus. See VOLE.

meadow mussel. An American mussel (Modiola picatula) with a ribbed shell, very abundant in salt marshes.

meadow parsnip. A The cow parsnip. Dial. Eng. b Any yellow-flowered plant of the genus Thaspium. U. S.

meadow pea. A wild pea of Europe and Asia (Lathyrus pratensis), cultivated as a forage plant.

meadow pine. Any of several pines of the southern United States, as the slash pine, the loblolly, or the Cuban pine, — so called for their growth in fields or meadows.

meadow rue. Any plant of the genus Thalictrum; — so called because the leaves resemble those of rue.

meadow saffron. Any melanthaceous plant of the genus Colchicum, esp. C. autumnale, a well-known bulbous herb resembling saffron, but with purple flowers. It is also called autumn crocus, and is frequently cultivated.

meadow sage. A blue-flowered European salvia (Salvia pratensis).

meadow saxifrage. A European saxifrage (Saxifraga granulata) with reniform lobed leaves and large white bell-shaped flowers, sometimes double in cultivation. b A European apiaceous herb (Silvius flavescens) resembling the burnet saxifrage. c Any plant of the genus Seseli.

meadow spear grass. The long manna grass (Panicularia elongata) of the eastern United States.

meadow crocus. Meadow saffron.

meadow drake. The conracker. Local, Eng.

meadow fern. The sweet gale. b The sweet fern. U. S.

meadow foam. A delicate California limnanthaceous plant (Limnanthes douglasii) with small white flowers.

meadow gowan. Marsh marigold. Dial. Eng.

meadow grasshopper. See GRASSHOPPER, I.

meadow hen. a The American bittern. b The American coot. c The clapper rail. Local, U. S.

meadow owling. a Meadowland; cultivation of meadows.

mead-ow-wink' (mēd'ō-w'ink'), n. The bobolink. [Obs.]

mead-ow-land', n. Land used as meadow. [Obs.]

mead-ow-less, a. See LESS.

meadow moor. Phytogeo. A meadow rich in calcium salts.

meadow mushroom. The field mushroom. [Obs. (Orchis morio).]

meadow orchis. The European meadow orch. Bog iron ore.

meadow pink. See PINK.

meadow pint. Dial. Eng. a Ragged robin. b Maiden pink.

meadow pipit. See PIPIT.

meadow queen. = MEADOW-SWEET. [MEADOW GRASS.]

meadow reed grass. = REED.

meadow rice grass. See GRASS, Table II, Australia.

meadow snipe. a The Wilson's snipe. b The pectoral sandpiper. Local, U. S. [GRASS.]

meadow sot grass. = WELVEED.

meadow sorrel. The common sorrel, or sour dock.



Meadow Fescue



Meadow Lark (?)

Indians of southern Sonora, Mexico They are agriculturists mayock, n. Mate. Obs. Scot. ma-yo-ra'l' (mā'yō-rā'l'), n. [Sp. fr. mayor greater, L. maior.] The conductor of a mule team; also, a head shepherd. ma-yo-rā'go (-rā'gō; 288), n. [Sp.] See MAJORAT. may-or-dōn' (-dōn'), n. A longhorn antelope. c The pampas deer. Ma-zan-der-a'ni (mā-zān-'dēr-ā-nī), n. pl. Natives of Mazanderan in northern Persia, speaking a peculiar Persian dialect. maz-zā'p'ite (mā'zā-'p'it'), n. [From Mazapil, Mexico.] Min. A basic arsenate of calcium and iron, occurring in slender black crystals. Sp. gr. 3.57-3.58. maz'ard (mā'zārd), var. of MAZZARD. maz'ard', n. [Prob. fr. mazer, the head being compared to a mazer. Obs.] A cup or bowl. 2. The head; also, the face. maz'ard, v. t. To knock on the head. Obs. maz/a-rin-ō'sis' (mā'z-ā-rīn-ō-'sīs; mā'z-ā-rēn'ō'), n. Fr. Hist. A public health attack on Cardinal Mazarin (1642-61), premier of France 1643-61. Ma-zā-rin' Bi'ble (mā'zā-rān'ī; mā'z-ā-rēn'ō'), n. See BIBLE. maz/a-rine' (mā'z-ā-rēn'), n. [Perh. after Cardinal Mazarin.] A kind of deep plate; also, a sweet tart. Obs. Mazarine hood. A hood of the type worn by the Duchesse de Mazarin, in vogue about 1700. Maz/a-tac' (mā'z-ā-tāk'), n. One of a tribe of Zapotecan Indians of northeastern Oaxaca, Mexico. They raise silk, and are noted for gorgeous silken fabrics. Maz'dā (-dā), n. = ORMAZD.

Maz'dā-ke'an (mā'z-dā-kē-'ān), n. = MAZDAKITE. Maz'dā-ism, Maz'dā-ism (mā'z-dā-'iz-əm), n. The religion of the ancient Persians. See ORMAZD, ZOROASTRIANISM. Maz'dā-ist, Maz'dā-ist, n. A follower of Mazdaism. maz'le (mā'z-lē), n. [Cf. MAZARD.] To knock on the head. Obs. maz'zer tree (mā'zēr), The European maple. maz'zer-wood', n. Gutta-percha. Maz'ba-bi' (mā'z-bā-'bī), n. A person of the Sikh faith; also, a Shīte Imam. [MAZY. See -I.] maz'ly (mā'z-lī), adv. of maz'ly-ness, n. See -NESS. Maz'ti'ti' (mā'z-tī-'tī'), Bib. maz'zy' (mā'z-zī-'zī'), n. [Heb. māz-zā, n. [NL. = maz- + -odynia.] Med. Mastodynia. ma-zol'y'asis (mā'zōl'ī-'āsīs), n. [NL. = mazo + -lysis.] Obstetric. Separation of the placenta in parturition. ma-zool' (mā'zōōl'), n. [From native Oriental name.] = MUD-DAR. [Var. of MASOORA.] maz'zā'ca (mā'zā-'sā; 288), maz'zard', var. of MAZZARD. Maz/zā-roth' (mā'zā-'rōth; 30th), a word in Job xxxviii. 33, rendered in R. V. margin as "the sign of the Zodiac." Maz'zā-ni'ast (mā'zā-nī-'āst), n. A follower or part-señter of the Italian revolutionist Giuseppe Mazzini; = MAZ-ZI-NI-AN-ISM (-nī-'ān-'iz-əm). M. B. Abbr. Mark of the Beast; Medicines Baccalaureus (L.).

mead/ow (mēd'ō), n. [AS. mēdwe, an inflectional form, the nom. being mēd; akin to G. matte, and E. mow. See MOW to cut (grass); cf. 2d MEAD.] 1. Grass land, esp. a field on which grass is grown for hay; often, a tract of low or level land producing grass which is mown for hay. 2. Low land covered with coarse grass or rank herbage near rivers and in marshy places by the sea; as, the salt meadows near Newark Bay. 3. A feeding ground for fish; as, a cod meadow. mead/ow, v. t. To make a meadow of. meadow barley. A European wild barley (Hordeum pratense) growing in meadows, where it is a useful pasture grass when not allowed to flower. meadowed (mēd'ōd), a. Having meadows. meadow fescue. A tall European fescue grass (Festuca elatior) with broad flat leaves. It is widely cultivated in both Europe and America for permanent pasture and hay. It is sometimes divided into two species, F. elatior and F. pratensis, the former then being called tall fescue, the latter meadow fescue. meadow foxtail. A valuable pasture grass (Alopecurus pratensis) resembling timothy. meadow grass. Any pasture grass of the genus Poa, P. pratensis, so called in England, but better known as Kentucky blue grass or June grass in the United States. b Any grass of the genus Panicularia; manna grass. U. S. meadow lark. Any of several varieties of an American bird (Sturnella magna) of the family Icteridae, ranging from southern Canada to Mexico and the West Indies. It is about the size of a robin, and has streaked brown and buff upper parts and yellow breast marked with a black crescent. The western variety (S. m. neglecta) has a finer song than the eastern. meadow lily. A commonly of the eastern United States (Lilium canadense), with lark (?) nodding yellow flowers spotted with brown. meadow mouse. Any of certain mice or voles of the genus Microtus and allied genera, as the common American species M. pennsylvanicus. See VOLE. meadow mussel. An American mussel (Modiola picatula) with a ribbed shell, very abundant in salt marshes. meadow parsnip. A The cow parsnip. Dial. Eng. b Any yellow-flowered plant of the genus Thaspium. U. S. meadow pea. A wild pea of Europe and Asia (Lathyrus pratensis), cultivated as a forage plant. meadow pine. Any of several pines of the southern United States, as the slash pine, the loblolly, or the Cuban pine, — so called for their growth in fields or meadows. meadow rue. Any plant of the genus Thalictrum; — so called because the leaves resemble those of rue. meadow saffron. Any melanthaceous plant of the genus Colchicum, esp. C. autumnale, a well-known bulbous herb resembling saffron, but with purple flowers. It is also called autumn crocus, and is frequently cultivated. meadow sage. A blue-flowered European salvia (Salvia pratensis). meadow saxifrage. A European saxifrage (Saxifraga granulata) with reniform lobed leaves and large white bell-shaped flowers, sometimes double in cultivation. b A European apiaceous herb (Silvius flavescens) resembling the burnet saxifrage. c Any plant of the genus Seseli. meadow spear grass. The long manna grass (Panicularia elongata) of the eastern United States. meadow crocus. Meadow saffron. meadow drake. The conracker. Local, Eng. meadow fern. The sweet gale. b The sweet fern. U. S. meadow foam. A delicate California limnanthaceous plant (Limnanthes douglasii) with small white flowers. meadow gowan. Marsh marigold. Dial. Eng. meadow grasshopper. See GRASSHOPPER, I. meadow hen. a The American bittern. b The American coot. c The clapper rail. Local, U. S. meadow owling. a Meadowland; cultivation of meadows. mead-ow-wink' (mēd'ō-w'ink'), n. The bobolink. [Obs.] mead-ow-land', n. Land used as meadow. [Obs.] mead-ow-less, a. See LESS. meadow moor. Phytogeo. A meadow rich in calcium salts. meadow mushroom. The field mushroom. [Obs. (Orchis morio).] meadow orchis. The European meadow orch. Bog iron ore. meadow pink. See PINK. meadow pint. Dial. Eng. a Ragged robin. b Maiden pink. meadow pipit. See PIPIT. meadow queen. = MEADOW-SWEET. [MEADOW GRASS.] meadow reed grass. = REED. meadow rice grass. See GRASS, Table II, Australia. meadow snipe. a The Wilson's snipe. b The pectoral sandpiper. Local, U. S. [GRASS.] meadow sot grass. = WELVEED. meadow sorrel. The common sorrel, or sour dock.

Middle. Abbr. Mademoiselle. Mdm. Abbr. Madame. Mdme. Abbr. Madame. M. D. S. Abbr. Master of Dental Surgery. mdse. Abbr. Merchandise. me, pron. One. See MEN, pron. Obs. Me. Abbr. Chem. [no period, M.] Methyl; — as a symbol. Me. Abbr. Maine. M. E. Abbr. Methodist Episcopal; Military, Mining, or Mechanical Engineer; Middle English; Most Excellent. meach (mēach), var. of MICH, v. t. Obs. or Dial. meac'cock', n. [Orig. uncert.] An uxorious, effeminate, or spiritless man. Obs. [me' a cul'pa. [L.] Through or by my fault, or (nom.) my fault, me' dēre, OD. medler, mader, OLG. medler, G. mädler.] A mower. Dial. Eng. [flower. meadow anemone. The pasque meadow flower. The deer grass meadow bell. The herb bell. Eng. meadow bird. The bobolink. Local, U. S. mead'ow-bright', n. The marsh marigold. Dial. Eng. [fly. meadow brown. A satyr butterfly. mead'ow-burr', n. The sweet gale. U. S. meadow cabbage. The skunk cabbage. U. S. [thy. meadow cat-tail grass. The meadow chicken. The sora rail. Local, U. S. meadow clover. A Red clover. b Zigzag clover. [Local, Eng. meadow crane. The crane. meadow cross. = CUCKOO-FLOWER a.

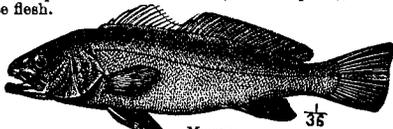
Bachelor of Medicine. See B. M.; Musica Baccalaureus (L.), Bachelor of Music. Mba'ya (mā'byā), n.; pl. Mba-ya. A tribe of the Guaycuran Indians of Argentina, now almost extinct. M. B. F. E. H. Abbr. Magna Britannia, Francia, et Hibernia M. C. Great Britain, France, and Ireland. [see JESUIT.] M. B. Sc. Abbr. Master of Surgery. Mbu'ba (mā'bō-'bā), n. A member of a Pygmy-Negro people of Uganda. M. C. pref. See Mac. M. C. Abbr. Mark of the Craft (Masonic); Master of Ceremonies; Master Commandant; Master of Surgery; Member of Congress; Member of Council. M/C. Abbr. Marginal Credit (banking); Metalting Clause (marine insurance). M. C. D. Abbr. Doctor of Comparative Medicine. M. C. E. Abbr. Master of Civil Engineering. Mch. Abbr. March. M. Ch. Abbr. Magister Chirurgia (L., Master of Surgery). M. C. L. Abbr. Master of Civil Law. [merce.] M. Com. Abbr. Master of Commerce. M. C. P. Abbr. Mining, conditional purchase (Australia). M. C. S. Abbr. Marcus. M. C. S. Abbr. Madras Civil Service. M. Ch. Abbr. Medicine Doctor (L., Doctor of Medicine); memorandum of deposit. Md. Abbr. Maryland. M'd. Abbr. Months' date (i. e., months after date). Mde-wa'kan-ton' (mā'dē-wā-'kān-tōn'), n. See STOUX.

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mead/ow-sweet' (méd'ô-swét'), n. a Any plant of the genus Spiraea, esp. S. salicifolia, a common low shrub of Europe and America, with oblong toothed leaves and white flowers in dense terminal panicles. b Any plant of the closely related genus Filipendula.

mead/ow-y' (-y), a. Of or pertaining to meadows; resembling, or consisting of, meadow. meag'er, meag'gr (mê'gër), a. [ME. meagre, F. maigre, L. macer; akin to D. & G. mager, Icel. nagr, and prob. to Gr. μακρός long. Cf. EMACIATE, MAIGRE.] 1. Destitute of, or having little, flesh; thin; lean. Meager were his looks; Sharp misery had worn him to the bones. Shak. 2. Destitute of richness, fertility, strength, or the like; defective in quantity, or poor in quality; poor; barren; hence, of a literary composition or the like: scanty in ideas; wanting strength of diction or affluence of imagery. His education had been but meager. Motley. 3. Dry and harsh to the touch, as chalk. 4. = MAIGRE. Syn. - Lean, lank, gaunt, starved, poor, emaciated. - meag'gr-ly, meag'gr-ly, adv. - meag'gr-ness, meag'gr-ness, n.

meag'gr (mê'gër), n. [F. maigre. Cf. MAIGRE, a.] A large European scianoid food fish (Sciæna aquila), having white flesh.



Meagre.

meak'ing iron (mêk'ing), [Prob. fr. meak a hook.] A vessel. a The tool with which old oakum is picked out of the vessel's seams. b Sometimes, erroneously, a making iron.

meal (mêl), n. [ME. mele, AS. melu, melo; akin to D. mel, G. mehl, OHG. melo, Icel. mjöl, Sw. mjöl, Dan. mel, also to D. malen to grind, G. mahlen, OHG., OS., & Goth. malan, Icel. mala, W. malu, L. molere, Gr. μύλλω mill, E. mill. Cf. MILL, MOLD soil, MOLE an animal, M-MOLATE, MOLAR (teeth).] 1. Grain (esp. maize, rye, or oats) coarsely ground and unbolted; also, a kind of flour made from beans, peas, etc.; sometimes, any flour, esp. if coarse. 2. A powder made by grinding, etc.; as, alum meal; linsed meal; also, a powdery substance resembling meal. 3. Mold; earth. Obs. Cold meal is my covering o'er. Old Ballad

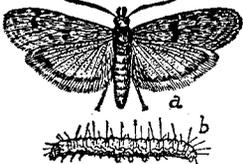
meal, v. t.; MEAL'ED (mêld); MEAL'ING. 1. To sprinkle with or as with meal. 2. To pulverize; as, meal powder. meal, v. i. To yield, or to become, meal.

meal, n. [ME. mel, mele, AS. mæl measure, mark, sign, appointed time, a meal, akin to D. maal time, meal, G. mal time, mahl meal, Icel. mál measure, time, meal, Goth. mēl time, and E. measure. See MEASURE; cf. PIECEMEAL.] 1. A measure. Obs. 2. The portion of food taken at a particular time to satisfy appetite; the quantity usually so taken at one time; repast; also, act or time of eating a meal; as, during the meal. 3. Act or time of milking; yield at a milking. Dial. Eng. meal, v. i. & t. To take, or give, a meal or meals; to feed.

meal, [AS. mæltum, orig. dat. pl. of mæl measure. See MEAL repast.] A suffix used in Anglo-Saxon and Middle English in forming adverbs, and signifying the measure or portion taken at one time; as in piecemeal, and in obs. words, as cupmeal, littlemeal, footmeal, heapmeal, etc. meal beetle. The adult of the meal worm.

meal'les (mêl'lez), n. pl.; sing. MEAL'LE. [Cape D. milje, fr. Pg. milho maize, L. milium millet. Oxf. E. D. Cf. MILLET.] Maize, or Indian corn. In sing., an ear of maize. South Africa.

meal moth. Either of two small moths whose larvae eat stored grain, meal, etc.; the Indian meal moth (Plodia interpunctella), dirty grayish marked with reddish brown, or the meal snout moth (Pyralis farinalis), dark brown, beautifully marked with whitish.



meal'time' (mêl'tim'), n. The usual time of eating Meal Moth (Plodia interpunctella) a. Imago; b. Larva. x 18.

meal worm. The larva of certain tenebrionid beetles that infests granaries, bakerhouses, etc., and is injurious to flour and meal, as the yellow meal worm (Tenebrio molitor) and the dark meal worm (Tenebrio obscurus).

meal'y (mêl'y), a.; MEAL'Y-ER (-y-ër); MEAL'Y-EST. 1. Having the qualities of meal; resembling meal; soft, dry, and friable; easily reduced to a condition resembling meal; as, a meal'y potato. 2. Containing meal; farinaceous. 3. Overspread with meal or something meal-like; as, meal'y wings. 4. Soft-spoken; meal'y-mouthed. 5. Flecked with white or gray; spotty; also, pale; floury.

meal'y Amazon, a large South American parrot (Amazona farinosa), with the greenish upper parts of a meal'y appearance. - m. bird, m. duck, the immature old

Meal Worm. a Larva; b Adult enlarged.

mead/ow-tiling. The meadow pipit. Local, Eng. mead/ow-wort' (mêd'ô-wôrt'), n. = MEADOWSWERT. meadship. + MASHIP. mead's man (mêd's mán), n. [meads, gen. of mead meadow + man.] = HAYWARD. Dial. Eng. mead'sweet', mead'wort' (mêd'wôrt'), n. = MEADOWSWERT. Obs. meag (mêg; mēg). Var. of MEAK. Dial. Eng. meag'gr, v. t. To make lean. Obs. meag'gr. Var. of MEGRIM. meag'gry, a. Characterized by meagerness. Obs. Me'ah (mê'á). Bô.

meak' (mêk), n. A long-handled hook or scythe used esp. to cut up peas or mow roads. Dial. Eng. meak'er (mêk'ër), n. The common minnow. Local, Eng. meak'kin (mêk'kín), n. The water millon. Dial. Eng. meal (mêl), n. [AS. mæle, mæle, cup, bowl.] Tub; bucket—sometimes used as a measure. Obs. meal (mêl), n. [Cf. Icel. melr.] Sandbank; dune. Dial. Eng. meal, v. t. [AS. mælan, fr. mál. See MOLA a spot.] To stain. Obs. meal'able (mêl'á-b'l), a. Reducible to meal. meal ark. A chest to hold meal. Scot. meal'ber-y (mêl'bêr'y), n. = SEABERRY a.

squaw. Local, Eng. -meal'y bug, any of several species of the scale insects of the genus Dactylopius, esp. D. ulmidium (also called pear blight) and D. cibri, covered with a white powderlike substance. They are pests of various fruit trees and in greenhouses. - m. redpoll. See REDPOLL. - m. scale, a meal'y bug; - m. starwort, colicroot, Alectris farinoso - m. tree, the European wayfaring tree. Dial. Eng. meal'y-mouthed' (mêl'y-môu-théd'), -mouth'(-), a. 1. Using soft words; plausible; affectedly or timidly delicate of speech; unwilling to tell the truth in plain language. "Meal'y-mouthed philanthropies." Tennyson. 2. Having a zone of white behind a black muzzle; - said of cattle and horses.



mean (mên), v. t.; pret. & p. p. MEANT (mênt); p. pr. & vb. n. MEAN'ING. [ME. Mealy Bugs on menen, AS. mænan to recite, tell, intend, wish; akin to OS. mēnian to have in mind, mean, D. meenen, G. meinen, OHG. meinan, Icel. meina, Sw. mena, Dan. mene, and perh. to E. mind. See MIND.] 1. To have in the mind, as a purpose, intention, etc.; to intend; purpose; design; as, houses are meant for use; what do you mean to do? Do you truly mean it? Ye thought evil against me; but God meant it unto good. Gen. 1. 20

2. To have in mind as the object, application, signification, or the like, of any expression or symbol; to intend to convey as the significance of; hence, to signify; import; denote; as, to say what one means; the words do not really mean that; her every act means high vitality. Go ye, and learn what that meaneth. Matt. ix. 13. 3. To have in mind a particular reference or destination for (a remark, gift, or the like); as, his criticism is not meant for me; this parcel is meant for her. 4. To bear in mind; remember. Obs. 5. To say; tell; mention. Obs. to mean business, to be in earnest. Colloq. mean, v. i. 1. To have a purpose or intention. Rare, except in the phrase to mean well, or ill. 2. To hold the opinion (that); to think; ween. Obs. 3. To have thought or reason; to think. A mind that should not mean is a contradiction in terms. N. Int. Encyc.

4. To remember. Obs. 5. To talk; speak; tell. Obs. mean (mên), a.; MEAN'ER (-ër); MEAN'EST. [ME. mene, AS. gemēne common, general; akin to D. gemeen, G. gemein, Goth. gamains, and L. communis. Cf. COMMON.] 1. Held or done in common. Obs. or Dial. 2. Destitute of distinction or eminence; common; low; humble. "Of mean parentage." Sir P. Sidney. 3. Destitute of power or acumen; ordinary; inferior; as, a man of mean intelligence. 4. Of little value or account; of poor or inferior quality; worthy of little or no regard; shabby; contemptible; despicable. "A citizen of no mean city." Acts xxi. 39. In this sense mean is now rare except with no, when the phrase is equivalent to one of praise 5. Wanting dignity of mind; low-minded; ignoble; base; destitute of honor; spiritless; as, a mean motive. Can you imagine I so mean could prove, To save my life by changing of my love? Dryden.

6. Penurious; stingy; close-fisted; as, mean hospitality. 7. A characterized by petty selfishness or malice; contemptibly disobliging or unkind; ill-tempered; fractious. Colloq. U. S. b. Ashamed; uncomfortable; "small;" as, to feel mean. Colloq. U. S. Syn. - Ignoble, abject, beggarly, wretched, degraded, degenerate, vulgar, vile, servile, menial; spiritless, groveling, slavish; dishonorable, disgraceful, shameful, despicable, contemptible; paltry, sordid. See BASE. mean, a. [ME. mene, OF. meien, F. moyen, fr. L. medianus that is in the middle, fr. medius; akin to E. mid. See MID; cf. MEDIUM.] 1. Occupying a middle position; occurring between the limits or extremes; intermediate; specif.: a. Intermediate in space; as, earth mean between heaven and hell. Obs. b. Intermediate in order, rank, or status; as, the mean term of a syllogism. c. Intermediate in time; as, in the mean time; meanwhile; also, formerly, mean space, season, etc. d. Intermediate in kind or degree; as, to pursue a mean course in politics. 2. Occupying a position about midway between extremes; near the average or norm; as, of a mean stature. 3. Of a moderate degree of excellence; middling; mediocre; ordinary. According to the fittest style of lofty, mean, or lowly. Milton. 4. Math. Average; having an intermediate value between two extremes, or between the several successive values of a variable quantity during one cycle of variation such that, were they all equal, the mean would be their common value; as, mean distance; mean motion; mean solar day. 5. Serving as a means; intermediary. Obs. Syn. - See AVERAGE.

mean anomaly. See ANOMALY. - m. calorie. See CALORIE. - m. clef, Music, the C clef, as used for the mean, or middle, voices. - m. curvature (of a surface at a point), the sum of the curvatures of its principal normal sections through the point. - m. distance (of a planet from the sun), Astron., the average of the distances throughout one revolution of the planet, equivalent to half the major axis of the orbit. - m. error. a. The average error of a number of observations, found by taking the mean value of the positive and negative errors without regard to sign. b. = MEAN-SQUARE ERROR. - m. line, Min., a bisectrix. See BISSECTRIX. - m. noon, noon, as fixed by mean time. - m. proportional, Math.

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the geometric mean. - mean spheroid, Phys. Geog., the imaginary spheroid which coincides most nearly with the actual figure of the earth at the plane of sea level, and to which trigonometrical surveys are referred. It is commonly assumed to be a spheroid of revolution, but it may have three unequal axes. - m. square error, the error the square of which is the mean of the squares of all the errors; - called also, esp. by European writers, mean error. - m. sun, a fictitious sun supposed to move uniformly in the equator so as to be on the meridian each day at mean noon. - m. time, time as measured by the apparent westward motion of the imaginary mean sun (which see), but actually due to the uniform eastward turning of the earth on its axis; the hour angle (west) of the mean sun. - m. time clock. See ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK. - m. tone, Music, the standard interval on which was based the system of tuning in vogue before the adoption of equal temperament. See TEMPERAMENT. - m. way. a. A course chosen as a means to an end. Obs. b. A middle course; via media. c. Meantime. Obs. d. In the mean way, in the course of the journey; also, in the meantime. Obs.

mean (mên), n. 1. Something intervening, intermediate, or intermediary, as a step, stage, connection, etc. Hence, without any mean, without intermediate steps; directly. Obs. So do I wish the crown, being so far off; And so I chide the means that mean me to it. Shak. 2. The middle point, or that which is at or near the middle point, between extremes of place, time, number, rate, degree, etc.; as, the golden mean; hence, medium; absence of extremes or excess; moderation; measure. There is a mean in all things. Dryden. 3. Music. a. A part, whether alto or tenor, intermediate between the soprano and bass; a middle part. Obs. Shak. b. The alto of a set of violins. Obs. c. The second string (small mean) or the third string (great mean) of a viol. 4. Math. A quantity having an intermediate value between several others from which it is derived and of which it expresses the mean value. Usually, unless otherwise specified, it is the one simple average (called arithmetical mean) formed by adding the quantities together in any order and dividing by their number. A geometrical mean is the square root of the product of the quantities, or, in general, the nth root of the product of n factors. 5. Meantime; meanwhile. Obs. Spenser. 6. A mediator; intercessor; go-between; also, mediation; - sometimes in pl. form with sing. sense. Obs. 7. That through which, or by the help of which, an end is attained; something tending to an object desired; intermediate agency or measure; necessary condition or co-agent; instrument; - now usually in the pl. form, means, with sing. sense and construction. Their virtuous conversation was a mean to work the conversion of the heathen to Christ. Hooker. By this means he had them more at vantage. Bacon. What other means is left unto us? Shak. 8. Favorable condition; opportunity; pl., terms. Obs. 9. pl. Resources; property, revenue, or the like, considered as the condition of easy livelihood, or an instrumentality at command; disposable force or substance. Your means are very slender, and your waste is great. Shak. by all means, certainly; without fail; as, go, by all means. - by any means, in any way; possibly; at all. - by no means, or by no manner of means, not at all; certainly not; not in any degree. The wine on this side . . . is by no means so good. Addison. - means of grace, means of securing knowledge of God, or favor with God, as the preaching of the gospel, etc.

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lar or specific, or (sometimes) an intelligible, meaning; as, "I but stay thee, 'tis the fruits of love I mean." "Ay, but, I fear me, in another sense" (*Shak.*); "In that sense [ye] may call him 'man'" (*id.*); "Virtue, in the noble sense by Greeks and Romans understood" (*Swift*); "She . . . speaks things . . . that carry but half sense" (*Shak.*). SIGNIFICATION is esp. established or accepted meaning, as of a word, symbol, or character; SIGNIFICANCE is meaning (often covert rather than ostensible) regarded as of weight or moment; as, "I find it very . . . interesting to know the signification of names, and had written to ask him whether Jerusalem meant 'the vision of peace' or 'the foundation of peace,' either meaning is beautiful" (*M. Arnold*); "The name of Weir had from old a special significance for Stevenson's imagination" (*Colvins*); "The Rubicon . . . was a very significant stream to look at; its significance lay entirely in certain invisible conditions" (*G. Eliot*). IMPORT sometimes denotes little more than meaning, esp. regarded as conveyed; as, "Gossip is not here used in its secondary meaning, . . . but in its original import" (*Southey*); "Under the obvious import of his stories lay concealed a mystic sense" (*Cowper*). More frequently import implies great or momentous significance; as, "There was infinite import in the question alike for her and him" (*Stevenson*). PUNY is meaning esp. in the sense of drift or general tenor; as, "Though he still retained some vague and dim recollection of the general purport of the vision, yet . . . all the rest had passed away" (*Coleridge*); "What . . . is the net purport and upshot of war?" (*Carlyle*). See SIGNIFICANT.

mean/ing (mēn'ing), *p. a.* Intending; purposing; also, expressive; significant. — **mean'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **mean'ing-ness**, *n.*

mean'ly, *adv.* [FROM MEAN low.] In a mean manner; specif.: **a** In a lower manner; poorly; humbly. While the heaven-born child

All meanly wrapt in the rude manger lies. *Milton.*
b In an inferior or indifferently manner; badly; as, troops meanly equipped. **c** In a base or ungenerous manner, or with the ascription of meanness; shabbily; ignobly; ungenerously; as, to think meanly of one.

Would you meanly thus rely
On power you know I must obey? *Prior.*
mean'ly, *adv.* [FROM MEAN middle.] Moderately; tolerably; fairly well; also, only moderately; slightly. *Obs.* A man meanly learned. *Ascham.*

Not meanly proud of two such boys. *Shak.*
mean'ness, *n.* 1. Condition or quality of being mean; inferiority; lowliness; baseness; sordidness; stinginess. 2. A mean act; as, to be guilty of a meaness.

mean'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being mean, or between two extremes, as of temperature.

mean'-spir'it-ed, *a.* Of a mean spirit; base; groveling. — **mean'-spir'it-ed-ness**, *n.*

mean'time (mēn'tīm), *adv.* In the intervening time; during the interval; at the same time.

mean'time, *n.* The intervening time. — for the meantime, for the time being; also, for the interim. — in the m. a During the intervening time; at the same time. **b** At the same time; nevertheless.

mean'tone (mēn'tōn), *a.* Pertaining to or designating the mean tone; mesotonic; as, the *meantone* system.

meas'les (mēz'lez), *n.*; *pl.* in form, but used as singular in senses 1, 2, & 3. [*ME. mæsel, pl. mæseles, mesel*, prob. due to influence of *mesel leprous*, leprous]; akin to *D. mæzelen, G. mæsern, pl.*, and *E. mæzer*, and orig. meaning, little spots. See MAZER. 1. *Med. a* A contagious febrile disorder, commencing with catarrhal symptoms, as coryza, conjunctivitis, and cough, and marked by the appearance on the third day of an eruption of distinct red circular spots, which coalesce in a crescentic form, are slightly raised, and after the fourth day of the eruption gradually decline; rubella. **b** With qualifier, any of various other eruptive diseases; as, German measles, or rubella.

2. [Prob. fr. *ME. mesel leprous*. See MESSEL leprous.] *Veter.* A disease of cattle and of swine.

3. A disease of trees. *Obs.*

4. [See MEASLES a disease of swine.] *pl.* The larvæ, or the disease caused by the presence of the larvæ, of a tape-worm in the cysticercus, or bladder-worm, stage, when contained in the flesh of certain animals. Beef measles are chiefly caused by the larvæ of *Tænia saginata*; pork measles chiefly by those of *T. solium*, which is more dangerous to man. The larvæ in measles meat are killed by cooking, salting, or long-continued cold storage.

meas'ly (mēz'li), *a.* 1. Infected with measles.

2. [See MEASLES a disease of swine.] Containing larval tapeworms; — said of meat. See MEASLES.

3. Contemptible; mean. *Slang.*

meas'ur-a-ble (mēz'ūr-ā-b'l), *a.* [*F. mesurable, L. mensurabilis*. See MEASURE; cf. MENSURABLE.] 1. Moderate; temperate; not excessive. *Obs.* or *R.* *Chaucer.*

2. Capable of being measured; susceptible of mensuration or computation.

3. Metrical; rhythmical. *Obs.*

— **meas'ur-a-ble-ty** (-b'l-ē-ti), **meas'ur-a-ble-ness**, *n.* — **meas'ur-a-ble-ly**, *adv.*

Yet do it measurably, as it becometh Christians. *Latimer.*

meas'ure (mēz'ūr; 250), *n.* [*ME. mesure, F. mesure, L. mensura, fr. metri, mensus, to measure*; akin to *metrum*, poetical measure, *Gr. μέτρον, E. meter*. Cf. IMMENSE, MENSURATION.] 1. Act or process of ascertaining the extent, dimensions, quantity, degree, capacity, or the like, of a thing; act of measuring something (esp. as distinguished from weighing); measurement.

2. An instrument, as a yardstick, a graduated tape, a vessel of known capacity, or the like, for measuring dimensions or volume.

3. The dimensions, capacity, or quantity of anything, determined by measuring; as, to take one's measure for a coat; to give full, good, or short measure.

The measure thereof is longer than the earth. *Job xi. 9.*

4. A unit of measurement, esp. a unit of length, area, or volume; as, the weights and measures of the Romans; specif., a particular unit. In the English Bible several different ancient units are translated by this word.

1 Dry measure at Lisbon. 2 At Paris. 3 Usual value for wine. 4 In Greece. 5 At standard.

6 Values in the upper line are the earlier. 7 Value varies with the locality; that given is the one established by treaty and used esp. in the treaty ports. 8 In the usage of the Surveyor-general's office, *foot* means the *Cape foot* except where the *English foot* is specified. In common usage the reverse is true, at least with the English-speaking population. * Further information will be found at the vocabulary entry of the name of the measure.

meas'ur-ful, *a.* See FUL. — **meas'ur-ful-ly**, *adv.* — **meas'ur-less**, *a.* See LESS. — **meas'ur-less-ly**, *adv.* — **meas'ur-ing-less-ness**, *n.* — **meas'ur-ly**, *a.* See -ISH. — **meas'ur-less**, *a.* Devoid of mean; extreme; also, without mediation. *Obs.* — **meas'ur-ly**, *a.* [FROM MEAN middle.] Moderate. *Obs.* — **meas'ur-ness**, *n.* Demeanor. *Obs.*

5. Hence, any standard with reference to which something is valued or estimated; a criterion; gauge; as, man is the measure of all things; a rule or standard of judgment; also, *Obs.*, an estimate; opinion.

Still make themselves the measure of mankind. *Popo.*

6. A system of measurement, usually comprising several simply related units; as, long measure; board measure.

7. Due or given extent, degree, or quantity; specif.: **a** Extent or degree not excessive or beyond bounds; due portion or proportion; adequate or fitting amount or degree; often, not undue portion; due restraint or limitation; moderation; — esp. in the phrases, *in measure*; *with measure*; *without*, or *beyond measure*; etc.

Hell hath enlarged herself, and opened her mouth without measure. *Is. v. 14.*
b Determined extent, not to be exceeded; prescribed limit; allotted share; as, to give measures or bounds; to know no measure; as, the measure of one's days.

8. An extent, degree, or quantity (of something); as, a measure of indulgence is due to children; they were in large measure at fault; specif., a degree of punishment; as, to suffer hard measure.

9. Regulated division of movement: **a** *Dancing*. A regulated movement corresponding to the time in which the accompanying music is performed; but, especially, a slow and stately dance, like the minuet. **b** *Music*. (1) The group or grouping of beats made by the regular recurrence of primary, or heavy, accents, the position of which is marked on the staff by bars just before them. Hence, the notes or rests between two adjacent bars. The meter or kind of measure used throughout a piece is indicated by the time signature. See TIME, 13 a. (2) = TEMPO. *Rare.* **c** *Pros.* (1) The ordering of verse rhythm by combining its syllables into groups of long and short, or accented and unaccented. (2) Rhythm, as so ordered; meter. (3) A metrical unit, as a foot or dipody, used to determine the length of a colon, period, or line.

10. A tune; melody. *Poetic.*

11. *Arith.* A number contained in a given number a number of times without a remainder; as in the phrases, the common measure, the greatest common measure, etc.

12. A step or definite part of a progressive course or policy; a means to an end; an act designed for the accomplishment of an object; specif., a legislative enactment; as, political measures; an inefficient measure.

13. *Print.* The width of a column or page.

14. *pl. Geol.* Beds or strata; as, coal measures.

15. *Fencing*. The limit of distance at which one opponent can reach the other by lunging.

measure-and-a-half door, *Arch.*, a door with molding on one side only. — **measure of a linear assemblage**, *Math.*, the total length of a denumerable infinity of intervals not overlapping, but containing all the points of an assemblage.

TABLE OF MEASURES.

NOTE. The British bushel is the imperial bushel of 2218.2 cu. in. in the United States bushel is the Winchester bushel of 2150.4 cu. in. The wine gallon, or U. S. gallon, contains 231 cu. in.; the British, or imperial, gallon is almost exactly 1/5 larger. In the first column of equivalents, where two values are given, one in roman and the other in italic type, that in the roman type is the value for the United States; that in the italic, for Great Britain. Where only roman type is used it indicates that the equivalent has the same value in both countries.

NAME.	PLACE, EQUIVALENTS, ETC.	EQUIVALENTS.	
		U. S.: British.	Metric.
aan	Dutch, German: old	36-42 wine gal.	139-159 l.
abadat	Egypt	1.7-4.9 in.	4.2-12.5 cm.
acena	Anc. Greece	11 sq. yd.	9 sq. m.
acena	Anc. Greece	10 ft.	3 m.
acetabulum	Anc. Rome: 1/4 hemina	.06 dry qt.	.07 l.
achane	Anc. Persia and Bæotia	c. 66 bu.: 54	c. 2380 l.
acre	Gr. Britain, U. S., etc.*	40,472.9 ares	40,472.9 ares
acre foot	Irrigation engin.*	43,560 cu. ft.	1232.6 cu. m.
acre inch	Irrigation engin.*	3,630 cu. ft.	102.7 cu. m.
actus	Anc. Rome: 12 decempeda	38.8 yd.	35.5 m.
actus major	Anc. Rome	0.31 acre	12.6 ares
actus simplex	Anc. Rome	50.2 sq. yd.	42 sq. m.
adoulie	Bombay: 1/10 parah	3/4 pk.	7 l.
ady	Malabar	10.46 in.	26.6 cm.
ahm	= AAM, above.		
alen	Sweden: 2 fot	24.7 in.	62.76 cm.
alen	Norway: 2 fot	23.4 in.	59.4 cm.
almud	Turkey, Lisbon, etc.: varying*	24.7 in.	62.75 cm.
almude	Portugal, Brazil*	232 qt.	230 l.
alquadril		.384 bu.: .372	13.52 l.
amphora	Anc. Greece	10.26 gal.: 12.31	38.8 l.
amphora	Anc. Rome	6.84 gal.: 5.70	25.9 l.
amunam.	Ceylon: 8 parahs	5.8 bu.: 5.6	203 l.
anchor	Var. of ANKER, below.		
andaze	Var. of ENDAZE.		
anker	Dutch, etc.: 1/4 aam*	9-10.5 wine gal.	34-40 l.
anoman	Ceylon	5.64 bu.: 5.59	203.2 l.
antal	Hungary: for wine	14.3 gal.: 11.9	c. 54 l.
apatán	Philippines: 1/4 chupa	.01 dry qt.	94 cu. cm.
ar	= ARE.		
archin, archine	Var. of ARSHEEN.		
ardob, ardab	Egypt, etc.: varying*	4 ft. to 8 bu.	4-280 l.
are	Metric system*	119.6 sq. yd.: .025 acre	100 sq. m.
arpent	France, etc.: vary'g*: old*	0.84 acre ²	34.2 ares ²
arroba	Spain, Portugal, etc.*	4.26 gal.: 3.56 ³	16.14 l. ³
arshen, arshin(e)	Turkey, Russia, etc.*		
artaba	Persia	1.85 bu.: 1.79	65.2 l.

NAME.	PLACE, EQUIVALENTS, ETC.	EQUIVALENTS.	
		U. S.: British.	Metric.
artaba	Anc. Egypt	1.10 bu.: 1.06	38.8 l.
auchlet	Scotland: 1/8 boll = AAM, above.	1/4-3/4 bu.	9-27 l.
aune	Belgium	1.093 yd.	1.00 m.
aune	Jersey	4 ft.	1.219 m.
aune	France: old: varying*	46.77 in. ²	1.188 m. ²
azumbre	Spain, etc.: 1/8 arroba	2-3 liq. qt. U. S.	1.3-2.9 l.
bachel, bacile	Greece	6.8-1.4 gal.	30-50 l.
backa	Finland	1 ar	71 ares
balta	Philippines: 1/10 quinon	0.69 acre	27.35 ares
bamboo	E. Indies.*		
bandle	Ireland	2 ft.	0.6 meter
bars	Var. of VARA.		
baril	Mexico, Arg. Rep.	20.08 gal.: 16.73	76.0 l.
barile, ril'	Greece, Italy, etc.	19.6 gal.: 16.3	74.2 l.
barleycorn	English: old*	1/3 in.	8.5 mm.
barn gallon	Britain: for milk	2.4 gal.: 2	9.087 l.
barrel	See VOCAB.		
barrel bulk	Freight capacity: 1/8 ton	5 cu. ft.	141.5 l.
baryd	Arab: 4 farsakh	14.3 mi.	23.0 km.
bath ⁶	Hebrew: 1/10 kor	9.8 gal.: 8.7	36.9 l. ⁶
bema ⁶	Anc. Greece: about 2/3 pous	10.7 gal.: 9.9	40.5 l.
berri	Turkey: old	2.43 ft.	.739 m.
bigha	India	1.084 mi.	1.744 km.
board foot	For lumber*	1/2-1 acre	13-40.4 ares
boccale	Italy: old	144 cu. in.	.00236 cu. m.
bocchale	Italy: old	21-.48 gal.: 18-.40	81-1.8 l.
bockha	Russia: 40 vedros	129.9 gal.: 108.2	491.7 l.
bodge	England: obs.	5.48 ft.	1.672 m.
boisseau	France: varying*	1.70 pk.: 1.65	15 l.
boisseau	Scotland: 1/16 chaldor*	1.4 pk.	12.5 l.
boo	Japan: = BU.	2.4 bu.	0.7-2.2 hl.
botella	Salvador: liquid	0.77 qt.: 0.64	0.73 l.
botyika	Russia: wine	1.623 pt.: 1.353	0.768 l.
bovate	Early Eng.: 1/8 carucate*		
braga	Portugal, Brazil	7.22 ft.	2.20 m.
braccio	Italy: varying	18-30 in.	46-100 cm.
brama	Spain, etc.*	5.48 ft.	1.672 m.
brasa	Philippines	33.4 sq. yd.	3.279 ares
bu, boo	Japan: 1/10 sun	0.12 in.	3.03 mm.
bu, boo	Japan: = TSUBO	3.9538 sq. yd.	3.306 ² sq. m.
bunder	Netherlands: = HECOTARUS	2.47 acre	100 ares
bushel	Gr. Britain (imperial)*	2218.192 cu. in.	36.3646 l.
bushel	U. S. (Winchester)*	2150.42 " "	85.236 l.
butt	See VOCAB.		
cab ⁶	Hebrew: 4 logs; dry	1.86 qt.: 1.80	2.05 l.
caballeria	Cuba*	2.04 qt.: 1.98	2.25 l.
caballeria	Porto Rico*	35.2 acres	1,845 ares
cabán, caván	Philippines: 25 gantas	194.1 acres	7,858 ares
cabán, caván	Philippines: 25 gantas	2.18 bu. or 19.8 gal. U. S.	75 l.
cable's length	Naut.: 100-120 fathoms	200-240 yd.	183-219 m.
cade	Channel Islands	1/2-4/5 bu.	18-29 l.
cade	For herrings: old*		
caffao	Sicily: for oil	5.6 gal.: 4.67	21.2 l.
caffao	Malta: for oil	5.4 gal.: 4.5	20.4 l.
cafiz	Tunis: 16 whitbas*	c. 14-18 bu.	496-640 l.
cafiz, cafiz	Russia: dry: 12 fanegs*	18.9 bu.: 18.3	666 l.
canada	Lisbon: 1/12 almude	1.46 qt.: 1.21	1.38 l.
canada	Rio Janeiro: liquid	2.37 qt.: 2.47	2.81 l.
canna	Italy	3 ft. 3 in.-3 ft. 10 in.	1-3 m.
cántara	Spain, etc.: = ARROBA	4.26 gal.: 3.55	16.14 l.
Cape foot ⁸	South Africa	1.033 ft.	31.2 cm.
carga	Spain: dry & liquid	23.36-2 gal. Br.	108-165 l.
carucate	Early English: 8 bovate*		
casasba	= KASSABAH.		
caván	Var. of CABAN, above.		
cawney, ny	Madras	1.322 acre	53.49 ares
celemin	Spain	.53 pk.: .51	4.62 l.
celemin	Porto Rico	.65 pk.: .63	5.74 l.
centra	Central America	4.26 pk.: 2.55	16.14 l.
centiare, ar	Metric system	1.19 sq. yd.	1 sq. m.
centiliter	Metric system	.338 fluid oz.	.01 l.
centimeter	Metric system	.3937 in.	.01 m.
centimeter (sq.)	Metric system	.155 sq. in.	.0001 sq. m.
centimeter	= MILLILITER (cub.)	.0610 cu. in.	.001 l.
centistere	Metric system	.353 cu. ft.	.01 cu. m.
chain	Gr. Britain, U. S., etc.*	22 yd.	20.12 m.
chain	"	0.10 acre	4.046 ares
chaldron	Scot.: 16 bolls: old*	32.46 bu.	112-35.2 hl.
chaldron, der	England: for coal, etc.	58.64 cu. ft.	1.66 cu. m.
chang	China: 10 chih	11 ft. 9 in.	3.58 m.
chara	Russia	0.26 pk.: 0.22	0.12 l.
chetverik	Russia: 1/4 chetveriks	2.98 pk.: 2.59	26.2 l.
chetvert	Russia: 8 chetveriks	5.95 bu.: 5.77	2.08 hl.
chih	China: 10 taun	14.1 in.	35.81 cm.
ching'	China: 100 mu	167.3 ares	6.74 ha.
ching'	China: 1/100 mu	121 sq. ft.	11.24 sq. m.
cho	Japan: 60 ken	119.3 yd.	109.1 m.
cho	Japan	2.45 ares	99.16 ares
choenlx	Anc. Greece: dry	1-54 pt.	3/4-2 l.
chomer	= HOMER.		
chopin.	Scotland: 1/2 pint: obs.	1.8 pt.: 1.6	.8537 l.
choppin	France: liquid: obs.	.98 pt.: .82	.4636 l.
chopine	France: present	1.06 pt.: .88	.5 l.
chupa	Philippines: 1/8 ganta	.34 dry qt.: .33 qt.	.372 l.
chupa(h)	Singapore	0.96 qt. Br.	.754 l.
chupak	Straits Settlements	1.2 qt.: 1.0	1.136 l.
colluthun	Persia: 1/8 artaba	.23 bu.: 1.29	8.2 l.
congus	Anc. Rome: 1/8 amphora*	.85 gal.: .71	3.24 l.
coom(b), comb	Gr. Britain	4 bu. Br.	145.38 l.
cop	Scot.: = LIPPIE	1/4 pk.	
cor	Var. of KOR.		
cord	For wood, etc.*	128 cu. ft.	

NAME.	PLACE, EQUIVALENTS, ETC.	EQUIVALENTS.		NAME.	PLACE, EQUIVALENTS, ETC.	EQUIVALENTS.		NAME.	PLACE, EQUIVALENTS, ETC.	EQUIVALENTS.	
		U. S.: British.	Metric.			U. S.: British.	Metric.			U. S.: British.	Metric.
covado	Portugal, Brazil, etc.	26.27 in.	66.69 cm.	gantang ¹¹	East Indies: varying*	1.08 gal. : .90	4.09 l.	manzana	Argentina: old*	1.85 or 4.17 acres	75 or 168.7 acres
cover	Wales	26.97 in.	68.51 cm.	garce ¹²	India: varying*	144 bu. : 140	50.8 hl.	manzana	Argentina: metric	2.47 acres	1 hectare
covid ¹³	China: = CHIH	14.1 in.	35.81 cm.	garnetz	Russia: 1/64 chetvert	37 pk. : .36	3.28 l.	manzana	Costa Rica	1.5-1.5 acres	61-65 acres
covid ¹⁴	India	18 in.	46 cm.	gash	Var. of 102.			manzana	Nicaragua	1.72 acres	69.6 acres
covid ¹⁵	Arabia	c. 18 in.	c. 46 cm.	geerah, greh ¹⁶	Ind. Persia: 1/10 guz	1.69 in.	4.29 cm.	manzana	Paraguay	1.20 acres	48.4 acres
covang ¹⁶	East Indies: varying	101 bu. : .98	3361 l.	geira	Portugal	1.43 acres	57.8 acres	manzana	Salvador	1.720 acres	69.84 acres
cran, ne	Gt. Br.: for fresh hering	45 gal. at 77	170.3 l.	gez	Var. of guz.			markal	Var. of MERCAL below.		
cuadra	Argentina: 22,500 sq.	4.17 acres	168.7 ares	gill	Gt. Britain: 1/4 pt.*	.15 qt. : .125	0.142 l.	meate	Anam	1.32 acres	53.4 acres
cuadra	Argentina, Paraguay	1.85 acres	75 ares	gill	U. S.: 1/4 pt.	1/8 qt. : .10	0.118 l.	medimnos ⁵	Honduras: 24 varas	22 yd.	20 m.
cuadra	Uruguay	1.8 acres	78 ares	gish	Var. of GERBAH.			medimnos ⁵	Anc. Greece	1.49 bu. : 1.44	52.53 l.
cuarta	Paraguay	.20 gal. : .17	0.757 l.	god	Japan: 10 shaku	.17 qt. : .16	180.39 c.c.	megameter	Metric system	621.4 mi.	1000 km.
cuarteron	Mexico: 1/4 hectoliter	71 bu. : .69	25 l.	gradus	Anc. Rome: 2 1/2 ft.	0.809 yd.	73.98 cm.	mercal,	Madras	800 cu. in.	13.109 l.
cuartillas	Spain: 1/4 arroba	1.06 gal. : .89	4.38 l.	gramm	Metric system	15.432 gr.	1 g.	meter	Metric system	39.37000 in.	100 cm.
cuartilla	Spain: 1/4 fanega	1.57 pk. : 1.53	13.87 l.	gramm	Mod. Greece: = LITRE	.08333 in.	1 mm.	meter (sq.)	Metric system	1.1960 sq. yd.	.01 are
cuartillo	Mexico: 1/4 liter	.26 qt. : .23	.25 l.	gramm	(royal)			meter (cubic)	Metric system	1.308 cu. yd. : 1.30792	1000 l.
cuartillo	Spain: 1/4 celemin	1.05 qt. : 1.02	1.156 l.	guz	India, Pers., etc.:	23-44 in.	59-112 cm.	metretes,	Anc. Greece	10.40 gal. : 8.67	39.39 l.
cuartillo	Spain, etc.: 1/4 azum-bre	1.1-1.5 liq. pts., U. S.	0.5-0.7 l.	hand	Gt. Britain and U. S.*	4.00 in.	10.16 cm.	metric ton	Tunisia: oil	2204.6 lb.	1000 kg.
cuba	Arabia: = KUBA	1.07 qt. : 0.89	1.02 l.	handbreadth	Various systems* (cotton yarn): 7 leas*	2.5-4 in.	6.5-10.5 cm.	metric ton	Tunisia: oil	4-10 gal.	19-39 l.
cubit	Porto Rico	1.01 acre	40.79 ares	hasta	India: = CUBIT	18 in.	45.72 cm.	metrar	Metric system	0.0610 cu. in.	1.01 l.
cuerto	Local, Eng.	7.548 yd.	7.207 m.	hasta ¹³	Metric system	2.471 acres	100 acres	microgram	Metric system	0.0000154 gr.	0.000001 g.
cut	(Linen yarn): 1/48 spindle	3 or 4 bu.	274.3 m.	hectare, -ar	Hectoliter	26.417 gal. : 23.0097	100 cu. m.	microliter	Metric system	0.000001 cu. in.	0.000001 l.
cyathus	Anc. Greece & Rome	.08 pt. Br.	45 ml.	hectometer	Metric system	2.837 bu. : 2.751	100 m.	micromillimeter	Metric system		
daktylos	Anc. Greece: 1/24 cubit	0.76 in.	1.94 cm.	hectostere	Metric system	109.36 yd.	100 m.	meter, mi-			
daktylos	Mod. Greece	1 in.	2.54 cm.	hemin ¹⁴	Anc. Rome: 1/2 sextarius*	190.8 cu. yd.	100 cu. m.	micron	Metric system	0.000039 in.	0.001 mm.
daktylos	(royal)	0.3937 in.	1 cm.	hide	Early English: 4 virgates*	.57 liq. pt. : .43 pt.	0.271 l.	mile	Various*	1700 yd.	1609.3 m.
daribah ¹⁴	Egypt: 8 ardebs	45.0 bu. : 43.6	15.84 hl.	hin ¹⁵	Anc. Hebrews: 12 logs	1.62 gal. : 1.55	6.12 l.	mile (square)	Gt. Britain, U. S.	640 acres	2,588.9 sq. m.
davach, -och	Anc. Scotland.*	610.25 cu. in. : 284 bu. : 275.1	10 l.	hoghead	England: wine, etc.*	1.78 gals. : 4.48	6.73 l.	milha (mie)	Portugal	1.28 mi.	2038 m.
decaliter	Metric system	2.64 gal. : 2.20	10 l.	hold	Hungary	63 gal. : 52.5	238.5 l.	milha	Brazil	1.37 mi.	c. 2205 m.
decameter	Metric system	32.809 ft.	10 m.	holder	Hungary	1.42 acres	57.46 ares	milla (mie)	Spain: old	0.865 mi.	1392 m.
decare	Metric system	0.2471 acre	10 ares	homer ¹⁶	Hebrew: 10 ephahs or 1 kor (dry)	10.48 bu. : 10.16	369.2 l.	millerole	Tunisia	17.0 gal. : 14.2	64.33 l.
decastere	Metric system	13.08 cu. yd. : 83.15 cu. ft.	10 cu. m.	hu	China: 1 kor (dry)	11.49 bu. : 11.24	405.0 l.	milliare	Metric system	1.076 sq. in.	0.001 are
decempeda	Anc. Rome: 2 passus	9.70 ft.	2.96 m.	humm	China: 10 kor	1.36 qt. : 1.32	1.5 l.	millimeter	Metric system	0.03937 cu. in.	0.001 m.
decinare	Metric system	11.95 sq. yd.	10 sq. m.	inch	Switz.: formerly varying			millistere	Metric system	0.0333 cu. ft.	.001 cu. m.
decinatine	Russia: = DESSIATINE	2.70 acres	109.25 ares	inch (square)	Gt. Britain, U. S., etc.*	1/12 ft.	2.54 cm.	milpa	New Mexico, etc. = LABOR	177 1/2 acres	71.68 ha.
deciliter	Metric system	6.1024 cu. in. : 211 pt. : .776	0.1 l.	inch (cubic)	" " "	1/144 sq. ft.	6.452 sq. cm.	minim	Amsterdam: old	0.32 gal. : 0.27	1.2 l.
decimeter	Metric system	3.937 in.	0.1 m.	jarib	Persia: 1000-1066 sq. zar	1/1728 cu. ft.	16.387 cu. in.	minot	Apothecaries' measure	1/60 fluid dram	0.06 c.c.
decimeter	Metric system	1.313 in.	0.033 m.	jo	Japan: 10 shaku	0.267-0.285 acre	10.82-11.6 are	monko	E. Africa	1.50 ft.	45.72 cm.
decimeter	(cu.)	61.024 cu. in.	.001 cu. m.	jo	Japan: 10 shaku	3.314 yd.	3.03 m.	mo	Japan: 1/10 rin	0.0012 in.	0.03 mm.
deciliter	Metric system	3.8315 cu. ft.	0.1 cu. m.	joch	Austria-Hungary: old	1.425 acres	57.546 ares	modius	Anc. Rome: 1/3 amphora	.245 bu. : .238	8.83 l.
dedo	Spain: 1/48 vara	0.70 in.	1.77 cm.	juger, jugerum	Anc. Rome: 28,800 sq. ft.	0.623 acre	25.2 ares	moggio	Italy: see Vocab.		
dekaliter, etc.	See DECALITER, etc.			kab	Var. of CAB.			moio	Portugal: 60 alqueires	23.0 bu. : 22.3	8.12 hl.
deph	Malacca	2 yds.	1.83 m.	kaban	Philippines: = CABAN	2.13 bu. or 19.8	75 l.	morgen	Prussia: old*	0.631 acre	25.38 ares
depassina, depassin	Russia: 2400 sq. sagenes	2.70 acres	109.25 ares	kaffe	Tunisia: = CAFIZ	c. 14-18 bu.	490-640 l.	mow	South Africa	2.17 acres	85.66 ares
dialos ¹⁶	Anc. Greece: 2 stadia	404.6 yd.	370.0 m.	kande	Netherlands: liquid	1.06 qt. : 0.88	1.00 l.	moyo	Var. of mu.	14-68 gal.	62-267 l.
dichas	Anc. Greece: 8 daktyloi	6.08 in.	15.5 cm.	kaneh	Norway & Sweden: old	0.51 gal. : 0.43	1.392 l.	mu ¹⁷	China: varying	1/6 acre	6.74 ares
digit	English*	.76 in.	1.905 cm.	kanna	Hebrew: = REB.			mud, muddle	Netherlands: newer	2.84 bu. : 2.75	1 hectoliter
digit	Anc. Greece: = DAKTYLOS	.76 in.	1.94 cm.	kanna	Sweden: old	.69 gal. : .58	2.62 l.	mudd	Tanger	1.32 bu. : 1.28	46.6 l.
digitus	Var. of DRAA.	.73 in.	1.85 cm.	kassa	Germany: formerly varying	1.06 qt. : 0.88	1.00 l.	muid ¹⁸	France, etc.: old, varying	3.07 bu. : 2.97	108 l.
diras	Turkey	2.471 acres	1 hectare	kassabah ¹⁴	Egypt, etc.: varying	3.824 yd.	3.53 m.	mul	Denmark: 4000 favn	4.68 mi.	7.53 km.
djorib	Iran: = JO	3.314 yd.	3.03 m.	keleh	Egypt: 6 shaku	1.74 pk. : 1.68	15.3 l.	mutchkin	Scotch: 1/4 pint	3/4 English pt.	0.57 l.
dolichos ¹⁶	Anc. Greece: 12 stadia	1.37 mi.	2220 m.	kenning	Naut. obs.*	20-21 miles	1.82 m.	myrialiter	Metric system	284 bu. : 275	10,000 l.
doum	Turkey: 40 sq. paces	c. 110 sq. yds. c. .92 sq. m.	0.176 mi.	Kette	Germany: (chain)	10.94 yd.	10.00 m.	myriameter	Metric system	2642 gal. : 2201	10,000 m.
douzieme	Watchmakers: 1/12 line	.00934 in.	0.176 mm.	keup	Siam: 12 niu	20 in.	50.8 cm.	myriare	Metric system	6.2137 mi.	10,000 m.
dra, dra,	Netherlands	0.894 in.	1 cm.	khat (new) ¹⁶	Turkey	0.394 in.	1.00 cm.	myriare	Metric system	247.4 acres	10,000 ares
drah	Germany, etc.: varying	7.6-81 wien gal.	29-307 l.	khat	Anc. Egypt: 40 cubits	22.90 yd.	20.9 m.	nyasa	Swiss cloth, etc.	1/10 yd. or 5/8 in.	5.715 cm.
dum	Netherlands	39.37 cu. in.	1 m.	kilderkin	England: 2 firkins*	21.6 gal. : 18	81.78 l.	niu	Siam: 1/10 keup	1.66 in.	4.23 cm.
elmer	Netherlands	39.37 cu. in.	1 m.	kilo, kilo ¹⁵	Turkey: varying	1.00 bu. : 0.97	35.27 l.	ottava ¹	Portugal: 1/8 alqueire	1.54 qt. : 1.49	1.29 l.
elmo	Cloth measure*	45 in.	1.143 m.	kiliare	Metric: little used	24.7 acres	1000 ares	oka, oke	Turkey, Bulgaria, etc.	1.35 qt. : 1.23	1.28 l.
endaze, endasch	See PIX, Vocab.			kiloliter	Metric system	35.315 cu. ft. : 224.18 gal. : 0.92137 mi.	1000 l.	ollock	Madras	37 pt. : .36	3.20 l.
ephah, ephah ¹⁶	Hebrew: 18 cabs	1.05 bu. : 1.02	36.92 l.	kilometer	Metric system	247.104 acres	10,000 ares	oluck	Hebrew: 1/10 ephah	.42 pk. : .41	3.70 l.
estadal	Spain: 16 sq. varas	1.15 bu. : 1.11	40.5 l.	kilostere	Metric system	1308 cu. yds.	1000 cu. m.	orna	Trieste	14.9 gal. : 12.5	42.6 l.
esba	Hebrew: = DIBIT	13.37 sq. yd.	11.98 sq. m.	kishon, kishchen	Isle of Man	1.03 pk. : 1	0.99 l.	osging	Russia: 1/2 chetvert	2.33 bu. : 2.29	1.049 hl.
fall	Scotland: 36 sq. ell ¹⁸	381 sq. yd.	31.9 sq. m.	Klafter	Switzerland	1.97 yd.	1.80 m.	pace	Military, quick time*	30 in.	76.2 cm.
falche	Moldavia	3.54 acres	142.2 ares	Klafter	Austria, Germany	2.07 yd.	1.90 m.	pace	Geometrical	5 ft.	1.524 m.
fan	China, etc.: = FEN.			knot	China: 1/10 sheng	about 1/2 gill	51.74 c.c.	pajak	Anc. Rome = PASSUS	4.85 ft.	1.48 m.
fanega	Argentina, Uruguay	3.89 bu. : 3.77	137 l.	kol	Mod. Greece: 1/3	8.7 gal. : 7.3	33.16 l.	pajane	Russia: 2 chetvertys	1.49 bu. : 1.45	52.4 l.
fanega	Central America	1.37 bu. : 1.33	53.48 l.	kollon	Mod. Greece	26.4 gal. : 22.0	100 l.	palm	Mod. Greece	3.07 bu. : 2.97	0.1 m.
fanega	Chile	2.58 bu. : 2.50	90.73 l.	kollon (royal)	Japan: 10 to	47.6 gal. : 39.7	180.39 l.	palm	Gt. Britain, U. S.*	3 in. or 4 in.	7.62 or 10.16 m.
fanega	Cuba, Venezuela	1.60 bu. : 1.55	56.34 l.	koku	Japan: for vessels	5.11 bu. : 4.96	180.39 l.	palm	Netherlands: metric	3.94 in.	0.1 m.
fanega	Mexico	1.53 bu. : 1.50	54.52 l.	koku	Netherlands: = LITRE	10 cu. ft. : 1/4 ton	0.283 cu. m.	palm	Portugal, Brazil	8.84 in.	21.95 cm.
fanega	Spain	1.38 bu. : 1.53	55.50 l.	kor ¹⁶	Hebrew: dry: 10 ephahs	11.49 bu. : 11.24	405.0 l.	palmus	Anc. Rome: 12 digiti	8.74 in.	22.19 cm.
fanega	Spain, usual	1.49 acres	64.6 ares	kor ¹⁶	Hebrew: liquid: 10 baths	97.2 mi. : 81.2	369.2 l.	palmus	Anc. Rome: 4 digiti	2.91 in.	7.40 cm.
fanegada	Portugal	1.78 acres	72.0 ares	kos	India	106.9 gal. : 39.1	405.0 l.	parash, para	E. Indies: varying*		
fanegada	Venezuela	1.54 bu. : 1.49	54.3 l.	kotyle	Mod. Greece	1/4-2 1/2 mi.	2-4 km.	parasang	Anc. Persia: 30 stadia*	2.76 mi.	4.44 km.
fang	Fars, Arabia, etc.	2.34-2.7 mi.	3.7-6.7 km.	kotyle	Anc. Greece: varying	.11 qt. : .09	0.10 l.	parash	Mod. Persia: = FAR-SARH	2.8-4.2 mi.	3.7-6.7 km.
fathom	For depths*	6 ft.	1.829 m.	kotyle	Anc. Greece: varying	.28 qt. : .24	0.27 l.	parash	Turkey	3.94 in.	0.1 m. ¹⁶
fathom (cu.)	Mining*	216 cu. ft.	6.116 cu. m.	kotyle	Cyprus	9 qt. Br.	10.2 l.	particulate	Scot.: 1/4 acre: obs.	13,860 sq. ft.	1271.96 m. ²
favn	Denmark: 3 alen	2.059 yd.	1.881 m.	krona	Russia: 1/10 vedro	11.29 qt. : 9.3	12.8 l.	passus	Anc. Rome: 5 pedes	4.85 ft.	1.48 m.
feddan	Egypt: 333 1/3 sq. kas	1.083 acres	42.01 ares	kronka	Russia: 1/10 vedro	0.32 gal. : 0.27	1.23 l.	pe	Portugal, Brazil	1.08 ft.	33.0 cm.
fen ¹⁷	China: 1/10 tsun	0.141 in.	3.58 mm.	kuba	Abyssinia	1.07 qt. : 0.89	1.02 l.	peck	Gt. Britain: 1/4 bu.*	554.548 cu. in.	9.0865 l.
firkin	Gt. Britain*	10.8 gal. : 9	18-54 l.	kula	Tangier: for oil	6.35 gal. : 5.29	24.0 l.	peck	United States: 1/4 bu.	337.61 cu. in.	8.8090 l.
firot	Scotland: 1/4 boll	1/2-1 1/2 bu.	18-54 l.	labor	Mexico, Texas, etc.	177 1/2 acres	71.68 ha.	peck	Scotch: old: 1/4 firot	533.56 cu. in.	9.071 l.
float	England: obs.*			last	Various* (cotton yarn): 80 threads	120 yd.	109.7 m.	perch	barley, rye, salt, etc.	807.55 cu. in.	13.233 l.
fluid dram	U. S. fluid ounce	1/16 pt. : .052	29.6 c.c.	lea	Various* (cotton yarn): 80 threads	120 yd.	109.7 m.	perch (sq.)	England, U. S. = ROD*	5 1/2 yd.	5.029 m.
fluid ounce	U. S. fluid ounce	1/16 pt. : .052	29.6 c.c.	leagu	Various* (cotton yarn):						

Table with columns: NAME, PLACE, EQUIVALENTS, U. S.: British, Metric, NAME, PLACE, EQUIVALENTS, U. S.: British, Metric. Lists various units like pottle, quart, rod, etc. with their equivalents in British and Metric systems.

correlation with numbers of entities that are other than numbers or aggregates.

A measurement consists in the comparison of any concrete quantity with a definite portion of the same physical magnitude selected as a unit.

Measurement is the equation of any whole, by comparison, to a numerical aggregate of determinate parts.

Measurement of cargo or goods. Naut. Cargo, or goods, so light and bulky that they are charged for carriage, or limited in amount, by their bulk and not by their weight.

meas'ur-er (mēzh'ūr-ēr), n. 1. One who measures; one whose occupation or duty is to measure commodities in market.

measuring machine. A machine for measuring length, area, or volume.

meat (mēt), n. [ME. mete, AS. mete; akin to OS. mat, meti, OHG. maz food, Icel. matr, Sw. mat, Dan. mad, Goth. mats, and perh. to D. mel hashed meat, G. mettwurst sausage. Cf. MAST fur, MATR a companion.] 1. Food in general; anything eaten for nourishment, either by man or beast; esp., solid food; hence, the edible part of anything; as, the meat of a lobster, a nut, or an egg.

meat'ed (mēt'ēd), a. Of, like, or pertaining to, a meatus. meat'ed (mēt'ēd), a. Of, like, or pertaining to, a meatus.

meat'ing (mēt'ing), n. 1. The act of measuring; 2. A system of measures.

meat'less (mēt'less), a. Without meat; unmeasured; immeasurable.

meat'less-ly (mēt'less-lī), adv. Without measure; unlimited; immeasurable.

meat'less-ness (mēt'less-nēs), n. Without measure; unlimited; immeasurable.

1 Dry measure at Lisbon. 3 Usual value for wine. 5 Attic standard. 6 Values in the upper line are the earlier. 7 Value varies with the locality; that given is the one established by treaty and used esp. in the treaty ports. 15 At Constantinople. 17 Government value. 18 At Rome. 19 At Riga. 20 At Hamburg.

Further information will be found in the vocabulary entry of the name of the measure.

meas'ure (mēzh'ūr; 250), v. t.; MEAS'URED (mēzh'ūr'd); MEAS'UR-ING (-ūr'ing). [F. mesurer, L. mensurare. See MEASURE, n.] 1. To limit; regulate. Obs.

2. To compute or ascertain the extent, degree, quantity, dimensions, or capacity of, by a rule or standard; to take the dimensions of; hence, to estimate; value; appraise.

Great are thy works, Jehovah, infinite Thy power! what thought can measure thee? Milton. 3. To allot or distribute by measure; to set off or apart by measure; — often with out or off.

With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again. Matt. vii. 2. 4. To determine or lay off in measuring; as, to measure out a given distance; to measure a hundred yards.

5. To pass through or over in journeying, as if laying off and determining the distance. A true devoted pilgrim is not weary To measure kingdoms with his feeble steps. Shaks. 6. To mark the bounds or limits of.

7. To serve as the measure of; as, the thermometer measures changes of temperature. 8. To adjust to a standard; to bring into comparison or competition (with); as, to measure one's skill with a rival.

9. To adjust by a rule or standard; to estimate with reference to a standard or measure. Measure your desires by your fortunes. Jer. Taylor.

meas'ure-ly, a. & adv. Moderate; moderate. Obs. measuring point. Chiefly Ordnance. A rod of wood with metal points at the ends, used for interior measurements.

meat' (mēt), n. [ME. mete, AS. mete; akin to OS. mat, meti, OHG. maz food, Icel. matr, Sw. mat, Dan. mad, Goth. mats, and perh. to D. mel hashed meat, G. mettwurst sausage. Cf. MAST fur, MATR a companion.] 1. Food in general; anything eaten for nourishment, either by man or beast; esp., solid food; hence, the edible part of anything; as, the meat of a lobster, a nut, or an egg.

meat'ed (mēt'ēd), a. Of, like, or pertaining to, a meatus. meat'ed (mēt'ēd), a. Of, like, or pertaining to, a meatus.

mech'anic (mēk'hānik), n. [L. mechanicus, Gr. μηχανικός, fr. μηχανή a machine; cf. F. mécanique. See MACHINE.] 1. Pertaining to manual labor; involving manual skill; as, the mechanic arts.

2. Of or pert. to a mechanic or artisan, or the artisan class. With greasy aprons, rules, and hammers. Shaks. 3. Hence, rude; common; vulgar; base. Obs.

To make a god, a hero, or a king Descend to a mechanic dialect. Roscommon. 4. Of the nature of, relating to, or derived from, a machine or machines; like a machine or machinery; following, or constructed on, the principles of mechanics; mechanical; as, mechanic devices. "Mechanic philosophers." Ray.

5. Having an aptitude for mechanics; inventive. Obs. mech'anic, a. [Cf. F. mécanique mechanics. See MECHANIC, a.] 1. Art or application of handicraft or of the laws of force and motion; also, any mechanical art. Obs. 2. [Cf. OF. mécanique.] One who practices any mechanic art; one skilled or employed in shaping and uniting materials, as wood, metal, etc., into any kind of structure, machine, or other object, requiring the use of tools or instruments; an artisan; an artificer.

3. A low, vulgar, or base-born fellow. Obs. Syn. — See WORKMAN.

mech'anic-sal (-i-kāl), a. [See MECHANIC, a.] 1. Of, pert. to, or concerned with, manual labor; engaged in manual labor; of the artisan class; hence, Obs., vulgar; common. 2. Of, pertaining to, or concerned with, machinery or mechanism; made or formed by a machine or with tools; as, mechanical precision; mechanical products.

We have also diverse mechanical arts. Bacon. Me-bun'nal (mē-būn'āl; -ā-t), n. [L. mechanicus, Gr. μηχανικός, fr. μηχανή a machine; cf. F. mécanique. See MACHINE.] 1. Pertaining to manual labor; involving manual skill; as, the mechanic arts.

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3. A low, vulgar, or base-born fellow. Obs. Syn. — See WORKMAN.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofā; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makēr; īce, īll, ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnēt; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcōs, mēntī; Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. † combined with. = equals.

MEDALS AND ORDERS OF HONOR AND OF MERIT



DISTINGUISHED
SERVICE MEDAL
UNITED STATES



DISTINGUISHED
SERVICE CROSS
UNITED STATES



DISTINGUISHED
CONDUCT IN THE FIELD
GREAT BRITAIN



CROIX DE GUERRE
WITH PALM
FRANCE



CROIX DE GUERRE
BELGIUM



NAVY MEDAL
OF HONOR
UNITED STATES



ORDER OF LEOPOLD
BELGIUM



ORDER OF
KARA GEORGE
SERBIA



ORDER OF THE
CROWN OF
ITALY



ORDER OF ST. MAURICE
AND ST. LAZARUS
ITALY



ORDER OF THE
RED EAGLE
PRUSSIA



ORDER OF THE
RISING SUN
JAPAN



ARMY MEDAL
OF HONOR
UNITED STATES



MÉDAILLE
MILITAIRE
FRANCE



MILITARY
CROSS
GREAT BRITAIN



MEDAL FOR
VALOR
ITALY



MILITARY
CROSS
BELGIUM



CROSS OF
MICHAEL THE BRAVE
ROUMANIA



ORDER OF THE
REDEEMER
GREECE



ORDER OF
OUISSAM ALAOUITE
MOROCCO



ORDER OF
ST. OLAF
NORWAY



ORDER OF THE
NETHERLANDS' LION
NETHERLANDS



ORDER OF THE
WHITE EAGLE
SERBIA



ORDER OF
ST. GEORGE
RUSSIA

3. Done as if by a machine; uninfluenced by will or emotion; proceeding automatically, or by habit, without special intention or reflection; as, *mechanical singing*; *mechanical verses*; *mechanical service*.

4. Automatic (more or less); as, a *mechanical telegraph* or telephone. Cf. **MECHANICAL STOKER**.

5. Pertaining to, governed by, or in accordance with, mechanics, or the laws of motion; pertaining to the quantitative relations of force and matter, as distinguished from *mental, vital, chemical*, etc.; as, *mechanical principles*; a *mechanical theory*; *mechanical deposits*.

We are accustomed to think of *mechanical determination* as a resultant of any de facto combination of forces. *B. Bosanquet*.

6. Obtained by trial, by measurements, etc.; approximate; empirical. Cf. **GEOMETRIC**.

mechanical advantage, Mech., the theoretical ratio of the "resistance" to the "power" in a machine (equal to the inverse ratio of their virtual velocities). — **m. astronomy**, the application of mechanical and mathematical principles to account for and predict the motions of the heavenly bodies; *gravitational astronomy*; — formerly called *physical astronomy*. — **m. construction**. See **GEOMETRICAL CONSTRUCTION**. — **m. curve, Math.**, a transcendental curve. *Obs.* — **m. equivalent of heat**, the relation between the values of the unit of heat and the unit of mechanical work; the mechanical energy which must be expended to raise the temperature of a unit weight of water one degree. It was first determined by Joule, and is called also *Joule's equivalent*, and represented by the symbol *J*. According to the most accurate determinations the value of *J* expressed in joules per calorie between 0° and 100° C. (mean) is 4.183, and at 20° C., 4.181. This is approximately equal to 426 kilogram meters on the centigrade scale, or 777 foot pounds on the Fahrenheit scale; that is, the heat required to raise the temperature of a pound of water one degree Fahrenheit would, if it could be transformed without loss, raise the same amount of water to a height of 777 feet.

m. hysteresis, Mech., a phenomenon, resembling magnetic hysteresis, observed in elastic bodies subjected to stress, resulting in less energy being given out by the body in recovery than is spent on it in deformation, and causing a slight temporary set. — **m. inspiration. Theol.** See **INSPIRATION**. — **2. — m. leech. Med.** See **LEECH**. — **3. — m. maneuvers or manœuvres. Mil.**, the mounting, dismounting, and moving of cannon or their mounts, esp. by the aid of mechanical appliances. — **m. mixture. Physics & Chem.** See **MIXTURE**. — **m. philosophy**, a system of metaphysics which employs only the principles of mechanics to explain known phenomena. — **m. power, Mech.**, any of the various simple machines, formerly supposed to be the elements from which more complex machines are built up. See **SIMPLE MACHINE**. — **m. quadrature. Astron.**, approximate quadrature effected by parallel lines dividing a plane surface into parts small enough to be treated as rectangles; in geometry by a similar method. — **m. solution. Math.**, a solution of a problem by any art or contrivance not strictly geometrical, as by means of the ruler and compasses, or other instruments. — **m. stoker. Mech.**, an apparatus for feeding fuel to and stoking a furnace fire. — **m. tissue. Bot.**, any form of tissue serving as a supporting framework in plants, as sclerenchyma, collenchyma, various portions of the vascular system, etc. See **PARENCHYMA**.

mech-an'i-cal (mĕk'ā-nĭ-kāl), *n.* **Obs.** 1. A mechanic. — **2. pl. Mechanics**; also, details of mechanism.

mech'a-ni-cian (mĕk'ā-nĭ-shĭ-an), *n.* [Cf. *F. mécanicien*. See **MECHANIC**, *n.*] One skilled in the theory or construction of machines; a machinist.

mech-an'i-co-chem'i-cal (mĕk'ā-nĭ-kō-shĕm'ĭ-kāl), *a.* Pertaining to, connected with, or dependent upon, both mechanics and chemistry.

mech-an'ic (mĕk'ā-nĭk), *n.* [Cf. *F. mécanique*. See **MECHANIC**, *n.*] That science, or branch of applied mathematics, which treats of the action of forces on bodies. That part of *mechanics* which considers the action of forces in producing rest or equilibrium is called *statics*; that which relates to such action in producing motion is called *dynamics* (see also **KINETICS** and **KINEMATICS**). The term *mechanics* includes the action of forces on all bodies, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous. It is sometimes, however, and formerly was often, used distinctively of *solid bodies only*. The mechanics of *liquid bodies* is called also *hydrostatics* or *hydrodynamics*, according as the laws of rest or of motion are considered. The mechanics of *gaseous bodies* is called also *pneumatics*. The mechanics of fluids in motion with special reference to the methods of obtaining from them useful results constitutes *hydraulics*.

mech'a-nism (mĕk'ā-nĭ-zĭm), *n.* [Cf. *F. mécanisme*, *L. mechanisma*. See **MECHANIC**, *a.*] 1. The arrangement or relation of the parts of a machine; the parts of a machine, taken collectively; the arrangement or relation of the parts of anything as adapted to produce an effect; as, the *mechanism of a watch*; the *mechanism of a sewing machine*.

2. Mechanical operation or action.

He acknowledges nothing besides matter and motion; so that all must be performed either by *mechanism* or accident. *Bentley*.

It only remains to be said that we take the unit of time, and thence are able to represent motion as a length, and when we further erect the abstractions force and mass as correlative points of view from which motion is regarded as affecting bodies, we have all the organs of what may be called *pure mechanism*, or abstract constructive science — a complex and elaborate system, founded ultimately on the combination of three abstractions, space, time, and number. *B. Bosanquet*.

mech-an'i-cal-ism (mĕk'ā-nĭ-kāl-ĭ-zĭm), *n.* **a.** MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY. **b.** Mechanical action or procedure.

mech-an'i-cal-ist, n. See **-IST**.

mech-an'i-cal-ity (mĕk'ā-nĭ-kāl'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* Mechanicalness. *Rare*.

mech-an'i-cal-ize, v. See **-IZE**.

mech-an'i-cal-ly, adv. See **-LY**.

mech-an'i-cal-ness, n. See **-NESS**.

mech-an'ic, a. A mechanic. *Obs.*

mech-an'ic's, n. See **-IC**.

mech'a-ni-cian, n. See **-CIAN**.

mech'a-ni-cian-ship (mĕk'ā-nĭ-shĭ-an-ship), *n.* [Cf. *Gr. μηχανική*.] The science of a machine or mechanism; as, a *mechanomorphic God*; also, of or pert. to such a God. *Rare*.

mech'a-ni-cy (mĕk'ā-nĭ-jĭ), *n.* [Cf. *Gr. μηχανική*.] The science of moving machines. *Rare*.

mech'a-ni-cy, n. [L. *mechanica*, fr. *mechani*, commit adultery.] Adultery; whoredom. *Obs.*

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3. **Kinematics.** A kinematic chain with one link fixed relatively to the earth or some such standard, constituting the ideal machine, but considered only with regard to relative movements.

mech'a-nist (mĕk'ā-nĭst), *n.* 1. A maker of machines; one skilled in mechanics. *Now Rare*.

2. One who regards the phenomena of nature as the effects of forces merely mechanical.

mech'a-nis'tic (nĭs'tĭk), *a.* Pertaining to mechanists; as, *mechanistic materialism*.

mech'a-nize (nĭz), *v. t.*; **-NIZED (-nĭzd)**; **-NIZ'ING (-nĭz'ĭng)**. [Cf. *F. mécaniser*.] To make mechanical. — **mech'a-ni-z'a-tion (-nĭz'ā-shĭ-an)**, *n.* — **mech'a-niz'er (-nĭz'ĕr)**, *n.* — **mech'a-ni-z'ing (-nĭz'ĭng)**, *n.* [Cf. *Gr. μηχανή*.] One of a number of copies of anything multiplied mechanically.

mech'a-no-graph'ic (mĕk'ā-nō-grāf'ĭk), *a.* 1. Treating of mechanics. *Rare*.

2. Written, copied, or recorded by machinery; produced by mechanography; as, a *mechano-graphic record*.

mech'a-no-graph'ic-phy (-nōgrāf'ĭ), *n.* The art of mechanically copying a writing or work of art. — **mech'a-no-graph'ic-phy (-nōgrāf'ĭ)**, *n.*

mech'a-no-log'ic (-nōlōj'ĭ), *n.* [Cf. *Gr. μηχανή*.] The science of mechanics.

mech'a-no-ther'a-py (mĕk'ā-nō-thĕr'ā-pĭ), *n.* [Cf. *Gr. μηχανή*.] A machine + *therapy*. *Med.* Treatment of disease by mechanical means, esp. by forced movements produced by special machines; — sometimes called the *movement cure*.

Mech'lin (mĕk'ĭn), *n.* 1. A city of Belgium.

2. Short for *Mechlin lace*, a kind of costly pillow lace made in Mechlin, in Belgium; formerly, any Flemish pillow lace. Mechlin lace proper, which is very delicate and transparent, is made with a reseau ground, either of circular or hexagonal meshes, and the pattern, which is formed with the ground, is outlined with a flat thread or cord. Called also *Malines*.

Meck-e-ri'an (mĕk'ĕrĭ-an), *a.* Pert. to, or discovered by, J. F. Meckel, a German anatomist. — **Meckelian bar, cartilage, or rod, Embryol. & Zool.**, the cartilaginous axis of the mandibular arch; esp. the ventral portion of this axis, which in embryonic forms forms the skeleton of the lower jaw throughout life, but in most vertebrates becomes supplemented or replaced by membrane bones. Its proximal part is often ossified into a bone, the *articular* (which see). — **M. ganglion, Anat.**, the sphenopalatine ganglion.

Meckel's di-ver-tic-u-lum (mĕk'ĕlz), *Anat.* A blind tube occasionally present, connected with the lower part of the ileum. It is the remains of the vitelline duct.

me-co-ni-al (mĕ-kō-nĭ-āl), *a. Med.* Pertaining to, or due to, meconium; as, *meconial colic*.

me-con'ic (mĕ-kō-nĭk), *a.* [Cf. *Gr. μεκωνικός* of the poppy, fr. *μηκων* poppy; cf. *F. méconique*.] *Org. Chem.* Pert. to, or designating a white crystalline acid, C₂H₄(OH)(CO₂H)₂O₂, found in opium. It is a derivative of γ-pyrone.

me-co-ni-oid (mĕ-kō-nĭ-oid), *a.* [meconium + *-oid*.] *Med.* Like, pertaining to, of the nature of, or obtained from, meconium; as, a *meconitoid discharge*.

me-co-nism (mĕk'ō-nĭz'm), *n.* [See **MECONIUM**.] *Med.* The morbid state caused by habitual use of opium.

me-co-ni-um (mĕ-kō-nĭ-ŭm), *n.* [L. fr. *Gr. μεκωνιον*, fr. *μηκων* poppy.] *Med.* a. Opium. *Obs.* b. The first matter discharged from the bowels of a newborn infant. It is dark green and is mainly bile, mucus, and epithelium.

Me-co-p'ter-a (mĕ-kōp'tĕr-ā), *n. pl.* [NL; Gr. *μηκος* length + *πτερον* wing.] *Zool.* A small group of carnivorous insects, usually having membranous wings with many veins, and a beak with biting mouth parts at the end. It is included in the Neuroptera or made a distinct order. It consists of one family, *Panorpidae*, of which the best-known member is the scorpion fly (genus *Panorpa*), so called from the peculiar elongated abdomen of the male. They do not sting. Their metamorphosis is complete, the larva resembling caterpillars. — **me-co-p'ter-ous (-ŭs)**, *a.*

med'al (mĕd'āl), *n.* [F. *medaille*, *It. medaglia*, fr. *L. metallum* metal, through (assumed) *LL. metallus* made of metal. See **METAL**; cf. *MAIL* a piece of money.] 1. A metal disk having a figure or inscription on it, worn as a charm or ornament. *Obs.*

2. A piece of metal, usually in the form of a coin, struck with a device, etc., intended to preserve the remembrance of a notable event or of an illustrious person, or to serve as a reward. Formerly the term was extended to include coins of historic, antiquarian, or artistic interest; as, Addison's *Dialogues on Medals*.

3. Fig.: An image, likeness, or similitude; something extraordinary or superior. *Obs.*

med'al of honor or honour. Mil. & Nav., a medal granted in the name of the United States Congress to officers or enlisted men of the army, and to enlisted men of the navy or marine corps, for extraordinary heroism and gallantry above and beyond the call of duty.

me-co-ni-dine (mĕ-kō-nĭ-dĭn), *n.* Also *dim. Chem.* An amorphous alkaloid, C₂₁H₂₂O₄N₂, found in opium.

me-co-ni-dium (mĕ-kō-nĭ-dĭ-ŭm), *n.* [NL; dim. of *Gr. μεκων* a poppy; — in allusion to the shape of the seed capsules of the poppy.] *Zool.* A medusalike gonophore remaining attached by a pedicel, produced by certain hydroids.

me-co-nin (mĕk'ō-nĭn), *n.* **Chem.** A neutral white crystalline substance, C₁₀H₁₀O₄, found in opium and the root of the goldenseal, and also prepared synthetically, as by reduction of opionic acid.

me-co-nin'ic (-nĭn'ĭk), *a. Chem.* Designating an acid formed by hydration of meconin (which is regarded as its lactone). It bears the name of the United States Congress to officers or enlisted men of the army, and to enlisted men of the navy or marine corps, for extraordinary heroism and gallantry above and beyond the call of duty.

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med'al (mĕd'āl), *v. t.*; **-ALLED (-āld)** or **-ALLED**; **-AL-ING (-āl-ĭng)**. To honor or reward with a medal; to confer a medal on. "*Medaled by the king.*" *Thackeray*.

med'al-ed, med'al'led (mĕd'āl'ĭd), *a.* Having received a medal as a reward; having been awarded a medal; provided or decorated with a medal.

med'al-et (mĕd'āl'ĕt), *n.* A small medal.

med'al-ist, med'al'list, n. [Cf. *F. médailliste*, *It. medagliata*.] A one skilled or curious in, or a collector of, medals. **a.** A designer, engraver, or maker of medals. **c.** One who has gained a medal as the reward of merit.

me-dal'ic (mĕ-dāl'ĭk), *a.* Of or pert. to a medal or medals; like, characteristic of, or of the nature of, a medal; also, represented on a medal. "Our *medallic history.*" *Waldpole*. — **me-dal'ic-al-ly (-dāl'ĭ-kāl-ĭ)**, *adv.*

me-dal'ion (-yān), *n.* [F. *medaillon*, *It. medaglione*, *sugno di medaglia*. See **MEDAL**.] 1. A large medal, as a coinlike one struck for a memorial purpose; erroneously, one of certain large ancient Greek coins; as, the *medallions of Syracuse*.

2. Something resembling a large medal, as a circular or oval (or, sometimes, square) tablet or panel bearing a figure or figures represented in relief, a portrait, or an ornament of such a form, as a sculptured decorative architectural member or feature, as on a wall or window, a device on the title page or cover of a book, a design on a carpet or in lace, or a lace ornament inserted in a garment.

me-dal'ion, v. t.; **-LIONED (-yānd)**; **-LION-ING**. To adorn with medallions; to make like a medallion.

med'al-play (mĕd'āl'plĭ), *n.* Golf. Total in which the score is reckoned by counting the total number of strokes for the round of the course. Cf. **NETC FLAY**.

med'dle (mĕd'ĭd), *v. t.*; **med'dled (-ĭd)**; **med'dling (-ĭng)**. [*ME. medden* to mix, OF. *medler*, *meuler*, *F. mêler*, *LL. misculare*, a dim. fr. *L. miscere* to mix. See **MIX**; cf. **MED-LER**, **MELLA-Y**.] *Obs.* 1. To mix, as merchandise for cheating purposes; to mingle; combine; intersperse. *Chaucer*. *Wine meddled with gail. Wycklyf (Mat. xxvii. 34).*

2. To interest, concern, or busy (one's self); to have to do with; to interfere with.

med'dle, v. i. 1. To mix; mingle; combine; associate. *Obs.*

2. To have sexual intercourse. *Obs.*

3. To fight or contend. *Obs.*

4. To interest or engage one's self; to have to do; — in a good sense. *Obs.* "Study to be quiet, and to meddlesome with your own business." *Lyndale*.

5. To interest, engage, or concern one's self unnecessarily or impertinently; to interfere; to interpose or participate interferingly, or busy one's self improperly with another's affairs; — often followed by *with* or *in*.

Why shouldst thou meddle to hurt? *2 Kings xiv. 10.*

The civil lawyers . . . have meddled in a matter that belongs not to them. *Locke*.

Med'dle (mĕd'ĭd), *n.* One who meddles; one who interferes, or busies himself with things in which he has no concern; an officious person; a busybody.

med'dle-some (mĕd'ĭd-sŭm), *a.* Given to meddling; apt to interfere in the affairs of others; officiously intrusive. — **med'dle-some-ly, adv.** — **med'dle-some-ness, n.**

Mede (mĕd), *n.* One of the people of ancient Media, a kingdom in what is now northwestern Persia, which attained its greatest power in the 6th and 7th centuries B. C. The Medes were nearly related to the Persians. Their religion was Magianism.

Me-de'a (mĕ-dĕ-ā), *n.* [L. fr. *Gr. Μήδεα*.] *Gr. Myth.* An enchantress, daughter of Æetes, a king of Colchis. She helped her lover, Jason, the Argonaut, to win the golden fleece, accompanied him back to Thebes, preventing her father, who was in pursuit, from overtaking them, by strewing the sea with the limbs of her young brother Absyrtus. She restored Jason's old father, Æson, to youth, by letting his blood and pouring in a magic preparation, and revenged Jason's wrongs by persuading the daughters of Pelias to kill their father in order to perform the magic restoration, which she then withheld. Jason finally deserted her for Creusa, princess of Corinth, and Medea, in revenge, sent her rival the gift of a poisoned robe, killed her own children by Jason, and, setting fire to the palace, fled in a serpent-drawn chariot to Athens. She is the heroine of a tragedy by Euripides.

Me-de'o-la (mĕ-dĕ-ō-lā), *n.* [NL, dim. fr. *L. Medea*, *Gr.* graver, or worker of medallions.

med'al-ist, med'al-ist, n. [Cf. *F. médailliste*, *It. medagliata*.] A one skilled or curious in, or a collector of, medals. **a.** A designer, engraver, or maker of medals. **c.** One who has gained a medal as the reward of merit.

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medicine bag. Among the North American Indians, a bag, often the skin of an animal, containing charms or "medicine," and worn about the person.

medicine ball. *Gymnastics.* A large leather-covered ball stuffed with soft material and weighing several pounds. It is designed to be tossed and caught for exercise.

medicine dance. A ceremonial dance of the Cheyennes in which the participants mutilate and torture themselves.

medicine lodge. Among the North American Indians, a lodge for ceremonial dances, initiations, etc.

medicine man. Among the North American Indians and other savages, a person who professes to cure sickness, drive away evil spirits, and control the weather by the use of "medicine." See MEDICINE, n. 4.

med'i-co (méd'ī-kō). Combining form from Latin *medicus*, signifying relating to medicine, concerned with the application of medical principles, etc., as in **med'i-co-chi-rur'gical** (-kī-rūr'jī-kāl), **med'i-co-legal**, **med'i-com-al**, **med'i-co-psycho-log'ical** (-sī-kō-lōj'ī-kāl), etc.

med'i-fe-ty (mē-dī-fē-tī). [L. *medietas*.] 1. The half; moiety. *Obs.* or *Law*.
2. Middle or intermediate part, state, or quality. *Obs.*
3. Moderation; temperance. *Obs.*

med'i-val, **med'i-val** (mē-dī-vāl; mēd'ī-; 277), a. [L. *medius* middle + *aeuum* age. See MIDDLE; AGE.] Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or like that of, the Middle Ages; as, *medieval* architecture. — n. One who lived in the Middle Ages. — *medieval*, or *medieval*, *dividend*, either part of an indenture. *Obs.*, etc. in the English exchequer.

med'i-val-lam, **med'i-val-lam** (-lā'm). 1. Medieval belief or practice; the method or spirit of the Middle Ages; devotion to the institutions, arts, and practices of the Middle Ages; a survival from the Middle Ages.

med'i-val-ist, **med'i-val-ist**, n. One who has a taste for, or is versed in, the history, art, etc., of the Middle Ages; one in sympathy with medieval spirit or forms; a practitioner of medievalism, as in religion. — **med'i-val-ist-ic**, **med'i-val-ist-ic** (-is'tīk), a.

Med'i-ni-lā (mē-dī-nī-lā), n. [NL., after D. J. de Medinilla y Pineda, Spanish governor of the Ladrone Islands.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical melastomaceous shrubs with fleshy leaves and large panicles of white or pink flowers, the anthers with a lobed or spurred connective. Several, as *M. magnifica*, are handsome greenhouse plants.

med'i-no (mē-dī-nō), n. Also **med'in'**, **med'ine** (mē-dēn'). [Prob. of Ar. origin: cf. F. *medin*.] A bronze coin and money of account of Egypt, worth $\frac{1}{4}$ piaster. Also, formerly, a small coin of Syria and North Africa.

med'i-o (mē-dī-ō), **med'i-** (mēd'ī-). Combining form from Latin *medius*, meaning middle.

med'i-oc-re (-ō-kēr), a. [F. *mediocre*, L. *mediocris*, fr. *medius* middle. See MID.] Of a middle quality; of but a moderate or low degree of excellence; indifferent; ordinary. "A very mediocre poet." *Pope*.

med'i-oc-ri-ty (-ōk'ri-tī), n. pl. -ties (-tīz). [F. *mediocrité*, L. *mediocritas*.] 1. Quality or state of being mediocre; a middle, intermediate, or mean state, degree, or quality; moderate mental capacity, ability, skill, or the like; mediocre, average, or ordinary mental endowment.
2. A middle course; moderation; temperance. *Obs.*
3. That which is intermediate between extremes; a, or the, mean. *Now Rare*.
4. Moderate or temperate state, degree, rate, or amount. *Obs.* or *R.* "A mediocrity of success." *Bacon*.
5. Medium size. *Rare*.
6. Moderate possessions or condition in life. *Obs.*
7. A mediocre person. "Mediocrities and respectabilities of every description." *J. A. Symonds*.

med'i-tate (mēd'ī-tāt), v. t.; **med'i-tat'ed** (-tāt'ēd); **med'i-tat'ing** (-tāt'īng). [L. *meditari*, p. p. of *meditari* to meditate; akin to Gr. *medēō* to be mindful of, L. *modus* measure, moderation, mode, and *h. mēle*, v. See METE, v.; cf. MODK.] 1. To contemplate; to keep the mind or attention fixed upon; to watch; to study; to muse upon or over; to ponder. *Now Rare*. "Blessed is the man that doth meditate good things." *Ecclesi. xiv. 20*.
2. To purpose; intend; plan; as, to meditate a war.
3. To meditate to pass the remainder of life in a state of undisturbed repose. *Washington*.
4. To think; opine. *Obs.*
Syn. — Ponder, weigh, revolve, study. See CONSIDER. To meditate away, to pass away, as time, in meditation. — to m. the *Muse*, to exercise one's self in, or practice, the composition of poetry. *Milton*, after L. *Museum meditari*, *Vergil* (*Ecl.*, l. 2).

med'i-tate, v. i. To keep the mind in a state of contemplation; to dwell in thought; to muse; cogitate; reflect. In his law doth he meditate day and night. *Ps. i. 2*.

med'i-tat'er (mē-dī-tāt'ēr), n. *Archaic* or *Rare*. A physician; a doctor. A sorcerer; a medicine man.

medicine stamp. *Obs.*

Medicine One of a class of small seals or stamps engraved in intaglio and probably used by Roman physicians to stamp the names of their medicines.

medicine tree. Horse-balm tree.

med'ick. Var. of MEDIC.

med'i-ko (mē-dī-kō), n. [Sp. *medico*, physician, or *h. medico*.] 1. A medical man or student. *Obs.* or *Slang* or *Humorous*.
2. [Sp.] A surgeon fish.

med'los (mēd'ī-lōs), n. Science of medicine. *Obs.*

med'le, v. t. [L. *meditare*.] To separate into halves. *Obs.*

med'i-ta-tō-lin'gus (mēd'ī-tāt'ō-līn'gus), [L.] Short for *de meditate lingua*, lit., of the half tongue or language; — used of a jury constituted half of aliens and half of citizens or subjects, which formerly might be claimed in a civil or criminal case by a party being alien born or a foreign merchant. It was abolished in England by 33 Vict. c. 14, and has been generally abolished in the United States.

med'i-val-ize, **med'i-val-ize**, v. t. & i. See -IZE.

med'i-val-ly, **med'i-val-ly**, adv. OF MEDIEVAL.

med'i-ward (mēd'ī-fīk'vā), a. *Bot.* Attached or fixed by the middle. *Rare*.

med'i-ta'tion (mēd'ī-tāt'shūn), n. [ME. *meditacioun*, F. *méditation*, fr. L. *meditatio*.] 1. Act of meditating; thought; esp., close or continued thought; turning or revolving of a subject in the mind; serious contemplation; reflection.
Let the words of my mouth and the meditation of my heart be acceptable in thy sight. *Ps. xix. 14*.
2. Specif., a private religious or devotional exercise consisting in a continuous application of the mind to the consideration of some religious or moral truth, or the like, in order to promote personal holiness and love of God.
3. A discourse treating a theme meditatively or so as to lead to meditation; as, *Hervey's Meditations*.

med'i-ta-tive (mēd'ī-tāt'iv), a. [L. *meditativus*: cf. F. *méditatif*.] 1. Disposed or given to meditate, or to meditation; meditating; as, a meditative man or mood.
2. Devoted to, indicative of, or promotive of, meditation. — **med'i-ta-tive-ly**, adv. — **med'i-ta-tive-ness**, n.

med'i-ta'tor (-tāt'tōr), n. One who meditates.

med'i-ter-ra-ne-an (mēd'ī-tēr-nē-ān), a. [L. *Mediterraneus*; *medius* middle + *terra* land. See MID; TERRACE.] 1. Inclosed, or nearly inclosed, with land; landlocked; as, the Mediterranean Sea, between Europe and Africa.
2. Inland; midland; remote from the ocean. *Rare*.
3. [cap.] Of or pertaining to the Mediterranean Sea; as, Mediterranean trade; a Mediterranean voyage.
Mediterranean arrow release. See ARROW RELEASE. — *M. class*, *Poultry*, a class of domestic poultry containing certain breeds, mostly of Spanish or Italian origin, as the Leg-horns, Minorcas, Spanish, and Andalusians. They are of light build, erect and graceful carriage, with long sickle feathers in the male, and usually a large single comb. — *M. fever*, *Malaria*, a form of remittent fever occurring mainly on the island of Malta and along the shores of the Mediterranean, due to one of the bacteria (*Micrococcus melitenensis*), and characterized by profuse perspiration, pains, and swelling in the joints; Malta fever; Gibraltar fever. — *M. flour moth*. See FLOUR MOTH. — *M. race*, *Ethiopia*, a division of the Caucasian race dwelling about the shores of the Mediterranean Sea and comprising the ancient Iberian, Ligurian, Pelagian, and Egyptian-Hamitic peoples, together with their descendants. The race is characterized by a medium or short stature, slender, dolichocephalic, and of dark complexion. So named by Sergi. — *M. subregion*, *Zoogeog.*, a subdivision of the Palaearctic region including southern Europe, Persia, Asia Minor, northern Arabia, and Africa north of the Sahara.

med'i-ter-ra-ne-an, n. 1. A Mediterranean, or landlocked, sea, or the like; specif. [cap.], the Mediterranean Sea.
2. One living inland; an inlander. *Obs.*
3. [cap.] A person of the Mediterranean race.

med'i-um (mēd'ī-ūm), n.; pl. E. -iums (-ūmz), L. -ia (-ā). [L. *medius* the middle, fr. *medius* middle. See MID; cf. MEDIUS.] 1. That which lies in the middle, or between things; middle or intervening quality, state, body, quantity, etc. Hence: a Middle condition or degree; mean. The just medium . . . lies between pride and abjection. *L'Estrange*.
b Middle course; moderation. *Obs.* c A middle or intermediate thing. *Obs.* d *Logic*. The mean or middle term of a syllogism; that by which the extremes are brought into connection. e A (mathematical) mean; average. *Obs.* A medium of six years of war, and six years of peace. *Burke*.
2. A substance through which a force acts or an effect is transmitted; as, air is the common medium of sound. Hence: Surrounding or enveloping substance or element; environment; also, the condition on which any event or action occurs; necessary means of motion or action; that through or by which anything is accomplished, conveyed, or carried on; an intermediate means or channel; interagency; instrumentality; as, an advertising medium. This story supposedly came from Ireland and was transmitted to England proper through West India. *Modern Philology*.
3. Hence, in technical uses: a *Biol.* (1) One of the numerous fluid or more or less solid mixtures of nutritive substances, gelatin, agar, etc., used for the cultivation of bacteria and other organisms; a culture medium. (2) One of the many fluids or solids in which organic structures are placed for preservation or other purpose, called preservative media, mounting media, etc. b *Com.* Short for *medium of exchange*. See MONEY. c *Paint*. A liquid, as oil or water, with which pigment is mixed in preparing it for application; a vehicle. d *Photog.* A varnish spread upon the surface of a negative preparatory to retouching. e *Theat.* A colored screen placed between a light and the stage to throw a colored light on the latter. f A size of paper. See PAPER.
4. An interagent; a mediator; an intermediary.

5. A person supposed to be susceptible to supernatural or supernormal agencies to such an extent as to be able to impart knowledge derived from them or to perform actions impossible without their aid; as, a spiritualistic medium. medium and half, a size of paper. See PAPER. — medium of exchange. See MONEY.

med'i-um (mēd'ī-ūm), a. 1. Having a middle position or degree; mean; intermediate; medial; as, a horse of medium size.
2. Mean or average. *Obs.*
3. Medium steel. See STEEL, n. 1.
4. **med'i-um-ist'ic** (-is'tīk), a. Of or pertaining to, or having the qualities of, mediumism or a medium.

med'jī-tē, **med'jī-tē** (mē-djē-tē), n. [Turk. *mejdīteh* (prop. fem. a. fr. Ar. *mejdī* glorious); — so called after the sultan Abdul Mejdī, lit., "servant of the Glorious One," i. e., of God.] 1. a A silver coin of Turkey formerly rated at twenty, but since 1880 at nineteen, piasters (about 83 cents). b A gold coin of Turkey equal to one hundred piasters (\$4.396 or 18s. 2d.); a lira, or Turkish pound.
2. [cap.] See ORDER, n. 1.

med'lar (mēd'lār), n. [ME. *medlar* medlar tree, OF. *medlar*, F. *medle*, medlar, the fruit, F. *medle*, L. *medipulum*, *mespilus*, Gr. *μέσπυλον*, *mespylon*. Cf. NABBERR.] 1. a A small Asiatic malaceous tree (*Mespilus germanica*), widely cultivated, esp. in Europe. b The fruit of this tree, which resembles a crab apple, but is not edible until it begins to decay. It is much used for preserves.
2. Incorrectly, the loquat.

med'lar wood Any of various species of *Myrtus* native of Mauritius, or their hard wood.

med'ley (-lī), n.; pl. MEDLEYS (-līz). [ME. *medlee*, OF. *medlee*, *medlee*, *medlee*, *medlee*, F. *mêlée*, fr. *mesler*, v. See MEDDLE; cf. MËLÉE.] 1. The confusion of a hand-to-hand fight; a hand-to-hand combat or battle; a mêlée. *Archaic*.
2. A mixture; a mingling; esp., a heterogeneous mixture; a mingled and confused mass of inharmonious ingredients; a jumble; a hodgepodge. Love is a medley of endearments, jars, Suspensions, reconciliations, wars. *W. Walsh*
3. A cloth of mixed colors; — more fully medley cloth.
4. *Music*. A composition of passages or scraps, esp. disjointed or incongruous ones, detached from several different pieces; a potpourri. *Medley* is usually applied to vocal, potpourri to instrumental, compositions.
5. A mixed literary collection; — once a common title.

med'ley, a. [OF. *medle*, p. p. See MEDDLE.] 1. Of a mixed color; motley. *Obs.* "A medlee coat." *Chaucer*.
2. Mingled; mixed; confused; motley.

med'ley, v. t.; and **med'leyed**; also, **med'leyed** (-līd); **med'ley-ing**. To make a medley of; to mix, mingle, or intermix.

Med'oc (mēd'ōk'), n. [F.] Wine from Médoc, France. See BORDEAUX, n.

med'u-lā (mēd'ū-lā), n. [L.] 1. Marrow; pith; essence; hence, a summary or compendium. *Obs.*
2. *Anat.* a The marrow of bones. b The deep or inner substance or tissue of an organ or part, as of the kidney or of a hair. c Short for MEDULLA OBLONGATA.
3. *Bot.* a The pith or central portion of fundamental tissue when inclosed by a definite vascular cylinder, as in the stems of dicotyledons and gymnosperms. A medulla can also be distinguished in some pteridophytes, but is not differentiated in monocotyledons. It is generally composed of thin-walled colorless parenchyma, which often disintegrates, leaving the stem hollow. See STEM, *Illustr.* b In lichens, the medullary layer. c In certain fungi, the inner spongy portion of the thallus.

med'u-lā ob-long-gā-tā (mēd'ū-lā-ō-blōng-gātā) [NL., oblong medulla, *Anat.*, the lowest or posterior part of the brain, derived from the fifth cerebral vesicle of the embryo, and directly continuous with the spinal cord, into which it gradually tapers off. See BRAIN. In its lower or posterior part, it greatly resembles the spinal cord both externally and in internal structure; above, its structure is complicated by new bundles of fibers and nuclei of gray matter, and changes in the course of the spinal tracts. It contains the nuclei of origin of certain of the spinal nerves and several centers which control or greatly influence respiration, circulation, swallowing, and other important functions. — 1 m. ap-1-na-lis (spī-nāl'is) [L., *Anat.*, the spinal cord.

med'u-lā-ry (mēd'ū-lā-rī; mēd'ū-lā-rī; 277), a. [L. *medullaris*, fr. *medulla* marrow.] 1. *Anat.* a Pertaining to



Medlar a Flowering Shoot; b Fruit. Reduced.

Mel/a-nor-rhe/a (mél'v-á-nò-r'è-á), *n.* [NL.; *melano-* + *-rhe/a*.] **1.** Bot. A small genus of East Indian anacardiaceous trees having simple leaves, panicled flowers with accrescent petals, and drupaceous fruit. *M. uilata* is the theesee.

2. [L. c.] Also *mel/a-nor-rhe/a*. *Med.* = MELANA.

mel/a-nose (mél'v-nòs), *n.* [See MELANOSIS.] **Bot.** A disease of the grapevine due to the parasitic fungus *Septoria ampelina*, which attacks the leaves, causing them to fall.

mel/a-no/sis (mél'v-nò'sis), *n.* [NL.; fr. Gr. *melanos*, black.] **Med.** Morbid deposition of black matter in the tissues, often of a malignant character, causing pigmented tumors. — **mel/a-not'ic** (-nòt'ik), *a.*

mel/a-no's'ty (-nò's'ti), *n.* [Gr. *melas*, black.] Melanism, or tendency to it.

mel/a-not'ic (-nòt'ik), *a.* **Med.** Affected with, or relating to, melanosis. **Zool.** Melanistic.

mel/a-nous (mél'v-nò's), *a.* [Gr. *melas*, black.] **Ethnol.** Having black hair and dark brown or blackish skin; melanic, esp. as applied to the darker Melanochroi.

Mel/an-tha/ce/ae (mél'án-thá'sé-é), *n. pl.* [NL.; See MELANTHUM.] **Bot.** A family of monocotyledonous plants of the order Liliales, distinguished from the Liliaceae by the septical capsule, and by the absence of bulbs. It includes about 36 species of wide distribution, some of which are ornamental plants. *Zygadenus*, *Veratrum*, *Uvularia*, and *Colchicum* are illustrative genera. — **mel/an-tha/ceous** (-shùs), *a.*

Mel/an-thi-um (mél'án-thi'úm), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *melas*, black + *anthos*, flower.] **Bot.** A small genus of North American herbs, typifying the family Melanthaceae, with erect leafy stems bearing a terminal panicle of yellowish flowers, with clawed perianth segments. *M. virginicum* is the bunchflower.

mel/a-nu'ri-a (mél'á-nu'ri-á), *n.* [NL.; *melano-* + *-uria*.] **Med.** The passage of urine containing black pigment. — **mel/a-nu'ric** (-r'ik), *a.*

mel/a-phyre (mél'á-fir), *n.* [F. fr. Gr. *melas*, black + *porphyra*, porphyry; cf. *G. melaphry*.] **Petrog.** Orig., a porphyritic rock consisting of phenocrysts of feldspar in a dark groundmass; hence, a porphyritic igneous rock with dark-colored aphanitic groundmass and phenocrysts of any kind.

me-las/ma (mél'lá-má), *n.* [NL.; fr. Gr. *melasma*, black spot.] **Med.** A dark discoloration of the skin, usually local; as, Addison's *melasma*. — **me-las/mic** (-m'ik), *a.*

me-las/si-gen'ic (mél'lá-si-jén'ik), *a.* [From *melasses*, var. of *molasses* + *-genic*.] **Sugar Manuf.** Producing molasses; preventing the crystallization of sugar.

Me-las-to-ma (mél'lá-s'tò-má), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *melas*, black + *stoma*, mouth; — in allusion to the staining property of the fruit.] **Bot.** A large genus of Asiatic shrubs, typifying the Melastomaceae, having coriaceous leaves and large purple flowers with 10-14 unequal anthers, the connectives spurred. Many species are cultivated in greenhouses.

Me-las-to-ma/ce/ae (mél'lá-s'tò-má'sé-é), *n. pl.* [NL. See MELASTOMA.] **Bot.** A large family of trees, shrubs, or herbs (order Myrtales), characterized by the opposite 3-9-nerved leaves, anthers with thickened or appendaged connectives, and petals inserted on the throat of the calyx. There are about 150 genera and 2,500 species, natives of the tropics of both hemispheres, esp. in South America. Many genera are cultivated in greenhouses for their showy flowers or handsome foliage. *Rhexia* is the only genus in the United States. — **me-las-to-ma/ceous** (-shùs), *a.*

Mel/chite (mél'kit), *n.* [LGr. *Meχίται*, pl., fr. Syr. *malcho* king.] **1.** *Ecol. Hist.* A heretic, one of those Eastern Christians in Egypt and Syria who held to the orthodox faith as defined in the Creed of Chalcedon when many Eastern Christians embraced Monophysitism; — a name orig. given by the Monophysites because they belonged to the party of the Byzantine court. **2.** Now, one of a Christian body, chiefly in Syria and Egypt, which acknowledges the Pope, but adheres to the liturgy, canon law, etc., of the Eastern Church.

2. Short for MELCHITE ALPHABET.

Mel/chite, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Melchites.

Melchite alphabet, a Syriac alphabet, at first uncial, becoming later cursive and the most deformed of Syriac scripts.

meld (mèld), *v. t. & i.*; MELD'ED; MELD'ING. [G. *melden* to announce.] **Card Playing.** In pinochle, to declare or announce for a score; as, to *meld* four kings. A player can meld only after winning the previous trick, and before

drawing from the stock. — *n.* Any combination or score which may be declared, or melded, in pinochle.

Mel/do-la's dye/stuffs (mél'dò-lá's). [After R. *Meldola* (b. 1849), English chemist.] A group of artificial oxazine dyestuffs, chiefly blue or violet, formerly extensively used on cotton. *Meldola's blue*, the first made, is obtained by the action of a compound (chemically, para-nitroso-dimethyl-*mel-dio*-hydrochloride) on beta-naphthol.

mel-dom'e-ter (mél-dòm'è-tèr), *n.* [Gr. *meléō* to melt + *-meter*.] **Physics.** An apparatus devised by Professor John Joly (in 1888) for the determination of melting points. It includes a strip of platinum foil heated by electricity, on which are placed bits of the substances to be tested.

Mel/a-ger (mél'è-á-jér), *n.* [L. fr. Gr. *Meleageros*.] **Gr. Myth.** The son of Althaea, queen of Calydon. At his birth it was foretold that his life would last no longer than the brand then burning on the hearth. Althaea quenched it, and hid it away. At the hunt of the Calydonian boar, Meleager, in love with Atalanta (which see), gave her the trophies of the chase. In the quarrel which this caused with his uncles he slew them. Althaea, enraged, thrust the fatal brand into the fire, so causing Meleager's death. In an earlier version (Hind, IX.) Meleager perishes in consequence of curses pronounced by his mother.

Mel/a-gri'na (-á-grí-ná), *n.* [NL.; fr. *Meleagris*, name of a genus of mollusks; so named because speckled, fr. L. *meleagris* a sort of guinea fowl, Gr. *meleagris*.] **Zool.** The genus containing the pearl oysters.

Mel/a-gris (mél'è-á-gris), *n.* [L. the guinea fowl.] **Zool.** The genus constituted by the turkeys, wild and domestic. It is made the type of a subfamily, **Mel/a-grin'ae** (mél'è-á-grí-né), of the pheasant family. — **mel/e-ag'rine** (-á-grín; -rín), *a.*

mél'è-ò (mél'è-ò), *n.* [F. fr. *mêler* to mix. See MEDDLE; cf. MELLAY.] **1.** A fight between combatants mingled in a confused mass; a skirmish; an affray; a fray.

2. A cavalry exercise in which two groups of riders try to cut paper plumes off the helmets of their opponents, the contest continuing until no member of one group retains his plume; — sometimes called *Balkania mêlée*.

mel'e-gro'ia pep'per (mél'è-gro'ia), *n.* [Orig. uncert.; cf. L. *melagria*, a kind of pepper, *melaghetta*.] **1.** The seeds of several African species of *Amomum*, often known also as *grains of Paradise*, *Guinea grains* or *Guinea pepper*. See GRAINS OF PARADISE. **2.** The allspice tree (*Pimenta pimenta*).

mel'ene (mél'èn), *n.* [melissic + ethylene.] **Chem.** A white, crystalline, waxy hydrocarbon, C₃₀H₆₀, of the ethylene series, obtained from beeswax by dry distillation.

Me-lé'tian (mél'è-sh'án; -sh'án), *a.* *Ecol. Pert.* to or designating: **1.** A schismatic party which upheld Meletius, bishop of Lycopolis, in exercising episcopal functions in the adjoining see of Alexandria during the retirement of its bishop (A. D. 306). **2.** A schism in Antioch in Syria, occasioned by dissensions over the opinions of Meletius, bishop of Antioch (361-381), who was a moderate Nicæan.

me-léz'tose (mél'èz'tòs), *n.* [F. *mêlée* the larch + *-tose*.] **Chem.** A trisaccharide, C₁₈H₃₂O₁₆·2H₂O, extracted from the manna of the larch and from Persian manna. It resembles ordinary sugar, but is less sweet.

Me-li-a (mél'i-á), *n.* [NL.; fr. Gr. *melia* the ash tree.] **Bot.** A genus of trees typifying the family Meliaceae, natives of southern Asia and Australia. They have monadelphous unequal stamens, 3-5 sepals, and 5-6 petals. *M. azedarach* is the China tree; *M. azadirachta*, the margosa.

Me-li-a/ce/ae (-á-sé-é), *n. pl.* [NL.] **Bot.** A family of tropical trees and shrubs (order Geraniales), consisting of about 37 genera and nearly 600 species, characterized chiefly by the monadelphous stamens. It includes mahogany (*Swietenia*), the Spanish cedar (*Cedrela*), the flindosa (*Flindonesia*), etc. — **me-li-a/ceous** (-shùs), *a.*

Mel'i-an-tha/ce/ae (mél'i-án-thá'sé-é), *n. pl.* [NL. See MELANTHUS.] **Bot.** A family of South African trees and shrubs (order Sapindales), differing from the Sapindaceae in the irregular flowers and stipulate leaves. There are 3 genera and 17 species. — **mel'i-an-tha/ceous** (-shùs), *a.*

Mel'i-an-thus (-án-thùs), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *melai* honey + *-anthus*.] **Bot.** A small genus of South African shrubs typifying the family Melianthaceae. They have odd-pinnate leaves, and racemose flowers with an oblique calyx. *M. major* is known as the *honey plant*.

Mel'i-bo'e-us, **Mel'i-be'us** (mél'i-bè'ús), *n.* [L. *Meliboëus*.] **1.** A shepherd, one of the interlocutors in Vergil's first Eclogue.

2. In Chaucer's prose composition "The Tale of Melibee" of William Tell.

meld, *v. t.* [AS. *meldian*, *mel-dan*; akin to G. *melden*.] To inform or make known. *Obs.*

mel'der (mél'dèr), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *meldr*, flour or corn in the mill.] **1.** The quantity of meal, esp. of oats, ground at one time; meal just ground; also, a grinding of grain; a making of meal; fig., a large quantity or number.

mel'der, *n.* [Dial. Eng.] **1.** A large quantity of meal, esp. of oats, ground at one time; meal just ground; also, a grinding of grain; a making of meal; fig., a large quantity or number.

mel'drop (mél'dròp), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *mel-dropr* the drop or foam from a horse's mouth (*mél* a horse's bit).] A pendant drop, as of mucus at the nose, or of dew; esp., the foam which falls from a horse's mouth or appears at the bit. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

mel'd-wit = LAMBS' QUARTERS. *Dial. Eng.*

mele, *n.* [Cf. It. *mele*, L. *malum*, L.L. *melum*, Gr. *μηλον*.] Apple *Obs.* [To speak; tell.] *Obs.*

mele, *v. t. & i.* [AS. *mēlan*.] **1.** To stain; to blacken. *Obs.*

Mel'e-a (mél'è-á), *n.* [Dial. Eng.] **1.** A large quantity of meal, esp. of oats, ground at one time; meal just ground; also, a grinding of grain; a making of meal; fig., a large quantity or number.

Mel'e-a-g'ros (mél'è-á-g'ròs) = MELAEGRUS.

mel'e-b'ose (mél'è-b'òs), *n.* [*melitose* + *tri-* + *-ose*. Cf. MELEROSE.] **Chem.** = RAFFINOSE.

mel'e-z'ose (-z'òs), *n.* [*melitose* + *-ose*.] An enzyme in *Aspergillus niger*, capable of partially hydrolyzing melitose.

mel'i-ad (mél'i-ád), *n.* [*Melia* + *-ad*.] A meliaceous plant. *Rare.*

Mel'i-ás (mél'i-ás), *n.* In Arthurian legend, a king of Lyonesse and knight of the Round Table, father of Tristan.

mel'i-al, *a.* **Bot.** Pertaining to or designating the Meliaceae and related groups. *Obs.* **Lindley.**

Mel'i-an (mél'i-án), *a.* Of or pert. to Melos, one of the Sporades in the nature of Melos.

Mel'i-be'ae (mél'i-bè-á), *n.* See CELESTINA.

Mel'i-be'an, **Mel'i-be'an** (-bè-án), *a.* [From L. *Melibeus*, one of the interlocutors in Vergil's first Eclogue.] = AMOEBEAN.

Mel'i-b'ose, Var. of MELEROSE.

Mel'i-cent (mél'i-sén), *n.* (See MELICENT.) **Fem. prop. name.** Sp. *Melicenta* (mél'i-sén), *n.*

Mel'i-ce'ra (mél'i-sè-rá), *n.*

beus," one of the "Canterbury Tales," the title character, who, following the counsel of his wife, Prudence, forgives his enemies the grievous injuries they have done him.

mel'ic (mél'ik), *a.* [Gr. *μελικός*, fr. *μέλιος* honey.] Of or pertaining to song; designed to be sung; lyric; specif., *Gr. Lit.*, designating, or pertaining to, a development of Greek poetry, essentially lyrical and musical in character, which followed the elegiac and iambic poetry of the 7th and 6th centuries B. C. Melic poetry includes the *Æolian monode* (that is, for one voice) poetry, closely akin to the modern lyric, of which Sappho is the greatest representative, and the Dorian choral poetry, in which Pindar is pre-eminent. — *n.* Melic poetry.

Mel'i-ca (mél'i-ká), *n.* [NL.; fr. It. *melica*, *meliga*, sorghum.] **Bot.** A large genus of perennial grasses, the melic grasses, somewhat resembling *Festuca*. The species are widely distributed in temperate regions, but have little agricultural value.

mel'i-ce'ris (-sè'r'is), *n.* [L. fr. Gr. *μελικήρις*; *μέλι* honey + *κήρις* wax.] **Med.** A tumor containing a honeylike substance. **2.** An affection marked by exudation of viscid honeylike matter.

mel'i-ce'rous (mél'i-sè-r'ús; mē-lis-èr-ús), *a.* **Med.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a meliceris.

mel'ic grass (mél'ik'grás), *n.* Any grass of the genus *Melica*.

mel'ic'ro-ous (mél'ik'rò-ús), *a.* [Gr. *μελικρός*; *μέλι* honey + *κρός* color.] Resembling honey in color.

Mel'i-coc'ca (mél'i-kòk'á), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *μέλι* honey + *κόκος* berry.] A small genus of tropical American sapindaceous trees and shrubs. They have abruptly pinnate leaves, tetramerous flowers with a peltate stigma, and fruit consisting of a 1-2-seeded berry. *M. bityra* is the genip tree, or honeyberry.

mel'i-lite (mél'i-lit), *n.* [Gr. *μέλι* honey + *-lite*; cf. F. *mélilithe*.] **Min.** A mineral occurring in small tetragonal crystals, often honey-yellow in color, but also white, brown, greenish, etc. It is an orthosilicate of sodium, calcium, aluminum, and other metals, and is a constituent of certain igneous rocks, as mellitic basalt, in which it replaces the feldspar. H. 5. Sp. gr. 2.9-3.10.

mel'i-lot (-lòt), *n.* [F. *mélilot*, L. *melilotos*, fr. Gr. *μέλιλωτος*, *μελιλωτος*, a kind of clover; *μέλι* honey + *λωτός* lotus.] Any cloverlike plant of the genus *Melilotus*. The species are commonly distinguished by the color of their flowers; as: white melilot (*M. alba*); yellow melilot (*M. officinalis*); blue melilot (*M. cerulea*).

Mel'i-lo'tus (-lò'tús), *n.* [L. *melilotos* a kind of Old World clover. See MELLILOT.] **Bot.** A genus of fabaceous herbs, the melillots, or sweet clovers, having trifoliate leaves and spike-like racemes of small yellow or white flowers succeeded by oval indehiscent pods. The white melilot (*M. alba*) and the yellow melilot (*M. officinalis*) are naturalized in the United States. The drying plants are fragrant with coumarin, and *M. cerulea* is used in Switzerland for flavoring sapsago cheese. Also [l. c.], a plant of this genus.

mel'i-nite (mél'i-nit), *n.* [F. *mélinite*, fr. Gr. *μήλιος* yellow.] A high explosive similar to lyddite, said to be chiefly picric acid, which in the French service.

mel'i-o-rate (mél'i-ò-rát), *v. t. & i.*; -RAT'ED (-rát'éd); -RAT'ING (-rát'ing). [*M. melioratus*, p. p. of *meliorare* to meliorate, fr. *melior* better; akin to Gr. *μειλλον* rather, *μειλα* very.] To make or become better; to improve; to ameliorate; to soften; to make more tolerable.

Nature by art we nobly meliorate. *Denham.*

mel'i-o-ra'tion (-rà'shùn), *n.* [*M. melioratio*.] Act or operation of meliorating, or state of being meliorated; amelioration; also, that in virtue of which anything is meliorated; an improvement; a betterment.

mel'i-o-ra-tive (mél'i-ò-rá-tiv), *a.* Meliorating, or tending to meliorate; improving; bettering. Cf. PEJORATIVE.

Here would come the so-called *meliorative* and pejorative developments in word meaning, whereby, as it is stated, "the skyward" becomes the title of a great officer of the realm and the name of a line of kings; or, on the other side, *sol* (Lat. *solis*) passes from the name of a gold coin to that of one of proverbially insignificant value. *Encyc. Brit.*

mel'i-o-rism (-ríz'm), *n.* [L. *melior* better.] **Ethics.** The belief or doctrine that the world tends to become better and that man has the power of aiding its betterment; — contrasted with *pessimism*, which asserts that the world is hopelessly bad, and *optimism*, which asserts that it is wholly or predominantly good. — **mel'i-o-rist** (-ríst), *n.* — **mel'i-o-ris'tic** (-ríst'ik), *a.*

mel'i-or'ly-ty (mél'i-òr'ly-ti), *n.* [LL. *melioritas*, fr. L. *melior* better.] State or quality of being better; melioration.

[NL.] **Med.** A meliceris.

mel'i-co'ric (-r'ik), a Melicerous.

me-lé'na, Var. of MELANA.

mel'e-nom'e-asis (mél'è-nòm'è-ásis), *n.* [NL. See MELICERIS; -OMIA.] **Med.** A meliceris.

mel'e-nite (mél'è-nit), *n.* Var. of MELINITE.

Me'les (mél'èz), *n.* [L. *Marten*, badger.] **Zool.** The genus consisting of the Old World badgers. Formerly it was coextensive with the subfamily Melinae.

mel'e-tin (mél'è-tín), *n.* **Chem.** Quercetin.

mel'e-tr'ose (mél'è-tr'òs), *n.* [*melitose* + *tri-* + *-ose*. Cf. MELEROSE.] **Chem.** = RAFFINOSE.

mel'e-z'ose (-z'òs), *n.* [*melitose* + *-ose*.] An enzyme in *Aspergillus niger*, capable of partially hydrolyzing melitose.

mel'i-ad (mél'i-ád), *n.* [*Melia* + *-ad*.] A meliaceous plant. *Rare.*

Mel'i-ás (mél'i-ás), *n.* In Arthurian legend, a king of Lyonesse and knight of the Round Table, father of Tristan.

mel'i-al, *a.* **Bot.** Pertaining to or designating the Meliaceae and related groups. *Obs.* **Lindley.**

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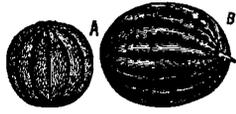
Org. Chem. Pert. to or designating a white, crystalline, hexabasic acid, C₆(CO₂H)₆, occurring combined with aluminium in the mineral mellite, and produced artificially by oxidation of coal, graphite, etc.; — called also *graphitic acid*. It is a carboxylic derivative of benzene.

Mel-low (mē-lō), a.; **MEL-LOW-ER** (-ēr); **MEL-LOW-EST**. [ME. *melwe*, prob. fr. AS. *mel* meal or cf. also AS. *mearu* soft. See MEAL flour.] **1.** Soft or tender by reason of ripeness; having a tender pulp; showing, or characterized by, ripeness; as, a *mellow* apple.

2. Well-matured; not harsh or acid; — said of wine or its taste. "The mellow-tasted burgundy." *Thomson.*

3. A soft; easily worked or penetrated; not hard or rigid; loamy; as, a *mellow* soil. "Mellow glebe." *Drayton.* **b** Not coarse, rough, or harsh; subdued; soft; softened; rich; delicate; full and pure; — said of sound, color, style, etc. "The mellow horn." *Wordsworth.*

The tender flush whose mellow stain imbues Heaven with all freaks of light. *Percival.*



A Muskmelon B Watermelon.

Mel-on (mē-lōn), n. [NL., fr. Gr. μήλον the cockchafer.] A large subfamily of scarabaeid beetles, of which **Mel-on/ta** (-lōn'thā), containing the common cockchafer of Europe, is the type genus. They feed mostly on leaves; the larvae, which are usually stout curved grubs, on the roots of plants. The June bug and rose bugs are well-known examples. The group is called also **Mel-on/thi-dae** (-lōn'thī-dē), or ranked as a family and called **Mel-on/thi-dae** (-dē). — **mel-on/thi-dan** (-thī-dān), a. & n. — **mel-on/thine** (-thīn; -thīn; 183), a. & n. **Mel-on** (mē-lōn), n. [F., fr. L. *melon*, for *melpo* an apple-shaped melon, Gr. μήλοσ apple; μήλον apple + πών a species of large melon; cf. L. *malum* apple. Cf. MARMALADE.] **1.** The juicy fruit of a cucurbitaceous vine (*Cucumis melo*), or the plant itself. It is more often called *muskmelon* in the United States. See MUSKMELON. **2.** The watermelon. **3.** A rounded mass of blubber found between the blowhole and the end of the nose in the grampus and certain other cetaceans.

Mel-on beetle. Either of two cucumber beetles (*Diabrotica vittata* and *D. duodecim-punctata*), injurious also to melon vines.

Mel-on cactus. A any plant of the genus *Melocactus*; — so called from the melonlike ridged stems. **b** Any plant of the genus *Cactus*. See CACTUS, MELOCACTUS.

Mel-on caterpillar. The larva of a melon moth.

Mel-on fly. A small dipterous fly (*Dacus cucurbitae*) whose larva or maggot, similar to the cheese skipper, is destructive to melons and cucumbers in the Hawaiian Islands.

Mel-on/n'te (mē-lōn-n'tē), n. [NL., fr. L. *melon*, *melonis*, melon.] *Paleont.* A genus of large fossil sea urchins of the group Palaeoichnoidea of Subcarboniferous age, found in Europe and North America, having the test spheroidal and vertically grooved like a melon. It is the type of a family, **Mel-on/nit'idae** (-nīt'ī-dē).

Mel-on locust. A plant louse (*Aphis gossypii*) which attacks the leaves of the melon and similar plants.

Mel-on moth. A handsome pyralid moth (*Diaphania*

Ayalinata with white wings bordered with black, whose larva destroys the foliage of the melon and cucumber and eats the fruit. b The pickleworm moth.



Melon Moth. a Imago (X); b Larva (X4).

melon shell. A large and handsome marine univalve shell (Melo didema) of New Guinea, so called because of its shape and markings.

mel-o-phon'ic (mél'ô-fôn'ik), a. [Gr. μέλος song + φωνή sound.] Music. Relating to music, or to its performance; as, "Melophonic Society."

mel-o-pli-an'o (-pl'ân'ô), n.; pl. -ANOS (-ôz). [Gr. μέλος song + piano.] A pianoforte invented in 1870 by Caldara, having a treadle attachment which impels a series of small hammers rapidly on the strings played, and thus prolongs the tones, with the possibility of swelling and softening them.

mel-o-plas'tic (mél'ô-plás'tik), a. [Gr. μέλον an apple, a cheek + πλαστικός, cf. F. moplastique.] Surg. Plastic restoration of a cheek which has been destroyed wholly or in part.

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mel-o-poi'a (-pé'yá), n. [NL, fr. Gr. μελοποιία; μέλος song + ποιέω to make.] Music. The art of forming melody; melodics; melody.

mel-os (mél'ôs), n. [Gr. μέλος song.] Music. A continuous melodic outline in any single movement of a piece, unbroken by a full cadence; — first used by Richard Wagner.

me-lo-th'ri-a (mê-lôth'ri-á), n. [NL, fr. Gr. μελοθρίον a wild vine; applied as a Latin name to Solanum and later to a genus allied to Solanum.] Bot. A large genus of tropical cucurbitaceous plants with simple leaves and small yellow or white flowers, the staminate borne in racemes. The fruit is a small berry. They are delicate ornamental vines, attractive in cultivation.

mel-pom'e-ne (mél-pôm'ê-nê), n. [L., fr. Gr. Μελπομένη, lit., the songstress, fr. μελέω, μέλτεσθαι, to sing.] 1. Class. Myth. The Muse of tragedy. 2. Astron. See ASTEROID, Table.

mel't (mêlt), v. i.; pret. & p. p. MELT'ED, Archaic p. p. MEL'TEN (mêlt'ên); p. pr. & vb. n. MELTING. [AS. meltan, v. i., meltan, myltan, v. t.; akin to Gr. μέλειν, E. melt, and prob. to E. melt, v. Cf. SMELT, v. MALT, melt the spleen.] 1. To be changed from a solid to a liquid state, usually by heat; as, butter melts at moderate temperatures. 2. To dissolve; disintegrate; soften; as, sugar melts in the mouth. 3. To break up; to disappear by being dispersed or dissipated; to vanish; as, the clouds melt away. 4. To be overcome, subdued, prostrated, or crushed, as because of sorrow or fear. Obs. My soul melteth for heaviness. Ps. cxix. 28. 5. To be or become softened; to become tender, mild, or gentle; — sometimes with away. Melting with tenderness and kind compassion. Shak. 6. To diminish gradually; to dwindle; to waste away; — usually with away. The resolution of the judges melted away. Froude. 7. To be or become absorbed; to percolate. 8. To lose distinct form or outline; to blend. The soft, green, rounded hills, with their flowing outlines, overlapping and melting into each other. J. C. Shairp. SYN. — MELT, THAW are here compared in their fig. senses only. To MELT is to dwindle or pass imperceptibly away, or (esp.) to grow soft or gentle; the word also suggests liquidness of tone. To THAW is esp. to relax from stiffness or rigidity; as, "Thaw makes his beauty to melt away" (Ps. xxxix. 11, marg.). "A purer sapphire melts into the sea" (Tennyson); "snow-light cadences melting [changed from an original thawing] to silence" (Keats); "melting with tenderness and kind compassion" (Shak.); "the melting voice through mazes running" (Milton); "a lady . . . whose very looks would thaw a man more frozen than the Alps" (Shirley); "A native reserve being thawed by this genial consciousness" (Hawthorne).

mel't, v. t. 1. To reduce from a solid to a liquid state, usually by heat; to liquefy; to fuse; as, to melt wax, tallow, lead, ice, or snow. 2. To form by melting or from melted material. Obs. or R. The graven image, a workman melted it. Is. xl. 19 (R. V.). 3. To dissolve; also, to disintegrate, as soil. Obs. or R. 4. To cause to vanish; to disperse. 5. To soften; to render tender, gentle, or susceptible to mild influences. "Pity melts the mind to love." Dryden. 6. To take away the firmness of; to weaken; enervate; — sometimes with down. Obs. Thou wouldst have . . . melted down thy youth. Shak. 7. To spend (money); also, to cash, as a note. Slang, Eng. 8. To cause to pass or merge insensibly, as one color or sound into or in another; to blend.

mel'ting, p. pr. & vb. n. of MELT. Esp. v. b. n. Act of causing (something) to melt; process of becoming melted, melted.

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or a case of it; also, pl., something that has been melted or is produced by melting. Bitterest wailings, soft womanly meltings. Carlyle. melting point, the degree of temperature at which a solid substance melts or fuses; as, the melting point of ice is 32° C. or 32° F., that of urea is 132° C. Pure compounds are in general distinguished from mixtures by their sharp melting points, the determination of which, esp. in organic chemistry, is an important aid to identification. — m. pot., a vessel in which anything is melted; a crucible. — the Meltings, the office of Surveyor of the Meltings or Melting, an official of the mint. Obs. Eng. — melting-ly, adv. — melting-ness, n. mel'ton (mêlt'ôn), n., or Melton cloth. [From Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, England. Oxf. E. D.] A kind of stout smooth woolen cloth with the face finished without pressing or glossing and with the nap cut very close. A cheaper variety has a cotton warp.

Me-lun'geon (mê-lün'jôn), n. [Cf. F. mélange to mix, mélange a mixture.] One of a mixed white and Indian people living in parts of Tennessee and the Carolinas. They are descendants of early intermixtures of white settlers with natives. In North Carolina the Croatan Indians, regarded as descended from Raleigh's lost colony of Croatan, formerly classed with negroes, are now legally recognized as distinct.

Me-lu-si-na (mê-lû-sê-ná), n. [F. Mélusine.] A French fairy, a daughter of the fairy Pressina, by Elias, king of Albania. She was condemned to become every Saturday a serpent from the waist downward, as a punishment, according to one account, for having inclosed her father in a high mountain, by means of a charm, in order to avenge an injury her mother had received from him. She married a Count Raymond, and they lived happily until he was induced to break his promise never to intrude on her seclusion on Saturday, which compelled her to leave him. The traditions concerning her were collected by Jean d'Arras, near the close of the 14th century.

mem'ber (mêm'bêr), n. [ME. membre, F. membre, fr. L. membrum; cf. Goth. minz flesh, Skr. mamsa.] 1. Anat. A part or organ of the animal body; esp., a limb or other separable part. Archaic. We have many members in one body, and all members have not the same office. Rom. xii. 4. 2. Specific, a private part. Obs. Claucer. 3. Bot. A part of a plant body; an individual unit of structure, irrespective of its functional adaptation as an organ. Thus, leaves are members which may be modified to serve as organs of transpiration and photosynthesis (foliage leaves), as protective envelopes (bud scales), as sporophylls (stamens and pistils), etc. 4. One who forms a part of a metaphorical body; — chiefly in religious reference; as, member of Christ. Archaic. 5. One of the persons composing a society, community, or party; an individual who belongs to an association; as, a club member; a member of the Society of Friends. 6. Short for: a Member of Parliament; — used only with reference to the House of Commons. Eng. b Member of Congress; — used only with reference to the House of Representatives. U. S. 7. A part of a whole; an independent constituent of a body, structure, or any organized thing, or a unit in a series; as: a part of a discourse or of a period or sentence; a clause; a part of a verse; one of the propositions of a syllogism. b Math. Either of the two sides of an algebraic equation, connected by the sign of equality (=). c Engin. Any essential part, as a post, tie-rod, strut, etc., of a framed structure, as a bridge truss. d Arch. Any part of a building, whether constructional, as a pier, column, lintel, or the like, or decorative, as a molding, or group of moldings. e A branch or division of a party; also, Obs., a department of an art or trade; a branch; division. f A section or district, as of an estate or a port. g Biol. A unit of classification considered as part of a higher group or category; as, a species is a member of a certain genus.

mem'bered (mêm'bêrd), a. 1. Having members, as limbs, divided into members; — chiefly used in composition. 2. Her. Depicted with legs of a different (specified) tincture from that of the body; — said of a bird.

mem'ber-ship, n. 1. State or status of being a member. 2. The collective body of members, as of a society.

Mem-brac'i-dæ (mêm-brás'i-dæ), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. μέμβραξ a kind of cicada.] Zool. A large family of homopterous Hemiptera consisting of the tree hoppers. See TREE HOPPER. — mem-brac'io (-id), mem'bra-c'ine (mêm-brá-sin; -sîn; 183), a. & n.

mem'bra-ná (mêm-brá-ná), n. [L.] Anat. A membrane. [mem-brá-na (grân-lo'sá (grân'lo'sá). [NL. granulosa granular.] Anat. See GRAFFIAN FOLLICLE. — m. pro'pri-a (prô'pri-á). [L. propria own, characteristic.] Anat. BASSORINE MEMBRANE. — m. ret'i-cu-lá-ris (rê-ti-cu-lá-ris). [L. reticularis of a net.] Anat., the netlike membrane on the surface of the organ of Corti, formed by the joined phalanges of the cells of

member; memoir; memorandum, memoranda; memorial. mem'ber, v. t. [OF. membrer.] To remember; to mention. Obs. mem'ber-less, a. See LESS. mem'bra-ni-form (mêm-brá-ni-fôrm), a. Of the nature of a membrane. mem'bra-ni-form (mêm-brá-ni-fôrm), a. Pert. to membranes. Obs. [france. Obs.] mem'brance, n. [OF. Remembrance.] A remembrance. Obs. or R. Having, or being, a membrane. mem'brance-less, a. See LESS. mem'bra-ne-ous (mêm-brá-nê-ús), a. [L. membraneus of parchment.] Membranous. Obs. or R. mem'bra-nif'er-ous (mêm-brá-ni-fêr-ús), a. [membrane + fer-ous.] Having, or producing, a membrane or membranes. mem'bra-ni-form (mêm-brá-ni-fôrm), a. Resembling a membrane. mem'bra-nin (mêm-brá-nin), n. [membrane + in.] Chem. A peculiar hyalogen compound Descemet's membrane and the capsule of the lens of the eye. mem'bra-noid (mêm-brá-noid), a. Membranous. [BRANOUS.] mem'bra-ni-form (mêm-brá-ni-fôrm), a. Resembling a membrane. mem'bra-nule (mêm-brá-nú-le), n. A small membrane.

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Deiters. — m. mem-brá-na tec-to-ri-a (têk-tô-ri-á; 261). [L. tec-toria, fem., belonging to a cover.] Anat. = MEMBRANE OF COULT.

mem'bra-na'ceous (mêm-brá-ná-shûs), a. [L. membrana-ceus.] Membranous; specific, Bot., thin and pliable, often semitransparent, as many leaves. mem'brane (mêm-brán), n. [L. Membrana skin covering the separate members of the body, parchment, fr. L. membrum; cf. F. membrane. See MEMBER.] 1. Any thin, soft, pliable sheet or layer of animal or vegetable tissue. 2. Zool. The thin terminal part of the hemelytrium of a heteropterous insect. 3. A Parchment. Obs. b A piece of parchment forming part of a roll.

mem'brane of Cor'ti (kôr'ti) [after B. Corti (1729-1813), Italian anatomist.] Anat., a membrane lying above and parallel with the cristalline membrane and overlying the organ of Corti. — m. of De-mour's (dê-môor'), m. of Descemet's. — DESCHEMET'S MEMBRANE. — m. of Henle. — PENETRATED MEMBRANE OF HENLE. — m. of Jacob. — JACOB'S MEMBRANE. — m. of Krause. — KRAUSE'S MEMBRANE. See INTERMEDIATE DISK. — m. of Reissner (ris'nêr) [after Ernst Reissner, German physiologist, Anat., the membrane forming the roof of the scala media of the cochlea.

membrane bone. Anat. A bone which ossifies in connective tissue, instead of in a previously formed cartilage having an object, as the form of the future bone (see ossification); — opposed to cartilage bone. Most bones are cartilage bones. The bones of the top and sides of the cranium and of the face, and the dermal bony plates in the skin of many vertebrates, are membrane bones.

mem'bra-nel-la (mêm-brá-nê-lá), n. [NL. dim. of L. membrana membrane.] Zool. In certain infusorians, a flattened membranelle vibrating organ, regarded as a short row of fused cilia.

mem'bra-nous (mêm-brá-nûs), a. [Cf. F. membraneux.] 1. Pertaining to, consisting of, resembling, or of the nature of, membrane; as, a membranous lining. 2. Bot. Membranaceous. 3. Med. Characterized by, or formed of, a membrane. membranous croup, Med., true croup. See CROUP. — m. labyrinth. Anat. & Zool. See LIST EAR, I.

me-men'to (mê-men'tô), n.; pl. -TOS, -TOES (-tôz). [L., remember, be mindful, imper. of meminisse to remember. See MENTION.] 1. [cap.] R. C. Ch. In the Canon of the Mass, either of two prayers beginning "Memento," — the first a prayer for the living and the second for the dead. 2. Something to awaken memory, as a hint, token, warning, or memorial; that which recalls to memory; a reminder; a reminding or warning object; a souvenir. Seasonable mementos may be useful. Bacon.

3. Humorous Misuses. a Memory. b A reverie; a doze. Drove him out of his memento by a shake. T. Lodge. me-men'to mo-ri (mê-men'tô-mô-ri; 201). [L.] Lit., remember to die, i. e., that you must die; a warning to be prepared for death; an object, as a death's head, or a personal ornament, usually emblematic, used as a reminder of death.

Mem'non (mêm'nôn), n. [L., fr. Gr. Μήνωνα.] 1. Gr. Myth. The beautiful son of Tithonus and Eos (Aurora). He was king of the Ethiopians and an ally of Priam in the Trojan War, in which he was killed by Achilles after he had slain Antiochus Zeus made him immortal. According to tradition he built the palace or citadel at ancient Susa, Persia. 2. Antiq. A celebrated colossus of King Amenophis III. near Thebes, Egypt, said to have the property of emitting a harplike sound at sunrise; — so called by the Greeks.

mem'oir (mêm'ôir; -wâr; -wâr; mêm'; 277), or, pl., mem'oirs (-wôr; -wâr; n. [F. mémoire, m., memoirandum, fr. mémoire, f., memory, L. memoria. See MEMORY.] 1. A memorandum or record; official note or report. Obs. or R. 2. pl. A history composed from personal experience and memory; an account (usually in familiar style) of events as remembered or gathered from certain sources by the writer; often, esp., an account of one's life, or of episodes in it, one's acquaintances, events in which one has had a part or interest, or the like, written by one's self; an autobiography or a record of that nature. 3. A memorial of any individual; a biography; often, a biography written without special regard to completeness. 4. An account of something deemed noteworthy; an essay or dissertation; a record of investigations of any subject; pl., the transactions or proceedings of a society.

mem'oir-ra-bil'i-ty (mêm'ôir-rá-bil'i-ti; 2), n.; pl. -TIES (-tiz). Quality or state of being memorable; also, a memorable person or thing. mem'oir-ra-ble (mêm'ôir-rá-bil; 2), a. [L. memorabilis, fr. memorare to bring to remembrance, fr. memor mindful, remembering; cf. F. mémorable. See MEMORY; cf. MEMORABILIA.] 1. Worthy of being remembered or noted. Surviving fame to gain. By tombs, by books, by memorabilia deeda. Sir J. Davies. 2. Remembered, or easy to remember. Rare. 3. Reminding; reminiscent. Rare. — mem'oir-ra-ble-ness, n. — mem'oir-ra-bly, adv.

mem'oir-ra-bly (mêm'ôir-rá-bil; 2), n.; pl. -TIES (-tiz). Quality or state of being memorable; also, a memorable person or thing. mem'oir-ra-ble (mêm'ôir-rá-bil; 2), a. [L. memorabilis, fr. memorare to bring to remembrance, fr. memor mindful, remembering; cf. F. mémorable. See MEMORY; cf. MEMORABILIA.] 1. Worthy of being remembered or noted. Surviving fame to gain. By tombs, by books, by memorabilia deeda. Sir J. Davies. 2. Remembered, or easy to remember. Rare. 3. Reminding; reminiscent. Rare. — mem'oir-ra-ble-ness, n. — mem'oir-ra-bly, adv.

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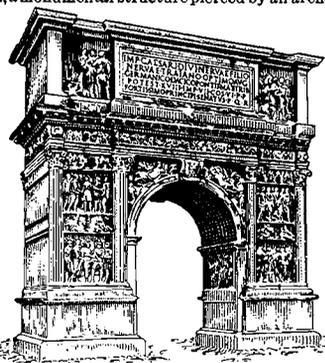
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mem'o-ran'dum (mēm'ō-rān'dūm), *n.*, *pl.* E. -DUMS (-dūmz), L. -DA (-dā). [*L.* something to be remembered, neut. of *memorandus*, fut. pass. p. of *memorare*. See MEMORARE.]
1. An informal record of something which it is desired to remember, or to preserve for future use, esp. of the writer; a note to help or jog the memory.
 . . . entered a memorandum in my pocketbook. *Guardian*.
2. Law. A brief or informal note in writing of some transaction, or an outline of an intended instrument; an instrument drawn up in a brief and compendious form; specif.: **a.** The clause beginning a record in the former Court of King's Bench in proceedings by bill, formerly beginning with the word *memorandum*. *Eng. B. Marine Insurance*. The body of exceptions making up the clause in a policy exempting the insurer wholly or partially (cf. PARTICULAR AVERAGE) from liability for loss on certain articles. **b.** Short for memorandum of association (below).
3. Diplomacy. An informal summary or statement of the grounds for or against an action, the state of a question, or the like.
4. Com. a. An informal communication, esp. one on paper headed "memorandum" with the sender's name and address. **b.** A statement by the shipper of the terms of a shipment sent with the privilege of return if not sold. The goods are said to be sent on memorandum. Hence, memorandum package, memorandum goods, etc.
5. A memento, or reminder. *Obs.*
memorandum of association. *Eng. Law.* The document which in case of a company to be formed under the Companies Acts must be executed and filed, forming the charter of the company. It must be signed by at least seven members, attested by at least one witness, and stamped, and must set out the name (which must contain the word "limited") of the company, the site of the registered office, its object, the number and face value of the shares, and a declaration that the liability of the members is limited.
memorandum check. A check given as an acknowledgment of indebtedness, but with the understanding that it will not be presented at bank unless the maker fails to take it up on the day the debt becomes due. It is held to be in effect a due bill between the parties, and as to third parties to be negotiable and suable without presentation at the bank or notice of nonpayment, these being waived by the *mem.* or memorandum written on its face.

mem'o-ra-tive (mēm'ō-rā-tiv), *a.* [*cf.* F. *mémoratif*.] **1.** Commemorative. *Obs.*
2. Pert. to the memory; having a retentive memory. *Obs.*
mem'o-ri-a (mēm'ō-ri-ā; 201), *n.* [*L.*] **1.** Memory.
2. Eccl. a. = COMMEMORATION, **1 a.** **b.** A shrine or reliquary containing the relics of a martyr or martyrs. **c.** A chapel or church in memory of a martyr or confessor.
mem'o-ri-al (-āl), *a.* [*L. memorialis*, fr. *memoria*: cf. F. *mémorial*. See MEMORY.] **1.** Serving to preserve remembrance; commemorative; as, a memorial building.
2. Remembered; also, memorable. *Obs.*
3. Of pertaining to, or contained in, memory; assisting the memory; mnemonic.



Memorial Arch of Trajan at Benevento. Among Roman arches the best known are that of Titus on the Via Sacra (Rome), with reliefs exhibiting the plunder of Jerusalem; of Trajan (at Benevento), dedicated in 114, having a single arch and illustrating in reliefs Trajan's life and Dacian triumphs; of Septimius Severus, built by the senate, in 203, in the Forum, to honor the emperor and his two sons, whose statues in a six-horse car originally surmounted it; and of Constantine, spanning the Via Triumphalis near the Colosseum, built by that emperor in 311 to celebrate his victory over Maxentius. Modern memorial arches of note are: the *Arc du Carrousel* ("of the tilting yard"), near the Tuileries, Paris, built by Napoleon I. to commemorate his victories of 1805-6; the *Arc de l'Étoile* ("of the star"), heading the Champs Élysées, the largest existing arch, begun by Napoleon in 1806, but not finished until 1836. — **M. Day**, a day, May 30, appointed for commemorating, by decorating their graves with flowers, by patriotic exercises, etc., the dead soldiers and sailors who served in the Civil War (1861-65) in the United States; Decoration Day. It is a legal holiday in most of the States. In the Southern States, the Confederate Memorial Day is: May 30 in

Virginia; April 26 in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Mississippi; May 10 in North Carolina and South Carolina; the second Friday in May in Tennessee; June 3 in Louisiana. *U. S.* — *memorial rose*, a Japanese evergreen rose (*Rosa wichuriana*) with creeping branches, shining leaves, and large single white flowers. It is often planted in cemeteries.
me-mo'ri-āl (mēm'ō-ri-āl), *n.* [*F. mémorial*, or *L. memorialis*, neut. of *memoralis*. See MEMORIAL, **a.**] **1.** Memory; remembrance; recollection. *Obs.*
2. An act of commemorating; specif., *Eccl.*, = COMMEMORATION **a.**
3. Anything intended to preserve the memory of a person or event; something which serves to keep some person or thing in remembrance, as a monument or a practice. Churches have names; some memorials of peace, some of wisdom, some in memory of the Trinity itself. *Hooker*.
4. A memorandum; a note. *Obs.* or *Law*.
5. A record or memoir; *pl.*, memoirs. *Now Rare*.
6. Diplomacy. Any of various informal state papers presented by the ambassador of one state to the representative of another in negotiation or sent by the executive of a state to its own representative abroad.
7. A statement of facts, addressed to the government, or to some branch of it, or to a society, etc., often accompanied with a petition or remonstrance.

me-mo'ri-al-ist, *n.* **1.** One who writes or signs a memorial.
2. A writer of memorials, or memoirs.
me-mo'ri-al-ize (mēm'ō-ri-ā-līz; 201), *v. t.*; -IZED (-īzd); -IZING (-īz'ing). **1.** To address or petition by a memorial; to present a memorial to; as, to memorialize Congress.
2. To commemorate.
me-mo'ri-al-iz-a-tion (-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'shūn), *n.* — **me-mo'ri-al-iz'er** (-ī-z'ēr), *n.*
me-mo'ri-ter (mēm'ō-ri-tēr), *adv.* [*fr.* *memor* mindful. See MEMORABLE.] By or from memory; by heart.
mem'o-ri-ze (mēm'ō-ri-zē), *v. t.*; MEM'ORIZED (-īzd); MEM'ORIZING (-īz'ing) [*See* MEMORY, **1.**] To cause to be remembered; to make memorable; also, to preserve the memory of; writing; to record. *Obs.* or *R.*
2. To commit to memory; to learn by heart.
me-mo'ri-z-a-tion (-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'shūn), *n.* — **mem'o-ri-zer** (mēm'ō-ri-z'ēr), *n.*

mem'o-ry (mēm'ō-ri), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-rīz). [*ME. memorie*, OF. *memoire*, *memorie*, F. *mémoire*, *L. memoria*, fr. *memor* mindful; prob. akin to Gr. *μνησκειν* anxious, *μνημα* thought, solicitude, *μάρτυρ* a witness, Skr. *smṛ* to remember, and perh. to *L. mora* delay. Cf. MARTYR, MEMOIR, REMEMBER.] **1.** The mental reproduction of impressions or thoughts previously entertained and the recognition of them as belonging to previous experience. Psychologists discriminate in memory: (1) a process of reproduction, which need not mean an exact replication, but only a recognizable equivalent of the reproduced experience; (2) a process of recognition, comprising a consciousness of the familiarity of the experience and a reference of it to a definite past time or occasion. This reference to time is sometimes discriminated, as localization, from mere recognition. Some treat retention as a memory process; and indeed, this has been treated as a broad sense the whole of memory, but it finds little or no place in the modern functional interpretation of consciousness.
2. The general capacity or function of mentally reproducing and recognizing previous experiences; in the older psychology, the faculty of memory. See FACULTY.
Memory is the purveyor of reason. *Rambler*.
3. The sum total of a mind's actual or possible memory experiences; as, a richly stored memory; also, the reach and positiveness with which a person can remember; the strength and trustworthiness of one's power to reach and represent or to recall the past; as, an accurate memory.
4. The time within which past events can be or are remembered; as, within the memory of man. At the common law legal memory begins with the date of coronation of Richard I. in 1189; but proof of the existence of a certain state of facts for twenty years, not explained or controverted, is sufficient for a presumption of an immemorial custom or prescription. The common-law rule has been greatly modified by statute, as in England by the Prescription Act (2 & 3 Wm. IV., 1832), and in the States of the United States by various statutes. See TIME IMMEMORIAL.
5. Any particular memory experience; as, he was absorbed in his memories; also, the object of a memory; the thing or aggregate of things remembered; as, she was but a memory to him; hence, character, conduct, etc., as preserved in remembrance, history, or tradition; posthumous fame; as, the war became only a memory. *Prov. x. 7.*
6. Commemoration; remembrance; as, in memory of youth; also, *Obs.*, a ceremony of commemoration; service for the dead.
7. A memorial. *Obs.* or *Archaic*.

These weeds are memories of those woeer hours. *Shak.*
8. Eccl. = MEMORIA, **2.**
SYN. — MEMORY, REMEMBRANCE, RECOLLECTION, REMINISCENCE. MEMORY, in ordinary usage, is the general term for the faculty by which past impressions are reproduced, or for the revived impressions themselves; as, "Her memory went slipping back upon the golden days" (*Tennyson*); "The memory of a beautiful air, as far as any remembrance remains of it, is the continued presence in our minds of a likeness of it, which its actual presence has left there" (*J. H. Newman*). In the *pl.* memory suggests esp. somewhat intimate or personal recollections; as, "memories of tranquil childhood" (*Shelley*). "A thousand memories rolled upon him, unspeakable for sadness" (*Tennyson*). REMEMBRANCE (now somewhat rare) suggests esp.

the state of being remembered or the act of keeping in mind; as, "had in remembrance always with delight" (*Milton*); "This do in remembrance of me" (*Luke xxii. 19*). RECOLLECTION often implies a conscious effort to recall; as, "Half a word fixed upon or near the spot, is worth a cart-load of recollection" (*Cr. Gray*). REMINISCENCE (chiefly *pl.*) now suggests esp. the retrospective recalling of happenings, events, or experiences in which one has had part; as, "One brief sigh sufficed to carry off the entire burden of these dismal reminiscences" (*Hawthorne*); "The reminiscences [of my father] kindly contributed by his different friends" (*H. Tennyson*); "I believe that as we lose our powers of memory we may increase the power of reminiscence, that is, of recalling what we want in small quantities for a short time" (*Jouett*). RECOLLECT (in the *pl.*) is frequently used in a sense parallel with that of reminiscence, but less intimate than the corresponding sense of memory (in the *pl.*); as, "You ask me to put down a few recollections of your father" (*Lecky*). See REMEMBER.

memory image. *Psychol.* A mental image merely reproducing past experience; also, such an image with recognition and localization in time; a sensuous memory.
Mem'phi-an (mēm'fī-ān), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient city of Memphis in Egypt; hence, Egyptian; as, Memphisian darkness. — *n.* A Memphite; an Egyptian.
Memphian stone, a marble stone mentioned by Pliny (Book XXXVI, ch. 11) as making an anæsthetic liniment when triturated and mixed with vinegar.

Mem'phite (mēm'fīt), *n.* [*L. Memphis*.] **1.** A native or resident of ancient Memphis in Egypt.
2. A dialect of Coptic (which see).
Mem'phite (mēm'fīt), **Mem'phit'ic** (mēm'fīt'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Memphis, its inhabitants, or the dynasties of Egyptian kings who made it their capital.
mem'phī-sā'hīb (mēm'fī-sā'hib), *n.* [*Hind. mem-sāhib*; *mem* (fr. *E. mā'am*) + *Ar. sāhib* master. See SAHIB.] Lady; mistress; — used by Hindustani-speaking natives in India in addressing European women.
men'ace (mēn'ās), *n.* [*F.*, fr. *L. minacia*, *pl. minaciæ* threats, minaces, fr. *minax*, *acis*, projecting, threatening, *minax* projecting points or pinnacles, threats. Cf. AMENABLE, DEMENT to conduct, IMMINENT, MINATORY.] **1.** The show of an intention to inflict evil; a threat; indication of probable evil or catastrophe to come. Cf. INTIMIDATION.
 The dark menace of the distant war. *Dryden*.
2. That which menaces; an impending evil.
men'ace (mēn'ās), *v. t.*; MEN'ACED (-āsd); MEN'ACING (-ā-s'ing). [*OF. menacier*, F. *menacer*. See MENACE, *n.*] **1.** To express or show an intention to inflict, or to hold out a prospect of inflicting, evil or injury upon; to threaten; — usually followed by *with* before the harm threatened; as, to menace a country with war.
 My master . . . did menace me with death. *Shak.*
2. To threaten the infliction of, to offer threat of.
 By oath he menaced
 Revenge upon the cardinal. *Shak.*

SYN. — See THREATEN.
men'ace, *v. i.* To act in a threatening manner; to wear a threatening aspect; to utter menaces.
 Who ever knew the heavens menace so? *Shak*
men'age' (mēn'āzh'), **men'age**' (mēn'āzh'), *n.* [*F. ménage*.] **1.** A household; a domestic establishment.
2. Domestic management; housekeeping.
3. A kind of club or benefit society, in which each member pays in a fixed amount every week, and one member each week, the order being determined by lot, receives the sum collected on giving security for continuing his or her payments. *Scot. & Local, Eng. B.* The selling of goods, as cloth, on installments, as by an itinerant vender (*menage man*). *Dial. Eng.*
me-nag'er-ie (mēn'āj'ēr-ī; mēn'āzh'ēr-ī; 277), *n.* [*F. ménagerie*, f. *ménager* to keep house, *ménage* household. See MENIAL, MANSION.] **1.** A place where animals are kept and trained, esp. for exhibition.
2. A collection of wild or foreign animals in cages or inclosures, esp. one kept for exhibition, as with a circus.
3. An aviary. *Obs.*

Me-nan'dri-an (mē-nān'drī-ān), *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* One of the followers of Menander of Samaria (1st century), whose master was Simon Magus. The Menandrians, who may be regarded as the precursors of the Gnostics, taught that the world had been created by a multitude of angel demigods emanated from the divine substance, and that those who were baptized into the sect obtained power over the world-creating angels, and hence immortality.
mend (mēnd), *v. t.*; MEN'DED; MEN'DING. [*Abbr. fr. amend*. See AMEND.] **1.** To free from faults or defects; specif.: **a.** To improve in morals, discipline, etc.; to reform. *Now Chiefly Dial.*, exc. in *to mend one's manners* or ways.
 There was not one man abroad to mend another. *Mutiny . . . hung over us like a thundercloud.* *Stevenson*.
2. To alter (anything) for the better; to set right; to correct; to improve or better by changing or correcting; to rectify; to remove in the way of reformation; as, to mend a text; to mend a fault. **c.** To repair, as anything that is torn, broken, defaced, decayed, or the like; to restore from partial decay, injury, or defacement; to patch up; to put in shape or order again; as, to mend a garment, a machine, or a hole. **d.** To do mending for. *Collog. Eng.*
e. To put in better order; to readjust; as, to mend sail. *Obs.* or *Naut.* **f.** To restore to health; to cure. *Archaic*.
2. To make amends or atonement for; to atone for. *Obs.*, except in the proverb *least said, soonest mended*.
 And I oft have heard defended
 Little said is soonest mended.

3. In general, to improve, better, or ameliorate; specif.: **a.** To better the condition or fortune of. *Obs.* or *R.*, exc.

mem'o-ran'dum, *v. t.* To make a memorandum of. *Rare*.
mem'o-rate, *v. t.* [*L. memoratus*, *p. p.* of *memorare*. See MEMORARE.] To commemorate; to mention. *Obs.* — **mem'o-ra-tion**, *n.* *Obs.*
mem'ora, *n.* [*L. memor* mindful.] **Memorabilia**, *Obs.*
mem'or et fide'lis, [*L.*] Mindful and faithful.
me-mo'ri-a-b'le, *a.* [*cf.* OF. *memorable*.] Memorable. *Obs.*
me-mo'ri-a in *me-mo'ri-a* [*L.*] in everlasting remembrance.
me-mo'ri-al, *v. t.* To memorialize. — *v. i.* To make a memorial.
me-mo'ri-al-ly, *adv.* *Rare*. *A* Memorialist. *In the way of a memorial.*
me-mo'ri-a tech'ni-cal [*NL.*]

men. See MEMO, **1.**
men (mēn), *n.*, *pl.* of MAN.
men, *pron.* [*ME. me, men*, a weakened form of man; not the *pl.*] One — corresponding to the indefinite one or they. *Obs.*
me-nable, *a.* [*OF.* easy to lead.] Capable of leading or of being led. *Obs.*
me-nac'e can'tie (mē-nāk'ān'tī), *n.* [*From* *Mauecan*, in Cornwall, where it was early found.] = IMMINENT — **me-nac'e-ca-nit'ic** (-ān't'ik) [*See* ABOVE].
me-nac'e-ble (mēn'ās-ā-b'l), *a.* Menacing.
men'ace-ment, *n.* See MEMENT.
men'ac'er (mēn'ā-s'ēr), *n.* One who menaces.
me-nac'h-ite, **me-nach'ā-nit'** [*Var.* of MENACANTIC, *ME-*

Me-nal'on (mē-nāl'ōn), *n.*; *pl.* -NAIA (-ā) [*Gr. μναλον*, neut. of *μναλος* monthly.] *East. Ch.* A work of 12 volumes, each containing the offices for a month; also, any of the volumes.
menal + MENIAL.
Me-nal'cas (mē-nāl'kās), *n.* [*L.*] A shepherd in Theocritus and Virgil. In Spenser's *Shepherd's Calendar* (line) he is Colin Clout's treacherous enemy.
men'ald (mēn'āld), *a.* [*cf.* *Dial. meane's* spots called fleabites in white-colored horses.] Specified, variegated. *Obs.* or *R.*
men'al-tie + MENIALTY, MENALTY.
Me'nān (mēn'ān), *Bib.*
Me-nan'dri-an, *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* = MENANDRIAN.

me-nar'che (mē-nār'kē), *n.* [*Gr. μην* month + *ἀρχή* beginning.] *Physiol.* First appearance of the menses.
menare + MENET.
menareh + MINARET.
Me-nas'pis (mē-nās'pīs), *n.* [*NL.*; *Gr. μην* moon + *ἀπείρις* shield; — from its crescent shape.] *Patrol.* A genus of Permian tectospondylous sharks having the head and back protected by large placoid scales, the front of the head with a pair of spines, and each jaw with one pair of large curved teeth.
men'a-taur + MINOTAUR.
me-nar'el-ings. *Var.* of MANAVILINS.
men-ce + MENCE. [+MENTION] mention, mencions, mencions.

āle, senāte, cāre, ām, āccount, ārm, āsk, sofd; ēve, ēvent, ēnd, recēt, makē; īce, īll; ōld, ōbey, ōrb, ōdd, sōft, cōnnect; ūse, ūnite, ūrn, ūp, cīrcūs, mēntī; Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. ‡ Combined with. = equals.

mind; — chiefly used popularly of the healing of bodily ailments through mental influence. Also mental healer. — m. image, m. imagery. See IMAGE, n., 4; cf. IMAGINATION, 1; AUDILE; MOTILE; VISUALIZER. — m. philosophy. a Psychology. b Psychology, logic, and metaphysics; — formerly much used in contrast with moral and natural philosophy. — m. reservation, the withholding, or failing to disclose, something that affects a statement, promise, etc., and which, if disclosed, would materially change its import; also, that which is withheld or not disclosed. m. science, mental philosophy; psychology; — contrasted with moral science. — m. system. Psychology, a complexly interrelated body of ideas and impulses capable of functioning with relative independence and unity.

men-tal-ty (mĕn-tāl'tī), n. 1. Quality or state of mind; mental endowment or acumen; mental power. 2. Mind considered as a characteristic; as, the mentality of the lower animals.

men-tal-ly (mĕn'tāl-lī), adv. In the mind; in thought or meditation; intellectually; in idea.

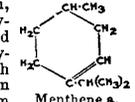
men-tal-ion (mĕn-tāl'zhān), n. [L. mens, mentis, mind + -ion.] Mental process or function. Cf. CEREBRATION.

Men-tha (mĕn'thā), n. [L. See MINT the plant.] Bot. A large and widely distributed genus of herbs, the true mints, typifying the family Menthaeae. They have small pink or white verticillate flowers, the corolla nearly regular, the four stamens equal. M. piperita is the peppermint; M. spicata is the spearmint.

Men-tha-ce-ae (mĕn-thā'sĕ-ē), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. A family of herbs, shrubs, or rarely trees (order Polemoniales), the mint family, characterized especially by the 4-lobed ovary, which becomes four 1-seeded nutlets in fruit. They are all aromatic and fragrant, and many genera, as Mentha, Hedoma, etc., yields medicinal oils. Others, as Salvia, Ocimum, Salvia, etc., are cultivated as "herbs" for seasoning in cookery, and many genera, esp. Salvia and Coleus, have numerous ornamental species. The family is often called Labiate. — men-tha-ceous (-shĕs), a.

men-thane (mĕn'thān), n. [G. menthan; menthol + -an = E. -ane.] Org. Chem. Any of three isomeric saturated hydrocarbons, C₁₀H₁₈, distinguished as o-, m-, and p-, corresponding to the three cymentenes, of which they are hydrogen addition products. Many natural terpene bodies are conveniently referred to parmenthane as the parent hydrocarbon, and a few to metamenthane. Derivatives of all three have been prepared synthetically. See TERPENE.

menthane group. Org. Chem. See under TERPENE. menthene (mĕn'thĕn), n. [menthol + -ene.] Org. Chem. a A colorless oily hydrocarbon, C₁₀H₁₆, obtained from menthol by dehydration. It has an agreeable odor and cooling taste. b By extension, any hydrocarbon of the above formula which may be regarded as a hydrogen addition product of cymene, or as formed from menthene by the abstraction of hydrogen. Of the many theoretically possible, only a few are known. Menthene proper is distinguished as Δ²-p-menthene, and carmenthene as Δ¹-p-menthene.



men-thol (thōl; thōl), n. [Mentha + 1st -ol.] Chem. A white crystalline substance, C₁₀H₁₈O, forming a principal constituent of oil of peppermint; — called also mint camphor or peppermint camphor. It has the odor and cooling taste of peppermint. It is an anodyne, and is used, esp. locally, in neuralgia and rhinitis. Chemically, it is a secondary alcohol derived from p-menthane.

men-thone (thōn), n. [menthol + 1st -one.] Org. Chem. A colorless liquid ketone, C₁₀H₁₆O, of mild mintlike odor. It occurs in oil of peppermint and is also prepared artificially, as by the oxidation of menthol. Its optical properties are variable, owing to the existence of several optically different modifications.

men-tif-er-ous (mĕn'tīf'ĕr-ŭs), a. [L. mens, mentis, mind + ferous.] Conveying mental impressions; telepathic.

men-tion (mĕn'tshĕn), n. [ME. mencion, F. mention, L. mentio, fr. the root of meminisse to remember. See MIND.] 1. Formerly, commemoration; now, a speaking or notice, esp. in a brief, incidental, or cursory manner; a specifying or specification, usually by name; casual introduction into speech or writing; naming, esp. incidentally; — usually with of and often in the phrase to make mention of. I will make mention of thy righteousness. Ps. lxxi. 16. 2. Short for honorable mention. 3. A statement; record; memorial inscription. Obs. 4. Indication; vestige; trace. Obs.

men-tion, v. i.; MEN-TIONED (mĕn'tshĕnd); MEN-TION-ING. [Cf. F. mentionner.] To make mention of; to refer to or discuss casually; to specify, esp. by name; to name. I will mention the loving-kindness of the Lord. Is. lxiii. 7.

men-tion, v. t. To make mention; to speak; — usually with of. I will mention the loving-kindness of the Lord. Is. lxiii. 7.

men-tion-er, n. One who mentions; one who makes mention of.

men-to-ck-e-lī-an (mĕk'ĕ-lī-ān), a. [mento- + Meck-elian.] Zool. Pertaining to or designating a cartilage bone or cartilage at the anterior extremity of the mandible of certain vertebrates, as the frogs. It is usually believed to represent the end of Meckel's cartilage. — n. The above bone or cartilage.

men-ton-nière, men-to-nière (mĕn'tō-nyār'), n. [OF. mentonnière, fr. mention chin, fr. L. mentum.] A piece of armor for the chin, esp. a piece added at a late date to the morion or similar headpiece and used only in battle.

men-tor (mĕn'tōr), n. [Gr. Mēntōr, prop. counselor. Cf. MONITOR.] 1. [cap.] Gr. Myth. A friend to whom Odysseus, when setting out for Troy, intrusted the care of his house and the education of Telemachus. 2. [F.] Hence, a wise and faithful counselor or monitor.

men-tum (mĕn'tŭm), n.; L. pl. -TA (-tā). [L., chin.] 1. Anat. The chin. 2. Zool. a A median plate of the labium of insects. b In certain mollusks, a projection below the mouth. 3. Bot. A basal projection in certain orchids.

Men-tzel-ia (mĕnt-zĕ'lī-ā), n. [NL., after Christian Mentzel (1622-1701), German physician and botanist.] Bot. A large genus of western American loasaceous plants. They are scabrous and bristly herbs or undershrubs with alternate leaves, yellow or white often showy flowers, and a 1-celled ovary with numerous ovules.

men'u (mĕn'ŭ), F. mĕ-nŭ; see note below], n. [F., slender, thin, minute. See MINUTE little.] The details of a banquet or meal; a bill of fare; also, the dishes served. The French spelling were menu, mĕn'ŭ is also heard.

Men-y-an-tha-ce-ae (mĕn'yān-thā'sĕ-ē), n. pl. [NL. See MENTHACEAE.] Bot. A widely distributed family of aquatic or bog plants (order Gentianales) distinguished from the Gentianaceae by the basal or alternate leaves and the valvate lobes of the corolla. There are 5 genera; Menyanthes and Limnanthemum are the most important. — men'y-an-tha-ceous (-shŭs), a.

Men-y-an-thes (-ān'thĕz), n. [NL., prob. irregularly formed fr. Gr. μῆνας month, or μῆν month + ἄνθος flower.] Bot. A genus of bog plants consisting of a single species (M. trifoliata), the buck bean, of Asia and North America. See BUCK BEAN.

Meph-is-to-pher-e-an (mĕf'is-tō-fer'ē-ān; + ð'f'ē'ā'ān), Meph-is-to-pher-e-an (-tō-fer'ē-ān; -f'ē'yān; 7), a. Pertaining to or resembling the devil Mephistopheles, esp. as portrayed in Goethe's "Faust"; devilish; crafty.

Meph-is-toph-e-les (mĕf'is-tōp'ĕ-lĕz), n. [G.] One of the seven chief devils in the old demonology, the second of the fallen archangels, and the most powerful of the infernal legions after Satan. His figure in the old legend of Dr. Faustus is the familiar spirit of that magician. To modern readers he is chiefly known as the cold, scoffing, relentless fiend of Goethe's "Faust," and the attendant demon (Mephistophilis in Marlowe's "Faustus").

me-phit'ic (mĕ-fīt'ik), a. [L. mephiticus, fr. mephitis mephitis: cf. F. mephitique.] Of, pertaining to, or due to, mephitis; offensive to the smell; poisonous; noxious; as, mephitic exhalations, regions, odors. mephitic air, Old Chem., carbon dioxide; — so called because of its deadily suffocating power.

me-phit'is (mĕ-fīt'is), n. [L.] 1. A noxious, pestilential, or foul exhalation from the earth; also, an offensive or poisonous smell from any source; a stench. 2. [cap.] Zool. A genus of mammals, containing the common skunks.

me-ral-gi-a (mĕ-rāl'jī-ā), n. [NL.; Gr. μῆρος thigh + -algia.] Med. Pain in the thigh, esp. of a neuralgic kind.

mer-a-line (mĕr'ā-līn), n. A striped woolen fabric for dresses and cloaks.

mer-can-tile (mĕr'kān-tīl; -tīl; 277), a. [F. mercantile, It. mercantile, fr. L. mercans, -antis, p. pr. of mercari to traffic. See MERCHANT.] 1. Of or pertaining to merchants, or the business of merchants; characteristic of, or befitting, a merchant; having to do with, or engaged in, trade, or the buying and selling of commodities; commercial. The expedition of the Argonauts was partly mercantile, partly military. Arbutnot. 2. Econ. Of or pertaining to the mercantile system (see below); as, the mercantile school, doctrine, theory, etc. Syn. — See COMMERCIAL.

mercantile agency, a Law. Agency of a mercantile agent (in sense b) An establishment or institution which collects information as to character, respectability, credit, reputation, etc., of merchants or others doing business, and furnishes such information to others for a subscription price; a commercial agency. Such an establishment is not properly speaking the agent of its subscribers in the prosecution of its business. — m. agent. A one who is the agent of another for the conduct of mercantile transactions; as, defined by the British Factors Act, 1863 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 45), one "who, in the customary course of his business as agent, has authority either to sell goods, or to consign goods for the purpose of sale, or to buy goods, or to raise money on the security of goods." This is the usual meaning of the term as used in legal writings. b A person or persons engaged in conducting a mercantile agency (in sense b). — m. law, the laws that deal with, or have grown out of, the usages and customs of merchants or business

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people or their relations to each other. The term is of indefinite significance, including generally, however, the law of partnership, joint-stock companies, agency, negotiable paper, contracts with carriers, insurance, sale, bottomry and respondentia, debt, guaranty, stoppage in transit, lien, bankruptcy, and insolvency. Cf. LAW MERCHANT. — mercantile paper, negotiable paper given by merchants for goods bought or received on consignment. — m. system, Econ., the system of public economy (cf. POLITICAL ECONOMY) that developed in the states of Europe upon the centralization of power accompanying the decay of the feudal systems. It was broadly characterized by the fact that its policy in the governmental regulation of industries, trade, and commerce, esp. with foreign countries, was determined rather by national aims than local or individual interests, seeking to build up the national strength and prosperity by securing a favorable balance of trade (which see), the development of agriculture and manufactures, the creation of a merchant marine, and the establishment of foreign trading monopolies. Characteristic English legislation based on mercantile-system principles was that establishing the regulated companies (which see), the Navigation Laws, the Corn Laws, statutes establishing discriminating or protective tariff duties, etc. It was modified and largely superseded by the economic system of the physiocrats and the system of laissez faire. Adam Smith makes the theory of the balance of trade the central doctrine of the mercantile system. . . . But in the light of modern historical research it can scarcely be maintained that the mercantile system was merely the outcome of a failure to distinguish between wealth and money. W. A. S. Hewins.

mer-can-tile-ism (mĕr'kān-tīl'iz'm; -tīl'iz'm), n. 1. The spirit, theory, or practice of mercantile pursuits; devotion to commercial enterprise; commercialism. 2. Econ. The theory or practice of the mercantile system.

mer-can-til-ist, n. One who favors or practices mercantile-ism. — mer-can-til-ist'ic (-ist'ik), a.

mer-cap-tan (mĕr'kăp'tān), n. [mercaptan + a] dehydro.] Org. Chem. Any of a series of compounds of the general formula RCH(SR'), formed by the reaction of mercaptans with aldehydes, and analogous to the acetals; — called also thioacetals. They are, in general, oils of unpleasant odor.

mer-cap-tan (-tān), n. [G., fr. LL. mercurium captans seizing mercury (captans, p. pr. of L. captare to seize): cf. F. mercaptan.] Org. Chem. Any of a series of compounds of the general formula RSH, analogous to the alcohols, but containing sulphur in place of oxygen, and hence called thioalcohols, or sulphur alcohols; specif., ethyl mercaptan, C₂H₅SH, the first discovered and most important. The mercaptans are, in general, colorless liquids having a strong, repulsive, garlic odor, and are formed by the reaction of alkyl halides with hydrosulphides and in other ways. They are so called because the hydrogen of the SH group is easily replaced by mercury and other metals, forming compounds called mer-cap'tid (-tid; -tīd; 184), or mer-cap'tid (-tid; -tīd; 184).

mer-cap'tol (-tōl; -tōl), n. Org. Chem. Any of a series of compounds formed by the reaction of mercaptans with ketones; specif., the compound, (CH₃)₂C(SR)₂, formed from mercaptan and acetone. They are analogous to the mercaptans and, like them, are liquids of unpleasant odor.

Mer-ca-to-ri-al (mĕr'kă-tō-rī-āl; 201), a. Of or pertaining to the geographer Mercator or his method of projection; as, Mercatorian bearings.

Mer-ca-tor's chart (mĕr'kă-tōr'z; mĕr'kă-tōr'z), n. A chart constructed on the principle of Mercator's projection. The meridians are drawn parallel to each other, and the parallels of latitude are straight lines whose distance from each other increases with their distance from the equator, so that at all places the degree of latitude and longitude have to each other the same ratio as on the sphere itself. This produces an apparent enlargement of the polar regions (as in the map under DATE LINE), but it is of great importance for navigational purposes, since a rhumb line in such a chart is always a straight line. Called also (inaccurately) cylindrical projection, in one form of which (projection of the surface of a sphere from its center, on a cylinder tangent along the equator) a depiction similar in general is obtained on rolling the cylinder out upon a plane.

Mer-ce-da-ri-an (mĕr'sĕ-dārī-ān; 115), n. R. C. Ch. A member of an order (the Order of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Mercy [LL., de Mercede] for the Redemption of Captives) founded at Barcelona in 1218 or 1223 by Peter Nolasc, a French knight, as an order of priests and knights for the delivery of Christian captives in Mohammedan countries. It adopted the Augustinian rule, was confirmed by Gregory IX. in 1235, and later (1516) had extended to it by Leo X. all the privileges of mendicant orders, this being confirmed by Benedict XIII. (1725). Subsequently it was especially engaged in the Christianizing of Central and South America.

mer-ce-na-ry (mĕr'sĕ-nārī), a. [L. mercenarius, fr. merces wages, reward. See MERCY.] 1. Acting merely for reward; serving, working, or done solely for pay; hireling; venal; moved by considerations of pay, profit, or self-interest; having pecuniary advantage as its object or aim; greedy of gain; sordid; selfish. For God forbid I should my papers blot With mercenary lines, with serville pen. Daniel.

mer-ce-na-ry, n. One who acts for reward; hireling; venal; moved by considerations of pay, profit, or self-interest; having pecuniary advantage as its object or aim; greedy of gain; sordid; selfish. For God forbid I should my papers blot With mercenary lines, with serville pen. Daniel.

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fire guns, machine guns, etc. with a metallic cartridge case, usually of copper or brass. — metallic luster or lustre, luster characteristic of metals in a compact state and shown also by some other substances, as certain minerals and dyes. It is due to more or less of selective absorption in the surface layer, combined with strong reflection. The blackness of finely divided metals is explained as due to repeated reflection and absorption among the particles. — metal oxide, Chem., an oxide of metal. — metal paper, paper covered with a thin solution of lime, whitening, and size. When written upon with a pewter or brass pencil, the lines can hardly be effaced. — m. phosphorus. See PHOSPHORUS, 3. — m. thermometer. See THERMOMETER. — m. tinkling, Med., a sound resembling the striking of a small bell, heard on auscultation in cases of pneumothorax.

metallic luster (mĕt'ăl'ĭ-tŭ), n. Quality of being metallic. metal-luster (mĕt'ăl'ĭ-tŭ), n. pl. Metallic substances.

metal-liferous (mĕt'ăl'ĭ-fĕr'ŭs), a. [L. metallifer; combining metal + ferre to bear.] Producing or containing metal; yielding metals.

metal-lic form (mĕt'ăl'ĭ-fŏrm), a. [L. metallum metal + -form.] Having the form or properties of a metal.

metal-lic-ity (fĭ), v. l.; -fĭed (-fĭd); -fĭing (-fĭng). [L. metallum metal + -fy.] To convert into metal.

metal-lic (mĕt'ăl'ĭk), n. [Turk. See METAL; cf. BESHLIK.] Any of a series of debased coins still current in Turkey. The one nominally worth 20 paras, usually called yirmilik, varies in actual value from 10 to 18 paras (1 to 2 cents).

metal-line (mĕt'ăl'ĭn; -In; 277), a. [Cf. F. métallin.] 1. Pertaining to, or resembling, a metal; metallic. 2. Impregnated with metallic salts; as, metalline water.

metal-list (-lĭst), n. A worker in metals, or one skilled in metals.

metal-lize (-ĭz), v. t.; -lĭzed (-ĭd); -lĭz'ing (-ĭz'ng). a. To make metallic; to coat with metal; to impregnate with a metal or metallic compound. b. To vulcanize. Rare.

metallized filament, Elec., a carbon filament, for glowlamps, which has been subjected to very high temperatures in the electric furnace. This so modifies the carbon as to permit a considerable increase in the temperature at which the lamp may be operated. — metallized glass, glass containing metallic spangles. Cf. AVENTURINE, n. 2.

metallization (-ĭz'ā'shŭn; -ĭz'ā'sh'ŭn), n. — metallize.

metallo- (mĕt'ăl'ŏ), n. [L. metallum, meaning metal.] metallo- + Gr. χρώμα color.] A coloring or ring produced on metal by electrolytic deposition. See NOBIL'S RINGS.

metallo-chromy (-krŏ'mĭ), n. [L. metallum metal + Gr. χρώμα color.] The art or process of coloring metals, esp. by electrolytic deposition. See NOBIL'S RINGS.

metallo-graph (mĕt'ăl'ŏ-grāf), n. [METALLO- + graph.] A print made by metallography.

metallo-graphic (mĕt'ăl'ŏ-grāf'ĭk; mĕt'ăl'ŏ-ĭ), a. 1. Pertaining to the description of coins. Obs. 2. Pertaining to, or produced by means of, metallography.

metallo-graphist (mĕt'ăl'ŏ-grāf'ĭst), n. 1. One who writes on the subject of metals. 2. One who is skilled in, or who practices, metallography.

metallo-graphy (-fĭ), n. [metallo- + graphy; cf. F. métallographie.] 1. The science or art of metals and metal working; also, a treatise on metals. 2. Microscopic study of metal structure and alloys. 3. A method of transferring impressions of the grain of wood to metallic surfaces by chemical action. 4. A substitute for lithography, in which metallic plates are used instead of stone.

metallo-loid (mĕt'ăl'ŏ-lŏid), n. [metallo- + -oid; cf. F. métalloïde.] Chem. An alkali metal, as sodium, or an alkaline earth metal, as calcium; — so called by Davy because not supposed to be well-defined metals. Obs. b. Sometimes, an element, as arsenic, antimony, or tellurium, resembling the typical metals in some ways only. c. Usually, a nonmetal. See NONMETAL.

metallo-loid, a. 1. Having the appearance of a metal. 2. Chem. Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, a metalloïd.

metallo-logic (-lŏj'ĭk), n. [metallo- + logic.] A machine for testing small thin metal strips by flexion.

metallo-logic (mĕt'ăl'ŏ-lŏj'ĭk), n. [metallo- + -phone.] Music. An instrument like a pianoforte, but having metal bars instead of strings. b. An instrument like the xylophone, but having metallic instead of wooden bars.

metallo-plastic (mĕt'ăl'ŏ-plāst'ĭk; mĕt'ăl'ŏ-), a. [metallo- + -plastic.] Of or pertaining to the deposition of metal from solution in producing casts.

metallo-scopy (mĕt'ăl'ŏ-skŏp'ĭ), n. [metallo- + -scopy.] Med. A theoretical method of diagnosis and selection of remedies by observing the effects of metals on the skin. — metallo-scopy (mĕt'ăl'ŏ-skŏp'ĭ; mĕt'ăl'ŏ-), a. — metallo-therapeutic (mĕt'ăl'ŏ-thĕr'ā-pĭ; mĕt'ăl'ŏ-), n. [metallo- + therapy.] Med. Treatment of disease, esp. of nervous affections, by applying metallic plates to the body.

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for use from their ores by separating them from mechanical mixture and chemical combination. It includes various processes, as smelting, amalgamation, electrolytic refining, etc. Metallurgy, as usually understood, is concerned with the production of raw material, the manufacture of which into finished articles belongs to other arts.

meta-log'ical (mĕt'ăl'ŏ-j'ĭk'əl), a. [meta- + logical.] Beyond the scope or province of logic.

meta-lu'mi-nate (-lŭ'mĭ-nĕt), n. [meta- + aluminate.] Chem. A salt of the hypothetical acid, HALO₃, derived from aluminium; as, calcium metaluminate, Ca(AlO₂)₂. The minerals called spinels are metaluminates.

meta-math'e-mat'ics (-măth'ĕ-măt'ĭks), n. The philosophy of the higher mathematics; the study of relations of space and manifoldness transcending ordinary higher mathematics. — meta-math'e-mat'ical (-măth'ĕ-măt'ĭk'əl), a.

meta-mer (mĕt'ă-mĕr), n. [See METAMERE.] Chem. A compound which is metameric with one or more others.

meta-mer (mĕr), n. [meta- + -mer.] Zool. One of the more or less similar segments or parts arranged in a longitudinal series composing the body of many animals; a somite or somatome. Such segmentation is present in very varying degrees; it is best marked in many of the worms and in arthropods, but is also exhibited by the vertebrates, as in the spinal column, ribs, etc.

meta-mer'ic (-mĕr'ĭk), a. [meta- + Gr. μέρος part.] 1. Zool. Of or pertaining to a metamere or metamerism. 2. Chem. Having the same elements united in the same proportion by weight, and with the same molecular weight, but of different structure and different properties; isomeric (in the specific sense). See ISOMERIC. Berzelius, the author of this term, probably meant to limit it to cases in which the different forms easily change into one another. It has also been limited to cases in which the forms have the same type but contain different radicals.

meta-mer'ic-ally (-ĭk'əl-ĭ), adv. In a metameric manner.

meta-mer'ism (mĕt'ă-mĕr'ĭz'm; 277), n. 1. Zool. The state of being made up of metameres; serial segmentation. 2. Chem. State or quality of being metameric; also, the relation or condition of metameric compounds.

meta-mer'ization (mĕt'ă-mĕr'ĭz'ā'shŭn), n. Zool. The formation or differentiation of metameres.

meta-mer'ized (mĕt'ă-mĕr'ĭz'ĭd), a. Zool. Divided into metameres.

meta-mor'phic (mĕt'ă-mŏr'fĭk), a. [See METAMORPHOSIS.] 1. Subject to change; changeable; variable. 2. Causing a change of structure.

meta-mor'phic (mĕt'ă-mŏr'fĭk), a. [See METAMORPHOSIS.] 1. Subject to change; changeable; variable. 2. Causing a change of structure. 3. Geol. Of, pertaining to, produced by, or exhibiting, metamorphism; as, metamorphic rocks. See METAMORPHISM.

meta-mor'phism (-fĭz'm), n. 1. Metamorphosis. 2. Geol. In its broadest sense, any change in the constitution of any kind of rock; more commonly, a pronounced change, generally effected by the combined action of pressure, heat, and water, resulting in a more compact and more highly crystalline condition of the rock. This phase of metamorphism is anamorphism, and is opposed to kataborphism, which is the breaking down of rock by chemical or mechanical processes. For convenience, distinction is made between local, or contact, metamorphism, produced by the intrusion of igneous masses or heated waters, and regional, or contact, metamorphism, affecting wide areas. In the latter case pressure is the most important factor, and such heat as is involved is largely generated by the molecular and other movements which result from the pressure. Water, which is present in most rocks, acts by solution and redeposition; heat and pressure increase its potency. Pressure may have an effect apart from any movement of the rock masses (static metamorphism), or it may produce motion and deformation (dynamic metamorphism). Thermal metamorphism places emphasis on heat as a factor in the process, hydrothermal metamorphism on heat and moisture. Among the effects of metamorphism (anamorphism) are: consolidation (either by mere pressure or by cementation), expulsion of water, gas, etc., obliteration of fossils, production of fissility and schistosity, change of crystal form (paramorphism), and change of chemical constitution (metasomatism). Both igneous and sedimentary rocks may be metamorphosed. Marble is metamorphosed limestone; most gneiss is metamorphosed granitic rock; while schists, which represent extreme metamorphism, may be derived from almost any sort of rock. Quartzite, derived from sandstone or quartz conglomerate by further cementation, and slate from clay and shale, are partially metamorphosed rocks. Rocks produced by the metamorphism of sediments are sometimes called metasedimentary rocks, and those from igneous rocks, meta-igneous rocks. See also DYNAMOMETAMORPHISM, HYDROMETAMORPHISM, METASOMATISM. Cf. EPIGENESIS, 3.

meta-mor'phist (-fĭst), n. Eccl. One believing that the body of Christ merged into the Deity when he ascended.

meta-mor'phol'ol (-mŏr'fŏp'ŏl'ŏl), n.; L. pl. -ŏl'ŏl (-ŏl'ŏl), n. [L. See METAMORPHOSIS; -ŏl'ŏl.] A derangement of the sense of localization of objects which may arise from misplacement of a portion of the retina or of the skin without entire detachment of it or loss of sensibility in it.

meta-mor'pho-scope (-mŏr'fŏ-skŏp), n. [See METAMORPHOSIS; -scope.] A toy in which grotesque effects are produced by the successive interchange of heads, bodies, and legs in a series of fantastically drawn figures. The parts are mounted on separate parallel bands which travel at different speeds through the field of view.

meta-ne-phrit'ic (-nĕ-frĭt'ĭk), a. Embryol. Metaphritic.

meta-neph'ron (-nĕfr'ŏn), n.; pl. -rŏn (-rŏn). [NL.] Embryol. The metanephros.

meta-n'ic-tran'sline, n. Also -lin. Chem. See TRANSILINE.

meta-mor'phose (mĕt'ă-mŏr'fŏz; -fŏs), v. t.; -PHOSĒ (-fŏz; -fŏst); -PHOS-ING. [Cf. F. métamorphoser.] 1. To change into a different form; to transform; to transmute. And earth was metamorphosed into man. Dryden.

2. To cause to undergo metamorphosis; to subject to metamorphism.

Syn. — See TRANSFORM.

meta-mor'phose, v. i. Zool. To undergo a change of form.

meta-mor'pho-sis (-fŏ-sĭk), a. Of or pert. to metamorphosis.

meta-mor'pho-sis (-sĭs), n.; pl. METAMORPHOSSES (-sĕz), [L., fr. Gr. μεταμόρφωσις, fr. μεταμορφοῦν to transform; meta beyond, over + μορφή form.] 1. Change of form, structure, or substance, esp. by witchcraft or magic; transformation of any kind; also, the form resulting from metamorphosis; as, the Metamorphoses of Ovid, a collection of legends of transformations.

2. Zool. A marked and more or less abrupt change in the form or structure (and usually also in the habits, food, etc.) of an animal in the course of its postembryonic development, as when the larva of an insect becomes a pupa, or the pupa an imago, or a tadpole changes to a frog. In entomology a metamorphosis is said to be complete when the larva, pupa, and imago differ from each other greatly in structure. An incomplete metamorphosis implies that the young hatches from the egg with the general form of the adult and at no time passes into a quiescent stage corresponding to a pupa.

3. Bot. The sum of the various modifications through which a primitive plant structure may pass in the course of its development. Goethe's theory, which was held by modern botanists on the 18th century, held that metamorphosis to be purely phylogenetic, and that highly differentiated organs, such as stamens and pistils, arise by transformation of primitive foliage leaves. It is now known that it is primarily ontogenetic, and that changes in mature organs are due to influences affecting the primordia of those organs. Thus the primordia of foliar structures may be developed according to the actual needs of the plant as scales, foliage leaves, or sporophylls.

4. Physiol. Metabolism.

5. Med. A form of degeneration marked by conversion of certain tissues or structures into other material.

meta-naup'lius (mĕt'ă-nŏp'li'ŭs), n. [NL. See META-; NAUPLIUS.] Zool. A larval stage of crustaceans, following the nauplius, with about seven pairs of appendages.

meta-neph'ros (-nĕfr'ŏs), n. [NL.; meta- + Gr. νεφρός kidney.] Embryol. One of the posterior of the three pairs of embryonic renal organs developed in typical vertebrates. See KIDNEY. — meta-nephric (-rĭk), a.

meta-n'ic-tran'sline, n. Also -lin. Chem. See TRANSILINE.

hood, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; nature, verdure (250); k = ch in G. ich, ach (144); bon; yet; zh = z in azure. Numbers refer to §§ in Guide.

Full explanations of Abbreviations, Signs, etc., immediately precede the Vocabulary.

metaphysic. 1. Of or pertaining to metaphysics; according to rules or principles of metaphysics; hence, abstract or abstruse; as, metaphysical reasoning.

As in the night all cats are gray, so in the darkness of metaphysical criticism all men are obscure. Wm. James

2. Pert. to, or having, real being or the essential nature of reality; as, metaphysical truth: metaphysical being.

I have given prominence to the strictly "metaphysical" rather than to what is technically called the "epistemological" meaning of the word idealism itself. Josiah Royce

3. Preternatural or supernatural. Obs. Fate and metaphysical aid. Shak.

4. Designating, or pertaining to, a so-called "school" of 17th-century poets, whose works abound in cold and forced conceits or elaborate subtleties of thought and expression; — so called by Dr. Johnson. Donne, Cowley, Herbert, and Crashaw are of this group.

Metaphysical idealism. See IDEALISM.—m. necessity. See NECESSITY.—m. whole. See WHOLE.

met'a-phys'i-cal-ly (mĕt'ă-fiz'ĭ-kăl-ĭ), adv. 1. In the manner of metaphysical science, or of a metaphysician.

2. In the mode of a metaphysical reality or existence.

3. Supernaturally. Obs.

met'a-phys'i-cian (mĕt'ă-fiz'ĭ-shĭ-ăn), n. [Cf. F. métaphysicien.] One who is versed in metaphysics.

met'a-phys'ic (-fiz'ĭk), n. (See -ics.) [Gr. μετά τὰ φυσικά after those things which relate to external nature, after physics, fr. μετά beyond, after + φυσικός relating to external nature, natural, physical, fr. φύσις nature: cf. F. métaphysique. See PHYSICS; cf. METAPHYSIC, n. The term was first used, it is believed, by Andronicus of Rhodes, the editor of Aristotle's works, as a name for that part of his writings which came after the Physics.] That division of philosophy which includes ontology, or the science of being, and epistemology, or the theory of knowledge; in a looser sense, all of the more abstruse philosophical disciplines; in a narrower sense, ontology alone. The primary meaning of metaphysics is derived from those discussions by Aristotle which he himself called the First Philosophy or Theology, and which deal with the nature of being, with cause and genesis, and with the existence of God. Later, possibly in part owing to the name, taken as signifying that which is beyond or above the physical, metaphysics was understood as the science of the supersensible. By Albertus Magnus it was called the transphysical science; and Aquinas considered it to be concerned with the cognition of God. Scholastic philosophy in general understood it as the science of being in itself, that is, as ontology, a meaning which, with some difference of interpretation, is still retained. The Renaissance resulted in the development in Germany, Christian Wolff divided metaphysics into ontology, cosmology, psychology, and natural or rational theology. In England, Bacon defined it as the quest or study of formal and final causes, contrasting with it natural philosophy as treating efficient and material causes. As philosophy received from Descartes its peculiarly epistemological character, the conception of metaphysics altered from the science of being to the science of the conditions of knowledge. In England, owing to the prevalence of psychological problems, it became practically identified with the analytical psychology of the time; while in Germany, Kant's Critique asserted its transcendental province, as the science of pure, or a priori, reason. The notion that metaphysics is concerned with that which transcends experience led to the positivistic denial of the possibility of metaphysical knowledge, while the critical spirit and logical point of view of Kant and metaphysics to be identified with logic by Hegel. Schopenhauer and later writers have insisted that metaphysics is concerned with analysis of experience, in the broad sense, and this empirical view is largely held by modern writers, many of whom also tend to emphasize the distinction between epistemology, or theory of knowledge, and metaphysics proper, or ontology.

Metaphysics, that fertile field of delusion propagated by language. E. S. Mills

Another and a perfectly distinct department of science, to which the name metaphysics more particularly belongs, [is] the portion of mental philosophy which attempts to determine what part of the furniture of the mind belongs to it originally, and what part is constructed out of materials furnished to it from without. J. Mill

Commonly, in the schools, called metaphysics, as being part of the philosophy of Aristotle, which hath that for title; but it is in another sense; for there it signifies as much as "books written or placed after his natural philosophy." But the school take them for the metaphysics of natural philosophy; for the word metaphysics will bear both these senses. Hobbes

Now the science conversant about all such inferences of unknown being from its known manifestations, is called ontology, or metaphysics proper. Sir W. Hamilton

met'a-phyte (mĕt'ă-fīt), n. [meta- + -phyte.] Bot. A multicellular plant; — opposed to prolophyte. — met'a-phyt'ic (-fīt'ĭk), a.

met'a-pla'st'ic (-plăz'tĭk-ă), n. [NL. See META- + -PLASIA.] Physiol. Direct conversion of one form of tissue into another form, as of cartilage into bone.

[NL. meta- + Gr. φρῆσις, φρενός, diaphragm.] The part of the back behind the diaphragm.

met'a-phys'i-cian-ism (mĕt'ă-fiz'ĭ-shĭ-ăn-ĭz'm), n. See ISM.

met'a-phys'i-cist (-fiz'ĭt), n. See -IST.

met'a-phys'i-cian-ism (mĕt'ă-fiz'ĭ-shĭ-ăn-ĭz'm), n. See ISM.

met-ap'la-sis (mĕt'ă-plăz'ĭ-sĭs), n. [NL. See META-; -PLASIS.] Biol. The period of fulfilled growth and development in the ontogeny of an individual.

met'a-plasm (mĕt'ă-plăz'm), n. [L. metaplasmos, Gr. μεταπλασμός; μετά beyond, over + πλάσσειν to mold.] 1. Gram. A change in the letters or syllables of a word. b The use for oblique cases of forms not from the nominative stem.

2. Biol. That part of the contents of a cell consisting of lifeless matter or inclusions, as certain carbohydrates. Some of them may later be converted into protoplasm, cell walls, or secretions.

— met'a-plas'mic (-plăz'mĭk), a.

met'a-plast (mĕt'ă-plăst), n. [See METAPLASM.] Gram. A form made by metaplasms.

met'a-plas'tic (-plăst'ĭk), a. a. Physiol. Pert. to, or produced by, metaplasia. b Of or pert. to metaplasms.

met'a-pod'i-al (-pŏd'ĭ-ăl), a. Zool. a Of or pert. either to the metacarpus or metatarsus. b Of or pert. to the metapodium. — n. A metacarpal or metatarsal bone.

met'a-pod'i-ale (-ălĕ), n.; pl. -ALIA (-ĭ-ă). [NL.] Zool. A metapodial bone.

met'a-pod'i-um (-pŏd'ĭ-ŭm), n.; pl. -DIA (-dĭ-ă). [NL.; meta- + -podium.] Zool. The posterior division of the foot in mollusks.

met'a-pol'i-tics (-pŏl'ĭ-tĭks), n. Rarely met'a-pol'ĭ-tic (-tĭk). Theoretical political science; also, political theorizing. — met'a-po-lit'ic-al (-pŏ-lĭt'ĭ-kăl), a. — met'a-pol'ĭ-t'ic-ian (-pŏl'ĭ-tĭsh'ăn), n.

met'a-poph-y-sis (-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs), n.; pl. -SES (-sĕz). [NL. See META-; APOPHYSIS.] Anat. A tubercle projecting from the anterior articular process of a vertebra, esp. in the lumbar region. In man they are rudimentary and known as mammillary processes or tubercles. In the armadillo they assist in supporting the dorsal armor. — met'ap'op'hy-s'ic-al (mĕt'ă-pŏf'ĭz'ĭ-kăl), a. — met'ap'op'hy-s'ic-oid (mĕt'ă-pŏf'ĭz'ĭ-kŏĭd), a. The action of mind on mind without known physical agency.

met'ap'ter'yg'ĭ-um (mĕt'ă-ptĕr'ĭj'ĭ-ŭm), n. [NL.; meta- + Gr. πτερυγίον fin.] Zool. The posterior of the three principal basal cartilages in the paired fins of certain fishes, esp. sharks and rays. — met'ap'ter'yg'ĭ-al (-tĕr'ĭj'ĭ-ăl), a.

met'ap'ter'yg'oid (mĕt'ă-ptĕr'ĭj'ĭ-kŏĭd), a. [meta- + pterygoid.] Zool. Situated behind the pterygoid. — n. A metapterygoid bone. In teleost fishes it is the third and most posterior of the pterygoid elements, and is commonly articulated in front with the mesopterygoid.

met'ar'a-b'ic (mĕt'ă-ră-bĭk), a. [meta- + arabic.] Org. Chem. Designating, or pert. to, an acid, C₁₂H₂₀O₁₀(?), a constituent of cherry and beech gums and beet pulp, and formed artificially by heating arabic acid. It is a pentosan, yielding xylose by hydrolysis. In water it swells, but does not dissolve.

met'a-so'ma-t'ism (mĕt'ă-sŏmă-t'ĭz'm), n. [meta- + Gr. σώμα, σώματος, body.] Geol. Metamorphism developed by chemical transformation of the constituent minerals and the replacement of some of them.

met'a-sta-b'le (mĕt'ă-stă-b'ĭl), a. Physical Chem. Designating, or pert. to, a condition or phase of comparative stability, which, however, passes into the stable phase when brought into contact with even the smallest particle of the stable form. The crystallization of supersaturated solutions is an illustration of this change.

met'a-stan'nate (-stăn'ă), n. Chem. a A salt of metastannic, or β-stannic, acid. b A salt of the general formula M₂SnO₃, from α-stannic acid. See STANNIC ACID.

met'a-stan'n'ic (-ĭk), a. Chem. Designating an acid of tin. See STANNIC ACID.

met'as'ta-sis (mĕt'ă-săt'ă-sĭs), n.; pl. -SES (-sĕz). [L., transition, fr. Gr. μετάστασις, fr. μεταστέλλω to place in another way; μετά after + στέλλω to place.] 1. Rhet. Change of subject, esp. sudden transition.

Metastasis, or the fitting figure. Puttenham

2. a Physiol. & Med. Change in place of a disease, bodily function, etc.; transfer of a function, disease, or morbid matter, from one part or organ to another, as of mumps from parotid gland to testicles. b Biol. Metabolism.

3. Change of state, substance, or form; esp., Theol., a spiritual change, as during baptism.

The lamp and oil man, just then beginning, by a not unnatural metastasis, to bloom into a lighthouse engineer. Stevenson

met'a-stat'ic (mĕt'ă-săt'ĭk), a. Of, pertaining to, or caused by, metastasis; as, a metastatic abscess.

met'a-ster'n'um (-stĕr'n'ŭm), n. [meta- + sternum.] a Anat. The most posterior element of the sternum; the xiphisternum. In Human Anat., usually called ensiform process. b Zool. The ventral plate of the metathorax. — met'a-ster'n'al (-stĕr'n'ăl), a.

metathorax of an insect — met'a-scu-tel'lar, a.

met'a-scu-t'um (-skŭ'tŭm), n. [NL.] Zool. The scutum of the metathorax of an insect. — met'a-scu-t'el'lar (-tĕl'ăr), a.

met'a-scu-t'um (-skŭ'tŭm), n. [NL.] Zool. The scutum of the metathorax of an insect. — met'a-scu-t'el'lar (-tĕl'ăr), a.

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met'a-scu-t'um (-skŭ'tŭm), n. [NL.] Zool. The scutum of

meth'id (mēth'īd; -īd; 184), *n.* Also **-id**. [See **METHYL**.] *Chem.* A binary compound of methyl with some element; as, **mercury meth'id**, Hg(CH₃)₂.

me-thinks (mē-thīnks'), *v. impers.; pret. ME-THOUGHT' (-thōt'). [AS. *þyncan* to seem, *mē þync(e)ð*, *mē þūhte*, *ME*, *me think(e)th*, *me thougite*; akin to G. *dünken* to seem, *denken* to think, *E. think*. See **ME**; **THINK**.] It seems to me. See **ME**, 1 d. *Now Rare*, except in poetry. In all ages poets have been had in special reputation, and, *me-thinks*, not without great cause. *Spenser*.*

meth'ion'ic (mēth'ī-ōn'īk), *a.* [methyl + *thion'ic*.] *Chem.* Designating, or pert. to, a deliquescent crystalline acid, CH₃(SO₃H)₂, formed by fuming sulphuric acid acting on acetylene, acetamide, etc. It is a sulphonic acid derivative of methane, and called also *methylene disulphonic acid*.

meth'od (mēth'ōd), *n.* [F. *méthode* or L. *methodus*, fr. Gr. *μεθόδος* *meth'odōs*, investigation following after; *μετά* after + *ὁδός* way.] 1. An orderly procedure or process, as, orig., of treating disease; regular way or manner of doing anything; mode of procedure; hence, manner; way; mode; as, a *method of teaching*, a *method of improving the mind*. 2. *Med.* The system of the methods. *Hist.* 3. Orderly arrangement, elucidation, development, or classification; lucid exhibition, as of ideas; systematic arrangement peculiar to a person or a given matter; plan or design, as of an author; more generally, orderliness and regularity or habitual practice of them in action. Though this be madness, yet there's *method* in it. *Shak.* All *method* is a rational progress, a progress toward an end. *Sir W. Hamilton*

4. Connected arrangement in literary composition; also, the art of such arrangement or the discipline teaching it. 5. Table of contents. *Obs.* 6. An arrangement which follows a plan or design. *Obs.* *Syn.* — *Order*, system, procedure, process, rule, way, manner, fashion, course, *Method*, *mode*. *Method* is commonly a special or definite system of procedure; *mode*, as here compared (see **FASHION**), though often suggesting more definiteness or formality of procedure than "way" or "manner," is ordinarily less specific than *method*; as, one's *method* (cf. one's *mode*) of teaching, of investigation, of calculation; one's *mode* of speaking, one's *mode* of life; "Give me all the hints you can about the *method*, the *mode* of treatment," (*J. R. Green*). But the two words are often interchangeable. See **MANNER**.

Indirect method of difference, or joint method of agreement and difference, Logic, the combined use of the methods of agreement and difference. *J. S. Mill*. — *m. of agreement, Logic*, a method of scientific induction according to which it may be inferred that when two or more instances of the phenomenon under investigation have only one circumstance in common, this circumstance is the cause or effect of the phenomenon. *J. S. Mill*. — *m. of concomitant variations, Logic*, a method of scientific induction in which a causal connection or relation of phenomena is to be inferred whenever a change in one is uniformly accompanied by a change in the others. *J. S. Mill*.

Empirical generalizations in sociology may be made by two methods, namely, the comparative and the historical. Both are forms of what is known in logic as the *method of concomitant variations*. Each is based on the observation of a change among phenomena, combined with an inference that phenomena that persist together, or that change together, are cause and effect, or are effects of a common cause. *F. H. Giddings*.

— *m. of difference, Logic*, a method of scientific induction according to which it may be inferred that when in two or more instances having all common circumstances save one in common the phenomenon under investigation occurs in one instance only, then the circumstance in which the instances differ is causally connected with the phenomenon. *J. S. Mill*. — *m. of divisors, Math.*, a method of finding the commensurable roots of an equation from the factors of the absolute term of an equivalent equation having integral roots. — *m. of exclusion, Logic*, in scientific induction, the progressive exclusion of the nonessential by comparison of cases to find the essential residue or real cause. — *m. of exhaustions*. = **EXHAUSTION**, *n.*, 2. — *m. of extinctions, Astron.*, the method of ascertaining a star's magnitude by observing its total extinction in a wedge of neutral tinted optical glass. — *m. of fluxions*. See **FLUXION**. — *m. of increments, Math.*, the calculus of finite differences; esp., the treatment of sums and differences in various kinds of functions. — *m. of indeterminate coefficients, Math.*, a method using Descartes's principle that in a power series, *a + bx + cx² + dx³ + ...*, where *x* is variable and may be made small at will, the constant coefficients *A, B, C, ...* must separately equal 0. — *m. of indivisibles, Math.*, a modification of the method of exhaustions, devised by Cavalieri (1635), forerunning the calculus and dealing with points, lines, surfaces as the elements of lines, surfaces, volumes. — *m. of isoperimeters, Geom.*, a method, devised by Descartes but attributed to Schwaab, for finding the diameter of a circle having a circumference of given length. — *m. of quadratures, Math.*, a method of approximate integration by cutting up the interval of integration into subintervals so small that the integral for each differs very slightly from some known integral. — *m. of residues, Logic*, a method of scientific induction according to which it may be inferred that when from any phenomenon such part as is known by previous inductions to be the effect of certain antecedents is subtracted, the residue of the phenomenon is the result of the remaining antecedents. *J. S. Mill*. — *m. of sections, Engin.*, a method of finding analytically the stresses in the parts of a beam, frame, or truss, by taking a section, usually vertically, and writing down the conditions of equilibrium of the cut beam, etc., the stresses being calculated from the resulting equations. — *m. of substitution*, a method of standardizing or calibrating, especially in comparing units of nearly equal size, as of mass, length, or electrical resistance, in which, as in Borda's method of weighing, one of the group of units to be compared is exactly balanced against an unknown but adjustable quantity. The other members of the group are then successively substituted for it and compared with the unknown. — *m. of tangents, Math.*, a method discovered by the French mathematician Roberval, before the invention of the integral calculus, for the calculation of areas, volumes, and centers of gravity by use of tangents to the curves.

meth'od'ic (mēth'ōd'īk), *a.* [L. *methodicus*, fr. *μεθόδικος* cf. *F. methodique*.] 1. Designating, or pertaining to, the scientific school of physicians called *methodists*. *Obs.*

2. Done or acting with method; or of pertaining to method; methodical; systematic. *Rare*.

meth'od'ic (mēth'ōd'īk), *n.* A methodic physician, = **METHODIST**, 2. *Obs. or Hist.*

meth'od'ic (-ī-kāl), *a.* 1. = **METHODIC**, 1. 2. Arranged with regard to method; characterized by method or orderliness; disposed, performed, or the like, with method or order; as, *methodical arrangement*; a *methodical treatise*. "Methodical regularity." *Addison*. 3. Habitually proceeding according to method; observant of order; systematic; as, he is a very *methodical* person. — **meth'od'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **meth'od'ic-al-ness**, *n.*

meth'od'ics (-īks), *n.* (See **-ics**.) The art and principles of method; methodology.

meth'od-ism (mēth'ōd'īz-əm), *n.* 1. [cap.] *Ecol.* The doctrines, polity, and worship, peculiar to Methodists. 2. Methodical procedure; over devotion to methods.

meth'od-ist (-īst), *n.* (Cf. *F. methodiste*. See **METHOD**.) 1. One versed in or observant of method; one who lays great stress on method. *Now Rare*. 2. One of an ancient school of physicians who rejected observation and founded their practice on reasoning and theory. They are said to have held views intermediate between those of the dogmatic and empiric schools and to have held that diseased conditions consisted in "looseness," "tightness," or a mixture of the two, for each of which three states there was a suitable remedy. 3. *Nat. Hist.* A systematist. *Obs. or R.* 4. *Ecol. Hist.* a. An advocate of a particular theological system; esp., an Amyraldist. b. [cap.] In the 17th century, one of a class of Roman Catholic apologists who gave systematic representations of the method of polemics. 5. [cap.] A member or adherent of a denomination of Protestant Christians, which is the outgrowth of a small religious association or club that was formed at Oxford University, in 1729, by John and Charles Wesley and others. The name was originally one of several applied derisively by the Oxford students to the members of the club, this one alluding to their methodical habits of study and religious observance. The movement, at first one of revival within the Church of England, expanded into a great evangelistic work. Eventually came a separation from the Church of England. In doctrine, the Methodists, like the Wesleys, are Arminians. Whitefield, for a time associated with the Wesleys, was a rigid Calvinist, and so soon separated from them. The Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, the chief religious body of Wales (called also *Welsh Presbyterians*), are in reality Presbyterians. See **PRESBYTERIAN**, *a.* In government, the various Methodist bodies differ. The British Methodist churches are governed through conferences, but are presbyterian in their ministry and congregational in some features of their administration. In America, the prevailing form of polity is a modified episcopacy, with bishops and presiding elders (the latter now called district superintendents in the M. E. Church) as assistants to them. The chief distinctive features of Methodism in general are: (1) the system of probationers; (2) the class meeting; (3) exhorters; (4) local preachers; (5) the itinerancy; (6) presiding elders; (7) bishops. Various bodies of Methodists have rejected some of these. The names, dates of organization, distinctive features, etc., of Methodist bodies in Great Britain, Ireland, and America are as follows: **Great Britain & Ireland**. (No bishops: governed directly through the Conference.) Wesleyan Methodists: 1739; British parent body. Irish Wesleyan Methodist Church: 1747. Independent Methodist Churches: 1785; each church independent; no paid ministry. Primitive Methodist Connexion: 1810; large use of laity in church government; women licensed to preach. Wesleyan Reform Union: 1830. United Methodist Church: 1847; formed by union of Methodist New Connexion (1797-99), Bible Christians, or Bryanites (1815), and United Methodist Free Churches (1837). **United States**. (Orig. and still chiefly episcopal in organization: governed by bishops elected by the General Conference.) Methodist Episcopal Church: 1784; largest body; home territory, northern U. S. Methodist Episcopal Church, South: separated from preceding in 1845 on slavery; second in size; home terr., southern U. S. Union American M. E. Church: 1813; colored. African M. E. Church: 1816; colored. African Union Methodist Protestant Church: 1816; colored; opposed to slavery, paid ministry, and episcopacy. African M. E. Zion Church: 1820; colored; women equally eligible with men to all positions. Methodist Protestant Church: 1830; nonepiscopal; lay representation in Conference equal to ministerial. Wesleyan Methodist Connexion or Church of America: 1843; nonepiscopal; opposed to secret societies. Primitive Methodist Church; from England into U. S. about 1843; nonepiscopal; maintains itinerant and local ministers. Congregational Methodists: 1833; nonepiscopal; not strictly congregational in polity. Zion Methodist Church: 1850; since 1907, a bishop presides; enjoins strict simplicity. Zion Union Apostolic Church: 1869; colored. Colored M. E. Church: 1870; organized from colored members of M. E. Church, South. New Congregational Methodists: 1881; nonepiscopal. Evangelist Missionary Church: 1886; colored; no creed but Bible. Independent Methodist Churches: each church independent. **Canada** (Nonepiscopal.) Methodist Church of Canada: 1874; formed by union (1874) of Wesleyan Meth. Ch. in Can., Meth. New Connexion, Eastern Brit Amer. Conferences joined (1883) by the M. E. Ch. in Can., Primitive Meth. Ch. in Can., and Bible Christian Ch. of Canada. 6. A person of strict piety; an exact observer of religious duties; — sometimes used in contempt or ridicule.

Meth'od-ist, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Methodists or Methodism; as, *Methodist hymns*; a *Methodist* elder.

Meth'od-ist'ic (mēth'ōd'īst'īk), *a.* [often *l. c.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Methodists or Methodism; resembling a Methodist. — **Meth'od-ist'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

meth'od-iz'a-tion (mēth'ōd'ī-zā'sh'ən), *n.* Act or process of methodizing, or state of being methodized.

meth'od-ize (mēth'ōd'ī-zē), *v. t.*: -IZED (-īzəd); -IZING (-īz'ŭŋ). To reduce to method; to dispose in due order; to arrange in an orderly manner; as, to *methodize* one's work or thoughts; also, to render methodical.

meth'od-ol'o-gy (-ōl'ō-jī), *n.* [Gr. *μεθόδος* *method* +

-logy.] The science of method or arrangement; hence, a branch of logic dealing with principles of procedure whether of theoretic or practical science. — **meth'od-ol'o-g'ic-cal** (mēth'ōd'ōl'ō-jīk'āl), *a.* — **meth'od-ol'o-g'ic-ly**, *adv.* — **meth'od-ol'o-g'ist** (-ōl'ō-jīst), *n.*

meth-ox'y (mēth'ōk'sī), *n.* A combining form denoting the presence of methoxyl, usually replacing hydrogen.

meth-ox'yl (mēth'ōk'sīl), *n.* [methyl + *-oxyl*, as in *hydroxyl*.] *Org. Chem.* A univalent radical, CH₃O (methyl combined with oxygen), analogous to hydroxyl.

meth-ron'ic (mēth'rōn'īk), *a.* [G. *methroniāsur*; contracted fr. *methylterylondiacarbonisura*.] *Chem.* Designating, or pertaining to, a white crystalline dibasic acid, C₈H₆O₈, produced by certain condensations of acetoacetic ester, and regarded as a derivative of furfuran.

Meth'ven screen (mēth'vĕn). [After John Methven, the inventor, in England.] *Photometry*. An opaque screen with a narrow slot so adjusted that a gas flame three inches high will transmit an amount of light through it equal to that of two standard sperm candles.

meth'yl (mēth'īl), *n.* [See **METHYLENE**.] *Chem.* The univalent hydrocarbon radical CH₃, of which methane is the hydride, known only in combination, but a constituent in many compounds; as, *methyl alcohol*, *methyl ether*, *methyl amine*, etc. The radical was at one time supposed to have been isolated, but the gas was ethane, whose molecule is regarded as a union of two methyl groups, CH₃·CH₃.

methyl acetate. *Chem.* A colorless, fragrant liquid, CH₃CO₂CH₃, occurring in crude wood vinegar and wood spirit, and also made from methyl alcohol and acetic acid.

methyl-al (mēth'ī-l), *n.* [methylene + *aldehyde*.] *Org. Chem.* A light, volatile liquid, H₂C(OCH₃)₂, of a pleasant ethereal odor, obtained by partial oxidation of methyl alcohol; — called also *formal*. It is used in medicine as a hypnotic and in organic chemistry as a synthetic agent.

methyl alcohol. *Chem.* A light, volatile, inflammable liquid, CH₃OH, boiling at 66° C. (151° F.), obtained by the distillation of wood and in other ways; — called also *wood alcohol*, *wood spirit*, *pyroigneous spirit*, *carbinol*, etc. It is like ordinary or ethyl alcohol in many of its properties, and is hence widely used as a solvent and in lamps. It is also used in chemical manufacture and in denaturing ordinary alcohol. Unless specially purified it has a foul odor, and in any state is a dangerous poison, causing not only intoxication, but blindness, coma, and often death.

methyl-am'ine (mēth'ī-ām'īn; -ām'ēn; 184), *n.*, or **methyl amine**. Also **min**. *Chem.* A compound formed by the replacement by methyl of one or more hydrogen atoms in ammonia; specif., a colorless, inflammable gas, CH₃NH₂, of strong ammoniacal odor, obtained from herring brine, from certain euphorbiaceous plants, by dry distillation of bones, wood, etc., by treating acetamide with bromine and caustic soda, and by other methods. At 12° C. (53.6° F.) 1.150 volumes of the gas dissolve in one volume of water. Its aqueous solutions are more strongly alkaline than those of ammonia.

methyl-an'i-line (-ām'ī-līn; -lĕn; 184), *n.*, or **methyl aniline**. Also **lin**. *Org. Chem.* A colorless oil, C₈H₉NHCH₃, boiling at 193.5° C. (380.3° F.), derived from aniline by the replacement of one ammoniacal hydrogen atom with methyl. It is used in the manufacture of certain dyes.

methyl-an'thra-cene (-ām'thrā-sĕn), *n.*, or **methyl anthracene**. *Org. Chem.* A hydrocarbon, C₁₅H₁₂, derived from anthracene by the replacement of a hydrogen atom by methyl. Specif., 2-methyl-anthracene, a yellowish or white crystalline substance occurring in coal tar, and used in the manufacture of certain dyes.

methyl-ate (mēth'ī-lĕt), *n.* [methyl + *alcoholate*.] *Chem.* A compound derived from methyl alcohol by the replacement of the hydroxyl hydrogen by a metal; a methyl alcoholate; as, sodium *methylate*, CH₃ONa; — less commonly, but perhaps preferably, called *methoxide*, as being a binary compound of methoxyl.

methyl-ate (-lĕt), *v. t.*: -ATED (-lĕt'əd); -ATING (-lĕt'ŭŋ). 1. To impregnate or color with methyl alcohol. 2. *Chem.* To treat in such a way as to introduce one or more methyl groups, CH₃.

methy-lated spelt, ordinary or ethyl alcohol denatured with methyl alcohol, which, under the law of Great Britain, it must contain at least ten per cent. See **DENATURE**, *v. t.* — **methyl-a'tion** (-lĕt'sh'ən), *n.* — **methyl-a'tor** (-lĕt'ĕr), *n.*

methyl chloride. *Chem.* A colorless, sweet-smelling gas, CH₂Cl, obtained by action of hydrochloric acid on methyl alcohol. It is easily liquefied by cold or pressure, and is used as a refrigerant and local anesthetic.

methyl-ene (mēth'ī-lĕn), *n.* [F. *méthylène*, from Gr. *μεθύνω* wine + *ἄνω* wood; — a word coined to correspond to the name *wood spirit*.] *Org. Chem.* A bivalent hydrocarbon radical, CH₂, not known in the free state, but conveniently regarded as a component of various compounds; as, *methylene bromide*, CH₂Br₂.

methylene blue. An important blue dyestuff, usually sold in the form of a double compound with zinc chloride (see **YE**). It is also used in microscopy as a stain. Nitric acid converts it into **methylene green**.

methylene iodide. *Org. Chem.* A yellowish liquid, CH₂I₂, remarkable for its high percentage (94.9) of iodine and its high specific gravity (3.285 at 15° C. or 59° F.), and used as a heavy liquid for separating minerals and determining specific gravities.

methyl-en'1-tan (mēth'ī-lĕn'1-tān), *n.* [G.; dioxy-methylen + *mannitan*; from its resemblance to mannitan.] *Org. Chem.* A yellow, sirupy substance first obtained in 1861 by heating trioxymethylene with lime water. It is a mixture of compound, belonging to the sugar group, and was the first of such compounds artificially produced.

methyl ether. *Org. Chem.* A colorless, easily condensable gas, (CH₃)₂O, of agreeable odor, obtained by heating methyl alcohol with sulphuric acid, a process analogous to that for preparing ordinary or ethyl ether; — called also *methoxy ether*. b. A methyl ester.

methyl glyco-coll. *Org. Chem.* Sarcosine.

methyl green. A green rosaniline dyestuff, formerly important in cotton dyeing and calico printing, formed by methyl chloride acting on methyl violet. It is still used in dyeing, and in microscopy as a stain for fresh tissues.

rupt. of METHURELAK (after Jerusalem). *Obs. or Vulgar.*

Me-thu'se-lah (-sĕ-lā), *n.* One of the patriarchs, who is related (*Gen. v. 27*) to have lived 850 years; hence, a very old man.

meth'y (mēth'ī), *n.* [From a Cree dialect, cf. Cree *mikyey*.] The barbet *Lota maculosa*, *L. cal. 788*. [See **ME**.]

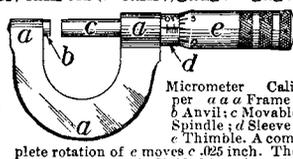
methyl-aldehyde. *Chem.* For-

Me, senâte, câre, Am, account, ârm, âsk, sofâ; Ève, èvent, ènd, rec'nt, mak'èr; Ice, Ill; òid, òbey, òrb, òdd, sòft, cònnect; ùse, ùnite, ùrn, ùp, circùs, menù; Foreign Word. + Obsolete Variant of. + combined with. = equals.

mi/cro-cos/mic (mi'krō-kōz'mīk) *a.* [Cf. *F. microcosm-*] **mi/cro-cos/mi-cal** (mi'krō-kōz'mī-kāl) *n.* *micque.* Of, pert. to, or of the nature of microcosm. **microcosmic salt**, *Chem.*, a white salt, H₂NANH₂PO₄·H₂O, best obtained by mixing solutions of sodium phosphate and ammonium phosphate or chloride. Chemically, it is hydrogen sodium ammonium phosphate. It is changed to glassy sodium metaphosphate on heating, and hence is used in place of borax as a blow-pipe reagent in testing for metallic oxides. It was originally obtained from human urine, and called *sal microcosmicum*. **mi/cro-cou-lomb** (mi'krō-kōlōm), *n.* *Elec.* A unit, the millionth part of one coulomb. **mi/cro-cryp-to-crys-tal-line** (mi'krō-krip'tō-kris'tāl-in; -in), *a.* *Petrog.* Having the constituent grains invisible by the microscope individually, but recognizable by their aggregate effect on polarized light. **mi/cro-crys-tal-line** (mi'krō-kris'tāl-in; -in), *a.* *Petrog.* Having the constituent crystalline grains visible by the microscope but not by the unaided eye. **mi/cro-cyte** (mi'krō-sīt), *n.* [*micro-* + *-cyte*.] *Anat.* One of the small disks resembling in color the red corpuscles, but of one third or one half the size, which occur in blood (in especially large numbers in certain forms of anaemia). **mi/cro-cy-the-mi-a** (mi'krō-sīt-mī-ā), *n.* [NL. See *mi/cro-mi/cro-cy-the-mi-a* in blood.] *Med.* The presence of microcytes in the blood. **mi/cro-cy-to-sis** (mi'krō-sīt-sīs), *n.* [NL.] *Med.* Production of microcytes or of microcythemia. **mi/cro-dont** (mi'krō-dōnt), *a.* [*micro-* + *-odont*.] Having small teeth. See *DENTAL INDEX*. — **mi/cro-dont-ism** (-iz'm), *n.* **mi/cro-far/ad** (mi'krō-fā'd), *n.* *Elec.* The millionth part of a farad, used because of its convenient size instead of the farad as a unit of capacity. **mi/cro-ga/dus** (mi'krō-gā'dūs), *n.* [NL.; *micro-* + *Gadus*.] *Zool.* A genus of gadoid fishes consisting of the tomcods. **mi/cro-gal/va-nom'e-ter** (mi'krō-gāl'vā-nōm'ē-tēr), *n.* A form of reflecting galvanometer used to measure very weak currents. **mi/cro-ga-mete'** (mi'krō-gā-mēt'), *n.* [*micro-* + *gamete*.] *Biol.* The smaller, or male, of two conjugating gametes; — distinguished from *megagamete* or *macrogamete*. **mi/cro-glos/si-a** (mi'krō-glōs'ī-ā), *n.* [NL. See *mi/cro-glos/si-a* in tongue.] *Med.* Abnormal smallness of the tongue. **mi/cro-gnath/i-a** (mi'krō-gnāth'ī-ā), *n.* [NL.; *micro-* + *Gr. gnathos* jaw.] *Med.* Abnormal smallness of the jaws. **mi/cro-gram** (mi'krō-grām), *n.* [*micro-* + *gram*.] *Physics.* A unit equal to one millionth of a gram; — sometimes used when the gram is an inconveniently large standard. **mi/cro-gran/ite** (mi'krō-grān'īt), *n.* *Petrog.* An igneous rock composed, like granite, of crystals of quartz and alkalic feldspar, but on a very minute scale; — commonly used to designate the groundmass of certain porphyries. — **mi/cro-gran/it-ic** (-it'ik), *a.* **mi/cro-graph** (mi'krō-grāf), *n.* [See *MICROGRAPHY*.] 1. An instrument for executing minute writing or engraving. 2. A picture of an object as seen through the microscope. When it is a photograph, it is, properly, a photomicrograph, but the distinction is not always observed. **mi/cro-gra-pher** (mi'krō-grā-fēr), *n.* A specialist in micrography. **mi/cro-graph/ic** (mi'krō-grāf'ik), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to micrography; minutely written. 2. Related to, or disclosed by, microscopic examination, and exhibited, or exhibitible, in drawings or photographs. 3. *Petrog.* Graphic on a scale so small as to be visible only under the microscope; micrographic. See *GRAPHIC*. **mi/cro-gra-phy** (mi'krō-grā-fī), *n.* [*micro-* + *graphy*.] 1. Description of microscopic objects. 2. Art or practice of very minute handwriting. It is sometimes a symptom of nervous disorder. **mi/crohm** (mi'krōm; mi'krōm), *n.* [*micro-* + *ohm*.] *Elec.* A unit of resistance equal to one millionth of an ohm. **mi/crohm-me-ter** (mi'krōm'mē-tēr), *n.* *Elec.* A sensitive kind of ohmmeter for measuring very small resistances. **mi/cro-lep/1-dop/ter-a** (mi'krō-lēp'1-dōp'tēr-ā), *n.* pl. [NL. See *mi/cro-*; *Lepidoptera*.] *Zool.* The smaller moths, collectively, including members of several families, as the Tineidae, Tortricidae, Pyralidae, and Pterophoridae. The term does not represent a natural group, and is used merely for convenience. — **mi/cro-lep/1-dop/ter-an** (-ān), *a.* & *n.* — **mi/cro-lep/1-dop/ter-ous** (-ūs), *a.* **mi/cro-lite** (mi'krō-līt), *n.* [*micro-* + *lite*.] 1. *Petrog.* A minute crystal, visible only under the microscope, usually affecting polarized light and often referable to some mineral species. Microoliths generally appear in the form of rods or needles, either singly or grouped.

2. *Min.* A mineral occurring usually in very small isometric crystals of yellow or brown color and resinous luster. It is essentially calcium pyrotantalate, Ca₂Ta₂O₇. H₂O. Sp. gr. 5.5-6.1. **mi/cro-lit'er** (mi'krō-līt'ēr), *n.* [*micro-* + *liter*, litre.] **mi/cro-lit're** (mi'krō-līt'rē), *n.* One millionth of a liter. **mi/cro-lit'ic** (-līt'ik), *a.* *Petrog.* Of or pertaining to, or composed of, microlites. **mi/cro-log/ic** (-lōg'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to microl-**mi/cro-log'ic-cal** (-ī-kāl) *ogy*; very minute; as, *micro-logic* examination. — **mi/cro-log'ic-cal-ly**, *adv.* **mi/cro-lō-gy** (mi'krō-lō-gī), *n.* [*micro-* + *logy*.] Attention to, or discussion of, petty items or differences. **mi/cro-ma/ni-a** (mi'krō-mā-nī-ā), *n.* [NL.] The delusion that certain objects, esp. parts of the patient's body, have become small. — **mi/cro-ma/ni-ac** (-āk), *n.* **mi/cro-mere** (mi'krō-mēr), *n.* [*micro-* + *-mere*.] *Embryol.* One of the smaller cells or blastomeres due to the unequal segmentation of an egg. — **mi/cro-me'tal** (-mēt'āl), *a.* **mi/cro-me'tri-a** (-mēt'rī-ā), *n.* [NL. See *mi/cro-*; *-metr-*.] *Bot.* A large genus of fragrant menthaceous chiefly Old World herbs having a calyx mostly 13-nerved, a small and scarcely exerted corolla, and four unequal anthers. *M. douglasii* occurs in California. **mi/cro-me'tric** (-mēt'rīk), *a.* [*micro-* + *Gr. μέτρος* part + *-ic*.] Granitic, with grains so small as to be invisible without the microscope; — opposed to *macrometric*. **mi/cro-met'al-lur-gy** (-mēt'āl-lūr'jī), *n.* That part of the science of metallurgy which deals with the composition and structure of metals or metallic compounds as discovered by microscopic examination. **mi-crom'e-ter** (mi'krōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*micro-* + *-meter*: cf. *F. micromètre*.] An instrument, used with a telescope or microscope, for measuring minute distances, or the apparent diameters of objects which subtend minute angles. The measurement given directly is that of the image of the object formed at the focus of the object glass. **b** Short for *MICROMETER CALIPER*, etc. **micrometer caliper**, **calipers** (or **calli-**), **gauge** or **gage**. Called also **micrometer**. A screw with a graduated head and a fine threads used in micrometers, etc. **micrometer screw**. A screw with a graduated head and a fine threads used in micrometers, etc. **mi/cro-metric** (mi'krō-mēt'rīk), *a.* [Cf. *F. micrométrique*.] Pert. to, or made by, the micrometer. — **mi/cro-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.* **mi-crom'e-try** (mi'krōm'ē-trī), *n.* Art of measuring with a micrometer. **mi/cro-mil-li-me'ter**, **-me'tre** (mi'krō-mīl'ī-mē'tēr), *n.* [*micro-* + *millimeter*.] The millionth part of a millimeter; also, sometimes, as in *Biol.*, a micron, or thousandth of a millimeter; — called also **mi/cro-mil**. Symbol, μ . **mi/cro-min'er-al-ogy** (-mīn'ēr-āl'ō-gī), *n.* Microscopic mineralogy. — **mi/cro-min'er-al-og'i-cal** (-āl'ō-g'ī-kāl), *a.* **mi/cron** (mi'krōn; mi'krōn), *n.* [NL, fr. *Gr. μικρός* small.] A unit of length, the thousandth part of one millimeter, or the millionth of a meter. Symbol, μ . **mi/cro-ne-sian** (mi'krō-nē'shān; -zhān), *a.* [From *Micronesia*, fr. *Gr. μικρός* small + *νησος* an island.] Of or pertaining to Micronesia or the Micronesians; also, designating, or belonging to, the division of the Malayo-Polynesian languages (which see) spoken in Micronesia. **mi/cro-ne'sian**, *n.* A native of Micronesia, which is inhabited by a variety of peoples mostly of mixed Melanesian, Polynesian, and Malaysian stocks. The types vary from the almost Polynesian people of the Gilbert Islands to the Malayan people of the Ladrões. Usually the Micronesians are shorter, darker, and more hairy than the Polynesians, and differ in culture and usage. They speak Malayo-Polynesian dialects. Also, a Micronesian language or dialect. **mi/cro-nom'e-ter** (-nōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [*micro-* + *chronometer*.] An instrument for noting minute portions of time. **mi/cro-nu'cle-us** (-nū'klē-ūs), *n.*; *L. pl. -clui* (-tū). *Zool.* In many cellular infusorians, a small nucleus situated near

to, but distinct from, the chief nucleus (macronucleus). It is most commonly concerned in conjugation and mitosis. More than one micronucleus is present in many forms. — **mi/cro-nu'cle-ar** (mi'krō-nū'klē-ār), *a.* **mi/cro-ōr-gan-ism** (mi'krō-ōr'gān-iz'm), *n.* *Biol.* Any organization of microscopic size; — applied esp. to bacteria. — **mi/cro-ōr-gan'ic** (-ōr'gān'ik), *a.* — **mi/cro-ōr-gan'ic-mal** (-ōr'gān-iz'māl), *a.* **mi/cro-peg-ma-tite** (-pēg'mā-tīt), *n.* [*micro-* + *pegmatite*.] *Petrog.* A rock showing under the microscope the structure of a graphic granite (pegmatite). — **mi/cro-peg-ma-tit'ic** (-līt'ik), *a.* **mi/cro-per-thite** (-pūr'thīt), *n.* *Petrog.* Perthite on a minute scale, common in rocks, esp. granite and gneiss. See *PERTHITE*. — **mi/cro-per-thit'ic** (-pēr'thīt'ik), *a.* **mi/cro-phone** (mi'krō-fōn), *n.* [*micro-* + *Gr. φωνή* sound, voice.] *Physics.* An instrument for intensifying feeble sounds or for transmitting sounds, based on the principle that the transition resistance between loosely joined electric conductors decreases in proportion as they are pressed together. The conductors form part of a circuit through which a current is passing, and the variations in pressure due to sound waves in the vicinity of the conductors produce variations in resistance, and hence fluctuations of the current, by which the sounds are reproduced in a telephone receiver. The transmitter of the modern telephone is essentially a microphone, the pressure of the sound waves being communicated to the conductors by means of a diaphragm. In the *Blake transmitter* the conductors consist of a small piece of platinum pressing against a carbon button; in the *Crossley transmitter* four carbon pencils (appropriately connected) are in contact with four carbon blocks; in the *Ader transmitter* twelve such carbon contacts are used; while the *long-distance transmitter* has a cylindrical box nearly filled with carbon granules, thus securing a great number of contacts. The last form is also increasingly used on local circuits. **mi/cro-pho/n'ic** (-fōn'ik), *a.* Of or pert. to a microphone; serving to intensify weak sounds; micraoustic. **mi/cro-pho/n'ics** (-īks), *n.* [See *MICROPHONE*.] The science which treats of the microphone or of the means of increasing the intensity of low or weak sounds. **mi/cro-pho-no-graph** (-fōn'ō-grāf), *n.* A special phonograph for the recording and reproduction of faint sounds. **mi/cro-pho-to-graph** (mi'krō-fō-tō-grāf), *n.* [*micro-* + *photograph*.] 1. A microscopically small photograph of a picture, writing, printed page, etc. 2. = *PHOTOMICROGRAPHY*. **mi/cro-pho-tog-ra-phy** (-fō-tōg'rā-fī), *n.* The art or science of making microphotographs. — **mi/cro-pho-tog-raph'ic** (-fō-tōg'rāf'ik), *a.* **mi/cro-pho-to-scope** (-fō-tō-skōp), *n.* [*microphotograph* + *-scope*.] A portable optical instrument for examining microphotographs, esp. minute maps. **mi/cro-phthal/mi-a** (mi'krōf-thāl'mī-ā), *n.* Also **mi/cro-phthal/mi-a** (mi'krōf-thāl'mī-ā), *n.* [NL. *Microphthalmia*; *micro-* + *Gr. ὀφθαλμός* eye.] *Med.* An unnatural smallness of the eyes, occurring as the result of disease or of imperfect development. — **mi/cro-phthal/mic** (-mīk), *a.* **mi-cro-pl-a** (mi'krō-p'l-ā), *n.* [NL. See *mi/cro-*; *-opia*.] *Med.* Abnormality of vision in which objects appear smaller than they really are; micropsia; — opposed to *macropsia*. **mi/cro-polar-iz-scope** (mi'krō-pō-lār'īz-skōp), *n.* *Optics.* A polarizing microscope; that is, a microscope with polarizer and analyzer attached, as for use in crystallography. **mi/cro-pore** (mi'krō-pōr; 201), *n.* *Zool.* One of the small pores in the shell of some chitons, containing a minute sense organ. Cf. *MEGALOPORE*. **mi/cro-por-phy-rif'ic** (-pōr'fī-rīf'ik), *a.* *Petrog.* Porphyritic on a minute scale, visible only under the microscope. **mi-crop/ter-ism** (mi'krōp'tēr-iz'm), *n.* [See *MICROPTEROUNS*.] *Zool.* The condition of having the wings small or rudimentary and useless for flight. **mi-crop/ter-ous** (-ūs), *a.* [Gr. μικρότερος; μικρός small + *-τερος* wing.] *Zool.* Having small or rudimentary wings or fins. **mi-crop/ter-ous** (-ūs), *n.* [NL.] *Zool.* The genus of centrarchid fishes consisting of the black bass. **mi/cro-py-lar** (mi'krō-pī-lār), *a.* Pert. to a micropyle. **mi/cro-pyle** (mi'krō-pīl), *n.* [*micro-* + *Gr. πύλη* gate, orifice: cf. *F. micropyle*.] 1. *Zool.* A minute opening, or a group of openings, in the investing membranes of an egg, by which spermatozoa may enter. **b** The minute opening through which the protoplasmic contents of a gemmule of a sponge escape. 2. *Bot.* The minute orifice in the integuments of an ovule



Micrometer Caliper a a a Frame; b Anvil; c Movable Spindle; d Sleeve; e Thimble. A complete rotation of e moves d .025 inch. The beveled edge of e is divided into 25 parts, so that to turn e by the length of one of these parts moves c .001 inch. By means of a vernier scale (not shown) on d .0001 inch can be measured.

mi/cro-cos/mal, **mi/cro-cos/mi-an**, **mi/cro-cos/mog-rap/phy** (mi'krō-kōz-mōg'rāp'ī), *n.* [*microcosm* + *graphy*.] Description of man as a microcosm. *Obs.* or *R.* **mi/cro-cos-mol'ogy** (-kōz-mōl'ō-gī), *n.* A treatise on the microcosm, or human body. *Rare.* **mi/cro-cos-mos** (-kōz'mōs), *n.* [*micro-* + *cosmos*.] = *mi/cro-cosm*. **mi/cro-cous'tic**, *Erron.* var. of *MICROCAUSTIC*. **mi/cro-crit'h** (mi'krō-krit'h), *n.* *Chem.* A unit of atomic weight, being the weight of the half hydrogen molecule, or of the hydrogen atom. Cf. *CRITH*. **mi/cro-cry-stal**, *n.* A microscopic crystal. **mi/cro-cyst** (-sīst), *n.* 1. *Bot.* A resting swarm spore in the Myxozetes, or slime fungi. 2. *Med.* A very small cyst, esp. one arising from another cyst. **mi/cro-dac'ty-lous** (mi'krō-dāk'tī-lūs), *n.* [*micro-* + *Gr. δάκτυλος* digit.] [*Microdonta*.] [*Microdonta*.] [*Microdonta*.] **mi/cro-den'tous** (-dēn'tūs), *a.* **mi/cro-de-tes'tor**, *n.* A kind of sensitive galvanoscope. **mi/cro-don'tous** (-dōn'tūs), *a.* *Microdonta*. **mi/cro-draw/ing**, *n.* A drawing made to such a scale as clearly to exhibit microscopic structures or other very small details. **mi/cro-di'f'ic** (-dīf'ik), *n.* pl. [NL.; *micro-* + *Gr. διαίρεσις* (see *MEGADILUS*).] *Zool.* A division of oligocheate worms including the smaller, often microscopic,

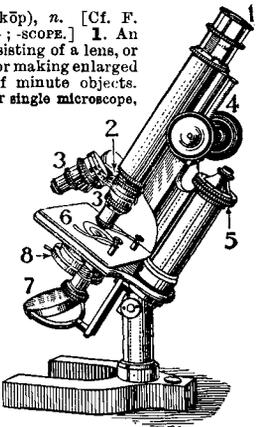
and usually aquatic, species which have short, or erm tubes, a thin cuticle, and large egg sacs. **mi/cro-er'g'**, *n.* *Physics.* One millionth of an erg, as a measure of energy. **mi/cro-fa'cilit'e** (-fā'sīt'it), *n.* *Petrog.* A fibrous but isotropic mass of fibrous or granular texture, constituting the groundmass of certain igneous rocks. — **mi/cro-fa'cilit'ic** (-fā'sīt'it'ik), *a.* **mi/cro-fa'ct'id-ial**, *a.* *Petrog.* Showing a flow structure under the microscope. **mi/cro-fol-i-ation** (-fōl'ī-ā-shān), *n.* *Zool.* Foliation distinctly visible only under the microscope. **mi/cro-form** (mi'krō-fōrm), *n.* *Biol.* A microorganism. *Rare.* **mi/cro-ga-me'te-cyte**, *n.* *Zool.* A male gametocyte. **mi/cro-ge-ol'ogy** (-jē-ōl'ō-gī), *n.* The part of geology relating to features that require microscopic study. — **mi/cro-ge-ol'og-ic** (-jē-ōl'ō-g'īk), *a.* **mi/cro-germ** (mi'krō-jēr'm), *n.* A microbe — **mi/cro-ger'mal** (-jēr'māl), *a.* **mi/cro-gil'bert**, *n.* *Elec.* The millionth part of a gilbert. **mi/cro-glob'ous** (mi'krō-glob'ūs), *n.* [NL.; *micro-* + *Gr. γλωσσά* tongue.] *Zool.* A genus of coccidians including the Australian great black coccid. It has been made the type of a family, *Microglossidae* (-ī-dē), and a subfamily, *Microglossi-næ* (-pō-dī'nē). **mi/cro-gol'd'id-um**, *n.* [NL.]

mi/cro-gra'ph'ic (-grāf'ik), *a.* [*micro-* + *Gr. γραφικόν* scribing, or writing, scourge.] *Zool.* A division of sponges consisting of forms having comparatively small choanocytes; — practically equiv. to *Nonocarea*. **mi/cro-gra'ph'ic** (-grāf'ik), *n.* [*micro-* + *Gr. γραφικόν* scribing, or writing, scourge.] *Zool.* A division of sponges consisting of forms having comparatively small choanocytes; — practically equiv. to *Nonocarea*. **mi/cro-gra'ph'ic** (-grāf'ik), *n.* [*micro-* + *Gr. γραφικόν* scribing, or writing, scourge.] *Zool.* A division of sponges consisting of forms having comparatively small choanocytes; — practically equiv. to *Nonocarea*. **mi/cro-gra'ph'ic** (-grāf'ik), *n.* [*micro-* + *Gr. γραφικόν* scribing, or writing, scourge.] *Zool.* A division of sponges consisting of forms having comparatively small choanocytes; — practically equiv. to *Nonocarea*. **mi/cro-gra'ph'ic** (-grāf'ik), *n.* [*micro-* + *Gr. γραφικόν* scribing, or writing, scourge.] *Zool.* A division of sponges consisting of forms having comparatively small choanocytes; 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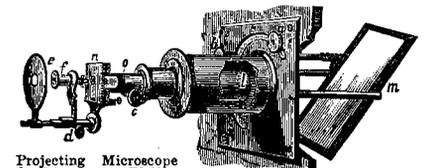
through which the pollen tube penetrates to the embryo sac in porogamic plants.

mi/cro-ho-me/ter (mī'krō-hō-mē'tēr), n. *Physics.* A rheometer for measuring the flow of liquids in capillary tubes. — **mi/cro-rheo-met'ric** (rē'hō-mē'tr'ik), **-met'ric** (-rī-kāl), a.

mi/cro-scope (mī'krō-skōp), n. [*Cf. F. microscope.* See **MICRO-**; **SCOPE**.] 1. An optical instrument, consisting of a lens, or combination of lenses, for making enlarged or magnified images of minute objects. The simple microscope, or single microscope, consists merely of a single lens or magnifying glass set in a frame, usually adjustable, and often provided with a stand for holding the object to be viewed and a reflecting mirror. In this form of instrument the rays of light which enter the eye proceed directly from the object itself. The compound microscope requires an objective and an eyepiece, commonly mounted in a drawtube, to accurately focus, in the case of high-power lenses, being attained by a special screw appliance known as the fine adjustment. The projecting microscope is constructed to throw the magnified image upon a screen in a dark room or box. It has a large lens for converging a beam of sunlight or artificial light upon the object, and a small lens or magnifier. See also **ULTRA-MICROSCOPE**.



Compound Microscope. 1 Eyepiece; 2 Nosepiece carrying three Objectives; 3 Rack and Pinion for coarse adjustment; 4 Graduated Head of Screw for Fine Adjustment; 5 Stage; 6 Illuminating Mirror; 7 Condenser.



Projecting Microscope. a In an outer Wall or Shutter. b Knife for turning the Mirror; c Screw for inclining the Mirror; m Mirror for reflecting the Sun's Light through the Lenses; l Principal Condensing Lens at outer End of the smaller Tube; o Second Condensing Lens, moved by Thumb-screw; n Two Metal Plates holding the Object at the Focus of the Lenses; f Tube containing the Objective Lens, movable by Thumb-screw; d e Screen through which the Rays pass to form Magnified Image on the Screen.

2. [*cap.* **Astron.** = **MICROSCOPICUM.**]

mi/cro-scop'ic (skōp'ik), a. 1. = **MICROSCOPICAL**, 1.

2. Like a microscope; able to see very minute objects.

3. Very small; visible only by the aid of a microscope.

mi/cro-scop'ic-al (-ī-kāl), a. 1. Of, pert. to, or conducted with, the microscope or microscopy; microscopic.

2. = **MICROSCOPIC**, 3. *Now Rare.*

mi/cro-scop'ist (mī'krōskōp'ist; mī'krōskōp'ist; 277), n. One who uses the microscope.

mi/cro-scop'ium (-skōp'ium), n. [*NL., fr. microscope.*] *Astron.* A modern constellation, south of Capricornus.

mi/cro-scop'py (mī'krōskōp'ī; mī'krōskōp'ī), n. The use of the microscope; investigation with the microscope.

mi/cro-seism (mī'krō-sis'm; siz'm), n. [*micro-* + *Gr. σεισμός* an earthquake, *fr. σειναι* to shake.] A feeble earth tremor not directly perceptible, but detected only by means of specially constructed apparatus. — **mi/cro-seis'mic** (-sis'm'ik; -siz't), **-seis'mi-cal** (-mī-kāl), a.

mi/cro-seis'mo-graph (-sis'mō-grāf; -siz'mō-grāf), n. [*microseism* + *graph*.] A microseismometer; specif., a microseismometer producing a graphic record.

mi/cro-seis'mo-logy (-sis'mō-lō-jī; -siz'mō-lō-jī), n. [*microseism* + *logy*.] Science or study of microseisms.

mi/cro-seis'mom'e-ter (-mōm'ē-tēr), n. [*microseism* + *meter*.] A seismometer for measuring amplitudes or periods, or both, of microseisms. — **mi/cro-seis'mom'e-try** (-trī), n.

mi/cro-some (mī'krō-sōm), n. [*micro-* + *2d. some*.] *Biol.* One of the minute granules embedded in the ground substance of protoplasm, regarded by some as an essential part of its structure.

mi/cro-rhab'dus (mī'krō-rāb'dūs), n. [*NL., micro-* + *Gr. ῥάβδος* rod.] *Zool.* A rod-shaped sponge spicule.

mi/cro-sau'ra (mī'krō-sō'ra), n. [*NL.; micro-* + *Gr. σαύρα* lizard.] *Paleon.* A group of extinct stegocephalians containing small salamander-like forms. In a broader sense, equiv. to *Lepospondyli*. Some of its members are by some called as reptiles. — **mi/cro-sau'ri-an** (-ān), a. & n.

mi/cro-sclet'um (mī'krōsklē'tum), n. [*micro-* + *Gr. σκλήρωμα* hardness.] *Zool.* A minute spongy spicule, usually supporting a single cell. — **mi/cro-sclet'ous** (-rūs), a.

mi/cro-scop'al (mī'krōskōp'āl), a. *Microscopic. Rare.*

mi/cro-scop'ic-al-ly (mī'krōskōp'īk-əl-ē), adv. *Microscopically. Microscopically.*

mi/cro-scop'ic-ly (mī'krōskōp'īk-ē), adv. *Microscopically. Microscopically.*

mi/cro-so'mi-a (mī'krō-sō'mī-ā), n. [*NL.*] *Med.* Abnormal smallness of the body.

mi/cro-spec'tro-scope (mī'krōspēk'trō-skōp), n. [*micro-* + *spectroscope*.] *Physics.* A spectroscope arranged for attachment to a microscope, for observation of the spectrum of light from minute portions of any substance.

mi/cro-spec'tro-scop'ic (spēk'trōskōp'īk; spēk'trōskōp'īk), n. The spectroscopic scrutiny of minute objects; use of the microspectroscope. — **mi/cro-spec'tro-scop'ic-ly** (spēk'trōskōp'īk), a.

mi/cro-sp'ira (-spī'ra), n. [*NL.; micro-* + *L. spira* a coil.] *Bacteriol.* A genus of bacteria of the family Spirillaceae, having one to three polar flagella. The most important pathogenic species is *M. comma*, the causative agent of Asiatic cholera. Most of the species are found in liquid media, some occurring in sea water.

mi/cro-spo-ran'gi-um (-spō-rānjī-um), n. ; *L. pl. -gia* (-ā). [*NL.* See **MICRO-**; **SPORANGIUM**.] *Bot.* A sporangium with microspores, as, in seed plants, the pollen sac of the anther.

mi/cro-spore (mī'krō-spōr; 201), n. [*micro-* + *spore*.] a *Bot.* One of the smaller of the two kinds of asexual spores produced by heterosporous plants, giving rise to the male prothallium, as the pollen grain of seed plants. b *Zool.* The smaller of two forms of spores produced by certain protozoans. — **mi/cro-spore'ic** (-spōr'īk), **mi/cro-spore'ous** (mī'krōspō'rūs; mī'krōspō'rūs; 201), a.

mi/cro-spore'ophyll (mī'krōspō'rōfīl; 201), n. *Bot.* A sporophyll bearing microsporangia, as the stamen in seed plants.

mi/cro-spore'sis (-spō-rō'sis), n. [*NL.; microspore* + *-osis*.] *Veter.* A form of ringworm affecting foals, characterized by the loss of hair in small round patches, esp. on the neck and head, and caused by a vegetable parasite.

mi/cro-stom'a-tous (-stōm'ā-tūs; -stōm'ā-), a. [*micro-* + *Gr. στόμα*, -stōm, mouth.] Having a small mouth.

mi/cro-stō'mi-a (mī'krōstō'mī-ā), n. [*NL.; micro-* + *Gr. στόμα* mouth.] *Med.* Abnormal smallness of the mouth, usually congenital.

mi/cro-structure (-strūktūr), n. Microscopic structure. — **mi/cro-structur'al** (-āl), a.

mi/cro-styl'ous (mī'krōstī'lūs), a. *Bot.* Short-styled; specif., having short styles and long filaments, as certain heterostyled flowers. Cf. **MACROSTYLUS**, **MEIOSTYLUS**.

mi/cro-ta-sim'e-ter (-tā-sim'ē-tēr), n. *Physics.* A tasimeter, esp. when arranged to measure minute extensions.

mi/cro-therm (mī'krō-thēr'm), a. [*micro-* + *Gr. θερμη* heat.] *Bot.* Any plant requiring a mean annual temperature between 14° and 0° C. for full growth. Such plants occur on the plains of the north temperate zone and in South America between 38° and 40° S. Cf. **MEGATHERM**, **NEOTHERM**.

mi/cro-tome (-tōm), n. [*micro-* + *Gr. τμήσις* cutting.] An instrument for cutting sections, as of organic tissues, for microscopic examination. The objects to be cut are sometimes first frozen, but are usually embedded in celloidin or paraffin, making sections of from .01mm. to .005 mm. thickness possible.

mi/cro-tom'ic (-tōm'ik), **mi/cro-tom'ic-al** (-ī-kāl), a. Of or pert. to the microtome or microtomy; cutting thin slices.

mi/cro-to-my (mī'krōtō'mī), n. Art of using the microtome, or of preparing, with its aid, objects for microscopic study. — **mi/cro-to-mist** (-mīst), n.

mi/cro-tus (mī'krōtūs), n. [*NL.; micro-* + *Gr. οὖς*, -ōūs, ear.] *Zool.* The typical genus of voles of the subfamily Microtina, including a great number of species inhabiting the Northern Hemisphere. See **VOLE**.

mi/cro-volt (mī'krō-vōlt), n. *Elec.* A millionth of a volt.

mi/cro-zo'oid (-zō'oid), n. *Biol.* One of the minute free zooids in unicellular organisms with dimorphic zooids. — a. Of or pertaining to a microzooid.

mi/cro-zo'ospore (-zō'ōspōr; 201), n. *Biol.* A small motile spore; — dist. from the *macrozoospores* of the same species.

mi/cro-zyme (mī'krō-zīm), n. [*micro-* + *Gr. ζυμη* leaven.] *Biol.* A microorganism which is supposed to act like a ferment in causing or propagating certain infectious or contagious diseases; a pathogenic bacterial organism.

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mi/cro-tu-ri'ation (mī'krōtūrī-āsh'ūn), n. [*L. micturire* to desire to make water, desiderative verb *fr. mingere*, *mictum*, to make water.] Desire to urinate; also, a morbidly frequent passing of the urine, in consequence of disease; also, incorrectly, act of urinating.

mid (mīd), a.; *compar. wanting; superl. MID/MOST (mīd/mōst). [*AS. midd*; akin to *OS. middā*, *D. mid* (in comp.), *OHG. mīdi*, *Icel. mīðr*, *Goth. mīdiþis*, *L. medius*, *Gr. μέσος*, *Skr. madhya*, *Oir. mide*, n., middle. Cf. **AMID**, **MIDDLE**, **MIDST**, **MEAN** intermediate, **MEDIATE**, **MEDIUM**, **MERIDIAN**, **MIZZEN**, **MOLETTY**.] 1. Denoting the middle part; being the part in the middle or midst; as, in *mid* ocean or *mid*-ocean.*

2. Occupying a middle position; middle; as, the *mid* finger; the *mid* hour of night. *Now chiefly in combination* (see **sub**).

3. *Phon.* Formed or articulated with a somewhat elevated position of the active part of the tongue, in relation to the palate; midway between *light* and *low*; — said of certain vowel sounds, as *ā* (āle), *ē* (ēil), *ō* (ōid). See *Guide to Pron.*, § 43.

in mid gear, *Mach.*, in gear so that the effect of one eccentric neutralizes that of the other and no work is done in the cylinder. — said of a steam engine with valves worked by a link motion, or of the link motion. — *m. spoon*. *Golf*. See **spoon**. *Brit.* — *mid-wall column*, shaft, etc., one carrying a wall thicker than its own diameter and standing about midway between the front and back of the wall.

mid, n. Middle. *Archaic or Dial. Eng.* *Shak.* In the night's wan mid I lie. *H. C. Bunner.*

mid-. A combining form of the adjective *mid*, used in an indefinite number of compounds; as, *specif.* : a With nouns to denote the middle or middle part of the thing named; as in *mid-air*, *mid-channel*, *mid-age*, *midday*, *mid-land*, etc. b With adjectives to denote belonging to the middle part (of the thing implied by the adjective); as *mid-Atlantic*; *mid-ocean*; *mid-German*; *midfacial*. c *Geom.* To denote a circle inscribed in a triangle (a *midcircle*), or relation to such a circle; as, *midcenter*, *midradius*.

mid-air', n. The region of the air midway between the clouds and the part near the ground.

Mid'as (mīd'ās), n. [*L., fr. Gr. Μίδας*.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* A king of Phrygia to whom, in gratitude for a kindness, Dionysus promised to grant anything he might ask. Midas asked that everything he touched might turn to gold, but, as even his food became thus changed, he begged the god to take his favor back. This was done by his bathing in the river Pactolus, which thereafter had golden sands. For his decision in a musical contest between Pan and Apollo in favor of the former, Apollo changed Midas's ears into ass's ears. These he hid under his cap, but his barber discovered them, and, to relieve himself of the secret, dug a hole into which he whispered, "King Midas has ass's ears," and then filled it up. A reed, however, grew there, which betrayed the secret by its whispers. Chaucer and Tennyson make it Midas's wife who could not keep the secret.

2. *Zool.* Syn. of **LEONTOCEBUS**.

Midas fly. Any fly of the dipterous family *Midaidae*, which contains a small number of species, mostly American, resembling the robber flies, but with clavate antennae.

Mi'das's-ear (mīd'ās-ēr), n. [See **MIDAS**.] A pulmonate mollusk (*Auricula aurismidae*); — so called from its resemblance to an ass's ear.

mid-body', n. *Biol.* A in plant cells, the cell plate. b In dividing animal cells, a granular thickening of the spindle fibers at the equator of the spindle which probably represents the cell plate.

mid-brain', n. [*mid*, a. + *brain*.] The middle segment of the brain; the mesencephalon. See **BRAIN**.

mid'day (mīd'dā), n. [*AS. middæg*. See **MID**, a.; **DAY**.] 1. The middle part of the day; noon.

2. *Ecl.* A certain canonical hour; sext.

3. The south. *Obs.*

mid'day', a. 1. Of or pertaining to noon; meridional.

2. Of or pertaining to the south. *Obs.*

mid'den (mīd'dēn), n. Also *mid'ding*. [*ME. midding*, of Scand. origin; cf. *Dan. mødding*, *møddunge*, dunghill; *møg dung* + *dyngje* heap. Cf. **MUCK**.] 1. A dunghill. *Dial. Eng. or Archaic.*

2. An accumulation of refuse about a dwelling place; esp., a kitchen midden (which see).

mid'dle (mīd'dl), a. [*ME. middel*, *AS. middel*; akin to *D. middel*, *OHG. mittil*, *Gr. mittel*. See **MID**, a.; **1**.] 1. Equally distant (as reckoned by numbers, space, or other particular) from the extremes either of a number of things or of one thing; mean; medial; as, the *middle* house in a row; a *middle* rank in life; *middle* summer; *middle* age.

2. Intermediate; intervening; mediating; rarely, intermediary; formerly, taking a middle course; as, the *middle* space; of *middle* size; a *middle* opinion or ground.

Will, seeking good, finds many *middle* ends. *Sir J. Davies.*

3. Of middle size, volume, or the like; — now used only of wool of medium-length staple.

4. *Philol.* A pertaining to or designating a form or voice

-tome.] *Biol.* To cut in sections with a microtome.

mi/cro-we'ber (-vā'bēr; -wē'bēr), n. *Elec.* A unit, the millionth of a weber.

mi/cro-zo'a (-zō'ō), n. [*NL.; micro-* + *zōa*.] *Zool.* Microscopic animals, esp. protozoans. — **mi/cro-zo'al** (-āl), a. — **mi/cro-zo'an** (-ān), a. & n.

mi/cro-zo'a-ri-a (-zō'ō-rī-ā), n. [*NL.; micro-* + *zōa* + *-ri-a*.] *Zool.* A division of *Zoözoön*, a group of animals, including Infusoria and other minute forms of animal life. — **mi/cro-zo'a-ri-an** (-ān), a. & n. — **mi/cro-zo'a-ry** (-zō'ō-rī), n.

mi/cro-zo'ic (-zō'īk), a. *Microzoal.*

mi/cro-zo'ic-ly (-z

of the Greek verb by which its subject is represented as both the agent and the object of action, that is, as performing some act to or upon himself, or with reference to himself; — so called as being intermediate between active and passive. Also, designating verbal forms in other languages corresponding in morphology or use to the Greek middle voice. b [cap.] Designating a period of a language or literature intermediate between periods called Old and New or Modern; as, Middle English (see ENGLISH); Middle High German. (Middle German is geographical, being applied only to dialects of central Germany.) c Phon. Medial.

5. London Stock Exchange. Designating a price (often called middle price) on a security, halfway between the prices which buyers offer and sellers offer to accept; as, \$1 middle. A middle price is not a formal quotation.

Middle Academy. See ACADEMY. 1. — m. age. a The middle period of life; middle life. b [cap.] Usually in pl. The period of time intervening between ancient and modern times; the medieval period; — a term indefinitely or vaguely applied, as to the period between the fall of the Roman Empire and the revival of letters. Hallam regards it as beginning with the 6th and ending with the 15th century. The term Dark Ages is applied to the whole or to the greater part of this period, because of its intellectual obscurity. — M. America, Mexico and Central America. — m. body. Shipbuilding, that portion of the ship's body amidships having a uniform cross section. — m. breaker or burster, a kind of plow with an additional moldboard instead of a landside, to throw up the earth equally on both sides. U. S. — m. C. Music, the note c', or the key of a keyboard giving it. See FITCH. — m. class, in England, people who have an intermediate position between the aristocracy and the artisan class. It includes, in general, professional men, bankers, merchants, and small landed proprietors. — M. Comedy. See COMEDY. 1. — m. commissure. Anat. See COMMISSURE. — m. cut file. = MIDDLE FILE. See FILE, tool. — m. distance. Painting. a In a picture, that part between the foreground and the background (or distance); the middle ground. b Running. Any distance from 880 yards to one mile. — m. ear. Anat., the tympanum. See EAR. — m. earth. a [ME. middelerpe, formed after the analogy of middelerd (see MIDDLE; EBD), itself for AS. middanearð, middanweard (see MID; WARD) in enclosure.] The earth, regarded as situated between the upper and lower regions or as occupying the center of the universe. Cf. MIDGARD. Archaic. b The middle of the earth. Obs. — M. Empire. = MIDDLE KINGDOM. — M. English. See ENGLISH, n., 2. — m. file. See FILE, the tool. — M. French, French of the centuries from the 14th to the 17th. Rare. — m. ground. a. Naut. A shoal in a fairway, having a channel on either side. b = MIDDLE DISTANCE. — m. High German. See GERMAN, n., 2. b. — M. Kingdom. A translation of chin, Chung-kuo. China; — a name given by the natives: (1) to the eighteen provinces, or China proper, as distinguished from the adjacent tributary countries; or (2) to the Chinese empire as occupying the center of the earth. The term is said to have originally designated the royal domain as situated in the midst of the feudal states, or the royal and vassal states as a whole in the midst of the surrounding barbarous states. — m. island, a. Naut. A point situated midway on a north-south line between two parallels. Middle latitude is half the sum of two latitudes of the same, or half of the difference of two latitudes of different name or sign. — m. latitude sailing. See SAILING, n. — m. life. a The middle period of a man's life; middle age. b The life lived by the middle classes. Eng. — m. line keelson. See KEELSON. — m. mast. = MAINMAST. Obs. — m. medastinum. See MEDIASTINUM. — m. mate. MEDA. — m. oil, that part of the distance between the star which passes over between 170° and 230° C. (324-446° F.); — distilling, from the light, and the heavy, or dead, oil. It consists chiefly of carbonic acid and other phenols, and naphthalene. — m. passage, that part of the Atlantic Ocean between Africa and the West Indies; — much referred to in connection with the slave trade; as, the horrors of the middle passage. — M. Persian. See PERSIAN, n., 2. — m. piece. Zool., the portion of a spermatozoon which lies between the nucleus and the flagellum. — m. post. Arch. = KING-POST. — m. rail. a Carp. The rail of a door above the bottom rail. b Elec. Railroads. The current-carrying rail, between the rails for the wheels. — m. register. Phon. See REGISTER, n., 7. — m. rib, a cut of beef between the chuck rib and the fore ribs. — m. school. A middle-class school. Eng. b A school intermediate between the colleges and grammar schools; a secondary school. U. S. — m. shot wheel. = BRASS WHEEL. — m. space. Frnt. See SPACE. — m. splitter. = MIDDLE BREAKER. — spoon. Golf. See SPOON. Brit. — M. States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, which, at the time of the formation of the Union, occupied a middle position between the Eastern States (or New England) and the Southern States. Maryland is sometimes included. U. S. — m. tap, a second tap. See TAP, n., 3. — M. Temple. See INNER TEMPLE. — m. term. Logic, that term of a syllogism with which the two extremes are separately compared, and by means of which they are brought together in the conclusion. See MODE, 3b. — m. timber, Shipbuilding, one of the timbers in the stern amidships. Now Rare. — m. tint or tone, a subdued or neutral tint or tone. — m. vowel. Etym., a vowel which lies between the stem and the final syllable of a polysyllabic word. — m. wall, a partition wall. — m. watch, Naut., the period from midnight to four a. m.; also, the men then on watch. — m. way. A way. — m. A middle course. b The middle of one's way or course. Adverbially, midway; halfway. — m. wicket. Cricket. = MID-WICKET.

mid/dle (mīd'ld), n. [AS. middel. See MIDDLE, a.] 1. The point or part equally distant from the extremities or exterior limits, as of a line, a surface, or a solid; an intervening point or part in space, time, or order of series; middle position; midst; central portion; specif., the waist. Chaucer. "The middle of the land." Judg. ix. 37.

2. Something intermediate between two extremes; a mean; a middle course or thing. Now Rare. In this, as in most questions of state, there is a middle. Burke. 3. An intermediary; in Obs. senses: a An intermediary.

mid/dle-age (mīd'ld-āj), n. [ME. medievālis, mīd'ld-āj, n. = MEDIEVALISM. mid/dle-class (mīd'ld-klās), n. See -NESS. mid/dle-land (mīd'ld-lānd), n. Midland. Obs. mid/dle-man (mīd'ld-mān), n. See -MAN. mid/dle-man-ship, n. See -ISM. SHIP. mid/dle-rate, a. Mediocore. mid/dle-sized, a. Of medium size. — mid/dle-sizedness, n. mid/dle-ward, n. The middle part, esp. of an army. Obs. mid/dling, p. pr. & vb. n. of MIDDLE, v. mid/dling, adv. Moderately; somewhat. (See FLAT, a, 12.) Colen. or Dist. mid/dling-ish, a. See -ISH. Dial. or Vulgar. mid/dow. + MEADOW. midel. + MIDDLE.

mid/dle-erth (mīd'ld-ērt), n. 1. The middle of the earth. Also used adjectively; as, mid-earth sea, the Mediterranean. Rare. 2. The middle earth, or earth. Cf. MIDGARD. Archaic. mid/-feather (fēth'ēr), n. 1. A longitudinal partition or division; as: a A brick partition wall in a salt furnace. b Paper Mangle. A baffle plate in a hollander, washing engine, etc. c Mixing. A support for the center of a tunnel. 2. A vertical water space in a boiler fire box. Mid/gard (mīd'gārd), n. Also Mid/garth (-gārt), Mith/garth (lōel. mēth'gārt). [lōel. mīd'gārþr.] Teut. Myth. The middle space or region between heaven and hell, the abode of human beings; the earth. See NINE WORLDS. Midgard serpent. Also Midgarth, or Mithgarth, serpent. Norse Myth. A sea monster, progeny of Loki. See RAGNAROK.

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b A thing intermediate in position. c A medium, or intervening substance. 4. In technical senses: a Short for: (1) Logic. Middle term. (2) Gram. Middle voice. See MIDDLE, a., 4. a. (3) Naut. Middle ground. b Paper Making. The inferior sheet of paper, or any of several such sheets, forming the middle or internal layer or layers of a piece of pasteboard. c Association Football. A pass from either of the wings to the front of the goal. d Newspapers. An article treating discursively some topic, as in literature or ethics; — orig. called middle article as being placed between the leaders and the reviews. Eng. e Cricket. Guard covering middle stump. f With butchers, etc., either of the pieces forming a side between the shoulder and rump or ham; — usually in pl. g pl. The balks between rows in barring off a crop. SYN. — See CENTER. middle and leg, Cricket, guard covering middle and leg stumps.

mid/dle (mīd'ld), v. t.; MID'DLED (-ld); MID'DLING (-lŷng). 1. To hold a middle opinion as to. Obs. 2. To find the middle of; to bisect. 3. Chiefly Naut. To fold in the middle; to double. 4. To put in the middle. 5. Association Football. To pass or return (the ball) from a wing to the middle of the field. mid/dle, v. i. 1. To come in the middle. 2. Association Football. To pass the ball from a wing to the middle of the field.

Middle-Age, a. [middle + age. Cf. MEDIEVAL.] Of or pertaining to the Middle Ages; medieval. mid/dle-aged (-ājld), a. 1. Being about the middle of the ordinary age of man, between 30 and 50 years old; also, pertaining to, or characteristic of, middle-aged people. 2. Middle-Age. Obs. mid/dle-class, a. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the middle class. — middle-class schools, schools for the higher education of the middle class. Eng. mid/dle-erd, n. The middle earth (see under MIDDLE); the earth. Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng. mid/dle-man (-mān), n.; pl. -MEN (-mēn). 1. Mil. A soldier at or near the middle of file, considered a position of some slight responsibility. Obs. 2. A person who adopts or follows a middle course. 3. An agent between two parties; a broker; a go-between; specif.: a Any dealer between the producer and the consumer. b In Ireland, one who takes land of the proprietors in large tracts, and then rents it out in small portions. 4. In a negro minstrel troupe, the performer who occupies the middle seat. See MINSTREL, n., 3. 5. Newspapers. A writer of middles. Slang or Cant, Eng. mid/dle-most (-mōst), a. [Cf. MIDMOST.] Being in the middle, or nearest the middle; midmost.

mid/dler (mīd'ld-ēr), n. 1. An interagent; mediator. Obs. 2. In preparing flax, the workman who does the second of three operations. 3. One belonging to the middle or intermediate class, in some schools and seminaries having three classes. mid/dle-weight (-wēit), n. One of average weight; specif., in wrestling, boxing, etc., one of a class heavier than a welterweight and lighter than a heavyweight, the middleweight limit being 158 (or sometimes 154) pounds. mid/dling (mīd'ldŷng), a. [Perh. fr. middle + -ing, the p. pr. ending; or fr. mid + 1st -ling (Oxf. E. D.).] 1. Constituting a mean; intermediate. Obs. 2. Of middle or medium rank, state, size, or quality; about equally distant from the extremes; medium; second-rate; moderate; mediocre; fair; ordinary. "A town of but middling size." Hallam. Plainly furnished, as becometh the middling circumstances of its inhabitants. Hawthorne. 3. Obs. a Average. b Middle-aged. 4. Of or pertaining to the middle class. 5. Situated in the middle; midland. Obs. mid/dling-ly, adv. — mid/dling-ness, n. mid/dling (mīd'ldŷng), n. 1. A mean; specif., a middle term. Obs. 2. Any of various commodities of medium or intermediate position or quality; as: a pl. Medium-length pins or needles; between. b pl. A combination of the coarser parts of ground wheat with the finest bran, separated from the fine flour and coarse bran in bolting; — formerly regarded as valuable only for feed, but now, after separation of the bran, used for making the best quality of flour. Middlings contain a large proportion of gluten. c = MIDDLE, n., 4. d A class of fullers' teasels. e A grade of cotton. U. S. f pl. Ore Dressing. The second quality of ore obtained by washing. Cf. HEAD, n., 19 d.

mid/dy (mīd'ī), n.; pl. -DIES (-īz). A midshipman. Colloq. mid/-earth, n. 1. The middle of the earth. Also used adjectively; as, mid-earth sea, the Mediterranean. Rare. 2. The middle earth, or earth. Cf. MIDGARD. Archaic. mid/-feather (-fēth'ēr), n. 1. A longitudinal partition or division; as: a A brick partition wall in a salt furnace. b Paper Mangle. A baffle plate in a hollander, washing engine, etc. c Mixing. A support for the center of a tunnel. 2. A vertical water space in a boiler fire box. Mid/gard (mīd'gārd), n. Also Mid/garth (-gārt), Mith/garth (lōel. mēth'gārt). [lōel. mīd'gārþr.] Teut. Myth. The middle space or region between heaven and hell, the abode of human beings; the earth. See NINE WORLDS. Midgard serpent. Also Midgarth, or Mithgarth, serpent. Norse Myth. A sea monster, progeny of Loki. See RAGNAROK.

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akin to OS. muggia, D. mug, G. mücke, OHG. mucca, Teel. mŷ, Sw. mygga, mygg, Dan. myg; cf. Gr. μύγα, fly. 1. Any very small gnator fly, specif. one of the family Chironomidae. The biting midges, familiarly known as punkies and nose-see-ums, belong to the genus Ceratopogon of that family. 2. A very small fish; — chiefly in combination. See MACKEREL MIDGE. 3. A diminutive person. 4. Angling. A kind of artificial fly imitating a midge. 5. A small hackney fly or carriage. Dial. Eng. midg'et (mīd'jēt; -it; 151), n. [Dim. of midge.] 1. A very diminutive person. 2. A biting midge; a punkie. Local, U. S. & Canada. mid/-gut, n. Embryol. & Zool. The middle part of the alimentary canal between the fore-gut and hind-gut; in invertebrates, in the strict sense, the part which is lined with endoderm; the mesenteron. mid/heaven (mīd'hēv'n), n. 1. The midst, or middle part, of heaven or the sky. 2. Astron. The meridian, or middle line of the heavens; the point of the ecliptic on the meridian. mid/-iron, n. Golf. A club with an iron head having a medium degree of loft or pitch. See GOLF, Illust. mid/land (mīd'lānd), a. 1. Being, or situated, in the interior country; distant from the coast or seashore; inland. 2. [cap.] Of or pertaining to the English Midlands. 3. Surrounded by the land; mediterranean. And on the midland sea the French had awed Dryden.

mid/land, n. The interior or central region of a country; — usually in pl.; specif. [cap.], the central counties of England, viz., Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Northamptonshire, Warwickshire, Bedfordshire, and Buckinghamshire. Drayton. mid/-lent, or mid/rent, Sun/day (mīd'lēnt; mīd'lēnt), n. The fourth Sunday in Lent. Cf. LENT, n. mid/most (mīd'mōst), a. [ME. & AS. midmeost, superl. of mid, a. Cf. FORMOST.] 1. In the exact middle; middlemost. 2. Partively, being the middle, or midst, of. 3. Most intimate. mid/night (-nīt), n. [AS. midniht.] 1. The middle of the night; twelve o'clock at night. 2. Deep darkness or gloom, or a period of it. mid/night, a. Of, pertaining to, occurring at, like, or suggestive of, midnight; being in, or characteristic of, the middle of the night; as, midnight studies; midnight gloom. midnight appointments, U. S. Politics, appointments made during the last hours of an administration; — applied specif. to such made by President John Adams. — m. sun, the sun shining at midnight in the arctic or antarctic summer. — to burn the m. oil, to study or work late at night. mid/noon (mīd'nūn; mīd'nūn), n. Midday; noon. mid/pa/rent (mīd'pā'rēnt), n. A hypothetical single parent whose deviations from the type are means, calculated according to certain rules, between those of the father and of the mother. In recent uses of the term both latent and visible characters of both parents are implied. — mid/pa/ren'tal (-pā'rēntāl), a. — mid/pa/rent-age (-pā'rēnt-āj), n. mid/rash (mīd'rāsh), n.; pl. MIDRASHIM (mīd'rāshēm), MIDRASHOTH (-shōth), or -SHOT (-shōt). [Heb., explanation.] An exposition of the Hebrew Scriptures or a part of them; Hebrew Scriptural exegesis, esp. [cap.] that made during a period of about 1,500 years after the Exile, largely based upon tradition, and of two types represented by the Halakha and the Haggada. When Midrash is used without specification the haggadic exegesis is commonly meant. See HALAKHA. Mid/rash'ic (mīd'rāsh'ik), a. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the Midrash; haggadic. mid/rīb (mīd'rīb), n. Bot. The central vein of a leaf blade, being a continuation of the main vascular bundle through the petiole. mid/rif (-rif), n. [AS. midrif; midd mid, middle + rif bow, womb; akin to OFries. midref midriff, rif, ref, belly, OHG. href body, L. corpus body, and perh. to Ir. cruif figure, W. pryd aspect, beauty. See CORSE.] 1. The diaphragm (of the body). 2. A partition. Obs. mid/ship, a. Naut. Of, pert. to, or in, the middle of a ship. mid/ship beam, the beam in the deck in the midship section, or dead flat. — m. bend, the frame in a vessel at the dead flat. — m. frame, the frame at the greatest breadth in a vessel. — m. spoke, the spoke of a steering wheel which is up when the rudder is amidships. It is usually ornamented. mid/ship/man (mīd'shīp'mān), n.; pl. -MEN (-mēn). 1. A Formerly, a kind of naval cadet, in old-time deep-watered ships of war, whose business was to carry orders, messages, reports, etc., between the officers of the quarter-deck and those of the fore-castle, and render other services as required. b In the British navy, a subordinate officer, usually a minor, who is receiving on shipboard his professional and general education in preparation for promotion to the grade of sublieutenant (after serving five years, passing an examination, and attaining the age of nineteen). Midshipmen must have served one year as cadets. They are inferior in rank to the warrant officers. c In the United States navy, one of the rank next below a commissioned officer, composed of the students of the Naval Academy and those former students there who are doing duty elsewhere, usually afloat, preparatory to promotion to the grade of ensign. At the Naval Academy they have no prerogatives as officers, but on completing the course there or at sea they outrank all officers not commissioned, being officers in a qualified sense. From 1882 to 1902 the title was naval cadet. Prior to 1882 it was for a time cadet midshipman or engineer, and earlier again midshipman. Until the Naval Academy was founded in 1845, the midshipmen received their education at sea.

mid/dle of, middlemost of. mid/-movement, n. See MID- movement. mid/night, v. t. To make gloomy. Obs. mid/night, a. Occurring at midnight or every midnight. — adv. Every midnight. mid/-ocean, n. See MID-ocean. mid/-off, n. mid/-on, n. See CRICKET, n. Illust. mid/overnoon, n. [mid + over + noon.] The middle of the afternoon. Obs. mid/overundern, n. [mid + a + over, prep. + undern.] Prob. late morning. Obs. mid/-Pa/cific, a. See MID-Pacific. mid/-point, n. See MID-point. mid/-po-si'tion, n. See MID-position. mid/ras'ic. + MYDRIASIS.

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—opposed to bitter ale or beer. —mild chloride of mercury, calomel. —m. humus, humus favorable to plant growth. Cf. some humus. —m. meal. See STEEL, n., 1.

mild/ən (mild'ən), v. t. & i.; m. /d'ən (d'nd); **MILD'EN** (d'n-d'ng). To make or become mild or milder. **Lowell.**

mildew (mild'ū), n. [AS. *mealdaw*, *mildaw*; akin to OHG. *milidou*, G. *melidau*, *mehlaw*; prob. orig. meaning, honeydew; cf. Goth. *milp* honey. See MELLIFLUIDOUS; DEW, 1. HONEYDEW, 1 a. Obs.]

2. Bot. A any ascomycetous parasitic fungus of the order Perisporales, esp. of the family *Erysiphaceae*; also, the whitish down or pathological discoloration which they produce on living plants or other organic substances. b Any of many fungi of other orders producing similar effects. See HOP MILDEW, POWDERY MILDEW, GRAPE MILDEW, etc.

3. Popularly, any whitish or spotted discoloration caused by parasitic fungi on vegetable matter or on manufactured substances, as leather, cloth, etc.; —in this sense not clearly distinguished from mold. See MOLD.

mildew (mild'ū), v. t. & i.; m. /d'ew (d'ūd); **MILD'EW-ING**. To affect, or be affected, with mildew.

He . . . *mildews* the white wheat. **Shak.**

mildew-y (-y), a. Affected with mildew; like, or of the nature of, mildew.

mile (mil), n. [AS. *mil*, fr. L. *millia*, *millia*, pl. of *millae* a thousand, i. e., *millia passuum* a thousand paces. Cf. *mill* the tenth of a cent, *MILLION*.] A measure of distance originating with the Romans and subsequently coming into general use, with varying value, among Western nations. The ancient Roman mile was about 1,620 English yards (1,492 meters). The English statute mile, used in Great Britain, the United States, etc., is equal to 3,200 rods or poles, 1,760 yards, or 5,280 feet (1,609.3 meters). The old Scotch mile is 1.127, the Irish 1.273, statute miles. On the Continent most of the old miles have been replaced, officially at least, by the kilometer. They varied from about 1,100 yards to over 12,000 yards. The geographical, or nautical, mile is the length of a minute, or $\frac{1}{60}$ of a great circle of the earth, but, because the earth is not a perfect sphere, several different values are in use. That adopted by the British Hydrographic Office is 6,080 feet (1,852.2 meters), and is called the *Admiralty mile*; that of the United States Coast Survey is 6,080.20 feet (1,852.248 meters); of France, 1,851.9 meters.

mile of line, *Railroad Statistics*, a unit of distance, as distinct from *mile of track*, which is a unit of construction. In a four-track road having an amount of siding and branch-road track equal to another track the length of its line, a *mile of line* would be equal to five *miles of track*.

mileage (mil'ā), n. 1. An allowance for traveling expenses at a certain rate per mile.

2. Aggregate length and distance in miles; as: a The track or wire of a railroad company, telegraph company, etc. b The total miles traveled in a day or other given time; rate of travel in miles.

3. *Railroads*. A charge per mile, as for the use of the cars of a road; also, loosely, a book of mileage tickets.

mile ohm. *Elec.* The weight of a piece of wire one mile long that will have an electrical resistance of one ohm. For soft copper the *mile ohm* at 69° F. is 359 lbs.; hard copper, 380 lbs.; aluminium, 384 lbs.; iron, 4,600 lbs.

mile post ('pōst'), n. A post set up to indicate the space of a mile from a similar post or the distance in miles from a given point.

Mile-sian (mil'ē'shān; -zhān), a. [L. *Milesius*, Gr. *Μιλῆσιος*.] Of or pert. to Miletus (an ancient city of Asia Minor) or its inhabitants. —*Milesian tales*, a class of short, indecent tales current in the 1st century B. C.

Mile-sian, n. A native or inhabitant of Miletus.

Mile-sian, a. In Irish legend, descended from King Milesius of Spain, whose two sons are said to have conquered Ireland about 1300 B. C.; or of pertaining to the descendants of King Milesius; hence, Irish.

Mile-sian, n. In Irish legend, one of the race of mortals from Spain who overthrew the Tuatha De Danann and became masters of Ireland and ancestors of the Irish; hence, an Irishman.

milestone (mil'stōn'), n. A stone serving as a milepost.

mil'foil (mil'fōil), n. [OF. *milfoi*, L. *milfolium*; *milite* thousand + *folium* leaf; cf. F. *mille-feuille*. See MILK; ROSE A LEAF.] The yarrow.

mil foot. *Elec.* A unit of conducting material, used in crossing resistance, having a length of one foot and a cross-section of one circular mil.

mil'ā-ā-ri-a (mil'ī-ā-ri-ā; 115), n. [NL. See MILIARY.] *Med.* An inflammatory disease of the sweat glands characterized by an eruption of small, isolated, red papules or vesicles resembling a millet seed in form or size; miliary fever. It is attended with burning and itching of the skin, and is generally associated with excessive perspiration.

mil'ā-ā-ry (mil'ī-ā-ri; mī'ā-ri), a. [L. *miliaris*, fr. *milius* millet.] 1. Resembling, or of the size of, millet seeds; as, a miliary tubercle.

2. *Med.* Accompanied with, or marked by, an eruption or formation of spots or vesicles resembling millet seeds; as, a miliary sclerosis or tuberculosis.

3. *Zoöl.* Small and numerous; as, miliary tubercles, miliary fever, miliary.

mil'ieu (mē'lyū'), n. [F., fr. *mi* middle (L. *medius*) + *lieu* place. See DEMI-; LIQU-] Medium; environment. The intellectual and moral milieu created by multitudes of self-centered, cultivated personalities. **J. A. Symonds.**

mil'iv-ō-la (mil'iv'ō-lā; mī'iv'ō-lā), n. [NL., dim. of L. *milius* millet; — from its resemblance to millet seed.] *Zoöl.* A genus of Foraminifera having an imperforate, calcareous, porcelaneous shell with several longitudinal chambers. They have existed since the Triassic, and from their great abundance have contributed extensively to the

formation of certain limestones. — **mil'iv-ō-la** form (mī'iv'ō-lā-form), **mil'iv-ō-line** (mī'iv'ō-lā-lin; -lin; 183), a. **mil'iv-ō-lite** (mī'iv'ō-lit), n. *Paleon.* A fossil shell of, or similar to, the genus *Miliola*. — a. Miliolitic.

mil'iv-ō-lit'ic (-lit'ik), a. *Paleon. & Geol.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Miliola*; containing miliolites.

mil'iv-tan-oy (mī'iv-tān-ōy), n. [See MILITANT.] 1. State of being militant; warfare.

2. Military spirit or system; militarism. **H. Spencer.**

mil'iv-tant (-tānt), a. [L. *militans*, *antis*, p. pr. of *militare* to be a soldier; cf. F. *militant*. See MILITATE.] 1. Engaged in warfare; fighting; combating; serving as a soldier; also, combative. "The powers militant." **Milton.** The church must become militant in its popular and secular sense. **Milman.**

2. Military; — said of an ensign. *Obs.*

mil'iv-tant, n. A militant person; rarely, a soldier.

mil'iv-tarism (mī'iv-tā-riz'm), n. [Cf. F. *militarisme*.] 1. A military state or condition; disposition to provide for the strength and safety of a nation or government by maintaining strong military forces.

2. The spirit and temper which exalts the military virtues and ideals and minimizes the defects of military training and the cost of war and preparation for it; — often used derogatorily of the spirit which tends to confer undue privilege or prominence on the military class.

mil'iv-tarist (-tāst), n. 1. An expert in military matters.

2. One who is imbued with the spirit of militarism.

mil'iv-tarize (-riz), v. t.; -arized (-rizd); -ariz'ing (-riz'ing). To bring into a condition of militarism; to imbue with militarism. — **mil'iv-tariz'a'tion** (-rī-zā'shān; -rī-zā'shān), n.

mil'iv-tary (-rī), a. [L. *militaris*, *militarius*, fr. *miles*, *militis*, soldier; cf. F. *militaire*.] 1. Of or pertaining to soldiers, arms, or war; belonging to, engaged in, or appropriate to, the affairs of war; according to the methods and customs of war or of armies; as, a miliary parade; miliary discipline, bravery, music, renown, men.

2. Performed or made by soldiers; supported by armed force; — opposed to *civil*; as, a miliary election; a miliary expedition; a miliary government.

Syn. — See MARTIAL.

military age, the age at which a person may enlist or become liable to military service, being 18 years in the United States, Great Britain, and Germany, and 20 in France. — **M. and Naval Knights of Windsor**. See POOR KNIGHTS or WINDSOR, m. *architectur.* art and practice of designing structures for the use of troops or works demanded by the operations of troops, such as fortifications, bridges, barracks, etc. — **m. attaché**, an army officer detailed on duty with the diplomatic representative of his country at a foreign capital. He is supposed to study in all open ways the military conditions and progress in the art of war of the country to which he is sent and to report the same to the war department of his country. — **m. chest**, the chest of an army; also, the funds of it, as they are available for military purposes. *Rhetorical.* — **m. commission**, a court organized in time of war or suspension of the civil power to try offenses against military law not cognizable by court-martial. Its proceedings may be reviewed in the same manner as those of courts-martial. — **m. drum**, the snare drum. *Rare.* — **m. engineer**, one who executes engineering works of a military nature. — **m. execution**, the ravaging of territory of an enemy because it has refused to pay a contribution. *Hist.* — **m. fever**, typhoid or typhus fever. — **m. hospital**, a hospital for the care and treatment of the sick and wounded of an army, being subordinate to military authority in all that relates to police and interior discipline. Military hospitals are designated as *post, field, or general*, and often by the title of the organization for which they are specially provided, as *regimental, brigade, etc.* — **m. law**, a branch of the general municipal law, consisting of rules ordained by the legislative, for the government of the military force (in both army and navy) of a state in peace and war, and administered in courts-martial or courts of inquiry. — **m. march**. *Music*. See 3d MARCH, 5 b. — **m. mast**, *Nav.*, a mast of steel carrying one or more military tops, and frequently having a ladder inside. — **m. necessity**, *Law*, the necessity which in war attends military operations and is held sufficient to justify the damaging or destruction of rights conceded to exist in times of peace. It does not admit of cruelty, wanton destruction, or perfidy.

Military necessity . . . consists in the urgency of those measures which are indispensable for securing the end of the war, and which are lawful according to the modern law and usages of war. **Field Service Regs., U. S. Army.**

— **m. order**. A command proceeding from a military superior. b An association of military persons under a bond of certain peculiar rules; esp., such an association of knights in the Middle Ages, or a body in modern times taking a similar form, membership in which confers some distinction. — **m. police**. A *Mil.* An organized body of troops, part of an army or command, which exercises the functions of police among the soldiers and those attached to the troops. It also arrests stragglers, takes charge of prisoners. In the United States its functions are performed by the *provost guard*. b *Police* organized on military lines. Examples are the Royal Irish Constabulary, the French gendarmes, the Philippines Constabulary, etc. — **m. questor**. See QUESTOR, m. — **m. salvage**, *Law*, such a rescue of property from the enemy in time of war as gives the rescuer a right to demand a reward in the prize court. — **m. schotische**. = BARN DANCE, 1. — **m. service**, *Feudalism*, service in arms rendered by a tenant holding by military tenure. — **m. tenure**, *Feudal Law*, tenure of land on condition of performing military service. Cf. KNIGHT SERVICE. — **m. testament or will**, a nuncupative will made under the privilege accorded to soldiers in actual service. — **m. top**, *Nav.*, a platform protected by light armor on the mast of a war vessel, for mounting small machine guns and affording a vantage point for sharpshooters of the marine corps, for operating searchlights, etc. — **m. torpedo**, a warlike instrument used in the repulse of torpedo-boat attacks.

mil'iv-tary (mī'iv-tā-ri), n. [Cf. F. *militaire*.] Soldiery; troops; the army; as, many of the *military* were present.

mil'iv-tate (mī'iv-tāt), v. i.; m. /iv-tā't'ed (-tāt'ēd); m. /iv-tā't'ing (-tāt'ing). [L. *militare*, *militatum*, to be a soldier, fr. *miles*, *militis*, soldier.] 1. To serve as a soldier; to engage in warfare; to make war; to fight; to contend; — usually followed by *against* or *with*, and said of persons. These are great questions, where great names *militate* against each other. **Burke.**

The invisible powers of heaven seemed to *militate* on the side of the pious emperor. **Gibbon.**

2. Of things, to have weight or effect; to make (for or against); to tell; — used esp. with *against*; as, the facts or evidence *militate* against this opinion.

3. a To conflict or be inconsistent (with). **Obs.** b To fight out; as, to *militate* a question. **Obs.** **Oxf. E. D.**

mil'iv-tia (mī'iv-tiā), n. [L. *militaria*, soldierly, fr. *miles*, *militis*, soldier.] 1. Military service; warfare. **Obs.**

2. A body of troops; soldiers collectively; soldiery. **Obs.**

3. A body of citizens enrolled as a regular military force for periodical instruction, discipline, and drill, but not called into active service except in emergencies. In Great Britain, the term ceased to be used in 1807, when the militia was created into a *special reserve*. In the armies of European and other powers, the territorial reserves, such as the *Landsturm*, *Landwehr*, *territorial army*, etc., correspond to militia. See ARMY ORGANIZATION.

4. In the United States, by act of Congress (32 Stat. 755; 1903), all able-bodied male citizens and all males of foreign birth who have declared an intention to become citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, subject to a few exemptions. It is divided into two classes, the bodies of organized militia of the individual States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, and the reserve militia. The organized militia is now generally called the *National Guard* (see under NATIONAL).

mil'iv-tia-man (-mān), n.; pl. -MEN (-mēn). One who belongs to an organized militia.

mil'iv-um (mī'iv-ūm), n.; pl. MILIA (-ā). [L.] 1. = MILLET, 1 & 2. *Obs.*

2. [*cap.*] Bot. A small and widely distributed genus of grasses, having flat leaves, large compound panicles, 1-flowered spikelets, and an awnless flowering glume. They are called *millet grasses*, from resemblance to true millet.

3. *Med.* A small whitish or yellowish nodule in the skin due to retention of sebaceous secretion.

milk (milk), n. [AS. *meoluc*, *meoluc*, *meolc*, *milc*; akin to OFries. *melok*, D. *melk*, G. *milch*, OHG. *miluh*, Icel. *mjólk*, Sw. *mjök*, Dan. *melk*, Goth. *miluts*, Oir. *meil*, *mícht*, *bícht*, AS. *melcan* to milk, G. *melken*, OHG. *melchan*, Lith. *milskti*, L. *milgere*, Gr. *ἀκμαίεω*. Cf. MILCH, EMULSION.] 1. A white or yellowish fluid secreted by the mammary glands of female mammals for the nourishment of their young, consisting of minute globules of fat suspended in a solution chiefly of casein and other proteid matters, milk sugar, and inorganic salts. That secreted before delivery and for some days thereafter is called *colostrum*. It is lower and richer in solids than ordinary milk, and is adapted to the special needs of the newborn offspring. The constituents of milk naturally vary in amount with different animals and different individuals. The average composition of ordinary cow's milk (whole milk) and some related products has been given as follows:

PRODUCT.	Water.	Protein.	Fat.	Carbo- hydrates.	Ash.	Fuel value per lb.
Whole milk	87.0	3.5	4.1	5.1	.7	156
Skim milk	90.5	3.4	.3	—	.7	168
Buttermilk	91.0	3.0	—	4.8	.7	160
Condensed milk	26.9	8.8	8.3	54.1	1.9	1,430
Cream	74.0	2.5	18.3	4.5	.5	865
Whey	93.0	1.0	.3	5.0	.7	125

The specific gravity of ordinary cow's milk varies from 1.023 to 1.035. Owing to the lower specific gravity of the fat globules as compared with the solution, or milk plasma, the product called *cream*, rich in fat, separates by slow rising or is separated centrifugally. Milk is capable of undergoing various fermentations, such as lactic (ordinary souring of milk) and alcoholic (preparation of koumiss, kefir, etc.). Standard milk is milk containing not less than three per cent of total solids and not less than eight and one half per cent of solids not fat, nor less than three and one quarter per cent of milk fat. **Circular, U. S. Dept. of Agric.**

2. A liquid resembling milk in appearance, as the latex of a plant, the juice of the coconut, the contents of an unripe kernel of grain, the ripe, undischarged seed of an oyster, or an emulsion made by bruising seeds.

milk of almonds. = ALMOND MILK. — **m. of lime**, a watery emulsion of calcium hydroxide, or slaked lime. — **m. of sulphur**, a finely divided form of sulphur, nearly white in color, such as is produced by addition of acids to solutions of metallic polysulphides.

milk (milk), v. t.; MILKED (milk't); MILK'ING. [AS. *milcian*, *meolcan*. See MILK, n.] 1. To press or draw milk from the breasts or udder of, by the hand or mouth; to withdraw the milk of, as by a mechanical device. "Milk- ing the kine." **Gay.**

I have given suck, and know How tender is to love the babe that milks me. **Shak.**

2. To draw from the breast or udder; to extract, as milk; as, to milk wholesome milk from healthy cows.

3. To make (milk) flow; also, to suckle. **Obs.**

4. To draw anything from as if by milking; to compel to yield profit or advantage; to "bleed"; to exploit. They [the lawyers] milk an unfortunate estate as regularly as a dairymaid does her stock. **London Spectator.**

n.; pl. -RIES (-riz). *Zoöl.* One of the very small or inconspicuous members of the test of an echinoid.

mil'iv-tary, a. Of or pertaining to a thousand paces; — used only in military phrase, a miliaryum.

mil'iv-tar'ic (mē'iv-tā-rik), n. [F. *Militaire*, *Militaire*.] 1. Military. **Obs.**

Mil'iv-tar'ic (mī'iv-tā-rik), n. [Cf. OF. *Milites* or Sp. *Milicenda*, *Milissent*, of Germanic origin.] **Med. Prop. name.**

Mil'iv-cho (mī'iv-kō), D. *Bib.* Miligant, n. Scoundrel; deceiver. **Obs.** *cont.*

mil'iv-tant (mī'iv-tānt), v. t. To prepare for war; to raise militia. **Obs.**

ford.] Lit., my lord; hence (as used on the Continent), an English nobleman or gentleman.

mil'reis (mīl'rās; -rēs), *n. sing. & pl.* [Pg. *mil reis*, *i. e.*, one thousand reis; *mil* a thousand + *reis*, *pl. of real*. See **REI**.] A Portuguese and Brazilian money of account and coin. See **COIN**. The currency of Brazil is chiefly paper, in which the value of the milreis fluctuates. One milreis is written \$1000.

mit (mīlt), *n.* [AS. *mitte*; akin to D. *mit*, G. *miltz*, OHG. *mitzi*, Icel. *mitti*, Dan. *mit*, Sw. *mjälte*, and prob. to E. *melt*.] The spleen.

mit, *n.* [Perh. for older *milk* in this sense, confused with *milt* spleen; cf. D. *mit* milk of fish, spleen, Dan. *melk*, Sw. *mjölk*, G. *milch*. Cf. **MILK**.] The male reproductive glands of fishes when filled with secretion, or the secretion itself. Also used adjectively of breeding male fishes; as, a *mit* shad; *mit* herring.

mit, *v. l.*; **MILT**; **MILT'ING**. To impregnate (the roe of a fish) with *mit*.

mit'er (mīl'tēr), *n.* [Cf. D. *miller*, G. *milcher*, *milchner*. See 2d **MILT**.] ♂ A male fish in breeding time. ♀ **Milt** (of a fish).

Mil-to-ni-a (mīl-tō-nī-ā), *n.* [NL., after Lord C. W. W. Fitzwilliam (1786-1857), Viscount *Milton*.] Bot. A genus of tropical American orchids distinguished from *Odontoglossum* and *Oncidium* by the large expanded unlobed labelum and flat spreading perianth. Most of the 20 species are cultivated and include some of the finest orchids. The flowers are preëminently white, with colored shades and markings. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

Mil-ton'ic (mīl-tōn'ik), *a.* Characteristic of, or pertaining to, the English poet John Milton (1608-74) or his work, esp. his epic poem "Paradise Lost," which is noted for its imaginative power and sustained sublimity of style.

Mil-tonic sonnet. See **SONNET**.

Mi-mam'sa, **Mi-man'sa** (mī-mān'sā), *n.* [Skr. *mīmāṃsā*.] The two of the orthodox philosophies of Hinduism collectively known also as *Vedānta*, though this name is usually reserved for the Later, or Uttara, *Mīmāṃsā* [Skr. *uttara* later]. The Prior, or Purva, *Mīmāṃsā* [Skr. *pūrva* earlier, prior] is a system of rationalism applied to the study of the Veda. The Uttara *Mīmāṃsā* is more metaphysical, teaching that God is the sole reality from whom all things issue and into whose being all things eventually resolve, the material world having only an illusional existence.

mime (mīm), *n.* [L. *mimus*, Gr. *mimos*, akin to *μυμιόσθαι* to imitate, to mimic; cf. F. *mime*. Cf. **MIMOSA**.] 1. *Art.* A kind of drama in which scenes from life were imitated and generally represented in a ridiculous manner; also, a dialogue composed to be recited at such representations. The Greek mime was a sort of popular rhythmic prose, full of slang, dialect, and aphorism, performed as a private comedy, apparently originating with Sophron of Syracuse (5th century B. C.). The Roman mime was a more or less unconventional character play of everyday life, chiefly of the towns, in which the actors wore no masks or buskins. Dancing was an important feature. The chief writer of them was Publilius Syrus (1st century B. C.). Occasionally the name *mime* is applied to modern plays of this sort.

2. An actor in such a representation.

3. A mimic; jester; clown; buffoon.

4. An imitator. *Rare*.

mime (mīm), *v. t.*; **MIMED** (mīmd); **MIM'ING** (mīm'ing). 1. To act out in the manner of a mime.

2. To mimic; imitate.

The reciter, or chanter, *mimes* the voices and action of many different characters. L. *Hearn*

mime, *v. t.* To act as a mime; to play a part with mimic action and usually without words.

mim'e-o-graph (mīm'ē-ō-grāf'), *n.* [Gr. *μυμιόσθαι* to imitate + *graphē*.] A stencil copying device invented by Edison. The stencil, which is stretched in a frame, is made by writing or tracing on a thin wax-covered paper placed for this purpose on a steel plate crisscrossed with close parallel scratches, with a stylus which removes the wax and leaves a porous line through which the ink will pass from an ink roller passed over the stencil to a sheet of paper under it. Wax stencils for use in the mimeograph can also be made on the typewriter.

mim'e-o-graph, *v. t.*; **-GRAPHED** (-grāf't); **-GRAPH'ING**. To duplicate or make with a mimeograph.

mim'er (mīm'ēr), *n.* A mime or mimic; a buffoon.

Mim'er (mīm'ēr), *n.* [Icel. *Mímir*.] In Norse legend, the smith who rears Siegfried and instigates his slaughter of Fafnir. Cf. **MIMI**, **MIMIR**, **REGINN**.

mim'e-sis (mīm'ēs'is), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μυμιόσθαι* imitation.] *Rhet., Biol., & Med.* Imitation; mimicry.

mim'e-tic (mīm'ēt'ik; mī-, 277), *a.* [Gr. *μυμιτικός*, fr. *μυμιόσθαι* to imitate.] 1. Apt to imitate; given to mimicry; imitative.

2. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by, imitation; as, *mimetic* language.

3. = **MIMIC**, 3.

4. *Biol.* Characterized by mimicry; — applied to animals and plants; as, *mimetic* organisms. See **MIMICRY**, 2.

5. *Mim.* Imitative; characterized by resemblance to other forms; — applied to crystals which by twinning resemble simple forms of a higher grade of symmetry.

6. *Philol.* Resulting from analogy; — said of changes in word forms.

mim'e-tism (mīm'ēt'iz'm; mīm'ēt-), *n.* [From Gr. *μυμιόσθαι* to mimic.] 1. *Biol.* Mimicry.

2. *Psychol.* The habit or state of mind of one who imitates or mimics.

mim'e-tite (mīm'ēt'tit; mīm'ēt-, 277), *n.* [Gr. *μυμιτικός* an imitator; — because it resembles pyromorphite.] *Mim.* An arsenate and chloride of lead, (PbCl₂)₂(AsO₄)₂, occurring in yellow to brown, white, or colorless hexagonal crystals, also in globular and mammillary forms. H., 3.5. Sp. gr., 7.0-7.25.

Mim'i (mīm'ē), *n.* [G. *Mime*.] In the "Ring of the Nibelungs," the smith who aids Siegfried to win the ring and is slain by the hero for his treachery. Cf. **MIMES**, **REGINN**.

mim'ic (mīm'ik), *a.* [L. *mimicus*, Gr. *μυμικος*, fr. *μῖμος* mime; cf. F. *mimique*. See **MIME**.] 1. Lit., *Obs.*, being, acting as, like, or having the traits of, a mime, or buffoon; hence, now, imitative; mimetic.

Off, in her absence, *mimic* fancy wakes
To imitate her Milton

2. Lit., *Obs.*, pertaining to, befitting, or characteristic of, a mime; hence, now, of the nature of, pertaining to, or formed by, imitation or mimicry; imitative, as opposed to *real*; imitation, as, *mimic* gestures; *mimic* barking.

3. Copying or imitating (the thing or person denoted by the noun limited), imitative; — usually implying a copy ludicrously small or insignificant as compared with what is imitated, and hence often of less dignified import than *imitative*; as, a *mimic* battle; a *mimic* king.

4. *Mim.* Mimetic

mimic beetle, a beetle that feigns death when disturbed, esp. the species of *Hister* and allied genera.

mim'ic, *n.* 1. A mime, or actor in mimes. *Obs.*

2. One that imitates or mimics, esp. one that does so to make sport; a mimetic person or thing; one who practices mimicry; also, a person or thing that servilely imitates or feebly or remotely resembles, esp. in little.

3. Mimicry, imitation. *Rare*.

mim'ic, *v. l.*; **MIM'ICKED** (-ikt); **MIM'ICK'ING**. 1. To ridicule by imitation; to make sport of by copying or imitating.

The walk, the words, the gesture, could supply
The habit *mimic*, and the mien belie Dryden

2. To copy or imitate very closely in external features, as a person in manner or conduct or an action in appearance; — usually implying servile or ridiculous imitation; to ape; as, a monkey *mimics* a man; he *mimicked* her walk.

3. To imitate by representation; to represent by way of imitation; to resemble closely; to have the appearance of; to simulate; as, the scenery *mimicked* a country road and fields; the clouds *mimicked* a ship.

4. *Biol.* To have or assume a resemblance to (some other organism of a different nature, or some surrounding object), in habit, form, color, or other external character; to imitate. See **MIMICRY**, 2.

Syn. — Ape, counterfeit, mock. See **IMITATE**.

mim'ic-cal (mīm'ik-kāl), *a.* Mimic. *Obs.*, exc. in sense 2 of **mimic**. — An imitator; an actor. *Obs.*

mim'ic-er (mīm'ik-ēr), *n.* One that mimics; a mimic.

mim'ic-ry (-ik-ri), *n.* 1. Act, practice, or art of one who mimics; close imitation of external characteristics or features, ludicrous imitation in sport or ridicule; also, an instance or method of mimicking; a thing that mimics.

2. *Zool.* The superficial resemblance which some animals exhibit to other animals or to the natural objects among which they live, thereby securing concealment, protection, or some other advantage. Such resemblance may be: (1) Cryptic, rendering them inconspicuous to their enemies or prey. (2) Aposematic, or warning, imitating some dangerous or distasteful object.

Mim'ir (mīm'ēr), *n.* [Icel. *Mímir*.] Norse Myth. A giant whose abode is a spring flowing from the root of the world ash, Yggdrasil. Drinking the waters of the spring, he knows all the past and future. Odin gives one of his eyes in return for a draught of the wisdom-giving water.

mimog'ra-pher (mīm-ōgrā-ēr; mī-), *n.* [L. *mimographus*, Gr. *μυμογράφος*; *μῖμος* a mime + *γράφειν* to write.] A writer of mimes.

mimog'ra-phy (-i), *n.* An art of reducing gesture or sign language to writing by means of symbols analogous to ideographic alphabets. B. Writing so made.

Mi-mo'sa (mī-mō'sā; mī-, 277), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μῖμος* imitator. Cf. **MIME**.] Bot. A very large genus of trees, shrubs, and herbs, typifying the family *Mimosaceae*, natives of tropical and warm regions. They have usually bipinnate,

often prickly, leaves (sometimes reduced to phyllodia), globular heads of small white or pink flowers, and legumes with jointed or entire valves. In many, as the common sensitive plant (*M. pudica*), the leaves are sensitive to touch. Some species are cultivated for ornament; a few yield useful timber. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

mimosa bark. Wattle bark (which see).

☞ The genus *Mimosa* formerly included the genus *Acacia*, and the name *mimosaurives* as the trade term for *wattle bark*, which is yielded by Australian species of *Acacia*.

Mim'o-sa'ce-æ (mīm'ō-sā'sē-ē; mīm'ō-sā), *n. pl.* [NL. See **MIMOSA**.] Bot. A family of plants (order Rosales), still included by some botanists in the old order or family Leguminosæ. It consists of about 30 genera and 1,400 species of herbs, shrubs, and trees, natives of tropical and warm regions, characterized by the pinnate leaves, small regular flowers borne in heads or spikes, and fruit consisting of a legume or pod. *Acacia* and *Mimosa* are the most important and by far the largest genera. The family includes many of the handsome shade trees and some of the useful timber trees of the tropics. — **mim'o-sa'ceous** (-shūs), *a.*

Mim'o-lus (mīm'ō-lūs), *n.* [L., a little mime, dim. of *mimus* mime; — alluding to the ringlet masklike corolla.] Bot. A rather large genus of American scrophulariaceous herbs having a tubular 5-angled calyx and irregular 2-lipped corolla. The flowers are often showily pink, purple, or yellow. The plants are cultivated under the name of *monkey flower*. Also [*l. c.*], a plant or flower of this genus.

Mi-mu'sops (mī-mū'sōps; mī-), *n.* [NL., fr. Gr. *μῖμος*, *μῦθος*, ape + *ὄψ* face.] Bot. A genus of tropical American and Asiatic sapotaceous trees having an abundant milky juice or latex, coriaceous leaves, and small 6-merous or 8-merous flowers with a calyx in two series and as many stamens as stamens. The fruit is sometimes edible. Several species yield timber and gum resins. *M. globosa*, the bully tree, yields balata gum. *M. sieberi* is the dilly.

mi'na (mī'nā), *n.*; *pl.* L. **MINÆ** (-nē), E. **MINAS** (-nāz). Also *maneh*, *manah*. [L. *mina*, fr. Gr. *μῖνα*, of Semitic origin; cf. Heb. *māneh*.] An ancient weight and money unit of varying value; one sixtieth of a talent. In the Babylonian system 60 shekels made a mina for ordinary merchandise, but 50 shekels for silver and gold. In Syria and Palestine the 50-shekel mina was the usual one (a heavy mina would thus be equal to 100 light shekels). See **SHEKEL**. In Greece the mina was equivalent to 100 drachmas. See **DRACHMA**.

mi-na'ci-ous (mī-nā'shūs), *a.* [L. *minax*, *aci-ous*. See **MENACE**.] Threatening; menacing. — **mi-na'ci-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **mi-na'ci-ous-ness**, *n.*

Mi-nas'an (mī-nās'ān), *a.* [L. *Minæus*, fr. *Minæi*, name of the people, Gr. *Μιναιῶτες*, *Μιναιῶται*.] Designating, or pertaining to, an ancient Yemaitic kingdom which was probably overthrown by the Sabæan. Its inscriptions reveal an extensive dominion and a developed civilization in the second millennium B. C. — *n.* One of the Minæan people; also, their language. See **SEMITIC**.

mi-na-ret (mī-nā-rēt), *n.* [F. *minaret*, or Sp. *minarete*, fr. Ar. *manāra* lamp, lantern, light-house, turret, fr. *nār* to shine.] Arch. A slender, lofty tower attached to a mosque and surrounded by one or more projecting balconies, from which the summons to prayer is cried by the muezzin.

mi-na-to-ry (mī-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [L. *minatorius*, fr. *minari* to threaten; cf. OF. *minatoire*. See **MENACE**.] Threatening; menacing.

mince (mīns), *v. t.*; **MINCED** (mīnst); **MINC'ING** (mīn'sing). [F. *mincer* to mince, OF. *mincier*, orig. uncert.; cf. F. *mince* slender, thin; prob. not fr. the source of E. **MINISH**.] 1. To cut or chop into very small pieces, to hash, as, to mince meat; hence, to subdivide minutely.

2. To cut; slash; carve (a plover). *Obs.*

3. To diminish; lessen. *Obs.*

4. To diminish in representation; to suppress or weaken the force of; to extenuate; palliate, minimize; to tell in part or by degrees, instead of fully and frankly; to moderate or restrain (one's words or language); to utter or pronounce mincingly or with affected daintiness or elegance; to clip (words or expressions). *Now Rare*.

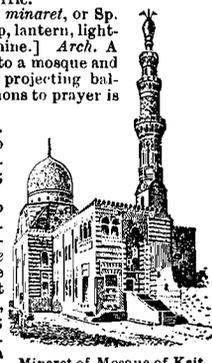
Siren, now *mince* the sin,
And mollify damnation with a phrase Dryden
If, to *mince* his meaning, I had either omitted some part of what he said, or taken from the strength of his expression, I certainly had wronged him. Dryden

5. To affect; to perform mincingly. *Rare*.

mince, *v. l.* To chop flesh or fat fine.

2. To extenuate. *Obs.*

3. To walk with short steps; to walk in a prim, affected



Minaret of Mosque of Kait-Bey, at Cairo.

manner; to act with affected elegance; to affect delicacy of manner; — sometimes with *it*.
 The daughters of Zion are haughty, and walk with stretched forth necks and wanton eyes. *mincing* as they go. *Is. iii. 16.*
 4. To talk or speak with affected nicety or elegance of utterance or pronunciation; — sometimes with *it*.
 I know no ways to mince it in love, but directly to say — "I love you." *Shak*

mince (mīns), *v.* 1. Mincemeat; mincemeat.
 2. Act of mincing; a short, precise step; an affected manner. *Rare.*

mince/meat' (mīns/mē't), *n.* 1. Mincemeat; meat chopped very fine; — now chiefly in the phrase to make mincemeat of, to chop (a person) into very small pieces; to destroy utterly; to annihilate.
 2. A mixture, chopped fine, of raisins, apples, suet, spices, etc., with or without meat. It is used in mince pie.

mince/meat', v. t. To cut into small pieces.
mince pie. A pie made of mincemeat.

minc'ing (mīn'ing), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MINCE. — **mincing horse,** a kind of bench on which flesh or fat is sliced or chopped up. — *m. spade,* a spade for cutting up blubber.

minc'ing-ly, adv. of MINCING. *Specif.,* in a mincing, or affectively nice, manner.

mind (mīnd), *n.* [AS. *gemynd*; akin to OHG. *minna* memory, love, G. *minne* love, Dan. *minde* mind, memory, remembrance, consent, vote, Sw. *minne* memory, Icel. *minni*, Goth. *gamunds*, L. *mens, mentis*, mind, Gr. *μένος*, Skr. *manas* mind, *man* to think. Cf. COMMENT, 2d MENTAL, MNE-MONIC, MONEY, MONTIION.] 1. Memory; specif.: a State of remembering; remembrance; recollection.
 He sette his trowthe al out of mynde. *Gower.*

b Power of remembering or recognizing; scope or span of memory; as, time out of mind.
 Minde to knowen the face of my fysicien. *Chaucer.*

c Retention in memory; mindfulness; heed.
 That al the world schal have in mynde
 The worshippe that like soue. *Gower.*

d That which is held in memory. *Obs.*
 In worschipe of her Sotres mynde
 Sche made a riche entremet. *Gower.*

2. Act of commemorating, or that which commemorates; a commemoration; a memorial; specif., the commemoration of a deceased person, esp. by a requiem just a month or year after the funeral. *Obs. or R.,* exc. in month's mind (which see).

3. Mention. *Obs.*
 David in the sauter of suche maketh mynde. *P. Plouman.*

4. Consciousness; thought; consideration; as, to have or bear a thing in mind.
 5. Intellectual or rational power; understanding; reason; wit; intellect; also, right reason; sanity.

Sith first I hadde wit or mannes minde. *Chaucer.*
 Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind. *Rom. xiv. 5.*
 6. Mental disposition or mood; cast of thought or feeling; specif.: a Sentiment; opinion; belief.

A fool uttereth all his mind. *Prov. xviii. 11.*
b Choice; inclination; liking; intent; purpose; will.
 If it be your minds, then let none go forth. *2 Kings i. 15.*
c Courage; spirit.

7. **Psychol.** The subject of consciousness, or the soul considered as such a subject; that which feels, perceives, wills, thinks; also, consciousness itself; esp., an individual consciousness; the sum total of the conscious states of any individual; — often in distinction from *body*.

By the mind of man we understand that in him which thinks, remembers, reasons, wills.

Mind may be described as the sentient subject . . . of all feelings; that which has or feels them. *J. S. Mill.*

Mind is sometimes used as coextensive with an individual experience in its entirety, as in empirical psychology, for instance; at other times it is restricted to the subject that has the experience. *James Ward.*

No actions but such as are done for an end, and show a choice of means, [are] indubitable expressions of mind. *Wm. James.*

8. A person thought of primarily or chiefly with reference to his intellectual powers; as, great minds; also, the thinking function or point of view of a group of people; as, to impress the popular mind; the scientific mind.

9. **Philos.** The conscious element or factor in the universe; spirit; intelligence; — contrasted with *matter*.

Of these self-expressions of the substance, we mortals know only two. One is the material world, — Spinoza calls it *body* or *bodily substance*. The other is the inner world of thought. — Spinoza calls it *thinking substance*, or *mind*. These two worlds, Spinoza holds, are equally real, equally revelations of the one absolute truth, equally divine, equally full of God, equally expressions of the supreme order. *Josiah Royce.*

Syn. — MIND, INTELLECT, INTELLIGENCE are here compared in their non-technical uses only; for technical senses see defs. MIND (commonly contrasted with *body*, sometimes with *heart* or *soul*) is the general term; INTELLECT (contrasted esp. with *feeling* or *will*) suggests rather more definitely a specific faculty; INTELLIGENCE implies quickness or readiness of comprehension; as, "health of body, peace of mind" (*Pope*); "an adamant veil between his heart and mind" (*Shelley*); "that mind and soul, according well, may make one music" (*Tennyson*); "all-subsitizing intellect" (*id.*); "The extraordinary union of this regnant intellect with that ill-starred temperament" (*J. M. Robertson*); "In manner . . . an intellect speaking to intellects, but with something which raised it above the mere intellectual, a subdued glow of feeling pervading all" (*J. R. Green*); "Our chief characteristics are . . . energy and honesty, not an open and clear mind, not a quick and flexible intelligence" (*M. Arnold*); "That [Montaigne's] keen-edged intelligence, dividing evidence so finely, like some exquisite steel instrument, with impeccable sufficiency, always leaving the last word loyally to the central intellectual faculty, in entire disinterestedness" (*W. Pater*). See MENTAL, REASON, SOUL, FEELING.

mind (mīnd), *v. t.* 1. MIND'ED; MIND'ING. [See MIND, *n.*] 1. To remember; to call to mind; to bear or have in mind; as, I mind his appearance well; do not fail to mind your errands; — also, with reflexive force or object complement; as, he minded him how they spoke. *Obsol.*

Mind to-morrow's early meeting! *R. Browning.*
 2. To remind; to put (one) in mind; as, mind the boy to

perform his tasks; the noise minded them of their danger; also, *to serve as a reminder of*; as, new ills mind the old. *Obsol.*

I do thee wrong to mind thee of it. *Shak.*
 3. To remember or mention, as in prayer. *Obs. or Dial.*
 4. To purpose; intend; plan, wish. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial.*
 I mind to tell him plainly what I think. *Shak.*

5. To turn the mind or attention to; specif.: a To perceive; observe; notice.
 Perchance he will not mind me. *Shak.*

b To regard with attention; to treat as of consequence; to consider; to heed; mark; note. "Mind not high things, but condescend to men of low estate." *Rom. xii. 16.* c To give heed to in order to obey; hence, to obey; as, to mind parents; the dog minds his master. d To occupy one's self with; to employ one's self about; to attend strictly or closely to; to apply one's self to; to be diligent in or at; as, to mind one's business.

Bidding him be a good child, and mind his book. *Addison.*
 6. To be concerned, solicitous, or troubled about; to care about; hence, to object to; to dislike; — used chiefly in negative, interrogative, and conditional sentences, often in polite locations, or the like; as, you must not mind his rough ways; I don't mind the change; I should u't mind a glass of milk; if you don't mind walking.

7. To be careful or wary about; to take heed as to; to look out for; as, mind what you are doing; you must mind the precipice below; to mind one's P's and Q's, mind your eye, *Collog.*, i. e., keep your eyes open; as, in the imperative, be heedful that; see to it that; as, mind you do it.

8. To take care or charge of; to have the care or oversight of; to tend; as, to mind a baby; to mind a house.

Syn. — Notice, mark, regard, obey.

mind (mīnd), *v. i.* 1. To remember. *Obs. or Dial.*
 Do you mind of the cabin of legs Ben Bolt? *T. D. English.*

2. To give or pay attention or heed, esp. in order to obey; hence, to obey; as, the dog minds well.

3. To be concerned or troubled; to care; — in negative constructions; as, never mind, i. e., do not regard it; don't care; it is of no matter or consequence.

4. To be careful or wary; to look out.

mind cure. A method or fact of healing disease by mental action; psychopathy.

mind'ed, a. Having a (or such a) mind; disposed; inclined.
 Joseph . . . was minded to put her away privily. *Matt. i. 19.*

mind'er (mīn'dēr), *n.* 1. One who minds: a One who is mindful. *Obs.* b One who tends or watches something, as a child, a machine, or cattle.

2. One to be attended; specif., a pauper child entrusted to the care of a private person. *Eng.*

mind'ful (mīnd'fūl), *a.* 1. Bearing in mind; regardful; attentive; heedful; observant.

What is man, that thou art mindful of him? *Ps. viii. 4.*
 I promise you to be mindful of your admonitions. *Hammoud.*

2. Remembering; recollecting; — with of. *R. Tennyson.*
 3. Mindful; disposed. *Obs.*

mind'ful-ly, adv. — **mind'ful-ness, n.**

mind'less, a. 1. Destitute of mind; not indued with or exhibiting mind or consciousness; as, mindless sleep; also, without intellectual powers; stupid; unintelligent.

2. Out of one's mind; stupefied; mad. *Rare.*
 3. Unmindful; inattentive; heedless; careless.

Cursed Athens, mindless of thy worth. *Shak.*

mind'less-ly, adv. — **mind'less-ness, n.**

mind reading. The art or faculty of perceiving another's thought without normal means of communication. See MUSCLE READING; cf. TELEPATHY.

mind stuff. The elemental material, internally of the nature of mind, externally, or as it appears to us, in the form of matter, which is assumed to be the ground of reality; — a term first used by W. K. Clifford.

mine (mīn), *pron. & a.* [ME. *min*, fr. AS. *mīn* my, of me; akin to D. *mijn*, OS. OFries., & OHG. *mīn*, G. *mein*, Sw. & Dan. *min*, Icel. *minn*, Goth. *meins* my, mine, *meina* of me, and E. *me*. See ME; cf. MY.] Of or belonging to me. See MY. Mine occurs in early English as genitive of I; but is now chiefly a possessive adj. *pron.*, used: — 1. Attributively; — now only before a vowel or *h*, and *Archaic*, except when it follows its noun, as in "brother mine."

2. Absolutely; — as, I myself from mine iniquity. *Ps. xviii. 23.*
 Vengeance is mine; I will repay. *Rom. xii. 19.*

When a man deceives me once, says the Italian proverb, it is his fault; when he does it twice, it is mine. *Shak.*

This title honors me and mine. *Shak.*
 c After of. "That unhappy sister of mine." *Thackeray.* See POSSESSIVE a.

mine (mīn), *n.* [F. See MINE, *v. t.*] 1. A

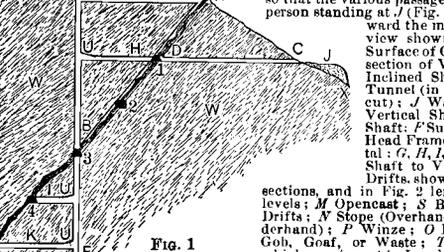


Fig. 1

subterranean cavity or passage; esp.: a A pit or excavation in the earth, from which ores, precious stones, coal, or other mineral substances are taken by digging; as, a gold mine; an asphalt mine; — distinguished from the

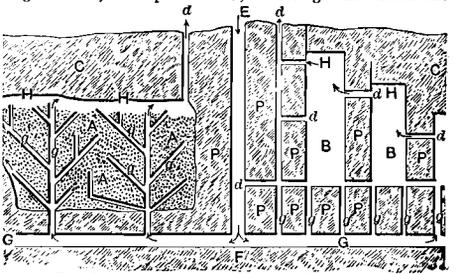


Fig. 3 a

Fig. 3 b

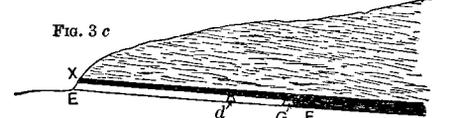


Fig. 3 c

Coal Mine Figs. 3a, 3b, 3c: Fig. 3a Plan of Longwall Method; 3b Pillar-and-Stall Method; 3c Vertical section through Slope. A A Surface outcrop of Vein, Bed, or Seam; B B Slope; C C Pillars of Coal; D D Stalls or Rooms; E E Working Faces (Breast); F F Gangway and Air Passages; G G Air Passages; H H Main Gangway; I I Filling, Gob, Goaf, or Waste; J J Coal.

2. Any place where ore, metals, or precious stones are got by digging or washing the soil; as, a placer mine.

3. Fig. 1: A rich source; an abundant store.

4. What is mined; mineral; ore; specif., iron ore. *Obs. or L. Eng.*

5. **Mil.** A cavity or excavation made under a fortification or other work or section of ground for the purpose of blowing up with some explosive agent the superstructure or hostile persons; esp., such an excavation when charged. b A charge of explosive contained in a case moored beneath, or floating on or near, the surface of the water in a channel or roadstead, to destroy, or impede the progress of, hostile vessels.

Such mines may be exploded by contact or by being fired electrically from shore or a vessel. When submerged they are sometimes called *submarine torpedoes*.

6. **Fireworks.** A piece consisting of a collection of various small fireworks which are discharged with a loud report into the air so as to scatter widely.

7. **Zool.** A gallery made by an insect, esp. in a leaf.

mine (mīn), *v. t.*; MINED (mīnd); MIN'ING (mīn'ing). [F. *miner*, orig. uncert.; cf. Ir. & Gael. *mein* ore, W. *myan* metal, ore.] 1. To dig a mine; to get ore, metals, coal, or precious stones, out of the earth; to dig in the earth for minerals; to work in a mine.

2. To form a subterranean tunnel or hole; to form a burrow or lodge below the surface; to burrow; as, the mining cony; insect larvae mine into leaves; also, to dig a passage or cavity under anything in order to overthrow it by explosives or otherwise.

3. To dig or burrow in or below the surface of, as the earth; to dig away, or otherwise remove, the substratum or foundation of; to lay or make a military mine or mines under; to sap; to undermine; hence, to ruin or destroy by slow degrees or secret means.

4. To make by burrowing, esp. underground; to furnish with underground passages.

5. To get, as metals, out of the earth by digging.

6. To dig into, for ore or metal.

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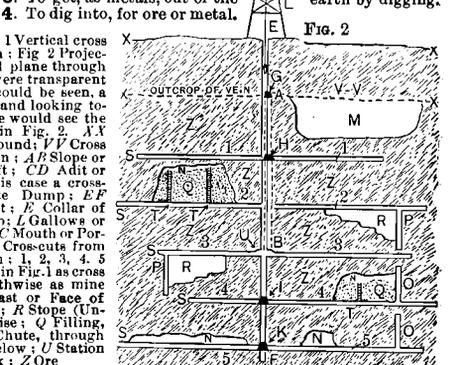


Fig. 2

mine'able (mīn'ā-b'l), *a.* Var. of MINABLE.

mine captain. The director of work in a mine, with or without superior officials (general manager, superintendent, etc.) and with or without subordinates (assistants, foremen, bosses, etc.).

mine dial. = DIAL 2c.

mine dragging. *Mil.* Act of dragging a body of water for submarine or floating mines in order to remove them.

mine earth. Ironstone in beds.

mine field. *Mil.* The whole space occupied or commanded by mines either on land or in the water.

mine ground. Strata containing mine earth.

mine iron. = MINE PIG.

mine pig. Fig. iron made wholly from ore; — in distinction from *cinder pig*.

minced pie. Mince pie. *Now Rare.*

min'ce-er (mīn'sēr), *n.* One that minces. [AS. *mincean*, fem. of *mince*. See MONK.] A nun. *Obs.*

min'cher-y (mīn'chēr-y), *n.* *mincher-y*. A nunberry. *Obs. or Hist.*

min'ch'a-ta (mīn'ch'ā'tā), *n.* [It.] An obsolete card game of Italian origin.

min'c'ing-ness, n. See NESS.

mind deafness. = PSYCHIC DEAFNESS.

mind dust. Hypothetical particles of mind accompanying or incorporated in material atoms. Cf. MIND STUFF.

Min'der-e'rus (mīn'dēr-ēr'rus), *n.* [From Latinized name of B. M. Minderer (c. 1570-1621) of Augsburg, who discovered it.] Only in spirit of Minderer's Pharm., an aqueous solution of ammonium acetate, formerly

much used as a diaphoretic.

mind healing. = MIND CURE.

mind'ing (mīn'ding), *p. pr. & vb. n.* of MIND. *Specif.*: vb. n. a Remembrance; recollection. *Obs. or Scot.* b A reminder, as a mark on a stone where it is to be seen. *Dial. Eng.* [mental. *Obs.*] **mind'y**, *a.* Mindful; also, mind'sight', *n.* Mental vision.

mind'y, *a.* [AS. *myndig*, *gemyndig*.] Mindful. *Obs.* [MIEN.] **mind'z**, *v.* to remind;

ñe, senâte, càre, àm, àccount, àrm, àsk, sòld : **ève, èvent, ènd, rècònt, màkèr**; **ice, ill**; **òld, òbey, òrb, òdd, sòft, cònnect**; **ùse, ùnîte, ùrn, ùp, circùs, menù**; **† Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. † combined with. = equals.**

min'er (mín'ér), n. [OF. mineor, F. mineur.] 1. One who mines; one engaged in the business of getting ore, coal, or precious stones out of the earth; broadly, any one working underground in a mine; more narrowly, one who drills, blasts, stopes, drives levels, etc., in a mine. 2. Mil. A soldier employed in constructing a military mine. In the United States and British armies the engineers usually have charge of this work, and the term is not technically used. 3. Zool. a Any of numerous insects which, in the larval state, excavate galleries in the parenchyma of leaves. They are mostly minute moths and dipterous flies. b A honey eater (Myzantha garrula) of Tasmania. 4. A kind of strong plow for deep plowing.

min'er-al (mín'ér-ál), n. [F. minéral, or LL. mineral. See MINERAL, a.] 1. Any chemical element or compound occurring naturally as a product of inorganic processes. Minerals are usually solids, the only ones which are liquids at ordinary temperatures being water and mercury. Except in rare instances they have a definite molecular structure which manifests itself in crystal form, optical properties, etc. Rocks, except certain glassy forms, are either simple minerals or, more frequently, aggregates of two or more minerals. Such substances as coal and amber, though frequently classed with minerals for the sake of convenience, are not minerals in the true sense. 2. a A mine. Obs. b Mining. Ore. 3. Anything which is neither animal nor vegetable, as in the old general classification of things into three kingdoms (animal, vegetable, and mineral).

min'er-al, a. [F. minéral, or LL. mineralis, fr. minera mine, fr. OF. miniere, fr. LL. minaria. See MINE, n. & v.] 1. Of or pertaining to mines or mining; also, versed in matters relating to mines or mining. Obs. 2. Of or pertaining to minerals; consisting of, or of the nature of, a mineral or minerals; inorganic; as, a mineral substance; mineral acids. 3. Impregnated with minerals; as, mineral waters.

min'er-al-alkali, Chem., soda. Obs. — m. black, a permanent black pigment composed of ground graphite or graphitic shale, used esp. in painting metallic surfaces. — m. blue, a The mineral azurite, or blue copper carbonate, ground and used as a pigment; also, a pigment of the same composition artificially prepared. b Prussian blue lightened by mixture, as with white clay. — m. candle, a candle made of paraffin. — m. caoutchouc, elastite. — m. chameleon. Chem. = CHAMBLEON MINERAL. — m. charcoal, a substance, resembling ordinary charcoal, interlaminated in silky fibrous layers in beds of ordinary bituminous coal; — called by miners mother of coal. — m. coal, coal (in sense 3). — m. colza oil, a burning oil of high fire test, prepared from petroleum. — m. cotton. — m. green, a Malachite, or green carbonate of copper, ground and used as a pigment; also, an artificial pigment of the same composition. b Scheele's green. — m. jelly, vaseline. — m. king-dome, popularly, that division of nature which embraces inorganic objects. See MINERAL, n., 3. — m. lake, a pink pigment consisting of a glass colored with tin chromate. — m. line, Railroads, a line that carries only minerals, esp. coal. Eng. — m. oil, specif., petroleum. — m. orange, = ORANGE LIP. — m. paint, a pigment made chiefly of some natural mineral substance, as red or yellow iron ochre. — m. pitch. = ASPHALT. 1. — m. pulp, a fibrous variety of talc, used as a filling in paper manufacture. — m. purple. a A dark red pigment consisting of an artificial iron oxide. b Purple of Cassius. — m. right, the right or title to all, or to certain specified, minerals in a given tract, — usually including the right to remove them by mining. — m. salt. a A salt of a mineral (inorganic) acid. b A salt occurring as a mineral. — m. seal oil. = SPERM OIL. = MINERAL COLZA OIL. — m. talow, hatchettite. — m. tar. = MALTHA. 2. a. — m. vein. Geol. & Mining. a A vein formed by aqueous deposition or by sublimation. b A vein containing ore. — m. water, any natural water so impregnated with gaseous or saline substances as to have a particular flavor or medicinal effect; also, water artificially so impregnated. — m. wax, ozocerite. — m. white, a Permanent white, a gypsum ground and used as a pigment. — m. wool, a fibrous wool-like material, resembling spun glass, made by blowing a powerful jet of air or steam through melted slag; slag wool. It is a poor conductor of heat, and is used as a packing for steam pipes, etc. — m. yellow, a yellow pigment consisting of an oxychloride of lead; patent yellow.

min'er-al-iz-a'tion (mín'ér-ál-i-zá'shún; -i-zá'shún), n. Act or process of mineralizing.

min'er-al-ize (mín'ér-ál-íz), v. t.; -IZEN (-íz) / -IZ'ING (-íz'ing). 1. To transform (a metal) into an ore. 2. To petrify; as, mineralized leaves or bones. 3. To impregnate or supply with minerals; as, mineralized water; a well-mineralized region.

min'er-al-ize, v. i. 1. To go on an excursion for observing and collecting minerals; to mineralogize. 2. To promote the formation of minerals; as, heat is a mineralizing agent.

min'er-al-iz'er (-íz'ér), n. 1. An element which, in combination with a metal, forms an ore. Thus, in galena, or lead ore, sulphur is a mineralizer. 2. Petrog. A dissolved gas or vapor, as water, fluorine, etc., which promotes the crystallization of minerals from a molten magma.

min'er-al-og'i-cal (-ój'f-kál), a. [See MINERALOGY.] Of or pertaining to mineralogy; as, a mineralogical table.

min'er-al-og-ist (-ój'f-jst), n. 1. Specialist in mineralogy. 2. A carrier shell.

min'er-al-og-y (-j), n.; pl. -GIES (-jíz). [mineral + -logy; cf. F. minéralogie.] 1. The science of minerals. It deals with their crystallography and their physical and chemical properties in general, their classification (com-

monly on a chemical basis), and the ways of distinguishing them (by inspection, by blowpipe analysis, etc.).

2. A treatise on this science.

min'er's ol'bow (mín'ér), Med. A swelling on the back of the elbow due to inflammation of the bursa over the olecranon — so called because often seen in miners.

min'er's worm. The hookworm Ancylostoma duodenale, which often infests miners and tunnel workers.

Min'er'va (mín'ér'vá), n. [L.; akin to E. mind.] 1. Rom. Relig. An ancient Italian goddess whose cult probably entered Rome from Etruria. She was primarily a goddess of the handicrafts, and her temple was the center of the worship of the Roman guilds. As patroness of the guild of physicians she was a health goddess. As connected with Jupiter and Juno, in a supreme triad (see JUPITER), she was a political or civic goddess. Under Greek influence she was identified with Athena (which see) and took over many of the attributes of that goddess. The Quinquatrus, March 19, primarily a feast of Mars, falling on the anniversary of the founding of Minerva's chief temple, on the Aventine, became in popular estimation a Minerva feast and was eventually extended over five days. Cf. DI. 2. Wisdom. Obs. or Archaic. 3. Short for MINERVA MACHINE.

Miner'va machine, Printing, a kind of small jobbing machine. — M. press. a An ultramental series of novels issued by a London Street (London) press of this name at the beginning of the 19th century. b MINERVA MACHINE.

mi-nette' (mí-nét'), n. [F.] Petrog. a A dark trap rock, mainly biotite and orthoclase, occurring usually in narrow dikes and sheets. mica trap. b An oolitic iron ore containing as a rule 28-48 per cent of iron and 1.5-2 per cent of phosphorus. It is most plentiful in Luxemburg and Lorraine, and is adapted for the basic Bessemer process.

Ming (míng), n. [Chin. míng' bright.] A dynasty in Chinese history, from A. D. 1368 to 1644, during which commerce and the arts of peace were encouraged. Its capital city was Nanking. It was succeeded by the present Manchu dynasty, the Ch'ing, having its capital at Peking.

min'gle (mín'gl), v. t.; -ING (-íng) / -ING' (-íng'). [Frég. of ME. mengin, AS. mengian; akin to D. & G. mengen, Icel. mengja, also to E. among. Cf. AMONG, MONGER.] 1. To combine or join (one thing with another, or two or more things together), esp. so that the original elements are distinguishable in the combination; to mix; to intermix. There was . . . fire mingled with the hail. Ex. ix. 24. Cluny stopped mingling the cards. Stenerson. 2. To associate or unite, as things by interspersions or persons by ties of relationship; to join in company. The holy seed have mingled themselves with the people of those lands. Ezra ix. 2. 3. To put together, or pool (funds). Obs. Shak. 4. To make or prepare by mixing the ingredients of; to concoct; as, to mingle a sleeping draft. 5. To confuse; to confound. Obs.

Syn. — Combine, unite, consolidate, amalgamate, fuse, confound. — MINGLE, MIX, BLEND, MERGE, COALESCE agree in denoting the combining of two or more objects, with varying degrees and in a varying order. So far as they differ, MINGLE, rather more than MIX, implies that the constituent elements are distinguished in the product; MIX is apt to lay somewhat greater stress on the interpenetration (often promiscuous) of the elements combined; as, mingled colors, sensations; to mix salt and pepper, wine and water. BLEND expresses a union so intimate as to obscure the individuality of the component parts, whose qualities are altered by the resultant product; as, blended teas, shades; MERGE still more distinctly implies the loss in the whole of the constituent elements, or the complete absorption of one element in another; as, to merge the private in the general good. COALESCE differs from MERGE in suggesting more definitely the action or process resulting in the fusion of parts; as, two drops of water in contact coalesce. Cf. ATTACH. Must be heard at the pool side when people fish, or mingled with the sound of the pitter in the well. P. Water. And they were all mixed together; the blast of fire, the flaming breath, and the great tempest. 2 Fedras xiii. 11. [Imagination] is that chemical faculty by which elements of the most diverse nature and of distant origin are blended together into one harmonious and homogeneous whole. Wordsworth. They were . . . for merging the State in the Church. Coleridge. The point where the two objects unite and coalesce in just comparison. Wordsworth.

min'gle, v. i. To become mingled; to mix or blend.

min'gle, n. Act of mingling, or state of being mingled; also, that which is mingled; a mixture. Now Rare.

min'gle-man'gle (-má'ng'l), n. [Reduplicated fr. min'gle.] A mixture, esp. a confused one; medley; hodgepodge. Have done with such mingle-mangle talk. P. L. Ford.

Min-gr'e'l'an (mín-gré'l-án), n. One of a people of the Kutais region of the Caucasus, probably related to the Georgians, whose physical beauty they share; also, their language, of the Georgian type. — MEN-GR'E'L-AN, a.

min'i-ac'eous (mín'i-á'sh'ús), a. [L. miniacéus.] Of the color of minium, or red lead; miniate.

min'i-ate (mín'i-át), v. t.; -ATED (-át'éd); -ATING (-át'ing). [L. miniatulus, p. p. of miniare. See MINIMUM.] To paint or tinge with red lead or vermilion; also, to decorate with letters, or the like, painted red, as a manuscript; to rubricate; hence, to illuminate. — min'i-a'tor (-át'ér), n. min'i-ate (-át), a. Miniacéous. Rare.

min'i-a-ture (mín'i-á-túr; 277), n. [It. miniatura, fr. L. miniare; cf. F. miniature. See MINIATURE, v., MINIMUM.] 1. a A miniating; rubrication; illumination. Obs. b A painting in colors, as in medieval manuscripts; an illumination. 2. Any very small painting, esp. a portrait, as on ivory or metal; also, the art of painting miniatures.

min'ia-ry 1. A place where mining is carried on. 2. Mining; also, mining materials. Obs. Ori. F. D. mine ship. Now a = POWDER BUN. — min'ia-stone, a. A mineral. — min'ia-stone or stuff. Ore; iron-stone. — min'ia-sweeper. Naval. A vessel used for mine sweeping. — min'ia-ty. Var. of MINING. DRAGGING. [lodg.] min'ia-ty. Tin worked from the min'ia-ty. n. A very small size of portrait photograph. Trade Name. — min'ia-viewer. A mine surveyor. — min'ia-work, mine works. The workings of a mine, military or otherwise. Now rare. — min'ia-ty. Var. of MINGE. Obs. or Sci. & Dial. Eng. — min'ia-ty, v. t. [AS. mingian; akin to E. mind.] Obs. 1. To remind; to call to mind; to remember. 2. To mention; recount. — min'ia-ty, v. t. To tell; relate. Obs. — min'ia-ty, n. (pl. min'ia-ty). Prob. corrupt. — min'ia-ty. A midge. Loc. U. S. — min'ia-ty (mí'ng'g), n. An Australian acacia tree (Cycathoites apocrysa). — min'ia-ty (mí'ng'g), n. [D. mengel, OD. also mingel.] See MEASURE. — min'ia-ty-ble (-á-b'l), a. See MIN-GLED-Y. — min'ia-ty-ly, adv. of min'ia-ty. p. p. Rare. — min'ia-ty-man'gle, v. t. To make a mingle-mangle of. — min'ia-ty-man'gle-ness, n. See MIN-GLED-Y. — min'ia-ty-man'gle-ry, n. See MIN-GLED-Y. — min'ia-ty-man'gle-ry, n. One who mingles.

3. A representation on a much reduced scale; a small copy; also, greatly diminished size, form, or scale.

4. A lineament; — an erroneous use. Obs. — min'ia-ty-man'gle-ry, n. Being, or represented, on a small scale; much reduced from the reality; as, a miniature copy. Syn. — See SMALL.

min'i-a-ture, v. t.; -TURED (-túrd); -TUR-ING (-túr'ing). 1. To illuminate with miniatures. Rare. 2. To represent or depict in a small compass, or on a small scale. 3. To reduce to small size.

min'i-a-tur-ist (-túr'íst), n. A maker of miniatures.

Min'i-6 ball (mín'i-6; popularly mín'i-6). [After the inventor, Captain C. E. Minié, of France.] A conical rifle bullet, with a cavity in its base plugged with a metal cup, which, by the explosion of the charge, is driven farther in, expanding the sides to fit closely the rifling. Such balls were much used in the middle of the 19th century.

min'i-fy (mín'i-fí), v. t.; -FYED (-fid); -FY'ING (-fí'ing). [L. minor less + -fy.] To make small, or smaller; to lessen; specif., to diminish, as in real or apparent dimensions.

min'i-kin (-kín), n. [OD. minneken a darling, dim. of minne love; akin to G. minne, and to E. mind.] 1. Anything delicate or diminutive; specif., a very small kind of pin. Obs. 2. A little darling; a favorite; a minion. Obs. 3. Music. A thin gut treble string of a viol or lute. Obs. 4. Print. The smallest size of type made in England, 34 points. It is little used.

min'i-kin, a. 1. Delicate; dainty; elegant; hence (the current use), affected; mincing. 2. Of sounds, etc.: shrill; treble. Obs. 3. Very small; diminutive; miniature; tiny. 4. Designating a kind of baize or a thing made of it. Obs.

min'im (mín'im), n. [L. minimus the least, smallest, a superl. of minor; cf. F. minime, It. minima a note in music. See MINOR; cf. MINIMUM.] 1. Music. A note, formerly the shortest in use (see MENSURABLE MUSIC), now written with stem and outlined head, and having the time value of half a semi-breve, or two crotchets; a half Form of the Minim, 1: a Medieval; 2: Modern. 2. Penmanship. A single down stroke, as any of the three in the letter m. 3. Anything very minute; the smallest or least possible part or particle; a jot; a thing or creature, contemptuously, a person, of the smallest size or least consequence; as, the minims of existence (applied to animalcules, etc.). 4. [cap.] R. C. Ch. One of an austere order of mendicant hermits or friars founded in the 15th century by St. Francis of Paola (Paula). 5. A tawny or dun color; — from the color of the habit of the Minims. 6. The smallest liquid measure, about a drop; one sixtieth of a fluid drachm (about .06 c. c.). See MEASURE.

min'im, a. Smallest; minute; as, minim forms.

min'i-mal (mín'i-mál), a. Of, pertaining to, or of the character of, a minim or minimum; least; smallest; as, a minimal amount.

minimal surface, Math., a surface concavo-convex at every point (the principal radii of curvature being equal and opposite, and the mean curvature therefore 0); — so called because the area of any portion of it bounded by an indefinitely small closed curve is less than that of any other surface through the curve.

min'i-mum (mín'i-m'um), n. [See MINIM.] 1. Devotion to the smallest details. 2. Theol. Principle or practice of minimizing what is implied or involved in a dogma, esp. that of papal infallibility. 3. Act or process of minimizing.

min'i-mize (mín'i-míz), v. t.; -MIZED (-mízd); -MIZ'ING (-míz'ing). To reduce to the smallest part or proportion possible; to reduce to, or estimate at, a minimum.

Syn. — Belittle, depreciate, detract from. MINIMIZE is sometimes wrongly used as synonymous with decrease or diminish (cf. DECREASE); as, the value of the work is minimized by the misprints with which it is disfigured. Minimize, properly, denotes the reduction of an object to a minimum, or to the smallest terms possible, often with implied depreciation; as, to minimize the dangers of a task, or the results accomplished by one's opponent.

The literary importance of Steele and Goldsmith is exaggerated, and that of Sterne minimized, in accordance with the personal predilections and antipathy of the critic. W. C. Brownell.

min'i-mize (mín'i-míz), v. i. To adopt minimism (sense 2).

min'i-mum (mín'i-m'um), n.; L. pl. MINIMA (-má). [L., neut. of minimus. See MINIM.] 1. Physics. A portion so small as to be incapable of further division; an atom. Obs. 2. The least quantity or amount assignable, admissible, possible, etc., in a given case; — opposed to maximum. 3. Math. An inferior limit that the variable actually attains. See LIMIT, 4b. 4. The lowest point or amount reached or registered; — used of something that varies, as temperature. 5. Astron. Of a variable star, the time of least brightness, or the magnitude at this time. 6. Pharm. = MINIM, 6.

min'i-mum, a. Being a minimum; lowest or least attainable, possible, usual, etc. — minimum thermometer, a thermometer for recording the lowest temperature since its last adjustment. See REGISTER THERMOMETER.

min'ing-ly (-gíng'ly), adv. of mingling, p. p. See LING. — min'ing-ly, n. An Iroquois; — a term of reproach applied by neighboring Indians.

Min'i-a-min (mín'i-á-mín; m'í'f'á-mín) (mín'i-á-mín; m'í'f'á-mín) Bib. — min'ard. Cf. MIGNARD.

min'i-a-tous (mín'i-á'tús), a. [L. miniatulus, p. p. of miniare. See MINIATURE.] A decorative initial containing a miniature.

min'i-bus (mín'i-b'ús), n. [L. minor less + -bus, as in omnibus.] A kind of light passenger vehicle.

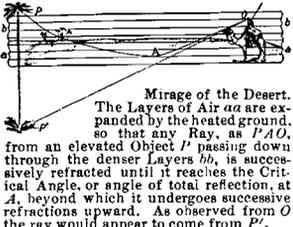
Min'i-é rifle. A rifle adapted to Minié balls.

Min'i-fer. Var. of MINIVER.

min'i-kin-ly, adv. of MINIKIN.

min'im, n. [OF. MENON, MINXOW.] A small fish; a min-

insular War. **b** A soldier of certain Spanish local infantry regiments, much used as escorts. *Oxf. E. D.*
mir (mĕr), *n.* [Russ. *mir*.] A Russian village community.
Mi'ra (mĭ'rā), *n.* [NL., fr. *L. mirus* wonderful.] *Astron.* A remarkable variable star, with fluted spectrum, in the constellation Cetus (*o Cetus*). See STAR.
Mi-rab'-lis (mĭ-rāb'li-s), *n.* [L., wonderful.] *Bot.* A genus of American nymphaeaceae plants having a tubular-campanulate brightly colored calyx resembling a corolla and subtended by a calyxlike involucre of united bracts. *M. jalapa* is the common garden four-o'clock.
mi-rab'-lite (-lit), *n.* *Min.* Native Glauber's salt.
mi-ra-cle (mĭ-rā'k'l), *n.* [F., fr. *L. miraculum*, fr. *mirari* to wonder. See MARVEL; cf. MIRROR.] **1** A wonder or wonderful thing; a marvel.
That miracle and queen of gems. *Shak.*
2 Specif.: An event or effect in the physical world beyond or out of the ordinary course of things, deviating from the known laws of nature, or transcending our knowledge of these laws; an event which cannot be accounted for as produced by any of the known forces of nature and which is therefore attributed to a supernatural force; an extraordinary, anomalous, or abnormal event brought about by superhuman agency as a manifestation of its power, or for the purpose of revealing or manifesting spiritual force; sign. "The miracle of the loaves." *Mark* vi. 52.
3 A miracle play.
4 A story or legend abounding in miracles. *Obs.*
When said was all this miracle. *Chaucer.*
to a miracle, marvelously well or completely; as, he fulfilled the requirements to a miracle.
mi-ra-cle, v. t. & i.; -cle'd (-k'ld); -cling (-k'liŋ). To work a miracle; to do miraculously.
to miracle itself, to appear miraculous or incredible.
miracle play. One of a medieval type of dramatic representation showing a sequence of episodes from the life of some wonder-working saint or martyr; a miracle; a dramatic composition of this character; also, the type itself. In England the term was the common name for both this type and the *mystery*, which was there the more popular. See *1st MYSTERY*, **5**. — **miracle player.**
mi-ra-cu-lous (mĭ-rā'k'u-lŭs), *a.* [F. *miraculeux*. See MIRACLE.] **1** Of the nature of a miracle; performed by supernatural power; effected by the direct agency of almighty power, and not by natural causes.
2 Supernatural; marvelous; wonderful.
3 Working, or able to work, miracles; wonder-working. "The miraculous harp." *Shak.*
Syn. — See SUPERNATURAL.
miraculous berry, the berry of a tropical African sapotaceae tree (*Sideroxylon dulcificum*), having the property of sweetening acids; also, the tree itself.
mi-ra-cu-lous-ly, *adv. — **mi-ra-cu-lous-ness**, *n.*
mi-ra-dor' (mĭ-rā'dŏr', -dŏr'), *n.* [Sp., fr. *mirar* to behold, view. See MIRROR.] **a** A watchtower. **b** A turret, or more often a bay window, oriel window, loggia, or inclosed balcony designed to command an extensive outlook; — used chiefly in describing Spanish architecture.
mi-rage' (mĕ-rāzh'), *n.* [F., fr. *mirer* to look at carefully, to aim, see *mirer* to look at one's self in a glass, to reflect, to be reflected, LL. *mirare* to look at. See MIRROR.] An optical effect, sometimes seen on the ocean, but more frequently in plains and deserts, due to total reflection of light at the surface common to two strata of air differently heated. The reflected image is seen, commonly in an inverted position, while the real object may*



or may not be in sight. When the surface is horizontal, and below the eye, the appearance is that of a sheet of water in which the object is seen reflected; when the reflecting surface is above the eye, the image is seen projected against the sky. The *fata morgana* and *looming* are species of mirage.
Mi-ran'da (mĭ-rān'dā), *n.* [L. *miranda*, fem. of *mirandus* admirable.] **1** Lit., admirable; — fem. prop. name. L. id.; cf. *Miranda* (mŏ-rān'dā).
2 The beautiful, modest, and charming daughter of Prospero, in Shakespeare's "Tempest." She has been brought up on a desert island with the delicate spirit Ariel and the savage and deformed Caliban for her only attendants and acquaintances. Ferdinand, the son of the King of Naples, having been shipwrecked on the island, falls in love with her at once, but cannot obtain her father's consent to their union till he has proved the sincerity of his affection by self-restraint, obedience, and the lowest menial services. See PROSPERO.
mi-re (mĭr), *n.* [ME. *miere*, *myre*, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. *myrr* swamp, Sw. *myra* marshy ground; akin to E. *moss*.]
1 Wet, spongy earth; bog. *Now Rare.*
2 Soft or deep mud, slush, or the like; also, dirt.
mi-re, v. t.; MIRE'd (mĭrd); MIRE'ing (mĭr'ŋg). **1** To cause or permit to stick fast in mire; to plunge or lie in mud or mire; as, to mire a horse.
2 To soil with mud or foul matter.
3 Smirched thus and mired with infamy. *Shak.*
mi-ri'fic (mĭ-rĭ'fĭk), **mi-ri'fi-cal** (-fĭ-kāl), *a.* [L. *mirificus*; *mirus* wonderful + *ficare* (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] Working wonders; wonderful. *Rare.*
mi-ri'fon (mĭ-rĭ'fŏn), *n.* [F.] **1** A kind of musical toy into which one sings, hums, or speaks, producing a coarse, reedy sound. Cf. *KAZOO*.
2 A kind of tartlet with puff paste as the basis.
mi-ro' (mĕ'rŏ), *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand, a taxaceous timber tree (*Podocarpus ferruginea*) the brown wood of which is used in interior carpentry. **b** In Tahiti, the bany tree.
mi-ror (mĭ'rŏr), *n.* [ME. *mirour*, F. *miroir*, OF. also *miroir*, fr. (assumed) LL. *miratorum*, fr. *mirare* to look at, L. *mirari* to wonder. See MARVEL; cf. MIRACLE, MIRROR.] **1** A looking-glass or a speculum; any glass or polished or smooth substance, as water, that forms images by the reflection of rays of light. Mirrors are commonly made by backing glass with a metallic coating (formerly tin amalgam, now usually silver).
2 A crystal or similar device used by diviners, sorcerers, and the like. *Archaic.*
3 That which gives a true representation, or in which a true image may be seen; hence, a pattern; an exemplar; as, literature should be a mirror of life.
She is mirror of all courtesy. *Chaucer*
4 The speculum of a bird's wing.
5 *Arch.* A decorative panel with a projecting and ornamental frame, usually round or oval.
mi-ror'ing (mĭ'rŏr'ŋg), *v. t. & i.* **MIR'ored (-ĕrd); MIR'or-ing.** To reflect, as in a mirror.
mi-ror' plate. **a** A flat glass mirror without a frame. **b** Flat glass used for making mirrors.
mi-ror' writing. Backward writing, making manuscript resembling in slant and order of letters the reflection of ordinary writing in a mirror. — **mi-ror' writer.**
mirth (mĭrth), *n.* [ME. *mirthe*, *nurthe*, *merthe*, AS. *myrð*, *myrgð*, *merð*, *mirð*. See MERRY.] **1** Joy; pleasure; happiness; delight; — sometimes in pl. *Obs.*
2 Gladness or gaiety, as shown by, or accompanied with, laughter; merrymaking; merriment; jollity.
Then will I cease to cease . . . from the streets of Jerusalem, the voice of mirth. *Jer* vii. 34
3 Cause of mirth; joyous entertainment; sport. *Obs.*
Syn. — Merriment, joyousness, gladness, fun, frolic, glee, hilarity, festivity, jollity. See CHEERFULNESS.
mir'ful (-fŭl), *a.* **1** Full of mirth or merriment; joyous; merry; as, *mirthful* children.

2 Characterized by, or indicating, mirth; as, a *mirthful* face; a *mirthful* season; also, inspiring mirth. *Shak.*
Mirthful, comic shows.
— mirth'ful-ly, adv. — mirth'ful-ness, n.
mir'y (mĭr'ĭ), *a.*; **mir'-er** (-ĭ-ĕr); **mir'-est**. [From *1st MIRE*.] **1** Resembling mire; of the nature of mire; boggy; swampy.
2 Abounding with mire, or deep mud; as, a *miry* road.
3 Covered, stained, or spattered with mire or mud; hence, dirty; filthy.
mir'za (mĕr'zā), *n.* [Per. *mīrzā*, abbr. fr. *mīrzādeh* son of the prince; *mīr* prince (Ar. *amīr*, *emīr*) + *zādeh* son.] **1** The common title of honor in Persia, prefixed to the surname of a person of distinction. When appended to the surname, it signifies Prince.
2 (*pron. mĭr'zā*) [*cap.*] A character whose wonderful vision of the time of time, the bridge of human life, and the illimitable ocean of eternity, studded with countless islands, the abodes of the blessed, forms the subject of a celebrated allegory by Addison in the "Spectator."
mis- (mĭs-). [In words of Teutonic origin, fr. AS. *mis-*; akin to D. *mis*, G. *miss*, OHG. *missa*, *missi*, Icel. & Dan. *mis*, Sw. *miss*, Goth. *missa*; orig., a p. p. from the root of G. *meiden* to shun, OHG. *midan*, AS. *mīðan* (cf. *miss* to fail of). In words from the French, fr. OF. *mes*, F. *mé*, *més*, fr. L. *minus* less (see MINUS). In present usage these two prefixes are commonly confounded.] A prefix meaning *amiss*, *wrong*, *ill*, *wrongly*. It was formerly more freely and widely used than at present. In Middle English it came to have some use as a separate part of speech (cf. *mis*, *a*, & *adv.*). Its uses are: **1** In its regular senses: **a** With adverbial force, before verbs, and participial and other adjectives; as in *mislead*, *misconstrue*, *misspent*. **b** With attributive force before verbal and other nouns; as in *misgiving*, *misdeed*.
2 With the simple negative force of *dis-*, *in-*, *un-*, before words meaning something desirable or good; as in *mislike*, *misadvantage*, *mischance*, *misfortune*.
3 With merely intensive force before such verbs as *doubt*, *dream*, and before words meaning something wrong or bad; as in *misbode*, *misdeem*. *Archaic* or *Dial.*
mis-ad-ven-ture (mĭs'ād-vĕn'tŭr), *n.* [ME. *mesaventure*, *misaventure*, F. *mesaventure*.] Mischance; misfortune; ill luck; an unlucky adventure; a mishap.
Syn. — Accident, casualty, disaster, calamity.
mis-ad-ven-tur-ous (-tŭr'ŭs), *a.* Unfortunate; unlucky. — **mis-ad-ven-tur-ous-ly, adv.**
mis-ad-vise' (-vĭz'), *v. t.* To give bad counsel to.
mis-al-li-ance (-ā-lĭ'āns), *n.* [Cf. F. *mésalliance*.] An improper alliance, esp. in marriage; a mésalliance.
mis-al-ly' (-ā-lĭ'), *v. t.* To ally wrongly or unsuitably.
mis-an-thro-pe (mĭs'ān-thrŏ-pĕ), *n.* [Gr. *μισανθρωπος*; *μισειν* to hate + *ἄνθρωπος* a man; cf. F. *misanthrope*.] A hater of mankind; a man hater; a misanthropist.
mis-an-thro-pic (-thrŏp'ĭk), *a.* [Cf. F. *misanthropique*.] **mis-an-thro-p'ic-al** (-ĭ-kāl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, a misanthrope; hating or disliking mankind. — **mis-an-thro-p'ic-al-ly, adv.**
Syn. — See CYNICAL.
mis-an-thro-pist (mĭs'ān-thrŏ-pĭst), *n.* A misanthrope.
mis-an-thro-pize (-pĭz), *v. t. & i.*; **PIZED** (-pĭzd); **PIZ-ing** (-pĭz'ŋg). To be or make misanthropic.
mis-an-thro-py (-pĭ), *n.* [Gr. *μισανθρωπία*; cf. F. *misanthropie*.] Hatred of mankind; pessimistic distrust of human nature; — opposed to *philanthropy*.
mis-ap-ply' (mĭs'ā-plĭ'), *v. t.*; **PLI'ED** (-plĭd'); **PLY'ING**. To apply wrongly; to use for a wrong purpose; as, to *misapply* a name or title; to *misapply* public money. — **mis-ap-plic-a-tion** (mĭs'ā-plĭ-kā'shŭn), *n.*
mis-ap-pre-ci-ate (mĭs'ā-prĕ-shĭ-ĕt), *v. t.*; **AT'ED** (-ĕt'ĕd); **AT'ING** (-ĕt'ŋg). To appreciate or estimate wrongly or improperly. — **mis-ap-pre-ci-a-tion** (-ĕshŭn), *n.* — **mis-ap-pre-ci-a-tive** (-ĕ-tĭv), *a.*

Mir'a-bel (mĭr'ā-bĕl), *n.* In Beaumont and Fletcher's "Wild Goose Chase," a gay rake and libertine. He, the "wild goose," is "chased" and caught by Oriana, his special aversion. In Farquhar's "The Inconstant," an allusion of this theme. Young Mirabel loves Oriana but is averse to marriage. His love cools when she can be won and revives when she seems lost to him; he finally marries her.
Mir'a-bell (-bĕl), *a*. A brilliant, witty gentleman in Congreve's "The Way of the World," in love with Millamant.
Mir'a-belle (-bĕl'), *n.* [F.] A superior kind of European plum.
mi-rab'-i-la-ry Er. for MIRABILAR.
mirabil, + MYROBALAN.
mi-ra-bil'e die'tu (mĭ-rāb'ĭ-lĕ), [*L.*] Wonderful to relate.
mi-ra-bil'e vi'su [*L.*] Wonderful to see.
mi-ra-bil'ia (mĭ-rā-bĭl'ĭ-ā), [*L.*] Wonders; marvels.
mi-ra-bil'i-ary (mĭ-rā-bĭl'ĭ-ĭ-ĕrĭ), [*L.*] *mirabilis*. One that deals in wonders or marvels.
— mi-ra-bil'i-ary, a. *Obs.*
mi-rab'l-ist, *n.* One who works wonders. *Obs.* *E. D.*
mi-ra-ble (mĭ-rā'b'l), *a.* [L. *mirabilis*, fr. *mirari* to wonder; cf. OF. *mirable*. See MARVEL.] Wonderful. *Obs.* — **a** wonder.
mi-rab'-o-lan, *n.* + MYROBALAN.
mi-rac, *n.* [*AN.* *marraq*, pl. *marraq*, hypochondrium.] **1** The abdomen. *Obs.*
2 (*pron.* mĭ-rā'k'l) [*cap.*] *Astron.* See STAR.
mi-rach'-al, *a.* [See MIRAC.] Hypochondriacal. *Obs.*
mi-ra-cid'i-um (mĭ-rā-sĭd'ĭ-ŭm), [*NL.*, fr. Gr. *miraxidion* youthful person.] *Zool.* See *1st ELUDE*, **2**.
mi-rac'l, *miracle*. *Ref. Sp.*
miracle man. A worker of miracles. *Obs.*
miracle monger. One who pretends to work miracles.

Ar. mir' commander + *Per. dah* ten; i. e., a commander of ten.] The chief of the peons of a zamindar; a village overseer. *India.*
Mir'dite (mĭr'dĭt), *n.* One of an Albanian tribe dwelling just south of the Drin River.
mi-rod-dle, cf. *MIR* + *DOUBLE*.
mi-re (mĕr), *n.* [F., an aiming, a mark to sight by.] *Astron.*
mi-re (mĭr), [*AS.* *miere*, *myre*; cf. prob. akin to D. *meer*, Icel. *myrr*, Dan. *myrr*, Sw. *myra*; cf. also Ir. *mirrhu*, Gr. *myrrhō*.] *AN.* See *PIRINE*. *Obs.*
mi-re, a. *Miry*. *Obs.*
mi-re, v. t. [*L. mirari*.] To wonder. *Obs.*
mi-re, v. i. [*F.* *mirer*.] To gaze at as in a mirror. *Obs.*
mi-re bumper The European bittern. *Local, Eng.*
mi-re crow. The common black-headed gull. *Local, Eng.*
mi-re dromble, mi-re drum. The European bittern. *Local, Eng.*
mi-re duck. A The mallard. *b* The common domestic duck. *Local, Eng.*
mi-re'pols', **mi-re'poix'** (mĕr'pŏl's), [*F.* *mirépoix*.] A kind of rich sauce for braising, prepared with ham, veal, bacon, vegetables, sweet herbs, spices, stock, and wine.
mi-re'snipe' (mĭr'snĭp'), *n.* *Scot.* A common snipe. **b** A hard-featured person. *AN.* An accident.
mi-ris', [*OF.* *mirra*, *mirra*, L. *mirra*.] *Leech.* physician. *Obs.*
mi-ris' (mĕr'ĭ), *n.* One of a rude Mongoloid tribe of the borders of Assam.
mi-ris'-am (mĭr'ĭs'ā-m), [*AN.* *Mirisan*, Cf. *MARY*.] **1** Heb. prop. name; Mary.
2 *Bib.* Sister of Moses and Aaron, who led the women in their rejoicing over the destruction of Pharaoh's army.

3 A beautiful and mysterious woman in Hawthorne's "The Marble Faun" for love of whom Donatello commits murder. See DONATELLO.
mi-ris'-cal, [*AN.* *Miriscala*.] *Obs.*
mi-ris'-cal-ly, adv. *Obs.*
mir-ri, + MERRY.
mi-ris'-cent, *a.* Performing wonders. *Obs.* — **mi-ris'-cence**, *n.*
mi-ris'-cent-ly, adv. [*L. mirificus*, *a.*] Wonderfully. *Obs.*
mi-ris'-i-ki (mĭr'ĭ-kĭ), [*Tupi*.] Any of several Brazilian monkeys of the genus *Erinaceus*, butting the spider monkeys, and having woolly hair.
mi-ris'-ness (mĭr'ĭ-nĕs), [*NES*.] *See* *MIR'ISH*.
mi-ris'-ish (mĭr'ĭ-sh), *a.* *Miry*. *Obs.*
mi-ris'-ti palm, or **mi-ris'-ti palm** (mĭr'ĭ-tĭ), [*Tupi* *miriti*, *miriti*.] The ita palm.
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mi-ris'-i-ki (mĭr'ĭ-kĭ), [*Tupi*.] Any of several Brazilian monkeys of the genus *Erinaceus*, butting the spider monkeys, and having woolly hair.
mi-ris'-ness (mĭr'ĭ-nĕs), [*NES*.] *See* *MIR'ISH*.
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mi-ris'-ness

mis-ap-pre-hend' (mĭs-ă-prĕ-hĕnd'), v. t.; -HEND'ED; -HEND'ING. To apprehend wrongly; to take in a wrong sense; to misunderstand.

mis-ap-pre-hen'sion (-hĕn'shĭn), n. A misapprehending, or state of being misapprehended; a mistaking or mistake; wrong apprehension; misconception; misunderstanding.

mis-ap-pre-hen'sive (-sĭv), a. Inclined to misapprehend; given to misapprehension. — **mis-ap-pre-hen'sive-ly**, adv. — **mis-ap-pre-hen'sive-ness**, n.

mis-ap-pro-pri-ate (mĭs-ă-prŏ-pri-ă-tĕ), v. t.; -AT'ED (-ă-tĕd); -AT'ING (-ă-tĭng). To appropriate or use wrongly or wrongfully. — **mis-ap-pro-pri-a-tion** (-ă-shĭn), n.

mis-ar-range' (-ă-rānj'), v. t.; -RANGED' (-rānj'd); -RANG'ING (-rānj'ing). To arrange wrongly; to place in a wrong order or manner. — **mis-ar-range-ment** (-mĕnt), n.

mis-be-come' (mĭs-bĕ-kŭm'), v. t.; -PRET. BE-CAME' (-kĕm'); p. p. BE-COME'; p. pr. & vb. n. BE-COM'ING (-kŭm'ing). Not to become; to suit ill; not to best or be adapted to.

Thy father will not act what *misbecomes* him. Addison.

mis-be-get' (-gĕt'), v. t. To beget wrongly or unlawfully.

mis-be-got'ten (-gŏt'tĕn), **mis-be-got'** (-gŏt'), p. a. Unlawfully or irregularly begetten; illegitimate; of bad origin. "Valor *misbegot*." Shak. — n. A bastard. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

mis-be-have' (-hāv'), v. t. & i.; -HAVED' (-hāv'd); -HAV'ING (-hāv'ing). To behave ill; to conduct improperly; — often formerly used with a reflexive pronoun.

mis-be-hav'our, **mis-be-hav'our** (-hāv'yŭr), n. Improper, rude, or uncivil behavior; ill conduct; misconduct.

mis-be-lief' (-lĭf'), n. 1. Erroneous or false belief; specif., erroneous or heterodox belief in religious matters; heresy. Barabas, although thou art in *misbelief*. Marlowe.

2. Lack of belief; disbelief. Obs.

mis-be-lieve' (-lĭv'), v. t.; -LIEVED' (-lĭvd'); -LIEV'ING (-lĭv'ing). To believe erroneously, or in a false religion. "That *misbelieving* Moor." Shak.

mis-be-lieve', v. t. Not to believe; to disbelieve. Rare. Some people *misbelieve* I was ever married. R. Grant.

mis-be-liev'er (-lĭv'ĕr), n. One who believes wrongly; one who holds a false religion; a heretic or infidel.

mis-be-seem' (-sĕm'), v. t.; -SEEMED' (-sĕmd'); -SEEM'ING. To be unbecoming; to misbecome; to suit ill.

mis-birth' (mĭs-bŭrth'), n. An abortion.

mis-cal-cu-late (mĭs-kāl-kŭ-lăt'), v. t. & i.; -LAT'ED (-lăt'ĕd); -LAT'ING (-lăt'ing). To calculate erroneously; to miscalculate. — **mis-cal-cu-la-tion** (-lăt'shĭn), n.

mis-call' (mĭs-kŏl'), v. t.; -CALLED' (-kŏld'); -CALL'ING. 1. To call by a wrong name; to misname. 2. To read badly; to mispronounce. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* 3. To call by a bad name; to abuse; to revile. *Obs. or Scot. & Dial. Eng.*

He . . . launched into a disquisition on the nature of the Irish (always so much *miscalculated*, and whom he defended) Stevenson.

mis-car-riage (mĭs-kăr'ij), n. 1. Ill conduct; evil or improper behavior; also, an instance of it; a misdemeanor; a misdeed. Obs. 2. Mismatching, ill success; failure, or a case of it; an unfortunate event or issue; a failure or mistake, as in *miscarriage of justice*, a failure to secure justice. When a counselor, to save himself, would lay *miscarriages* upon his prince. Dryden.

3. Failure to carry properly; as, *miscarriage of goods*. 4. Premature expulsion of a fetus. See ABORTION.

mis-car-ry (-ry), v. t.; -RIED (-ri-d); -RY-ING. To carry, or go, wrongly; specif.: a. To be injured, lost, or destroyed; to meet with misfortune or death; to perish; to die. *Obs. or R.* My ships have all *miscarried*. Shak.

b. To go astray; to err; to do wrong; to misbehave. Obs. c. To fail of the intended effect or of one's object; to be or prove unsuccessful; to come to naught; as, the statesman *miscarried*; and the project *miscarried*. d. To fail to produce; to be abortive; — said of plants, etc. Obs. e. To suffer miscarriage (of a fetus); Obs., of a child, to be prematurely born. f. To fail of reaching the destination, or to go to the wrong destination; to go astray. The cardinal's letters to the Pope *miscarried*. Shak.

mis-car-ry, v. t. To cause to go astray or do wrong; to mislead; to lead astray. Obs.

mis-ce-ge-na-tion (mĭs-ĕ-jĕ-nă'shĭn), n. [L. *miscere* to mix + *genus* race.] 1. An interbreeding of races. Despite universal *miscegenation*, primitive racial types may still be recognized. A. H. Keane. 2. Specific, intermarriage or interbreeding of whites and negroes.

mis-ce-ge-na-tion-ist, n. One who favors intermarriage as a solution of race problems.

mis-ce-la-ne-a (mĭs-ĕ-lă-nĕ-ă), n. pl. [L. See MISCELLANEOUS.] A collection of miscellaneous matters; matters of various kinds; esp., a literary miscellany.

mis-ce-la-ne-ous (-ŭs), a. [L. *miscellaneus* mixed, *miscellaneus*, fr. *miscellus* mixed, fr. *miscere*. See MIX; cf. MISCELLANEOUS.] 1. Mixed; mingled; consisting of several diverse things; promiscuous; heterogeneous; as, a *miscellaneous* collection. "A *miscellaneous* rabble." Milton. 2. Having various qualities; dealing with, or interested in, diverse topics or subjects; as, a *miscellaneous* writer. Syn. — See INDISCRIMINATE.

mis-ce-la-ne-ous-ly, adv. — **mis-ce-la-ne-ous-ness**, n.

mis-ce-la-nist (mĭs-ĕ-lă-nĭst; mĭ-sĕ-lă-nĭst), n. A writer of miscellanies.

mis-ce-la-ny (mĭs-ĕ-lă-nĭ; In British usage also mĭ-sĕ-lă-nĭ), n.; pl. -NIES (-nĭz). [L. *miscellanea*, neut. pl. of *miscellaneus*: cf. F. *miscellanĕe*, pl. *miscellanĕes*. See MISCELLANEOUS.] 1. A mixture of various things; a medley; esp., a collection of writings on various subjects. 2. pl. A *miscellaneous* treatise, studies, or compositions collected into one book; as, a book or collection of *miscellanies*. b. *Miscellaneous* persons. Rare.

mis-chance' (mĭs-chāns'), n. [ME. *meschance*, OF. *meschance*.] Ill luck; ill fortune, or an instance of it; a mishap; an unfortunate accident; a misfortune. Never come *mischance* between us twain. Shak.

Syn. — Misadventure, calamity, disaster. See MISFORTUNE.

mis-chance', v. t. To happen unfortunately or by mischance; to turn out ill. *Archaic*.

mis-chance', v. t. To render or make unfortunate. *Archaic*.

mis-chief (mĭs-chĭf), n. [ME. *meschef* bad result, OF. *meschief*, fr. *meschever* to be unfortunate; *mes-* (L. *minus* less) + *chief*, head, F. *chef* chief. See MIS-, MINUS, CHIEF; cf. MUSCOVADO.] 1. Unfortunate condition; evil plight; misfortune; trouble; need; want; also, a mishap or calamity. Obs. 2. Harm, evil, or damage viewed as the work of some agency or result of a particular cause; an ill consequence; damage; esp., trouble or vexation caused by human agency or by some living being; intentionally or not. The tongue deviseth *mischiefs*. Ps. lii. 2. 3. Wickedness; iniquity. Obs. 4. Formerly, a disease or malady; now, indefinitely, a disordered or morbid condition. 5. Harmful quality or character; mischievousness. The *mischief* was, these allies would never allow that the common enemy was subdued. Swift. 6. A cause or source of harm, evil, trouble, or vexation; esp., a person who causes mischief or annoyance, esp. of a trivial character. 7. Action or conduct that annoys or vexes; esp., such as may cause trivial evil, annoyance, or trouble to others, and is due to thoughtlessness or a desire to make sport; also, mischievous disposition; as, the boy is all *mischievous*. *Mischief* is often used colloq. or dial. as a euphemism for "devil," as in, to play the *mischievous* with one. Syn. — Damage, harm, hurt, evil, ill. See INJURY.

mis-chief-maker (-măk'ĕr), n. One who makes mischief; one who excites or instigates quarrels or enmity. — **mis-chief-making** (-măk'ing), a. & n.

mis-chie-vous (mĭs-chĭ-vŭs; see *note below*), a. [AF. *meschevous*.] Causing mischief; full of mischief; a. Unfortunate; distressful; calamitous; also, wretched; needy. Obs. b. Involving, or productive of, harm, injury, or damage; injurious; harmful; to hurtful. "Most *mischievous* foul sin." Shak. This false, wily, doubting disposition is intolerably *mischievous* to society. South. c. Characterized by, or inclined to the causing of, petty injury, trouble, or annoyance to others, as from carelessness or in sport; — now the predominant sense; as, a *mischievous* child; a *mischievous* action.

§ 377. The accentuation *mis-chĭe-vous*, formerly in good usage, has since about 1700 been generally regarded as vulgar, dialectal, or humorous. Syn. — Naughty, sportive, waggish, mocking. — MISCHEROUS, ROGUISH, ARCH, IMPISH. MISCHEROUS, as here compared (cf. INJURY), implies sportive malice (see MALICIOUS); that is roguish, in modern usage, which is engagingly mischievous; that is ARCH which is slyly or mockingly mischievous — the word is applied chiefly to looks or expression, esp. of women or children; IMPISH heightens the implication of slyly malicious mockery; as, "He was always as *mischievous* as a monkey" (Richardson); "She has two sparkling *roguish* eyes" (Burns); "that lilac chief . . . tied under the *archest* chin mockery ever ambushed in" (M. Arnold); "The most musical echo has an *impish* mockery in it" (G. Elliot). See CUNNING.

— **mis-chie-vous-ly**, adv. — **mis-chie-vous-ness**, n.

mis-schio (mĕ'skĭyŏ), n. Also **mischio marble**. [It. *mischio* mixture.] A breccia of white and pink fragments set in a dark cement. It is used as an ornamental stone.

mis-choice' (mĭs-choĭs'), n. A wrong or improper choice.

mis-choose' (mĭs-choŏz'), v. t. & i.; -PRET. -CHOOSE' (-chŏz'd); p. p. -CHOOSE' (-chŏz'n); p. pr. & vb. n. -CHOOSE'ING. To choose wrongly.

mis-ci-ble (mĭs-tĭ-bĕl), a. [L. *miscere* to mix.] Capable of being mixed; mixable. — n. A miscible substance. Obs. — **mis-ci-bil'i-ty** (mĭs-tĭ-bĭl'i-tĭ), n.

mis-cite' (mĭs-sĭt'), v. t.; -CITED' (-sĭt'ĕd); -CIT'ING (-sĭt'ing). To cite erroneously; to misquote.

mis-col'or, **mis-col'our** (mĭs-kŏl'ŏr), v. t.; -COL'ORED, -COL'URED (-kŏl'ŏrd); -COL'OR-ING, -COL'OUR-ING. To give a wrong color to; fig., to misrepresent, as facts.

mis-con-ceive' (mĭs-kŏn-sĕv'), v. t.; -HEM'ED; -HEM'ING. To get a wrong idea of or about; to misunderstand. — **mis-con-ceive-ment** (-hĕm'shĭn), n.

mis-con-ceive' (mĭs-kŏn-sĕv'), v. t. & i.; -CEIVED' (-sĕvd'); -CEIV'ING. To conceive wrongly; to interpret incorrectly; to form a false or erroneous conception or notion of; to misjudge; misapprehend. These things which, for want of due consideration heretofore, they have *misconceived*. Hooker.

Syn. — Misapprehend, misunderstand, mistake.

mis-con-cep-tion (-sĕp'shĭn), n. Act or result of misconceiving; erroneous conception; false opinion.

mis-con-duct' (mĭs-kŏn-dŭkt'), v. t.; -DUCT'ED; -DUCT'ING. To conduct amiss; to mismanage. To misconduct one's self, to behave improperly.

mis-con-duct (mĭs-kŏn-dŭkt), n. 1. Mismanagement. Rare. 2. Wrong or improper conduct; bad behavior; unlawful behavior or conduct; malfeasance. 3. A case or instance of bad behavior; a misdeed; — chiefly in pl. Rare.

Syn. — Misbehavior, misdemeanor, misdeed, delinquency, offense, mismanagement.

mis-con-stru-a-ble (mĭs-kŏn-strŭ-ă-bĕl), a. Subject to misconstruction.

mis-con-struct' (mĭs-kŏn-strŭkt'), v. t.; -STRUCT'ED; -STRUCT'ING. 1. To misconstrue. Obs., Chiefly Scot. 2. To construct wrongly or badly. Rare.

mis-con-struc-tion (-strŭk'shĭn), n. Act of misconstruing; erroneous or bad construction; wrong interpretation.

mis-con-strue (mĭs-kŏn-strŭ; mĭs-kŏn-strŭd'; 277: good usage more strongly inclines toward the accent on final syllable than in the case of construe), v. t.; -STRUED (-strŭd'; -strŭd'); -STRU-ING. 1. To construe wrongly; to interpret erroneously; to misinterpret. Do not, great sir, *misconstrue* his intent. Dryden. Much afflicted to find his actions *misconstrued*. Addison. 2. To infer falsely.

mis-con-strue, v. t. To make a wrong interpretation.

mis-cor-rect' (mĭs-kŏr-rĕkt'), v. t.; -RECT'ED; -RECT'ING. To err in attempting to correct. "Scaliger *miscorrects* his author." Dryden. — **mis-cor-rect-ion** (-rĕk'shĭn), n.

mis-coun-sel (mĭs-kŏn-sĕl), v. t.; -SELLED (-sĕld) or -SELLED; -SEL-ING or -SEL-ING. [cf. OF. *mesconseiller*.] To counsel or advise wrongly. — **mis-coun-sel**, n.

mis-count' (-kŏunt'), v. t. & i.; -COUNT'ED; -COUNT'ING. [cf. OF. *mescompter*, F. *mĕcompter*. Cf. MISCOMPUTE.] 1. To count erroneously; to miscalculate; to misreckon. 2. To misestimate. Obs. 3. To misinterpret. Rare.

mis-count', n. [cf. F. *mĕcompte* error, OF. *mescomie*.] An erroneous counting; a wrong computation.

mis-cre-ance (mĭs-kre-ăns), n. [OF. *mescreance*, F. *mĕcreance*.] Quality of being miscreant; adherence to false faith; unbelief. *Archaic*.

mis-cre-an-cy (-ăns-sĭ), n. 1. Miscreance. *Archaic*. 2. Villainy; turpitude.

mis-cre-ant (mĭs-kre-ănt), n. [OF. *mescreant*, F. *mĕcreant*; *mes-* (L. *minus* less) + p. pr. fr. L. *credere* to believe. See MIS-, MINUS; CREED.] 1. One who holds a religious faith regarded as false; a misbeliever; a heretic; an unbeliever; an infidel. *Archaic*. Now will the Christian *miscreants* be glad, Ringing with joy their superstitious bells. Marlowe. 2. An unscrupulous villain; a vile wretch; a rascal.

mis-cre-ant, a. 1. Holding a religious faith regarded as false; misbelieving; heretical; unbelieving. *Archaic*. 2. Destitute of conscience; unscrupulous; villainous.

mis-cre-ate' (mĭs-kre-ă-tĕ), v. t. & i.; -CRE-AT'ED (-ă-tĕd); -CRE-AT'ING (-ă-tĭng). To form unnaturally; to create misshapen; also, to create or procreate illegitimately.

mis-cre-a-tion (-ă-shĭn), n. Act or result of miscreating; a misshapen or deformed thing.

mis-oue' (mîs-kû'), *n.* *Billiards & Pool.* A false stroke with a cue, the cue slipping from the ball struck without impelling it as desired.

mis-oue', *v. t.* *Billiards & Pool.* To make a mis-oue'.

mis-due' (mîs-dû'), *v. t.*; -DUE'D (-dû'ed); -ID; 151); -DUE'ING (-dû'ing). To date erroneously.

mis-deal' (-dêl'), *v. t. & i.*; -DEAL' (-dêl'); -DEAL'ING. To deal wrongly; a To distribute unfairly. *Obs.* b To traffic or behave improperly. c To distribute wrongly, as cards; to make a wrong distribution.

mis-deal', *n.* Act of misdealing; a wrong distribution of cards to the players.

In all games [except bridge] in which the deal is an advantage, a *misdeal* loses the deal. *R. F. Foster.*

mis-deed' (-dêd'), *n.* [AS. *misdæd*. See *MIS*-; *DEED*, *n.*] An evil deed; a wicked action.

Evils which our own misdeeds have wrought *Milton.*

mis-deem' (mîs-dê'm), *v. t.*; -DEEMED' (-dê'med'); -DEEM'ING. 1. To judge unfavorably; to think ill of. *Obs.* 2. To have or form a wrong opinion of; to misjudge; also, to think or suppose wrongly to be; to mistake (for). 3. To have a suspicion or intimation of; to suspect. *Obs.*

mis-deem', *v. i.* 1. To judge unfavorably; to think ill (of). *Obs.* "To misdeem of righteous Job." *Milton.* 2. To have or form a wrong or mistaken opinion; to misjudge; also, to think or suppose wrongly.

Misdeem not, then, If such affront I labor to avert. *Milton.*

3. To have suspicion; to suspect. *Obs.*

mis-de-mean' (mîs-dê-mên'), *v. t. & i.*; -DE-MEANED' (-mên'd); -DE-MEAN'ING. To behave ill; to misbehave.

mis-de-mean'ant' (-ânt'), *n.* 1. One convicted of a misdemeanor.

2. One guilty of misconduct.

mis-de-mean'our' (-ôr), *n.* 1. Ill behavior; evil conduct, or a case of it; a misdeed. *Rare.* 2. *Law.* A crime less than a felony. The distinction between felonies and misdemeanors is now purely arbitrary and without any logical basis; it is still maintained in the English system, but in most of the United States is either abrogated or so far reduced as to be without practical effect. Cf. *FELONY*, *CRIME*.

3. A misdemeanor. *Obs.*

Syn.—Misdemeanor, misconduct, misbehavior, fault, trespass.

mis-de-rive' (mîs-dê-riv'), *v. t.*; -DERIVED' (-riv'd); -DERIVING' (-riv'ing). a To misdirect. *Obs.* b To derive erroneously.

mis-de-scribe' (-skrib'), *v. t.*; -SCRIBED' (-skrib'd); -SCRIBING' (-skrib'ing). To describe wrongly or incorrectly. — **mis-de-scrib'er** (-skrib'êr), *n.*

mis-de-scrip'tion' (-dê-skrip'sh'n), *n.* A wrong or incorrect description; as, *misdescription* when material and preventing a common understanding will vitiate a contract.

mis-di-rect' (mîs-dî-rikt'), *v. t.*; -DIRECTED' (-rikt'ed); -DIRECTING' (-rikt'ing). To give a wrong direction to; as, to *misdirect* a letter.

mis-di-rect'ion' (-rikt'sh'n), *n.* 1. Act of directing wrongly, or state of being so directed; wrong direction. 2. *Law.* An error of a judge in charging the jury on a matter of law.

mis-di-ri-'sion' (mîs-dî-ri-'zh'n), *n.* Wrong or incorrect division.

mis-do' (mîs-dô'), *v. t.*; *pret.* -DID' (-dîd'); *p. p.* -DONE' (-dûn'); *p. p. & v. b. n.* -DO'ING. [AS. *misdûn*. See *MIS*-; *DO*, *v.*] 1. To do wrongly or improperly. 2. *Afford me place to show what recompense Towards thee I intend for what I have misdone.* *Milton.* 3. To do wrong to; to ill-treat; to injure. *Obs.* 4. To destroy; to kill. *Obs.* 5. *v. i.* To do wrong or injury; to commit a fault. *Obs.* or *R.* *Dryden.*

mis-do'ing' (-dô'ing'), *n.* Wrongdoing, or a case of it; misconduct; a misdeed; a wrong done; a fault or crime; an offense; as, it was my *misdoing*.

mis-doubt' (mîs-dûbt'), *v. t.*; -DOUBT'ED'; -DOUBT'ING. [Cf. *OF. mesdoubter*.] 1. To have doubts, misgivings, suspicion, or the like, as to or about; to doubt; mistrust; suspect; fear for.

I do not *misdoubt* my wife. *Shak.*

To pray he may be faithful Were to *misdoubt* he is so. *J. W. Marston.*

2. To fear; to be apprehensive of, as an evil; to suspect, as some state of affairs or that such is the state of affairs.

mis-doubt', *v. i.* To have doubt or suspicion; to doubt wrongly; to suspect.

mis-doubt', *n.* Suspicion; mistrust.

mise (mîz; mîz; 277), *n.* [F. *mise* a putting, setting, ex-

pense, fr. *mettre* to put, lay, fr. *L. mittere* to send.] 1. *pl.* Expenses. *Obs.*, exc. *Law*, of expenses in personal actions. 2. A levy or customary grant given by way of composition for a liberty, privilege, or immunity, as by the people on the occasion of the entry of a new Lord Marcher, king, or prince into Wales or on a change of earl in the county palatine of Chester, England. 3. An agreement or convention; as, the *mise* of Amiens and the *mise* of Lewes, the two agreements made in January and May, respectively, 1264, between Henry III. and the rebelling barons. 4. *Law.* The (general) issue in a proceeding upon a writ of right. 5. *Gaming.* The amount staked. b The layout.

mis-ease' (mîs-êz'), *n.* [ME. *mesaise*, OF. *mesaise*.] Want of ease; discomfort; distress; misery; want. *Now Rare.*

mis'em-plot' (mîs'ê'm-plôit'), *v. t.*; -PLOTTED' (-plôid'); -PLOTTING. To employ amiss; as, to *misemploy* one's time. — **mis'em-plot-ment'** (-mênt'), *n.*

mis'er' (mîz'êr), *a.* [L. *miser* wretched, miserable; cf. *It. misero* wretched, avaricious, Sp. *miserico*.] 1. Wretched; miserable. *Obs.* 2. Miserly; niggardly. *Archaic.*

mis'er, *n.* [See *MISER*, *a.*] 1. A wretched or severely afflicted person. *Obs.*

The woful words of a *miser* now despairing. *Str P. Sidney.*

2. A despicable person; a wretch. *Obs.* 3. A covetous, grasping, mean person; esp., one having wealth who lives miserably for the sake of saving and increasing his hoard; a niggard.

As some lone *miser*, visiting his store, Bends at his treasure, counts, recounts it o'er. *Goldsmith.*

mis'er (mîz'êr), n. Also **mîz'er.** [Orig. uncert.] *Mining & Well Sinking.* A boring tool with a device for pushing the drilled-out core up through its hollow center.

mis'er, v. t.; **mîs'erred'** (-zêrd); **mîs'er-ING.** In well boring, etc., to excavate or bring up (earth) with a miser.

mis'er-a-ble' (mîz'êr-â-b'l'), *a.* [F. *miserable*, L. *miserabilis*, fr. *miserari* to lament, pity, fr. *miser* wretched. Cf. *MISER*, *a.*] 1. In a state of misery or extreme unhappiness or misfortune; wretched; — now chiefly with reference to the mental state and often by way of hyperbole.

What hopes delude thee, *miserable* man? *Dryden.*

2. Causing misery, unhappiness, or great discomfort; full of wretchedness; pitifully poor; as, a *miserable* lot.

What's more *miserable* than discontent? *Shak.*

3. Pitiable; lamentable; as, a *miserable* failure. 4. Wretchedly deficient or meager; worthless; mean; paltry; sorry; poor; despicable; as, a *miserable* fellow; a *miserable* dinner.

Miserable comforts are ye all *Job xvi. 2*

5. Avaricious; niggardly; miserly. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* 6. Commiserative; pitiful. *Obs.*

Syn.—Abject, forlorn, pitiable, wretched.

— **mis'er-a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **mis'er-a-bly,** *adv.*

mis'er-a-ble, *n.* One who is miserable, or in misery.

Mis'er-re' (mîz'êr-rê'), *n.* [L. *have mercy*, fr. *misereri* to have mercy, fr. *miser*. See *MISER*, *a.*] 1. *Eccl.* The 51st Psalm (or 50th in the Latin version), the most commonly used of the penitential Psalms; — so called from its first word in the Latin.

2. A musical setting of this Psalm, as the *Miserere* of Allegri, written (about 1635) for nine voices in two choirs, and long sung in Holy Week in the Sistine Chapel, Rome. 3. [*L. c.*] *Med.* = *ILEUS*. *Obs.* 4. [*L. c.*] *Arch.* A small boss or bracket on the under side of the hinged seat of a church stall. It was intended, the seat being turned up, to give support to a worshiper when standing. Called also *misericord* and *misericordia*.

mis'er-ri-cord', **mis'er-ri-corde'** (mîz'êr-rî-kôrd'), **mîz'êr-rî-kôrd'**, **mîz'êr-rî-kôrd'**, *n.* [F. *misericorde*, fr. *L. miseri-cordia* mercy, compassion; *misereri* to feel pity + *cor*, *cordis*, heart.] 1. Compassion; pity; mercy. *Archaic.* 2. *Eccl.* An indulgence, as in the matter of food or dress, granted to a member of a religious order. 3. *Eccl.* A room, often in a separate building, in a monastic establishment where certain indulgences were allowed, esp. one used as a refectory by those monks who had indulgences as to food and drink. 4. = *MISERERE*, 4. 5. A thin-bladed medieval dagger; — said to be so called because used to give the death, or "mercy," stroke to a fallen adversary, or perhaps because he was expected to ask for mercy.



mis'er-ly' (mîz'êr-lî'), *a.* [From *MISER*, *a.*] Pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, a miser; very covetous; niggardly; stingy; close.

Syn.—Avaricious, niggardly, sordid, penurious, covetous, stingy, mean. See *PARSIMONIOUS*.

mis'er-y' (mîz'êr-lî'), *n.*; *pl.* -IES (îz). [ME. *miserie*, OF. *miserie*, *miseria*, F. *miseria*, L. *miseria*, fr. *miser* wretched.] 1. A state of great distress; wretchedness; distress or unhappiness due to outward conditions, esp. to privation or poverty; as, the *misery* of overcrowded population; distress or suffering due to bodily or mental affliction; as, the *misery* of melancholia.

The unsupportable burthen of an accusing tormenting conscience, a *misery* that none can bear. *Watson.*

2. A wretched circumstance; a cause of misery; a calamity; a misfortune.

When we our betters see bearing our woes, We scarcely think our *miseries* our foes. *Shak.*

3. A wretched place or person.

4. Covetousness; niggardliness; avarice. *Obs.* 5. Bodily pain or aching; a pain or ache. *Dial.* 6. *Card Playing.* = *MISERE*. *Colloq.*

Syn.—Unhappiness, despondency, affliction, distress, anguish, woe. — *MISERY*, *WRETCHEDNESS* are often used with little distinction; as, "the fierce light of a blazing *misery*" (*De Quincey*); "the fierce *wretchedness* that glory brings" (*Shak.*). *MISERY* often suggests the more acute or persistent, *WRETCHEDNESS* the more abject or desponding, unhappiness or distress; as, "our . . . happy state here swallowed up in endless *misery*" (*Milton*); "the gnawing *misery* about that sweet child and its parents" (*Scott*); "Art thou so bare and full of *wretchedness*, and fear'st to die?" (*Shak.*); "Crushed with servitude, he knows his *wretchedness* too late" (*Shelley*). See *SORROW*, *MELANCHOLY*.

mis'es-teen' (mîs'ês-tê'm), *v. t.*; -ES-TEEMED' (-tê'm'd); -ES-TEEM'ING. To form a false estimate of; to misestimate. That race is damned which *misesteems* its fate. *W. E. Henley.*

mis-es-ti-mate' (mîs'ês-tî-mât'), *v. t.*; -MATE'D (-mât'ed); -MATING' (-mât'ing). To estimate erroneously. — *n.* A wrong estimate.

mis-fa-'sance' (-fêz'âns), *n.* [Cf. *OF. mesfaissance*, fr. *mesfaire* to do wrong; *mes-* (L. *minus* less) + *faire* to do, L. *facere*. Cf. *MEFAISANCE*.] *Law.* A trespass; a wrong done; now, specif., the doing wrongfully and injuriously of an act which a person might do in a lawful manner; the doing of a lawful act in an unlawful manner, or the wrongful and injurious exercise of lawful authority; — distinguished from *nonfeasance* and *malfeasance*.

mis-fa-'sor' (mîs-fêz'ôr), *n.* [AF. *mesfaiseur*. Cf. *MISFEASANCE*.] *Law.* One guilty of misfeasance.

mis-fa-'ture' (-fêz'ôr), *n.* Ill or distorted feature; a bad feature. — **mis-fa-'ture'ing'** (-tôr'ing'), *a.* — **mis-fa-'tur'ing'** (-tôr'ing'), *a.*

mis-fire' (mîs-fîr'), *v. t.*; -FIRED' (-fîrd'); -FIR'ING' (-fîr'ing'). 1. *Mech.* To have its explosive charge fail to ignite at the proper time; — said of an internal-combustion engine. 2. To fail to be fired; — said of a gun, mine, etc.

mis-fire', *n.* Act of misfiring; an instance of this.

mis-fit' (-fîf'), *v. t. & i.*; -FIT'TED'; -FIT'TING. To fit badly; to fail to fit

1. Act or state of fitting badly; as, a *misfit* in making a coat; a ludicrous *misfit*.

2. Something that fails to fit or fits badly, as a garment.

I saw an uneasy change in Mr. Micawber, which sat tightly on him, as if his new duties were a *misfit*. *Dickens*

mis-fit' (mîs-fîf'), *n.* That does not fit.

mis-for-tune' (-tûn), *n.* 1. Bad fortune or luck; calamity; an evil accident; disaster; mishap; mischance. 2. *Obs.* A fit of his *misfortune*, not his fault. *Addison*

3. The bearing of an illegitimate child; hence, an illegitimate child; a bastard. *Scott & Dial. Eng.*

Syn.—Ill fortune, ill luck, misadventure, trouble, hardship; accident; calamity, disaster. — *MISFORTUNE*, *MISCHANCE*, *MISHAP*, *ADVERSITY* agree in the idea of ill or adverse fortune. *MISFORTUNE* is the most general term; *MISCHANCE* is often more specifically that which in any way goes wrong; *MISHAP* is sometimes interchangeable with *mischance*, but more frequently denotes an unlucky accident; as, "one writ with me in sour *misfortune's* book" (*Shak.*); "The famous maxim of Monsieur de Rochefoucauld, 'In our friends' *misfortunes* there is something secretly pleasing to us'" (*Thackeray*); "It is a *misfortune* and not a crime to be entangled in an anachronism" (*Lowell*); "a brother son of chivalry dismounted by *mischance*" (*Scott*); "By great *mischance* he heard but fragments of her later words" (*Tennyson*); "Now the doctor's skill (victoriously seemed), and now — alas, for unforeseen *mishaps*, they put on a damp nightcap and relapse" (*Couperus*); "his bicyclic met with a *mishap*. Adversity, the strongest of the words compared, denotes waves or continued *misfortune*, as, "The virtue of prosperity is temperance, the

mis-trail' (mī-s-trāil'), v. t. -TRAILING (-trāil'ing); -TRAIL/ING. *Man.* In the gallop, to have the imprint of the rear foot come in front of or in rear of that of the diagonal fore foot. Also used transitively with reflexive.

mis-tral' (mī-s-trāl'), n. [F. fr. Pr., L. *magistralis*, a. See **MAGISTRAL**.] A violent, cold, and dry northerly wind of the Mediterranean provinces of France, etc.

mis-treat' (mī-s-trēt'), v. t. To treat ill; to abuse.

mis-tress (mī-s-trēs'), v. t. To address as "mistress."

b To master, as an art or trade; - said of a woman. *Rare.* **c** To rule or control like a mistress. **d** To make a paramour of.

mis-tress, n. [ME. *maistress(e)*, OF. *maistresse*, F. *maîtresse*, LL. *magistrissa*, for L. *magistra*, fem. of *magister*. See **MASTER**, **MISTER**; cf. *miss* a young woman.] **1** A woman having power, authority, or ownership; a woman, or something personified as a woman, that exercises authority, has power or command, is chief, etc.; the female head of a family, a school, etc.
The late queen's gentlewoman is a knight's daughter!
To be her mistress's mistress. *Shak.*
Mistress of herself, tho' china fall. *Pope.*
2 *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* a The wife of a clergyman, a chief tenant, a tradesman, etc.; - also used in address.
Several of the neighboring mistresses had assembled. *Scott.*
b (One's) wife. *Familiar.*
3 A governess. *Obs.*
4 A female governor, as of a nation. *Obs.*
5 A woman, a goddess, or a quality or thing personified as a woman, dominating one's life or action, or regarded as directing or protecting one, or as the originator or patroness of something, as an art; hence, a patroness. *Obs.*
6 A woman well skilled in anything, or having the mastery of something.
A letter desires all young wives to make themselves mistresses of Wingate's Arithmetic. *Addison.*
7 A woman regarded with love and devotion; she who has command over one's heart; a beloved object; a sweetheart; ladylove. Now little used in prose except when there is no danger of confusion with sense 8.
8 A woman with whom a man habitually consorts unlawfully or who occupies wholly or partly the position of wife to a man without being married to him; a woman living with, or supported by, a man as his paramour.
9 A female teacher; now, only, a female underteacher or an instructress in some special subject in a school.
10 A form of respectful or polite address to a woman; madam; ma'am. *Obs. or Archaic or Dial.*
11 [*cap.*] A title of courtesy formerly prefixed to the name of a woman, married or unmarried, but now superseded, except *Dial.*, by the contracted forms, *Mrs.* (pronounced mī-s-tris or -tris), for a married, and *Miss*, for an unmarried, woman. "Now mistress Gilpin (careful soul)." *Cowper.*
12 *Bowls.* The jack. *Obs.* *Beau. & Fl.*
13 A box without a lid used to shield a candle from drafts in a mine.

Mistress of the Adriatic, Venice. - *M.* of the Robes, in the British royal household, a duchess appointed nominally to have charge of the queen's robes, whose duties are merely occasional and formal, consisting in attendance on the queen at all state ceremonies and entertainments. She ranks as the highest of the ladies in the service of the queen. - *M.* of the Seas, Great Britain; - sometimes so called on account of its naval supremacy. - *M.* of the World, ancient Rome; - often so called.

mis-tress-ly, a. **1** Of or pertaining to a mistress (of a household). *Rare.*
2 [After *masterly*.] Resembling, or characteristic of, a woman who has the mastery of something; skillful.

mis-tress-ship, n. **1** Condition or position of a mistress, as of a family or school; female rule or dominion.
2 Ladyship, a style of address; - with *her, your*. *Obs.*
3 Mastery; command. *Obs. or R.*

mis-trial (mī-s-triāl'), n. *Law.* A trial legally of no effect by reason of some error in the proceedings; loosely, any trial not resulting in a lawful decision or verdict.

mis-trust' (-trīst'), n. Want of confidence or trust; suspicion; distrust; *Obs.*, doubt.

mis-trust', v. t. -TRUSTED; -TRUSTING. **1** To regard with suspicion; to have no trust or confidence in; to suspect; to doubt the integrity, truth, validity, or the like, of; to distrust.
I will never mistrust my wife again. *Shak.*
The world rolls round - mistrust it not. *Emerson.*
2 To forebode as near, or likely to occur; to suspect the existence of; to surmise. *Now Rare.*
By a divine instinct, men's minds mistrust
Ensuing dangers. *Shak.*

Syn. - See **DISTRUST**.

mis-trust', v. i. To lack trust or confidence; to suspect; *Obs.*, to doubt.

mis-trust'ful (mī-s-trūst'fūl'), a. **1** Having, or full of, mistrust, suspicions, or forebodings; distrustful; suspicious.
2 Causing mistrust or apprehension. *Obs.*

The light blown out from *mistrustful* wood *Shak.*

mis-trust'ful-ly, adv. - **mis-trust'ful-ness**, n.

mis-turn' (-tūrn'), v. t. -TURNED (-tūrn'd); -TURN/ING. [*CF.* OF. *metornier*.] To turn amiss or to - wrong use; to pervert; to reverse the order of; to invert.

mis-turn', v. i. To turn or go in the wrong direction. *R.*

mist'y (mīst'i'), a. -MIST'Y (-mīst'i-ēr); -MIST'Y-EST. [*AS.* *misti*.] See **MIST**. Perh. sometimes confused with *mystic*.
1 Accompanied or characterized by mist; obscured by, blurred by, or overspread with, mist, or something resembling or likened to it; consisting of mist; appearing as if in mist; as, *misty* mountains, atmosphere, rain, or shapes.
2 Obscured as if by mist; dim; obscure; unintelligible; unilluminated; unenlightened; as, *misty* sight.
The more I see therein (theology) *Piers Plouman.*
The mistier it seemeth. *Piers Plouman.*
3 Like mist; productive of ignorance. *Obs. or R.*
4 Vague; indistinct; shadowy; mentally cloudy or confused; as, a *misty* recollection; a *misty* author.

mis-un-der-stand' (mī-s-un-dēr-stānd'), mī-s-un'-, v. t. & i.; -pret. & p. p. -STOOD' (-stōd'); -p. pr. & vb. n. -STAND-ING. To misconceive; mistake; miscomprehend; to take in a wrong sense; to misinterpret.

mis-un-der-stand'ing, p. pr. & vb. n. of **MISUNDERSTAND**.
Esp.: **v. t.** n. A mistake of meaning; error; misconception; misinterpretation. **b** Disagreement; dissension; quarrel. "Misunderstandings among friends." *Swift.*

mis-us-age (mī-s-ūz'āj; -s'āj'), n. [*CF.* F. *mésusage*.] **1** Ill or improper conduct. *Obs.*
2 Bad treatment; ill usage; abuse.
3 Wrong or improper use, as of words; misuse.

mis-use' (mī-s-ūz'), n. **1** Wrong use; misapplication; erroneous or improper use.
Words little suspected for any such misuse. *Locke.*
2 Maltreatment; violence.
3 Ill or improper conduct or practice. *Obs.*

mis-use' (-ūz'), v. t. -USED' (-ūzd'); -US/ING (-ūz'ing). [*CF.* F. *mésuser*.] **1** To treat or use improperly; to use to a bad purpose; to misapply; as, to misuse one's talents.
The sweet poison of misused wine. *Milton.*
2 To abuse; to treat ill.
O, she misused me past the endurance of a block. *Shak.*
3 *Specif.* **Obs.** a To violate or ravish. **b** To speak ill of; to revile. **c** To misrepresent. *Shak.* **d** To deceive.

4 To misbehave (one's self). *Obs.*

Syn. - Maltreat, abuse, misuse, misapply.

mis-us'er (-ēr), n. [*OF.* *mésuser*, inf. used as n.] *Law.* Unlawful use of a right; use in excess of, or varying from, one's right.

mis-val'ue (mī-s-vāl'ū), v. t. -UED' (-ūd); -U/ING. To value wrongly; to misestimate. - **mis-val-u-ation** (-āsh'ūn), n.

mis-vent'ure (mī-s-vēn'tūr), n. An unlucky venture; a misadventure. *Archaic.*

mis-word' (-wōrd'), v. t. -WORD'ED; -WORD/ING. To word wrongly; as, to *misword* a message, or a sentence.

mis-wor-ship (-wōr'shīp), n. Wrong or false worship; mistaken practices in religion. - **mis-worship**, v. t. & i. Such hideous inextricable jungle of misworships. *Carlyle.*

- **mis-worship-er**, -ship-er (-ēr), n.

mis-write' (-rit'), v. t.; -prel. -WROTE' (-rōt'); -p. pr. -WRIT-ING (-rit'ing); -p. pr. & vb. n. -WRITING (-rit'ing). [*AS.* *miswritan*.] To write incorrectly.

Mitch-el-la (mī-chēl'ā), n. [*NL.*, after John Mitchell (d. 1768), American botanist.] *Bot.* A genus of creeping rubiaceous herbs having shining evergreen leaves and fragrant white tubular flowers, growing in pairs, succeeded by a double berrylike scarlet drupe. The only species are *M. repens*, the partridge berry of the eastern United States, and *M. undulata*, of Japan. Also [*L. c.*], a plant of this genus.

mite (mit), n. [*AS.* *mīte* mite (in sense 1); akin to LG. *mīte*, D. *mijt*, OHG. *mīza*; cf. Goth. *maitan* to cut.] **1** Any of numerous small, often very minute, arachnids of the order Acarina (cf. tick). The body is saclike, without a constriction between the cephalothorax and abdomen, the mandibles generally chelate or adapted for piercing; there are usually four pairs of short legs in the adult, though but three in the young larvae; the breathing organs (when such are present) are tracheæ. Many are parasitic on insects or vertebrates, some on plants, on which they may produce galls; others infest stored food products; others are aquatic. See **TRICH MITRE**, **CHESS MITRE**, **BUSTER MITRE**, etc.
2 [*OD.* *mīte*, *mīte*, D. *mijt*; perh. through OF. *mit*; prob. the same word.] A small coin (orig. a small Flemish copper coin) or small sum of money; - applied in the New Testament to the *lepton* (which see). *Specif.*: **a** An

old money of account worth usually $\frac{1}{24}$ of a penny. **b** Popularly, in England, half a farthing (see *Mark* xii. 42). **3** A small weight; one twentieth of a grain.
4 Anything very small; a minute object, person, or creature; a very little; a particle; bit; jot. *Now Chiefly Colloq.*
Now don't you worry one mite about it. *Mary Wilkins.*

one's mite, the small amount which is all one can afford to contribute to some object (alluding to the widow's mite, *Luke* xxi. 4); fig. of innumerable mites, one's best, although insignificant, contribution; as, to offer one's mite of sympathy to a friend in affliction.

mi-tel-la (mī-tēl'ā), n. [*L.*, headband, dim. of *mitra*.] **1** *Surg.* A sling for the arm.
2 [*cap.*] *Bot.* A genus of saxifragaceous herbs, the miter-worts, having flowers with trifid or pinnatifid petals and a superior 1-celled ovary. The 5 species are natives of North America and Asia. They are low slender plants with opposite leaves and a narrow raceme of small white flowers.

mit'er, mī'tre (mī-tēr), n. [*F.* *mitre*, fr. L. *mitra* headband, turban, Gr. *μίτρα*.] **1 *Antiq.* A headband or fillet worn by women; also, an Asiatic headdress, perhaps a kind of turban, worn by Greek and Roman women or occasionally by effeminate young men.
2 A belt or girdle; - in translations of Homer.
3 In works of travel of the 16th and 17th centuries, any of various headdresses, as the turban, worn in distant countries. *Obs.*
4 *Jewish Antiq.* The official headdress of the high priest, made from a long piece of fine linen rolled into a sort of turban; also, in the Douay and Wycliffe Bibles, the headdress of the ordinary priests.
5 *Ecll.* The official headdress of a bishop in the Western Church since about 1000 A. D. It has been of various forms, the one now in use being a kind of tall cap, deeply cleft at the top, the outline of the front and back being that of a pointed arch, and it has been usually made of white linen, silk, or satin, often embroidered and jeweled, but occasionally of gold and silver. Certain abbots and other ecclesiastics have had the right of wearing it conferred on them as an exceptional dignity. In the churches of the Anglican Communion the miter had fallen into virtual disuse until recent times, when some bishops have revived its use at special ceremonies. In British heraldry it is borne over the arms of episcopal sees, instead of helmet and crest, and occasionally as a charge. The name was given to it doubtless from a fancied analogy to the miter of a Jewish high priest.
6 Hence, episcopal office or dignity.
7 A fancy headdress having a cleft top like a miter, worn by women in the 15th century.
8 The head of an alembic. *Obs.*
9 *Numis.* A base coin current in Ireland during the last half of the 13th century. *Oxf. E. D.*
10 A chimney cowl.
11 *Zool.* Short for *miter shell*. See **MITRA**, 2.
12 [*Perh. a different word.*] **a** The surface forming the beveled end or edge of a piece where a miter joint is made. **b** A miter joint. **c** A miter square.
13 [*Perh. a different word.*] *Dressmaking & Needlework.* A gusset.**

mit'er, mī'tre, v. t.; mī'tERED or mī'tERED (-tērd); mī'tER-ING (-tēring) or mī'tER-ING (-tēring). [*See* **MITER**, n. 1.] To place a miter upon; to bestow or confer a miter on; to raise to a rank entitling to the wearing of a miter.
2 [*Perh. a different word.*] To match, together, as two pieces of molding or two parts of a frame, or a line bisecting the angle of junction; to bevel the ends of, for the purpose of matching together at an angle.
3 [*Perh. a different word.*] *Dressmaking & Needlework.* To form an angle in, as a fold or band, by cutting out a triangular piece and sewing together the cut edges; in knitting, to add extra stitches to form a corner.

mit'er, mī'tre, v. t. To meet and match together, as two pieces of molding, on a line bisecting the angle of junction, intended to continue at an angle to its original direction, which will be a right angle, when the joining pieces form an angle of 45° at their junction.

mit'er, or **mit're**, arch. The curve formed by the interpenetration of two curved surfaces in groining or the like.

mit'er, or **mit're**, box. *Corp.* An apparatus for guiding a handsaw at the proper angle in making a miter joint in wood; esp., a wooden or metal trough with vertical kerfs in its upright sides, for guides.



The Pope's Miter.

miter, or mitre, dovetail. Carp. A kind of dovetail or a miter joint in which there is only one joint line visible, and that at the angle.

mit'ered, mī'trēd (mī'tērd), p. a. 1. Entitled or privileged to wear a miter.

2. Wearing, or adorned with, a miter.

3. Bearing the representation of a miter. Rare.

4. Shaped like a miter; having an apex so shaped.

mit'er, or mit're, abbey, an abbey under a mitred abbot. — m. abbot, R. C. Ch., an abbot on whom the Pope has conferred the privilege of wearing a miter. The mitred abbots were, therefore, practically of episcopal rank, and in pre-Reformation England they sat and voted in the House of Lords.

mit'ter-er (mī'tēr-ēr), mit'ter (trēr), n. One that miters; a tool or machine for forming miters or bevels. U. S.

mit'er, or mit're, fence. Mach. A fence, usually adjustable, for the table of a circular saw or the like, for guiding boards in cutting miters.

mit'er, or mit're, gear. Mach. Miter wheel gear; a gear with a bevel of 45°. See BEVEL WHEEL.

mit'er, or mit're, joint. Carp., etc. A joint formed by pieces matched and united upon a line bisecting the angle of junction. The term is used esp. when the pieces form a right angle, and sometimes of any bevel joint. — mit'ter-joint'ed, mit'ter-joint'ed, a.

mit'er, or mit're, mushroom. Any mushroom of the genus *Helvella*, esp. *H. crispata*; — so called from the shape of the pileus.

mit'er, or mit're, plane. Carp. A plane for use with a miter board, for general utility in angle and butt joint making.

mit'er, or mit're, square. Carp. A bevel with an immovable arm at an angle of 45° for striking lines on stuff to be mitered; also, a square with an arm adjustable to any angle.

mit'er, or mit're, valve. Mech. A valve consisting of a disk fitting in a conical seat the face of which is inclined at an angle of 45° to the valve axis.

mit'er, or mit're, wheel. Mach. Either of a pair of bevel gears, of equal diameter, adapted for working together, usually with their axes at right angles.

mit'ter-wo'rt, mit'tre-wo'rt (mī'tēr-wūrt'), n. Any plant of the genus *Mitella*; — so called from the capsule, which somewhat resembles a bishop's miter.

Mith-ra'ic (mīth-rā'ik), a. Of or pert. to Mithras, or Mithra. — Mith-ra'ic-ism (-i-siz'm), n. — Mith-ra'ic-ist (-ist), n.

Mith'ras (mīth'rās; mī'thrās), Mith'ra (mīth'rā; mī'thrā), n. [L., fr. Gr. *Mithras*, OPer. *Mithra*.] A Persian god of the light of the middle zone, between heaven and hell, the defender of truth, and the chief helper of Ahura-Mazda in his struggle with the powers of darkness.



Mithras Tauroctonus, from an ancient shrine.

Mithras was regarded as an earth-born or rock-born hero who captured and slew the divine bull (Mithras Tauroctonus) from which body sprang all the plants and animals beneficial to man, who aided man in his early struggles against adverse nature, and who was translated to heaven, there to watch over and aid the faithful until the day of his second coming, when the evil should be destroyed and the good saved to eternal life. Cf. TAUROBOLIVM. The Mithras cult was attended with mysteries including sacraments closely resembling the Christian, celebrated in grottoes and underground chapels. It was introduced into Rome in the time of Trajan, and given powerful impulse by Commodus, who was an initiate. It was a prevailing religion among the Roman legionaries, by whom it was carried throughout the empire, and in the last days of paganism it was the most serious rival of Christianity. — Mith'ra-ism (mīth-rā'iz'm; mī'thrā-), n. — Mith'ra-ist, n.

Mith'ra, — is, to speak in the philosophical language of the times, the Logos that emanated from God and shared His omnipotence; who, having fashioned the world as demurge, continued to watch faithfully over it. — Canont (McCormack).

mit'hri-date (mīth'rī-dāt), n. [LL. *mithridatum*; cf. F. *mithridate*, L. *mithridatium*.] Old Pharm. An antidote against poison; an alexipharmic; specif., an electrolyte, supposed to serve either as a remedy or as a preservative against poison; — so called from King Mithridates VI. (see MITHRIDATISM), its reputed inventor.

[Love is] a drop of the true elixir; no mithridate so effectual against the infection of vice. — Southey.

mit'hri-dat'ic (-dāt'ik), a. [L. *Mithridaticus*.] 1. [cap.] Of or pert. to Mithridates VI. (see MITHRIDATISM); also, like him or his alleged insusceptibility to poisons.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a mithridate.

3. Med. Of, pert. to, or of the nature of, mithridatism.

mit'hri-da'tism (mīth'rī-dāt'iz'm), n. Med. Immunity from a poison, produced by administration of gradually in-

creased doses of it. Mithridates VI., King of Pontus (d. B. C. 63), is said to have produced this condition in himself.

mit'i-gant (mī'tī-gānt), a. [L. *mitigans*, p. pr. of *mitigare*. See MITIGATE.] Tending to mitigate; mitigating; lenitive. — n. That which mitigates; a lenitive.

mit'i-gate (-gāt), v. t.; mit'i-gat'ed (-gāt'ed); mit'i-gat'ing (-gāt'ing), v. i. [L. *mitigatus*, p. p. of *mitigare* to soften, mitigate; *mitis* mild, soft + the root of *agere* to do, drive, applied to persons, their dispositions, etc. Obs. or R.] This opinion . . . mitigated kings into companions. Burke.

2. To render mild or milder; to make less severe, violent, fierce, cruel, intense, harsh, rigorous, painful, etc.; to soften; to appease; to meliorate; to alleviate; to diminish; to lessen; moderate; to temper; as, to mitigate heat or cold; to mitigate grief; to mitigate a punishment or an offense.

Syn. — Allay, assuage. See ALLEVIATE.

mit'i-gate, v. i. To be or become mitigated; to grow mild or milder.

mit'i-gat'ed (mī'tī-gāt'ed), p. p. of MITIGATE. — mitigated causative. See SILVER NITRATE. — mit'i-gat'ed-ly, adv.

mit'i-ga'tion (-gā'shūn), n. [ME. *mitigacioun*, F. *mitigation*, fr. L. *mitigatio*.] Act of mitigating, or state of being mitigated; specif.: a Abatement or diminution of anything painful, harsh, severe, afflictive, or calamitous; alleviation; moderation; palliation; as, the mitigation of pain, grief, rigor, punishment. b A mitigating thing or fact. c Softening or qualifying, as of words; a qualification. Obs. d Propitiation; of an animal, taming. Obs.

Syn. — Alleviation, abatement, relief.

mit'i-ga-tive (mī'tī-gā-tīv), a. [L. *mitigativus*; cf. F. *mitigatif*.] Tending to mitigate; alleviating; lenitive. — n. That which mitigates; a mitigant.

mit'i-gat'or (-gāt'ōr), n. One that mitigates.

mit'i-ga-to-ry (-gāt'ō-rī), a. [L. *mitigatorius*.] Tending or serving to mitigate or alleviate; mitigative; palliative. — n. That which mitigates; a lenitive; a palliative.

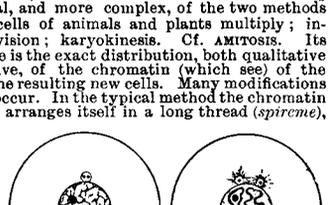
mit'is cast'ing (mī'tis; mē'tis), [Perh. fr. L. *mitis* mild.] A process, invented by P. Ostberg, for producing malleable iron castings by deadmelting wrought iron, to which from 0.05 to 0.1 per cent of aluminum is added to lower the melting point, usually in a petroleum furnace, and pouring the molten metal into a mold lined with a special mixture consisting essentially of molasses and ground burnt fire clay; also, a casting made by this process; — called also *wrought-iron casting*.

mit'is metal. The malleable iron produced by mitis casting; — called also simply *mitis*.

mit'tome (mī'tōm), n. [Gr. *mitros* a thread.] Biol. The reticulum of the protoplasm of a cell, as distinguished from the ground substance.

mit-to'sis (mī-tō'sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *mitros* a thread.] Biol. The usual, and more complex, of the two methods in which the cells of animals and plants multiply; indirect cell division; karyokinesis. Cf. AMITOSIS. Its evident purpose is the exact distribution, both qualitative and quantitative, of the chromatin (which see) of the parent cell to the resulting new cells. Many modifications of the process occur. In the typical method the chromatin of the nucleus arranges itself in a long thread (*spireme*),

Mitosis. Successive stages of typical process. (After Van Beneden.) 1 Resting nucleus with chromatin forming a reticulum. 2 Two centrosomes enclosed in a centrosphere above the nucleus. 3 Arrangement of the chromatin in elongated chromosomes. Development of asters and spindle. 4 Destruction of membrane inclosing nucleus, and attachment of fibers to the chromosomes (spindle completed). Chromosomes drawn into equator of spindle. 5 Splitting of chromosomes. 6 Separation of their halves, and division of centrosomes in anticipation of next cell division. 7 Grouping of chromosomes at the spindle poles. Disappearance of asters and beginning of division of cell body. 8 Completion of the cell division. Resting nuclei formed as in Stage 1.



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pl. Festivals of Mithras. R. mithridate mustard. The penicillium.

mit'hri-da'tea (mīth'rī-dāt'ēa), n. [Bib.]

mit'hri-da'tive (mīth'rī-dāt'iv), n. [Bib.]

mit'hri-da'tor (-dāt'ōr), n. [Bib.]

mit'hri-da'tion (-dāt'ishūn), n. [Bib.]

mit'hri-da'tism (-dāt'iz'm), n. [Bib.]

mit'hri-da'tist (-dāt'ist), n. [Bib.]

mit'er, or mit're, drain. A drain of V section, the Logos that emanated from God and shared His omnipotence; who, having fashioned the world as demurge, continued to watch faithfully over it. — Canont (McCormack).

mit'er, or mit're, fower. The miter, or mit're, gauge or gage. Carp. A gauge for determining the angle of a miter. [Iron. R.]

mit'er, or mit're, iron. An angle miter, or mit're, jack. A miter board or box.

mit'er, or mit're, line. The line made by the junction of the two pieces forming a miter joint.

mit'er, or mit're, shell. See MITRA. 2. [BOARDS.]

mit'er, or mit're, shoot. — MITER. Engin. A raised step against which a canal lock gate shuts.

mit'h. Obs. pres. indic. (3d pers. sing.) and pret. (1st and 3d pers. sing.) of MAY.

mit'h-an (mīth'an), n. [Native name in Assam and Chittagong.] Zool. The geyal.

mit'h-cah (mīth'kā), Bib. Mithra, v. t. & i. [AS. mīth'raan.]

which segments into the definite number of parts (*chromosomes*) characteristic of the species. Meanwhile two differentiated areas surrounded by radiating fibers of a slightly staining substance appear near the nucleus. These are the *asters*, and they frequently contain a definite central body, the *centrosome* (which see). The nuclear membrane breaks down, some of the aster fibers appear to attach themselves to the chromosomes, and draw them into a position between the asters, so that a spindle-shaped figure results, the asters being at the poles and the chromosomes at the equator. The process is continued by the longitudinal splitting of each chromosome into halves, one of which is drawn apparently by the contraction of the fibers, toward each aster. The cell then divides through the equator of the spindle, one group of the new chromosomes and one aster remaining in each new cell. Each group of chromosomes now forms itself into a nucleus for the new cell. The aster and spindle fibers usually entirely disappear; the centrosome may persist and divide into two for a succeeding cell division. The principal stages of mitosis are known as *prophase*, *metaphase*, and *anaphase* (see these words). The process is essentially similar in animals and plants; but in the latter true centrosomes are distinguished only in the lower forms.

mit-to'lic (mī-tō't'ik), a. Biol. Of or pertaining to mitosis; karyokinetic; as, *mitotic* cell division; — opposed to *amitotic*. — mit-to'lic-ly (-ī-kā-lī), adv.

mit'tic figure. Biol. The figure presented by the chromosomes, asters, etc., of a cell during mitosis (which see).

mit'tra (mī'trā), n. [L., fr. Gr. *mitra*.] See MITER, the headdress. 1. *Antiq.* — MITER, 1.

2. [cap.] Zool. A genus of marine rachi-glossate gastropods having a fusiform shell with a rather long aperture, fluted columella, and sharp spire whose outline suggests a bishop's miter, whence the species, which are especially numerous in the East Indies, are called *miter shells*. The genus is divided into many subgenera and is the type of a family, *Mitridae*.

3. Bot. a = GALEA. b The thick hood-shaped pileus of certain mushroom fungi.

mit'traill'e (mī'trā'īl'), n. [F. See MITRAILLER.] Small missiles, as bits of iron, grape, etc., used sometimes in loading cannon. Rare. — v. t. To fire at with mitraille.

mit'traill'eux (mī'trā'īl'yū'), n. [F.] Mil. An artilleryman who serves a mitrailleuse. b A mitrailleuse. *Encyc. Brit.*

mit'traill'euse (mī'trā'īl'yūz'), n. [F., fr. *mitraille* to fire grapeshot, fr. *mitraille* old iron, grapeshot, dim. of OF. *mitra* a mite. See MITRA a coin.] Mil. A breech-loading machine gun, using small pro-

jectiles, consisting of a number of barrels fitted together, so arranged that the barrels can be fired simultaneously or successively and rapidly; esp., a form of such a gun used by the French army in the war of 1870 with Germany.

mit'tral (mī'trāl), a. [Cf. F. *mitral*.] See 1st MITER.] Pertaining to, or resembling, a miter; specif., *Anat.*, designating, or pertaining to, the valve (the mitral valve) which guards the left auriculo-ventricular orifice of the heart and prevents the blood in the ventricle from returning to the auricle; the bicuspid valve. It consists of two triangular flaps attached at their bases to the fibrous ring which surrounds the opening and connected by their margins with the ventricular walls by chordae tendineae and muscliculipillares.

mit'tral orifice. *Anat.*, the left auriculo-ventricular orifice.

mit'tri-form (mī'trī-fōrm; mī't'rī-; Zool.), a. [*miter* + -form: cf. F. *mitriforme*.] Bot. & 277. Miter-shaped, as the calyx in certain mosses.

Mitscherlich's law (mīsh'ēr-īk's), [After Eilhard Mitscherlich, German chemist.] *Chem. & Cryst.* The principle of isomorphism. See ISOMORPHISM.

mitt (mīt), n. [Abbr. fr. *mitzen*.] 1. A kind of glove without fingers or with short fingers, covering the wrist and main part of the hand; specif., *Baseball*, a kind of glove protected on the palm side by a large mitten-shaped pad.

2. = MITTEN, 1.

3. A hand. *Slang, U. S.*

mit'ten (mī'tēn), n. [ME. *mitaine*, *meleyn*, F. *mitaine*; cf. OF. *mita*, LL. *mita*; orig. uncert. Cf. MITR.] 1. A covering for the hand, worn to protect it from cold or injury. It differs from a glove in not having a separate sheath for each finger, but has a division for the thumb. *Chaucer*.

2. A glove, esp. a thick worsted one. *Dial. Eng. & Scot.*

3. pl. *Slang*. A the hands. *Rare*. b Boxing gloves.

4. = MITT, 1.

5. A kind of glove extending only to the knuckles; a mitt. To get, or give, the mittens, to be refused or jilted, or to refuse or jilt, as a lover.

mit'tened (-tēnd), a. Covered with, or wearing, mittens.

mit'ti-mus (mī'tī-mūs), n. [L., we send, fr. *mittere* to send.] Law. 1. A writ formerly used in England for directing the trial of a cause in a county palatine. b A warrant of commitment to prison. c A writ for removing records from one court to another.

2. A discharge or dismissal; a notice to leave; also, quietus; as, to get one's mittimus. *Colloq.*

3. A magistrate. *Humorous*.

mit'ti-que, mit'ti-que, n. [low wisdom.]

mit'ti-sa-pi-en-tia (-sā-pī-ēn-ti-ā), [L. Mel.]

mit'ti-ka' (-mī-tī-kā'), n. [See MITA-KAL.] See COIN.

mit'ti-ka', n. A weight of Morocco, etc., corresponding to the *mitka* (which see).

mit'ti-kan (mī'tī-kān), n. One of the Indians of the ancient city of Mitlan, in Oaxaca, Mexico, the ruins of which place comprise temples or palaces of rectangular design, built of huge blocks of stone, and adorned with mosaics and mural paintings.

mit'ti-ka's-tal, n. [NL.; Gr. *mitros* thread + *σπίνδιλον* to split.] = MITOSIS. Obs. [Mitotic. R.]

mit'ti-ka's-tic (mī'tī-kā's-tīk), a. Biol. mit'o-some (mī'tō-sōm), n. [From MITR.] A little one; — chiefly in endearment or contempt. Obs.

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mix (miks), *v. t.*; **MIXED** (miks't) or **MIXT**; **MIX'ING**. [From earlier *mixen*, *mizt*, p. p. (*Off. E. D.*), fr. *L. mixtus*, p. p. of *miscere*; akin to Russ. *myschat'*, *W. mysgu*, Gael. *measg*, Gr. *μίσγω*, *μίσγωμαι*, Skr. *mītra* mixed, Oir. *measaim* I mix; also to AS. *miscian*, G. *miscen*, which, however, are perh. fr. *L. miscere* = cf. *F. mizte*. Cf. ADMIX, MASH to bruise, MEDDLE.] 1. To combine a profuse interpenetration of the parts of, as of two or more substances with each other, or of one substance with others; to unite or blend into one mass or compound, as by stirring together; hence, to combine (any material or immaterial things); to mingle; blend; as, to mix flour and salt; to mix wines; to mix business with pleasure.

2. To put in as an ingredient. *Obs.*
3. To unite with in company; to join; associate; unite; as, to mix hands.
Ephraim, he hath mixed himself among the people. *Hos. vii. 8.*
4. To form by mingling; to produce or prepare by the stirring together of ingredients; to compound.
Hast thou no poison mixed? *Shak.*
I have chosen an argument mixed of religious and civil considerations. *Bacon.*

Breeding. To cross.
Syn. — See MINGLE.
to mix up. a. To mix intimately.
That problem, closely as it is mixed up with the one immediately before us. *James Ward.*
b. To join or associate unsuitably or the like; to confuse; as, to mix up facts and illusions. c. To associate with (inferior or disreputable persons); to involve (in some discreditable or dubious affair); — chiefly *v. i.*

mix (miks), *v. i.* 1. To be mixed; to become united into a compound; to mingle; to admit of being mixed.
2. To associate; to mingle; to have intercourse (with); to join, as in battle; also, *Obs.* or *Archaic*, to have sexual intercourse (with).
3. **Breeding**. To cross.
to mix up, *Pugilism*, to come into close quarters; to exchange blows rapidly.

mix, *n.* 1. Act or result of mixing; a mixture; *Colloq.*, a muddle or mess; also, state of being mixed or confused.
2. *Steel Manuf.* A formula, formerly and now often empirical, giving the proportions and constituents of a mixture, as of various kinds of scrap, charcoal, ferrochrome, etc., for making steel. Mixes are now usually determined by a correct analysis of the materials to be used.

mixed (miks't), *p. a.* [From *mixt*, fr. *L. mixtus*: cf. *F. mizte*. See *MIX*, *v.*] 1. *Law*. Designating property, actions, statutes, or the like that involve relations with two or more classes of property, rights, or the like; as, a mixed action, mixed rents, etc. See phrases below.
2. Formed by mixing; mingled; blended; compounded.
3. Made up of different or dissimilar parts, elements, qualities, or the like; not pure or simple; also, made up of, or combining, good and bad elements or qualities; as, mixed motives; mixed descent; a mixed nature.
4. Consisting of individuals of different kinds as to birth, character, or the like; of several or many classes or sets; hence, not select; — said of companies or aggregations.
5. Characterized by the union of features of two or more of the recognized classes or systems (aristocracy, democracy, monarchy, etc.); — said of governments, etc.
6. Applied; not pure; — said of sciences. *Obs.* or *R.*, exc. of mathematics.
7. *Med.* Mingled; combining features or exhibiting symptoms of two kinds or varieties of disease; as, mixed fever, a combination of malarial and typhoid fevers.
8. Made up of, or involving the action of, persons of both sexes; as, a mixed school; mixed doubles in lawn tennis; a mixed foursome in golf. "Mixed dance." *Milton.*
9. Confused or muddled, esp. with drink.

10. *Phon.* Designating a vowel in the articulation of which the whole tongue sinks into its neutral flattened shape, neither "back" nor "front" articulation predominating, as *e* in *err*. See *Guide to Pron.*, § 41.
mixed angle, a mixtilineal angle. — *m. arch*, an arch struck from several centers — *m. automobile*, a gasolectric automobile. — *m. cadence*. See under *CADENCE*, 3. — *m. chalice*, *Ecol.*, the wine in the Eucharist when water is added to it, or the practice of mixing water with the wine. — *m. circuit*. *Elec.* a circuit partly metallic and partly through the earth. b. A circuit having arrangement both in series and in multiple. — *m. concomitant*. See *CONCOMITANT*, n., 3. — *m. condition*. See *CONDITION*, n., 2. — *m. contract*, a contract in which one party receives only a partial equivalent for a benefit conferred by him on the other party. — *m. crystal*, *Chem.*, a crystal composed of a mixture of substances. We shall make no distinction between the crystalline solid solutions and the isomorphous mixtures, but shall study the behavior of the two classes under the head of "mixed crystals." *Frittlay.*

Mix'er-ess, *n.* A female mixer. **Mix'ers**, *n. pl.* of *MIX*. **Mix'ey-maxy**, *v.* Var. of MIXTY-MAXTY. **Mix'Hel-helens'**, *n.* A person of mixed Hellenic and barbarian blood. [hill. *Dial. Eng.*] **Mix'hill'**, *n.* A mixen, or dung. **Mix-hu-mors**, *n. pl.* *Old Med.* Corrupted humors, as the cause of diseases. **Obs.** [—ABLE.] **Mix't-ble** (miks't-ə-b'l), *a.* See *MIX'LE-MAX'LE*. Var. of MIXTY-MAXTY. **Mix'ten** + MIXTION. **Mix'tie** (miks'ti-ə), *n.* [After *A. Mica*.] *Mica*. A green to whitish basic arsenate of copper and bismuth, occurring as a crystalline incrustation. **Mix'o-bar-bar'ic** (miks'ə-b-ər-b-ər'ik), *a.* [Gr. *μίσγωβαρβαρος* half barbarian half Greek.] Semibarbaric. **Mix'o-dec'tes** (-dək'tēz), *n.* [NL.; Gr. *μίσγος* a mixing + *δέκτης*, fr. *δάκνυμι* to hit.] *Palaen*. A genus of extinct lemuroids from the lower Eocene of the United States having very large incisors. It is the type of a family, *Mix'o-dec'tidae* (miks'ə-dēk'ti-dēz). **Mix'o-lyd'ian mode** (miks'ə-lī-dē-ən), *n.* [Gr. *μίσγος* a mixing + *λύδιαν*, *Mus.* See *MODE*, I. a. **Mix'on**, *v.* Var. of *MIXEN*. *Archaic* or *Dial. Eng.* **Mix'o-sau'rus** (miks'ə-sō'rus),

mixed differences, *Math.*, differences made up of finite and of infinitesimal parts. — *m. equation of differences*, *Math.*, an equation containing both differences and derivatives. — *m. ether*. See *ETHER*, 3b. — *m. fabric*, a textile fabric composed of two or more kinds of fiber, as a poplin — *m. figure*, *Geom.*, a mixtilinear figure. — *m. flow turbine*. See *TURBINE*. — *m. foursome*. See *FOURSOME*, n. — *m. fraction*. = *MIXED NUMBER*. *Obs.* — *m. gland*, *Anat.* & *Physiol.*, a mucous gland. — *m. group*, *Math.*, a group only some of whose parameters admit of continuous variation. — *m. inflorescence*, *Bot.*, compound inflorescence exhibiting both the determinate and the indeterminate types, as the flower cluster (*hypanthium*) of the lilac, in which the primary axis is racemose and the secondary axes cymose. See *INFLORESCENCE*. — *m. ketone*, *Org. Chem.* See *KETONE*. — *m. larceny*. See *LARCENY*. — *m. marriage*, a marriage between persons of different races or religions; specif., one between a Roman Catholic and a Protestant. — *m. metal*. = *ALLOY*. — *m. metaphor*, a metaphor combining two or more inconsistent or incongruous figures, as that in:

To prick the sides of my tent, but only
Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself. *Shak.*

— *m. mode*. a. *Philos.* In Locke's use: A mode resulting from the combination of different simple ideas. b. *Mus.* See *MODE*, I. — *m. motion*. *Mus.* See *MOTION*, II b. — *m. nerve*, *Physiol.*, a nerve containing both sensory and motor fibers. — *m. number*, the sum of an integer and a fraction. — *m. person*, *Law*, a person who has a twofold or manifold legal status, as the British king or queen, who has both an ecclesiastical and a temporal status, or jurisdiction. — *m. pickles*, vegetables of various kinds pickled together. — *m. plan or method*, *Life Insurance*, the plan or method of conducting the business of life insurance in which the company has a paid-up capital in addition to its accumulated assets, and a small portion of the profits is awarded to the proprietors or shareholders, the remainder going to the assured, as in the mutual plan. — *m. proportion*, *Math.*, proportion by composition and division. — *m. ratio*, *Math.* = *MIXED PROPORTION*. — *m. reason*, *Math.*, the ratio of the sum of antecedent and consequent to their difference. *Obs.* — *m. rent*, *Rom. Dutch Law*, a rent in which both the person and realty of the debtor are bound. — *m. salt*, *Chem.*, a salt derived from more than one base or more than one acid, as sodium potassium carbonate, NaKCO₃, or calcium oxychloride, Ca(OCl)Cl. — *m. time*. *Mus.* See *TIME*, n., 13 a. — *m. tithes*. See *TITHES*. — *m. train*, a railroad train containing both passenger and freight cars; also, formerly, in Great Britain, a train made up of carriages carrying different classes of passengers. — *m. treaty*, *Internat. Law*. See *TREATY*. — *m. vessel*, *Bot.*, a vessel exhibiting both spiral and annular thickening.

Mix'on (miks'ən), *n.* [AS. *mizzen*, *mizzen*, fr. *meoz* dung, filth; akin to G. *mist*, Goth. *mīstus*, AS. *mīgan* to make water, *L. mingere*, Goth. *gr. mizēiv*, Skr. *mīghā*] A dung-hill; a manure heap; a heap of refuse, or the like. *Obs.* or *Archaic*, or *Dial. Eng.* better wed over the mixen than, or as, over the moor, better marry a neighbor than a person from a distance. *Dial. Eng.*

Mix'er (miks'ər), *n.* One that mixes; specif.: a. A person who mixes things; as: (1) A workman who performs such an operation in some manufacturing process. (2) A bartender. *Cent. U. S.* b. A machine or contrivance for mixing; as: (1) *Metal*. A storage tank from which molten metal drawn from several blast furnaces can be run into the converters. (2) *Mech.* A carburetor for an internal-combustion engine. c. A person who has social intercourse with others of many sorts; a person viewed as to his casual sociability; — commonly used with some characterizing adjective; as, a good mixer; a bad mixer. *Colloq.* or *Stang.* U. S. **Mix'ing**, *p. pr.* & *vb. n.* of *MIX*. **Specif.**: *vb. n.* a. The uniting of wool or cotton of different classes, qualities, or colors, as for uniformity or economy. b. *Athletics*. In walking, a deliberate attempt to put in a few running strides. **Mix'ing ball**, an attachment for a shower bath or the like in which the hot and cold water mix. — *m. glucose*, *m. sirup* or *syrup*. = *GLUCOSE*, 2.

Mix'o-troph'ic (miks'ə-trōf'ik), *a.* [Gr. *μίσγω* a mixing + τροφή nourishment.] *Plant Physiol.* Deriving nourishment in part from outside sources; — applied to hemiparasitic or hemisaprophytic plants which, though largely dependent for food on other organisms, can perform photosynthesis. They include all grades between autotrophic plants and *allotrophic*, or *heterotrophic*, plants.

Mix'tec (miks'tēk), *n.* One of a tribe of Zapotecan Indians of the Mexican States of Puebla, Guerrero, and Oaxaca. They developed a civilization like the Aztec, and are still skillful in the native arts. — **Mix'tec-an**, *a.*

Mix'tion (miks'chən), *n.* [L. *mixtio*, *māsto*, fr. *E. mixtion*. See *MISURE*, *MIX*.] = *MIXTURE*, 1, 3, 4, & 6. *Obs.*

2. A kind of cement made of mastic, amber, etc., used as a mordant for gold leaf.

Mix'ture (miks'tūr), *n.* [L. *mixtura*, fr. *miscere*, *mixtum*, to mix; cf. *F. mixture*. See *MIX*.] 1. Act of mixing, or state of being mixed; as, made by a mixture of ingredients.

n. [NL.; Gr. *μίσγος* a mixing + *σαυρος*, *Palaen*. A genus of ichthyosaurus-like reptiles of Triassic age, similar to *Prootosaurus* (syn. *Ichthyosaurus*), but with less fully developed paddles. **Mix't**, *n.* [L. *mixtum*, neut. p. p.; cf. *F. mixte*] A compound *Obs.* [*p. p.* of *MIX*.] **Mix't**, *v.* Var. of *MIXED*, *pret.* & *part. p.* Cf. *MIX*. To *mix*, *Obs.* **Mix'ter-max'ter**, *v.* Var. of MIXTY-MAXTY. [*MAXTY*.] **Mix'tie-max'tie**, *v.* Var. of MIXTY-MAXTY. [*MAXTY*.] **Mix'ti-om**, *n.* [L. *mixtus* mixed + *om*, a mixed form or character. *Rare*.] **Mix'ti-lin'eal** (miks'ti-līn-ē-əl), *m.* *Math.* (a-*ar*), *a.* *Line* of mixed mixed + *E. lineal*, *Inter-*. Containing, or consisting of, lines of different kinds, as straight, curved, and the like. **Mix'ti-lion** (miks-ti-lī-ŏn), *n.* [LL. *mixtilio*.] = *MASLIN*, mixed grain **Mix'tion**, *v. t.* [Cf. *OF. miz-tion*, *questioner*.] To make into a mixture. *Obs.* **Mix'ty**, *v.* Var. of MIXEDLY. **Mix'tum**, *n.* [LL.] Luncheon or refreshments, taken by monks. *Obs.* **Mix'ty-max'ty**, *v.* [Reduplication of *mixt*, *mixed*.] Jumbled together; mixed heterogeneously; confused. — *n.* A heterogeneous mixture; a con-

fusion. *Both Scot. & Dial. Eng.* **Mix't-up**, *n.* A tangle; a confusion; also, a conflict or mêlée. [*Colloq.*, *U. S.*] **Var. of MIXTY-MAXTY**. **Miz'ar** (miz'är), *n.* **Miz'en**, *miz-en* (miz'ən), etc. Var. of *MIZZEN*, etc. **Miz'er**, *v.* *MISER*. [*ing. tool*.] **Miz'er**, *v.* Var. of *MISER*, a bor-mizerion. [*MAXZERON*.] **Miz'pah** (miz'pā), or **Miz'peh** (-pē), *n.* Lit., watchtower; — name of several towns or regions in ancient Palestine; also, in modern use, after Gen. xxxii. 4, a parting salutation. **Miz'ra-īm** (miz'ra-īm), *n.* **Miz'ra-īm**, *n.* *Bib.* Egypt. **Miz'zan** (miz'zan), *n.* One of the division of a crew assigned to the mizzenmast and above. **Miz'zle**, *v. t.* [*Cf. MEASLES*.] To make spotted; to speckle. *Scot.* — **Miz'zly** (miz'zly), *a.* Spotted; speckled. *Scot.* **Miz'zler** (miz'zler), *n.* One who mizzles. *Scot.* **Miz'zling**, *n. pr.* *Arab.* of *MIZZLE*. **Miz'zly** (miz'zly), *a.* Characterized by, or of the nature of, mizzle, or drizzle. [*MAZE* & *MIZZLE*.] *Dial. var.* of *MIZ-*

2. **Specif.**: a. Mixed character. *Obs.* b. Sexual intercourse. *Obs.* c. Interbreeding; crossing. d. Social association. *Obs.* 3. That which results from mixing different ingredients together; a compound; as, to drink a mixture of molasses and water; also, a medley.

There is also a mixture of good and evil wisely distributed by God, to serve the ends of his providence. *Alterbury.*

4. **Specif.**: a. A natural substance or compound composed of various elements, as distinguished from a substance artificially compounded; a mixt. *Obs.* b. A preparation consisting of two or more ingredients mixed, as for curative or other purposes; as, a freezing mixture; esp., *Pharm.*, an aqueous liquid medicine; a potion; according to the United States Dispensatory, properly, a preparation in which insoluble substances, whether solid or liquid, are suspended in water fluids by the intervention of gum arabic, sugar, yolk of egg, or other viscid matter. c. A fabric consisting of threads of various colors, mixed. d. A combination of several different kinds of some article of consumption, as tea or tobacco; — usually with a qualifier; as, smoking mixture.

5. *Physics & Chem.* A complex of two or more ingredients which do not bear a fixed proportion to one another and which, however thoroughly commingled, are conceived as retaining a separate existence; — contrasted with *compound*. *Mechanical mixtures*, that is, those whose components are separable by mechanical means, are in general easily distinguishable from chemical compounds, but the class called *physical mixtures*, or *solutions* (gaseous, liquid, and solid), occupies an intermediate position.

6. Act of adding as an ingredient; presence of a heterogeneous ingredient in a composition; admixture; an ingredient entering into a mixed mass; an additional ingredient, esp. a heterogeneous one.

Whether it were possible for a community to exist that had not a prevailing mixture of piety in its constitution. *Addison.*

7. *Mus.* An organ stop, comprising from two to five ranges of pipes, used only in combination with the foundation stops. As a rule it is compounded of octaves and fifths, but it may contain a third, or even a seventh.

8. *Mech.* The explosive charge of inflammable gas or vapor and air, for an internal-combustion engine, which is most efficient only when these are combined in certain definite proportions; as, to get a proper mixture.

Syn. — Admixture, intermixture, compound, medley. **Miz'ar** (miz'är), *n.* [AR., veil, cloak.] *Astron.* A star (Zeta (ζ) Ursæ Majoris) of the second magnitude, the middle star of the handle of the Great Dipper, forming with its accompanying smaller star, Alcor, a binary system. See *URSA*, *ILLUSTR.* Mizar is itself a spectroscopic binary.

miz'maze' (miz'māz'), *n.* [See *MAZE*.] 1. A maze or labyrinth. *Obs.*

2. Confusion; bewilderment. *Dial. Eng.* **miz'zen** (miz'zən), *a.* [See *MIZZEN*, n.] *Naut.* Of or pertaining to the mizzenmast; as, the mizzen shrouds.

miz'zen, *n.* [F. *mizaine* foresail, fr. It. *mezzana*, fr. *mezzano* middle, fr. *mezzo* middle, half. See *MEZZO*.] *Naut.* a. The aftermost of the fore-and-aft sails of a three-masted vessel, set upon the mizzenmast; — called also *spanker*. b. A mizzenmast. c = 2d DANDY, 3b.

miz'zen-mast (-māst), *n.* *Naut.* The aftermost mast of a three-masted, yawl-rigged, or ketch-rigged vessel.

miz'zle (miz'z'l), *v. t.* & *i.*; **MIZ'ZLED** (-līd); **MIZ'ZLING** (-līng). [Cf. *LG. mizeln*, *D. dial. mizelen*, *IG. misig* drizzle, *D. dial. mizig*, *OD. misel* mist, fine rain.] To rain in very fine drops; to drizzle. *Obs.* or *Dial.* **miz'zle**, *n.* Mist; fine rain; drizzle. *Obs.* or *Dial.*

miz'zly, *v. i.* To take one'sself off; to disappear suddenly; sink away; decamp; also, *Dial. Eng.*, to give up. *Stang.* As long as George the Fourth reigned, he reigned. And then he mizzled. *Epigrams*, quoted by *Wright*.

miz'zo-nite (miz'zō-nīt), *n.* [G. *mizozonit*, fr. Gr. *μειζω* greater; — the vertical axis being longer than in meionite.] *Min.* A member of the scapolite group intermediate between meionite and marialite, containing 54 to 67 per cent of silica; specif., a volcanic variety occurring in clear crystals.

mne-mon'ic (nē-mōn'ik), *a.* [Gr. *μνημονικός*, fr. *μνημον* mindful (remembering, *μνησθαι* to think on, remember; akin to *E. mind*.)] 1. Assisting, or intended to assist, memory, or of pertaining to mnemonics. 2. Of or pertaining to memory.

mnemonic duplicate, *Whist*, duplicate whist at a single table. **mne-mon'ic** (-iks), *n.* [Gr. *τὰ μνημονικά*; cf. *F. mnémonique*.] The art of developing or improving the memory; a system of precepts and rules intended to assist or improve the memory.

mne-mo-nize (nē-mō-nīz), *v. t.*; — **NIZED** (-nīzd); — **NIZ'ING** (-nīz'ing). To make mnemonic; to express mnemonically. — **mne-mo-ni-zation** (-nī-zā'shən); — **nī-zā'shən**, *n.*

miz'zy (miz'zī), *n.* [*Cf. MOSS*.] A bog or quagmire. *Obs.* or *Dial. Eng.* **Mjöll'nir** (mjōl'nīr), *n.* **Mjöll'nir** (mjōl'nīr), *n.* [Icelandic.] *Norse Myth.* Thor's hammer. See *THOR*. **mk.** *Abbr.* Mark (money). **mk'o-no** (m'kō'nō), *n.* [Swahili *mkono*, *mkono*, the arm, esp. from the elbow to the fingers.] See *MEASURE*, *Table*. **ml.** *Abbr.* Mail; milliliter. **ML** *Abbr.* Main Line; — used on the tape of stock tickers. **M. L.** *Abbr.* Magister Legum (L., Master of Laws); Licentiate in Medicine; Licentiate in Midwifery; Medieval or Middle Latin; Mineral lease (Queensland).

M. L. A. *Abbr.* Member of the Legislative Assembly; Modern Language Association. **M. L. C.** *Abbr.* Member of the Legislative Council. [*MLC*.] **MLG.** *Abbr.* Middle Low German. **Millé.** *Abbr.* Mademoiselle. **M. L. R.** *Abbr.* Muzzle-load- ing rifle.

M. L. R. A. *Abbr.* Marriage Law Reform Association. **mm** *Abbr.* Millimeters (m., *Abbr.* Mutatis mutandis (L., with the necessary changes)). **M. M.** *Abbr.* Master Mason (Freemasonry); Maelzel's metronome (*Mus.*); [able.] **M. M.** *Abbr.* Made merchant. **M. M.** *Abbr.* Magistri (L., Masters); (Their) Majesties; Mar-

tyres (L., martyrs); Matrimony (L., matrimony); Meritissimus (L., Most Deserving); Messieurs (F., Sirs). **Mme.** *Abbr.* Madame. **M. M. E.** *Abbr.* Master of Mechanical Engineering. [force.] **M. M. F.** *Abbr.* Magneto motive mmsds. *Abbr.* Microfarads. **M. M. S.** *Abbr.* Moravian Missionary Society. [sic.] **M. Mus.** *Abbr.* Master of Music. **Mn.** *Abbr.* *Chem.* [without period, *Mn*]. Manganese. **mna** (m'nā; nū), *n.* Greek form (μνά) of *MINA*, a weight. **mnam**, *n.* [L., acc. of *MENA*.] A mina. *Obs.* **Mna'son** (nē'sōn; m'nā'sōn), *n.* [*Cf. MNA*.] **mne-mo-nen'tic**, *a.* [Gr. *μνημονευτικός* of or for reminding.] Mnemonic. *Obs.* **mne-mon'ic** (nē-mō-nīsh'ik), *n.* A mnemonic device. 2. Mnemonics. [*MEMONIC*, I.] **mne-mon'ic-al** (-ī-kəl), *a.* = *mne-mon'ic-al-ist*, *n.* A mnemonicist. [*MONIC*, *-ICAL*.] **mne-mon'ic-al-ly**, *adv.* of *MNE-MON'IC*. **mne-mo-ni-clan** (nē-mō-nīsh'ik), *n.* A mnemonic device. **mne-mo-ni-con** (nē-mō-nī-gōn), *n.* [Gr. *μνημονικός*, neut. of *μνημονικός*. See *MEMONIC*.] A mnemonic device. **mne-mo-nist** (nē-mō-nīst), *n.* One versed in, or who instructs in, or practices, mnemonics.

Mne-mos'y-ne (mē-mōs'ī-nē), n. [L. fr. Gr. μνημόσυνον remembrance, memory, and the goddess of memory. See MNEMONIC.] Class. Myth. A Titaness, goddess of memory. She was mother of the Muses by Zeus.

mne-mo-techn'y (nē-mō-tēk'nī), n. [Gr. μνήμη memory + τέχνη art.] Mnemonics. — mne-mo-techn'ist, n. mne-sic (nē'sik), a. [Gr. μνήστος.] Of or relating to memory; as, a mnesic, or memory, image.

mo (mō), a., adv., & n. [A. S. mō. See MORE.] More; further; other; greater number. Obs. or Dial. — mo (-mō). A suffix added to the names of certain numerals, or to the numerals themselves, to indicate the number of leaves made by folding a sheet of paper; as, sixteenmo or 16mo; eighteenmo or 18mo. It is taken from the Latin forms similarly used; as, duodecim, sexdecimo, etc. A small circle, placed after the number and near its top, is often used for -mo; as, 16^o, 18^o, etc.

mo'a (mō'ā), n. [Native name.] Any of numerous species of extinct flightless ratite birds confined to New Zealand and constituting the suborder Dinornithes and family Dinornithidae, the latter being divided into several subfamilies. They are closely related to the apteryx, but have the general form of ostriches. The species are mostly of large size, the largest (Dinornis robustus) about 12 feet in height and the smallest (Anomalopteryx parva) about the size of a turkey. They are supposed to have been exterminated by the natives (who ate their flesh) about 500 years ago.



Mo-ab-ite (mō'āb-ī-tē), n. [L. Moabites, Gr. Μωαβίται.] 1. One of an ancient Semitic people closely related to the Hebrews, dwelling east of the Dead Sea. Gen. xix. 37. 2. An officer of the law, as a bailiff. Slang, Eng.

Mo-ab-ite, a. Of or pertaining to Moab or the Moabites. Moa (Dinornis novae-zealandiae) (mō), n. [L. Moabites, Gr. Μωαβίται.] 1. One of an ancient Semitic people closely related to the Hebrews, dwelling east of the Dead Sea. Gen. xix. 37. 2. An officer of the law, as a bailiff. Slang, Eng.

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moat'ing (mōt'īng), n. Clay backing for a masonry shaft such as an aqueduct. mob (mōb), n. [Cf. MAB a slattern, MOBČAR.] 1. A prostitute; harlot. Obs. 2. Address; a dishabille. Obs. 3. A mobcap. Goldsmith. mob, v. t. & i. MOBBED (mōb'd); MOB'BING. To wrap up the head of, as in a hood; to dress negligently, disguisedly, or in such attire as not to be recognizable. Obs. to mob it, to go in disguise to macquerade, esp. to unconventional places or in inferior company. Obs.

mob, n. [L. mobile vulgus, the movable common people. See MOBILE, n.] 1. The lower classes of a community; the populace, or the lower part of it; the common mass; the multitude; the masses. 2. The, or a, disorderly element of the populace; the rabble; a riotous assembly; a disorderly crowd; hence, a promiscuous collection of people; a multitude; a crowd; — disparaging except in Australia. Had every Athenian citizen been a Socrates, every Athenian assembly would still have been a mob. Madison. The mob of gentlemen who wrote with ease. Pope. A strong mob of police, ordered down by telegraph, would muster at some particular spot. Bulwer-Lytton. 3. Riotous or low people in a crowd; — without the Obs. "A cluster of mob." Addison. 4. A multitude or heterogeneous collection (of objects); as, a mob of books. Rare, etc. in Australia. 5. A flock, drove, or herd, as of ducks, horses, or sheep; — originally Australian. A nice little mob, feeding tranquilly. Lady Barker. 6. A gang of thieves, as pickpockets, working together; also, one of these. Slang, Eng.

mob, v. t. 1. To crowd about, as a mob, and attack or annoy; to attack in a mob; to throng; to force or affect in some way by such action; as, to mob a house or a person. mobbed by all the emissaries of the town. C. Kingsley. 2. To mix with a mob. Nonce Use. Tennyson. 3. To scold; abuse; taunt; ridicule; jeer at. Dial. Eng. mob, v. i. To form, or gather in, a mob; — rarely with it. mob'bish (-ish), a. Like, or characteristic of, a mob; tumultuous; lawless; also, Obs., characteristic of, or attractive to, the mob; vulgar; cheap; as, a mobbish act. Ep. Kennel. — mob'bish-ly, adv. mob'cap' (-kăp'), n. [Cf. D. mopmuts; OD. mop a woman's coat + D. muts cap; also mob a mobcap.] A cap or headdress for women; esp., one having a full crown and frills, and fastened under the chin by broad strings, generally of the same material as the cap. Chiefly Hist.

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contemptuous act or speech; a sneer; a jibe; a jeer; as, to make a mock at (New Rare), to mock or deride; to make a mock of, to mock or treat with contempt.

- 1. The Squire of course makes a mock of her. Mrs. Humphry Ward.
2. Mockery; ridicule; derision; as, in mock.
3. An object of, or worthy of, ridicule, derision, or scorn.
4. Imitation; mimicry; also, that which imitates or mimics; an imitation or counterfeit. Crashaw.

mock (mök), a. Imitating reality, but not real; false; counterfeit; assumed; sham; pretended.

That superior greatness and mock majesty. Spectator. The adjective is also frequently applied to a thing thought to resemble a thing denominated by the noun qualified; as, mock turtle soup; the mock nightingale.

mock apple, the wild balsam apple of the United States. — m. auction, a Dutch auction; also, a sham auction in which worthless articles are put up and confederates of the auctioneer make false bids in order to get genuine ones. — m. bishop's-weed, a slender American apiaceous plant (Ptilimnium capillaceum). — m. bisque, a soup made of tomato and milk, thickened with white roux to resemble a bisque. — m. cherit, a Cow parsley. b Lady's comb. — m. color or colour, a color or dye that is not permanent. — m. cyress, a densely branched chenopodiaceous herb (Kochia scoparia), native of Europe and Asia, often cultivated in gardens for its foliage, which turns bright crimson in autumn. — m. gillflower, the soapwort. — m. knees, Veter., large pedunculated fibrous tumors in front of the knees, seen esp. in cattle. — m. lead (löd), Mining. = SPHALERITE. Hence, mock-lead'y (löd'y), a. = PARASELENE. — m. nightingale. a The blackcap. b The sedge warbler. Cool. Eng. — m. olive. = AXBREAKEY. Australia. b The laurel cherry of the southern United States. — m. orange. a Any American shrub of the genus Philadelphus, esp. the syringa (P. coronarius). b Any of several other American shrubs, as the laurel cherry, the ironwood Bumelia lycioides, etc. U. S. c Any root resembling an orange. d In Australia, the native laurel Pittosporum undulatum. — m. ore. = BLUNDE a. — m. pennyroyal, any mint of the genus Hedeoma. — m. plane, the sycamore maple. Eng. — m. plum = POCKET. — m. privet, any European evergreen shrub of the genus Phillyrea, often cultivated for hedges. — m. rainbow, a secondary rainbow. See RAINBOW, 1. — m. regent bird, an Australian honey sucker (Meliphaga phrygia). — m. suu. = FAHRELION. — m. thrush. = MOCKING THRUSH. — m. turtle, calf's head dressed so as to look and taste something like turtle. — m. other meat, a soup of calf's head, veal, or other meat, and condiments, in imitation of green turtle soup. — m. velvet, a fabric in imitation of velvet. See MOCKERY.

mock-ado (mök'ädö), n. [Cf. It. mocciaudo, and E. MOHAIK.] A cloth, usually of inferior material, used for wearing apparel; hence, inferior stuff; trumpery. Obs. mock'age (mök'äjä), n. Mockery; act or means of mocking; a being mocked; that which is mocked; also, mimicry; an imitation or counterfeit. Obs.

mock'er (mök'ër), n. One that mocks; as: a A scornor; scoffor. b A deceiver; impostor. c A mimic. d A mocking bird. mock'er-nut (mök'ër-nüt), n. A smooth-barked hickory (Hicoria alba), with fragrant 7-9-foliolate leaves; also, its nut, which is thick-shelled, with a small sweet kernel.

mock'er-y (Y), n. = PL. -RIES (-iz). [F. moquerie.] 1. Insulting or contemptuous action or speech; contemptuous merriment; derision; ridicule. The laughingstock of fortune's mockeries. Spenser. 2. A subject or occasion of laughter, derision, or sport. The cruel handling of the city where they made a mockery. Mac. viii. 17. 3. Mimicry; imitation; a counterfeit or unreal appearance or representation; now, an insincere, contemptible, or impertinent imitation. And bear about the mockery of woe. Pope. 4. Ridiculously useless action; that which is ridiculously or impudently unsuitable or out of place. It is, as the air, invulnerable. And our vain blows malicious mockery. Shak.

mock'ful (mök'fü), a. Mocking; derisive. Rare. — mock'ful-ly, adv. Rare. mock'-he-ro'ic, a. Ridiculing or burlesquing the heroic style, character, or action; as, a mock-heroic poem. — n. A mock-heroic composition or utterance. — mock'-he-ro'ic-al, a. — mock'-he-ro'ic-al-ly, adv. mock'ing-bird, a common bird of the southern United States (M. n. u. s. polyglotta), remarkable for its ext-act imitations of the notes of other birds. Its back is gray, the under parts grayish white, and the tail and wings blackish marked with white. It is often taken as a cage bird. Closely related species are found in Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies. — m. thrush, any bird of the subfamily Miminae, esp. a thrasher. — m. wren, any American wren of the genus Thyothlorus or of Thyro-mimidae. See CAROLINA WREN.

mock'main (mök'män), n. [Chin. mu' mien', lit., wood cotton.] A soft white elastic fiber produced by an East Indian silk-cotton tree (Bombax malabaricum), used in stuffing cushions and trusses.

mod'al (möd'äl), a. [Cf. F. modal. See MODE.] 1. Of or pert. to a mode; consisting in mode or form only; pert. to form; having the form without the essence or reality. 2. In technical uses: a Music. Of or pertaining to mode. b Gram. Of or pertaining to mood; of expressing of modality or of manner. c Logic. Indicating, or pertaining to, mode or modality; expressing modality; as, a modal proposition. d Theol. Of or pertaining to modalism. e Law. Containing provisions as to the mode or manner of taking effect; — said of a will, contract, etc. modal proposition. Logic. See def. 4, above; also, PROPOSITION, 4. — m. syllogism, Logic, a syllogism containing modal propositions. — m. variety, Petrog., a rock having a develop-

ment of the subordinate minerals slightly different from the norm. See PETROGRAPHY. mod'al-ist (möd'äl-ist), n. Eccl. Hist. & Theol. One who adheres to the second of the chief forms of monarchianism. — mod'al-ism (Yz'm), n. — mod'al-ist'ic (-ist'ik), a. mod'al-ty (möd'äl'ti), n.; pl. -ties (-tiz). [Cf. F. modalité.] 1. Quality or state of being modal; a modal attribute or circumstance; a matter of mode or method. Rare. 2. Logic. That qualification of propositions according to which they are distinguished as asserting (or denying) the possibility, impossibility, contingency, or necessity, of their content. Kant distinguished actuality, possibility, and necessity as the three modes of existence which give rise to assertorial, problematical, and apodeictic propositions. Logicians are not agreed as to whether modes thus represent characteristics in some sense true of nature itself, or only states of human knowledge or forms of expression with regard to nature.

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(3) The modern major and minor modes comprise two of the historic modes, the major mode being equivalent to the Greek Lydian and the "descending" minor being equivalent to the Greek hypodorian. See 6th SCALE, 3 a (1) & (2). b See MENSURABLE MUSIC. 2. Gram. = MOOD. 3. Logic. a The form in which the proposition connects the predicate and subject, whether by simple, contingent, or necessary assertion. b The form of the syllogism, as determined by the quantity and quality of the constituent propositions; mood. The nature of the modes of the four figures of the syllogism is shown in the following statement, which gives also the names of the modes, invented by Petrus Hispanus of Lisbon in the 13th century. In the statement the letter S stands for the subject of the conclusion, P for its predicate, and M for the middle term. The FIRST FIGURE of the syllogism has four valid modes: — 1. Barbara: all M is P; all S is M; hence all S is P (for example, all trees are plants; all elms are trees; hence all elms are plants). 2. Celarent: no M is P; all S is M; hence no S is P. 3. Darii: all M is P; some S is M; hence some S is P. 4. Ferio: no M is P; some S is M; hence some S is not P. The names Barbara, etc., commence each with one of the first four consonants of the alphabet, and each has three vowels which indicate the quantity of the propositions: a, universal affirmative (all are); e, universal negative (none are); i, particular affirmative (some are); o, particular negative (some are not). Propositions differ by quality, affirmative and negative; and by quantity, universal and particular (all and some).

The names of the modes in the second, third, and fourth figures use the letters m, p, s, and c (or k) to show how they (the modes) may be changed into corresponding modes of the first figure, it being supposed that the mind makes this reduction in reaching a conclusion. In the second figure the middle term is the predicate in both major and minor premises, and in the first figure it is subject in the major and predicate in the minor. The major and minor terms are the extremes which are connected in the conclusion. The major premise shows the relation of the middle term to the predicate, while the minor premise shows its relation to the subject.

Baroco (or Baroko): all M is P; some S is M; hence some S is not P. 2. Camestres: all P is M; no S is M; hence no S is P. 3. Festino: no P is M; some S is M; hence some S is not P. 4. Baroco (or Falso): all P is M; some S is M; hence some S is not P. — In Celare the S shows that the major premise is to be simply true, without change of quantity; converted, so that instead of "no P is M" we shall have "no M is P." We shall then have the mode Celarent. In Camestres the S indicates that the minor premise and the conclusion are to be converted simply, while the M indicates that the major and minor premises are to be transposed (interchanged). The c in Baroco shows that the conclusion is changed into its contradictory ("some S is not P" into "all S is P"); it contradicts also the major and the minor premises, and hence proves, by reductio ad absurdum, that if it is not true that some S is not P it is not true that all P is M and some S is not M (this proof is called also per impossibile).

In the THIRD FIGURE, the middle term is the subject in both premises: 1. Darapti: all M is P; all M is S; hence some S is P. 2. Disamis: some M is P; all M is S; hence some S is P. 3. Datisi: all M is P; some M is S; hence some S is P. 4. Felapton: no M is P; all M is S; hence some S is not P. 5. Bocardo (or Bokardo): some M is not P; all M is S; hence some S is not P. 6. Ferison: no M is P; some M is S; hence some S is not P. In the first and fourth modes the letter i indicates that the minor premise, a universal affirmative, should be converted into a particular affirmative (instead of "all M is S," read "some S is M"). In the simple conversion of the minor premise, the middle term conversion per accidens, in which the universal changes into a particular (if some are and some are not, accident determines which).

In the FOURTH FIGURE, the middle term is predicate of the major and subject of the minor. But this is generally brought about by metaphis or transposition, together with conversion of the conclusion, the modes of this figure were long regarded as indirect modes of the first figure, being first mentioned by Averroës (A. D. 1126-38), who refers it to Galen (A. D. 131-200). 1. Bramantip or Bramantip (Bramantip): all M is P; all M is S; hence some S is P. 2. Camenes, Camenes, Camenes: all M is P; no M is S; hence no S is P. 3. Dimaris, Dimatis, Ditatis (Dabitis): some P is M; all M is S; hence some S is P. 4. Fesapo (Fapesmo): no P is M; all M is S; hence some S is not P. 5. Fresison (Frisosomum): no P is M; some M is S; hence some S is not P. (After the conversion of the minor premise the name of the old mode, an indirect one of the first figure, is given, in parenthesis, as its equivalent.) 4. Manner of doing or being; method; form; fashion; way; style; as, the mode of speaking or dressing. The duty of itself being resolved on, the mode of doing it may easily be found. A table richly spread in regal mode Milton Pope. 5. Variety; kind; particular form. 6. Metaph. Any combination of qualities or relations, considered apart from the substance to which they belong, and treated as entities; more generally, condition, or state of being; manner or form of arrangement or manifestation. Mode is a manner of being or of action, and as such must always pertain to some subject or substance, that is, it must always be a mode of something. Attributes, accidents, qualities, states, are all modes; yet none of these terms bears the

8. = ALAMODE, *n.*, 2. *Obs.*
9. = FILLING, 5.
10. A light bluish gray; sometimes, a drab.
11. *Petrog.* The actual mineral composition of a rock. See *PETROGRAPHY*.
Syn. — Way, manner. See *METHOD, FASHION*.
MOD'el (mɒd'əl), *n.* [F. *modèle*, It. *modello*, fr. (assumed) *L. modellus*, fr. *modulus* a small measure, dim. of *modus*. See *MODER*; cf. *MODULE, MOLD*, a matrix.] **1.** A set of plans or designs for a building to be erected, or of similar drawings to scale for a structure already built; sometimes, a ground plan, as of a garden. *Obs.*
 When we mean to build
 We first survey the plot, then draw the model. *Shak.*
2. An abstract, summary, or preliminary outline. *Obs.*
3. A miniature representation of a thing, with the several parts in due proportion and arrangement; sometimes, a facsimile of the same size.
 You have the models of several ancient temples, though the temples and the gods are perished. *Addison.*
4. That which exactly resembles something; a copy; likeness; image. *Now Collog. or Dial.*
 I had my father's signet in my purse,
 Which was the model of that Danish seal. *Shak.*
5. An archetype.
6. That which inwraps or incases; a mold. *Obs.*
 O England! model to thy inward greatness,
 Like little body with a mighty heart. *Shak.*
7. A small portrait. *Obs.*
8. Something intended to serve, or that may serve, as a pattern of something to be made; as, the clay model of a sculpture; the inventor's model of a machine.
 A model will only be required or admitted as a part of the application when on examination of the case in its regular order the primary examiner shall find it to be necessary or useful.
Rules of Practice of the U. S. Patent Office.
9. Style of design or structure; pattern; form; design.
10. Standard; measure; capacity. *Obs.*
11. Degree of curvature; — said of the belly and back of instruments of the violin class.
12. Anything or any person that serves, or may serve, as an example for imitation; one that should be imitated; an exemplar; as, a model of eloquence, virtue, or behavior; a model of government.
13. A person or thing that serves as a pattern to an artist, esp. one who makes a business of so doing.
14. A woman employed by dealers in costume or millinery to put on articles to show their effect to customers.
15. Short for *model dwelling, cottage, etc.* *Collog.*
16. *Arch.* *Obs.* a = MODULE, 6. b = MODILLION
17. A plasterer's tool used in molding cornices, etc
Syn. — See *PATTERN*.

MOD'el (mɒd'əl), *a.* Serving, or that may serve, as a model; suitable for a model or pattern; as, a model house; a model husband.
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MOD'er-ate (mɒd'ɛr-ət), *n.* A holder of moderate views, as in politics or religion; hence [usually *cap.*], a member of any party designated "Moderate," as a party of French Revolutionaries, etc., or, *Ecol. Hist.*, one of a party in the Church of Scotland in the 18th century and part of the 19th, professing moderation in matters of church government, in discipline, and in doctrine.

MOD'er-ate (-ət), *v. t.*; **MOD'ER-ATED** (-ɪd) or **MOD'ERATED**; **MOD'ER-ATING** or **MOD'ER-AT-ING**. **1.** To render moderate; to restrain from excess; to reduce from a state of violence, intensity, or excess; to keep within bounds; to make temperate; to temper; to qualify; as, to moderate rage, action, desires, heat, wind. By its astringent quality, it moderates the relaxing quality of warm water. *Arbutnot.*
 To moderate stiff minds disposed to strive. *Spenser.*
2. To regulate; rule; govern; also, to adjust; modify. *Obs.*
3. To preside over, direct, or regulate, as a public meeting; as, to moderate a synod.
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MOD'ern (mɒd'ɛrn), *a.* [F. *moderne*, L. *modernus*; akin to *modo* just now, orig. abl. of *modus* measure; hence, by measure, just now. See *MODER*.] **1.** Being or existing at this time; present. *Obs.* & *R.*
2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the present time, or time not long past; late; not ancient or remote in past time; of recent period; new-fashioned; not antiquated; as, modern days, ages, or time; modern authors; modern fashions; modern taste; modern practice.
3. Ordinary; common; trite; commonplace. *Obs.*
 We have our philosophical persons, to make modern and familiar, things supernatural and causeless. *Shak.*
4. [*cap.*] *Philol.* Of a language, belonging to the present or most recent period of its development as contrasted with earlier periods, usually termed *Old* and *Middle*; as in *Modern* English (see *ENGLISH, n.*, 2), *Modern* Greek, *Modern* Icelandic. It is sometimes, though less correctly, replaced by *New*, as in *New* Latin, i. e., Latin later than Medieval Latin (roughly, later than 1500), chiefly used as a scientific medium; *New* Hebrew.
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MOD'ern Athens, a. *Edinburgh.* See *ATHENS OF THE NORTH*.
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MOD'ern, *n.* **1.** A person of modern times.
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MOD'er-ate (-ət), *v. t.*; **MOD'ER-ATED** (-ɪd) or **MOD'ERATED**; **MOD'ER-ATING** or **MOD'ER-AT-ING**. **1.** To render moderate; to restrain from excess; to reduce from a state of violence, intensity, or excess; to keep within bounds; to make temperate; to temper; to qualify; as, to moderate rage, action, desires, heat, wind. By its astringent quality, it moderates the relaxing quality of warm water. *Arbutnot.*
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as something to be done or paid, esp. the stipend of a parish minister. b Gram. To limit or restrict the meaning of; to qualify. c Philol. To change by unblat. d Philol. To determine the, or a particular, mode of. See MODE, n., 6. Syn. - See QUALIFY.

mod-illion (mō-dīl'yōn), n. [F. *modillon*, It. *modiglione*.] Arch. The enriched block or horizontal bracket generally found under the corona of the cornice of the Corinthian and Composite entablature, and sometimes, in a less ornamented form, in the Ionic and other orders. See ORDER, n., *Illust.*

mod-i-o-lus (mō-dī'ō-lūs), n.; pl. -oli (-li). [L., a small measure, dim. of *modius* the Roman corn measure.] Anat. The central bony column in the cochlea of the ear. - mod-i-o-lar (-lār), a.

mod-ish (mōd'ish), a. According to the mode, or prevailing style; observing the fashion; conformed to the fashion; fashionable; as, a *modish* dress; a *modish* feast. Dryden. "Modish forms of address." Barrow. - mod-ish-ly, adv. - mod-ish-ness, n.

mod-iste' (mōd'istē), n. [F. See MODE; cf. MODIST.] One, esp. a woman, who makes, or deals in, articles of fashion, esp. of the fashionable dress of ladies; a dress-maker or milliner.

mod-oc (mōd'ōk), n. One of a small tribe of Lutuamian Indians, formerly dwelling in northeastern California, but, after a long series of wars with the whites, placed part upon the Klamath reservation in Oregon, part upon the Quapaw in Oklahoma.

mod-u-lar (mōd'ū-lār), a. [See MODULE.] 1. Arch. Of or pertaining to a module. 2. Of or pertaining to a modulus.

modular equation, *Math.*, a relation connecting the modulus κ and κ' when elliptic functions of argument u and modulus κ are used to express other elliptic functions of argument u/M and modulus λ , where M is called the multiplier. - *m. function*, *Math.*, a uniform function M , such that an algebraic equation connects $M(z)$ and $M(\frac{az+b}{cz+d})$, where a, b, c, d are integers and $ad - bc = 1$.

mod-u-late (mōd'ū-lāt), v. t. - U-LAT'ED (-lāt'ēd); -U-LAT'ING (-lāt'ing). [L. *modulus*, p. p. of *modulari* to measure, to modulate, fr. *modulus* a small measure, meter, melody, dim. of *modus*. See MODE.] 1. To form or adjust to, or regulate by, a certain proportion; to temper; to soften; to tone down. 2. To tune to a certain key or pitch; to vary or inflect in tone; to give tune to; as, to *modulate* the voice in reading. 3. To sing or intone. 4. *Musical*. To make transition to (a note) in sounding a series of notes. *Obs.*

mod-u-late, v. i. *Musical*. A to pass by regular chord progression from one key or tonality into another, or from one mode to another. b To pass by regular melodic progression from one note to another.

mod-u-lat'ion (-lā'sh'yon), n. [L. *modulatio*: cf. F. *modulation*.] 1. Act of modulating, or state of being modulated; specif.: a A forming according to a certain proportion; a tempering or toning down. b Inflection or varying of the voice musically; variation of key or pitch; a particular intonation or inflection of the voice. c A singing or making of music; a melody or musical sound.

2. *Musical*. A See MODE, 1 a (2). b Act or process of changing, in the course of a piece, from one key to another; a shifting of tonality so that the succeeding tones center upon a new keynote; art of transition from one key to another, esp. of transition without a break in the melody or chord succession. A modulation is in general effected by introducing a tone of the new key which is foreign to the original. It is passing or transient unless carried to a cadence in the new key, when it is called final. The simplest modulations are those to the keys of the dominant or the subdominant of the original key, or to the relative minors of these three keys, as from C major to G or F major, or to E, D, or A minor. Modulation is a most important resource for securing melodic and harmonic variety.

3. Melodious use of language, esp. in writing. 4. Arch. The determination of proportions in a classic order by means of the module, or unit, of length.

mod-u-lar'or (mōd'ū-lār'ōr), n. [L.] 1. One that modulates. *Derham*.

2. *Musical*. A chart indicating the relations both of the essential tones of a scale and of the scale to its related scales.

mod-u-lar-to-ry (mōd'ū-lār-tō-ry), a. *Musical*. Of or pertaining to modulation.

mod-ule (mōd'ūl), n. [F., or L. *modulus* a small measure, dim. of *modus*. See MODE; cf. MODUL, MODULUS, MODM, MATRIX.] 1. Measure; compass; capacity. *Obs.*

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2. A plan or design on a small scale; also, a representation, as a plastic one, usually on a small scale. *Obs.*

3. An empty representation; a mere image. *Poetic. Obs.* This counterfeit modulate. *Shak.*

4. A model or exemplar; pattern. *Poetic. Obs.*

5. A standard or unit of measurement; specif., one hundred liters per second, the legal Italian unit of flowing water.

6. Arch. The size of some one part, as the diameter or semidiameter of the base of a shaft, taken as a unit of measure by which the proportions of the other parts of a classical or nonclassical composition are regulated. Generally, for columns, the semidiameter is taken, and divided into a certain number of parts, called *minutes* (See MINUTE, n., 4), though often the diameter is taken, and any dimension is said to be so many *modules* and *minutes* in height, breadth, or projection.

7. *Nautic*. Diameter. *Rare*.

8. *Math.* = MODULUS. *Rare*.

9. *Gearing*. The pitch diameter of a gear wheel in millimeters divided by the number of teeth.

10. A device used for measuring the flow of water, or for delivering a fixed volume of water, as in irrigation, consisting essentially of an orifice with a gate or other contrivance upstream to hold the water at a fixed height above the opening. b The volume discharged by such a device.

mod-u-lus (mōd'ū-lūs), n.; L. pl. -li (-li). [L., a small measure. See MODULE, n.] 1. Arch. = MODULE, 6. 2. A real positive quantity, numerical or physical, that expresses the measure of some function, property, or effect, as of elasticity, strength, efficiency, etc., esp. under unit conditions; - often denoted by μ or M .

3. *Math.* A The absolute value of a complex number $a + ib$, written $|a + ib|$ and equal to $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$. Geometrically it is the line segment from the origin (or zero point) to the point $a + ib$. b *Theory of Numbers*. See RESIDUE, n., 2. 4. A standard or norm.

5. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of tenebrionid gastropods of tropical seas having no siphon and a depressed trochiform shell with a strongly toothed columella. It constitutes a family, *Modiolidae* (mō-dī'ō-lī-dē).

modulus of a machine, the efficiency of a machine. See EFFICIENCY, 2. - *m. of a matrix*, the corresponding determinant. - *m. of an elliptic integral or function*, the multiplier k in Legendre's elliptic integral of the first kind $F(\phi, k) = \int_0^\phi \frac{d\phi}{\sqrt{1-k^2\sin^2\phi}}$ - *m. of an imaginary*, *Math.*, the real positive ratio of the imaginary to a root of 1. - *m. of a section*, *Engrg.*, a function of the dimensions of the section proportional to the moment of resistance of the section (*W. C. Unwin*). It is equal to the moment of inertia (about the neutral axis) of a section subjected to bending, divided by the distance of the farthest stressed fiber from the neutral surface. - *m. of a system of logarithms*, *Math.*, the constant ratio of any logarithm in that system to the natural logarithm of the same number. - *m. of cubic compressibility*, *Mech.*, the ratio of the (intensity) stress to the volume strain (change of volume divided by total volume) produced by it. - *m. of elasticity*. See ELASTICITY, n., 1. Besides the common modulus of elasticity (Young's modulus), the modulus of rigidity, modulus of cubic compressibility, and Poisson's ratio are also moduli of elasticity, but are not commonly so called. - *m. of linear transformation*, the square of the determinant whose coefficients are the coefficients taken as they stand in the equations of transformation. - *m. of resilience*. See RESILIENCE, n., 2. - *m. of rigidity*, *Mech.* = COEFFICIENT OF RIGIDITY. - *m. of rupture*, *Mech.*, the measure of the force which must be applied longitudinally in order to produce rupture. As determined experimentally its value in pounds per square inch is taken to be eighteen times the load in pounds required to break a horizontal bar of the material one inch square and supported at two points one foot apart, the load being at the midway point. - *m. of transverse elasticity*. = COEFFICIENT OF RIGIDITY.

mod-us (mōd'ūs), n.; pl. MODI (-di). [L. See MODE.] 1. Mode; manner. 2. a *Law*. The immediate manner in which property may be acquired, as occupation or prescription. See TITLE. b *Rom., Civil, & Early Eng. Law*. The manner, mode, restriction, or enlargement of rights under which the instrument making a gift or conveyance expressly directs that the subject of the gift or conveyance shall be enjoyed; hence, the mode, restriction, or like, so imposed, or the clause in which it is expressed. Specif.: (1) The clause in a will or other instrument making a gift charging some obligation upon the enjoyment of the gift so that acceptance of the gift assumes the obligation. (2) Formerly, in conveyancing, a clause by which the estate granted was qualified from what otherwise would have been granted. c *Ecol. Law*. A customary mode (*modus decimandi*) of tithing by composition instead of by payment in kind.

mod-u-lar'or (mōd'ū-lār'ōr), n. [L.] Mode, or manner, of living; hence, a temporary arrangement of affairs until disputed matters can be settled; specif., a temporary manner of conducting themselves in regard to matters in dispute agreed upon by convention or treaty by two or more states pending adjustment of the matters.

Mod-er-a (mōd'ērā), n.; pl. -ræ (-rē). [L., fr. Gr. *Μοῖρα*.] *Gr. Myth.* The goddess, or a goddess, of fate or destiny, who gives to all their portion of good or of evil. Hence in Homer she is often the goddess of death. See FATE, n., 4.

Mod-er-a-tion (mōd'ēr-ā-tyon), n. [L. See MODE.] 1. A mode; manner. 2. a *Law*. The immediate manner in which property may be acquired, as occupation or prescription. See TITLE. b *Rom., Civil, & Early Eng. Law*. The manner, mode, restriction, or enlargement of rights under which the instrument making a gift or conveyance expressly directs that the subject of the gift or conveyance shall be enjoyed; hence, the mode, restriction, or like, so imposed, or the clause in which it is expressed. Specif.: (1) The clause in a will or other instrument making a gift charging some obligation upon the enjoyment of the gift so that acceptance of the gift assumes the obligation. (2) Formerly, in conveyancing, a clause by which the estate granted was qualified from what otherwise would have been granted. c *Ecol. Law*. A customary mode (*modus decimandi*) of tithing by composition instead of by payment in kind.

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or pertaining to the Meso-Goths or their language. - *n.* The form of Gothic spoken by the Meso-Goths. *Meso-Gothic* alphabet, a composite alphabet based on the Byzantine uncials of the 4th century, constructed about 350 A. D. by Ulfilas, or Wulfila, for his translation of the Gospels. *mo-fette'* (mō-fēt'), n. [F.; cf. It. *mojetta*.] *Geol.* An emanation from the earth of noxious gas, chiefly carbon dioxide, marking the last stage of volcanic activity; also, the opening from which the gas issues.

mo-ful'sil (mō-fū'sil), n. [Hind. *mufassal*, *mufassal*, fr. Ar. *mufassal*, fr. *fajgala* to separate.] In India, the provincial or rural districts; the country.

mog' (mōg'), v. i. & t.; MOG'ED (mōgd); MOG'ING (mōg'ing). [Eym. unknown.] To move away or on; to go off; to depart; to move slowly and steadily; to jog. *Dial.*

mog'i' (mōg'i'), mog'o' (mōg'o'). [Gr.; *mog'* with difficulty, *mog'o'* labor.] Combining forms signifying *difficult, painful*; as, *mog'i'* or *mogograpia*; *mog'phonia*, difficulty in speech.

mog'i-graph'i-a' (mōg'i-grāf'i-ā), n. [NL. See MOG; -GRAPH.] *Med.* Difficulty in writing; writer's cramp. - *mog'i-graph-i-c'* (-ik), a.

mog'i-la'ti-a' (-lā'ti-ā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. *μυγῶν* speaking with difficulty; *μυγῶν* with difficulty + *λαλεῖν* to speak.] *Med.* Difficulty in speaking; stammering.

Mo-gul' (mō-gūl'), n. [Per. *mughul*, a Mongolian, the Great Mogul, fr. source of *MONGOL*.] 1. A person of the Mongolian race; specif.: a One of the Mongol conquerors of India or their descendants. b A follower of Genghis Khan. 2. Hence: [i. e.] a Great personage; magnate; autocrat. b A kind of white plum. c A mogul locomotive. See LOCOMOTIVE, n. d *Pl.* Playing cards of a superior grade. *Now R.* the Mogul, short for the Great Mogul.

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Sw. mögla to grow moldy. Cf. **MUGGY**, **MOLD** fungus growth.] To become, or cause to be, moldy; to be covered or filled, or to cover or fill, in whole or in part, with mold. **mold, mould** (möld), n. [ME. *molde*, AS. *molde*; akin to D. *mul*, G. *mull*, *mulm*, OHG. *mold*, *molta*, Icel. *mold*, Dan. *mold*, Sw. *mull*, Goth. *molta*, and E. *meal* form. See **MEAL**; cf. **MOLE** an animal.] 1. Crumbling, soft, friable earth; esp., earth containing the remains or constituents of organic matter, and suited to the growth of plants; soil; humus. 2. The ground; earth, as for a grave; hence, a grave. Obs. or Archaic or Scot. (usually in pl.) or Dial. Eng. Ere thou of a mold meant For thee was a mold meant Ere thou of mother camest. Longfellow. 3. Earthy material; the matter of which anything is formed; composing substance; material. The ethereal mold, Incapable of stain. Milton. Nature formed me of her softest mold. Addison. 4. The earth on which we dwell; also, the land of a particular country or region. Obs. Orf. E. D. **mold, mould, n.** [ME. *molde*, OF. *molde*, *molle*, F. *moule*, fr. L. *modulus*. See **MODEL**.] 1. The matrix, or cavity, in which anything is shaped, and from which it takes its form; also, the body or mass containing the cavity; as, a sand mold for casting metals; a jelly mold. Milton. 2. That on which, or in accordance with which, anything is modeled or formed; anything which serves to regulate the size, form, etc., as the pattern or template used by a shipbuilder, carpenter, or mason. The glass of fashion and the mold of form. Shak. 3. Cast; character; nature; kind. Helen, whose spirit was of softer mold Shelley. 4. Form; shape; also, body or corporeal form. "Woman's beautiful mold." Pope. Crowned with an architrave of antique mold. Pope. 5. That out of which something is to be molded; material for molding. Obs. Milton. 6. In technical uses: a *Arch.* A group of moldings; as, the arch mold of a porch or doorway; the pier mold of a Gothic pier, meaning the whole profile, section, or combination of parts. b *Paper Making.* A frame with a wire cloth bottom, on which the pulp is drained to form a sheet, in making paper by hand. c That which is cast or made in a mold, as a piece of molded copper, or a kind of candle. d *Photo-engraving.* The gelatin positive; also, the copper plate taken from this. e A pile of goldbeater's skin, usually about 950 pieces. f *Geol.* An impression made in earth by the outside of a fossil shell or other organic form; — sometimes misused for *cast*, n. **mold, mould** (möld), v. t. To cover with mold, or soil. R. **mold, mould, v. i.** [Cf. F. *mouler*, OF. *moler*, *moller*. See **MOLD** the matrix.] 1. To mix or knead (esp. dough or bread) into a required consistency or shape; specif., to form (dough) into loaves. 2. To mingle or blend (together or with), as to form a paste. Obs. Orf. E. D. 3. To form in or into a particular shape; to shape; to model; to fashion; as, his character was molded by his parents; his style was molded on Madison. He forgoeth and moldeth metal. Sir M. Hale. Did I request thee, Maker, from my clay To mold me man? Milton. 4. To ornament by molding or carving the material of; as, a molded window jamb. 5. *Founding.* To form a mold of, as in sand, in which a casting may be made. **Moldavia** (möld-dä-vi-än), a. Of or pert. to Moldavia, a principality in southeastern Europe, founded in the 14th century, and successively under the suzerainty of Poland, Hungary, Turkey, and Russia. After the Crimean war it was joined to Wallachia in the formation of Roumania. — n. A native or citizen of Moldavia; also, the language of the Moldavians, the official tongue being Slovenian. **Moldavian balm**, a European mint (*Dracocephalum moldavica*), with loose clusters of rather large purple flowers. **mold/board, mould/board** (möld'börd'; 201), n. 1. A curved plate of iron (orig. of wood) back of a plowshare. It turns over the earth in plowing. Also, an analogous part in a road-building machine. See **Plow**, *Illust.* 2. *Founding.* A follow board. **mold/ed, mould/ed** (möld'äd; -äd; 151), p. p. of **MOLD, MOULD**. — *molded, or moulded, breadth, Shipbuilding.* the greatest breadth of a ship measured horizontally exclusive of the outside plating. — m. *depth, Shipbuilding.* the vertical distance from the top of the keel to the top of the main deck beam (or dishes, at the ship's side. — m. *form, Shipbuilding.* the form of a ship, without plating or planking. **[Mold'er, mould'er** (möld'är), v. t. — **ERRED** (-ädrd); — **ER-ING.** **ERRED** (möld'är) v. t. To crumble into small particles; to turn to dust by natural decay; to lose form, or waste away, by a gradual separation of the component particles, without the presence of water; to crumble away. The moldering of earth in frosts and sun. Bacon. If he had sat still, the enemy's army would have moldered to nothing. Clarendon. **mold'er, mould'er, v. t.** To turn to dust; to cause to crumble; to cause to waste away. [Time's] gradual touch Has moldered into beauty many a tower. Mason. **mold'er, mould'er, n.** One that molds or forms into shape; specif.: a One who molds dough into bread. b *Founding.* One skilled in the art of making molds for castings. c One who molds bricks. **mold, or mould, fungus.** Any fungus which produces a mold; specif., any fungus of the order Mucorales. **molding, mould'ing, n.** 1. Act or process of shaping in or on a mold, or of making molds; molder's art or occupation. found in the form of pebbles in the Moldau Valley, Bohemia. — m. **2.** *See* **MOLD**. **mold'ery, mould'ery** (möld'är-y), n. Covered or filled with, consisting of, or like, mold. **mold'ery, mould'ery, a.** Crumbling; hence, mold'iness, mold'iness (-äd-näs), n. See **NESS**. **mold'warp, mould'warp** (möld'wäp'), n. [ME. *moldwarp*, AS. *mold* soil + *wearpan* to throw up, cf. OD. *moldwarp*, G. *maulwurf*, Icel. *moldvarpa*, Dan. *moldvarp*. See **MOLD**, soil, **WARP**; cf. **MOLD** the animal.] The European mole. *Local & Obsolete.* Eng. **mold'warp, mould'warp, 2.** found in the form of pebbles in the Moldau Valley, Bohemia. — m. **3.** *See* **MOLD**. **mold'warp, mould'warp, 2.** found in the form of pebbles in the Moldau Valley, Bohemia. — m. **4.** *See* **MOLD**. **mold'warp, mould'warp, 2.** found in the form of pebbles in the Moldau Valley, Bohemia. — m. **5.** *See* **MOLD**. **mold'warp, mould'warp, 2.** found in the form of pebbles in the Moldau Valley, Bohemia. — m. **6.** *See* **MOLD**. **mold'warp, mould'warp, 2.** found in the form of pebbles in the Moldau Valley, Bohemia. — m. **7.** *See* **MOLD**. **mold'warp, mould'warp, 2.** found in the form of pebbles in the Moldau Valley, Bohemia. — m. **8.** *See* **MOLD**. **mold'warp, mould'warp, 2.** found in the form of pebbles in the Moldau Valley, Bohemia. — m. **9.** *See* **MOLD**. **mold'warp, mould'warp, 2.** found in the form of pebbles in the Moldau 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mōl'men (mō-lī'mēn), n. [L. Effort; endeavor; specif., *Physiol.*, unusual effort of function; as, the menstrual *molimen*, the periodical effort made by the female generative organs to bring on menstruation.

mōline (mō'līn; 277), n. [L. *molina* mill. See MILL.] 1. The crossed iron that supports the upper millstone by resting on the spindle; a millrind.

2. *Her.* A cross moline.

mōline, a. *Her.* Resembling a moline in shape; — said of a cross each arm of which is divided at the end into two rounded branches or divisions. See CROSS, *Illust.*

mō-līn'ā (mō-līn'ā), n. [NL., after Juan Ignacio Molina, a Chilean naturalist.] *Bot.* A genus of grasses having narrow flat leaves, slender panicles, and small spikelets with awless glumes. The only species, *M. carylea*, grows throughout Europe. It is a coarse perennial, of little value for pasturage.

mōl'nism (mō'lī-nīz'm; mō'lī-), n. *Ecol.* The doctrine of Miguel de Molinos (1640-97). See QUIETISM, 1.

mōl'nism (mō'lī-nīz'm; mō'lī-), n. *Ecol. Hist.* The doctrine of the followers of Molina. See 2d MOLINIST.

mōl'nist (-nīst), n. A follower of Molinos; a Quietist.

mōl'nist (-nīst), n. *Ecol. Hist.* A follower of Luis Molina (1535-1600), a Spanish Jesuit, who taught that the efficacy of grace depends on the assent of man's free will; — opposed to *Jansenist*. — **mōl'nist'ic** (-nīst'ik), a.

mōl (mōl), n. 1. A familiar diminutive of MARY.

2. [*Open l. c.*] *Slang or Dial. Eng.* a sweetheart; a wench; a girl; a gill. b A prostitute; also, a professional thief or vagrant's mistress or female companion.

mōl'scence (mō-līz'sēns), n. [L. *mollescere* to soften, fr. *molles* soft.] Tendency to soften; mollieness; as of bones.

mōl'scent (-ēnt), a. [L. *mollescens*, p. pr.] Tending to soften; softening.

mōl'sie (mō'lī), n. [Cf. MALLEMAROKING.] *Naut.* A social meeting of persons of ice-bound whalers on board one of the ships. Cf. MALLEMAROKING.

mōl'i-fi-ca-tion (mō'lī-fī-kā'shān), n. [LL. *mollificatio*; cf. *F. mollification*.] Act of mollifying, or state of being mollified; an appeasing or pacifying; *Obs.*, something that softens or mitigates, as an application or an expression.

mōl'i-ty (mō'lī-tī), v. t.; mōl'i-ty' (-tīd); mōl'i-ty'ing (-tī'ing). [*F. mollifier*, L. *mollis* soft + *facere* (in comp.) to make. See EMOLLIENT, *MOU*, v. t.; -FY, 1.] To soften; to make tender or supple; to reduce the hardness, harshness, severity, or asperity of; to qualify; also, to make a favorable representation of; to euphemize; as, to mollify the ground. *Now Rare.*

With sweet science *mollified* their stubborn hearts. *Spenser.*

2. To allay, as rage; to appease; pacify; calm.

3. To alleviate; weaken. *Obs.*

4. To lessen the intensity or violence of, as heat; to lighten or alleviate (care). *Obs.*

Syn. See PACIFY.

mōl'i-ty, v. t. *Obs.* 1. To become soft or tender.

2. To become softened, as in temper; to become more genial or less hard or hardened; to relent.

mōl'ūm (mō'lūm), n. Also **mōl'ūne** (-lū; -ēn). [L. *mollis* soft.] *Pharm.* A light-colored soaplike base for ointments used in skin diseases.

mōl'ū'tēs (mō-lūsh'ēz), n. [L., softness.] 1. Softness; effeminacy. *Obs.*

2. *Med.* Softening; unnatural softness of an organ or part.

mōl'ū'tious (mō-lūsh'ūs), a. [L. *mollitius* softness.] Softening; luxurious; sensuous.

Leave each *mollitious* haunt of luxury! *R. Browning*

Mol-lus-ca (mō-lūskā), n. pl. [NL. See MOLLUSC.] *Zool.* A large phylum of the animal kingdom containing most of the animals popularly called *shellfish* except the crustaceans. It comprises the slugs, snails, mussels, clams, oysters, whelks, limpets, cuttlefishes, etc. They have a soft unsegmented body without segmented appendages, but protected in most, but not all, cases by a calcareous shell of one or more pieces secreted by a modified part of the external body wall called the *mantle*, because it generally forms a flap or fold enveloping a part or the whole of the body. Part of the ventral surface of the body usually forms a muscular organ, the *foot*, which in the different groups is variously modified for creeping, digging, swimming, etc. The Mollusca have a well-developed heart and vascular system, and typically one or more pairs of gills (called *ctenidia*), which may be variously modified or en-

tirely replaced by other breathing organs. The nervous system is composed of several pairs of ganglia with longitudinal and transverse commissures. Eyes (sometimes highly developed) and organs of hearing are often present. The sexes may or may not be distinct. In typical cases the embryos pass through trochophore and veliger stages. The phylum is commonly divided into the classes Lamelibranchiata (syn. *Pelecypoda*), Gastropoda, Amphineura, Scaphopoda, and Cephalopoda (see these terms), all of which are geologically very ancient groups. In old classifications the brachiopods and tunicates, and sometimes the cirripeds, were included. — **mō-lus-can** (-kān), o. & n.

mō-lus-co'id (mō-lūs-kō'id), a. [*Mollusca* + *-oid*.] *Zool.* a Resembling a mollusk. b Belonging to the Mollusca. — n. One of the Mollusca.

Mō-lus-coi'da (mō-lūs-kō'idā), n. pl. [NL.] *Zool.* A phylum containing certain classes of animals which were formerly included among the mollusks. It comprises the Polyzoa, Brachiopoda, and often also Phoronida, distinguished principally by the possession of a lophophore. In old classifications the tunicates were included. — **mō-lus-coi'dan** (-dān), a.

mō-lus-cum (mō-lūs-kūm), n. [NL. See MOLLUSC.] *Med.* Lit., something soft; — used in designating various cutaneous affections, esp. *mol-lus-cu-m* ep-i-the-li-a-le (ēp'i-thē-lī-ā'le), which is marked by numerous small waxlike tumors on the skin, containing a soft cheesy material.

mō-lusk (mō'lūsk), n. [*F. mollusque*, L. *mollusca* a kind of soft nut with a thin shell, fr. *molluscus* soft, *mollis* soft. See MOLLIFY.] One of the Mollusca.

mōly (mōlī), n. 1. [*cap.*] Pet or colloq. form of MARY.

2. A girl; wench; lass; sometimes, a prostitute. *Slang or Dial. Eng.*

3. An effeminate man or boy; a mollycoddie; a milksp; — often *Miss Molly*. *Slang or Colloq.*

4. A kind of large basket for fruit, etc. *Eng.*

mōly-cod'die (-kōd'ī), n. 1. A person who coddles himself or is coddled; an effeminate man or boy; one who lacks spirit or courage; a person who takes excessive or unnecessary care of his health.

2. = MOLLICOT. *Dial. Eng.*

mōly-cod'die, v. t. To coddle; pamper.

She . . . mollycoddled him as if she had been his mother.

Mōly Ma-guire's (mō-lī-gwīr's), n. [*F. Maguire*, *switzer*.] a A member of a secret association formed among the peasantry in Ireland about 1843, principally for the purpose of intimidating law officers and preventing the service of legal writs. Its members disguised themselves in the dress of women. b A member of a similar association of Irishmen organized in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, about 1854, for the purpose of intimidating employers and officers of the law, and for avenging themselves by murder on persons obnoxious to them. The society was broken up after the execution of a number of the members, following serious and extensive rioting, in 1877. — **Mōly Ma-guire'ism** (-īz'm).

Mōloch (mō'lōk), n. [L., fr. Gr. *Μολόχ*, fr. Heb. *Mōlek*; cf. Heb. *mōlek* king.] 1. *Rel.* A Semitic deity, probably a fire or sun god, whose worship was accompanied by human sacrifice, esp. of firstborn children. Moloch is spoken of in the Old Testament as "the abomination of the Ammonites." It is doubtless the same god as Melchior of the Phœnicians, and various similar Semitic deities. The form *Moloch* is an intentional distortion of later Hebrew writers for *Melch*, signifying "king." Cf. BAAL, 1. *Rel.* *Moloch*, a horrid king, besmeared with blood Of human sacrifice and parents' tears. *Milton.*

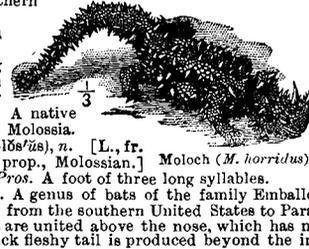
2. [*l. c.*] A very spiny agamid lizard (*Moloch horridus*) of western and southern Australia.

Mō-lus-sian (mō-lūsh'ān), a. Of or pertaining to Molossia, an ancient country in Epirus. — n. A native or inhabitant of Molossia.

mō-lus-sus (mō-lūsh'ūs), n. [L., fr. Gr. *Μολύσος*, prop., Molossian.] Moloch (*M. horridus*).

1. *Gr. & Lat. Pros.* A foot of three long syllables.

2. [*cap.*] *Zool.* A genus of bats of the family Emballonuridae ranging from the southern United States to Paraguay. The ears are united above the nose, which has no leaf, and the thick fleshy tail is produced beyond the in-



terfemoral membrane. The appearance of the thick lips and prominent nostrils gives rise to the names *bulldog bat* and *sniff bat*. *Molossus* is the type of a subfamily, **Mō-lus-si-nē** (mō-lūs-sī-nē). — **mō-lus'sine** (mō-lūs'in; -īn), mō-lus'soid (-oid), a. & n.

mōlt, **mōlt** (mōlt), v. i.; **mōlt'ed** or **mōlt'ed**; **mōlt'ing** or **mōlt'ing**. [*ME. moulten*, L. *mutare*. See MEW to molt; cf. MUTE to molt.] 1. To shed or cast; — said of feathers, etc., shed periodically. *Obs.*

2. To shed or cast off the hair, feathers, outer layer of the skin, horns, or the like, the cast-off parts being replaced by new growth.

mōlt, **mōlt**, v. t. To cast off and renew, as the hair, skin, feathers, or the like; to shed.

mōlt, **mōlt**, n. The act or process of casting off and developing anew the feathers, hair, outer layer of the skin, etc.; molting. In many animals a molt of some kind is periodic and regular. Most mammals shed their hair once a year; birds shed their feathers once, twice, or in some cases three times annually; reptiles slough their skins, crustaceans their entire exoskeleton and even horny parts of internal structure, and insect larvae cast off their outer cuticle several times during their period of growth.

mōlt'en (mōlt'ēn), p. a. [See MELT.] 1. Melted; being in a state of fusion, esp. when the liquid state is produced by intense heat; — now used only of metals or other substances in general requiring intense heat to liquefy them; as, *molt'en* iron.

2. Having been previously melted; — said of something, as a metal, now solid.

3. Made by melting and casting the substance or metal of which the thing is formed; as, a *molt'en* image.

4. Dissolved; loosened; nearly liquefied. *Obs.*

mōlt'en sea, *Jeveh Antiq.*, the frozen sea. 2 *Chron.* iv. 2.

Mō-lus-ca (mō-lūs-kā), n. Of or pertaining to the Mollusca, or Mollusca. — **Mō-lus-ca-balm**. See MOLLUSC-BALM. — **M. berry**, the fruit of a large leucocarpaceous tree (*Elæocarpus serratus*), native of India. — **M. grains**, the seeds of *Croton tiglium*. They are the source of croton oil (which see).

Mō-lus-cel'la (mō-lūs-sē-lā), n. [NL., from the *Mollusca*, or Spice Islands, of which the plants were supposed to be natives.] *Bot.* A genus of mints, having a spiny-toothed calyx enlarged at the apex, divergent anther cells, and a corolla with concave posterior lip. The two species are natives of the Mediterranean region. *M. levis*, the *Molucca balm* of gardens, is also known as *shell flower*, from the enlarged shell-like calyx.

mōly (mōlī), n.; pl. **MOLIES** (-līz). [L., fr. Gr. *μῶλυ*.] 1. A fabulous herb, of occult power, having a black root and white blossom, said by Homer to have been given by Hermes to Odysseus to counteract the spells of Circe. *Milton.*

2. A kind of wild garlic (*Allium moly*), cultivated for its bright yellow flowers.

mōlyb'date (mō-līb'dāt), n. A salt of molybdc acid.

mōlyb'de-nite (mō-līb-dē-nīt; 277), n. [See MOLLYBDENUM.] *Min.* Molybdenum disulphide, **MoS₂**, occurring in foliated masses or scales resembling graphite, but differing from the latter in its blue color and in giving a greenish streak on porcelain, and yielding a sulphurous odor before the blowpipe. H., 1-1.5. Sp. gr., 4.7-4.8. It is valuable as a source of molybdenum and its compounds.

mōlyb'de-num (mō-līb-dē-nūm; mō-līb-dē-nūm), n. [NL., fr. L. *molybdaena* galena, Gr. *μολύβδαινα*, fr. *μολύβδος* lead.] *Chem.* A metallic element of the chromium group, resembling iron in its white color, malleability, difficult fusibility, and its capacity for forming steel-like alloys with carbon. Sp. gr., 9.01. Symbol, *Mo*; at. wt., 96.0. Molybdenum occurs only in combination, chiefly in molybdenite and wulfenite, but also in scheelite, molybdate, etc., and in smaller amounts in ores of iron and copper. The metal was first isolated in 1782 by Helm. It is obtained by reducing certain of its compounds with hydrogen, carbon, or aluminium. Chemically, molybdenum has the valences two, three, four, five, six (as in molybdc acid), and eight. It is used, in the form of ferromolybdenum, to harden steel. Certain compounds of it are used in coloring pottery and fabrics and in analytical chemistry.

mōlyb'dic (mō-līb'dīk), a. [See MOLLYBDENUM.] *Chem.* Of, pert. to, or containing, molybdenum; specif., designating those compounds in which the element has a higher valence as contrasted with *molybdous* compounds.

molybdc acid. a Any of various acids derived from molybdenum. b Any of various acids derived from molybdenum. c Any of various acids derived from molybdenum. d Any of various acids derived from molybdenum. e Any of various acids derived from molybdenum. f Any of various acids derived from molybdenum. g Any of various acids derived from molybdenum. h Any of various acids derived from molybdenum. i Any of various acids derived from molybdenum. j Any of various acids derived from molybdenum. k Any of various acids derived from molybdenum. l Any of various acids derived from molybdenum. m Any of various acids derived from molybdenum. n Any of various acids derived from molybdenum. o Any of various acids derived from molybdenum. p Any of various acids derived from molybdenum. q Any of various acids derived from molybdenum. r Any of various acids derived from molybdenum. s Any of various acids derived from molybdenum. t Any of various acids derived from molybdenum. u Any of various acids derived from molybdenum. v Any of various acids derived from molybdenum. w Any of various acids derived from molybdenum. x Any of various acids derived from molybdenum. y Any of various acids derived from molybdenum. z Any of various acids derived from molybdenum.

denum trioxide, MoO3, of which the simplest are H2MoO4 (needlelike crystals) and H2MoO4 (amorphous solid). Salts of the former have been called molybdates, etc. More highly complex salts, like the phosphomolybdates, are also numerous. b A light, white solid, MoO3, more properly called molybdic anhydride or molybdenum trioxide. — molybdic ochre or ochre, Min., molybdate.

molyb'dite (mōl'ib'dīt), n. Molybdic ochre; a yellow pulverulent mineral associated with molybdenite and formerly supposed to have the composition MoO3, but now known to be a hydrated ferric molybdate.

molyb'do- (mōl'ib'dō-). [See MOLYBDENUM.] A combining form indicating a compound of molybdenum.

molyb'dous (-dūs), a. [See MOLYBDENUM.] Of, pertaining to, or containing, molybdenum; specif., designating those compounds in which molybdenum has a lower valence as contrasted with molybdic compounds.

momē (mōm), n. [Orig. uncert.; cf. MUM.] A dull, silent person; a blockhead; a fool. Obs. or Archaic.

moment (mō'mēnt), n. [F. *moment*, L. *momentum*, for *momentum* movement, motion, moment, fr. *movere* to move. See MOVE; cf. MOMENTUM, MOVEMENT.] 1. A minute portion of time; a point of time; an instant; as, at that very moment. In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye 1 Cor. xv. 32

2. Obs. a In medieval reckoning, the fortieth or fiftieth of an hour. It was the tenth of a "point." b In Rabbinical reckoning, 1/365 of an hour. c In the 17th and 18th centuries, sometimes, a second.

3. A minute portion or part; an atom. Obs.

4. Math. An infinitesimal increment or decrement. Obs.

5. Importance, as in influence or effect; consequence; weight or value; consideration; — now only after of; as, the movement is of no moment.

Matters of great moment Shak.

6. That which causes or prompts action; an influential or deciding point, fact, or consideration. Obs.

7. Movement, motion. Obs.

8. A definite period or point, as of an event. Rare.

9. Impulsive power; force; momentum. Obs. The moments or quantities of motion in bodies. Berkeley Touch, with lightest moment of impulse, His free will. Milton

10. Mech. Tendency, or measure of tendency, to produce motion, esp. about a point or axis. It is measured in general by the product of a mass, force, velocity, or the like, into a perpendicular distance from or to the point or axis.

11. Statistics. Potency, or the measure of potency, in determining the position of the center or axis of distribution of some subject of statistical investigation, as a country's population or wealth.

12. An essential or constituent element; momentum. Syn. — Minute, twinkling; consequence, weight, force, value, signification, avail. See INSTANT, IMPORTANCE.

moment of a couple, Mech., the product of either of its forces into the perpendicular distance between them. **moment of a force**, a. With respect to a point, the product of the force into the perpendicular distance from the point to the line or direction of the force. b With respect to a line, the product of that component of the force which is perpendicular to the plane passing through the line and the point of application of the force into the shortest distance between the line and this point. c With respect to a plane that is parallel to the force, the product of the force into the perpendicular distance to the point of application from the plane. — m. of a magnet, the product of the strength of either pole by the distance between them. — m. of flexure, = BENDING MOMENT. — m. of inertia (of a body or area about a given axis), Mech., the integral sum of the products of each indefinitely small portion of mass or area into the square of its distance from the given axis.

— m. of momentum (of a body about an axis or plane), Mech., the product of the mass of the body into the moment of its velocity with respect to the axis or plane. — m. of population, the product of the population of a locality into the distance of the locality from an assumed axis of reference.

— m. of resistance, Mech., the sum of the moments of all forces in all the infinitesimally thin layers of a beam, etc., under stress, taken about the neutral axis, counterbalancing the external bending moment. — m. of rotation, Mech., the moment of inertia of a rotating body about its axis of rotation. — m. of torsion, Mech., the moment of a couple in a vertical plane that would transfer the center of resistance of a body to the limiting position consistent with stability. — m. of torsion, Mech., the moment of either of a pair of equal and opposite couples applied in different planes so as to tend to twist a body. — the m. a The fitting moment; the point of time which is just suited to the purpose or which furnished an opportunity. b The point of time in question or passing; the time being. c Elliptically, the moment when or that; just as soon as.

molyb'do-car-di-al'gi-a (-dō-kar'di-āl'jī-ā), n. [NL. *Cardiagalgiaducto* lead poisoning.] **molyb'do-col'ic** (kōl'ik), n. [*Molybdia*, a color. *Colic* lead poisoning.] **molyb'do-dys-pep'si-a**, n. [NL. *Molybdia*. *Dyspepsia* resulting from lead poisoning.] **molyb'do-nancy** (nān'sī), n. [*Molybdo-* + *nancy*] Divination by melted lead.

molyb'do-nite (mōl'ib'dō-nīt), n. [*Molybdo-* + *Gr. μύριον* moon + *ite*.] Min. Native lead selenite, PbSeO3, occurring in white scales.

molyb'do-nous (mōl'ib'dō-nūs), n. [NL.; *molybdo-* + *Gr. νόσος* disease.] Lead poisoning; molybdenosis.

molyb'do-par'e-sis, n. [NL.; *molybdo-* + *Gr. παρ'εσις* paralysis.] Paralysis produced by lead poisoning.

molyb'do-sis (mōl'ib'dō-sīs), n. [NL.; *molybdo-* + *-osis*.] = MOLYBDENOSIS.

molyb'ite (mōl'ib'īt), n. [Cf. *Gr. μολύβδα* spot, taint, *μολύβδος*, *μόλυβδος*, defilement, fr. *μολύνω* to stain.] Min. Native ferric chloride, FeCl3, found in Vesuvian lava.

mom + **MUM**. **mombarack**, + **MOBARACK**. **momble** + **MUMBLE**. **mom-bō'tān**, n. **MOMBOGATTU**. **mom-hance**, + **MUMCHANCE**. **mom'dā** (mōm'dā), n. **Bib.** **mom't** (mōm't), Dial. Eng. var. of **MUM**.

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mo-men'tal (mō-mēn'tāl), a. [Cf. OF. *momental*.] 1. Momentary; brief; also, of moment; momentous. Obs. 2. Mech. Of or pertaining to moment or momentum.

momental ellipse (of a lamina), m. ellipsoid (of a solid), *Math.*, an ellipse, or ellipsoid, the radius vector of which varies inversely as the radius of gyration (of the lamina or solid, respectively) about that radius vector as axis.

mo-men'ta-ne-ous (mō'mēn-tā-nē-ūs), a. [L. *momentaneus*: cf. F. *momentané*.] Momentary; also, instantaneous. Obs. or R. — **mo-men'ta-ne-ous-ness**, n. Obs. **mo-men'ta-ry** (mō'mēn-tā-rī), a. [L. *momentarius*. See MOMENT.] 1. Continuing only a moment; lasting a very short time; transitory; of living things, short-lived; ephemeral; as, a momentary pang. Shak. 2. Adapted to the moment. *Nonce Use.* Pope. 3. Occurring, recurring, or acting, at every moment. *Now Rare.* "Hourly and momentary molestations." *Beresford.*

4. Done, made, etc., in a moment; instantaneous. Obs. 5. *Phon.* Pronounced with a complete closure of the oral cavity; incapable of being held or continued; as, *p, t*, etc. *Syn.* — See TRANSIENT.

mo-men't-ly (mō'mēn-tlī), adv. 1. From moment to moment; every moment. How Life and Death Do wrestle for me momentarily! *Ld Lytton.* 2. At any moment; in a moment; instantly. When momentarily The moon went out. *S A Brooke.* 3. For a, or the, moment.

mo-men't-ly, a. 1. Momentary (in sense 3 or sense 1). **mo-men'tous** (mō-mēn'tūs), a. [Cf. L. *momentosus* rapid, momentary.] 1. Motive. Obs. 2. Of moment or consequence; very important; weighty; as, a momentous decision; momentous affairs. 3. Important; influential; — said of persons. *Rare.* 4. Of or pertaining to momentum. Obs. — **mo-men'tous-ly**, adv. — **mo-men'tous-ness**, n.

mo-men'tum (-tūm), n.; pl L. -TA (-tā), E. -TUMS (-tūzms). [L. See MOMENT.] 1. *Math.* = MOMENT, 4. Obs. 2. Impulsive power; force of motion. Obs. 3. Mech. = MOMENT, 10. Obs. 4. Mech. The quantity of motion in a moving body, being always proportioned to the mass multiplied into the velocity. This quantity is sometimes called linear momentum, to distinguish it from the so-called angular momentum, which is the moment of momentum (see under MOMENTUM).

5. Hence, popularly, the force of motion acquired by a moving body as a result of the continuance of its motion by virtue of inertia; impetus. 6. Essential element, or constituent element. I shall state the several moments of the distinction in separate propositions. *Sir W Hamilton* In every finite thing two elements or momenta are united, an eternal and a transitory. *J. Martineau.*

Mo-mor'di-ca (mō-mōr'dī-kā), n. [NL. fr. L. *morde-re*, *morde-re*, to bite; — alluding to the seeds, which look as though bitten.] *Bot.* A genus of cucurbitaceous plants having a campanulate corolla with the stamens inserted near the base, unbranched tendrils, and berrylike fruit. They are natives of the tropics of the Old World. *M. balsamina* is the balsam apple, and *M. charantia* is the balsam pear.

Mo-mot'i-dæ (mō-mōt'ī-dē), n. pl. [NL. See MOMOT.] A family of picarian birds related to the rollers and kingfishers and consisting of the motmots (subfamily *Mo-moti-næ* [mō-mōt'ī-nē]) and, according to some, also the todies (subfamily *Todinae*). The typical genus is *Mo-moti-us* (mō-mōt'ūs). See MOMOT.

Momus (mō'mūs), n. [*Gr. μῶμος* blame, ridicule, Momus.] 1. *Gr. Myth.* The god of mockery and censure. Literature has many allusions to the story of his finding fault with the man made by Hephaestus for not having little windows or doors in his breast, so that his secret thoughts might be seen. 2. Hence, a fault-finder; a (carping) critic. daughter, disciple, or son of Momus, a person who takes pleasure in ridiculing others; a wag.

mon (mōn), n. [Jap.] *Japan.* The badge of a family, esp. of a family of the ancient feudal nobility. The most frequent form of the mon is circular, and it commonly consists of conventionalized forms from nature, flowers, birds, insects, the lightning, the waves of the sea, or of geometrical symbolic figures; color is only a second-

pl. An extensive Negro tribe of the Welle Basin. **mom** + **MUMMY**. **momie** (mō'mī), n. + **MUMMY**. **mom'ie-cloth** (mōm'ī-ē), n. = **MUMIE-CLOTH**. **mom'ier** (mōm'ī-er), n. = **MUMIER**. [F. *momier*, fr. OF. *momier*, *momier*, to mummify, to mask one's self.] One of certain strict Calvinists in Switzerland, early in the 19th century, who separated from the state church; — so called in contempt.

mom'io-ogy (mōm'ī-ō-jī), n. [F. *momie* mummy + *logie*.] The science of mummies. *Rare.* **mom'ish** (mōm'ish), a. Like a mom; foolish. Obs. **mom'ist** (mōm'ist), n. A fault-finder; a carping critic. Obs. **mom'ism** (-iz'm), n. Obs. **mom'ing** + **MUMMING**. **mom'mē** (mōm'mē), n. [Jap.] See WRIGHT.

mom'mer, + **MUMMER**. **mom'mery**, + **MUMMERY**. **mom'met** (mōm'mēt), n. Scot. & Dial. Eng. var. of **MUMMET**. **mom'mick** (mōm'mik), n. Var. of **MAMMOCK**. *Archaic or Scot & Dial. Eng.* **mom'my**, n. Dial. var. of **MAMMY**. **mom'my**, n. The old quack duck. *Local, New Jersey.* **mom'mō** (mōm'mō), n. The short-eared owl (*Bubo*). [MOTMOT.] **mom'mōt** (mōm'mōt), n. Var. of **MOMMYPUS**, n. pl. [Cf. *MUMMINS*.] Teeth. Obs. **mom'motes**, n. pl. The sulks.

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ary character. It appears on lacquer and pottery, and embroidered on, or woven in, fabrics. The imperial chrysanthemum, the mon of the reigning family, is used as a national emblem. Formerly the mon of the shoguns of the Tokugawa family was so used. See KIKUMON.

Mon (mōn), n. 1. One of the dominant native race of Pegu in Burma, probably a remnant of a population formerly spread throughout Burma. They are Indo-Chinese in language and physique, and are one of the most progressive peoples of Farther India. They are Buddhists. 2. The language of the Mons, written in an alphabet derived from the Pali. See INDO-CHINESE.

mo'na (mō'nā), n. [Sp. & Pg. *mona*, fem. of *mono* a monkey, ape.] A small, handsome West African guenon monkey (*Cercopithecus mona*). The upper parts are dark olive, with a spot of white on the haunches, and the under parts are pure white.

mon'a-chal (mōn'ā-kāl), a. [L. *monachus* a monk; cf. F. *monacal*. See MONK.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, monks or monastic life; monastic; monkish. **mon'a-chism** (-kīz'm), n. 1. The system or principle of a monastic life; monastic way or rule; monasticism. 2. A monachal peculiarity. Obs.

mon-ac'id (mōn-ā-s'īd), a. [*mono-* + *acid*.] *Chem.* Having one hydrogen atom replaceable by a negative or acid atom or radical; capable of combining, as regards each molecule, with but one molecule of a monobasic acid to form a salt or ester; — said of bases and alcohols.

mon'ad (mōn'ād), n. [L. *monas*, -adis, a unit, *Gr. μῶνος*, fr. *μῶνος* alone; cf. F. *monade*.] 1. *Philos.* A In Greek philosophy, a unit; individual; atom. b With Giordano Bruno, Leibnitz, and others, an individual elementary substance, both psychical and material, which represents the whole universe. For Bruno the *monad* is a microcosmic embodiment of the divine essence which pervades and constitutes the universe. In contrast to this pantheism, Leibnitz makes the *monad* the basis of a pluralistic, individualistic conception of the world. See LEIBNITZIANISM. 2. Hence, an ultimate unit; a simple being.

3. a *Bot.* A zoospore. *Rare.* b *Zool.* A flagellate protozoan (see MASTIGOPHORA), esp. one of the genus *Monas* or related genus. c *Biol.* Any minute simple organism or organic unit. 4. *Chem.* A univalent element, atom, or radical. See VALENCE.

mon'ad, a. Of the nature of a monad; specif., *Chem.*, univalent, — *monad* *dem.*, *Biol.*, in tectology, an aggregate of undifferentiated monads. **Mon'a-del'phi-a** (mōn'ā-dēl'fī-ā), n. pl. [NL.; *mono-* + *Gr. ἀδελφός* brother.] *Bot.* A disused Linnean class of plants having flowers with the filaments united into a tube. — **mon'a-del'phi-an** (-ān), a.

mon'a-del'phous (-tūs), a. *Bot.* A Pert. to the class Monadelphous. Obs. b Having the filaments united into a single tube around the gynoecium, as in the flowers of the mallow family (Malvaceae). Cf. *DIADELPHOUS*, *POLYDELPHOUS*. **mon-nad'ic** (mōn-nād'ik; mōn-nād'ī-), a. [Gr. *μῶνο-* *nad'ic* (-ī-kū) consisting of units.] Of, pertaining to, or like, a monad. — **mon-nad'ic-al-ly**, adv.

mon-nad'ic-form (-ī-fōrm), a. [*monad* + *-form*.] *Monadelphous*. Resembling a monad (flagellate infusorian). **mon'ad-ism** (mōn'ād'iz'm; mō'nād'is; see MON-AD), n. [*monad* + *-ism*.] *Philos.* The theory that the universe is a composite of monads, esp. the Leibnitzian one. See LEIBNITZIANISM.

mon-nad'nock (mō-nād'nōk), n. [From Mt. *Monadnock*, New Hampshire, a typical example.] *Phys. Geog.* A hill of resistant rock standing in the midst of a peneplain. **mon-nal'** (mō-nōl'), n. Also **mon-nau'**. [Native name in the Himalayas *munal*, *manāl*.] Any of several species of large gorgeous pheasants of the genus *Lophophorus* found at high altitudes in northern India. In *L. refulgens* the male has the body shining green and blue, the neck gilded purple, the rump white, and the tail rufous. See also INDIAN PHEASANT. Also loosely applied to some other Indian pheasants, as certain *Argus*.

mon-nan'drous (mō-nān'drūs; mōn-nān'-d), a. [*mono-* + *-androus*.] *Bot.* A pertaining to the class Monandria. Obs. b Having flowers with a single stamen, as many orchids. **mon-nan'dry** (-drī), n. [See MONANDROUS.] 1. The possession by a woman of only one husband at a time; the custom of such union; — contrasted with *polyandry*. 2. *Bot.* Condition of being monandrous.

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mon'arch (mōn'ārk), n. [L. monarcha, fr. Gr. μοναρχος, μόνος alone + ἀρχαω to first, rule, govern: cf. F. monarche. See ARCH.] 1. A sole supreme ruler; the sovereign of a monarchy; also, often now, the hereditary chief of a limited or constitutional monarchy. Monarchs bear specific titles varying with the country, as king, queen, emperor, empress, czar (Russia), czarina (Russia), kaiser (Germany and Austria), sultan (Turkey and Morocco), shah (Persia), etc.

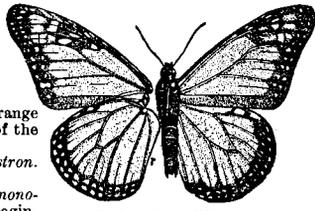
2. One likened to a sole ruler in position, or the like, as one first of a kind, a patron or tutelary deity, etc.; as, an oak is called the monarch of the forest.

I am monarch of all I survey,
My right there is none to dispute.

Couper.

3. A sovereign (Eng. coin). Slang, Eng.

4. A large butterfly (*Anostia plexippus*) having orange-brown wings with black veins and borders, whose larva feeds on milkweed. It appears to be extending its range to most parts of the world.



Monarch Butterfly. r Wings reversed (4)

5. [cap.] Astron. = CERNEUS, 2.

mon'arch, a. [mono- + Gr. ἀρχή beginning, origin.] Bot. Having only one protoxylem.

mon'archal (mō-nār'kāl), a. 1. Of, pert. to, characteristic of, or suiting, a monarch and sovereign; regal; imperial. Satan, whom now transcendent glory raised
Above his fellows, with monarchal pride Milton.

2. Of the nature of, having the position of, or acting as, a monarch; as, a monarchal vicero.

3. Under a monarch; vested in a monarch. Obs. or R.

mon'archial (kī-āl), a. [See MONARCHY.] Monarchic; monarchal.

mon'archi-an (ān), n. Eccl. Hist. One of those in the early Christian church who held the theory or doctrine of monarchianism. — mon'archi-an, a.

mon'archi-an-ism (-iz'm), n. Eccl. Hist. & Theol. An anti-Trinitarian doctrine or theory current in the church of the 2d and 3d centuries in several forms, the common principle of which was that God is a single person as well as a single being. The two chief forms or types of the theory are: (1) dynamic, dynamicist, rationalistic, humanitarian, or adoptionist, monarchianism, the adherents of which maintained that Christ was a mere man, chosen of God and by Him supernaturally inspired and exalted, and was Son of God by adoption and not by any metaphysical relationship; (2) modalistic monarchianism, or modalism, the adherents of which maintained that Christ was truly divine, but as divine was indistinguishable from God the Father, being one of the three modes or manifestations of the divine being. The adherents of this latter type (called also modalists) were numerous. In the West they were called Patripassians, from their holding that the Father shared with, or in the person of, the Son, while in the East they were usually grouped together under the name of Sabellians (see SABELLIAN, n.). — mon'archi-an-ist, n. — mon'archi-an-ist'ic (-is'tik), a.

mon'archic (mō-nār'kik) a. [F. monarchique, Gr. μo-nar'chi-āl (-kī-kāl) βαρ'χικός.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a monarch or monarchy; characteristic of, or adhering to, or favoring the principles of, a monarchy. — mon'archi-āl-ly, adv.

mon'arch-ism (mōn'ār-kīz'm), n. Monarchic government or principles, or advocacy of them.

mon'arch-ist (-kīst), n. An advocate of, supporter of, or believer in, monarchy or monarchism.

mon'arch-ize (-kīz), v. i.; to MON'ARCH-IZE (-kīzd); MON'ARCH-IZ'ING (-kīz'ing). To play the sovereign; to act or rule as monarch; — sometimes with it.

mon'arch-ize, v. t. 1. To subject to a single ruler; to rule as a monarch; to govern. Obs. 2. To convert into, or establish as, a monarchy.

mon'archy (mōn'ār-ki), n.; pl. -IES (-kīz). [F. monarchie, L. monarchia, Gr. μοναρχία. See MONARCH.] 1. Sovereignty of a single person; supreme power of a single person in a state.

2. The state ruled over by a single sovereign person, or monarch; also, the rule or government exercised by such a person. A monarchy is called an absolute monarchy when there are no constitutional limitations on the monarch's

powers; a limited, or constitutional, monarchy, when there are such limitations.

3. The territory ruled over by a monarch.

What scourge for perjury
Can this dark monarchy afford false Clarence? Shak.

4. The system of government in which a single person is sovereign.

In those days he had affected zeal for monarchy. Macaulay. Mo-nar'da (mō-nār'dā), n. [NL., after N. Monardés (d. 1578), Spanish physician and botanist.] Bot. A small genus of North American mints. They have a tubular 15-nerved calyx and whorls of variously colored, often showy, flowers, the anthers with a small connective. The genus includes the wild bergamot (*M. fistulosa*), American horsemint (*M. punctata*), and bed balm (*M. didyma*).

Mo-nar'del-la (mō-nār-dē-lā), n. [NL. dim. See Mo-nar'da.] Bot. A genus of Californian menthaceous herbs, bearing terminal and axillary whorls of flowers somewhat similar to those of *Monarda*, but with a 10-13-nerved calyx. The species are sometimes cultivated.

mo-nar'ti-cu-lar (mōn'ār-tī-kū-lār), a. [mono- + articu-lar.] Med. Pertaining to, or affecting, one joint only.

mo-nas'te-ri-āl (mōn'ās-tē-rī-āl), a. [L. monasterialis, fr. monasterium.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a monastery. — mo-nas'te-ri-āl-ly, adv.

mo-nas'te-ry (mōn'ās-tē-rī), n.; pl. -TERIES (-iz). [L. monasterium, Gr. μοναστήριον, fr. μοναστής a solitary, a monk, fr. μόνος to be alone, live in solitude, fr. μόνος alone. Cf. MINISTER.] A house of religious retirement, or of seclusion from the world for persons under religious vows, esp. monks; a convent; — rarely, such a house for women. Syn. Convent, abbey, priory. See CLOISTER.

mo-nas'tic (mō-nās'tīk), a. [Gr. μοναστής monk; cf. F. monastiq. See MONASTERY.] 1. Of or pert. to monasteries or their occupants; as, monastic institutions, rules, etc. 2. Secluded from temporal concerns and devoted to religion. "A life monastic." Denham.

3. Bookbinding. Antique. Syn. MONASTIC, MONKISH apply to whatever pertains to monks or monasteries. Of the two, MONKISH is more frequently used in a depreciatory sense; as, "monastic strictness" (*Sheridan*); "monastic fare" (*W. Pater*); "Padre Feio, whose book of vulgar errors so finely exposes the monkish stupidity of the times" (*Goldsmith*); "a monkish... superstition" (*Shelley*). See MONK.

monas'tic, n. The vows to which the rules of monastic life subject a person. They are poverty, chastity, and obedience to superiors.

mo-nas'tio, n. A monk.

mo-nas'ti-clism (-tī-sīz'm), n. The monastic life, system, rule, or condition.

mon-a-tom'ic (mōn'ā-tōm'īk), a. [mono- + atomic.] Chem. A consisting of one atom; having one atom in the molecule. b Univalent. c Having one replaceable atom or radical. — mon-a-tom'ic-ly (mōn'ā-tōm'īk-ly), n.

mon-ax'i-āl (mōn'āk-sī-āl), a. [mono- + axial.] Having a single axis; uniaxial; — specif., in Bot., applied to plants which develop inflorescence directly on the primary axis. Cf. FLORIAL.

mon-ax-on'ic (mōn'āk-sōn'īk), a. [mono- + Gr. ἄξων axis + -ic.] A. Anal. Having but one axis-cylinder process; — said of nerve cells. b Zool. Monaxial.

mon-a-zite (mōn'ā-zīt), n. [From Gr. μόνος to be solitary, in allusion to its isolated crystals.] Min. A yellow, red, or brown mineral occurring usually in small isolated crystals or grains, often in sand and gravel deposits, as in the Carolinas and Brazil. H., 5-5.5. Sp. gr., 4.9-5.3. It is a phosphate of the cerium metals, essentially (Ce, La, Dy, O). It usually contains thorium, on the presence of which its commercial value as a material for Welsbach mantles chiefly depends.

Mon'day (mūn'dē), n. [ME. *moneday*, *monenday*, AS. *mōnandæg*, i. e., day of the moon, day sacred to the moon; a translation of *L. lunae dies*; akin to *D. maandag*, G. *montag*, OHG. *mānstag*, Icel. *mānadagr*, Dan. *måndag*, Sw. *måndag*. See MOON; DAY.] The second day of the week the day following Sunday.

Mon'day-ish, a. Characteristic of Monday; specif., of clergyman, indisposed or fagged out after Sunday's work. — Mon'day-ish-ness, n.

Mon'day-ism (mūn'dē-iz'm), n. [After Ludwig Mond, German chemist in England.] A variety of semi-water gas, having typically a calorific value of about 145 B. T. U. per cu. ft. Ammonia is often collected as a by-product.

mon-em'bry-on-ny (mōn-ēm-brī-ōn-ny), n. [See MONO-; EMBRYO.] Bot. The condition of having but a single embryo, as in most seed plants. — mon-em'bry-on'ic (-ōn'īk), a.

mon'e-plis-co-pa-ey (mōn'ē-plis'kō-pē-sī), n. [mono- + an ensign of royalty. mon'droyce, + MANDROUYE. mon'droyce, a. [OF mon'droyce, mundialis.] Worldly; of this world. Obs. mond'ic, + MUNDIC. mon'di-um (mōn'dī-ūm), [F.] n. One; — regarded as a mild interjection. Mon'do-lin'que (mōn'dō-līn'gē), n. See UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE. mon'don'gus, + MUNDINOUS. mon'drake, + MANDRAKE. mon'dream, n. [AS. *māndream*; *mān(n)* man + *dream* joy.] Human joy. Obs. mon'e, + MANE, MANY, MONEY, MOON, MOURN, MUX, P. none. Obs. pl. of MAN. none. Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng. var. of MOAN. none. [Perh. fr. *Scand.*; cf. Icel. *mōna* mammy. *Öz. E. D.*] A crane. Obs. none. n. [CF. Icel. *munn* mind, liking, akin to AS. *muell*] Mind; say, liking; opinion. Obs. none. n. p. t. [CF. Icel. *muna* to remember, or AS. *munan*.] Obs. 1. To remember; to have or make remembrance. 2. To mention; to tell. none. n. [AS. *ganēna* companionship.] Companionship; intercourse; also, associate; companion. Obs. [Obs. Scot. none-bray, a. Moonstruck.] none-chy. Archaic var. of MINCHEN. [of MONGELIAN.] none-cian (mōn-ē-shān) Var. none-cious. Var. of MONÉCIOUS.

mon'arch, v. i. To play the monarch; — often with it. mon'arch-ial, adv. of MONARCHAL. [ARCH.] mon'arch-ess, n., fem. of MONARCH.

mon'arch-co-a-ris'to-cr-a-t'i-cal, a. Combining monarchy and aristocracy.

mon'arch-ist'ic (mōn'ār-kīst'īk), a. b. Relating to monarchism. b. MONARCHISTIC.

mon'arch-ize' (-kīz'ēr), n. One who monarchizes.

mon'ar'cho (mōn'ār'kō), n. [CF. *Monarca*.] The nickname of an Italian who insanely fancied himself an emperor; — applied derisively to an absurdly pretentious person. Obs.

mon'ar'cho-ma'chic (mōn'ār-kō-mā'kīk), a. [Gr. μo-nar'chi-a monarchy + μάχη battle.] Opposing or fighting monarchy. Rare — mon'ar'cho-ma'chist (mōn'ār-kō-mā'kīst), n. Rare.

mon'ar'din (mōn'ār'dīn), n. (*Chem* Thymol; so-called from its occurrence in horsemint (*Monarda punctata*).

mon'ar-thrī'tis (mōn'ār-thrī'tīs), n. [NL. See MONO-; ARTHRITIS.] Med. Inflammation of a single joint.

mon'as (mōn'ās; mō'nās), n.; pl. MONADES (mōn'ā-dēz). [L.] 1. = MONAD. 2. Zool. A genus of minute flagellate protozoans.

Mon'a-sa (mōn'ā-sā), n. [NL., orig. unknown.] The genus containing the nun birds. Mon'as-cid'i-a (mōn'ā-sīd'ī-ā), n. pl. [NL.; mono- + Ascidiæ.] Zool. The ascidia simplices. See ASCIDIACA. — mon'as-cid'i-an (-ān), a. & n. [bird.] mon'asch (mōn'ās), n. A nun. mon'asch, + MONISH. monast, + MONISH. mon'as'ter, + MONASTERY. mon'as'ter-ic (mōn'ās-tē-rīk), n. [mono- + lat. aster.] Biol. The figure in mitosis immediately preceding the diastar before the chromosomes have divided. mon'as'ter-ic-an (-ēn), n. [From the Latin form of the name Münster.] Eccl. Hist. One of a fanatical sect of Anabaptists at Münster in the 16th century. See ANABAPTIST. — mon'as'ter-ic-an (mōn'ās-tē-rī-ān), a. — mon'as'ter-ic-ly (mōn'ās-tē-rī-kī-ly), a. Monastic. [NASTIC.] mon'as'ter-ic-ly, adv. of MONASTIC. mon'as'ter-ic-ize (-sīz), v. t. See -IZE. mon'as'ter-ic-ize (-sīz), v. t. See -IZE.

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mon-ax'ile (mōn'āk-sīl; -sīl), a. & n. MONAXIAL. mon'ax-on'ic (mōn'āk-sōn'īk), a. [mono- + Gr. ἄξων axis.] Monaxonic. — n. A monaxonic sponge spicule. mon'ax-on'ic-ly (mōn'āk-sōn'īk-ly), a. = MONAXIAL. monaye, + MONY. Mon-bu'tu, n. = MANGBATTU. mon'chaunce, + MUMCHANCE. monche, + MUNCH. P. monchen, + MINCHEN. mon'cher (mōn'chēr), n. [Fr. *chère*, *ma' chère* (mā'shēr), fem. [F.] My dear. mon'chi-quae (mōn'chī-kī-ā), n. See PETROGRAPHY. mon'chi-quitte (-kīt), n. [From *Monchique* in S. (Serra di *Monchique*) in southern Portugal.] *Petron*. A basaltic rock occurring in thin, narrow dikes. It is like camptonite, except that glass or analcite replaces feldspar.

monclon, + MANSION. moncon, + MUNCH. mon'd, + MOUND, a globe. Mond. Abbr. Monday. mondain, + MUNDANE. Mon'day-land, n. *Eng. Feudal Hist.* Land consisting of the plots held by cotters on condition of working for their lord one day in the week, generally Monday.

mon'de, + MAUNDY. mondo (mōndō), n. [F. See MUNDANE.] 1. The world of fashion or aristocracy; society; social grade; also, one's world, coterie, or circle. 2. A mound, or globe, used as

an ensign of royalty. mon'droyce, + MANDROUYE. mon'droyce, a. [OF mon'droyce, mundialis.] Worldly; of this world. Obs. mond'ic, + MUNDIC. mon'di-um (mōn'dī-ūm), [F.] n. One; — regarded as a mild interjection. Mon'do-lin'que (mōn'dō-līn'gē), n. See UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE. mon'don'gus, + MUNDINOUS. mon'drake, + MANDRAKE. mon'dream, n. [AS. *māndream*; *mān(n)* man + *dream* joy.] Human joy. Obs. mon'e, + MANE, MANY, MONEY, MOON, MOURN, MUX, P. none. Obs. pl. of MAN. none. Obs. or Scot. & dial Eng. var. of MOAN. none. [Perh. fr. *Scand.*; cf. Icel. *mōna* mammy. *Öz. E. D.*] A crane. Obs. none. n. [CF. Icel. *munn* mind, liking, akin to AS. *muell*] Mind; say, liking; opinion. Obs. none. n. p. t. [CF. Icel. *muna* to remember, or AS. *munan*.] Obs. 1. To remember; to have or make remembrance. 2. To mention; to tell. none. n. [AS. *ganēna* companionship.] Companionship; intercourse; also, associate; companion. Obs. [Obs. Scot. none-bray, a. Moonstruck.] none-chy. Archaic var. of MINCHEN. [of MONGELIAN.] none-cian (mōn-ē-shān) Var. none-cious. Var. of MONÉCIOUS.

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ture of a summons or citation to appear and answer, or to appear and answer in default of performing some certain act. b Eccl. Law. An order from an ecclesiastical court, esp. a bishop, to do or forbear something.

mon'i-tor (mōn'ī-tēr), n. [L. fr. mōnere. See MONITION; cf. MENTOR.] 1. One who admonishes; one who warns of faults, informs of duty, or gives advice and instruction, esp. in reproach or caution; also, Obs., an inciter; instigator. You need not be a monitor to the king. Bacon.

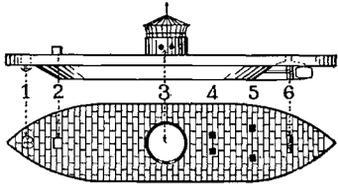
2. Hence, specif., a pupil in a school, or (now only in America) a student in a college, selected to perform some special duty or duties, usually connected with discipline, as, in a school, to have charge of a schoolroom in the absence of the instructor, to note absences or breaches of the rules, or to instruct a division or class, or, in a college, to keep a record of attendance.

3. That which warns, reminds, advises, or instructs, as a Masonic manual of instruction; a warning; a reminder. 4. = BACKBOARD, 3. Obs.

5. Any of certain large pleurodont lizards constituting the genus Varanus and the family Varanidae, of Africa, southern Asia, and Australia. They have a long, smooth, protractile, deeply bifid tongue, a well-developed neck, strong limbs, a very long, often compressed tail, and are covered with very small scales. Many of them are semiaquatic, but some live in forests and others in dry, sandy regions. They are all rapacious and some reach a length of 5 to 7 feet. The African V. niloticus is the best-known species.

6. [So called from the name given by Captain Ericsson, its designer, to the first ship of the kind, Monitor, which was built by the United States in 1862 and which on March 9, 1862, met and checked the Confederate ram Merrimac in Hampton Roads, Va.] A heavily armored war vessel, with very low freeboard, esp. in the earlier models, having one or more heavily armored revolving turrets, carrying heavy guns. Monitors are designed for coast defense, almost exclusively, and hence sacrifice speed and coal capacity to steadiness as gun platforms and to thickness of armor.

7. In technical senses: a Mach. See 2d LATHE, n., 1. b Short for MONITOR ROOF, MONITOR TOP, MONITOR NOZZLE. c Metal. = IRONCLAD, n., 2. d Logging. = CATAMARAN, 4. Western U. S. e A one-story business block. Local, U. S. mon'i-tor-i-al (-tō'rī-āl), 201, a. 1. Designed or serving to admonish; admonitory; warning. 2. Of or pertaining to a monitor or monitors; done or performed by a monitor; as, monitorial work; conducted or taught by monitors; as, a monitorial school; monitorial instruction; monitorial work in Masonry.



Side Elevation and Deck Plan of Ericsson's Monitor. 1 Anchor Well; 2 Pilot House; 3 Turret (the Canopy was removed during action); 4 Smokestacks; 5 Blower Pipes; 6 Propeller Well.

Monitor Nozzle. A nozzle capable of turning completely round in a horizontal plane and having a limited play in a vertical plane, used in hydraulic mining, fire-extinguishing apparatus, etc.



Monitor Nozzle. A Lever to turn Swiveling Nozzle B, so that the reaction of the jet will turn the whole device in a desired direction.

monitor roof. Arch. A roof with a raised central portion, or clerestory, having low windows along its sides, as in a railroad car.

monitor top. A top for a monitor, or a turret on a ship, consisting of a conical or cylindrical structure, usually of iron, and having a low parapet around its base.

monitorial instruction. Instruction in a school or college, conducted by monitors.

monitorial work. Work done or performed by a monitor.

monitorial school. A school in which the instruction is conducted by monitors.

monitorial work in Masonry. Work in Masonry conducted by monitors.

mon'i-tor-ry (mōn'ī-tō-rī), a. [L. monitorius.] Giving admonition; warning; admonitory.

mon'i-tor-y (mōn'ī-tō-rī), n. 1. An admonition; a warning. Obs. 2. A letter containing an admonition or warning, as from the Pope. Bacon.

mon'i-tress (-trēs), n. A female monitor.

monk (mōnk), n. A ferret. Colloq., U. S. & Canada. Also, short for MONKEY.

monk (mōnk), n. [AS. munc, munc, L. monachus, Gr. μοναχός, fr. μόνος alone. Cf. MONACHAL.] 1. Eccl. a man who retired from the world and devoted himself to religion in solitude; a hermit; as, the monks of the Thebaid. Obs. or Hist. b One of a religious community or brotherhood of men living under a rule apart from the world in a separate establishment and bound by vows of chastity, obedience, and poverty; a cenobite. Monks give themselves up chiefly to religious exercises and a life of contemplation. There are various orders of monks, living under different rules and distinguished by different habits. See BASILIAN RULE, BENEDICTINE, n., 1, CARTHUSIAN, n., 1, CISTERCIAN, & CLUNIAN. The term monk, properly one of Christian use, is sometimes applied to similar persons in non-Christian religions, as Buddhism or Mohammedanism.

monk bug. The cone-nose. monitor chuck. See CHUCK, n., 4. [TORIAL.]

mon'i-tor-i-al-ly, adv. of MONITOR.

mon'i-tor-ship, n. See SHIP.

mon'i-tor-top. Raised portion of a monitor roof. [monitress.]

mon'i-trix (mōn'ī-trīks), n. 1. A female monitor. 2. A female who monitors.

mon'ium (mōn'ī-ūm), n. [NL. fr. Gr. μόνος alone.] Chem. Victrolite; a provisionally so called, from the isolated position of its spectrum lines.

monivold. + MANIPOLD.

mon'jō-rou' (mōn'jō-rō'), n. A monk shrew.

monk bird. A friar bird. monk-craft. n. Monkish policy or practice, in a bad sense.

monk-dom (mōnk'dōm), n. See DOM.

monk-en. a. [fish. Obs.] Monkfish. n. Monkish. Obs. monk-ess. n. A nun. Rare. monk bear. The koala. Australia.

mon'key-board, n. A footboard at the back of a vehicle,

2. a South American saki (Pithecia monachus). b The European bullfinch. Local, Eng.

3. Any of various objects arbitrarily so called; as: a Print. A blotch or spot of ink on a printed page. b A bit of punk or touchwood used formerly in firing mines. Obs. Syn. = MONK, FRIAR. Since the Reformation, the term monk has often been extended to include friars. But in strict usage a FRIAR (see def.) is a member of one of the mendicant orders, and the word is not properly interchangeable with MONK. Cf. MONASTIC, HERMIT, CLOISTER.

monk bat. Any of several species of bat in which the males live in communities by themselves; esp., Molossus tropicorhynchus of the West Indies.

monk-er-y (mōnk'ēr-ī), n.; pl. -er-ies (-īz). 1. State, life, or profession of monks; monastic life; monasticism; pl., monastic usages, customs, practices, paraphernalia, etc.; — now usually applied disparagingly.

2. A body, community, or establishment of monks; a monastery; also, monks collectively.

3. Practice or conduct characteristic of monks; a system of life or conduct characterized by certain abuses or faults attributed to monastic life.

4. Tramps' Slang, Eng. a The country as opposed to the city. b Tramps collectively. c Tramping as a practice.

mon'key (mōn'kī), n.; pl. -keys (-kīz). [Prob. fr. a LG. or D. dim. in -ke or -ken (cf. -kin), orig. uncert.; cf. F. mone, monine, It. monicchio, It. monnino, dim. of monna an ape, mamonne, Sp. & Pg. mona, f., mono, m., Roumanian moimă, Turk., Per. & Ar. matimūn, Gr. μύμων an ape.]

1. In the broadest sense, any member of the highest order of mammals (Primates, which see) except man, and usually excepting also the lemurs. In a narrower sense, designating the smaller, longer-tailed forms as contrasted with the larger, nearly or quite tailless forms called apes. The typical monkeys (in the narrow sense) belong to the New World family Cebidae, as the spider monkeys, howlers, capuchins, uakaris, and sakis, and to certain genera of the Old World family Cercopithecidae, as the mangabeys, guenons, guerezas, langurs, etc. They mostly inhabit tropical forests, and are most numerous in South America, Africa, and southern Asia, many being gregarious, eminently arboreal, and of comparatively gentle disposition. Their food consists of fruit, leaves, insects, birds' eggs, and small birds and mammals.

2. A person resembling a monkey in appearance or behavior, as a mimic or a performer of antics.

3. A term of mild or affected disapproval, ridicule, or playful contempt for a person, esp. a mischievous child. This is the monkey's own giving out; she is persuaded I will marry her. Shak.

4. Australia. a Short for MONKEY BEAR (the koala). b A sheep. Bush Slang.

5. A young hare. Dial. Eng.

6. Any of various machines, implements, vessels, etc., so named arbitrarily or from some fancied resemblance; as: a Mach. A falling weight used for driving something by percussion, as in the falling weight of a pile driver, or of a drop hammer. b Ironwork. A heavy weight or tup slung from the roof and used in jumping or upsetting the end of a piece too long to be treated by the steam hammer.

c = GOBLER. d Glass Manuf. Short for MONKEY-FOR, 3. e A hod, as of a bricklayer. Dial. Eng. f A tray used for holding splints for making matches. g Mining. A contrivance placed between the rails at the head of an incline to prevent the wagons from running back. h Metal. = CINDER NOTCH. i The vessel in which a mess receives its allowance of grog. See also to suck the monkey, under Suck, v. t. Naut. Slang.

7. The sum of £500. Betting Slang, Eng.

8. Monkey is used attributively in nautical terminology to imply peculiarity in location, arrangement, or use; as, a monkey yard; monkey gaff.

monkey on a house or up the chimney, a mortgage on a house. Slang & Dial. Eng. — monkey's allowance, more kicks than halfpence. Slang, Eng. — monkey's dinner bell, the woody capsule of the sand-box tree. The noise caused by its bursting when ripe is said to attract monkeys, which are fond of the seeds. — monkey with a long tail, a mortgage. Leg. Slang, Eng. — one's monkey's up, one is angry or enraged; hence, to get or put one's monkey up, to anger one. Slang or Colloq., Eng.

mon'key (mōn'kī), v. t. & i.; -KEYED (-kīd); -KEY-ING. To act or treat as a monkey does; to ape; to mock; to act in a grotesque, mischievous, or meddlesome manner. To monkey with, to meddle with; to fool with. Colloq.

monkey apple. a The alligator apple. b The wild fig (Clusia flava) of the West Indies. c A tropical Old World rhizophoraceous tree (Amorphylla laurina) having an edible plumlike fruit.

monkey bag. Naut. A small bag to hold money, trinkets, etc., worn hung around the neck by sailors.

monkey block. Naut. A small single block strapped with a swivel.

monkey bread. The baobab or its fruit.

mon'key-cup', n. A pitcher plant of the genus Nepenthes.

mon'key-engine. Mach. An engine for lifting the monkey of a pile driver.

monkey flower. A plant of the genus Mimulus; — so called from the appearance of its gaping or ringent corolla.

monkey foresail. Naut. A square foresail on a sloop or schooner.

monkey pump. The straw used in "sucking the monkey." Sailors' Slang.

mon'key-rigged', a. Naut. Having reduced spars. Rare.

mon'key-ro'ny, n. Contamination of MACARONI, a dandy, and MONKEY. Obs.

mon'key-ry (mōn'kī-rī), n. A place where monkeys live.

mon'key's co-co'nut' (mōn'kī-kō-nŭt'), n. = COQUITO.

mon'key-shine', n. A monkey-trick, antic, or prank. Slang. [FRANCE.]

mon'key-spanner. = MONKEY.

mon'key's-puz-zle, n. = MONKEY-PUZZLE.

mon'key-valve', n. A kind of starting valve for a marine engine.

mon'key-vine', n. The convolvulaceous plant Ipomoea nil.

mon'key-wheel', n. A wheel block. Obs.

mon'ki'to, n. Obs. dim. of MONKEY. Lewis (1875). Mat-

mon'key-ly (mōn'kī-lī), v. t.; -FIED (-fid); -FY'ING (-fī-ŭng). To make like, or like that of, a monkey; to render ridiculous in appearance.

The monkeyed protrusion of his lips. W. C. Russell.

monkey gaff. Naut. A light gaff on the mizzenmast above the spanker gaff for the better display of signals.

monkey grass. A coarse fiber yielded by one of the Brazilian piassaba palms (Attalea funifera), used for brushes and ropes.

monkey jacket. A short closely fitting jacket, worn by sailors.

mon'key-pot', n. 1. a The curious urn-shaped fruit of a Brazilian tree (Leqythis allaria). It is a large woody capsule, opening by a circular lid, and containing numerous nuts. The name is also applied to L. zabucajo of Guiana, which yields cupacua nuts. See LECYTHIS. b The tree which bears this fruit.

2. = GOBLER.

3. Glass Manuf. Any of several (usually 8 to 12) round-topped oval cylinders incased in fire-brick arches at the base of a chimney, used as melting pots in flint-glassmaking.

mon'key-puz-zle, n. A tall Chinese pinecone tree (Araucaria imbricata) with twisted and intertwined branches, and very stiff, sharp-pointed leaves. It bears large edible nuts.

monkey rail. Naut. A second and lighter rail raised a little above the quarter rail of a ship.

monkey spar. Naut. A mast or yard of reduced size, on a vessel on which boys are trained as seamen.

mon'key-tail' (mōn'kī-tāil'), n. 1. Naut. a A short, round iron bar formerly used in training naval guns. b A piece of rope attached to the bend of a hook to aid in handling it without risk of jamming the hand.

2. Carp. A vertical scroll terminating a handrail.

3. A bent strap used as a holding-down clamp.

monkey wrench. A wrench or spanner having a sliding jaw.

mon'key fish (mōn'kī-fīsh'), n. a The angel fish (Squatina). b The Angler (Lophius).

mon'flower' (-flou'ēr), n. Any of several curious orchids of the genus Catalpa.

Mon'-Khmer' (mōn'k'hmēr'), a. Designating a division of the Indo-Chinese language comprising as its principal members Mon of Pegu, Khmer of Cambodia, Anamese, and Khasi spoken in Assam. These languages probably represent a widespread primitive speech of Farther India, later largely displaced by other Indo-Chinese languages (which see).

The resemblances between the Mon-Khmer vocabularies and those, on the one hand, of the Munda languages, and, on the other hand, of Nicobar and the Malacca dialects, have often been pointed out. These are so remarkable and of such frequent occurrence that a connection between all these tongues cannot be doubted. At the same time the structure of the two speeches differ in important particulars. The Mon-Khmer languages are monosyllabic. The others are polysyllabic. Census of India, 1901.

mon'hood (mōn'hood), n. [mōnk + -hood.] 1. The character, condition, or profession of a monk; monasticism. 2. Monks collectively.

mon'kish, a. Of or pertaining to monks; monastic; as, a monkish writer. Also, characteristic of monks or monasticism; — often with derogatory force; as, monkish manners, dress, solitude. — mon'kish-ness, n.

Syn. = SE-MONASTIC.

monks' head' (mōnks'hood'), n. A plant of the genus Aconitum; — so called from the shape of the flower.

monk's, or monk seam. Naut. An extra middle seam made at the junction of two breadths of canvas, ordinarily made by only two rows of stitches.

Mon'mouth cap (mōn'mōth), n. A flat round cap formerly worn by soldiers and sailors; — so called from the English county town of Monmouth.

mon'o- (mōn'ō-), mon-. [Gr. μόνος.] A prefix signifying one, single, alone, and forming chiefly technical words; as, monocarp, monopoly; Chem., indicating that a compound contains one atom or group of that to the name of which it is united; as, monoxide, an oxide containing one oxygen atom in the molecule; monobromacetone, acetone into which one bromine atom has entered by substitution.

mon'o-bar' (mōn'ō-bār'), n. Mach. A single, jointed bar, with fastenings at the joints for attaching conveyor flights, elevator buckets, or the like.

mon'o-bas'ic (-bās'ik), a. Chem. a Having but one hydrogen atom capable of replacement by basic atoms or radicals in forming salts; — said of acids; as, acetic, nitric, and hydrochloric acids are monobasic. b Having but one acid hydrogen atom replaced by a basic atom or radical; as, the monobasic phosphate H₂KPO₄.

mon'o-blep'sid'-a (-blēp'sīd'-ā), n. [NL. mono- + Gr. βλεπέω.] mon'o-blep'mid'-a (-blēp'sīd'-ā), n. [NL. mono- + Gr. βλεπέω.] mon'o-blep'mid'-a (-blēp'sīd'-ā), n. [NL. mono- + Gr. βλεπέω.] Med. a A condition in which vision is normal when but one eye is used, although confused and indistinct when both eyes are employed. b A form of color blindness in which but one color can be distinguished.

mon'o-bro'mat-ed (-brō'māt-ēd), a. [See MONO-; BROMATE.] Chem. & Pharm. Combined with one bromine atom, either by substitution or addition; as, monobromated camphor, a crystalline sedative compound, C₁₀H₁₅OBr.

monk's'-rhu'bar'b, n. The patience dock.

Mon'mouth (mōn'mōth), n. [From Monmouth, New Jersey.] Geol. a subdivision of the Cretaceous on the Atlantic coast of North America. See GEOLOGY, Chart.

Monmouth cock. A military cock of the hat, fashionable in the latter part of the 17th century; — prob. from the Duke of Monmouth (son of Charles II.).

Mon'na Li'sa, n. Eng. Var. of MONA LISA.

mon'ny (mōn'ny), n. Scot. & dial. mon'ny-plies' (mōn'ny-plīz'), n. [FRANCE.]

mon-o-car-pel-la-ry (mɒn'ɔː-kɑːr'pɛl-ɹi), a. Bot. Consisting of a single carpel, as a legume or pod.

mon-o-car-pic (-kɑːr'pɪk), a. [mono- + Gr. καρπός fruit: cf. F. monocarpe.] Bot. Bearing fruit but once, and dying after fruiting, as all annual and biennial plants and certain perennials, as the century plant.

mon-o-car-pous (-kɑːr'pɪs), a. [mono- + -carpous.] Bot. Having a gynoecium forming a single ovary.

mon-o-ceph-a-lous (-sɛf'ə-lɪs), a. [mono- + Gr. κεφαλή head.] Bot. Having a solitary head or capitulum; — said of composite plants with simple scapes, as the English daisy.

mon-o-cer-ous (mɒn'ɔː-sɛr'ɪs), n.; gen. MONOCEROTIS (mɒn'ɔː-sɛr'ɪtɪs). [OF., fr. L. monoceros, fr. Gr. μονόκερος; μόνος alone, single + κέρας horn.] 1. = UNICORN, 1. Obs. 2. A fish as the swordfish or sawfish, or a sea monster, with one horn. Obs.

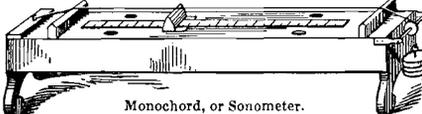
Mighty monoceroses with immeasured tails. Spenser. 3. [cap.] Astron. A constellation situated on the Milky Way, adjoining Orion and Canis Major; the Unicorn.

mon-o-cha-si-um (mɒn'ɔː-kɑːzɪ-əm; -zɪ-əm), n.; L. pl. -ia (-a). [NL.; mono- + Gr. χάσις division.] Bot. Any form of cymose inflorescence in which each relative main axis or pseudiaxis produces only one branch. Cf. DICHASIUM, POLYCHASIUM, BOSTRYX. — mon-o-cha-si-al (-zɪ-əl), a.

mon-o-chla-myd'e-a (-klɪ-mɪd'ɛ-ə), n. pl. (NL.); mono- + Gr. χλαμύς, χλαμύδος, cloak.] Bot. A subdivision of the Archichlamydeae in which the flowers are destitute of an inner perianth whorl or corolla; — called more generally Apetalae. See APETALAE. — mon-o-chla-myd'e-ous (-ɪs), a.

mon-o-chlor-a-ce'tic (-klɔːr'ə-sɛt'ɪk), a. Chem. Designating a deliquescent crystalline acid, CH2ClO2H, got by action of chlorine on acetic acid, and in other ways.

mon-o-chord (mɒn'ɔː-kɔːrd), n. [L. monochordus, Gr. μονόχορδος, fr. μονόχορδος with but one string; μόνος only, single + χορδή string: cf. F. monocorde. See CHORD; cf. MANICHOARD.] 1. Music & Acous. A an instrument of ancient invention for showing and measuring the mathematical relations of musical sounds. It consists of a single



Monochord, or Sonometer.

string stretched over a sounding board between two bridges, between which is a graduated rule, so that the vibrating length of the string between them may be readily changed and measured. The modern form is also called the sonometer. It often has a second wire or string for comparison. 2. A medieval musical instrument developed from the preceding, having several strings and bridges over one resonance board. Obs. or Hist.

2. A concord or harmony of sound; fig., harmony; concord; agreement. Now Rare.

— mon-o-chord'ist (-kɔːrd'ɪst), n. — mon-o-chord'ize (-ɪz), v. i.

mon-o-chro'ic (mɒn'ɔː-kroʊ'ɪk), a. [Gr. μονόχρους; μόνος single + χρῶς, χροῖός, color.] Monochromatic.

mon-o-chro-mat'ic (-krɔːm-ət'ɪk), a. [See MONOCHROME.] Having, or consisting of, one color; presenting rays of light of one color only. — mon-o-chro-mat'ic-al-ly, adv. — mon-o-chro-mat'ic-tism (-krɔːm-ət'ɪz-əm), n.

mon-o-chrome (mɒn'ɔː-kroʊm), n. [Gr. μονόχρους of one color; μόνος single + χρώμα color: cf. F. monochrome.] A painting or drawing in a single hue; a picture made with a single hue; also, the art or process of producing the same; monochromy.

mon-o-chro-mic (-krɔːm'ɪk) } a. Of, pertaining to, or }
mon-o-chro-mi-cal (-mɪ-kəl) } made with, a single hue }
or color; monochrome.

mon-o-chro-my (mɒn'ɔː-kroʊ-mi), n. The art or process of producing monochromes.

mon-o-chrom'ic (-krɔːm'ɪk), a. [mono- + Gr. χροῖός time.] Existing at the same time; belonging to the same period; contemporaneous.

mon-o-cle (mɒn'ɔː-kli), n. [F. See MONOCULAR.] An eyeglass for one eye.

mon-o-cleid, mon-o-cleide (mɒn'ɔː-kli-ɪd), n. [mono- + Gr. κλείς, κλειδός, key.] A kind of cabinet in which all the drawers, etc., are locked simultaneously by one key.

mon-o-clin'al (-klɪn'əl), a. [See MONOCLINIC.] Geol. Having, or pertaining to, a single oblique inclination; as, a monoclinical fold or flexure. See CYCLOTION. — n. A monoclinical fold.

A monoclinical flexure is a single, sharp bend connecting strata which lie at different levels and are often horizontal except along the line of flexure. Monoclinical ure. W. B. Scott.

monoclin'al valley, Geol., a valley produced by erosion in a region of strata with monoclinical dip, the axis of the valley following the outcrop of one of the weaker beds. A monoclinical valley is generally asymmetrical in cross section.

mon-o-cline (mɒn'ɔː-kli-n), n. Geol. A monoclinical fold.

mon-o-clin'ic (-klɪn'ɪk), a. [mono- + Gr. κλίσις to incline.] Cryst. Having one oblique intersection of the axes; as, the monoclinic system. See CRYSTALLIZATION.

Bot. A monocarpic plant. — mon-o-car-pal (-kɑːr'pæl), a. & n. — mon-o-car-pi-an (-pɹɪ-ən), a. Bot. Monocarpic. [Unicellular.] mon-o-cel-lu-lar, a. Bot. & Zool. mon-o-cen'tric, a. Having but a single center. mon-o-cen'tri-da (-sɛn'trɪ-də), n. pl. mon-o-cen'tris (-trɪs), n. [NL.; mono- + Gr. κέντρον point, center.] Zool. See RINGBONE FISH. — mon-o-cen'tri-d, n. — mon-o-cen'troid, a. & n. mon-o-cer'ous (-sɛr'ɪs), a. [mono- + Gr. κέρας tail.] Zool. Uniflagellate, as certain protozoans. monocerote. + MONOCEROTIS. mon-o-cer-ous (mɒn'ɔː-sɛr'ɪs), a. Having only one horn. mon-o-chlor-an'thra-cene, n. See MONO-. — [See MONOCHROME.] mon-o-chlo-ride, n. mon-o-chlo-rin-at'ed (-klɔːrɪ-n-ət'ɪd), a. Chem. Combined with one atom of chlorine, by substitution or addition. mon-o-chlor'meth'ane (-klɔːr-

mon-o-cl'i-nous (mɒn'ɔː-kli'nɪs; mɒn'ɔː-kli'nɪs), a. [mono- + Gr. κλίσις couch: cf. F. monocline.] Bot. Having both androecium and gynoecium in the same flower. Cf. DICLI-nous. — mon-o-cl'i-nism (kli'nɪz-əm), n.

mon-o-con-dy-la (-kɔːn'dɪ-lə), n. pl. [NL. See MONO-; condyl-.] Zool. A division of vertebrates, including the birds and reptiles, or those that have only one occipital condyle; coextensive with Sauropsida. — mon-o-con-dy-lar (-lɑːr), mon-o-con-dy-l'i-an (-dɪ-tɪ-ən), mon-o-con-dy-l'ic (-ɪk), mon-o-con-dy-lous (-kɔːn'dɪ-lɪs), a. mon-o-con-dy'l (-kɔːd'ɪl), n. Bot. Any monocotyledon.

mon-o-cot'y-le'don (-kɔːt'ɪ-lɛd'ɔːn), n. [mono- + cotyledon.] Bot. Any seed plant having a single cotyledon; a member of the class Monocotyledones. — mon-o-cot'y-le'don-ous (-lɛd'ɔːn-ɪs; -lɛd'ɔːn-ɪs), a.

Mon-o-cot'y-le'do-nes (-lɛd'ɔːn-ɛz), n. pl. [NL.] Bot. One of the two subclasses of angiospermous plants (Angiospermae), including all that produce a single cotyledon; — coordinate with the Dicotyledones. Monocotyledonous plants are further characterized by the structure of the stem, which rarely exhibits secondary growth in thickness and is without annual rings, the closed collateral vascular bundles being scattered through the ground tissue. The leaves are generally parallel veined; the flowers, 3-merous instead of 5-merous. The grasses, sedges, lilies, irises, orchids, palms, etc., are monocotyledons. The palm family includes most of the trees of this type, the other 35 families being chiefly herbaceous. Cf. DICOTYLEDONES.

mon-o-cr'a-cy (mɒn'ɔː-kraɪ), n. [mono- + -cracy.] Government by a single person; undivided rule; autocracy. mon-o-crat (mɒn'ɔː-kraɪt), n. [Cf. Gr. μονοκρατίας ruling alone.] One who governs alone; an autocrat; also, one who favors monarchy; — applied esp., U. S. Hist., by Jefferson about 1790 to the Federalists who sided with the monarchy of England against France. — mon-o-crat'ic (-krat'ɪk), a.

mon-o-cr'o-tism (mɒn'ɔː-kroʊ-tɪz-əm), n. [mono- + Gr. κρότος a beating.] Physiol. That condition of the pulse in which the curve or sphygmogram shows but a single crest, with no dirotic elevation. — mon-o-crot'ic (mɒn'ɔː-kroʊ-tɪk), a.

mon-o-cu-lar (mɒn'ɔː-kʊ-lər; mɒn'ɔː-kʊ-l), a. [L. monoculus; Gr. μόνος single + L. oculus eye.] 1. Having only one eye; monocular. 2. Pertaining, or adapted, to the use of only one eye; as, monocular vision; a monocular microscope.

— mon-o-cu-lar'ly (-lɪ-ɹi-ly), adv. mon-o-cu-lar-ly, adv. mon-o-cu-lar'ly, adv. mon-o-cu-lar'ly, adv. mon-o-cu-lar'ly, adv.

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mon-o-cu-lar'ly (-lɪ-ɹi-ly), adv. mon-o-cu-lar'ly, adv. mon-o-cu-lar'ly, adv. mon-o-cu-lar'ly, adv.

3. Music. A the style of composition in which but one voice part carries a melody; — applied originally to the solo style of the earliest operas and oratorios, which began about 1600 to supplant the purely contrapuntal music of the Middle Ages. Hence, homophony, as opposed to polyphony. b A monodic composition; a melody. Also, a composition with but a single voice part. 4. Monotony of sound; monotonous sound.

mon-o-dy-nam'ic (mɒn'ɔː-dɪ-nəm'ɪk; -dɪ-nəm'ɪk), a. [mono- + dynamic.] Possessing but one talent or power. [Monodynamic men.] De Quincey.

mon-o-dy-na-mism (-dɪ'nə-mɪz-əm; -dɪ'nə-mɪz-əm), n. The theory that the various forms of activity in nature are manifestations of the same force. G. H. Lewes.

mon-o-clo-us, mon-o-clo-us (mɒn'ɔː-sloʊ-s), a. [mono- + Gr. οἶκος house.] 1. Biol. Having both male and female reproductive organs in the same individual; specif., Bot., having sex organs on one gametophyte, as in most ferns and mosses; — in this sense more often written monoicous. In Zool., commonly called hermaphrodite. 2. Bot. In seed plants, having distinct staminate and pistillate flowers on the same plant, as in the squash family (Cucurbitaceae).

— mon-o-clo-us-ly, mon-o-clo-us-ly, adv. mon-o-clo-us-ly, mon-o-clo-us-ly, adv.

ale, senâte, câre, ăm, ăccount, ărm, ăsk, sofă; ăve, ăvent, ănd, recănt, makăk; ăce, ăll; ăld, ăbey, ărb, ădd, ăđft, cănnect; ăse, ănite, ărn, ăp, cărcăus, mentă; Foreign Word. † Obsolete Variant of. † combined with. = equals.

analytic in a given region, uniquely determined by the values of f(z) in that region; — called analytic because the function value is found (wherever it exists) by the analytic process of summing a power series. See CONTINUATION, 3b.

mono-nog-er-nism (mō-nōj'ē-nīz'm), n. The theory or doctrine that the human races have descended from one created pair.

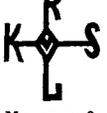
mono-nog-er-nist (-nīst), n. An adherent of monogenesis; — opposed to polygenist.

mono-nog-er-ny (-nī), n. a Monogenesis (in sense 2 a). b Monogenism.

mono-nog-er-ot (mōn'ōg-ōt), a. [Gr. μονογενής; μόνος single + γένεσις, γένεσις, tongue.] Familiar with, making use of, or written in, a single language; — opposed to polyglot. — n. A person familiar with but one language.

mono-nog-on-po-ri-c (-gōn'ō-pō-rīk; 201), a. [mono- + gon- + po-ri-c (-gō-nōp'ō-rīs)] } gon- + Gr. πόρος passage.] Zool. Having a single genital opening for both male and female organs.

mono-nog-ram (mōn'ōg-grām), n. [L. monogramma; Gr. μόνος single + γράμμα letter, fr. γράφω to write: cf. F. monogramme. See GRAPHIC.] 1. A picture in lines only; a sketch; an outline. Obs.



2. A character or cipher composed of two or more letters interwoven or combined, commonly so as to represent a name, or a part of it. Monograms are often used on seals, ornamental pins, rings, buttons, and Monogram, 2. by painters, engravers, etc., to distinguish their works. The monogram above, which combines the letters of the name KAROLVS, was used by Charlemagne. The Christian monogram, or monogram of Christ, is $\chi\rho$.

3. An arbitrary sign for a word. Obs. & R.

mono-nog-ram-mat'ic (-grām-māt'ic), a. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a monogram; monogrammic.

mono-nog-graph (mōn'ōg-grāf), n. [mono- + -graph.] 1. A written account or description of a single thing, or class of things; a special treatise on a particular subject of limited range, orig. one in natural history.

2. Erroneous for MONOGRAPH, 2.

mono-nog-graph, v. t.; -GRAPHED (-grāt); -GRAPH'ING (-grāt'ing). To write a monograph on; to treat or discuss monographically.

mono-nog-graph'ic (-grāt'ik), a. [Cf. F. monographique.] 1. a = MONOGRAMMAL. Obs. b = MONOGRAMMIC, 2.

2. Representing a sphere on a single diagram; — said of a map projection. Oxf. E. D.

3. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a monograph; as, a monographic writing; as, a monographic literature.

— mono-nog-graph'ic-al-ly (-y-kāl'y), adv.

mono-nog-ra-phis-t (mō-nōg-rā-fīst), n. One who writes a monograph.

mono-nog-ra-phy (-fī), n. [mono- + -graphy: cf. F. monographie.] 1. Representation by lines only; an outline drawing. Obs. or R.

2. A monograph. Obs.

3. Preparation or production of monographs.

mono-nog-y-nist (mō-nōj'ē-nīst), n. One who practices or favors monogyny.

mono-nog-y-nous (-nūs), a. 1. Bot. A pertaining to the Monocotyledons. Obs. b Having a single pistil.

2. Having but one wife; of, pertaining to, or living in, monogyny. Hence: b Zool. Mating with but one female.

mono-nog-y-ny (-nī), n. [mono- + Gr. γυνή woman, female.] State of being monogynous. Cf. MONANDRY.

mono-nog-y-nid (mōn'ōg-hībr'īd), n. Biol. A hybrid whose parents differ in a single character.

mono-nog-y-drate (-drāt), n. Chem. A compound regarded as the union of one molecule of water with an element or compound. — mono-nog-y-drate-ed (-drāt'ēd), a. monohydrated sulphuric acid. See SULPHURIC ACID.

mono-nog-y-dric (-hīdr'īk), a. Chem. A containing one hydroxyl group. b Having one replaceable hydrogen atom; monobasic.

mono-oid (mōn'ōid; mō'noid), a. [Gr. μονοειδής of one form; μόνος single + εἶδος form.] Math. Designating a surface having a conical point of highest possible order. — mono-oid', n.

mono-i-de'ism (mōn'ō-i-dē'īz'm), n. [mono- + idea + -ism.] Psychol. A state of prolonged and fixed attention to one idea, due to pathological or artificial causes, as to hypnosis. — mono-i-de'is-tic (-īdē'īs'tīk), a.

mono-i-de-ter (mō-nō'īd-ē-tēr), n. mono-i-de-trist (-trīst), n. [See MONO-; -LATER.] One who worships one god.

mono-i-de-ter-nis-tic (-jē-nīs'tīk), n. Monoceren. mono-nog-er-nis-tic (mō-nōj'ē-nīst'īk), n. 1. Biol. Of or pertaining to monogenesis; as, monogenous, or asexual, reproduction. 2. Math. Monogenesis.

mono-nog-er-nis-tic (mōn'ōg-ē-nīs'tīk), n. Imono- + Gr. γονεύειν to beget.] Zool. Having but one brood in a year.

mono-nog-er-ny (mō-nōg-ō-nī), n. [mono- + -gony.] Biol. Asexual reproduction. [Syn.] monogamy. Ref. mono-nog-ram-mal (-grām'māl), a. Also mono-nog-ram-mous (-īs). Represented only in outline, without color. Obs. or R.

mono-nog-ram-mat'ic (-grām-māt'īk), a. Of or pertaining to monograms.

mono-nog-ram-mat'ic (-grām-māt'īk), a. 1. = MONOGRAMMAL. Obs. 2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a monogram.

mono-i-a-try (mō-nō'ī-ā-trī), n. [mono- + Gr. λατρεία worship.] The worship of but one god, although more than one may be recognized as existing.

mono-line (mōn'ō-līn), n. a Printing. A kind of typesetting machine casting one line at a time. b Railroads. = MONORAIL.

mono-lith (-līth), n. [F. monolithe, L. monolithus consisting of a single stone, Gr. μονόλιθος; μόνος single + λίθος stone.] 1. A single stone or block of stone, esp. one of large size, shaped into a pillar, statue, or monument. 2. A building material, used esp. for floors, having a sawdust base and applied in a plastic condition. It is both fireproof and waterproof.

mono-lith'ic (-līth'īk), a. 1. Consisting of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a monolith. 2. Consisting of two or more monoliths; as, Stonehenge is a monolith'ic monument.

3. Consisting of one stone, in cases where several are employed, as the shaft of a column not built up of drums. 4. By extension, designating a kind of architecture or construction depending upon rock cutting or excavation from the solid rock.

5. Of or pertaining to monolith. See MONOLITH, 2.

mono-loo'u-lar (-lōk'ū-lār), a. [mono- + locular.] Unilocular.

mono-loo-gist (mō-nō'lo-gīst; in sense 3, mōn'ō-lōg'īst), n. [See MONOLOGUE.] 1. One who soliloquizes. Now Rare. 2. One who monopolizes conversation. De Quincy. 3. (pron. mōn'ō-lōg'īst) A performer of monologues.

mono-loo-gize (mō-nō'lo-gīz; v. i.; -gīzəd (-jīz); -gīz'ing (-jīz'ing). To engage in a monologue; to soliloquize.

mono-logue (mōn'ō-lōg), n. [F. monologue, Gr. μονόλογος speaking alone; μόνος alone, single, sole + λόγος speech, discourse, λέγειν to speak. See LEGEND.] 1. One who monopolizes the conversation. Obs. 2. Anciently, a dramatic scene in which one person soliloquized; now, a dramatic composition for a single performer; a kind of drama performed by one actor.

3. Literary composition, or a poem, of the nature of, or in the form of, a soliloquy. 4. A long speech uttered by one person; soliloquy; also, talk or discourse in company, in the strain of a soliloquy; as, an account in monologue. Dryden.

mono-logue, v. i. To monologize.

mono-logue-ist (mōn'ō-lōg'īst), n. An utterer, performer, or deliverer of monologues.

mono-logu-ize (-īz), v. i. To monologize; soliloquize.

mono-loo-gy (mō-nō'lo-gī), n. [Gr. μονολογία.] 1. A monologue. Obs. 2. Habit of soliloquizing, or of monopolizing conversation.

mono-ma-ch'i-a (mōn'ō-māk'ī-ā), n. [L. monomachia, monomachy (mōn'ō-māk'ī-kī)] } Gr. μονομαχία, fr. μονομάχος fighting in single combat; μόνος single, alone + μάχεσθαι to fight.] A duel; single combat. Archaic. "The duello or monomachia." Scott.

mono-ma-ni-a (mōn'ō-mā'nī-ā), n. [mono- + mania: cf. F. monomanie.] Derangement of the mind in regard to a single subject only; also, popularly, such a concentration of interest on one subject or train of ideas as to show or suggest the existence of mental derangement; a craze. Syn. — Insanity, madness, alienation, aberration, derangement; mania, craze.

mono-ma-ni-ak (-āk), n. A person affected by monomania; one who has a monomania or craze.

mono-ma-ni-ac (mōn'ō-mā'nī-āk), a. Affected with, mono-ma-ni-a-cal (-mā'nī-āk'āl) } characterized by, or pert. to, monomania; due to monomania.

mono-ma-ni-a-cal (-mā'nī-āk'āl), a. Affected with, mono-ma-ni-a-cal (-mā'nī-āk'āl) } characterized by, or pert. to, monomania; due to monomania.

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mono-meth'yl (mōn'ō-mēth'īl) a. [mono- + methyl, mon'ō-mē-th'īl (-mē-th'īl) } methylic.] Chem. Of, pert. to, or designating, a substance containing, or modified by the introduction of, one methyl group (CH₃). See MONO-

mono-mi-al (mōn'ō-mī-āl), n. [F. monôme; Gr. μόνος single + νόμος as in binôme (perh. ult. fr. L. nomen name). Cf. BINOMIAL.] 1. Alg. Consisting of but a single term or expression.

2. Biol. Consisting of a single word or term.

mono-mi-al, n. A monomial name or expression.

mono-mo-lec'u-lar (mōn'ō-mō-lēk'ū-lār), a. Chem. Of or pertaining to a single or simple molecule; as, a monomolecular reaction (one in which a single substance undergoes change, as in the inversion of cane sugar).

mono-mo-ri-um (-mō'rī-ūm; 201), n. [NL; mono- + Gr. μόριον, dim. of μέρος portion, piece.] Zool. A large and widely distributed genus of ants of the family Formicidae having one-jointed maxillary palpi. It contains the red ant (Monomorium pharaonis) and a little black ant (M. minimum), both of which are often household pests.

mono-mor-phic (-mōr'īk), a. [mono- + -morphic.] 1. Biol. Having but a single form; exhibiting the same or an essentially similar type of structure; specif.: Zool. Retaining the same form throughout the various stages of development (as ametabolous insects), or in different individuals of the same colony or species; — opposed to heteromorphic, dimorphic, trimorphic, and polymorphic.

2. Bot. In mycology, producing spores of one form or kind; — opposed to pleomorphic.

mono-my'a (-mō-nō'mī-ā), n. pl. [NL; mono- + Gr. μύς, μύς, a mouse, μύς, a mouse, μύς, a mouse.] Musc. One of the various classifications, a group of lamellibranchs having but one muscle for closing the shell, as the oysters, pearl oysters, and scallops. — mono-my'a-ri-an (-mī-ā-rī-ān; 115), mono-my'a-ry (-mī-ā-rī), a. & n.

mono-ni'trate (-nī'trāt), n. Chem. A compound containing a single nitrate group (NO₃); as, bismuth mononitrate, Bi(OH)₂NO₃.

mono-ni'tro (-mōn'ō-nī'trō-), Org. Chem. A combining form signifying containing one nitro group. See MONO-

mono-nu'cle-ar (-nū'klē-ār), a. Biol. Having but one nucleolus. — mono-nu'cle-at-ed (-āt'ēd), a. nucleus; uninuclear.

mono-petal-ous (-pēt'āl-ūs), a. [mono- + petal.] Bot. a Gamopetalous. b With some authors, having a solitary petal, as the flowers of species of Amorphia, gamopetalous being applied to a corolla composed of united petals.

mono-ph'a-gy (mō-nō'fā-gī), n. [Gr. μονοφαγία. See MONO-; -PHAGIA.] 1. Eating by one's self. 2. Eating of but one kind of food.

mono-pho'bi-a (mōn'ō-fō-bī-ā), n. [NL. See MONO-; -PHOBIA.] Med. Morbid dread of being alone.

mono-pho-nous (mō-nō'fō-nūs), a. [mono- + Gr. φωνή sound.] a Music. Giving its tones singly; — applied to an instrument. b Having or representing the same sound; as, monophonus letters.

mono-ph-thong (mōn'ōf-thōng), n. [Gr. μονοφθόγγος with one sound; μόνος alone + φθόγγος sound, voice.] a A single, simple vowel sound. b A combination of two written vowels pronounced as one; a digraph. — mono-ph-thong'al (-thōng'gāl), a.

mono-ph-thong-ize (-thōng'īz), v. t. -IZED (-īz); -IZ'ING (-īz'ing). Philol. To change into a monophthong; to reduce (a diphthong) to a simple vowel sound. — mono-ph-thong-iz'a'tion (-ī-zā'shūn; -ī-zā'shūn), n.

mono-phy-let'ic (mōn'ō-fī-lēt'īk), a. [mono- + Gr. φυλή, tribe, φηλή, fr. φυλή, tribe.] Of or pertaining to a single stock; developed from a single common parent form; — opposed to polyphyletic.

mono-phy'lous (mōn'ō-fī-lūs), a. [Gr. μονοφυλλός; μόνος alone + φύλλον leaf.] Bot. Composed of a single leaf; as, a monophyllous calyx.

mono-phy-dont (-fīf-dōnt), a. [Gr. μονοφύων single (μόνος alone + φύειν to produce) + δόντος, δόντος, a tooth.] Zool. Having but one set of teeth, none of which are replaced at a later stage of growth of the animal; — opposed to diphyodont. — n. A monophyodont animal. — mono-phy-dont'ism (-dōnt'īz'm), n.

mono-phy-y-site (mō-nō'fī-y-sīt), n. [Gr. μονοφύσιτος; μόνος single + φύσις nature.] Eccl. One of those who, in opposition to the Creed of Chalcedon, maintain that there was but a single nature in Christ or that the human and divine in Jesus Christ constituted but one composite nature. The Monophysites formed a large party in the ancient church, and among the Monophysite churches of

Babyl. Having a single nucleus. mono-nuch'ous (-nū'k'ūs), a. [mono- + Gr. νύχ, νύχ, a claw.] Zool. Having an unclawed claw, as certain insects.

mono-ny-m (mōn'ō-nīm), n. [mono- + Gr. ὄνομα or ὄνομα name.] A monomial term.

mono-ny-m'ic (-nīm'īk), a. mono-ny-m'ize (-nīm'īz), v. t. To designate by, or change into, a mononym. — mono-ny-m'iz'a'tion (-nīm'īz'āshūn; -nīm'īz'āshūn), a.

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rhyngchide and Tachyglossida, restricted to the Australian region. They lay large, yolked thin-shelled eggs, similar to those of reptiles, and the young are nourished by a mammary gland having no nipple, and inclosed in a shallow pouch developed only during lactation. The genital, urinary, and intestinal organs open into a common chamber or cloaca. The brain has no corpus callosum, the testicles are permanently abdominal, the coracoid articulates with the sternum, and epipubic bones, clavicles, and an interclavicle are present. True teeth occur only in embryonic stages. See DUCKBILL, ECHIDNA.

mon-o-trem'a-tous (mōn'ō-trem'ā-tūs; -trēm'ā-tūs), a. Zool. Of or pertaining to the Monotremata.

mon-o-treme (mōn'ō-trem), n. [Cf. F. monotreme.] Zool. One of the Monotremata. — a. = MONOTREMATOUS.

mon-o-tri'glyph (-trī'glīf), a. Also monotri'glyphic. [mono- + tri'glyph.] Arch. Having only one triglyph over the space between two columns; — said of the usual intercolumniation in a Doric entablature.

Mon-o-trō-pa (mō-nō'trō-pā), n. [NL; + mono- + Gr. τρώπος turn, fr. τρέπω to turn.] Bot. A small genus of plants typifying the family Monotropaceae, distinguished by the solitary flower with a polypetalous corolla. *M. uniflora* is the Indian pipe.

Mon-o-trō-pa-ce-æ (mōn'ō-t'rō-pā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. See MONOTROPA.] Bot. A family of plants (order Ericales) consisting of 9 genera and about 12 species, natives of temperate regions. They are leafless fleshy saprophytes, with perfect regular flowers having 6 to 12 hypogynous stamens, a superior ovary, and the corolla polypetalous, gamopetalous, or wanting. *Monotropa*, *Hypopitys*, and *Pterospora* are representative genera. The family is sometimes included in the Ericaceae. — mon-o-trō-pa-ce-ous (-shūs), a.

mon-o-trōp'ic (-trōp'ik), a. [mono- + -tropic.] 1. Phys. Chem. Pertaining to, or exhibiting, monotropy. 2. Math. Uniform; monodromic.

Mon-o-trōp'is (-trōp'is), n. [NL; + Monotropa + Gr. οἴος appearance; — so named from its resemblance to *Monotropa*.] A genus of monotropaceous plants, consisting of two species, natives of the southeastern United States. They are distinguished by the pink flowers with campanulate corollas and awless anthers. *M. odorata*, the sweet pinesap, is one of the rarest of North American plants.

mon-o-trōp'y (mō-nō'trōp'ī), n. [mono- + -tropy.] Phys. Chem. The phenomenon of two different forms of the same substance which have no definite transition point, since only one is stable, and which are therefore not mutually convertible. Cf. ENANTIOTROPY.

mon-o-type (mōn'ō-tīp), n. [mono- + -type.] 1. Biol. The only representative of its group, as a single species constituting a genus. 2. A print (but one impression can be taken) made by painting on metal and then transferring the painting to paper by pressure; also, the process of making such prints. 3. A kind of typesetting and casting machine that makes and sets individual types.

mon-o-type'ic (-tīp'ik), a. 1. Biol. Having a single type or representative, as a family embracing only a single genus, or a genus with only a single species. 2. Of the nature of a monotype.

mon-ox (mōn'ōks), n. A voluminous brown powder obtained when silicon and silicon dioxide are heated in contact in an electric furnace, and so called because it consists essentially or mainly of silicon monoxide, SiO.

mon-ox'e-nous (mō-nōks'ē-nūs), a. [mono- + Gr. ξένος stranger.] Biol. Designating a parasite which lives on only one host.

Mon-roo-tee'line (mōn-rō-tē), U. S. Hist. The statement or rule of policy of the United States, first formally announced by President Monroe (Dec. 2, 1823), to the effect that the United States will regard as an unfriendly act any attempt on the part of European powers to extend their systems in the Western Hemisphere, or any interference to oppress, or in any manner control the destiny of, governments in this hemisphere whose independence has been acknowledged by the United States.

mon-sei'gneur' (mōn'sē'nīyūr; E. mōn-sē'nīyūr), n.; pl. MESSIEURS (F. mās'sē'nīyūr; E. mās-sē'nīyūr). [F., fr. mon my + seigneur lord, L. senior older. See SENIOR; cf. MONSIEUR.] My lord; — a title [cap.] given in France esp. to princes, prelates, and some other church and court dignitaries and used before titles of office or rank, not before personal names; as, *Monsieur* the Prince, or *Monsieur* the Archbishop. It was given, specif., before the Revolution of 1789, to the dauphin. Abbr. Mgr.

mon-sei'g' salt (mōn'sē'zīt). [After one *Monsel*, a Frenchman.] Pharm. A basic sulphate of iron.

mon-o-tre'm'ous (mōn'ō-t'rēm'ūs), a. Monotrematous.

mon-o-troch, monotroche, n. (Gr. μονότροχος one-wheeled [car].) A vehicle with only one wheel. — E. D.

Mon-o-trō-cha (mō-nō'trō-shā), n. [NL; + Gr. τροχός wheel.] Zool. A. An obsolete division of rotifers comprising those in which the band of cilia is simple and entire. b. In some classifications, a primary division of Hymenoptera including those families in which the trochantal consists of a single joint. — mon-o-trō-cha (-shā), a. — mon-o-trō-cha (-shā), a. — mon-o-trō-cha (-shā), a.

mon-o-trō-chi-an (mōn'ō-t'rō-chī-ān), a. Zool. Pertaining to the Monotrocha a.; monotrochial. — n. One of that group.

mon-o-trōp'ic (-trōp'ik), a. Biol. Feeding only on one kind of food. [Biol. Monotypic.]

mon-o-type'ic (-tīp'ik), a. 1. Biol. Having a single type or representative, as a family embracing only a single genus, or a genus with only a single species. 2. Of the nature of a monotype.

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Monsei's solution. Pharm. An aqueous solution of Monsei's salt, having valuable styptic properties.

mon-sieur' (mō-sīyūr; m'sīyūr), n.; pl. MESSIEURS (mās'sīyūr). [F., fr. mon my + sieur, abbr. of seigneur lord. See MONSIEUR.] 1. Lit., my lord; sir; — the common title [cap.] of civility in France in speaking to, or of, a man, corresponding to the English Mr. Abbr. M. in the singular, and MM. or Messrs. in the plural. Originally it was applied only to men of superior station, but it is now applied to those of all classes. It is prefixed to any of the names of the person addressed or referred to. 2. [cap.] The oldest brother of the king of France; — a title. Hist. 3. A Frenchman; — often contemptuous. Now Rare.

mon-si'gnor (mōn-sē'nīyūr; E. mōn-sē'nīyūr), || mon-si'gnor'e (mōn'sē'nīyūr'ā), n.; || pl. MONSIGNORI (mōn'sē'nīyūr'ī). [It., my lord. Cf. MONSIEUR.] My lord; — an ecclesiastical dignity bestowed by the Pope, carrying social and domestic rank at the papal court. Abbr. Mgr.

mon-soon' (mōn-sōon'), n. [Malay mūsīm, fr. Ar. māsim a time, a season: cf. F. monsoon, mousson, Sp. monzón, Pg. monção, It. monsona.] A wind blowing part of the year from one direction, alternating with a wind from the opposite direction; specif., a periodic wind in certain latitudes in the Indian Ocean and southern Asia generally, which blows from the southwest from the latter part of April to the middle of October, and from the northeast from about the middle of October to April. Monsoons are caused, like the land and sea breezes, by the difference in temperature between land and water. During the summer the land becomes warmer than the water, and at the surface air flows in this direction; the air becomes colder, and the air moves outward toward the water. Also, the season of the southwest monsoon in India and adjacent countries, which is a season of heavy rainfall; the rainy season. — mon-soon'al (-āl), a.

monsoon forest. Phytogeog. A tropical plant society occurring within the region of monsoons. It consists of a forest largely of trees able to withstand a certain degree of drought, and usually of moderate stature; it also contains woody lianas and epiphytic herbs. Cf. RAIN FOREST.

mon'ster (mōn'stēr), n. [ME. monstre, F. monstre, fr. L. monstrum, orig., a divine omen, indicating misfortune; akin to monstrare to show, point out, indicate, and prob. to monere to warn. See MONITION; cf. DEMONSTRATE, MUSTER.] 1. Something of extraordinary or wonderful kind or quality; a prodigy; a marvel. Obs. 2. A fabulous or actually existing animal of strange, grotesque, or horrible form, as a combination, often of enormous size, of a human and a brute form or of several brute forms; also, an image of such an animal. Such are the minotaur, dragon, centaur, chimera, griffin, and mermaid, and, among real animals, various serpents. 3. So he went on, and Apollon met him. Now the monster was hideous to behold; he was clothed with scales like a fish and they in his pride, he had wings like a dragon, feet like a bear and out of his belly came fire and smoke; and his mouth was as the mouth of a lion. Bunyan. 4. Any huge or enormous animal or thing. 5. An animal or plant departing greatly in form or structure from the usual type of the species, as by having too many limbs, in lacking certain organs or parts, etc.; a monstrosity. Cf. TERATOLOGY. 6. Anything monstrous, esp. a person of unnatural or excessive ugliness, deformity, wickedness, or cruelty.

Mon'ster-a (mōn'stēr-ā), n. [NL; of unknown origin.] Bot. A genus of araceous climbing shrubs embracing twelve tropical American species. The leaves are large, their tissue often intersected with holes, and the spadix is inclosed in a yellow concave spathe. Several species are cultivated in greenhouses, as *M. deliciosa* (called *ceriman*), which has edible succulent fruit. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

mon'strance (mōn'strāns), n. [LL. monstrantia, fr. L. monstrare to show; cf. OF. monstrance. See MONSTER.] R. C. Ch. Orig., any receptacle in which sacred relics were exposed to view; now, a vessel in which the consecrated Host is exposed to receive the veneration of the faithful. The Host is placed in the center behind a circular glass door.

mon'strous'ty (mōn'strōs'tī), n.; pl. -TIES (-tiz). [Cf. F. monstruosité.] See MONSTROUS.] Quality or state of being monstrous; that which is monstrous; a monster; in Bot., a malformation.

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mon'strous (mōn'strūs), a. [Formerly also *monstruous*, F. monstrueux, fr. L. monstruosus, monstruosus, fr. monstrum. See MONSTER.] 1. Marvellous; strange. Obs. 2. Deviating greatly from the natural form or character; abnormal; unnatural. Lock. He, therefore, that refuses to do good to them whom he is bound to love . . . is unnatural and monstrous in his affections. Jer. Taylor. 3. Having the qualities or appearance of a monster; as, a monstrous figure seen in a dream; a monstrous idol. 4. Extraordinary in a way to excite wonder, esp. because of great size or some element of immensity; huge; enormous; as, a monstrous ox; a monstrous story. 5. Extraordinary on account of ugliness, viciousness, or wickedness; hateful; horrible; dreadful. So bad a death argues a monstrous life. Shak. 6. Abounding in monsters. Rare. Where thou, perhaps, under the whelming tide Visitest the bottom of the monstrous world. Milton. Syn. — Huge, enormous, vast, gigantic, titanic, overwhelming, overpowering, astounding, monstrous, wonderful, portentous, startling, astonishing. — MONSTROUS, PRODIGIOUS, TREMENDOUS, STUPENDOUS, COLOSSAL. MONSTROUS commonly suggests the abnormal; PRODIGIOUS, the marvelous or unheard of; TREMENDOUS, the astonishing, awe-inspiring, or momentous; STUPENDOUS, the astounding or overpowering; COLOSSAL, applies to that which is vast or gigantic, esp. in size; as, "a monstrous, relishing gaiety, horrible to be conceived, a trait for nightmares" (Stevenson); "Satan, who that day profited his power had shown" (Milton); "God . . . made the cool the victim of his own tremendous choice" (Couper); "All are but parts of one stupendous whole, whose body Nature is, and God the soul" (Pope); "Let his great example stand colossal, seen of every land" (Tennyson). All five words are common in hyperbole. See GREAT, ENORMOUS, OMINOUS.

mon'strous, adv. Exceedingly; wonderfully. Now Collog. or Uncultivated. "A monstrous thick oil on the top." Bacon. || mon's-ven'er-is (mōnz vēr'ēr-is). [L., mountain of Venus. See 1st MOUNT.] Anat. A rounded eminence of fatty tissue upon the pubic symphysis of the female.

Mon'ta'gnais' (mōn'tā'nī), n. sing. & pl. [Canadian F., mountaineer.] An Indian of a group of Algonquian tribes of Quebec and Labrador, mostly hunters, fishers, and guides; also, an Indian of the Athapascan tribes of the region between the Churchill River and the Great Slave Lake.

mon-tan'ic (mōn-tān'ik), a. [L. montanus, fr. mons, montis, mountain. See 1st MOUNT.] Of or pertaining to mountains; consisting of mountains.

Mon'ta-nist (mōn'tā-nīst), n. Eccl. Hist. A follower of Montanus, a Phrygian enthusiast of the 2d century, who claimed that the Holy Spirit, the Paraclete, dwelt in him, and employed him as an instrument for purifying and guiding men in the Christian life. The Montanists practiced an austere strictness of life in preparation for the coming of the Lord. They believed that the primitive gifts of the Spirit, esp. prophecy, were restored. The sect had its headquarters at Pepusa in Phrygia. — Mon'ta-nism (mōn'tā-nīz'm), n. — Mon'ta-nis'tic (-nis'tik), Mon'ta-nis'tic'al (-tī-kāl), a.

mon'tant (mōn'tānt), a. [F., p. pr. of monter to rise.] Rising; mounting.

mont-bre't'i-a (mōnt-brēt'ī-ā), n. [NL, after A. J. Coquebert de Montbrét.] a [cap.] Bot. Syn. of TRITONIA. b Hort. A plant of the genus *Tritonia*; esp. the bulbous plant called by florists *Montbrétia crocosmaeflora*. It is a hybrid between *Crocus aurea* and *Tritonia polyris*, and has sword-shaped leaves and large orange-crimson flowers.

|| mont'-de-pi-é' (mōn'dē-pī-ē'), n.; pl. MONTE-DE-PIÉ (mōn'). [F., fr. It. monte di pietà bank (prop., mount) of pity or piety.] One of certain public pawn-broking establishments which originated in Italy in the 15th century, the object of which was to lend money at a low rate of interest to poor people in need; — called also *mount of piety* and *Lombard house*. The institution has been adopted in other countries, as in Spain and France.

mon'te (mōn'tā; mōn'tā), n. [Sp., lit., mountain, hence, the stock of cards remaining after laying out a certain number, fr. L. mons, montis, mountain.] 1. In Spanish America, a wood; forest; timber land; esp., in parts of South America, a comparatively scantily wooded region. 2. A favorite Spanish and Spanish-American gambling game, played with a Spanish pack of cards. The players bet on certain cards of a layout, winning or losing according as cards drawn from the stock either match, or do not match, with them. In three-card monte, a game of Mexican origin, three cards, previously shown and named, are thrown face down on the table by a player in a way designed to deceive the eyes of his opponent, who bets on the position of one of the cards.

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monte-acid (mɒnt'æs'ɪd), n. [Fr. *monter* to raise + *acide* acid.] An acid elevator, as an apparatus by which acid is forced by compressed air to the top of one of the towers in a sulphuric acid manufactory.

mont-teith' (mɒn'teɪθ'), n. 1. An 18th-century kind of large punch bowl, with a scalloped edge and usually of silver and with a movable or openwork rim; — so called from the name of the inventor. It was used also as a vessel for carrying and cooling glasses.

2. A kind of cotton handkerchief having a uniform colored ground with a regular pattern of white spots produced by discharging the color; — so called from the Glasgow manufacturers.

monte-jus' (mɒnt'zʃuː), n. [Fr., fr. *monter* to bring up + *jus* juice.] An apparatus for raising a liquid by pressure of air or steam in a reservoir containing the liquid.

Mont-te-ne-grin (mɒn'te-nɛ'grɪn; -nɛ'grɪn; 277), a. Also **Mont-te-ne-grine**. Of or pertaining to Montenegro or its inhabitants. In the Middle Ages Montenegro was a part of the Servian kingdom, but after the conquest of the latter by the Turks (1389) it became a separate principality, generally maintaining its independence against the Turks. **Montenegrin Church**. See **EASTERN CHURCH**.

Mont-te-ne-grin, n. Also **Mont-te-ne-grine**. 1. One of the native race of Montenegro, tall dark mountaineers speaking a Slavonic language and belonging to the Orthodox Eastern Church. Their civilization is primitive, but they are known for their courage, honesty, and chastity. Cattle raising and fishing are the chief industries.

2. [L. c.] A close-fitting outer garment for women, ornamented with braiding and embroidery and resembling in form some Eastern military garments.

Mont-te-rey' (mɒn'te-riː), n. A county, city, and bay of California. **Monterey cypress**, a tall Californian cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*) found only on the Bay of Monterey, but cultivated in many horticultural varieties. It forms a broad, spreading head with dark green foliage. — **M. halibut**, the bastard halibut. — **M. pine**, a pine of southern California (*Pinus radiata*) attaining a height of 100 feet, and having bright green leaves, three in each sheath. — **M. Spanish mackerel**. See **SPANISH MACKEREL**.

|| **Mont-te-ro** (mɒn'te-rɔː), n.; pl. -ros (-rɔːz). [Sp. *montera* hunting cap, *montero* huntsman, *monte* mountain, forest, L. *mons, montis*, mountain. See 1st **MOUNT**.] 1. A huntsman. 2. An ancient kind of cap worn by horsemen or huntsmen. 3. A forester; a ranger. *Phil. I.*

month (mʌnθ), n. [ME. *month*, *moneth*, AS. *mōnath*; akin to *mōna* the moon, and to D. *maand* month, G. *monat*, OHG. *mānōd*, Icel. *mānuðr*, *mānaðr*, Goth. *mēnþōs*. See **MOON**.] 1. A measure of time corresponding to the period of the moon's revolution; specif.: a. One of the twelve portions into which the year is divided; the twelfth part of a year, corresponding nearly to the length of a synodical revolution of the moon; — called more explicitly **calendar month** (see below). In popular use, a period of four weeks or of thirty days is often called a month. A calendar month is: (1) Any of the months as adjusted in the calendar, now the Gregorian. April, June, September, and November now contain 30 days, and the rest 31, except February, which has 28 and, in leap years, 29. (2) The time from any day of such a month to the corresponding day (if any) of the next month, or the last day of the next month. More fully **lunar month**. The period of a complete revolution of the moon relative to some point, esp. of a synodical revolution, whence **synodical**, or **synodic**, month, that is, the period from one new moon to the next, mean length 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, and 2.7 seconds. The other kinds of **lunar month** are the **anomalous month**, the mean time of revolution from perigee to perigee, 27 days, 13 hours, 18 minutes, and 37 seconds; the **nodal**, or **draconic**, month, the mean time of revolution from ascending node to ascending node, 27 days, 5 hours, 5 minutes, and 35.8 seconds; the **tropical month**, the mean time of revolution from any point of the ecliptic back to the same point, 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, and 4.7 seconds; and the **sidereal month**, the mean time of revolution from any star back to the same star, 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, and 11.5 seconds. Another astronomical month is the **solar** month, the twelfth part of the solar year, or the average time taken by the sun to pass through a sign of the zodiac. c. A ninth part of a woman's period of gestation or pregnancy, which commonly lasts about ten lunar months, or 280 days.

2. In the common law, a month is a lunar month, or 28 days, unless otherwise expressed; but by statute in Great Britain and generally in the United States the rule of the common law is changed, and a month is declared to mean a calendar month unless otherwise expressly stated. The *mo* was formerly used for the *pl.* after a numeral, and still is dialectally. Cf. **TWELVEMONT**.

mon-teath' + **MONTEITH**

mon-te-bank + **MONTEBANK**

mon-te-bras' (mɒn'te-brɑːz), n. [Fr. *monter*, to raise, and *bras*, arm.] A genus of plants, esp. of the *Urticaceae*, having a large, fleshy, and often branched stem, and a large, deeply lobed leaf. The leaves are often used for medicinal purposes. Cf. **MONTEBANK**.

Mon-te-Cristo (mɒn'te-kristo), n. A mountain in the island of Cuba, the highest peak of which is 19,341 feet high. It is a public park and a famous resort.

mon-te-fias-co-ne (mɒn'te-fyās-kō-ne), n. [It. *Montefiascone*.] A fine Italian purple muscatel wine — from the town where it is produced.

mon-te-gre + **MANTICORE**

mon-tem (mɒn'tɛm), n. [L. *ad montem* to the hillcock. See 1st **MOUNT**.] A custom, formerly practiced by the scholars at Eton College, England, of going every third year, on White-Tuesday, to a hillcock (see **HILL**) near the Bath road, and exacting "mony for salt" from all passers-by and spectators, to assist in supporting the university the senior scholar of the year.

montenance + **MOUNTAINANCE**

Mon-te-pul-chi-no (mɒn'te-pul-tʃi-no), n. [It. *Montepulciano*.] A purple muscatel wine from Montepulciano, Italy.

mon-te-ra, n. [Sp.] = **MONTERO**.

Mon-tes' (mɒn'tɛs'), n.; pl. -TESSES (-tɛsɛs). [Sp. *Montes* living in the mountains.] One of the Bugainville or related peoples of the district of Misamis, Mindanao, mostly heathen mountaineers; also, their dialect (see **MALAYO-POLYNESIAN**).

Mon-te-ro (mɒn'te-rɔː), n.; pl. -ROS (-rɔːz). [Sp. *montera* hunting cap, *montero* huntsman, *monte* mountain, forest, L. *mons, montis*, mountain. See 1st **MOUNT**.] 1. A huntsman. 2. An ancient kind of cap worn by horsemen or huntsmen. 3. A forester; a ranger. *Phil. I.*

2. **pl. = MENSES.** *Obs.*

month of consecution, *Astron.*, a month as reckoned from one conjunction of the moon with the sun to another. — **m. of Sundays**, a seemingly very long time. *Humorous. Colloq.*

month'y (mʌnθ'li), a. [AS. *mōnathlic*.] 1. Continued, or in, a month; as, the **month'y** revolution of the moon.

2. Done, happening, payable, published, etc., once a month, or every month; as, a **month'y** visit; **month'y** charges; a **month'y** installment; a **month'y** magazine.

3. Of or pertaining to the menses.

month'y exact. See **EFACT** c. — **m. nurse**, a nurse who serves for a month or some short time, esp. one who attends women after childbirth. — **m. rose**, a tea rose.

month'y, n.; pl. -LIES (-liːz). 1. A publication which appears regularly once a month.

2. **pl.** The menses.

month'y, adv. 1. Once a month; in every month.

2. As if under the influence of the moon; in the manner of a lunatic. *Obs.*

month's mind, a R. C. Ch. A commemoration, as by a requiem mass, of one deceased, a month after death. See **MIND**, n., 2. b Strong desire; inclination. (*Obs. or Dial. Eng.*)

mon-tic-o-line (mɒn'tɪk-ə-lɪn; -lɪn) a. [L. *mons, montis*, *monticulus* (mɒn'tɪk-ʊ-lʊs)] mountain + *-coline*, *-colous*.] Dwelling in mountains; as, *monticoline* birds.

mon'ti-cule (mɒn'tɪ-kʊl), n. [L. *monticulus*, dim. of *mons, montis*, mountain; cf. F. *monticule*. See 1st **MOUNT**.] A little mound; a hillock; a small elevation or prominence; specif., a subordinate cone about the base or on the slope of the principal cone of a volcano. *J. Le Conte.*

mont'joy', **mont'joye'** (mɒn'tɔɪ'), n. [F. *Montjoye*, OF. also *monjoie*.] 1. [cap.] The medieval French battle cry; — also, *Montjoye St. Denis*. See **APOSTLE OF THE FRENCH**.

2. A pile; a heap, as of stones or refuse. *Obs.*

mon'ton (mɒn'tɒn; Sp. *mōn-tōn'*), n. [Sp. *mon'tón*.] Mining. A heap of ore or other material, as of a mass of ore undergoing patio amalgamation; also, an old Mexican unit of weight for ore, varying locally from 3,000 to 3,200 Mex. pounds of 0.46 kilogram.

mon'tre (mɒn'trɛ; F. *mōn'trɛ'*), n. [Fr., show, show case, organ case.] 1. *Organ Building*. A stop, usually the open diapason, having its pipes "shown" as part of the organ case, or otherwise specially mounted.

2. A hole in the wall of a pottery kiln, by which the state of the pieces within, their changing color, etc., can be judged.

mounture (mɒn'tʃrɜː), n. [Fr., fr. *monter* to mount. See **MOUNTURE**.] 1. A saddle horse; a mount. *Obs.*

2. (*F. pron. mōn'tʃrɜː'*) That on which something is mounted; setting; frame; also, manner of mounting or setting. — **m. MONTOIR**.

mon'u-ment (mɒn'ju-mənt), n. [Fr., fr. L. *monumentum*, fr. *monere* to remind, admonish. See **MONITION**.] 1. A tomb or burial vault; a sepulcher. *Obs.*

2. A written memorial, as a treatise; a record. *Obs. or R.*

3. Something that stands or remains to keep in remembrance what is past; a memorial.

Of an English British art *Philips.*
Our bruised arms hung up for monuments. *Shak.*

4. A building, pillar, stone, or the like, erected in memory of the dead or to preserve the remembrance of a person, event, action, etc.; as, the Washington Monument; Bunker Hill Monument; the monuments in Westminster Abbey.

5. A statue; an effigy. *Obs.*

6. Any lasting or notable example or instance; a work, saying, deed, etc., worthy of record or of enduring; as, the work is a monument of scholarship.

7. An evidence; an indication; a proof; hence, a mark or token, material or immaterial. *Obs. or R.*

8. Chiefly in form monument. A ridiculous thing or person; a spectacle; fool. *Scot.*

9. A stone or other permanent object serving to indicate a limit or to mark a boundary. In a contested question as to lands, established monuments control, though neither courses, distances, nor computed contents, as stated in deeds or other records, agree.

Syn. — Memorial, remembrance; tomb, cenotaph.

mon'u-ment, v. t.; -MENT'ED; -MENT'ING. 1. To erect a monument to; to signalize the memory of.

2. To place or set up monuments on; *Surv.*, to mark with monuments.

mon'u-ment'al (mɒn'ju-mənt'əl), a. [L. *monumentalis*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, suitable for, or occurring on, a monument; as, a **monument'al** inscription.

She was beautiful as a monument'al angel. *C. Brontë.*

mon'ti-cu-lip-o-ra (mɒn'tɪ-kʊ-lɪp-ə-rɑː), n. [NL. See **MONTECULE**; *MADREPORRE*.] *Palaen*. A genus of polyzoans forming massive, coral-like zoaria composed of polygonal, mostly thin-walled plates. It is the type of a family, *Monticuliporidae* (mɒn'tɪ-kʊ-lɪp-ɔː-rɪ-dɛ), represented by numerous species in the Ordovician and extending possibly into the Devonian — **mon'ti-cu-lip-o-rid** (mɒn'tɪ-kʊ-lɪp-ə-rɪ-d), a. n. — **mon'ti-cu-lip-o-roid** (-kɒ-lɪp-ə-rɔɪ-d), a. n. *Zool.* Covered with small eminences. *Rare.* [truncate.]

mon'ti-cu-lous (mɒn'tɪ-kʊ-lʊs), a. *Small.*

mon'ti-form (mɒn'tɪ-fɔːm), a. [L. *mons, montis*, mountain + *-form*.] Resembling a mountain in form.

mon'ti-g-e-nous (mɒn'tɪ-ʒə-nʊs), a. [L. *montigena*. See 1st **MOUNT**.] Produced or born on a mountain.

mon'ti-la (mɒn'tɪ-lɑː), n. [From *Montilla*, town in Cordoba province, Spain.] A kind of sherry. See **SHERRY**.

mon'ti-ly-gant (mɒn'tɪ-lɪ-ʒɑːnt), a. Also **mon'ti-ly-gant** (-ʒɑːnt). [L. *mons, montis*, mountain + *vagari* to wander.] Given to wandering on the mountains.

mon't-mar'trite (mɒn't-mɑːr'trɪt), n. Gypsum from Montmartre, near Paris. It is impure from the presence of calcium carbonate.

mon't-mar'trite (mɒn't-mɑːr'trɪt), n. [From *Montmar-tre*, near Paris. It is impure from the presence of calcium carbonate.]

mon't-mar'trite (mɒn't-mɑːr'trɪt), n. [From *Montmar-tre*, near Paris. It is impure from the presence of calcium carbonate.]

2. Of or pertaining to a tomb. *Obs.*

3. Serving as a monument; memorial.

4. Of the nature of, or resembling, a monument; hence, conspicuous and lasting; impressive; as, Gibbon's history is a **monumental** work.

5. As conspicuous as a monument; colossal; notable; gross; as, a **monumental** lie or error. *Colloq.*

Monumental City, Baltimore; — a nickname alluding to its many monuments.

mony. [Fr. *-monie*, or L. *-monia*, *-monium*.] A suffix in nouns of Latin origin, denoting action, result of an action, faculty, state, abstract condition; as, acrimony, alimony, ceremony, matrimony, testimony.

mon'zo-nite (mɒn'zɔː-nɪt), n. [From *Monzoni* in Tyrol, the place from which first described.] *Petrog.* A granular igneous rock composed of augite, plagioclase, and orthoclase in about equal quantities together with a little biotite; by extension, any of a large group of rocks intermediate between the granite-eyelite group and the diorite-gabbro group, and containing 46-73 per cent of silica. — **mon'zo-nit'ic** (-nɪt'ɪk), a.

moō (moo), v. t.; moō'd (moo'd); moō'ing. [Of imitative origin.] To make the characteristic noise of a cow or a similar noise; to low; — chiefly a child's word.

moō, n. The lowing or low of a cow.

moōd (moo'd), n. [The same word as *mode*, perh. influenced by *moōd* temper. See **MODE**.] 1. *Gram.* Distinction of form in a verb to express the manner in which the action or state it denotes is conceived, whether as fact, or as a matter of supposition, desire, intention, possibility, etc.; the manner of conception so distinguished. The moods commonly recognized for the English verb are the *indicative*, *subjunctive*, and *imperative*. Certain verbal phrases with *should*, *would*, etc., are also called moods, as the *conditional*, *potential*, etc. See the terms italicized.

2. *a Logic*. = **MODE**, 3. *b Music*. = **MODE**, 1.

moōd, n. [ME. *moōd*, *mod*, AS. *mōd* mind, feeling, heart, courage; akin to OS. & OFries. *mōd*, D. *moed*, OHG. *muot*, G. *muht*, *mut*, courage, Dan. & Sw. *mōd*, Icel. *mōðr* wrath, Goth. *mōds*; cf. Gr. *μῆτις* wrath.] 1. Mind; thought; spirit. *Obs.* "Bethenk wel in thid moōd." *Gower*.

2. A particular state or temper of mind, esp. as affected by emotion; as, to be in the **moōd** to work.

The desperate recklessness of her moōd. *Hawthorne*

3. **Specif.**: a Anger, temper. *Obs.*

Who, in my moōd, I stabbed unto the heart. *Shak.*

b Courage; zeal; as, with main and **moōd**. *Obs.* **c pl.** A sullen or morose state of mind; bad temper.

4. Temper of mind; tone or disposition of consciousness; humor; esp., the sum of those mental dispositions which give the dominant emotional character or cast of mind; as, a man of somber **moōd**.

5. Plan; undertaking. *Obs.*

Syn. — Disposition, frame of mind, vein; whim, caprice, freak. — **MOOD**, **HUMOR** agree in the idea of a more or less shifting or transitory state of mind or feeling. **MOOD** often suggests a more compelling or pervasive temper of mind than **HUMOR**, which emphasizes more strongly the element of whim or caprice; as, "her own indoor drudge, who . . . must submit to the shifting weather of the mistress's moods" (*Stevenson*); "absorbing into the intensity of her mood the solemn glory of the afternoon" (*G. Eliot*); "Many a fond man in the mood to give to thee, . . . as is the humor of the game" (*Wordsworth*); "Any man . . . may find, according as his humors lead, a meaning suited to his mind" (*Tennyson*). See **DISPOSITION**, **WRIT**, **GOOD NATURE**.

moōd'y (moo'd'ɪ), a.; moōd'-'ER (-ɪ-ēr); moōd'-'EST. [AS. *mōdīg* courageous.] Affected by a mood; subject or given to moods; specif.: a Spirited; proud; courageous. *Obs.* **b** Angry. *Obs.* **c** Out of humor; also, haughty; overbearing; stubborn; subject to moods, or fits of depression or bad temper; gloomy in mind; fretful. "Every peevish, moody malcontent." *Roué.*

Arouse thee from thy moody dream! *Scott*

d Expressing, or characteristic of, a mood; as, **moody** laughter; a **moody** face.

Syn. — Gloomy, pensive, sad, sullen, fretful, capricious.

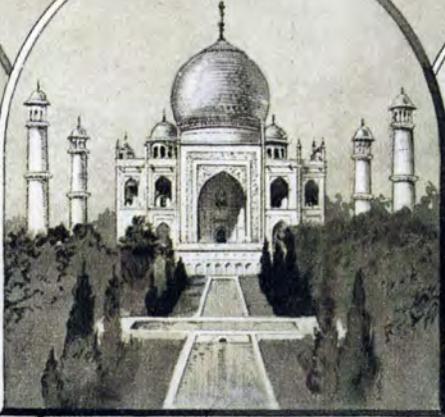
moon (mūn), n. [ME. *moone*, AS. *mōna*; akin to D. *maan*, OS. & OHG. *māno*, G. *mond*, Icel. *máni*, Dan. *maane*, Sw. *måne*, Goth. *māna*, Lith. *mėnš*, Ir. *mí*, L. *mensis* month, Gr. *μήνη* moon, *μήν* month, Skr. *mās* moon, month; perh. fr. a root meaning to measure (cf. Skr. *mā* to measure), from its serving to measure the time. Cf. **METE** to measure, **MENSES**, **MONDAY**, **MONTH**.] 1. The heavenly body next

ARCHITECTURAL STATUES AND MONUMENTS

CONSTANTINE'S ARCH
ROME



TAJ MAHAL, INDIA



ARC DE TRIOMPHE
PARIS



TRAJAN COLUMN
ROME

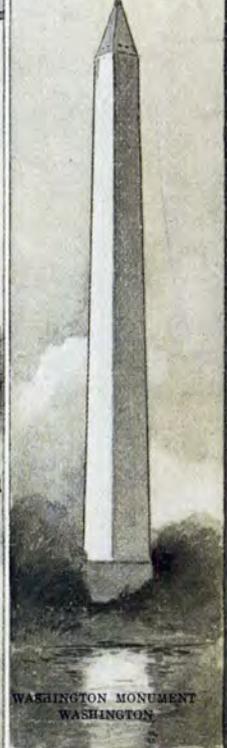
CAMPANILE
VENICE



STATUE OF LIBERTY
NEW YORK



NELSON'S COLUMN
LONDON



WASHINGTON MONUMENT
WASHINGTON

MAUSOLEUM
OF HADRIAN
ROME



SPHINX
EGYPT

MONUMENT OF
KING VICTOR EMMANUEL II
ROME



LINCOLN MONUMENT
CHICAGO



TOMB OF NAPOLEON
PARIS

in conspicuousness to the sun; the satellite of the earth, revolving about the latter from west to east in a little less than a calendar month and accompanying it in the annual revolution about the sun. The moon's diameter is 2,160 miles; mean distance from the earth, about 238,840 miles; mass, about one eightieth that of the earth, and volume, about one forty-ninth. The period of the moon's revolution about the earth with reference to the sun is about 29 1/2 days; with reference to the stars, about 27 1/3 days. The moon rotates while revolving, so as to present nearly always the same face to us; nearly one half of her surface is therefore never seen from the earth. Shining only by light reflected from the sun, the moon passes through her phases every month, being new when in conjunction with the sun and therefore invisible; at first quarter when half her disk becomes illuminated (90° east of the sun); full when the earth is between her and the sun (disk wholly illuminated); and at third, or last, quarter when half her disk again becomes invisible (90° west of the sun). Popularly, the moon is called new when, after passing the sun, she first becomes visible as a thin crescent. At such a time "the old moon in the arms of the new" may be seen faintly shining by earth light. Strictly speaking, the phases last only for an instant. From first quarter to full, and from full to third quarter, the phase is called gibbous. No atmosphere, water, or sign of life has been detected on the moon. On her surface appear many depressions resembling volcanic craters, often of great size and with lofty rugged walls, but no present volcanic action is observable. Various superstitions as to the effect of the moon upon health, crops, etc. have existed in all ages. See ECLIPSE, LIBRATION, MONTH, TIDE, etc.

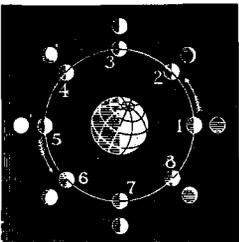


Diagram showing Phases of the Moon, the sunlight being represented as falling from the right upon the Moon in Eight Positions (1-8) and the Earth at the center. Outside each position of the moon is shown its appearance from the Earth: 1 New Moon; 2 First Quarter; 3 Full Moon; 4 Last Quarter.

Symbols: ● New First quarter Full Last quarter
 2. The time occupied by the moon in making one revolution in her orbit; a month; also, the moon during that period, regarded as a separate entity; as, this moon will last three days more.

3. Any satellite, or secondary planet; as, the moons of Jupiter or Saturn.
 4. The direct light of the moon; moonlight.
 In the moon athwart the place of toombs Tennyson

5. Something shaped like the moon, esp. like a crescent moon or half-moon; specif.: a A crescent; esp., the national emblem of Turkey. b Fort. A crescentlike outwork. See HALF-MOON. Obs. c A kind of slice bar with a nearly circular blade perforated in the middle, used in tending a brick-kiln fire.

6. The European goldcrest. Local, Eng.
 7. Lunacy; madness; frenzy. Obs.
 8. A gas globe. Eng. Orf. E. D.

MOON (mūn), v. t.; **MOONED** (mūnd); **MOON'ING**. 1. To furnish or decorate with a moon or moons or moon-shaped ornaments. Rare.
 2. To expose to the rays of the moon. Rare. Holland.
 3. To walk about (an object, as game) so as to bring it into the line of sight between the eyes and the moon.
 4. To spend idly, like a moonstruck person. Rare.

MOON, v. i. To act as if moonstruck; to wander, idle, or gaze, about in an abstracted manner.
 Heley was mooning down the river by himself. C. Kingsley.

MOON'BEAM (mūn'bēm), n. A ray of light from the moon.
MOON'BLIND (-blind'), a. Afflicted with moon blindness; also, fig., intellectually blind.
MOON BLINDNESS. 1. Peter. An inflammation of the eye of the horse recurring at periodic intervals and usually attacking but one eye at a time; periodic ophthalmia. Each attack is followed by more and more marked changes within the eyeball, and complete blindness finally results. 2. Med. Nyctalopia, improperly attributed to moonlight.

MOON'BLINK (mūn'blɪŋk), n. A temporary blindness, or impairment of sight, popularly said to be caused by sleeping in the moonlight.
MOON'CALL (-kāl'), n. 1. Med. = MOLA.
 2. A monster; a mishapen being.
 3. A dolt; a stupid fellow; also, one who moons or is abstracted.
 4. A fickle, unstable person, regarded as a child of the moon. Archaic. Stevenson.

MOON'CAL' MI-NAT'ING, a. Culminating, or coming to the meridian, at or about the same time with the moon; — said of a star or stars, esp. of certain stars selected beforehand, and named in the Nautical Almanac as suitable to

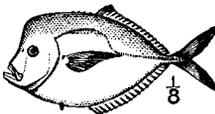
MOON'BACK (mūn'bæk), n. (Of Amer. Indian origin; cf. Delaware *manogah*. The woodchuck, or ground hog. Obs. or Dial., U. S.
MOON'NAUT. Var. of MONAL.
MOON'BILL, n. The ring-necked duck (*Aythya collaris*). South Carolina.
MOON'CREEPER, n. The moonflower (*Ipomoea*).
MOON'CURSER. 1. A linkboy. Obs. Eng.
 2. A wrecker. Dial. Eng.
MOON DAILY. The oxeeye daisy. Eng.
MOON DIAL. A dial used to indicate time by moonlight.
MOON DOG. 1. A dog that harks at the moon; a mooner.
 2. A parasite.
MOONS. † MOON, MOON.
MOON'ER (mūn'ēr), n. 1. One who acts as if moonstruck. R.
 2. A kind of watchdog. Obs. Orf. E. D.
MOON'ERY (-ē), n. Madness. Obs. or R.
MOONSET. † MONTH.
MOON'ET, n. A little moon or satellite. Obs.
MOONETH. † MONTH.

be observed in connection with the moon at culmination, for determining terrestrial longitude.

MOON CULMINATOR. Astron. A star culminating about the same time as the moon; a moon-culminating star.
MOONED (mūnd or, esp. poet., mūn'ēd), p. a. 1. Of or resembling the moon; crescent; symbolized by, or identified with, the moon. "Mooned Ashtaroth." Milton.
 2. Furnished or marked with a moon or moons or moon-shaped spots; bearing the crescent, or Turkish emblem.
MOON'EYE, n. 1. = MOON BLINDNESS.
 2. A any of three American fresh-water fishes constituting the genus *Hiodon*, esp. *H. tergisus* of the Great Lakes and Mississippi Valley. They resemble the shad, and have brilliantly silvery scales, but their dentition is very complete and the belly is not serrated. They are gamy fishes of little food value. b The mooneye cisco.

MOONEYE CISCO. A cisco (*Argyrosomus hoyi*) of the deeper portions of Lake Michigan. It comes about a foot long.
MOON'EYED (-id'), a. 1. Affected with moon blindness, moonblind; dim-eyed; purblind.
 2. Having ovate markings; — said of Hamburg fowls.
 3. Able to see, or to see better, at night. Obs.
 4. Round-eyed, as in wonder or dismay.

MOON'FACE (mūn'fās), n. A round face like a full moon, — regarded by Orientals as especially beautiful. — **MOON'FACED** (-fāst'), a.
MOON'FISH (-fish'), n. 1. Any of a number of compressed, short, deep-bodied, silvery or yellowish marine fishes; as: a Any species of either of the carangoid genera *Vomer* and *Selene*, esp. *V. setipinnis* or *S. vomer* of the southern Atlantic and Pacific coasts of North America. b The opah. c The harvest fish. d The spadefish (*Chaetodipterus jaber*).
 2. The sunfish (*Mola mola*).
MOON'FLOWER (-flou'ēr), n. a The oxeeye daisy or moon dai y. Eng. b A convolvulaceous plant (*Calonyction bona-nox*) very popular in cultivation, having large salver-shaped white flowers opening in the evening and giving out a delicious fragrance. Also called *evening glory*. Als., any of several similar species of *Ipomoea*. U. S.



MOON'ISH, a. Like the moon; variable; flighty; capricious. "Being but a moonish youth." Shak.
MOON'LIGHT (mūn'līt'), n. 1. The light of the moon.
 2. = MOONSHINE, n. 5. Slang.
MOON'LIGHT, a. Of or pertaining to moonlight; occurring during or by moonlight; characterized by moonlight.
MOON'LIGHT'ER (-līt'ēr), n. One who follows an occupation or pastime by moonlight; as: a A moonshiner. b In Ireland, one of a band that engaged in agrarian outrages by night. c A serenade by moonlight. Local, U. S.
MOON'LIT (-līt'), or, Poetic, **MOON'LIT'EN**, a. Lighted or illuminated by the moon. *Moonlit dells.* Lowell.

MOON'RISE (-rīz'), n. The rising of the moon above the horizon; also, the time of its rising.
MOON'S AGE (mūn'āj), n. Astron. The time elapsed since the last new moon. See MOON.
MOON'SAIL (mūn'sāl'), n. Naut. A sail sometimes, but rarely, carried in light winds, above a skysail.
MOON'SEED (-sēd'), n. Any plant of the genus *Menispermum*; — so called for the crescent-shaped seeds.
MOON'SET (-sēt'), n. The descent of the moon below the horizon; also, the time when the moon sets. *Kipling.*

MOON'SHINE (-shīn'), n. 1. The light of the moon.
 2. Hence, show without substance or reality; empty show; pretense; nonsense. "Philosophers who had spun out of moonshine stories of the universe" *Froude.*
 3. A month. *Humorous & Rare.* Shak.
 4. A kind of sauce in which eggs were cooked or served. Obs.
 5. Liquor smuggled or illicitly distilled. *Dial. Eng., & Collog., or Slang, U. S.*

MOON'SHINE, a. 1. Moonlit; also, nocturnal. Rare.
 2. Empty; trivial; idle.
 3. Designating, or pertaining to, illicit liquor; as, moonshine whisky. *Dial. Eng., & Collog., or Slang, U. S.*
MOON'SHIN'ER (-shīn'ēr), n. A person engaged in an illicit trade at night, as a smuggler; specif., U. S., one engaged in illicit distilling. *Slang or Collog.*
MOON'SHIN'ING (-shīn'īng), n. Illicit distilling. *Slang or Collog., U. S.*

MOON'SHIN'Y (-y), a. 1. Moonlit; moonshine. "A moonshiny night." Addison.
 2. Like, or suggestive of, moonlight; visionary; empty; nonsensical.
 Thy serenely beautiful philosophizing, with its soft moonshiny clearness, ends in foul thick confusion! *Carlyle.*

MOON'STONE (-stōn'), n. A transparent or translucent stone of pearly or opaline luster, often exhibiting a pale tint of blue, green, or red on a gray background. It is used as a gem, and is commonly cut en cabochon. Mineralogically it is a feldspar, some specimens being classed under orthoclase (var. *adularia*) and others under the triclinic division.

MOON'STRUCK (mūn'strūk'), a. 1. Having a mental or physical affection or derangement, or a deterioration, attributed to an influence of the moon; lunatic; crazy; also, ill; sick.
 2. Of a fish, unsuitable for food.
MOON'WORT (-wūrt'), n. A Any fern of the genus *Bolrychium*, esp. *B. lunaria*; — so named from the crescent-shaped segments of its frond. b The satinpod.
MOON'Y (mūn'y), a.; **MOON'YER** (-y-ēr); **MOON'Y-EST**. 1. Resembling a moon in form; esp., crescent-shaped; also, pertaining to, or resembling, moonlight.
 Soft and pale as the moon y beam. *J. R. Drake.*
 2. Furnished with a crescent moon, as an emblem; bearing a crescent, as the Turkish, or Ottoman, troops. *Obs.*
 But soon the miscreant moon y hoop Before the victor cross shall fly. *Fenton.*

3. Illuminated by the moon; moonlight.
 Encamp's'd by this round and moon y night. *T. L. Beddoes.*
 4. Mooning; abstracted. *Collog.* *G. Eliot.*
 5. Dull, or dreamy, from drink. *Slang.*

MOON YEAR. A lunar year, consisting of lunar months, containing sometimes twelve and sometimes thirteen.
MOOR (mūr); in *British usage* also mūr; 201), n. [*ME. mor*, AS. *mōr* moon, *mooras*; akin to *D. moer* moor, *G. moor*, and prob. to Goth. *marē* sea, *E. mere*. See *MERE* a lake.] 1. An extensive area of waste sandy ground overlaid with peat, and usually more or less marshy. In popular usage the word is restricted to the European moors, in which heather is often the prevailing plant; but similar phytogeographical areas occur in the United States, Spang, being characteristic of moors, and, owing to the absence of nitrates in the soil, various carnivorous plants flourish in them. Cf. *HEATH*.
 In her girlish age she kept sheeep on the moor. *Carew.*
 2. A game preserve consisting of moorland. *Eng.*
 3. A hill. *Dial. Eng.*

MOOR (mūr), v. t.; **MOORED** (mūr'd); **MOOR'ING**. [*Prob. fr. D. marren* to tie, fasten, or moor a ship. Cf. *MAR.*] 1. To fix firmly; to root; to secure. *Digby Plays.*
 2. Naut. To fix or secure (a vessel) in a particular place by fastening with cables and anchors or with fastening lines; specif., to secure (a vessel) by putting two anchors down in opposite directions from the vessel so that her head is held on the line between them; as, the vessel was moored in the stream; they moored the boat to the wharf.
MOOR, v. i. 1. To be secured by being moored.
 On oozy ground his galleys moor. *Dryden.*
 2. To secure a vessel by mooring.

MOOR (mūr); in *British usage* also mūr; 201), n. [*F. More, Maure* (cf. It. & Sp. *Moro*), *L. Maurus* a Moor, a Mauretanian, inhabitant of Mauretania, *G. Maipos*; cf. *maipos* black, dark. Cf. *MORRIS* the dance.] 1. A native of Morocco, or neighboring North African states, of Arab or Berber blood or of a mixture of the two.
 2. A Mohammedan of one of the native North African races or of the immigrant Arabs settled in North Africa; esp., one of the Saracenic invaders of Spain or their descendants.
 3. In southern India, a Mohammedan. *Obsoles.*

MOOR'BALL (-bāl'), n. A globular filamentous mass often found at the bottom of lakes and ponds. It consists of filaments of a cerniferous alga (*Cladophora agagropia*).
MOOR'BERRY (-bēr-ī), n.; pl. -RIES (-rīz). A Any plant of the genus *Vaccinium*, esp. the bog bilberry (*V. uliginosum*).
 b The small cranberry. See *CRANBERRY*, 2.
MOOR COCK. The male of the moor fowl.
MOOR FOWL. The red grouse (*Lagopus scoticus*).
MOOR GRASS. a = *HEATHER GRASS*. b *Bogiasphodel*. c The European mountain grass *Molinia cœrulea*. d The sundew.
MOOR'HEA, a. The female of the moor fowl. b A gallinule, esp. the common European species. c An Australian rail (*Tribonyx ventralis*).

MOOR'ING, p. pr. & v. b. n. of MOOR. Esp.: v. b. n., usually pl. a That which serves to confine a vessel to a place, as anchors, cables, bridles, mooring buoys, fastening lines, etc. My moorings to the past snap one by one. *Lowell.*
 b Pl. Hence, the place or position of a vessel so confined.
 And the tossed bark in moorings swings. *Moore.*
MOORING BRIDE, Naut., a short chain or rope attached to permanent moorings, which is picked up by a vessel in mooring. — m. *chocks*, Naut., blocks of hard wood or metal which grooves to hold the mooring lines of a vessel. They were formerly inserted in portholes. — m. *dog*, Naut., any of a number of heavy iron bars on the side of a vessel near the water line to which to secure fasts when the mooring chocks will not accommodate them. — m. *shackle*, Naut. = *MOORING SWIVEL*. — m. *swivel*, Naut., a swivel used to join the two chain cables of a moored ship near the bow, so as to keep the hawse clear.

MOOR'ISH, a. [*From moor heath*.] Of or pert. to a moor or moorlands; having the characteristics of, or resembling, a moor; marshy; swampy. "Moorish fens." *Thomson.*
MOOR'ISH, a. [*See MOOR*; cf. *MORRIS* the dance, *MORRISQUE*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or in the style of, the Moors.
 2. Mohammedan. *Collog., Ind.*
MOORISH ARCH, the horseshoe arch. See *ARCH*, *Illustr.* (4). — *M.* architecture, the style developed by the Moors in the later Middle Ages, as in North Africa and Spain. See *SARACENIC ARCHITECTURE*, and *ALHAMBRA*, *Illustr.* — *M.* idol, a brightly colored fish (*Zanclus canescens*) of the middle

compensated by a regulating clayey layer or subsoil underlying a mercury-covered carbon plug exposed to air, nitrogen, or other gas — *Moore Light*, etc.
MOOR'EVY, n. A district or quarter filled with Moors. *Obs.*
MOOR'ESS, n. A Moorish woman.
MOOR'FURN, n. The burning of the heather or grass on a moor; hence, an outbreak of ill temper; an angry quarrel. *Scot. & Dial. Eng.* [*Irish. Brit. Eng.*]
MOOR'BUZZARD. The marsh harrier.
MOOR'CAUL. A friable variety of lignite.
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Pacific, having a short, much compressed body covered with shagreenlike scales, an elongate snout, high dorsal and anal fins, and in the adult two bony horns over the eye.

moorland (mōōr'lānd), n. [AS. *mōrlānd*.] Land consisting of a moor or moors. — **moorland-er** (-lān-dēr), n.

moorruk (mōōr'rūk), n. [Native name.] A cassowary (*Casuarus bennetti*) found on the island of New Britain. It is smaller and has stouter legs than the common cassowary. The neck and breast are black, the back is rufous mixed with black, and the naked skin of the neck is blue. It has a flattened plate instead of a casque on the head.

moorwort (mōōr'wōrt), n. A small ericaceous shrub (*Andromeda polifolia*) found in moors and sphagnum bogs throughout the colder parts of the north temperate zone. It has narrow leaves and small white bell-shaped flowers.

moor'y (-ī), a. [AS. *mōrig*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, moors; marshy; fenny; boggy; moorish.

moose (mōōs), n. [A native Indian name; Algonquian *mons, mos, moos*, he eats off.] A large mammal of the deer family (*Alces americanus*), inhabiting forested parts of Canada and the northeastern United States. It is very closely allied to the European elk, but slightly larger, standing about seven feet high at the somewhat humped shoulders and often weighing over 1,000 pounds. The form is ungainly, the legs very long, the tail extremely short, and the head large with a thick overhanging snout and broadly palmated antlers furnished with many points. A small bag or pouch of hairy skin called the "bell" depends from the neck. A variety found in Alaska (*A. gigas*) is the largest existing member of the deer family. See ELK. b The European elk.



Moose a.

moot (mōōt), n. [AS. *mōt* (in comp.), *gemōt*, a meeting; akin to Icel. *mōt*, MHG. *muoz*. Cf. MEET to come together.] 1. Meeting; encounter. Obs. 2. *Eng. Hist.* A meeting for discussion and deliberation; esp., a meeting of the freemen, or their representatives, of a village, town, hundred, shire, or in Anglo-Saxon times the kingdom, for the discussion and settlement of matters of common interest, and exercising political, administrative, and judicial powers; a gemot (which see). The term moot was applied to any assembly met to administer justice or for administrative purposes, from the highest to the lowest. Cf. HUNDRED, 2, FOLKMOOT, WITENAGEMOT. 3. The place where such a meeting is held. 4. A plea or an action at law; litigation. Obs. 5. A discussion, debate, or argument; esp., a discussion of fictitious causes by way of practice.

moot, v. t. 1. MOOT'ED; MOOT'ING. [ME. *moten, motien*, AS. *mōtīan* to meet or assemble for conversation, to discuss, dispute, fr. *mōt, gemōt*, a meeting, an assembly. See moor, n.] 1. To speak; utter. Obs. Scot. 2. To argue for and against; to debate; to discuss; to propose, or bring up, for discussion. A problem which hardly has been mentioned, much less mooted, in this country. *Sir W. Hamilton.* 3. Specific. To discuss by way of exercise; to argue for practice; to propound and discuss in a moot court. First a case is appointed to be mooted by certain young men, containing some doubtful controversy. *Sir T. Elyot.*

moot, v. i. 1. To argue; plead; discuss. Obs. 2. To argue or plead in a supposed case. There is a difference between *mooting* and *pleading*: between fencing and fighting. *B. Jonson.* 3. To tell; speak; also, to complain. Obs. Scot.

moot, a. Subjected or subject to argument or discussion; debated or debatable; as, a moot case or question.

mootchie wood (mōō'chī), [Tamil *mūchi vēram*, the name of the tree.] The soft light-colored wood of an East Indian coral tree (*Erythrina indica*), used in the manufacture of fancy articles.

moot court. A mock court, such as is held by students of law for practicing the conduct of hypothetical law cases.

mop (mōp), n. [ME.; orig. uncert.] 1. A fool. Obs. 2. A young creature or person; a baby; child; girl; rag doll; a young fish. Obs. or E. 3. [Cf. ME. *mop* rag doll; fool; perh. confused with 2d mop; but cf. MORE.] A made-up face; a pout; grimace. "What mops and mowes it makes!" *J. Fletcher.*

mop, n. [Cf. L. *mappa* napkin (see MAP, NAPKIN).] 1. An implement for washing floors, or the like, made of a piece of cloth, or of collection of thrums, or coarse yarn, fastened to a handle; also, a smaller similar implement used in washing dishes, etc. 2. [Perh. because servant girls brought their mops with them.] A "statute" fair for hiring servants and farm laborers. *Dial. Eng.* 3. Something resembling or likened to a mop, as a sort of dredge for collecting starfish, a tangled mass of hair, etc. 4. A tuft of grass. *Dial. Eng.* 5. *Metal Working.* a A tangled boss of fine wire fixed to a handle and used as a support for small articles when soldering with the blowpipe. b A polishing device used in the lathe, consisting of a number of disks of calico or the like mounted on a spindle and charged with rouge. It becomes practically rigid when rotated rapidly.

mop, v. t. 1. MOPPED (mōp't); MOP'PING. To use a mop on; to rub or wipe with or as with a mop; as, to mop a floor; to mop one's face; also, to take up or out of the way, as water, with a mop; — often with *up*; as, to mop up blood. **mop** (mōp), v. i.; MOPPED (mōp't); MOP'PING (mōp'ping). [Orig. uncert.; cf. Dan. *maabe* to wipe, or D. *moppen* to pout, G. *muffen* to sulk.] 1. To go or act abstractedly, bewilderedly, or aimlessly. Obs. or *Dial. Eng.* 2. To be dull and spiritless; to give way to dejection or apathy, esp. of a weak kind. "Moping melancholy." *Milton.*

mope, v. t. To make spiritless, stupid, or dejected. You will be getting moped to death. *Hughes.*

mope, n. 1. [Cf. 1st mop.] A fool; a mop. Obs. 2. A dull, spiritless person. 3. Pl. No spirits; dumps.

mop head. 1. The end of a mop, to which the thrums or rags are fastened. 2. A head with a mop of hair on it. *Colloq.* 3. A person with a shaggy unkempt head of hair. *Colloq.* 4. A clamp for holding the thrums or rags of a mop. U. S.

mop'pet (mōp'pēt; -it; 151), n. [Dim. of mop a fool, a baby, or mop a grimace.] 1. A baby; child; also, darling. 2. A rag doll; a doll; also, a doll-like, frivolous woman. 3. A long-haired pet dog. 4. A grimace.

Mop'pus (mōp'pūs), n. [L., fr. Gr. *Mόψος*.] *Gr. Myth.* A seer, one of the Lapithæ. He took part in the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, the Calydonian boar hunt, and the Argonautic expedition. After his death, caused by a snake bite, he came to be worshipped as an oracular hero. b A seer, the son of Apollo and Manto, daughter of Tiresias. He defeated Calchas in a prophecy contest. He and Amphilocheus slew each other in combat.

moquette (mō'kēt'), n. [F., fr. *moquette*.] A kind of carpet or upholstery fabric having a velvety pile made by fastening tufts of soft woolen yarn on a firm groundwork of jute, cotton, or the like. It is made by hand at Nîmes, France, and machine-made in imitation elsewhere. Cf. AXMINSTER b.

mo'ra (mō'rā; 201), n.; pl. L. MORÆ (-ræ), F. MORAS (-rās). [L.] 1. *Rom. & Civil Law.* Delay; esp., culpable delay; postponement; default. 2. *Pros.* The unit of meter, a common short syllable; a "time"; — represented by ~ or by the eighth note (♩).

mo'ra (mō'rā), n. [Tupi *mōra*, *mura*.] A casapalpine tree of Guiana and Trinidad (*Dimorphandra excelsa*); also, its tough, chestnut-brown wood, used in shipbuilding and making furniture. b The fustic tree. *Porto Rico.*

Mo-ra-ce-æ (mō-rā'sē-æ), n. pl. [NL. See MORUS.] *Bot.* A family of trees or shrubs (order Urticales), having a milky juice and small declinate apetalous flowers with a 1-celled ovary. There are about 55 genera and over 900 species, of wide distribution, nearly 600 being comprised in the single genus *Ficus*. The family also includes the important genera *Morus* (the mulberry), *Cannabis* (the hemp), *Artocarpus* (the breadfruit), *Brosimum* (the bread-nut), etc. — **mo-rā'ceous** (-shās), a.

Mo-ræ-a (mō-rē-ā), n. [NL, prob. after Johannes Moræus, father-in-law of Linnaeus.] *Bot.* A rather large genus of bulbous or tuberous iridaceous plants, with a divided peri-

moose yard. A locality where moose, in winter, herd together in a forest to feed and for mutual protection.

moos'le (mōōs'lē), n. [Eng.] **moos'-le-as** (mōōs'lē-ās), *Bib.* Mooslim. + MOSLEM.

mooslin. + MONSOON.

moost. + MOST, MUST.

moost'ed. Var. of MUSTED. *Scot.*

moot. + MOTE, a particle; MOTE, may.

moor (mōōr), n. *Shipbuilding.* Obs. or E. A ring gauge used in shaping treenails. b The diameter to which a treenail is to be gauged. c A piece of hard wood, hooped with iron at the ends, used in block making.

moor, v. t. *Shipbuilding.* To gauge (a treenail) to the correct size with a moor. Obs. or E.

moor, v. t. To root, dig, or grub; — often with *up*. *Dial. Eng.*

moor'able (-ā-b'l), a. See ABLE.

moor'ch. + MOUTH, SKULL.

moor'ch. + MOUTH, MOOT, MOTE, particle. [argues, or disputes.]

moor'er. n. One who moots, moot'er (mōōt'ēr), n. *Shipbuilding.* One who moots treenails; also, a treenail, bolt, or spike. Obs. or E.

moor'ter (mōōt'ēr), Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of MORTARE.

moor'th (mōōr'th), a. [Cf. Icel. *mōða* condensed vapor from the breath.] Damp and wet foggy misty. *Scot. & dial. Eng.*

moor'th (mōōr'th), *Scot. & dial. Eng.* var. of MOUTH.

moot hall. A hall where a moot is held.

anth and petaloid style branches. The species are natives of South Africa and Australia. The bulbs of some are edible; a few are cultivated. Also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus.

mo-raine (mō-rān'), n. [F., fr. *Pr. morreno*; orig. uncert.] *Geol.* An accumulation of earth, stone, etc., carried and finally deposited by a glacier. A moraine formed at the extremity of a glacier is called a terminal moraine; at the side, a lateral moraine; beneath the ice but back from its end or edge, a ground moraine or moraine profonde. Medial moraines, or those on the middle of the glacier parallel to its sides, are often formed by the union of the lateral moraines when two glaciers coalesce. — **mo-rain'al** (mō-rān'āl), **mo-rain'ic** (-īk), a.

mor'al (mō'rāl), a. [F., fr. L. *moralis*, fr. *mos, moris*, manner, custom, habit, way of life, conduct.] 1. Characterized by practical excellence, or springing from, or pertaining to, man's natural sense of what is right and proper; — chiefly in the phrase *moral virtue*, which, in the medieval doctrine, derived from Aristotle, is distinguished from *intellectual virtue*. See *VIRTUE*.

Moral virtue, grounded upon truth. *Chaucer.*

2. Of or pertaining to morals; designating, or relating to, the science or philosophy of conduct; hence, relating to, or regarded with respect to, the qualities and considerations with which morals deal, as questions of right and wrong or virtue and vice; also, discriminating right and wrong; as, the moral sense; — distinguished from *non-moral* or *amoral*.

Nay! let him tell us of no ribaudry; let us som moral thing, that we may here some wit. *Chaucer.*

Keep at the least within the compass of moral actions, which have in them vice or virtue. *Hooker.*

3. Established by moral science, or springing from or expressing the truths with which it is concerned; as, moral law, obligation, necessity, etc.; moral good or evil.

4. Conforming to, or embodying, righteous or just conduct, or the dictates of the moral sense; virtuous; just; as, a moral life; moral conduct; — distinguished from *immoral*, and sometimes, in reference to merely social righteousness, from *religious*. Specific., *Hegelianism*, relating to virtuous conduct or natural excellence as distinguished from civic or legal righteousness.

The wiser and more moral part of mankind. *Sir M. Hale.*

5. Capable of right and wrong action or of being governed by a sense of right; subject to the law of duty. A moral agent is a being capable of those actions that have a moral quality, and which can properly be denominated good or evil in a moral sense. *J. Edwards.*

6. Acting upon or through one's moral nature or sense of right, or suited to act in such a manner; as, moral arguments; moral considerations; — sometimes opposed to *material* and *physical*; as, moral pressure or support.

7. Supported by reason or probability; practically sufficient; — opposed to *legal* or *demonstrable*; as, moral evidence. Cf. MORAL CERTAINTY.

8. Virtual; tantamount to. Cf. MORAL VICTORY.

9. Pert. to mind; specific, pert. to the volitional or conative nature as distinguished from the intellectual. Cf. def. 1.

10. Serving to teach or convey a moral; as, a moral lesson; moral tales.

11. Moralizing. "O moral Gower." *Chaucer.*

Syn. — MORAL, ETHICAL. MORAL may refer to either the science or the practice of right conduct; ETHICAL commonly suggests the science only; as, moral (or ethical) principles, an ethical (or moral) system; a moral (not ethical) agent, action, man; cf. the moral law.

moral atonement. *Theol.* See ATONEMENT, 2 c. — **m. certainty**, a very high degree of probability, although not demonstrable as a certainty; a probability of so high a degree that it can be confidently acted upon in the affairs of life; as, there is a moral certainty of his guilt. — **m. defeat**, a victory which is a virtual defeat in its effects. — **m. expectation** of a small gain, the moral value of the gain multiplied by its probability. — **m. faculty**, the faculty, or power, of moral judgment and feeling. — **m. hazard**, *Fire Insurance*, the hazard arising from the uncertainty of the honesty of the insured, as from the risk that he may intentionally burn his insured property. — **m. insanity**, *Law*, commonly, such an abnormal condition as is characterized by incapacity to distinguish between right and wrong; in some jurisdictions, incapacity to resist the doing of immoral acts whether or not known to be wrong. See INSANITY. — **m. inspiration.** *Theol.* See INSPIRATION, 2. — **m. law**. See LAW, 3, 7. — **m. liberty**, that liberty of choice which is essential to moral responsibility. — **m. necessity**. See NECESSITY. — **m. philosophy**, morals; ethics. — **m. play**, a morality. Obs. — **m. science**, morals. — **m. sense**, the feeling of the rightness or wrongness of an action or the power of having such

Mo-or'man, n. pl. MEN. a A Moor. Obs. or E. b In Ceylon, a Mohammedan of mixed Arab and Indian blood.

Mo-or monkey. A black macaque of Celebes (*Macaca murra*).

moor myrtle. Sweet gale.

moor's (dial. mōōr's). Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MOORNS.

moor palm. moor hill. *Dial. Eng.* A any of various sedges (*Carex*) or cotton grasses (*Eriophorum*) found on moors; also, their flower head. The catkin of the willow *Salix aurata*.

moor'pan, n. [Cf. HARDPAN.] = MOORBAND. [Scot.]

moor pout. A young grouse.

moors, a. fr. n. [Cf. D. *moorsch*.] Moorish. E. MOOR, MOORISH. Designating the Urdu or Hindustani language. Obs.

moor's head, or moor head. Obs. a [Usually exp.] A representation of the head of a Moor, in Her. usually depicted in profile, couped at the neck, and with a wreath above, and a pearl pendant in the ear, unless otherwise specified in the blazon. b Any of various things suggestive of, or likened to, a Moor's head, as a kind of globoid still head with a beak, nose, or pipe for connecting with the receiver, or a small still having such a head. c The head of a horse when darker than the rest of the animal's body; esp. if black.

moor's neck. A necked with moor evil. *Dial. Eng.*

moor sickness. Moor evil. *Dial. Eng.*

moor's man (mōōr's'mān), n. One who dwells on or frequents moors.

moor's snipe. n. The common snipe. *Scot.* [Eng.]

moor's stone. n. Granite. *Dial. Eng.*

moor'tet ter. n. A Stonechat. b Meadow pipit. See PIPIT.

moor tit. moor titling. a The European stonechat (*Pratincola rubicola*). b The European pipit (*Anthus pratensis*).

moor'va (mōōr'vā), n. [Singhalese *muvra*.] One of the bowstring hemps (*Sansiericia roxburghiana*); also, its strong silky fiber. See BOWSTRING HEMP. *India.*

moor white. A low prickly facaceous shrub (*Cenista mollis*) common in western Europe.

moor'y (mōōr'y), n. [Malay *mōir* moiré cloth.] A kind of blue cloth made in India.

moose (mōōs), n. [D. *moes*.] A moose of vegetables or herbs.

moose'berry. n. The huckle-bush or its fruit. U. S.

moose bird. The Canada jay.

moose bush. = MOOSE BERRY.

moose call. A piece of birch bark rolled like a horn and used by hunters in calling moose.

moose deer. The moose. [U. S.]

moose elm. The slippery elm.

moose fly. A rusty black biting fly (*Hematobia alcis*) of the northern United States and Canada.

moose maple. + MUZZLE.

moose maple. The mountain maple. U. S.

moose'wood. n. A the striped maple. b LEATHERWOOD (1).

mop'hill, n. A-S. *Hist.* A hill where a moot was held.

mop'house. [AS. *mōthūs*.] = MOP HALL. Obs.

mop'ing (mōp'ing), *pp.* & *vb.* n. of MOP. *Exp.* Obs. *Scot.* vb. n. A gathering; meeting; moot.

mop'man, n. pl. MEN. One who argued moot cases in the Inns of Court. *Eng.*

mop'stow, n. [AS. *mōstōw*.] A-S. *Hist.* The place where a moot was held.

mop'suddy. Var. of MUTSUDDY. 2. To behave affectedly; to affect about. *Dial. Eng.*

mop'worthy, a. A-S. *Law.* Competent to attend as a member of a moot; free.

moove + MOVE. [See COIN.]

mop'zoo'na. Var. of MUZZONA.

mop'zoo't. 1. To drink; usually with *up*. *Dial. Eng.* 2. To wrap or muffle up (the hand), as with a scarf; to wrap up the head of; blindfold; fig., to hoodwink. Obs. or *Dial. Eng.*

mop'v. [Cf. MORE, v.] 1. To make a very mouth. 2. To behave affectedly; to affect about. *Dial. Eng.*

M. O. P. *Abbr.* Mother of pearl.

mop'board, n. = BASEBOARD. U. S.

mop'seyed, a. Shortsighted; durling; stupid. Obs.

mop'sey. a. Mopish; dull. Obs. or E. [PORK.]

mop'shawk. Var. of MORE.

mop'ser (mōp'sēr), n. One who mops.

mop'shead (mōp'shād), a. Having a mop head, or shaggy unkempt head of hair.

mophs (mōps), n. pl. = MORPHIDES.

mop'hy, + MUFTI.

mop'ing (mōp'ing), *pp.* & *vb.* n. of MOP. [See COIN.]

mop'ish, a. Foolish; confused. Obs.

mop'ish (mōp'ish), a. Given to, or characterized by, moping. — **mop'ishly**, *adv.* — **mop'ishness**, n.

mop'la. mop'lah (mōp'lā), n. [Malayalam *mōp'la*.] One of a class or caste of Moslems, traders and agriculturists, chiefly of Malabar. [MORPORA.]

mop'poke (mōp'pōk'), Var. of mop'pet, n. A mop or sponge, as one used for cleaning a cannon. Obs. [Foot.]

mop'pis. Obs. pl. of mop'p.

mop'py. a. 1. Like a mop. 2. Drunk. *Slang.*

mops, n. [Cf. mop a rag doll.] A girl; — used in endearment or playfulness. [Foot.]

mop's (mōps), n. [G. cf. D. *mops*.] *Obs.* Cf. 1st mop.] A pug dog.

Mop'sa (mōp'sā), n. 1. In Sidi-dora's "Arcadia," an ungodly country which, by designating or per-tro, an almost extinct linguistic stock of American Indians of central California. [See HOPI.]

mop'qui (mōp'kī), Var. of MOKI. *Theol.*

Mor. *Abbr.* Morocco.

mo'ra (mō'rā), n. [It.] An Italian game of guessing the number of fingers extended in a quick movement of the hand. [mō'rā (mō'rā); 201]. n. [Hind. *mōrā*, Skr. *mōrā*.] A stool. *Anglo-Ind.*

[mō'rā, n. [Gr. *mōra*, fr. *μερροβα* to divide. *Gr. Hist.* One of the main divisions of the Sparta army.

mo-rā'ba (mō-rā'bā), n. = MARABOUB.

mo-rā'i (mō-rā'ī), n. [Archeol. Var. of MARAI. [Obs.]

mor'al, v. i. & t. To moralize.]

belongings; the sense of right and wrong.—moral theology, that branch of theology which treats of morals; also, that theology or those theological doctrines developed as inferences from moral grounds or reasons.—m. unity. See UNITY.—m. victory, an actual defeat regarded as a virtual victory, as because of the narrowness of the margin or of some circumstance that gives satisfaction or hope.

moral (môr'al), n. [Cf. F. morale. Cf. MORALE.] 1. Moral conduct or teachings;—usually pl. See MORALS. 2. The inner meaning or significance of a fable, a narrative, an occurrence, an experience, etc.; the practical lesson which anything is designed or fitted to teach; the doctrine meant to be inculcated by a fiction; a maxim. Thus may we gather honey from the weed, And make a moral of the devil himself.

We protest against the principle that the world of pure comedy is one into which no moral enters. Macaulay 3. [OF.] A morality play. See MORALITY, 2 c. 4. (pron. mô'räl') = MORALE.

Persons whose interest has been earnest and intelligent have found scientific moral hard to preserve. E. Gurney. 5. Likeness; counterpart. Slang.

The long chin... is the very moral of the governor's. Smollett. **moral-ism** (môr'al-iz'm), n. [F. moral. See MORAL, n. & a.] 1. Morality; moral principles, teachings, or conduct. 2. Condition as affected by, or dependent upon, such moral or mental factors as zeal, spirit, hope, confidence, etc.; mental state, as of a body of men, an army, and the like.

moral-ism (môr'al-iz'm), n. 1. Moral teaching or counsel; inculcation of morality. On the other hand, there are the traces of the moralism of the Apologists, which exalts the teaching element in Christianity and makes everything depend on the free choice of the path of obedience. G. F. Fisher. 2. A maxim or saying embodying a moral truth. 3. Practice of morality as distinct from religion; leading of a moral life as distinguished from a religious life; state or character of being merely moral.

moral-ist, n. 1. One who moralizes; a teacher or student of morals; a writer of essays, etc., intended to inculcate moral duties. 2. One who practices moral duties; a person who conforms to moral rules; esp., one who leads a moral life.

moral-istic (-is'tik), a. Of or pertaining to moralism or moralists; concerned with moralism or moral consideration; inculcating morality.—**moral-ist-ic-ally**, adv.

moral-ity (môr'al-i-ti), n.; pl. -ties (-tiz). [L. moralitas; cf. F. moralité.] 1. Moral quality or character; righteousness; virtue. Gentleness and eek moralitée and holiness. Chaucer. 2. That which conveys or instills moral lessons or expresses moral sentiment; specif.: a A moral tale or writing; moral discourse. Obs. b A moral influence, meaning, or lesson; moralization; moral, as of a story. Lydgate. I had as lief have the foppery of freedom as the morality of imprisonment. Shak. c A kind of allegorical play, so termed because it consisted of discourses in praise of morality between actors representing such characters as Charity, Faith, Death, Vice, etc.

The Middle Ages had an appetite for allegory quite as vigorous as the liking for legends; and after the saintly legends had been set on the stage as miracle plays, allegory was also cast into dialogue, and we have the moral plays. The morality was a medieval forerunner of our modern novel with a purpose, as unconvincingly didactic as it is inevitably dull. The morality may even be defined as an attempt to dramatize a sermon, whereas the mystery is simply a dramatization of the text. Brander Matthews

3. Moral practice or action; rectitude of life; conformity to the standard of right; as, we may admire the polish of men whose morality we question. Egoistic ethics, taking its premises from egoistic psychology, defines morality as the intelligent pursuit of pleasure and avoidance of pain, although it tries to show that such morality is compatible with... selfishness. Dict. of Pol. Econ. 4. Morals; ethics.

The end of morality is to procure the affections to obey reason, and not to invade it. Bacon. 5. The relation of conformity or nonconformity to moral righteousness; quality of an intention, a character, an action, a principle, or a sentiment, when tried by the standard of right.

The morality of an action is founded in the freedom of that principle by virtue of which it is in the agent's power, having all things ready and requisite to the performance of an action, either to perform or not perform it. South. **moral-i-za-tion** (môr'al-i-zā'shūn; -i-zā'shūn), n. [Cf. F. moralisation.] 1. The act of moralizing; a moral reflection or discourse. 2. The giving of a moral interpretation or effect to something; explanation or interpretation in a moral sense. 3. The act of rendering moral, or the process of becoming moral or of arriving at that state of development or stage of culture where the moral sense is awakened and moral judgments become possible.

moral-ize (môr'al-iz), v. t.; -ized (-izd); -izing (-iz'ing). [Cf. F. moraliser.] 1. To apply to a moral purpose; to explain in a moral sense; to draw a moral from. Did he not moralize this spectacle? Shak. **moral-ize** (môr'al-iz), v. t.; -ized (-izd); -izing (-iz'ing). [Cf. F. moraliser.] 1. To apply to a moral purpose; to explain in a moral sense; to draw a moral from. Did he not moralize this spectacle? Shak.

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2. To furnish with moral lessons, teachings, or examples; to lend a moral to. While chastening thoughts of sweetest use, bestowed By Wisdom, moralize his pensive road. Wordsworth. 3. To render moral; to impart morals or morality to; to give a moral quality to; to affect the moral quality, character, or state of. It had a large share in moralizing the poor white people of the country. D. Ransay. Good and had stars moralize not our actions. Sir T. Browne. 4. To furnish with a moral; to state or exemplify the moral of. Rare.

moral-ize (môr'al-iz), v. i. 1. To make moral reflections; to regard acts and events as involving a moral. 2. To have a moral effect or influence, esp. a good one. **moral-ly**, adv. of MORAL; specif.: a In a moral or ethical sense; according to the rules of morality. b According to moral rules; virtuously; uprightly. "To live morally." Dryden. c In respect to the moral nature; as, one who physically and morally endures hardships. d In a manner calculated to serve as the basis of action; according to the usual course or the normal human judgment; according to reason and probability; virtually; to all intents and purposes. It is morally impossible for an hypocrite to keep himself long upon his guard. L'Estrange

moral's (môr'alz), n. pl. 1. Science or doctrine of conduct, esp. as to the sense of duty; ethics (which see). 2. Moral principles and practice; conduct with respect to the moral aspect; morality; as, a man of loose morals. **moral-ness** (môr'al-nis), n. [D. moeras, fr. OF. mareis, F. marais; of G. or D. origin, and akin to E. marsh; cf. ME. mareis, fr. OF. See MERE a lake; cf. MARSH.] A tract of soft, wet ground; a marsh; swamp; fen. **moral-to-ri-um** (môr'al-tô'rî-um; -um; 201), n.; L. pl. -RIA (-â). [NL. See MORATORY.] Law. A period during which an obligor has a legal right to delay meeting an obligation, esp. such a period granted in an emergency, as to a bank or debtors generally, by a moratory law. **moral-to-ry** (môr'al-tô'rî), n. [L. moratorius delaying, fr. morari to delay.] Of or pertaining to delay; esp., designating a law granting a moratorium. **Mora-vi-an** (mô-rā'vî-ăn), a. Of or pertaining to Moravia, Moravians, or the Moravian sect. **Mora-vi-an**, n. 1. A native or citizen of Moravia, an Austrian crownland; esp., a descendant of the Slavic people who ruled Moravia in the Middle Ages. Also, the Slavonic language of the Moravians. See INDO-EUROPEAN. 2. Ecol. One of a denomination of Christians, more properly the Unitas Fratrum, Unity of Brethren, or United Brethren, which was an offshoot of the Hussites in Bohemia and which formed a separate church in Bohemia and Moravia, about the middle of the 15th century. After being nearly extirpated by persecution, the society, under the name of The Renewed Church of the United Brethren, was reestablished in 1722-35 on the estates of Count Zinzendorf in Saxony. Called also Herrnhuter. The Moravians consist of three provinces, the German, British, and American, and there is a general synod, which meets once in ten years. Their ministry is composed of bishops, presbyters, and deacons, the bishops being not diocesan, but general and being appointed by and subject to the authority of the general synod. Their public worship is liturgical. They accept the Scriptures as the only rule of faith and practice, hold that it is not for them to "define what Scripture has left undefined, or to contend about mysteries," and emphasize the doctrines of total depravity, the love of God in the gift of His Son, the real god of bishops, presbyters, and deacons, the work of the Holy Ghost in convicting of sin, etc., and the fruits of faith as shown in willing obedience to God's commandments. **Mora-y** (mô-rā; mô-rā'; 201), n. [Cf. F. murène, OF. moreine.] Any of a number of voracious and pugnacious, often brightly colored eels, constituting the family Muraenidae. Their gill openings are small and round, the pectoral fins as well as the ventrals are wanting, the back of the head is elevated, and the jaws are usually narrow and bear strong knifelike teeth. They occur in all warm seas and are especially common in crevices about coral reefs. The largest genus is *Gymnothorax*, of which the banian or spotted moray (*G. moringa*) of the Atlantic coast and the West Indies is an example. A Mediterranean species, *Muræna helena*, the Roman *muræna*, is a valued food fish. **morbid** (môr'bîd), a. [L. morbîdus, fr. morbus disease; prob. akin to mori to die; cf. F. morbide. See MORTAL.] 1. Not sound and healthful; induced by, or characteristic of, a diseased or abnormal condition; diseased; sickly; hence, abnormally or unnaturally susceptible to emotional impressions, esp. of a gloomy or unwholesome nature. "Her sick and morbid heart." Hawthorne. 2. Relating to disease; as, morbid anatomy. Syn.—Diseased, sickly, sick, unwholesome.

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2. Additional; other; as, Alexander wept because there were no more worlds to conquer.
more (môr), *n.* 1. A greater quantity, amount, or number; that which exceeds or surpasses what it is compared with. And the children of Israel did so, and gathered, some more, some less. *Ex. xv. 17.*
 2. That which is in addition; something other and further; an additional or greater amount.
 They that would have more and more can never have enough.
 O! That pang where more than madness lies. *Byron*
3. Specif.: The greater in rank; — esp. in the phrase *the more and the less.*
 Both more and less have given him the revolt. *Shak.*
more, adv. 1. In a greater quantity; in or to a greater extent or degree: **a** With a verb or participle.
 Admiring more
 The riches of Heaven's pavement. *Milton*
b With an adjective or adverb (instead of the suffix *-er*) to form the comparative degree; as, *more durable*; *more active*; *more actively*; *more sweetly.* See **COMPARE**, *v. l.*, 3.
more Double comparatives were common among Elizabethan writers and for some time later; as, *more brighter*; *more dearer.* "His more braver daughter." *Shak.*
2. In addition; further; moreover; besides; again; as, he returned once more; it is foolish and, more, it is wrong. More and more, with continual increase. "A man trespassed more and more." *Chron. xxviii. 23.* — *m.* by token, a mere corroboration or further proof. **Besides; moreover;** indeed, — *the m.*, to a greater degree; by an added quantity; for a reason already specified. — *the m.*, by how much more . . . by so much more. "The more he praised it in himself, the more he seems to suspect that in very deed it was not in him." *Milton.*

more, v. l. & i.; **MORÉD** (môrd); **MORING** (môring). To make or become more; to increase; also, to exaggerate. *Obs.*
moreau (môr-ô), *n.* [Fr. *morille*, of G. origin; cf. G. *Morchel*, OHG. *Morchila*, and OHG. *Morchel*; cf. *D. Morchel*. Cf. *morchel* a root.] Any edible fungus of the genus *Morchella*, esp. *M. esculenta*. Morels are considered by epicures as superior in flavor to most of the mushrooms.
moreen (môr-rên'), *n.* [Cf. *MORRIS*.] A coarse, stout woolen or woolen-and-cotton fabric, usually watered or with embossed figures.
morel (môr-ô), *môr-ô* (277), *n.* [Fr. *morille*, of G. origin; cf. G. *Morchel*, OHG. *Morchila*, and OHG. *Morchel*; cf. *D. Morchel*. Cf. *morchel* a root.] Any edible fungus of the genus *Morchella*, esp. *M. esculenta*. Morels are considered by epicures as superior in flavor to most of the mushrooms.
morel, *a.* [OF. *morel* black, F. *moreau*, fr. LL. *morellus*, perh. dm. fr. L. *Maurus* Morel (*Morchel* Moor; or cf. L. *morum* mulberry. Cf. *la esculenta*). MOOR, MORELLO, MURREY.] Of a dark color; blackish. *Rare.*
morello (môr-ô), *n.* [Cf. It. *morello* blackish, OF. *morel*. Cf. *MORÉL*, *a.*] *Hort.* Any of the cultivated varieties of cherries forming one of the two groups derived from *Prunus cerasus*, distinguished by their dark-colored skin and juice from the *amarilles*, the coördinate group.
morelos or **orange worm** (môr-ô-lô's). [From *Morelos*, State in Mexico.] The larva of a fly (*Trypeta ludens*) which, in parts of Mexico, injures oranges by boring into the pulp.
moren (môr-rên'), *n.* [From *Morenzi*, Arizona.] *Min.* A hydrated ferric silicate in yellow fibrous forms.
more-over (môr-ô-vêr'; 201), *adv.* [more + over.] Beyond what has been said; further; besides; in addition; furthermore; also; likewise.
Moreover, he hath left you all his walks. *Shak.*
Syn. — See **BESIDES**.



more-pork (môr-pôrk'; 201), *n.* [So named from its cry.] **a** Any of several species of nightjars, esp. *Podargus cuvieri*. *Australia & Tasmania.* **b** A small owl (*Spiroglaux novæ-zealandiæ*. *New Zealand*. Cf. *see* **NOOBUCK**.
More-saque (môr-rêsk'), *a.* [Fr. It. *moreoso*, or Sp. *moreo*.] An extreme democratic type of polity equivalent to modern congregationalism. *Obs.* — **MOR-EL** 'an-lan' (277), *n.* [Fr. *morel*, of G. origin; cf. G. *Morchel*, OHG. *Morchila*, and OHG. *Morchel*; cf. *D. Morchel*. Cf. *morchel* a root.] Any edible fungus of the genus *Morchella*, esp. *M. esculenta*. Morels are considered by epicures as superior in flavor to most of the mushrooms.
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moreise. See **MORRIS** the dance.] Of or pertaining to, or in the manner or style of, the Moors; Moorish; — *n.* The Moresque or Moorish style of architecture or decoration. See **SARACENIC ARCHITECTURE**.
Moreton Bay (môr-tôn), *a.* A bay of eastern Australia. **Moreton Bay chestnut.** = **BEAN TREE** *a.* — **M. Bay fig.** An Australian fig tree (*Ficus macrophylla*) often planted for shade. — **M. Bay laurel.** An Australian lauraceous tree (*Cryptocarya australis*), the bitter bark of which contains a poison similar to that of the *Bay laurel*. — **M. Bay pine.** The colonial pine. — **M. Bay tulipwood.** See **HARPULLIA**.
Morgan, *or, commonly, Mor'gan, le Fay (môr-gân; -gân lô'fâ). [OF. *Morgan la fee* Morgan the fairy; *Morgan* is of Celtic origin.] A fairy, sister of King Arthur, said to have revealed to him the intrigues of Lancelot and Guinevere. See **FATA MORGANA**, *l.*
morga-natic (môr-gâ-nât'ik), *a.* [LL. *matrimonium ad morganicum*, fr. *morganaticum* a morning gift, fr. OHG. *morgan* morning, in *morgangeba* morning gift, fr. *morgangeba*. See **MORN**.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, an inferior form of marriage which male members of various royal families in Europe and certain nobility formerly belonging to reigning families may contract with a woman of an inferior rank, so that the wife does not acquire and the children of the marriage do not inherit the rank of the husband or father, and the children do not succeed either to that position or that belonging to him in virtue of his title. It is sometimes called a *left-hand* marriage, because the left hand is often given in the ceremony in some states the morganatic wife and her children have no rights of succession in the private property of the husband or father except under a will or marriage settlement. A morganatic marriage is a valid marriage, and while existing precludes any other; the children of it are legitimate. The morganatic marriage is historically connected with an early Germanic form of marriage which the *nund* (which see) was not acquired, but the forming gift was not. No form of morganatic marriage is recognized in the law of England; marriage of members of the royal family is governed by statutory and common law.
Morgan's (môr-gân'tâ), *n.* [It.] The hero of Pulci's (1432-34) romantic poem "Morgante Maggiore." He is a ferocious pagan giant, whom Orlando conquers and converts to Christianity. He becomes the fast friend of Orlando, and acquires great renown for gentleness, generosity, and chivalry.
morgue (môr-gû), *n.* [D. & G.] A land measure of various values, now or formerly used in various Germanic countries of Europe, originally the amount plowed or mowed in a morning by one team or man. The old Dutch *morgen* was equal to about 2.1 acres; it was formerly in use in the Dutch possessions in America and is a common land measure in South Africa. See **MEASURE**.
Morgi-a-na (môr-gi-â'nâ), *n.* In the story of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" in the "Arabian Nights," the clever female slave of Ali Baba's brother Cassim and afterward of Ali, who saves Ali's life by outwitting and killing the thieves. Ali sets her free and makes her his daughter-in-law.
morgue (môr-gû), *n.* [F.] A place where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed, that they may be identified, or claimed by their friends; a *deathhouse*.
mori-bund (môr-y'bünd), *a.* [L. *morbundus*, fr. *moriri* to die. See **MORTAL**.] In a dying state; near death. The patient was comatose and *morbund*.
mori-çhe palm (môr-çhê'pâm), [Tupi *muriche*, *muriche*.] A tall Brazilian fan palm (*Mauritia flexuosa*) with obscurely ringed, almost spineless stems, and edible fruit the size of an apple.
mori-n (môr-in), *n.* [See **MORUS**.] *Chem.* A yellow crystalline substance, the principal coloring matter of old luteic (*Chlorophora*, syn. *Morus tinctoria*).
Mori-rin'da (môr-rin'dâ), *n.* [NL., contraction of NL. *Morus indica*.] *Bot.* A large genus of tropical, chiefly East Indian, rubiceous trees and shrubs having small heads of confluent flowers forming an aggregate pulpy fruit.*

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Several yield valuable yellow dyes and useful hard wood. See **INDIAN MULBERRY**.
mo-rin'din (môr-rin'din), *n.* *Chem.* An orange-colored crystalline glucoside and dyestuff extracted from the root bark of various species of *Morinda*. It is decomposed by hydrolysis into glucose and **mo-rin'done** (-dôn), a red crystalline compound, C₁₅H₁₀O₆.
Mo-rin'ga (môr-rin'gâ), *n.* [NL., fr. Tamil *moringi*, *muringi*.] *Bot.* A small genus of East Indian and African trees constituting the family Moringaceæ. They have pinnate leaves and irregular flowers with ten stamens, succeeded by a 3-valved capsule. *M. moringa* is the horse-radish tree; it seeds and those of *M. alpera* are known in commerce as *ben nuts*, yielding oil of *ben*.
mo-ri-on (môr-ri-ôn; 201), *n.* [G.] *Min.* A dark, nearly black variety of smoky quartz.
mo-ri-on (môr-ri-ôn; 201), *n.* [F. *morion*, Sp. *morrión*; cf. Sp. *morra* the upper part of the head, *morro* anything that is round.] A kind of open helmet, without visor or beaver, somewhat resembling a hat.
Mo-ris'co (môr-ris'kô), *a.* [Sp. See **MORRIS** the dance.] Pertaining to the Moriscos; Moresque.
Mo-ris'co, *n.*; *pl.* -cos or -coes (-kôz). [Sp. *morisco* Moorish.] 1. *Hist.* A person of the Moorish race in Spain; — Morion with a Comb so called by the Spaniards after the overthrow of the Moorish power. Also, a Christianized Moor of Spain.
 2. The language of the Moriscos.
 3. A morris dance; also, one who dances it. *Obs.*
 4. Moresque decoration or architecture.
 5. In Mexico, the offspring of a mulatto and a Spaniard.



Mormon (môr-môn), *n.* 1. A member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, because of a belief in the Book of Mormon, which, it is claimed, is a sacred history of the ancient inhabitants of America. The "Mormons" state that this record was translated by Joseph Smith, Jr., a native of Vermont, through "the gift and power of God," from golden plates hid in Cumorah Hill, near Palmyra, New York, by Moroni, one of the ancient prophets. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was organized April 6, 1830, at Fayette, Seneca County, New York. Its members claim that through apostasy the pure gospel of Christ was taken from the earth many centuries ago, and was restored through the instrumentality of Joseph Smith, Jr. by heavenly messengers sent to him for that purpose. They accept the infinite atonement of Christ and believe that all men may be saved through obedience to the principles and ordinances of the gospel, of which faith in God, repentance from sin, baptism by immersion for the remission of sin, and the laying on of hands for the reception of the Holy Spirit, form an essential part. They believe in pre-terrestrial revelation, visions, healings, tongues and all the gifts and powers of the primitive church. They formerly practiced plural marriage, but that is stated to have been discontinued after the "Manifesto" of President Willford Woodruff in 1890. The headquarters are in Salt Lake City, Utah.
 2. A member of a sect, called the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, which has always rejected polygamy. It was organized in 1852, and is represented in about forty States of the United States.
Mormon, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mormons.
Mormon cricket. Either of two large black cricketlike grasshoppers (*Anabrus simplex* and *A. purpureus*) of the western United States.
Mor-my-rî-dæ (môr-mîr'î-dê), *n. pl.* [ZOL.; L. *mormyr* a sea fish, Gr. *mormyros* + *-idæ*.] *Zool.* A family of African fresh-water soft-finned fishes having a small mouth at the end of a more or less elongated, often decurved, snout, and near the tail a structure believed to be a rudimentary electric organ. By some the family is regarded as including also certain eel-like forms, as *Gymnarchus*

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more, *n.* [OF. L. *major*.] See **MORE**.
more, *n.* [AS. *more*, *moru*; skin to G. *môrke* carrot, OHG. *Moraha*, *morka*.] A root; a stump. *Obs.* or *Dial Eng.*
more, *v. t.* To root; to uproot. — *v. i.* To take root. *Both Obs.* or *Dial Eng.*
more (môr; 201), *adv.* [L. *abl.* of *mos* custom, manner.] In the fashion, style, manner, or way; — occurring in some Latin phrases occasionally used in English; as, *more An'glicô* (An'glicô), in English fashion; *more ge'no-mê'tri-cô* (gê-no-mê'tri-cô), in a geometrical manner; *more BI-bli-cô* (hî-bûr'n-kô), in Irish fashion; *more ma-jo-rum* (mâ-jô-rum), in the style of (one's) ancestors; *more me'ô* in my own manner or way; *more su'ô*, in his own manner or way.
morefound, **morefounder**. + **MORFOUND**, **MORFOUNDER**.
Moreh (môr; 201), *n.* *Bib.* **more-half**, *n.* The greater portion or number. *Obs.*
more-hand, *adv.* *More*. *Obs.*
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moreish, *a.* Causing or feeling desire for more; palatable; hungry. *Colloq. & Dial.*
morel, *n.* [See **MORÉL**, *a.*] 1. A dark, or morel, horse, hence *any horse*; — sometimes a name for a horse. *Obs.*
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MORSE (môrs), n. [L. morsus a biting, a clasp, fr. mordere to bite.] A clasp to fasten garments, as esp. a cope, in front.

MORSE, a. Of or pertaining to a Morse telegraph system or code; as, Morse apparatus, circuit, embosser, key, tapper, telegraph, etc. See RECORDER, TAPPER, TELEGRAPH, etc. — n. The Morse alphabet, Morse telegraph, or the like. Colloq.

MORSE ALPHABET OR CODE. Teleg. The telegraphic alphabet or code, consisting of dots, dashes, and spaces, invented by Samuel F. B. Morse. The alphabetic code used in North America is given below. The duration of one dash is theoretically equal to three dots; the space between the elements of a letter is equal to one dot; the interval in spaced letters, as O —, is equal to three dots. There are no spaces in any letter composed wholly or in part of dashes.

Table with columns for ALPHABET and NUMERALS, showing Morse code representations for letters A-Z and numbers 1-0.

The International (Morse) alphabet code used elsewhere is the same as the above with the following exceptions:

Table showing Morse code exceptions for letters C, D, E, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

The Morse code is used chiefly with the electric telegraph, but is also employed in signaling with flags, lights, etc.

MORSEL (môr'sel), n. [OF. morsel, F. morceau, LL. morsellus, a dim. fr. L. morsus a biting, bite, fr. mordere to bite; prob. akin to E. smart. See SMART; cf. MORCEAU, MORDANT.] 1. A little bite or bit of food.

MORT (môrt), n. [Orig. uncert.] A great quantity or number; a great deal or many; an abundance. Dial. Eng.

MORT, n. [F. mort dummy, lit., dead.] A variety of dummy whist for three players; also, the exposed or dummy hand in this game.

MORTAL (môr'tâl), a. [F. mortel, L. mortalis, fr. mors, mortis death, fr. mori to die; akin to E. murder. See MURDER; cf. MORTGAGE.] 1. Subject to death; destined to die; as, man is mortal.

2. Destructive to life; causing or occasioning death; exposing to or deserving death, esp. spiritual death; deadly; fatal; as, a mortal wound; a mortal sin (see DEADLY SINS); a mortal plague; a mortal weapon.

3. So severe as to be thought of as threatening death; as, mortal fear; mortal offense.

4. Hence, of or pertaining to death or its occasion; denoting the time or circumstances of death; deathly; relating to, or denoting, deadly agencies, susceptibility to death, etc.; vital; as, the mortal hour.

5. Human; belonging to man, who is mortal; as, mortal wit or knowledge; mortal power. Milton.

6. Wishing, or involving a wish, to kill; implacable; deadly; as, a mortal enemy; mortal enmity.

7. Extreme; very great; esp., very tedious; wearisome; as, a sermon lasting two mortal hours. Colloq.

8. Confounded; cursed; — a euphemism. Colloq.

9. Mortal, or dead, drunk. Slang or Dial.

10. Mortal, or dead, drunk. Slang or Dial.

11. Mortal, or dead, drunk. Slang or Dial.

12. Mortal, or dead, drunk. Slang or Dial.

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15. Mortal, or dead, drunk. Slang or Dial.

16. Mortal, or dead, drunk. Slang or Dial.

17. Mortal, or dead, drunk. Slang or Dial.

6. Mortal part. Rare. White ashes, into which the entire mortality of a man or woman had resolved itself. Hawthorne.

MORTALITY TABLE. A tabulated statement showing the number of deaths that may be expected to take place during a given period, as a year, among a given number of persons of a given age. Tables of this kind are chiefly used by life insurance companies in computing premiums and reserves for insurance policies and for annuities. When based upon a sufficiently large number of observations the variation between their results and the actual mortality is negligible. The most important mortality tables are as follows.

Table with columns: NAME, BASIS, DATE, CONSTRUCTOR, AND USE. Lists various mortality tables like Actuarial, American Experience, Breslau, British Offices, Carlisle, Farr, National Fraternal, etc.

* Assumes that last one of 100,000 persons 10 years of age will die in the 10th year of his age.

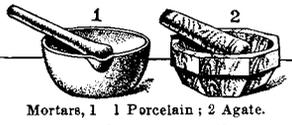
† Assumes that last one of 100,000 persons 10 years of age will die in the 10th year of his age.

‡ O = Offices Males; O' = Offices Females.

§ H = Healthy Males; H' = Healthy Females.

MORTAL-Y (môr'tâl-y), adv. OF MORTAL. Specif.: a In a deadly or fatal manner; so as to cause death; as, mortally wounded. b Very severely; grievously; as, mortally frightened; mortally offended. c In the manner of a mortal or of mortals.

MORTAR (môr'tär), n. [ME. morter, AS. mortere, L. mortarium: cf. F. mortier. Cf. sense 5 (below), also 2d MORTAR, MORTER.] 1. A strong vessel, often in form of an inverted bell,



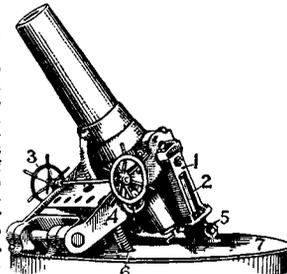
Mortars, 1 Porcelain; 2 Agate.

2. Mining. The box in a stamp battery containing the ore which is crushed by the stamps falling on it. There is an inclined screen in one or more sides to prevent the passage of any but the finely ground ore.

3. A night light, usually either a bowl of oil with a floating wick or a thick candle. Obs. or R.

4. A cap in the shape of a mortar; a mortier. Obs. & R.

5. [F. mortier, fr. L. mortarium mortar (for triturating).] A Mil. A short and comparatively light cannon used to throw shells of large caliber with low velocities and usually at very high angles so as to drop on the object from above, their effect being accomplished by the energy acquired in descent and by the force of explosion at the limit of penetration.



Mortar, 5. U. S. 12-inch Mortar (Carriage Model of 1863). 1 Crosshead, 2 Piston Rod of Recoil Cylinder; 3 Elevating Hand Wheel; 4 Saddle; 5 Recoil Cylinder Trunnion; 6 Counter-Recoil Springs; 7 Racer.

6. Mortar, n. [ME. mortier, F. mortier, L. mortarium mortar, also, a large basin or trough in which mortar is made; hence this meaning. See 1st MORTAR.] A building material made by mixing lime, cement, or plas-

ter which his deceased ancestor held in seizin at his death.

2. That which mortifies; the cause of humiliation, chagrin, or vexation; as, his blunder was a mortification. It is one of the vexatious mortifications of a studious man to have his thoughts disordered by a tedious visit. L'Estrange.

3. Mortification, n. [F. mortification, fr. mortifier, a. To mortify, fr. mori to die.] The act of mortifying, or the state of being mortified; as, a mortification of the passions and appetites, by penance, abstinence, or painful severities inflicted on the body. b The numbing or deadening of a faculty, sense, quality, or the like. Obs. c Med. The death of one part of an animal body, while the rest continues to live; loss of vitality in some part of the body; gangrene; necrosis. d Alchemy & Old Chem. Destruction of active qualities; neutralization. Obs. e Deprivation or depression of self-approval; abatement of pride; humiliation; chagrin; vexation; as, he suffered keen mortification at his failure.

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ter of Paris, with sand, water, and sometimes other materials, and used in masonry, plastering, etc. Ordinary mortar, made from lime, hardens by taking up carbon dioxide, the lime being changed to calcium carbonate. Unlike hydraulic mortar or cement, it will not harden unless fairly dry and exposed to the air.

MORTAR (môr'tär), v. t. To plaster or make fast with mortar.

MORTAR BED, a. Ordnance. The support for old smoothbore mortars, used in masonry and firing. It consisted of two wrought-iron cheeks to receive the trunnions, connected by transoms, and resting with broad shoes on the platform. Modern rifled mortars are mounted on carriages. b Mining. The bed or inclined bottom of a mortar box.

MORTAR BED. A shallow box or receptacle in which mortar is mixed.

MORTAR BOARD. A small square board with a handle beneath, for holding mortar; a hawk. b An academic cap with a broad, projecting, square top. Colloq.

MORTAR BOAT OR VESSEL. Naut. A boat strongly built and adapted to carrying, as a floating gun platform, a mortar or mortars for bombarding.

MORTAR BOX. Mining. The box of a stamp in which ore is crushed to pulp in contact with a stream of water.

MORTAR-Y (môr'tär-y), a. Consisting of, full of, or resembling, mortar.

MORTGAGE (môr'tgäz), n. [F. mort-gage, OF. also mortgage; mort dead (L. mortuus) + gage pledge. See MORTAL; GAGE.] 1. Law. At the common law, a conveyance of property, upon condition, as security for the payment of a debt or the performance of a duty, and to become void upon payment or performance according to the stipulated terms.

2. Mortgage was orig. applied, in English real estate law, to a conveyance of land with transfer of possession to the mortgagor, who was entitled to keep the rents and profits without applying them to the debt (whence the name mortgage, Lat. mortuum vadum, lit., dead pledge, as being dead to the mortgagor and who acquired an indefeasible title to the mortgaged property upon default. Later it became customary for the mortgagor to retain possession, and the mortgagor's defeasible estate in the land was subjected to the equity of redemption and foreclosure rules of the equity courts. Technically, therefore, at common law the mortgagor's interest is an estate in real property; but, without any corresponding changes in the form of conveyance, the estate has long been treated in equity in England and in many of the United States as personal, the heir or devisee being treated as trustee of the mortgage for the personal representative, and now, by statute, the interest of the mortgagor is made personal property in Great Britain and generally in the United States. Under these conditions, therefore, a mortgage is a nominally absolute conveyance of property defeasible only upon certain conditions, but actually operating as a lien or charge securing the payment of money or the performance of an obligation so that the mortgagee may, under certain conditions, take possession and may foreclose the property upon default. Cf. EQUITY OF REDEMPTION, PLEDGE, HYPOTHEC, ANTICHRESIS.

3. The instrument by which a mortgage conveyance is made, the state of the property so conveyed, or the interest of the mortgagee therein.

MORTGAGE, v. l.; MORTGAGED (-gäjd); MORTGAG-ING (-gä-jing). 1. Law. At common law, to grant or convey, as property, for the security of a debt, or other engagement, upon a condition that if the debt or engagement shall be discharged according to the contract, the conveyance shall be void, otherwise to become absolute; to make a mortgage conveyance. See MORTGAGE, n.

2. Hence: To pledge; to subject to a claim or obligation. Mortgaging their lives to covetise. Spenser.

MORTGAGED (môr'tgäjd), a. Mortgaged to will. Mortgaged to the devil. Mortgaged to the wall. Mortgaged to the devil. Mortgaged to the wall. Mortgaged to the devil. Mortgaged to the wall.

MORTGAGEE (môr'tgä-jē), n. Law. The person to whom property is mortgaged.

MORTGAGOR (môr'tgä-jör; môrtgä-jör), n. Also mort-gagor. Law. One who gives a mortgage.

MORTIER (môr'tyär), n. [F., prop., a mortar.] The peculiar headdress worn by certain high functionaries of the law in France; — so called from its resemblance to a druggist's mortar. Also, a kind of headpiece in medieval armor.

MORTIFICATION (môr'ti-fi-kä'shün), n. [F., fr. L. mortificare a killing. See MORTIFY.] 1. A mortifying, or state of being mortified; as, a mortification of the passions and appetites, by penance, abstinence, or painful severities inflicted on the body. b The numbing or deadening of a faculty, sense, quality, or the like. Obs. c Med. The death of one part of an animal body, while the rest continues to live; loss of vitality in some part of the body; gangrene; necrosis. d Alchemy & Old Chem. Destruction of active qualities; neutralization. Obs. e Deprivation or depression of self-approval; abatement of pride; humiliation; chagrin; vexation; as, he suffered keen mortification at his failure.

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mosquito blight. a A bug of the family Capsidae and genus Helopeltis, esp. H. thevora of southern Asia. b A disease of the tea plant which this insect causes by its punctures.

mosquito fleet. An aggregation of comparatively small vessels associated in some way, as the smaller coasting vessels of a port, the torpedo boats of a navy or fleet, etc.

mosquito net. A net, screen, or curtain for excluding mosquitoes, used for beds and windows. Called also, less commonly, mosquito bar.

mosquito netting. A loosely woven gauze-like fabric for making mosquito nets.

mosquito plant. 1. A Japanese asclepiadaceous plant (Cynanchum acuminatifolium) whose flowers sometimes attract small insects.

2. Any plant of real or supposed efficacy in driving away mosquitoes, as the mint Ocimum viride, pennyroyal, etc.

3. Any of numerous mosslike lichens, esp. those of economic importance, as Iceland moss, rock moss, etc.

4. Any of several peridromorphic plants of a mosslike habit or form, as club mosses (Lycopodium), species of Selaginella, etc.

5. Money; — in allusion to the proverb, "A rolling stone gathers no moss." Slang.

6. Moss, v. l.; mossed (mōst); moss'ing. To cover, overgrow, or fill in, with moss.

7. Moss agate. Min. A variety of agate, containing brown, black, or green mosslike or dendritic markings, due in part to oxide of manganese found in the agate.

8. Moss bark/ (mōs/bārk/), n. 1. An old fish, turtle, or the like, having a mosslike growth, as of seaweed, on the back.

2. A person so sluggish in his way of life, or thought that he may be likened to a stone or old tree covered with moss; specif., an extremely conservative partisan in politics. Slang. Chiefly U. S.

9. Moss box. A device used in boring through water-bearing strata. It consists of a sliding tube having a shoulder filled with moss, which is compressed by the tubing, forming a watertight joint. See KIND-CHAUDDRON PROCESS.

10. Moss/bunk'er (mōs/būnk'ēr), n. [D. maasbunker. Cf. BUNKER mossbunker.] The menhaden. Called also moss-bunker and abbr. to bunker.

11. Moss campion. A dwarf mosslike campion (Silene acaulis), with purple flowers, found on the highest mountains of Europe and America, and within the Arctic circle.

12. Moss hag. A pit or slough in a marshy place; esp., a place where peat has been cut or washed away leaving a treacherous surface. In pl. Chiefly Scot. & Dial. Eng.

13. Moss pink. A low tufted, mosslike plant (Phlox subulata) of the eastern United States, covered in spring with pretty pink or white flowers.

14. Moss plant. a A moss; — applied esp. to the leafy gametophyte. b A small mosslike heath (Cassiope hypnoides) of arctic regions, having delicate bell-shaped white flowers.

15. Moss rose. A variety of the cabbage rose having a glandular, mossy calyx and flower stalk. Also, a plant or flower of this type.

16. Moss/roop'er (mōs/rōop'ēr), n. [mōss + rooper.] One of a class of marauders or freebooters that formerly infested



Moss (Mnium hornum). 1. Plant with theca still covered by Calyptra; 2. Plant with theca open, showing the capsule; 3. Capsule; 4. Operculum; 5. Rhizoid.



Moss Rose.

mos-qui-to-bill. The flower of any species of Dodecatheon. Colloq., California.

mosquito canopy. A hanging of mosquito netting suspended above and around a bed.

mos-qui-to-cide (mōs-kē'tō-sīd), n. [mosquito + cide.] The killing of mosquitoes; also, a reagent, as kerosene, fatal to mosquitoes or their larvae.

mos-qui-to-cid'al (sīd'ā'l), n. mos-qui-to-cid'al. A certain of mosquito netting.

mosquito fever. Malaria; — a name recommended by the third International Sanitary Congress in 1907.

mosquito fire. A smoldering fire to keep away mosquitoes.

mosquito hawk. a A dragon fly; — because it captures and feeds upon mosquitoes. b A night hawk. Local U. S.

mos-qui-to-lah, a. See ISH.

moss, n. 1. To become mossy. Obs. 2. To gather moss.

moss/bank'er. Var. of MOSS-BUNKER.

moss bass. The large-mouthed black bass. See BLACK BASS, I. moss berry. The small cranberry. See CRANBERRY, 2.

moss bush. = MOSS PLANT.

moss capsule. Bot. The theca or sporogonium of a moss.

moss cheeper. The European titlark. Local, Eng. & Scot.

moss coral. A polyzoon.

moss crops. Cotton grass. Scot. or Dial. Eng. [cal, Eng.]

moss duck. The mallard. Local. Obs. or dial. var. of MOSELL.

moss flow. A very wet part of a moss, or bog. Rare. [forms.] moss gold. Gold in dendritic moss-green; a. Designating a soft rich green like that of moss. moss grow'n, n. Overgrown with moss.

the border country between England and Scotland; — so called in allusion to the mossy or boggy character of much of the country; hence, a freebooter. — moss/roop'er-y (mōs'rōop'ēr-ē), n. — moss/roop'ing, n. & a.

moss'y (mōs'ē; 205), a.; moss'ier (-ī-ēr) & moss'ist. 1. Marshy; boggy. Scot. & Dial. Eng.

2. Overgrown, or covered, abounding, or edged, with moss or something like moss; as, mossy trees; mossy streams.

3. Resembling moss; as, mossy green.

mossy-cup oak, the bur oak Quercus macrocarpa. — mossy stonecrop, the common stonecrop (Sedum acre).

most (mōst), a.; superl. of MORE. [ME. most, mast, mest, AS. mōst; akin to D. meest, OS. mēst, G. meist, Icel. mest, Goth. maists; a superl. corresponding to E. more, which has influenced the vowel. See MORE, a.] 1. Greatest in number, quantity, size, or extent; — often as superlative of many, much; nearly all; as, the race horse having the most speed; the nation having the most battleships.

Most men will proclaim every one his own goodness. Most speed will proclaim every one his own goodness. 2. Greatest in degree; as, he has the most need of it. "In his moste pride." Chaucer.

3. Highest in importance, power, rank, or the like; greatest; chief. Obs. Chaucer.

4. Greatest in age; oldest. Obs. Cent. Dict.

5. For the most part, in reference to the larger part of a thing, or to the majority of the persons, instances, or things referred to; as, human beings, for the most part, are superstitious; the view, for the most part, was pleasing. — M. Christian King, an epithet bestowed from early times upon the reigning king of France. — M. Honorable or Honourable. See HONORABLE, 6. — M. Learned of the Romans, Marcus Terentius Varro (116-27 B. C.), on account of his great and varied erudition. — the M. High, the Supreme Being; God.

most, n. 1. The greatest or most important; — esp. in phrase, the most and least. Obs. or Archaic.

2. The greatest or largest quantity, amount, or the like; as, the one who bids most; the most that he effected.

3. The greatest number or part; preponderating portion. "Most of his mighty works." Matt. xi. 20.

4. The utmost; greatest possible amount, value, degree, result, or the like; esp. in the phrases to make the most of, at the most, at most.

A quarter of a year, or some months at the most. Bacon. A covetous man makes the most of what he has. E. Estrange.

most, adv. [AS. mōst. See most, a.] 1. In the greatest or highest degree or to the greatest extent.

Those nearest to this king, and most his favorites, were courtiers and prelates. 2. For the most part; mostly; chiefly. Obs. or R.

3. Almost; nearly; — perhaps short for almost. Now Colloq. or Dial.

Placed before an adjective or adverb, most is used to form the superlative degree, being equivalent to the termination -est; as, most vile; most wicked; most illustrious; most rapidly. Formerly, and until after the Elizabethan period of our literature, the use of the double superlative was common. See more, adv.

The most unkindest cut of all. Shak. The most straightest set of our religion. Acts xxvii. 5.

most an end. For the most part; especially; generally; continually; also, almost at an end or over. Obs. or Dial. Eng. "She sleeps most an end." Massinger. — most-favored-nation clause, Diplomacy, a clause, often inserted in treaties, by which each of the contracting nations binds itself to grant to the other in certain stipulated matters the same terms as are then, or may be thereafter, granted to the nation which receives from it the most favorable terms in respect of those matters.

Steam navigation was secured by the Japanese as far as Chungking, and under the most-favored-nation clause, the right accrued to us. A. R. Colquhoun.

most. [AS. -mest, a double superlative ending, = -mō (as in AS. forma first, meduma midmost; cf. L. -mus) + -est.] A suffix forming superlatives of adjectives and adverbs; as, aftermost, utmost, hindmost.

most'ly (mōst'li), adv. 1. For the greatest part; for the most part; chiefly; in the main.

2. Most; in or to the greatest degree or extent. Obs.

mot (mōt; mō), n. [F. See MOTTO.] 1. (pron. mōt) A word; hence, a motto; a device. Obs. Bp. Hall. Tarquin's eye may read the mot afar. Shak.

2. (pron. mō) A pithy or witty saying; a bon mot; a witticism. A Gallicism. Here and there turns up a . . . savage mot. N. Brit. Rev.

3. (pron. mōt) A note or brief strain of a bugle, horn, or the like. Scot.

Mo-taz'i-ilm (mō-tāz'ī-līm), n. pl. [Ar. mu'tazilim, pl. of mu'tazil a dissident.] A Shiite sect of Islam, dating from the 8th century, which denied divine predestination, and affirmed, in opposition to the fatalists, that man controls his will. — Mo-taz'i-lite (-līt), n. & a.

-NESS. [land.] Moss land. Boggy or marshy moss locust. The rose acacia. Local, U. S.

mos-qui-to-sid, a. [It. mosche, p. p. of muovere to move.] Lit., moved; rapid; as, piu mosso, more rapid, faster; meno mosso, less rapid, slower.

moss oak. Bogwood or something made of it. Rare.

mos-soon', n. + MONSOON.

moss owl. The short-eared owl. Local, Eng. & Scot.

mo-te (mōtē), n. [ME. mot, AS. mot; akin to D. mot dust.] 1. A small particle, as of floating dust; anything proverbially small; a speck.

The little motes in the sun do ever stir. Bacon. We are motes in the midst of generations. Lander.

2. A speck regarded as a blemish; a spot. Obs. or Scot.

3. Cotton Manuf. A black spot on yarn or woven cloth due to small broken pieces of seed, etc., passing into the lint from the gin.

4. A straw or stalk. Dial. Eng.

5. A kind of match or squib, formerly used in blasting.

mo-te (mōtē), v.; pret. mo-tis. [See MUST, v.] 1. May; might. Archaic. Men mo't [i. e. one may] give silver to the poore freres. Chaucer.

2. Must; also, ought. Obs. so mote it be, so be it; amen; — a phrase in some rituals, as that of the Freemasons.

mo'ted (mōt'ēd), a. Filled with, or containing, motes, or fine floating dust. "Moted sunbeam." Tennyson.

mo'tet' (mō-tēt'), n. [F., a dim. of mot word; cf. It. motetto, dim. of motto word, device. See MOT WORD, MOTTO.] Music. An unaccompanied polyphonic vocal composition on a sacred text, — now esp. Latin and for the Roman Church. The oldest forms (about 1300) have a cantus firmus, for which later motets, as those of J. S. Bach, often substitute the Protestant chorale. Some, esp. in the early 17th century, have an instrumental accompaniment. Motet is sometimes used loosely for the English anthem, which is modern and homophonic.

moth (mōth; 205, 277), n.; pl. MOTHS (mōthz). [ME. mothe, AS. moððe, moððe; akin to D. mot, G. motte, Icel. motti.] 1. Any insect of the order Lepidoptera except those known as butterflies (see BUTTERFLY). The moths, which in some classifications form a suborder Heterocera, vary much in form, size, and habits, but are usually nocturnal or crepuscular, and the antennae, though of various forms (often feathery), are rarely distinctly club-shaped, as in the butterflies, and the body is usually stouter and the wings proportionally smaller than in that group, and the colors less brilliant. Though the wings are held or folded in various positions when at rest, they are not kept erect over the body as with many butterflies. In the larval or caterpillar state most moths feed upon plants, many being very destructive (see SILKWORM, BROWN-TAILED MOTH, etc.), and very few (see GYPSY MOTH) of any direct use to man. The clothes moths are household pests, and the term moth is loosely applied to any insect which feeds on woollens, furs, etc. (see DERMESTIDAE, CARPET BEETLE).

2. Anything which gradually and silently eats, consumes, or wastes any other thing.

3. Med. = CHLASMIA.

moth bean. An East Indian bean (Phaseolus acutifolius) with hairy foliage, small yellow flowers, and cylindrical pods; also, its small seeds, used for food in India.

moth blight. Any of various insects of the family Aleo-ridae (which see).

moth'-eat', v. t. To eat or prey upon, as a moth eats a garment. Rarely used exc. in form moth-eaten, p. p. or a. Ruin and neglect have so moth-eaten her. Sir T. Herbert.

mothed (mōthēd; 205), a. Moth-eaten; also, eaten by the larva of a moth. Rept. Div. of Biol. & Hort. U. S.

moth'er (mōth'ēr), n. [Perh. akin to D. moeder mud, G. moder mold, Dan. modder mud, and to E. mud; or perh. the same word as 2d MOTHER (Oxf. E. D.).] 1. Lees; dregs. Obs.

2. A gelatinous film or membrane which is developed on the surface of alcoholic liquids undergoing acetous fermentation. It is composed of bacteria (chiefly Bacterium aceti) in active growth. When the latter assume the zoöglous stage the mother thickens and usually settles. It is added to wine or cider to produce vinegar, and hence is also called mother of vinegar. See FERMENTATION.

moth'er, n. [ME. mothor, AS. mōdor; akin to D. moeder, OS. mōdar, G. mutter, OHG. muotar, Icel. mōðir, Dan. & Sw. moder, Oslav. mati, Russ. mate, Ir. & Gael. mathair, L. mater, Gr. μήτηρ, Skr. matr. Cf. MATERNAL, MATRIX, METROPOLIS.] 1. A female parent, esp. one of the human race. In Biol., sometimes used adjectively to denote parentage without implying sex, as mother cell, a cell from which another is formed.

2. That which has produced or nurtured anything; source of birth or origin; generatrix. I behold . . . the solitary majesty of Crete, mother of a religion, it is said, that lived two thousand years. Lander.

3. The womb. Obs.

4. An old or elderly woman; — used, sometimes, in familiar address.

5. Used as a title of the female superior or head of a religious house, as an abbess, etc.

6. A device for artificially brooding and sheltering chickens after incubation.

7. A vat in which vinegar is made by fermentation.

Mo'ta-clit'li-dē (sīl'f'ī-dē), n. pl. [NL. fr. F. motacilla, or L. motacilla.] Zool. A family of oscine birds of which Mo'ta-clit'la (-ā) is the type genus. It contains the wagtails and pipits. — mo'ta-clit'line (-īn -īn -īn), a.

mo'ta-cism. = MYTACISM.

mo't-a-mot' (mō'tā-mō't'). [F.] Word for word; verbatim.

mo'ta'tion (mō-tā'ti-ōn), n. [L. notare, notatum, to keep moving.] A moving; motion. Obs. mo'ta'to-ri-ous (mō-tā-tō-ri-ōs); 201, a. [L. notare, notatum, to keep moving.] Zool. Keeping in almost constant motion, as certain insects and spiders. Also mo'ta-to-ry (mō-tā-tō-ri) pl. -ōry. [F.] The word which is the subject of the enigma and is to be guessed; the key to the riddle or mystery.

mo'te, n. [See MOT, a word.] A note or flourish or horn. Obs. See MOT, n., 3, and MORT.

mo'te + MOOT. [var. of MOAT.] mo'te. Obs. or Scot. & dial. Eng. mo'te. [L. motus.] Mon. Obs. mo'te, v. i. To motor. Colloq. mo'te, n. [OF. F. motte. Cf. MOAT, MOTTE.] 1. A height; eminence, hill, esp. one used for a fortification, camp, castle, or the like. Obs. or Hist.

2. A barrow; tumulus. Rare. Oxf. E. D. mo'te, v. t. To pick motes out of; to find faults in. Scot. mo'te bell. The bell summoning a court or meeting. Cf. MOOT. Obs. mo'te hall. + MOOT HALL. mo'te hall. = MOTTE, a height, I. Obs. or Hist. mo'te less, a. Free from motes, specks, or blemishes. mo'te'ling, n. A little mote; a tiny thing. Obs. [measure.] moten. Obs. p. p. of MOTE, to mote oil. See OIL, Table I. mo'ter. + MUTTER. mo't'er (mōt'ēr), n. One that removes motes from cotton; an attachment to a cotton gin for this purpose.

mo'ter + MOOTER. mo'ter, n. A writer or singer of motets. mo'te'tus (mō-tēt'us), n. [LL. motetus, motetur. See MOTET.] a Medieval Music. A middle voice; a mean. b A motet; an anthem. [measure.] mo't'e-y (mōt'ē-y), a. Full of motes + MOUTH. mo'th, n. A mote. Obs. mo'th, n. To hunt for moths. Mo'th (mōth), n. Don Adriano de Armano's quick-witted page in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's Lost." mo'th-alle. + MOOT HALL. mo'th-a. + MOUTH. mo'th-m. a. Full of moths; moth-eaten. Obs. mo'ther (dial. mō't'her). Var. of MOTHER. Obs. or Dial. Eng.

8. The qualities characteristic of a mother; maternal tenderness or affection.
 Look I how this love, this mother, runs thro' all
 The world God made. *Tennyson. Shak.*

9. Hysterical passion; hysteria. *Obs. Shak.*

10. The beplume of an astrolabe. *Rare.*

11. = MOTHER SHIP.

Mother Carey's chicken (kă'ryz; 115), any of several species of small petrels; esp., the stormy petrel. See PETREL. — **M. Carey's goose**, the giant fulmar. See FULMAR. — **M. Carey's hen**, any petrel of medium size. — **m. of coal**. = MINERAL CHARCOAL. — **m. of eels**, the eel pet *Zoarces anguillarís*. — **M. of God, Ecol.**, the title of the Virgin Mary, sanctioned by the Council of Ephesus (431), in opposition to the Nestorians. See THEOTOKOS. — **m. of millions**, the ivy-leaved toadflax *Cymbalaria cymbalaria*. — **m. of pearl**. See in the *Vocabulary*. — **M. of Presidents**, Virginia, which has furnished seven Presidents (Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Tyler, Harrison, and Taylor) to the Union; sometimes so called. — **M. of States**, Virginia, because the first settled of the original States of the United States, or because a number of States have been formed out of its original territory — sometimes so called. — **M. of the Believers**, Ayesha (611-678 A. D.), the favorite wife of Mohammed. — **m. of the months**, the moon. *Poetic.* — **m. of thousands**, a The Kenilworth ivy. **b** The beefsteak saxifrage. — **m. of thyme**, the common wild creeping thyme.

moth'er (múth'ér), *v. t.*; **moth'éréd** (-éred); **moth'ér-íng**.
 1. To be, or act as, the mother, generatrix, source, or the like, of. *Rare.*
 2. To adopt as a son or daughter; to be or act as or like a mother to.
 The queen, to have put lady Elizabeth besides the crown, would have *moth'ered* another body's child. *Howell.*
 3. To acknowledge the one is the mother (lit. or fig.) of; as, to *moth'er* a founding; to *moth'er* a book of verse; also, to attribute the maternity or origin of to a woman.
 4. *Sheep Raising*. To furnish the mother to (a lamb); to assign (a lamb) to its mother. *Australia.*

moth'er, v. t. To become like, or full of, mother, or thick matter, as vinegar.

moth'er church. The original church or a church from which other churches have sprung; specif., a cathedral or a metropolitan church; as, the *moth'er church* of a diocese.

moth'er cloves. The dried fruits of the clove tree. They resemble the true cloves, but are less aromatic.

moth'er country. 1. The country of one's parents or ancestors.
 2. The country from which the people of a colony derive their origin.
 3. A country as the source or origin of anything.

moth'éréd (múth'éréd), *a.* Thick like mother; viscid.

Moth'er Goose. 1. The feigned narrator of a celebrated volume of fairy tales ("Contes de ma Mère l'Oye"), written by Charles Perrault, and first published under the name of his young son, Perrault d'Armancoeur, in 1697. Of the ten stories in this work, seven are to be found in the "Pentamerone," an earlier Italian collection.
 2. The pretended writer or compiler of the collection of ancient nursery rhymes known as "Mother Goose's Melodies." The name is probably of French origin, though the rhymes are English. They were published at London about 1760 by John Newbery.

moth'er-hood (múth'ér-hóod), *n.* State of being a mother; character, qualities, or spirit of a mother.

moth'er-íng, *n.* A rural custom in England of visiting one's parents on Midlent, or Mothering, Sunday.

Mothering Sunday. *Ecol.* The fourth Sunday in Lent, or Midlent; — so called from the ancient practice of visiting on that day, formerly the mother church, later one's parents, and presenting an offering. *Eng.*

moth'er-in-law, *n.* 1. Mother of one's husband or wife.
 2. A stepmother. *Obs. or Dial. or Colloq., Eng.*
 3. Old and bitter ale mixed. *Chieftly Local, Eng.*

moth'er-land (múth'ér-lánd), *n.* The country of one's ancestors; the country from which a people or a colony sprang; — same as *fatherland*.

moth'er-less, *a.* [AS. *modorlós.*] Destitute of a mother; having lost a mother; as, *moth'erless* children.

moth'er liquor. The residual solution, often impure or complex, which remains after the substances readily or regularly crystallizing have been removed.

moth'er-ly, *a.* [AS. *modorlic.*] Of or pertaining to a mother; like, suitable for, or characteristic of, a mother; tender; maternal; as, *moth'erly* authority, love, or care.

Syn. — MOTHERLY, MATERNAL are often interchangeable. MATERNAL, however, more frequently has reference to actual motherhood; MOTHERLY often suggests such tenderness, comprehension, or sympathy as a mother shows; as, the *maternal* instinct, a *motherly* woman. See BROTHERLY.

moth'er-of-pearl, *n.* The hard pearly internal layer of several kinds of shells, esp. of pearl oysters, river mussels, and the abalone shells; nacre. It is extensively used for making buttons and other small articles. Also, sometimes, the shell or shellfish itself. See *PEARL*.

Moth'er Ship-ton (shíp'tón). A reputed prophesist first mentioned in a tract of 1641 as foretelling the death of Cardinal Wolsey and others. A so-called "Life and Death of Mother Shipton" was brought out by Richard Head in 1671; additions (attributing to her various prophecies, including predictions of the steam engine and telegraph) were made by Charles Hindley in 1862.

moth'er tongue. 1. A language from which another language has had its origin.
 2. The language of one's native land; native tongue.

moth'er tulip. *Hort.* A seedling tulip before its flowers have "broken," or assumed distinct variegations of color. The flower of a mother tulip is always self-colored.

moth'er wit. Natural or native wit or intelligence.
Katharina. Where did you study all this goodly speech?
Petruchio. It is extempore, from my *moth'er wit*. *Shak.*

Mother Bunch. 1. A character who was the real or imaginary author of various fairy tales and jestbooks of the 18th century. The name is applied to an alewife by Dekker in his "Satiromastix," 1621. "Pasquill's Jest, mixed with Mother Bunch's Merriments," was published as early as 1604.
 2. The imaginary author of a book entitled "Mother Bunch's Closet," London, 1704, which professed to teach young people how to get good wives and husbands.

moth'er city. = METROPOLIS.

moth'er coal. Mother of coal. See MINERAL CHARCOAL.

moth'er-ér (múth'ér-ér), *n.* *Sheep Raising*. A man who *moth'ers* lambs. *Australia. Boldrewood.*

moth'er-ful, *n.* Motherly; also, pregnant. *Obs.*
moth'er-gate, *n.* *Coal Mining*. A bord or tramway used as a central collecting road for the coal from a district of workings in a mine. *Eng.*
moth'er-head, *n.* Motherhood. *Obs. or Archaic.*
Mother Hubbard (húb'ér-d), 1. The subject of an old and well-known nursery rhyme.
 2. A kind of loose full gown worn by women.
Moth'er Hub'berd. The feigned narrator of Spenser's poem entitled "Mother Hubbard's Tale," which purports to be one of several tales told to the author by his friends to beguile a season of sickness. It is a satire on common modes of rising in church and state.

moth'er-wort (múth'ér-wúrt), *n.* A bitter Old World mint (*Leonurus cardiaca*) with dentate, wedge-shaped leaves and axillary whorls of small purple flowers. It is cultivated in old gardens as a domestic remedy. Also, any other species of *Leonurus*. **b** = *MUGWORT* **a.**

moth'er-y (múth'ér-í), *a.* Consisting of, containing, or resembling, mother (in vinegar).

moth fly or gnat. Any small dipterous fly of the family *Psychodidae* having hairy or scaly wings.

moth miller. A moth or miller. See MILLER, 3 **a.**

moth mullein. A European mullein (*Verbascum blattaria*), naturalized as a weed in America. It has smooth leaves and large yellow or purplish flowers frequented by moths.

moth'y (múth'í; 205), *a.* Infested with moths; moth-eaten.

moth'if (múth'íf), *n.* [**F.**] 1. In literature and the fine arts, a salient feature or element of a composition or work; esp., the theme, or central or dominant feature. *Specif.: Music.* = MOTIVE, 6.
 This motif, of old things lost, is a favorite one for the serious ballade.
 The design — is — based on the peacock — a motif, favored by decorative artists; the agent in the sphere. *R. M. Alden. D. Benn.*
 2. *Dressmaking*. A decorative appliqué design or figure, as of lace or velvet, used in trimming.

moth'ile (múth'íl; see -ÍLE), *a.* [**SEE** MOTIVE.] 1. *Biol.* Exhibiting, or capable of, spontaneous movement; as, *moth'ile* cilia, *moth'ile* spores, etc.
 2. Producing motion; as, *moth'ile* powers.

moth'ile, n. *Psychol.* A person whose prevailing mental imagery takes the form of inner feelings of action, such as incipient pronunciation of words, muscular innervations, etc. Cf. AUDILE, VISUALIZER; see FACILITE.

moth'it'y (múth'ít-í), *n.* [**CF.** *F. motilité.*] *Physiol.* Quality of being motion; contractility.

moth'ion (múth'íon), *n.* [**F.** fr. *L. motio*, fr. *movere*, *motum*, to move. See *MOVZ.*] 1. Act, process, or state of changing place or position; movement; the passing of a body from one place or position to another, whether voluntarily or involuntarily — opposed to *rest*; also, the act of moving the body, or any of its members; as, the *moth'ion* of a ship. *Decorators* keep not their *moth'ion* in the sphere. *Shak.*
 2. Exertion involved in moving; exercise. *Obs.*
 When in your *moth'ion* you are hot and dry. *Shak.*
 3. Power of, or capacity for, motion. *Archaic.*
 Devoid of sense and motion. *Milton.*
 4. Movement of the mind, will, or desires; mental act, or impulse to any action; internal activity; inclination; tendency of desire; as, he did it of his own *moth'ion*.
 Let a good man obey every good *moth'ion* rising in his heart, knowing that every such *moth'ion* proceeds from God. *South*
Motions of thought which elevate the will. *Wordsworth.*
 5. An impelling cause; reason; motive. *Obs.*
 6. Change in the relative position of the parts of anything; action of a machine with respect to the relative movement of its parts.
 The great wheel to which the clock owes its motion. *Dr. H. More.*
 7. Direction of movement; course; tendency; as, the direct *moth'ion* of the planets is from west to east.
 In our proper *moth'ion* we ascend. *Milton.*
 8. Style of moving; carriage; bearing. *Rare.*
 9. A proposal or suggestion looking to action or progress; esp., a formal proposal made in a deliberative assembly; as, a *moth'ion* to adjourn.
 Yes, I agree, and thank you for your *moth'ion*. *Shak.*
 10. *Law*. An application made to a court or judge orally in open court or by a petition or other written application to obtain an order, ruling, direction, or the like, in favor of the applicant. It may be made *ex parte* or on notice.
 11. *Music*. Melodic progression: a Change of pitch in the successive tones of a voice part. It is *conjunct* when the progression is by single degrees, *disjunct* when by skips. **b** Melodic progression of two or more voice parts relatively considered. It is *similar* when their progression is in the same direction, parallel when in the same direction by the same intervals, *oblique* when one continues stationary while another rises or falls, *contrary* when they move oppositely, and *mixed* when in several simultaneous voice parts two of the kinds just described are used.
 12. A puppet show or puppet. *Obs.*
 What *moth'ion*'s this? the model of Nineveh? *Beau. & Fl.*
 13. *pl.* Movements; actions; activities; as, to employ a detective to watch a man's *moth'ions*.
 14. *Five Arts*. The change of attitude, position, or the like, suggested by the posture of a figure as that which is taking place or about to take place.
 15. *Mech.* A mechanism; as, a straight-line *moth'ion*; a parallel *moth'ion*; a spotting *moth'ion*.
 16. *Med.* An evacuation of the bowels; also, often in *pl.*, the matter evacuated. *Rare.*
 17. A place in which a stonecutter quarries his own stone for subsequent cutting and finishing. **b** The part of a pit in which work is actually in progress.

Syn. — MOTION, MOVEMENT, MOVE. *Motion* and *movement* are often interchangeable. But *motion* may be employed with reference to anything which is not at rest; *movement* more frequently suggests a definite, regulated, or (esp.) progressive motion; as, "the *law* foam, forever in *moth'ion*, and never moved away" (*D. Wordsworth*); "No one will so well render Homer's swift-flowing *movement* as he who has himself something of the swift-moving spirit of Homer" (*M. Arnold*); "He exchanged the rotary *moth'ion* in which he had previously indulged for a retrograde *movement* of [a] very determined character" (*Dickens*). A *move* is a definite change of position or a step in an undertaking, usually in the execution of a purpose; as, the next *move* in the game. See *MOVE*, MOVABLE, MOTIVE.

moth'er queen. A queen mother.

moth'er-right, *n.* See MATRI-MONIAL.

moth'ér-é-er (múth'ér-é-er), *n.* Mother.

moth'ér's-heart, *n.* The shepherd's-purse (*U. S.*)

moth'er ship. *Nav.* A naval vessel, especially of the sailing torpedo boats, submarines, or other small craft. *Chieftly Eng.* [**Obs.**]

moth'er-ship, *n.* Motherhood.

moth'er's mark. *Med.* A congenital mark; a nevus.

moth'ér-spót, *n.* [**Obs.**] A mother's mark; a nevus.

moth'er tree. = *SEED TREE*.

moth'er vessel. The vat into which wine is poured to be con-

moth'ion (múth'íon), *v. i.*; **moth'ionéd** (-shúnd); **moth'ion-íng**.
 1. To make proposal; to offer plans. *Obs. Shak. Milton.*
 Well hast thou *moth'ionéd*.
 2. To move or make a movement indicating some action; as, he *moth'ionéd* to go or to strike. *New Rare or Dial.*
 3. To make a significant movement or gesture, as with the hand; as, to *moth'ion* to one to take a seat.

moth'ion, v. t. 1. To propose; move; suggest; request; also, to petition; urge. *Obs.*
 I want friends to *moth'ion* such a matter. *Burton.*
 2. To direct or invite by a motion, as of the hand or head; as, to *moth'ion* one to a seat.

moth'ion-ál (-ál), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by, motion; kinetic.

moth'ion bar. *Mach.* A slide or guide bar for a crosshead.

moth'ion block. *Mach.* Any of the blocks in a crosshead, as of a locomotive, that rub against the slide bars.

moth'ion distortion. *Spectroscopy*. Distortion of lines in a spectrum, produced by motions in the line of sight of portions of the vapor to which the lines are due.

moth'ion-less, *a.* Without motion; being at rest. — **moth'ion-less-ly**, *adv.* — **moth'ion-less-ness**, *n.*

moth'ion plate. *Mach.* A transverse plate, now usually made of annealed cast steel, situated between the cylinders and driving axle of an inside-cylinder locomotive, and to which the slide bars and intermediate valve-rod guides are attached.

moth'ion work. *Horol.* The wheelwork controlling the relative motions of the hour and minute hands.

moth'í-vate (múth'í-vát), *v. t.*; **-vát'éd** (-vát'éd); **-vát'íng** (-vát'íng). [**FROM** MOTIVE, *n.*] To provide with a motive; to move; impel; induce; incite. — **moth'í-vát'ion** (múth'í-vát'íon), *n.* *William James.*

moth'ive (múth'ív), *n.* [**ME.** *motif*, *F. motif*, *LL. motivum*, fr. *motivus* moving, fr. *L. movere*, *motum*, to move. See *MOVZ.*] 1. That which is proposed or suggested; a motion; proposal. *Obs.*
 2. That which moves; a mover; instigator. *Obs. Shak.*
 3. That which incites to action; anything prompting or exciting to choice, or moving the will; reason; inducement; object.
 By *motive*, I mean the whole of that which moves, excites, or invites the mind to volition, whether that be one thing singly, or many things conjunctively. *F. Edwards.*
 There are but two varieties of *motive* (i. e., of influence tending to volition); a blind impulse from behind, and a conceived good before us. *J. Martineau.*
 4. A cause. *Obs.*
 5. In literature and the fine arts, the guiding or controlling idea manifested in a work or any part of one; a dominant feature; a motif.
 English hands rarely used early Renaissance *motives* well. *Century Mag.*
 6. *Music*. The theme or subject; a leading phrase or passage which is reproduced and varied through the course of a composition or a movement; a short figure, or melodic germ, out of which a whole movement may be developed. See also *LEITMOTIF*.
 7. A part of the body capable of movement. *Obs. & R.*
 If'er wanton spirits look out at every joint and *motive* of her body. *Shak.*
Syn. — Influence, incitement, instigation, stimulus, spur, consideration, cause, reason. — MOTIVE, INDUCEMENT, INCENTIVE, IMPULSE are here compared in their nontechnical senses; for technical uses see *DEF.* A MOTIVE is in general a consideration which determines choice or induces action; an INDUCEMENT is an attractive consideration held out to persuade, esp. to some particular action; an INCENTIVE stirs or incites to performance; an IMPULSE is esp. an unpremeditated or involuntary feeling which prompts one to act; as, "The Essays owed their actual publication at last to none of the usual literary *motives* — desire for fame, to instruct, to amuse, to sell" (*W. Pater*); "Let then the fortune and the honor . . . which eminent worth may propose to itself, be among the *inducements* which erect the hopes and quicken the application of a virtuous man" (*Locke*); "The greatest obstacles . . . are as far from making them quit the work they have begun, that they rather prove *incentives* to go on in it" (*South*); "whoever finds himself incited, by some violent *impulse* of passion, to pursue riches as the chief end of being" (*Johnson*); "where some sudden *impulse* calls, following" (*Shelley*). See *CAUSE*, *MOVE*, *v. t.*

moth'ive, a. 1. Causing motion; having power to move, or tending to move; relating to motion or the causing of motion; as, a *moth'ive* argument; *moth'ive* power.
 2. Pertaining to a motive or motives.
moth'ive column. *Mine Ventilation*, a column of air of such a height as to represent the difference in weight between the downcast and upcast columns. — **m. energy**. See *ENERGY, n.* 5. **m. power**. A. Any power, as water, steam, wind, electricity, etc., used to impart motion to machinery; a motor; a mover; — also used fig. **b** The locomotives of a railroad, collectively.

moth'ive (múth'ív), v. t.; **-tív'éd** (-tív'éd); **-tív'íng** (-tív'íng).
 1. To prompt or incite by or as a motive or motives; move.
 2. To connect with the guiding or controlling idea of a work, as in art, literature, etc.; to bring into unity with the main purpose.

moth'iv-í-ty (múth'ív-í-tí), *n.* [**SEE** MOTIVE, *a.* & *n.*] 1. The power of moving or producing motion; available energy.
 2. The quality of being influenced by motives. *Rare.*

moth'ley (múth'í), *a.* [**ME.** *moltelee*, *n. molle*; orig. uncert.; cf. *OF. motel, motelet*, a little cloth, *OF. mote* cloth, *F. motte*. Cf. *MOTTELE*.] 1. Variegated in color; consisting of different colors; dappled; party-colored; as, a *moth'ley* coat.
 2. Wearing motley or party-colored clothing. See *MOTLEY, n., 1.* "A *moth'ley* fool." *Shak.*

moth'ion indicator. *Mach.* A speed indicator.

moth'ion-íst, *n.* A mover; proposer. *Obs.*

moth'ion man. An owner or exhibitor of a motion, or puppet show. *Obs.* [**SHAFT.**]

moth'ion shaft. *Mach.* = *ROCK-MOTION SHAFT*.

moth'í-tá-tion (múth'í-tá-tion), *n.* [**FROM** *L. motitare*, freq. of *movere*, *motum*, to move.] A quivering movement. *Rare.* *Def. E. D.*

moth'iv. Motive. *Ref. Sp.*

moth'ive-less, *a.* See *-LESS*. — **moth'ive-less-ly**, *adv.* — **moth'ive-less-ness**, *n.*

moth'ive-ness, *n.* Capability of locomotion. *Rare.* *Def. E. D.*

moth'iv-vo (múth'ív-vó), *n.* [**SEE** MOTIVE, *n.*] = MOTIVE, *n.* 5. **moth'iv, v. t.** To make *motley* or variegated. *Obs.*

3. Composed of different or various parts, heterogeneously made of mixed up; discordantly composite; as, motley style. "The motley scene." Byron.

motley color or colour, in the painting of ceramic ware, irregular or sprinkled decoration, usually in mineral colors, which fuse and give a metallic luster.

motley (mō'tlē), n. 1. A garment of cloth in a combination of distinct and contrasting colors; also, the party-colored cloth itself. It was the characteristic dress of the professional fool. Chaucer. "Motley 's the only wear." Shak. 2. Hence, a jester; a fool. Obs. 3. Any mixture, esp. an incongruous mixture, as of colors.

motley-minded, a. Having a mind full of whimsically incongruous or diverse ideas, as a jester.

motmot (mō'tmōt), n. [Prob. named from its note. Cf. MOMOT.] Any of numerous birds of the subfamily Motmotidae, confined to tropical forests from Mexico to Brazil. The form resembles that of the jays; the bill is strong, sharp, and serrated; the color is chiefly green with blue, black, and rufous markings; the tail is long and often racket-shaped at the tip, being trimmed to this shape by the bird itself. See MOMOTIDÆ.



a Motmot (Motomus motomota); b Central Tail Feathers of Motomus lesonii.

mo-to-graph (mō'tō-grāf), n. [L. movere, motum, to move + -graph.] Elec. A device utilized in the making of a loud-speaking telephone, depending on the fact that the friction between a metallic point and a moving cylinder of moistened chalk, or a moving slip of paper, on which it rests is diminished by the passage of a current between the point and the moving surface.—mo-to-graphic (-grāf'ik), a.

mo-to-m'e-ter (mō'tōm'ē-tēr), n. [L. movere, motum, to move + -meter.] Mach. A speed counter, as for a steam engine; also, a speedometer.

mo'tor (mō'tēr), n. [L. fr. movere, motum, to move.] 1. One that imparts motion; a source of mechanical power. 2. Mach. A prime mover, as a steam engine, a windmill, or a water wheel; specif.: a An electric motor. b A small, compact, powerful engine, esp. a gasoline engine, for use in an automobile, motor boat, or the like; hence, an automobile or motor car. 3. Psychol. = MOTILE. 4. Math. A magnitude combined with a screw; a quantity having size, direction, position, and pitch, used by Clifford to denote the general motion of a rigid body.

mo'tor (mō'tēr), a. [See MOTOR, n.] 1. Causing, setting up, or imparting, motion. 2. Anal. & Physiol. Designating, or pertaining to, a nerve or nerve fiber which passes from a ganglion or from the central nervous system to a muscle and by the impulse (motor impulse) which it transmits causes movement. The term is often loosely applied to any efferent nerve as opposed to a sensory or afferent nerve. 3. Psychol. Involving, or pertaining to, consciousness of action; as, motor impulse; motor imagery. Cf. SENSORY.

mo'tor, v. i. To ride in, or travel by, a motor car or automobile; to drive a motor car; to make a practice of this.

motor aphasia. Med. Condition marked by inability to express ideas by speech, although the necessary words may be familiar to the patient.

motor area. The cerebral area having a motor function. See BRAIN, Division.

motor automatism. Self-motion, including messages written, or words uttered, without intention.

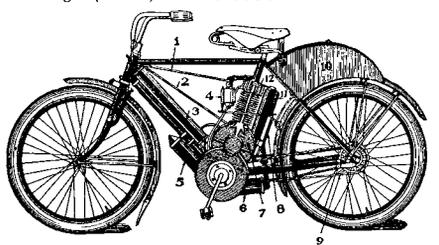
motor boat, or mo'tor-boat', n. A boat propelled by a motor, esp. by a gasoline engine.

motor car, or mo'tor-car', n. 1. An automobile, locomobile, or locomotive designed to run and be steered on a street or roadway; esp., an automobile specially designed for passengers. See AUTOMOBILE. In British statutory classification a motor car is included under the term light locomotive (which see). In the Motor Car Act (3 Ed. VII, c. 35) the term motor car includes also motor cycle, except where the contrary intention appears. See MOTOR CYCLE. 2. Elec. Railroads. Any car containing motors for propulsion. U. S.

motor converter. Elec. The combination of an induction motor with a synchronous converter, the secondary of the former feeding the armature of the latter.

motor cycle, or mo'tor-cy-cle', n. A bicycle having a

motor attached so as to be self-propelled. In Great Britain the term motor cycle is treated by statute (3 Ed. VII, c. 35) as limited to motor cars (self-propelled vehicles) designed to travel on not more than three wheels, and weighing unladen (that is, without water, fuel, or accumulators necessary for propulsion) not more than three hundredweight (336 lbs.). See MOTOR CAR.



One form of Motor Cycle. 1 Throttle Control; 2 Spark Control; 3 Battery; 4 Carburetor; 5 Spark Coil; 6 Muffler; 7 Fly-wheel Case; 8 Oil Pump; 9 Driving Chain; 10 Gasoline Tank; 11 Oil Tank; 12 Cylinder.

mo'tor-driv'en, a. Mach. Driven or actuated by a motor, esp. by an individual electric motor. An electric motor forms an integral part of many machine tools in numerous modern machine shops.

motor generator. The combination consisting of a generator and a driving motor mechanically connected, usually on a common bedplate and with the two shafts directly coupled or combined into a single shaft. Cf. DYNAMOTOR.

mo'tor-ing (mō'tēr-ing), n. Act or recreation of riding in or driving a motor car or automobile.

mo'tor-ing, a. Pertaining to motor cars or automobiles, or to the technology of such; addicted to riding in or driving automobiles; as, motoring parlance; my motoring friend.

motor interrupter. Elec. An interrupter in which the contact is made and broken by an electric motor. In a simple form a rotating wheel dipping into mercury carries contact pieces or points on its rim.

mo'tor-ist, n. One who motors, esp. habitually.

mo'tor-man (mō'tēr-mān), n.; pl. MEN (-mēn). A man who controls or drives a motor; esp., U. S. & Canada, the driver of an electric car on a street railway, or of an electric locomotive, as on an elevated road or subway.

motor oculi. Anat. One of the third pair of cranial nerves which have their origin in the gray matter below the aqueduct of Sylvius and are distributed to all the extrinsic muscles of the eye except the superior oblique and the external rectus, and give off a branch to the ciliary ganglion.

motor paralysis. Paralysis of the voluntary muscles.

mo'tor-pa'thy (mō'tōr-pā-thī), n. [L. motor a mover + -pathy.] Med. Treatment of disease by muscular movements; kinesiatrics.—mo'tor-pa'th'ic (mō'tōr-pāth'ik), a. motor starter. Elec. A device, as a rheostat, for controlling the current taken by a motor when starting.

mot'le (mō'tlē), v. t.; MOT'LED (-l'd); MOT'LING (-l'ng). [From MOTTLED.] To mark with spots or blotches of different color, or shades of color, as if stained; to spot; blotch.

mot'le, n. 1. pl. Colored spots. Lydgate. 2. An appearance like that of a surface having colored spots, blotches, or cloudings; also, the arrangement of such markings on a surface, as in many kinds of marble.

mot'led (-l'd), a. [From MOTLEY.] Marked with spots of different colors; variegated; spotted; as, mottled wood.

mottled iron, cast or pig iron intermediate between white and gray iron, showing a mottled surface on fracture, with gray parts in which graphite is seen and white parts in which no graphite appears.—owl, an American screech owl in the gray phase of plumage.

mo'to (mō'tō), n.; pl. MOTTOES (-ōz). [It. motto a word, a saying, fr. F. mot, L. mūtō a mutter, a grunt, cf. mutire, mutire, to mutter, mumble; prob. of imitative origin. Cf. MOR a word.] 1. A sentence, phrase, or word inscribed on anything as appropriate to, or indicative of, its character or use; also, a short suggestive expression of a guiding principle; a maxim.

2. It was the motto of a bishop eminent for his piety and good works. "Serve God, and be cheerful." Addison.

3. Her. A sentence, phrase, or word forming part of a heraldic achievement. It is usually borne on a separate scroll or ribbon, but sometimes occurs on the coat itself.

4. A short passage, usually quoted, prefixed to an essay, discourse, chapter, canto, or the like, suggestive of its subject matter.

5. A paper printed with a bit of sentimental poetry or bling, notes; dusty; also, tiny. Obs. or Scot. [a mark.]

mo'ty (mō'tī), n. [a mark.] mo'ty, n. A colloquial mark on his coat.

mo'tu (mō'tū), n. [Maori, lit., isolated.] Something isolated, esp. as small island. New Zealand.

mo'tu pe-cul-lar'is (L.) Astron. See PROPER MOTION.

mo'tu, n. See MEASURE.

mo'tu, n. A mouth. Scot. mo'th (mōth), v. t. & i. To catch greedily.—mo'th'er, n. Both Obs. or Dial. Eng.

mo'th (mōth), v. i. [Cf. MICHÉ to skulk.] Obs. or Dial. & slang. 1. To play truant; to act or live as a wanderer or vagrant, esp. in incursions; picking of blueberries, wild flowers, or the like, for sale.

2. To skulk or sneak about; to loaf; loiter.

3. To steal; pilfer. mo'th (mōth), v. t. To steal. Dial. or Slang, Eng. mo'th, n. Act of mouching. Dial. or Slang, Eng. mo'th'ard' (mōth'ārd'), n. [F.] A police spy.

mo'th-cha'to + MUSTACHE. mo'th-cha'to, n. [F., lit., fly.] A patch, usually black, worn as an ornament. Rare. mo'th'er (mōth'ēr), n. One who mouches, or plays truant, etc. Dial. or Slang, Eng. mo'th'choir' (mōth'chōir'), n. [F.] A handkerchief.

a sentiment wrapped with a sweetmeat in a fancy wrapper, used esp. at children's parties. b The wrapper containing such a motto and sweetmeat together with its contents.

mo'toed (mō'tōd), a. Bearing or having a motto.

mo-tu'ca fly (mō-tōō'kā), n. [Prob. fr. its name.] A large Brazilian biting fly (Habrus lepidatus) of the family Tabanidae.

mou-ba'ta bug or tick (mō-bā'tā). An African tick (Ornithodoros savignii) which sometimes occurs in houses and inflicts a dangerous bite.

mo'ch-a-r'a-by (mō-shā'rā-bī), n. 1. pte-BES (-bēz). [F., fr. Ar. Cf. MESHRABIYEH.] I. Moham. Arch. A projecting oriel window or inclosed balcony, of which the inclosure is largely made up of open latticework.

2. A maliculated balcony projecting from the wall of a fortified structure, as a castle.

mou'flon (mō'flōn), n. [F. mouflon, perh. fr. an It. moufflon] dial. word; cf. It. maffolo, maffione.] A wild sheep (Ovis musimon), inhabiting the mountains of Sardinia and Corsica.

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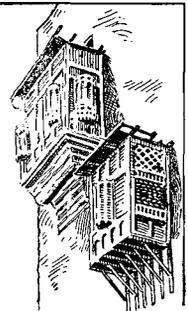
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Part of a House Wall showing Two Mouchiarabes.



Mouflon (Ovis musimon).

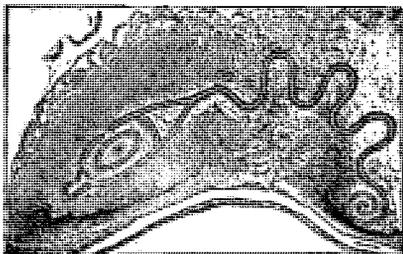
mot'le-ness, n. See NESS. mot'ly + MOTLEY. mo'to (mō'tō), n. [It.] Musc. Movement; esp., a spirited or rapid movement;—used esp. in the phrase con moto. mo'to-car', n. = MOTOR CAR. mo'to-cy-cle, n. & v. [Cf. F. motocycle. See MOTOR; CYCLE.] = MOTOR CYCLE. [CLIST] mo'to-cy-clist, n. = MOTORCYCLIST. mo'to-mag-net'ic, a. Elec. Designating a form of motor interrupter in which the motor consists of a star-shaped piece of soft iron the points of which are successively attracted by an electromagnet. mo'ton. + MUTTON. moton, n. [Orig. uncert.] Old Armor. A plate protecting the shoulder and arm. Obs. mo'to-phon'e (mō'tō-fōn'), n. [L. movere, motum, to move + -phone.] A device in which a diaphragm, set in vibration by sound waves, is made to turn a ratchet wheel. To convey or transport by motor car. mo'to-cy-cle, v. i. To ride a motorcycle.—mo'to-cy-clist, n. motor dynamo. mo'to-ster' (mō'tō-stēr'), n. [motor + -ette.] An early form of small motor car. mo'to-trial (mō'tō-trī-al; 201), a. [See MOTORCY.] Anat. & Physiol. Motor. mo'to-tri-um (-trī-um; 201), n. [L.] The power of motion, prop. neut. of motorius moving, fr. movere, motum, to move.] The part of

an organism, esp. of the nervous system, which is concerned in movement, as that from that concerned in sensation. mo'tor-less, n. Having no motor; as, a motorless aeroplane. motor meter. See METER, n., 2. mo'tor-ner' (mō'tēr-nēr'), n. [motor + -ner, as in engineer.] A motorman, as on a street railway. Lovell, U. S. & Canada. motor point. Physiol. A point on the body where application of an electrode produces marked motor stimulation. motor spirit. Petrol. mo'tor-y (mō'tēr-y), a. [L. motorius moving. Anat. & Physiol. Motor. Rare. motum, n. [Orig. uncert.] Old Armor. A plate protecting the shoulder and arm. Obs. mo'to-phon'e (mō'tō-fōn'), n. [L. movere, motum, to move + -phone.] A device in which a diaphragm, set in vibration by sound waves, is made to turn a ratchet wheel. To convey or transport by motor car. mo'to-cy-cle, v. i. To ride a motorcycle.—mo'to-cy-clist, n. motor dynamo. mo'to-ster' (mō'tō-stēr'), n. [motor + -ette.] An early form of small motor car. mo'to-trial (mō'tō-trī-al; 201), a. [See MOTORCY.] Anat. & Physiol. Motor. mo'to-tri-um (-trī-um; 201), n. [L.] The power of motion, prop. neut. of motorius moving, fr. movere, motum, to move.] The part of

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moula, moulah. + MULLAH. moulave, Var. of MOULVER. mou' + MOLE, animal; MOLE, of a sort. mou' + MOLD, pret. of MAY. [Var. of MOLD.] mould (mōld), Scot. & dial. Eng. moude, + MUD. mou'die (mō'dī; mō'ī; mō'ō-), n. Also mo'ūdy. [Short for MOUDIWAIR.] A mole;—often used attributively. B. A mole catcher. Both Scot. & Dial. Eng. mo'ud'warp, mo'ud'wōrt. Obs. or dial. Eng. vars. of MOLD-WARP. mo'udy, + MOODY. mo'ud (mōud), n. [F.] A pout; a grimace expressive of petulance, dissatisfaction, or the like. mo'uz-e'z'in Var. of MUEZZIN. mou-fet'te, n. [F. mouffette, mouffette. Cf. MOFFETTE.] A skunk. Obs. [BUCKET.] mo'uz'it' (mō'ūzh'it'; mō'ō-), mo'uket. Var. of MUCKET. mou' + MOLE, animal. mou' + MOLD, pattern. Obs. mo'ul (mōul). Var. of MOOL. Scot. & Dial. Eng. mou' + MOLD, pattern. Obs. mo'ul, v. t. & i. [Cf. Icel. mygla, Sw. mygla, Dan. mygne.] To make or become moldy. (Obs. or Dial. Eng. v. t. & i. To molder; crumble. Obs. or Dial. Eng. mou' + MOLD, pattern. Obs. mo'ul (mōul). Var. of MOOL. 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mounds, esp. in the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. Formerly they were supposed to have preceded



Serpent Mound (500 ft. long); of Mound Builders in Ohio.

the Indians, but later investigations go to show that they were, in general, identical with the tribes that occupied the country when discovered by Europeans.

2. A mound bird. See MEGALOPTER.
mount (mount), n. [ME. mount, mont, mount, AS. munt, fr. L. mons, montis; cf. L. minae projections, E. eminent, menace, cf. P. moult. Cf. MOUNT, v., MOUNTAIN, MONT, MONTE, MONTEM.] 1. A mass of earth, or earth and rock, rising considerably above the common surface of the surrounding land; a mountain; a high hill; — used always instead of mountain before a proper name; as, Mount Sinai; Mount Washington; or otherwise, chiefly in poetry.
2. Her. A hill, proper (vert), depicted in the base of the shield.
3. A mound or raised work, as one for military operations, or a raised place or walk in a garden. Obs. or Hist. Hew ye down trees, and cast a mound against Jerusalem. Jer vi. 6.

4. Fort. A cavalier.
5. [See MONT-DE-PIÉRE.] A bank; a fund. Obs.
6. See PALMISTRY.
mount of piety. See MONT-DE-PIÉRE. Obs.
mount, v. i.; MOUNT'ED; MOUNT'ING. [ME. mouten, monten, F. monter, fr. L. mons, montis, mountain. See 1st MOUNT.] 1. To rise; to go up; to be upraised or uplifted; to tower aloft; to ascend; — often with up. Though Babylon should mount up to heaven. Jer. li. 55. As high as we have mounted in delight Wordsworth.
2. To get up (on something, as a platform or scaffold); Obs., to get up on, or ascend, a stage, platform, or the like, as for speaking; esp., to seat one's self on a horse or other animal for riding.
3. To rise or increase in amount; as, debts mount fast.
4. To attain or equal in value; to amount. Obs. Bring then these blessings to a strict account. Make fair deductions, see to what they mount. Pope.
5. To swear falsely for pay. slang, Eng.

mount, v. t. 1. To ascend; to climb; to get upon as for riding; to place or seat one's self on; to ascend along, into, or through; as, to mount a horse; to mount the air. Shall we mount again the rural throne? Dryden.
2. To cause to ascend or rise; to raise or elevate, lit. or fig.; lift; exalt. Obs. What power is it which mounts my love so high? Shak.
3. To put or place (upon something elevated); as, to mount a statue on its pedestal.
4. To cause to mount, or get on horseback; to put on horseback; to furnish with animals for riding; to furnish with horses or, rarely, with a seat in a vehicle or the like. "To mount the Trojan troop." Dryden.
5. To put upon anything that sustains and fits for use, as a gun on a carriage, a map or picture on cloth or paper, an object on a microscope slide, etc.; to prepare for being worn or otherwise used by placing in proper position or arrangement, as a diamond by setting, a sword blade by adding the hilt, scabbard, etc., a loom by setting up, etc.
6. To be armed or equipped with; as, the fort mounts twenty 12-inch guns.
7. To prepare and set up in a natural position or attitude (the skin or the skeleton of a bird or animal).
8. To furnish with the necessary appurtenances and appliances, esp. for representation or exhibition; as, to mount a play or an opera, that is, to furnish the scenery, properties, etc., used in it.
9. To put on or show one's self in (an article of clothing); to assume; to take up or on. Syn. — See ASCEND.

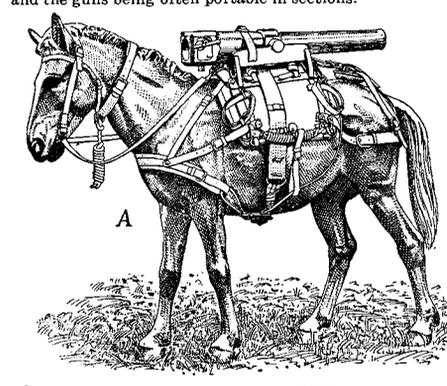
mount guard, Mil., to take post and go on duty as a guard or sentinel.
mount, n. [From MOUNT, v.] 1. = AMOUNT. Obs.
2. Act or manner of mounting; as, the pedal mount in bicycling.
3. That upon which a person or thing is mounted; as: a (1) A horse or other animal. (2) A bicycle. b The cardboard or cloth on which a drawing, photograph, or the like is mounted; a mounting. c Usually in pl. Furniture. One of the ornaments, as of a cabinet, chair, or

mount, n. A kind of small box; a pomander. Obs.
mountain. + MONTABYN.
mount-a-bie (mount'á-bi), a. See ABLE.
mountains. + MOUNTAIN.
mountain antelope. = GOAT ANTELOPE.
mountain ash sugar. Sorbinose.
mountain bay. A small thaceous tree (Gordonia pubescens) of the southern United States.
mountain beaver. A sewellel.
mountain beech. A white poplar. Obs. b In Australia: (1) The proteaceous tree Lomatia longifolia. (2) The beech Fagus moerei.
mountain blackbird. The ring ouzel. Local, Eng.
mountain black snake. The pilot snake Calliscolopis obovatus.
mountain bina. = MINERAL BLUE a. Obs. [Berry.]
mountain box. The red bear.
mountain bramble. The cloud-berry. [GENT PALM.]
mountain cabbage. See SARIMOUNTAIN CAT.
mountain cat. A cougar. b A bobcat. c The canonic.
mountain cherry. A wild cherry

table, serving the purpose of guards to angles or projections or as edgings or the like. d Of a fan: (1) The handle or frame. (2) The surface, or the material of the surface, used to agitate the air. e Ordnance. The structure supporting a cannon, including the carriage proper. f The glass slide, with its accessories, on which objects are placed for examination with a microscope.
4. An opportunity or act of riding horseback; esp., a riding or undertaking to ride in a race. Collog.
mountain (mount'tin), n. [ME. mountaine, montaine, F. montagne, LL. montanea, montania, fr. L. mons, montis, a mountain; cf. montanus belonging to a mountain. See 1st MOUNT.] 1. Any elevation of the land high enough to be very conspicuous in its surroundings; in general, an elevation higher than a hill, and often rising with comparative abruptness, but without great extent of surface at its summit; pl., a series or group of such elevations; as, the White Mountains. The principal mountains of the earth are the result of slow folding and upwarping of the crust, with or without rupture; but mountains also result from faulting, from volcanic extrusions, and from intrusions of lava, into the outer parts of the earth. Erosion acting on these original forms, has produced the irregular surface which now characterizes most mountains. Some mountains are remnants of former plateaus largely removed by erosion. Popularly the term is variously used. Hills which rise abruptly 100 or 200 feet above essentially flat surroundings are sometimes called mountains, as in southern New Jersey and the plains of Texas, while in a mountainous region, as near the Rocky Mountains, elevations of 1,000 or 2,000 or more feet are called hills.
2. A great mass; something of great bulk; a vast amount or quantity. "A mountain of debts." J. A. Froude. I should have been a mountain of mummy. Shak.
3. A Malaga wine made of white grapes picked when thoroughly ripe.
mountain and valley winds. Meteor. breezes of diurnal period depending on the unevenness of land surfaces. Of these, the valley winds blow down valleys at night and are usually stronger than the mountain winds that blow up the slope by day. — m. of piety. = MONT-DE-PIÉRE. Obs. or Humorous. — M. of Venus. See VENUSBERG, — the M. (la Montagne), French Alps, a popular name given to the extreme revolutionary faction in the National Convention during the French Revolution, who occupied the highest seats.
mountain (mount'tin), a. [From MOUNTAIN, n.; cf. also OF. montain, L. montanus.] Like a mountain; mountainous; vast; very great. The high, the mountain majesty of worth. Byron.
mountain alder. A true alder (Alnus rhombifolia) native of upland regions in the western United States. b The mountain maple.
mountain artillery. Artillery designed for use in, or serving in, a mountainous country or one destitute of carriage roads and inaccessible to field artillery, the guns and carriages being light enough to be carried on pack animals and the guns being often portable in sections.

mountain fern. A European polydiploic fern (Dryopteris arifolius).
mountain fever. Med. Typhoid or malarial fever. Local.
mountain finch. The brambling.
mountain fax. A The purging lax. b The Senega snakeroot. c The century Erythronium cicutarium. d Quaking grass. e Corn spurry. f Min Amiantus.
mountain fish. A fleshlike variety of asbestos. [MEAL.]
mountain four. = MOUNTAIN.
mountain folks. The Camero-nians. Obs.
mountain fringe. A The climbing furniture b A West American shrub (Artemisia frigida), Colorado.
mountain gentian. A Tasmanian gentian (Gentiana saxosa).
mountain geranium. The herb Robert. [grape.]
mountain grape. The sand mountain green. 1. a = MINERAL GREEN a. Obs. b = OREEN EARTH a.
2 = MOUNTAIN PRIDE.
mountain gum. The Australian Eucalyptus tereticornis

mountain gun. A gun used by mountain artillery.
mountain hare. The American varying hare (Lepus americanus) or one of its varieties.
mountain heath. A small ericaceous shrub (Phyllocladus acerulea) found in northern New England and northward.
mountain hemlock. A hemlock (Tsuga mertensiana) of the western United States, having timber somewhat harder than that of the eastern species. Its bark is used for tanning. b Love Local, Eng.
mountain hickory. An Australian acacia (Acacia penninervis). It is a tree of large size, with hard wood similar to blackwood.
mountain howitzer. A howitzer used by mountain artillery.
mountain ivy. = MOUNTAIN-BER.
mountain ironwort. A European mint (Sideritis montana).
mountain-ist. n. = MOUNTAIN-ER. 1. Obs. & R.
mountain-ivy. = MOUNTAIN LAUREL a. Local, U. S.
mountain larch. A larch (Larix



Mountain Artillery. Hotchkiss 12-pounder Mountain Gun. A Gun packed on Saddle. B Gun in Battery. 1 Elevating Crank and Screw; 2 Trail; 3 Lunette; 4 Trail Handles; 5 Cartridge.

mountain laurel. A West Indian mahoeaceous tree (Paritichelatum) resembling the mahoe or majagua (P. tiliaecum). Its bast fiber is used as a tying material; the greenish wood is used in Jamaica for cabinetwork.
mountain mahogany. A Any western American rosaceous shrub or tree of the genus Cercocarpus, esp. C. parviflorus (called also leather tree). They have gray bark and reddish wood. b The cherry birch. c A yew (Taxus brevifolia) of the Pacific coast of the United States.
mountain maple. Any of various American shrubby maples, found in mountain regions; as: a In the Eastern States, Acer spicatum. b In the Rocky Mountains, A. glabrum. c In Oregon, the vine maple.
mountain mint. A Any American mint of the genus Koeltia. b Calamint.
mountain-ous (mount'tin-ús), a. [F. montagneux, L. montaniosus.] 1. Situated or being in the mountains. Obs.
2. Containing, c. abounding in, mountains; characterized by mountains; of the nature of a mountain; as, the mountainous country of the Swiss.
3. Resembling a mountain, esp. in size; huge; of great bulk; as, a mountainous heap. Now Rare. Prior.
4. Inhabiting mountains; hence, barbarous. Obs. Bacon.
5. Derived or coming from, or peculiar to, mountains. Obs. — mount'ain-ous-ly, adv. — mount'ain-ous-ness, n.

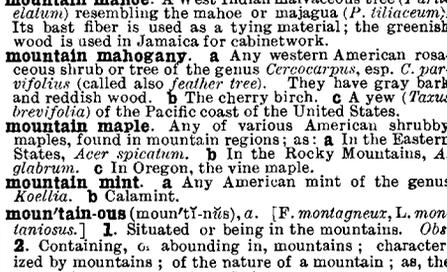
mountain parsley. A European apiaceous plant (Peucedanum oreoselinum) the aromatic seed and root of which possess a perient properties. b The parsley fern. lyallii) of the Rocky Mountain region.
mountain leatherwood. A Californian scleraceous shrub (Fremontodendron californicum), with tough branches, palmately lobed leaves, and rather showy flowers.
mountain lily. The garden Turk's-cap lily (Lilium martagon).
mountain linnet. The twice (Linnaea parviflora). Eng.
mountain moss. A The common stoncrop. b An alpine species of Selaginella (S. selaginoides).
mountain mother. Class. Myth. See GREAT MOTHER.
mountain oak. The chestnut oak (Quercus prinus). U S
mountain ouzel. The ring ouzel. Local, Eng.
mountain magnolia. Any of several American magnolias growing in upland situations, as M. acuminata and M. fraseri.
mountain maple. A The green woodpecker. b The European butcher bird (Lanius excubitor) Local, Eng.
mountain man. a pl = MOUNTAIN FOLKS. Obs. b A trapper.

mountain asp. The American aspen.
mountain avens. An arctic or alpine rosaceous plant (Dryas octopetala). See DRYAS.
mountain balm. A The American bee balm, or Oswego tea. b In California, the yerba santa.
mountain balsam. Any of several American firs, esp. Abies fraseri in the Alleghenies and A. amabilis or A. grandis on the Pacific coast.
mountain barometer. A portable barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, used in measuring the heights of mountains. Cf. BROMETER.
mountain battery. Mil. A battery of mountain artillery.
mountain cork. Mil. A variety of asbestos, resembling cork in its texture and lightness; rock cork.
mountain cranberry. Bot. A low evergreen vacciniaceous shrub (Vitis-idea vitis-idea) of high north temperate regions, with thick oval leaves, white, nodding, bell-shaped flowers, and dark red berries.
mountain damson. A large West Indian tree (Stimouba amara) whose bitter bark is used in medicine as a tonic and astringent.
mountain dew. Whisky, esp. Scotch whisky, illicitly distilled among the mountains. Collog.
mountain ebony. A small East Indian casalpinaceous tree (Bauhinia variegata) having hard dark wood. The bark is used medicinally and in tanning.
mountain-er' (mount'tin-ér'), n. [OF. montanier, a., LL. montanarius. See MOUNTAIN.] 1. An inhabitant or native of a mountain region; one who lives among mountains. "No savage fierce, bandit, or mountaineer." Milton.
2. Fr. Hist. A member of the Mountain.
3. A mountain climber.
mountain-er', v. i.; -ERRED (-nér'd'); -ERRED'ING. To be a mountaineer; to climb mountains. You can't go mountaineering in a flat country. H. James.
mountain goat. A peculiar goatlike mammal (Oreamnos montanus) of the mountains of the northwestern United States and northward to Alaska. The form is thick-set, the legs short, the horns (present in both sexes) small, polished black, and slightly curved, the chin tufted, and the thick hairy coat pure white. b A goat antelope.
mountain herring. A white-fish (Coregonus williamsoni) of streams west of the Rocky Mountains. It reaches a length of one foot.
mountain holly. U. S. a A shrub of the holly family (Ilicioides mucronata) having smooth obovate leaves and scarlet berrylike drupes. b An upland species of holly (Ilex monticola).
mountain laurel. A An American ericaceous shrub (Kalmia latifolia) with glossy evergreen leaves and umbels of rose-colored or white flowers. The foliage is poisonous if eaten. It has many other popular names, as American laurel, ivy or mountain ivy, calico bush, etc. See KALMIA. b The California laurel.
mountain leather. Min. A variety of asbestos in thin flexible sheets, fog like leather.
mountain licorice. The alpine clover Trifolium alpinum, — so called from the sweetish root.
mountain limestone. Geol. The Lower Carboniferous limestone; so called because of its occurrence in hills and mountains in England.
mountain mahoe. A West Indian mahoeaceous tree (Paritichelatum) resembling the mahoe or majagua (P. tiliaecum). Its bast fiber is used as a tying material; the greenish wood is used in Jamaica for cabinetwork.
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2. Containing, c. abounding in, mountains; characterized by mountains; of the nature of a mountain; as, the mountainous country of the Swiss.
3. Resembling a mountain, esp. in size; huge; of great bulk; as, a mountainous heap. Now Rare. Prior.
4. Inhabiting mountains; hence, barbarous. Obs. Bacon.
5. Derived or coming from, or peculiar to, mountains. Obs. — mount'ain-ous-ly, adv. — mount'ain-ous-ness, n.

mountain parsley. A European apiaceous plant (Peucedanum oreoselinum) the aromatic seed and root of which possess a perient properties. b The parsley fern.
mountain-ous (mount'tin-ús), a. [F. montagneux, L. montaniosus.] 1. Situated or being in the mountains. Obs.
2. Containing, c. abounding in, mountains; characterized by mountains; of the nature of a mountain; as, the mountainous country of the Swiss.
3. Resembling a mountain, esp. in size; huge; of great bulk; as, a mountainous heap. Now Rare. Prior.
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Mountain Goat a.



Mountain Laurel a. Flowering branch.

mountain man. a pl = MOUNTAIN FOLKS. Obs. b A trapper.
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mouse mill, or mouse mill (mous'mil), *n.* A small induction machine used for electrifying the needle of a quadrant electrometer, or the ink in a siphon recorder to cause it to fall in drops.

mouse piece. The piece of beef cut from the part next below the round or from the lower part of the latter.

mouse/er (mouz'er), *n.* A cat or, rarely, other animal that catches mice. Hence: One who prides about looking or searching for something; specif., *Slang*, a detective.

mouse/tail (mous'tail), *n.* 1. The common stonecrop. *Obs.* 2. A very ranunculaceous plant of the genus *Myosurus*; so called from the prolonged tail-like torus of the flower. *b* Any of various other plants with a tail-like inflorescence. *3. pl.* Mustaches. *Jocular.*

mouse/trap (-tráp), *n.* 1. A trap for mice. Also fig. 2. *Math.* The problem of determining what one of a number of objects, arranged in a circle and counted continuously round and round, will be the last if each object is rejected when its number is a multiple of a given number.

mouse/trap switch. *Elec.* An automatic switch operated by an electromagnet.

mousing/ing (mouz'ing), *n.* 1. Hunting or catching mice. 2. Patient and careful searching; rummaging. *U. S.* 3. *Naut.* A turn or lashing of spun yarn or small stuff, or a metallic clasp or fastening, uniting the point and shank of a hook to prevent its unhooking or straightening out. 4. A ratchet movement in a loom.

mousing/ing, p. a. 1. Hunting or catching, or given to hunting or catching mice. 2. The hunts or searches patiently and carefully; prying; impertinently inquisitive. "Mousing saints." *L'Estrange.*

mousing hook. A hook with an attachment like a mousing which prevents its unhooking.

mousse/que-taire (múss'ké-tár'), *n.* [F.] 1. A musketeer; esp. [*cap.*], one of the French royal musketeers of the 17th and 18th centuries, conspicuous both for their daring and their dandified dress and carriage. The term is used adjectively of various articles of dress fancied to resemble those worn by them; as, *mousse/que-taire* cuff, glove, sleeve, etc. 2. Short for *MOUSQUETAIRE GLOVE*.

mousse/que-taire glove. A glove with long loose wrist and no lengthwise opening, or a short one with few buttons.

mousse (múss), *n.* [F.] *Cookery*. A frozen dessert of a frothy texture, made of sweetened and flavored whipped cream, sometimes with the addition of egg yolks and gelatin. Mousse differs from ice cream in being beaten before — not during — the freezing process.

mousse/line (múss'lén'), *n.* [F.] 1. Muslin. 2. Muslin glass; — called also *mousseline glass*; also, a wineglass made of it.

mousse/line de laine (dē lén') [F., muslin of wool], muslin délainé. See *DELAINE*. — *m. de soie* (swá') [F., muslin of silk], a soft thin silk fabric with a weave like that of muslin; silk muslin.

Moustier/ian (múss-tēr'i-án), *a.* Of or pert. to the Moustier cave, on the bank of the Vézère, in France, or designating, or pert. to, the culture typified by archaeological remains found there. — *Moustierian*, or *Moustierian Epoch*, *Palæolithic*, an epoch following the Chellean, characterized by a climate similar to that of Finland and northern Sweden, by the presence of a number of large mammals such as the mammoth, rhinoceros, cave bear, etc., and in human art by stone implements, including points, scrapers, saws, etc.

mousy/er (mouz'í); *cf.* LOUSY, *a.*; **mousy/er** (-í-ēr); **mousy/er-est**. *a.* Of or resembling a mouse. *b* Quiet like a mouse. *c* Infested with mice; smelling of mice.

mou/tan (múss'tán'), *n.* [Chin. *mú's tan'*]. The Chinese tree peony (*Pæonia moutan*), a shrub with large flowers of various colors.

mouth (múth), *n.*; *pl.* MOUTHS (múthz). [*ME. mouth, mup, AS. mūd; akin to D. mond, OS. mūth, G. mund, Icel. múðr, munnr, Sw. mun, Dan. mund, Goth. mumbz, and possibly L. mentum chin; or cf. D. muil mouth, muzzel, G. maul, OHG. mūla, Icel. múli, and Skr. mukha mouth.*]

1. The opening through which an animal receives food; the aperture between the jaws or between the lips; also, the cavity, containing the tongue and teeth, between the lips and the pharynx; the buccal cavity.

Section of Human Mouth and adjacent Structures. 1 Interior of Nasal Fossa; 2, 3, 4 Superior, Middle, and Inferior Turbinate Bones; 5 Opening of Nasal Duct; 6 Sphenoid Bone; 7 Interior of Pharynx; 8 Opening of Eustachian Tube; 9 Hard Palate; 10 Soft Palate; 11 Uvula; 12 Tonsil; 13 Tongue; 14 Epiglottis; 15 Interior of Esophagus; 16 Cricoid Cartilage; 17 Interior of Larynx; 18 Thyroid Cartilage; 19 Hyoid Bone.

2. This opening as the means of speech or voice; hence, speech; utterance.

That in the *mouth* of two or three witnesses every word may be established. *Matt. xviii. 16.*

3. An opening resembling or likened to a mouth, as one affording entrance or exit; orifice; aperture; as: *a* The opening of a vessel by which it is filled or emptied, charged or discharged; as, the *mouth* of a jar or pitcher; the *mouth* of the lacteal vessels, etc. *b* The opening or entrance of any cavity, as a cave, pit, well, or embrasure in a fortification. *c* The opening of a piece of ordnance, through which it is discharged. *d* The opening through which the waters of a river or any stream are discharged. *e* The entrance into a harbor. *f* The space between the toe and throat of a railroad frog. *g* The opening between the jaws of a vise or similar tool. *h* The space in front of the cutter of a carpenter's plane through which the shaving passes. *i* The entrance to a mine shaft or adit. *j* The opening between the lips of an organ pipe (See *FLUTE PIPE, Illust.*); also, an opening in a flute or similar instrument across which the performer blows. *k* The opening in a metallurgical furnace through which it is charged; also, the tap hole. *l* Any of several furnaces, each connected by a flue to a central opening in the oven, in a pottery kiln. *m Arch.* = SCOTIA.

4. Of a horse, capability of being guided by the bit.

5. A person as a consumer of food; as, hungry mouths.

6. One who speaks for another or others; a mouthpiece; spokesman. *Obs. or R.*

Every coffeehouse has some particular statesman belonging to it, who is the *mouth* of the street where he lives. *Addison.*

7. A wry face; a grimace; a mow.

Make mouths upon me when I turn my back. *Shak.*

8. *Slang, Eng.* a Mouthy fellow. *b* A silly fellow; a dupe. *Obs.*

9. Short for *MOUTHPIECE*, as of a bit or pipe.

mouth, orally, as contrasted with by writing. *Obs.* — **mouth to mouth**, in close conference; face to face. *A Hebraism. Now Rare.* — with one mouth, with one voice or consent; unanimously. *A Hebraism. Now Rare.*

mouth (múth), *v. t.*; **MOUTHED** (múthéd); **MOUTH'ING**. 1. To utter; now only, to utter with a voice affectively big or swelling; to speak in a strained or unnaturally sonorous manner; to declaim.

Mercy full mildly *mouthed* these words. *Piers Plowman.*

*Mouth*ing out his hollow oes and aes. *Tennyson.*

2. To make mouths at; to declaim against; revile. *Rare.*

3. To take into, or put in, the mouth; to seize with the mouth or teeth; to mumble; lick; also, rarely, to eat with much movement of the jaws and mouth. *Dryden.*

4. To accustom (a horse) to the bit and bridle.

5. To point the mouth of (a pistol). *Nonec Use.*

mouth, v. i. 1. To speak; talk. *Obs.*

2. To be, or be capable of being, *mouthed*, or declaimed. *R.*

3. To speak with a full, round, or loud, affected voice; to declaim; vociferate; rant.

All *mouth* out for Rome, and for my country. *Addison.*

And *mouth* at Caesar, till I shake the senate. *Shak.*

4. To put mouth to mouth; to kiss. *Obs.*

5. To make mouths or grimaces, esp. in contempt.

6. Of a river, to empty; to disembogue.

mouth/a-ble (múth'á-bl'), *a.* Capable of, or fitted for, being *mouthed*. "Mouthable lines." *O. W. Holmes.*

mouthed (múthéd; múth't; 277), *a.* 1. Furnished with a mouth.

2. Having the mouth open; gaping. *Obs.*

3. Having a mouth of a particular kind; using the mouth, speech, or voice in a particular way; — used only in composition; as, wide-*mouthed*; hard-*mouthed*; foul-*mouthed*.

mouth'er (múth'ér), *n.* One who mouths; an affected or declamatory speaker.

mouth'ful (múth'fúol), *n.*; *pl.* MOUTHFULS (-fúolz). 1. *a* As much as the mouth will hold. *b* As much as is usually put into the mouth at one time.

2. Hence, a small quantity.

mouth organ. *Music.* *a* The Panpipe. See *PANDEAN*. *b* A harmonicon.

mouth part. *Zool.* Any of the organs or appendages, as a labrum, mandible, maxilla, or maxilliped, which surround the mouth of an arthropod and assist in conveying or masticating the food.

mouth/piece (múth'pēs'), *n.* 1. Something placed at or forming a mouth; as, the *mouthpiece* of a reed organ pipe. 2. The mouth. *Jocular.*

3. That which represents the mouth in a model.

4. The part of a musical or other instrument to which the mouth is applied; as, the *mouthpiece* of a bugle, or of a tobacco pipe; also, a cigar or cigarette holder or tube.

5. An appendage to an inlet or outlet opening of a pipe or vessel, to direct or facilitate the inflow or outflow of a fluid. See *BORDA'S MOUTHPIECE*. *b* *Steam Boilers*. A cylindrical part, riveted to the body of a boiler, to form the means of attachment of a manhole cover, blow-off cock, safety valve, or the like; — called also *standpipe*.

6. The piece or part of a horse's bit that passes through the mouth.

7. One who delivers the opinion of others or of another; a spokesman; as, the *mouthpiece* of his party.

8. A solicitor. *Slang, Eng.*

9. A mouth protector; a respirator.

mouth. *Obs.* pret. of *MAY* (auxiliary verb).

mouth-blow'er, *n.* A blow-pipe. *Rare.*

mouths. *pl.* *WOTH*; *obs.* pret. of *MAY* (auxiliary verb).

mouth'er (múth'ér), *n.* *Pupill.* A blow on the mouth. *Camt.*

mouth-'fill'ing, *a.* Filling the mouth; — said of a phrase, title, or the like. "A good *mouth-filling* oath." *Shak.*

mouth gauge or gage. A gauge used in measuring a horse's mouth for a bit.

mouth glass. A small mirror for inspecting the mouth.

mouth glue. Glue, orig. a preparation of isinglass, to be moistened with the tongue; hence, *Obs.*, isinglass.

mouth honor or honour. Honor given in words, but not felt.

mouth'ing (múth'ing), *n.* *pr.* & *vb.* *n.* of *MOUTH*. — **mouth'ing-ly**, *adv.*

mouth'ing bit. A snaffle jointed

mouth pipe. An organ flue pipe (which see).

mouthy (múth'y; múth'í), *a.* Garrulous; wearisomely or emptily loquacious; bombastic.

Pulgar strides about with many a *mouthy* speech. *Irving.*

— **mouth'ly** (-í-ly), *adv.* **mouth'ness** (-néss), *n.*

mou/ton (múss'tón; múss'tón'), *n.* [OF., *F. mou-ton* sheep.] A gold coin of the 14th century in France, weighing about 70 grains; also, one of 40 grains struck by Henry V. of England for his French possessions.

mov'a-ble, move'a-ble (múv'á-bl; móv'á-bl), *a.* [Cf. OF. *movabile*. See *MOVE*.] 1. Apt or inclined to move; having a tendency to move; moving readily or quickly; fig., fickle; inconstant; changeable. *Obs.*

2. Capable of being moved, lifted, carried, drawn, turned, or conveyed, or in any way made to change place or posture; susceptible of motion; not fixed or stationary; as, a *movable* steam engine.

3. Changing from one time to another; as, *movable* feasts, the dates of which vary from year to year. See *FEAST*, *n.*, 1.

4. *Gr. Gram.* Designating any of certain consonants which may be added or dropped according to euphony. Thus "N (v) movable" is generally added to words in *σ'* (including *ξ* and *ψ*) and to verbs of the third person in *ε*, when the next word begins with a vowel; as in *ἐδίδου(ν) ἐμοί*.

5. *Semitic Gram.* Pronounced, as distinguished from "quiescent;" — said of certain letters and syllables.

SYN. — **MOVABLE, MOBILE.** That is **MOVABLE** which may be moved, esp. from one place to another; that is **MOBILE** which is characterized by great facility, flexibility, or responsiveness of movement; as, *movable* type, a *movable* attachment to an instrument, etc.; *cf.* a *movable* feast; "the *movable* temple of God" — with such reverence — transported" (*Raleigh*); *mobile* as a fluid; "the keen irregular face, the gray restless eye, the thin *mobile* lips" (*J. R. Green*); "He is receptivity itself, responsive to all the great forces which move the time, catching and reflecting on the *mobile* mirror of his mind whatever winds are blowing from the hills of thought" (*Mrs. Humphry Ward*). See *FLEXIBLE*.

movable, or moveable, bridge, a bridge the whole or a part of which can be temporarily removed to pass water traffic, as a bascule, floating, lift, swing, or traversing bridge. — *m. dam, Hydraulic Engin.*, a dam at the head of a shoal in a stream, so constructed that it can be raised, lowered, laid prostrate, or removed, at will, and used for improving navigation, for regulating the flow of a river, etc. — *m. do. Music*. See *DO*, *n.* — *m. exchange, Finance*, foreign exchange quoted in the money of the country of payment, as where exchange on Paris is quoted in New York in francs, in which case the franc fluctuates and not the dollar. — *m. fixture*. See *FIXTURE*, 5. — *m. kidney, Med.* = WANDERING KIDNEY.

mov'a-ble, move'a-ble, n. One that is capable of being moved; specif.: *a* *Ptolemaic Astron.* Any of the nine spheres. *Obs.* *b Rom. & Civil Law*. A subject of property which is of such a nature as to admit of being moved from place to place without injury; a subject of property not attached to the soil; — usually in *pl.* Strictly *movables* are limited to tangible objects, but the term is sometimes used to include choses in action. In general *movables* correspond to the personal property of English law, esp. with respect to the respective rights of the heir and the personal representative; but the two terms are not synonymous, some forms of personal property, such as growing crops, rent, etc., not being *movables*. *c* An article of wares or goods; esp., and now only, a article of furniture; — usually in *pl.*

Furnished with in most rich and princely *movables*. *Evelyn.*

d Something that can be moved or set in motion, as any part of a watch's works. *Obs.* *e* A person who moves or changes readily or often; a changeable or fickle-minded person. *Obs.*

move (múv), *v. t.*; **MOVED** (múv'd); **MOV'ING** (múv'ing). [*ME. moven, OF. mouvir* (3d pl. pres. *muevent*; cf. *ME. meven* to move), *F. mouvoir*, *L. movere*; cf. *Gr. ἀμείβεω* to change, exchange, go in or out, quit, *Skr. mā, p. p. māta*, to move, push. Cf. *EMOTION*, *MOV*, *MUTINY*.] 1. To change the place or position of in any manner; to carry, convey, draw, push, or the like from one place to another; to impel; shift; as, the wind *moves* a vessel; the horse *moves* a carriage; to *move* troops; to *move* a house.

2. *Specif.*: *Chess, Checkers, etc.* To transfer (a piece or man) from one space or position to another, according to the rules of the game; as, to *move* a king.

3. To set in motion; to stir; to impart motion to; as, to *move* one's head; the wind *moves* the reeds; also, of a machine, system, or the like, to keep in motion; drive; actuate; as, the mechanism is *moved* by a spring. Also fig., *Obs.*, to set in motion; to commence; to stir up; as, to *move* a lawsuit; to *move* hostilities.

4. To excite to action by the presentation of motives; to rouse by appeal to the mind or desires; to influence; prompt; impel; as, nothing could *move* him to break his word. "No female arts his mind could *move*." *Dryden.*

5. To arouse the feelings or passions of; esp., to excite to tenderness or compassion; to touch pathetically, to affect with any emotion; to excite, as an emotion, passion, or a sentiment or its expression; as, the pitiful face deeply *moved* them; the outrage *moved* him to wrath. "To *move* wild laughter." *Shak.*

He was *moved* with compassion on them. *Matt. ix. 38.*

[The use of images] in orations and poetry is to *move* pity or terror. *Fellon.*

6. To propose; recommend; specif., to propose formally

value, importance, or the like. *Colloq.* "Men's men; gentle or simple, they're much of a muchness." *G. Eliot.*

much/ness (mūch'nēs), *n.* Greatness; extent. *Obs.* or *Colloq.* "Quantity and muchness of time." *W. Whately.*

much/ness (mūch'nēs), *a.* [L. *muchus* mucus: cf. *F. mucosus.*] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating a dibasic acid, (C₂H₄(OH)₂(CO₂H)₂, obtained by the oxidation of gums, dultite, lactose, etc. as a white crystalline substance. It is isomeric with saccharic acid.

much/oid (mūch'oid), *a.* [L. *muchidus*, fr. *L. mucus* mucus. See *mucus*; cf. *moist*.] Musty; moldy; slimy; mucous. — **much/oid-ness**, *n.*

much/sift (mūch'sift), *a.* [mucus + *sift*.] 1. *Med.* Inducing or stimulating the secretion of mucus; blennogenous. 2. *Physiol.* Secreting mucus, as a gland.

much/siform (mūch'si-fōrm), *a.* [mucus + *form*.] *Physiol.* Like, or having the character or appearance of, mucus.

much/silage (mūch'si-lāj), *n.* [F., fr. *L. mucilage* a sticky juice, fr. *mucere* to be moldy or musty. Cf. *mucus*.] 1. *Bot.* A gelatinous substance produced in certain plants by the action of water on the various celluloses or pectoses. In fucoid seaweeds it often forms the bulk of the internal tissue. It is also prominent in certain seed coats, as in flaxseed. Mucilage readily absorbs water and increases in bulk; its reactions are those of cellulose. See 3d *GRAM*, 1. 2. An aqueous solution of gum, or of substances allied to it; as, medicinal *mucilage*; *mucilage* for envelopes.

mucilage cell, *Bot.* Any plant cell that secretes mucilage, as in fucoid seaweeds, in the testa of certain seeds, and in some bulbs, as the onion. Mucilage is generally formed by disorganization of the cell wall, thus often leading to the development of canals called *mucilage ducts*.

mucilage/l-nous (-lāj'f-l-nūs), *a.* [Cf. *F. mucilagineus*. See *MUCILAGE*.] 1. Partaking of the nature of, or like, mucilage; moist and viscid, or sticky; as, a *mucilaginous* liquid. 2. Of, pertaining to, or secreting, mucilage, as a cell.

mucilaginous glands, *Anat.*, fringed folds of synovial membrane containing much fat, present in many joints. — **mucilage/l-nous-ness**, *n.*

mucin (mū'sin), *n.* [From *mucus*.] *Physiol. Chem.* A glucoprotein existing in several varieties and forming when dry a white or yellowish powder. It imparts to various mucous secretions their ropy character, and is also found between the fibers of connective tissue, as in tendons. b See *MUCEDIN*. — **mucin/ous** (-sī-nūs), *a.*

mucin/ogen (mū-sin'ō-jen), *n.* [mucin + *gen*.] *Physiol. Chem.* Any of a class of substances easily converted into mucins, as by the action of alkalies.

mucin/ous (mū-sin'ō-s), *a.* [mucus + *parous*.] *Physiol.* Secreting, or producing, mucus or mucin.

muck (mūk), *n.* [Cf. *Icel. myki*; akin to *Dan. mōg*. Cf. *MIDDEN*.] 1. Dung in a moist state; manure. *Bacon*. 2. Any kind of impure or decayed peat or black swamp earth, esp. when used as a manure. 3. Anything vile; an obnoxious mess. *Spenser*. 4. Money; property; — in contempt. *The fatal muck we quarreled for. Beau. & Fl.*

5. Earth (including soft earth, gravel, hardpan, and rock) to be, or being, excavated; in *Mining*, overburden.

muck, *v. t.*; **mucked** (mūkt); **mucking**. 1. To manure with muck. 2. To clear of muck or manure. 3. To defile with muck or filth; — often with *up* or *about*. *Colloq.* or *Dial*.

You can't touch pitch and not be mucked, *lad. Stevens*

4. To excavate or remove muck from. See *MUCK*, *n.*

muck (mūk), *v. i.* [Cf. *MUCK*, *n.* & *v. t.*] To work hard; to toil. *Dial. Eng.* *Kipling*.

mucker (mūker), *n.* 1. One who removes or clears away muck, as from stables. *Obs.* or *R.* 2. One who excavates earth, or "muck." 3. A term of reproach for a low or vulgar person. *Slang*.

Mucker (mūker), *n.*; *G. pl.* **MUCKER**. [G.] An adherent of a religious sect considered to be of dubious tendency; — a German term of opprobrium signifying "canting hypocrite," first applied to a mystical and theological sect composed of the followers of Johann Wilhelm Ebel (1784-1861), preacher and teacher at Königsberg, who was tried for gross immorality, but ultimately acquitted.

muck rake. A rake for scraping up muck or dung. See *MUCKRAKE*, *v. i.*, below.

muck/rake (mūkrāk), *v. i.*; **-RAKED** (-rāk't); **-RAK'ING** (-rāk'ing). To seek for, expose, or charge, esp. habitually, corruption, real or alleged, on the part of public men and corporations. On April 14, 1906, President Roosevelt delivered a speech on "The Man with the Muck Rake," in which he deprecated sweeping and unjust charges of corruption against public men and corporations. The phrase was taken up by the press, and the verb to *muck/rake*, in the above sense, and the noun *muck/raker* (-rāk'ēr), to designate one so engaged, were speedily coined and obtained wide currency. The original allusion was to a character in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" so intent on raking up muck that he could not see a celestial crown held above him.

muck/worm (mūk'wūrm'), *n.* 1. A larva or grub that lives in muck or manure. 2. One who scrapes together money by mean labor and devices; a miser. "Misers are muckworms." *Pope*.

mucky (-t), *a.*; **mucky/-er** (-t-ēr); **mucky/-est**. 1. Filthy with muck; miry; as, a *mucky* road. 2. Vile, in a moral sense; sordid. *Now Rare. Spenser. Mucky money* and false felicity. *Latimer*.

muc/oid (mū'k'oid), *a.* [See *mucus*.] Combining form used to indicate relation to mucus or mucous membrane.

muc/oid-ness (mū'k'oid-nēs), *n.* [muc/oid + *-ness*.] *Med.* A enlargement of the lacrimal sac due to catarrhal inflammation and obstruction. b Any tumor containing mucus.

muc/oid/ous (-sē'f'ō-lūs), *n.* *Chem.* Any of a class of substances consisting of a combination or intimate mixture of cellulose and a mucilaginous constituent. They are found chiefly in seeds and fruits.

muc/oid (mū'k'oid), *a.* [muc/oid + *-oid*.] Resembling mucus. *muc/oid degeneration*, degeneration marked by conversion of cells or intercellular substance into a glutinous substance containing mucin. — *m. tissue*, *Anat.*, mucous tissue.

muc/oid, *n.* [mucin + *-oid*.] *Chem.* Any of a group of nonphosphorized glucoproteids resembling true mucin, but differing in some reactions. They occur in the vitreous humor and the cornea, in cysts, in connective tissue, etc.

muc/onic (mū'k'ōn'ik), *a.* [mucic + *itonic*.] *Org. Chem.* Pertaining to or designating an unsaturated dibasic acid, (CH:CHCO₂H)₂, obtained indirectly from mucic acid, and forming large crystals.

muc/or (mū'k'ōr), *n.* [L., fr. *mucere* to be moldy or musty.] 1. Hoariness; moldiness; filthiness. *Obs.* or *R.* 2. *Med.* Mucus. 3. [cap.] *Bot.* A genus of minute mold fungi typifying the family Mucoraceae, and characterized by the naked zygospores. It includes some of the commonest forms of mold, as that found on bread, jam, etc.

muc/or-ra/ce-ae (mū'k'ōr-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* A family of phycocytous fungi typifying the order Mucorales, having the sporangia borne on a stalk or columella, usually producing no conidia. — **muc/or-ra/ceous** (-shūs), *a.*

muc/or-ra/les (-lēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] *Bot.* An order of phycocytous fungi including most of the common molds found as saprophytes on organic substances, or parasitic on other molds. They have a well-developed branching mycelium with aerial sporangia or conidia. The species are very numerous and widespread.

muc/or-my-co/sis (mū'k'ōr-mī-k'ō'sis), *n.* [NL.; *Mucor* + *mycosis*.] *Med.* A disease due to pathogenic molds of the genus *Mucor* or allied genera.

muc/osa (mū'k'ō'sā), *n.*; *pl.* **-sae** (-sē). [NL. See *MUCOUS*.] *Anat.* A mucous membrane.

muc/ose/rous (mū'k'ō-sē'rūs), *a.* [muc/ose + *rous*.] Both mucous and serous; as, a *mucoserous* gland, containing both mucus-secreting acini and acini producing a serous secretion.

muc/ose/ty (mū'k'ōs'ē-tī), *n.* Quality of being mucous.

muc/ous (mū'k'ūs), *a.* [L. *mucosus*, fr. *mucus* mucus.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, mucus. 2. Secreting, producing, or containing, mucus. *mucous fermentation*, viscous fermentation. — *m. membrane*, *Anat.*, the lining membrane of the passages and cavities of the body which communicate directly or indirectly with the exterior, as the alimentary, respiratory, and genitourinary tracts. Mucous membranes consist of two chief layers: a deep vascular connective-tissue stroma, or *corium*, which in many parts of the alimentary canal contains a thin but definite layer (the *mucularis mucosae*) of unstriated muscle, and a superficial epithelium varying in kind and thickness, but always soft and smooth and kept constantly lubricated by the secretions of the cells and of numerous glands embedded in the membrane. These secretions contain in most cases more or less mucus. At the lips, nostrils, and other openings, the mucous membranes become directly continuous with the skin. — *m. patches*, *Med.*, elevated patches, usually syphilitic, found on mucous membranes or moist skin, esp. of the mouth or anus. — *m. tissue*, *Anat.*, a gelatinous form of connective tissue containing stellate cells with long processes, in the umbilical cord and in the embryo, and in the tumors called *myxomata*.

muc/ro (mū'krō), *n.* [L.] *Bot.* & *Zool.* Any abrupt point, tip, or process, as that which terminates some leaves.

muc/ro-nate (mū'krō-nāt) *a.* [L. *mucronatus*, fr. *mucro* mucus + *-nāt* (-nāt'ēd)] a sharp point. Ending abruptly in a sharp point; abruptly tipped with a short spine. See *APICULATE*, *Illustr.* — **muc/ro-nate-ly**, *adv.*

muc/ro-na/tion (-nā'sh'ūn), *n.* State or quality of being mucronate; also, a mucronate process.

muc/ron/u-late (mū'krōn'ū-lēt), *a.* [Dim. of *mucronate*.] Tipped with a very small point, or microm.

muc/ro-lent (mū'krō-lēt), *a.* [L. *muculentus*, fr. *mucus*.] 1. Slimy; moist and moderately viscous; also, full of mucus or phlegm. 2. *Bot.* Like mucus; gelatinous.

muc/us (mū'k'ūs), *n.* [L. *mucus*, *mucosus*; cf. *mucere* to be moldy or musty, *emungere* to blow the nose. *Fr. mûche*

mucus, and *Skr. muc* to release. Cf. *MOIST*, *MUCILAGE*.]

1. A viscid, slippery secretion produced by mucous membranes, which it serves to moisten and protect. Its character is largely due to *mucins* (wh. see). In catarrhal and other morbid conditions the secretion of mucus may be greatly increased. Also any of many other viscid animal secretions, whether or not of similar chemical composition to the above, as that secreted from the external surface of the body by snails, slugs, and various worms.

2. *Bot.* Protoplasm. *Obs.*

mud (mūd), *n.* [Akiu to LG. *muide*, D. *modder*, G. *moder* mold, OSw. *modd* mud, Dan. *mudder* mud.] 1. A slimy or pasty mixture of earth and water, or of volcanic ashes and water; mire; also, any slimy deposit resembling the same; as, the *mud* from a storage battery. 2. *Railroads*. Natural soil, esp. as used for railroad ballast, as distinguished from gravel, stone, etc. *mud*, *v. t.* 1. To bury in mud; to soil or daub. *Rare. Shak.* 2. To make muddy or turbid, as by stirring up sediment; to muddy. "Mud not the fountain." *Shak.*

mu-dar' (mū-dār'), *n.* [Hind. *madār*.] Either of two East Indian asclepiadaceous shrubs (*Catoptropis gigantea* and *C. procera*); also, their fine bast fiber, resembling flax in strength, but too short to be of great commercial value. The roots of these plants yield an alterative tonic.

mud bass (bās). a A small fresh-water sunfish (*Acantharchus pomotis*) of the eastern United States. b The large-mouthed black bass. See *BLACK BASS*, 1. *Indiana*.

mud bath. An immersion of the body, or a part of it, in mud charged with medicinal agents, esp. salts of mineral springs, esp. as a remedy for rheumatism, gout, etc.

mud boat. 1. A large flatboat used in dredging to carry off the mud and silt to deep water. 2. *Logging*. A low sled with broad runners, on which logs are hauled in swamps.

mud cat. Either of two catfishes, *Leptopis olivaris* of the Mississippi Valley and Southern States, and *Ameiurus platycephalus* of Carolina and eastern Georgia. They are both excellent food fishes.

mud crab. Any of several American marine crabs of the genus *Panopeus*.

mud crack. One of the system of cracks by which drying mud is divided; specif., *Geol.*, one of the same cracks after it has been filled and the mud and filling material changed to rock.

mud dab. a The winter flounder. b Any of several flounders of the genus *Limanda*, esp. *L. limanda* of northern Europe, resembling the winter flounder.

mud dauber. Any of numerous wasps of *Sceliphron* and other genera of the family Sphecidae, which construct mud cells, often attached side by side to stones or to the woodwork of buildings, etc. The female places an egg in each cell, together with spiders or insects, paralyzed by a sting, to serve as food for the larva.

mud/dle (mūd'dl), *v. t.*; **mud/dled** (-ld); **mud/dling** (-l'ing). 1. From mud. 2. To make turbid, or muddy, as water. *Obs.* 3. To cloud or stupefy; to render stupid with liquor; to intoxicate partially; as, his brains were *muddled*. *Arbutnot.* Often drunk, always *muddled*.

3. To use or do with as one does who is stupid or intoxicated; — often with *away*. *They muddle it [money] away without method. Hazlitt.*

4. To mix confusedly; to make a mess of; as, to *muddle* a negotiation; to *muddle* one's task. 5. To confuse; perplex; mystify. *F. W. Newman.* 6. To stir, as a drink with a spoon. *Rare.*

mud/dle, *v. i.* 1. To dabble or wallow in mud; to become muddy or dirty. *Obs.* "Unicorns *muddle* in the dirt like swine." *Topseil.* 2. To think or act in a confused, aimless way or in a way that tends to make a mess of the business in hand.

mud/dle, *n.* 1. A state of being turbid or confused; hence, intellectual cloudiness or confusion. *We both grub on in a muddle. Dickens.* 2. A confused mixture; a mess; as, the business is in a hopeless *muddle*.

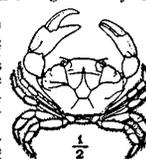
mud/dle-head (-hēd'), *n.* A dolt; blockhead. — **mud/dle-head-ed**, *a.* — **mud/dle-head-ed-ness**, *n.* *All Colloq.*

mud/dler (mūd'dl-ēr), *n.* One that muddles; specif., a utensil used in stirring or mixing some liquid.

mud drum. *Steam Boilers*. A drum forming the lowest part of some kinds of boilers into which sediment and mud in the water can settle for removal.

mud/dy (mūd'dī), *a.*; **mud/dy/-er** (-t-ēr); **mud/dy/-est**. 1. Abounding in mud; besmeared, dashed, or turbid with mud; as, a *muddy* road; *muddy* boots; *muddy* water. 2. Consisting of mud or earth; gross; impure. *This muddy vesture of decay. Shak.* 3. Confused, as if turbid with mud; cloudy in mind; dull; stupid; also, confused; muddled. *Now Rare.* *Cold hearts and muddy understandings. Burke.* *Dost think I am so muddy, so unsettled? Shak.*

4. Not clear or bright; cloudy; as, a *muddy* complexion. *Syn.* — See *TURBID*.



Mud Crab (*Panopeus depressus*)

mud/dy (mūd'y), *v. t.*; **MUD/DYED** (-Id); **MUD/DY-ING** (-Ing). 1. To soil with mud; to dirty; to render turbid. 2. Fig.: To cloud; to make dull or heavy. *Greul.*

mud/ey. The siren *Stren acerina*.

mud/fish' (mūd'fīsh'), *n.* Any of several fishes which frequent muddy water or burrow in the mud; as: a The common European loach. b The bowfin. c A dipnoan of the genus *Lepidosiren* or *Protopterus*. d Any mud minnow. e The killifish *Fundulus heteroclitus*. f A gorgeously colored West Indian parrot fish (*Scarus vetula*). g A small goby (*Gillichthys mirabilis*) of the Pacific coast from San Francisco southward. h A New Zealand fish (*Neochanna apoda*), of the family Galaxiidae, that lives in burrows in the banks of streams, like a crawfish.

mud flat. A low, muddy strip of shore or, sometimes, an island, usually wholly or partly submerged at high water.

mud guard, or **mud/guard'** (mūd'gārd'), *n.* A guard over a cycle or vehicle wheel to catch or deflect mud.

mud hen. A coot, gallinule, or large rail; a marsh hen.

mud hole (mūd'hōl'), *n.* A hole, or hollow place, containing much mud, as in a road. Also, *Steam Boilers*, a hole near the bottom, through which the sediment is withdrawn.

mud lark. a A person who cleans sewers, or delves in mud. *Slang*. b A street urchin; a gamine. c A race horse that runs well on a muddy track. *Slang*. d A pipit. *Local, Eng.*

mud lump. One of the low mounds of mud formed in shoal water at the mouth of the Mississippi River by the eruption of soft wet clay from an underlying bed.

mud minnow. Any small fish of the genus *Umbra*, allied to the pickereel, as *U. limn* of the Mississippi Valley. They live in the mud at the bottom of cold streams and ponds.

mud plantain. A North American pondeveraceous marsh or water plant (*Heteranthera reniformis*) with reniform leaves and blue or white flowers.

mud puppy. a The hellbender. b Any of several American salamanders of the genus *Ambystoma*.

mud rake. a A kind of long-handled oyster or clam rake. U. S. b A wooden rake for smoothing over filter beds, etc., in some manufacturing processes.

mud ring, *Steam Boilers*. The ring or frame forming the bottom of a water leg. Cf. **ROUND-TOP RING**.

mud/sill' (mūd'sil'), *n.* 1. The lowest sill of a structure, usually embedded in the soil; the lowest sill or timber of a house, bridge, or dam. 2. Fig.: A person of the lowest stratum of society; — a term of opprobrium or contempt. *Southern U. S.*

mud/skip/pe'r (skīp'pēr), *n.* Any of several small Asiatic and Polynesian gobies of the genera *Periophthalmus* and *Boleophthalmus*, which are able to skip about actively over wet mud and sand in pursuit of prey. See **GOBY**, *Illustr.*

mud/stone' (stōn'), *n.* *Geol.* Coarse-grained, gritty shale, with little or no lamination, readily reduced to mud by the action of frost.

mud sunfish. a The mud bass *Acantharchus pomotis*. b The warmouth.

mud turtle, **mud tortoise**. Any of numerous fresh-water tortoises of the United States; esp.: a One of the genus *Kinosternon*. b The snapping turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*).

mud volcano. *Geol.* An orifice in the earth from which gas or vapor issues, either through a pool of mud, or with the ejection of mud, which accumulates in a conical mound.

mud/wort' (mūd'wōrt'), *n.* Any small scrophulariaceous herb of the genus *Limosella*.

mu-oz-zin (mū-ōz'in), *n.* [Ar. *mu'adhhdhin*.] A Mohammedan cruiser of the hour of prayer.

muff (mūf), *n.* [Cf. *L.G. muff*, *D. mof*, *G. Dan.*, & *Sw. muff*, *F. moufle* mitten, *LL. muffula*. See **MUFFLE**.] 1. A soft, thick cover into which both hands may be thrust to protect them from the cold. It is most commonly of fur and of cylindrical or pillow form, and is now carried only by women, sometimes merely for ornament. 2. *Mech.* A short hollow cylinder surrounding an object, or used to connect two abutting objects, as pipes. 3. *Glass Manuf.* A blown cylinder of glass which is afterward flattened out to make a sheet. 4. A whitethroat. *Local, Eng.* 5. A cluster of feathers on the side of the face between the beard and the ear lobe, found in certain varieties of domestic fowls, as Houdans.

6. [Perh. a different word; cf. *E. dial. muffle* to stammer, blunder.] *Colloq.* a A stupid fellow; a poor-spirited person. "A muff of a curate." *Thackeray*. b A bungler. 7. A bungling performance; a clumsy failure; specif., *Baseball*, a failure to hold a ball in attempting to catch it.

muff (mūf), *v. t.*; **MUFFED** (mūft); **MUFF-ING**. To handle awkwardly; to do awkwardly; to bungle; specif., *Baseball*, to fail to hold (a ball) when attempting to catch it.

muff, *v. i.* To act, or do anything, stupidly or clumsily; to bungle; specif., *Baseball*, to muff a ball.

muff/in (mūf'in), *n.* [From **MUFF**.] 1. A small light cake slightly sweetened, served hot for breakfast or tea. Yeast-raised muffins are often split, toasted, and buttered. 2. A small earthen plate. *Cent. Dict.*

muffin cap. A cap shaped something like a muffin; specif.: a A flat woolen cap worn by English charity-school boys. b A fatigue cap worn by some British regiments.

muffin-ear' (mūf'in-ēr'), *n.* A dish for keeping muffins hot; also, a vessel with a perforated top for sprinkling muffins with sugar, spice, salt, or the like.

muffle (mūfl'), *v. t.*; **-FLUED** (-lūd); **-FLING** (-līng). [See **MUFFLE**, *n.*] 1. To wrap up so as to conceal or protect; to wrap, as the face and neck, in folds; hence, to conceal or cover the face of; to envelop; to inclose; — often with *up*. He muffled with a cloud his mournful eyes. *Dryden*. Muffled up in darkness and superstition. *Arbutnot*. 2. To prevent seeing, or hearing, or speaking, by wraps bound about the head; to blindfold; to deafen; to silence. 3. To wrap with something that dulls or deadens the sound of; as, to muffle an oar or the strings of a drum.

muff/le, *v. i.* [Cf. *E. muffle*.] To speak indistinctly, or without clear articulation.

muff/le, *n.* [F. *moufle*, prop., a mitten, from the resemblance in shape, *OF. moufle*; cf. *LL. muffula*, and *OD. moffel* a muff. Cf. **MUFF** a covering for the hands.] 1. Any thing with which another thing is muffled; specif.: a A boxing glove. b A muff. c A muffer for the throat. 2. A compartment or oven used for heating without exposing the contents to the direct action of the fire, as, in *Metal*, in the scorchification of ores, cupellation of ore buttons, etc., or, in *Ceramics*, in fixing the colors of painted or printed pottery. 3. A pulley block with several sheaves.

muff/led (mūfl'ld), *p. a.* 1. Wrapped up closely; esp., deened as to sound; as, a muffled cry; muffled oars. 2. Decorated or painted and treated in a muffle furnace to fix the color, as pottery, glass, or glassware.

muffle furnace. A furnace devised so as to shield its contents from direct contact with the flames. See **MUFFLE**, and cf. **REVERBERATORY FURNACE**, etc.

muff/ler (mūfl'ēr), *n.* 1. Anything used in muffling; specif.: a A scarf for the throat in cold weather; a tippet. b A sort of veil or scarf formerly worn by women both for the protection of the head, neck, and ears, and for occasional disguise or concealment. Fortune is painted blind, with a muffler afore her eyes. *Shak.* c A mitten with a thumb. d A boxing glove. 2. *Mach.* Any of various devices to deaden the noise of escaping gases or vapors, as a tube filled with obstructions, through which the exhaust gases of an internal-combustion engine, as on an automobile, are passed (called also *silencer*), or an attachment usually consisting of a series of perforated baffles for a locomotive pop safety valve. 3. *Music*. A cushion for terminating or softening the tones made by a stringed instrument, as, in the pianoforte, usually, a strip of soft felt.

muff/ri (-tī), *n.*; **pl.** -TIS (-tīz). [Ar. *mu'fir*.] An official expounder of Mohammedan law, often an assessor to a court.

muff/ri, *n.* Citizen's dress when worn by a naval or military officer; hence, ordinary dress as distinguished from that denoting a calling or station; — a term derived from the British service in India. *Colloq.*, *Chiefly Eng.*

mug (mūg), *n.* [Cf. *Fries. mukke*, *Sw. mugg*, *Norw. dial.*



mugge, **mugga**.] 1. A kind of earthen or metal drinking cup, with a handle, — usually cylindrical, with no lip. 2. The quantity a mug holds; a mugful; as, a mug of beer. 3. [Orig. uncert.] *Slang*. a The face or mouth. *Thackeray*. b A grimace; a "face." c A fellow; a man; — usually in contempt.

mug (mūg), *v. i. & t.*; **MUGGED** (mūgd); **MUG-ING** (mūg-ing). 1. To grimace; to make faces. *Slang*. 2. To cram; to study, as for an examination; — usually with *up*. *Slang*, *Chiefly Eng.* 3. To treat (one), esp. to a drink. *Dial. or Slang*, *Eng.* to mug up, to paint one's face. *Slang*, *Eng.*

mug/ger (mūg'ēr), *n.* Also **mug'gar**, **mug'gur**. [Hind. *mugar*, fr. *Skt. mukara* sea monster.] The common crocodile (*Crocodylus palustris*) of India, the East Indies, etc. It becomes twelve feet or more long.

mug/gins (mūg'inz), *n.* [Etym. unknown.] 1. A game of dominoes in which the object is to make the sum of the two ends of the line some multiple of five. 2. Any of several simple card games that depend upon building in suits or matching exposed cards, the object being to get rid of one's cards; also, an exclamation used in exacting a penalty, or the player penalized.

mug/gins, *v. i. & t.* To exact a penalty at muggins.

mug'gy (mūg'y), *n.*; **MUG-GY-ER** (-l-ēr); **MUG-GY-EST**. [Cf. *Ice. mugga* mist, mugginess. Cf. 1st **MUG**.] 1. Moist; damp; moldy; as, muggy straw. 2. Warm, damp, and close; as, muggy air, weather.

mug/ho pine (mūg'hō). [Cf. *F. mugho*, *It. mugio*.] A southern European pine (*Pinus montana mugho*) usually classed as a subspecies of the Swiss pine. It is of low widely spreading habit, with dark green foliage, and is often cultivated.

Mu-gil'-da (mū-gīl'j-dā), *n.* **pl.** [NL, fr. *L. mugil* a sort of fish.] *Zool.* The family consisting of the gray mullets. See **MULLET**. **Mugil** (mūg'il) is the type genus. — **mugil'-form** (-fōrm), *a.* — **mugil'-oid** (mūg'il-oid), *a.* — **mugil'-wort'** (mūg'wōrt'), *n.* [AS. *mucgeryr*.] a European asteraceous plant (*Artemisia vulgaris*) related to wormwood, and possessing tonic properties. b Any of several American species of *Artemisia* resembling the above, as *A. ludoviciana*. c The bastard fever.

mug/wump (-wūmp'), *n.* [Algonquian *mugwump* a chief.] *Orig.*, a bolter from the Republican party in the national election of 1854; hence, an independent in politics. *Mugwump* seems to have been occasionally used colloquially as equivalent to "a big man," usually with a semi-ironical implication, prior to the campaign of 1854. The bolters of the Republican nomination in that year were charged with regarding themselves as superior to their party in character and intelligence, and were called *mugwumps* and, synonymously, *pharisees*. They adopted the name quite generally. *Polit. Cant.* U. S.

mug/wumper-y (-ēr-y) *n.* The acts and views of the **mug/wump-ism** (-iz'm) mugwumps. *Polit. Cant.* U. S.

Mu-har-rām (mū-hūr'ām), *n.* [Ar. *muharram*, prop., sacred, forbidden, *n.*, the first month of the Mohammedan lunar year.] 1. The first month of the Mohammedan year. See **MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR**. 2. A festival of the Shiite sect of the Mohammedans held in commemoration of the martyrdom of Husain, the second son of Fatima, Mohammed's daughter, and Ali, during the first ten days of the month Muharram.

Muh-len-ber-gia (mū'hēn-bēr'j-ā), *n.* [NL, after G. H. E. Muhlenberg (1753-1815), American botanist.] *Bot.* A large genus of American and Asiatic grasses having small spikelets, capillary awns, and free grain closely invested by the flowering glume. They are slender, often wiry perennials, of no especial agricultural value.

mu-lat/to (mū-lāt'tō), *n.*; **pl.** -TRES (-ōz). [Sp. & Pg. *mulo*, masc., *mulata*, fem., of a mixed breed, fr. *mulo* mule, *L. mulus*. See **MULE**.] The offspring, usually of a brownish yellow complexion, of a negress by a white man, or of a white woman by a negro; in a more general sense, a person of mixed Caucasian and negro blood, or Indian and negro blood.

mul'ber-ry (mūl'bēr-y), *n.*; **pl.** -RIES (-īz). [ME. *moolberry*, *murberte*, AS. *mōrbēam* mulberry tree, where the

frat part is fr. *L. morum* mulberry; cf. *Gr. μῶρον, μῶρον*. Cf. MURREY, SYCAMORE, BERRY. 1. A Any tree of the genus *Morus*; also, the edible, pleasantly acid, berrylike fruit, usually dark purple. See *Morus*. b The thimbleberry. *Local, U. S.*



Black Mulberry (*Morus nigra*); Leaves and Fruit. Reduced.

2. A dark purple color, like that of mulberries.

mulch (mūch; mūsh), *n.* [Cf. *mull* dirt, also *G. dial. mulsch, molsch*, rotten, soft, mellow, as fruit.] *Agric.* Any substance, straw, sawdust, leaves, etc., spread upon the ground to protect the roots of plants from heat, cold, or drought, or to keep fruit clean.

mulch, *v. t.*; MULCHER (mūch'ter; mūsh'ter); MULCH'ING. To cover or dress with mulch.

mulct (mūkt), *n.* [*L. mulcta, multa*; cf. *L. mulcare* to maltreat.] 1. A fine or penalty, esp. a pecuniary punishment or penalty; an amercement.

All injury or damage was to be paid for by a mulct to the owner, not a compensation to the sufferer. *H. H. Milman.*

2. A blemish or defect. *Obs.*

Syn.—Amercement, forfeit, forfeiture, penalty, fine.

mulct, *v. t.*; MULCT'ED; MULCT'ING. [*L. mulctare, mulctare*.] 1. To punish for an offense or misdemeanor by imposing a fine or forfeiture, esp. a pecuniary fine; to exact a mulct from; to fine; amerce; hence, to deprive of, as by way of punishment.

The absorption that mulcted Guthrie's words of half their meaning, and more than half their weight. *C. E. Craddock.*

2. To punish. *Obs.*

mulc-ta-ry (mūkt'ā-rī) *a.* Imposing a pecuniary penalty. **mulc-ta-ry** (-tā-rī) *alt.*; consisting of, or paid as, a fine. "Mulctuary punishments." *Sir W. Temple.*

mule (mūl), *n.* [*F.*, a she-mule, *L. mula*, fem. of *mulus*; cf. *Gr. dial. μῦλος* ass. Cf. *MULATTO*.] 1. A hybrid between the horse and the ass; esp., the offspring of a male ass and a mare, that produced by a stallion and a she-ass being usually called a *hinny*. Mules have the large head, long ears, and small hoofs of the ass with the form and size of the horse. Their endurance and sure-footedness make them particularly valuable as draft and pack animals. They are usually sterile, but the hinny sometimes foals.

2. *Biol.* A hybrid;—in the trade this is used very generally or even exclusively of hybrids between the canary and related birds.

3. A very stubborn person. *Colloq.*

4. *Numis.* A coin, token, or the like, of which either the obverse or the reverse is not of the proper type.

5. *Spinning.* A machine for simultaneously drawing and twisting (spinning) cotton, wool, etc., into yarn or thread and winding it into cops;—called also *jenny* and *mule-jenny*. Cf. *THROSTLE*.

6. A sharp-stemmed variation of the cable, used on the northeast coast of England. *Local, Eng.*

7. A kind of slipper without either quarter or heel.

8. A scooplike device consisting of a wooden frame covered with stout cloth which can be lowered vertically from across the front of a boat so as to catch the current in the water and draw the boat along. *Local, U. S.*

9. An electric motor device for towing canal boats.

10. The foot of a winglass. *Cent. Dict.*

mule deer. A long-eared deer of western North America (*Odocoileus hemionus*, syn. *Cariacus macrotis*), larger and more heavily built than the Virginia deer. The tail is characteristic, being white all around except a black tuft at the tip. The large horns are usually divided into two nearly equal branches, each bearing thorns. Often called *blacktail*.

mule killer. Any of several arthropods erroneously supposed to kill live stock in the Southern United States by stinging or by being swallowed; as: a A whip scorpion. *Fl. or id. a.* b A walking-stick insect. *Texas.* c A mantis. d A wheel bug.

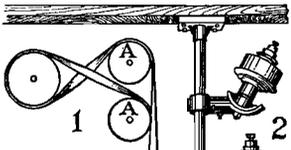
mule pulley. *Mach.* An adjustable guide pulley for a belt.

mule-teer' (mū'lē-tēr'), *n.* [*F. muletier*, fr. *mulet*, a mule, dim. fr. *L. mulus*.] One who drives mules.

mule twist. Cotton yarn in cops, as spun on a mule; in distinction from yarn spun on a throstle frame.

muley axle (mū'lē; mō'lē), *n.* *Railroads.* A car axle without collars at the outer ends of the journals.

muley saw. A stiff, long saw, guided at the ends but not stretched in a gate.



1 Diagram showing Mule Pulleys (A, A') for a belt transmitting motion from one shaft to another at right angles. 2 Stand with two adjustable Mule Pulleys.

mulc. + MILK.

mulce. + MILCE.

mulch (*dial.* mōsh, mūsh), *a.* Soft, as earth; of weather, damp; moist. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

mulcht. Mulched. *Ref. Sp.*

Mul'ci-ber (mūl'st-ber), *n.* [*L. Rom. Myth.* An epithet of Vulcan.]

mul'ct-ible (-ch'ī), *a.* [*L. mulcere* to stroke, soothe, appease.] That may be appeased. *Obs.*

mulda. + MOLD.

muldebrēd. + MOLDBOARD.

mul'der (mūl'dēr), *n.* *Scot. & dial. Eng. var. of WOLDR.*

muld-mete. *n.* [*For maldmet.* See *MOLD* earth.] A funeral banquet. *Obs. Scot.*

muldrin. *n.* [*Cf. F. moulterin.* Moulded work. *Obs. Scot.*]

mule, *n.* Rare var. of *MWAL*.

mule (mūl), *n.* [*Cf. Chilblain.* mule var. of *MOOL*.]

mule armadillo. A South American armadillo (*Tatus hybridus*).

mulleses. + MOLASSES.

mule canary. A hybrid between a domestic canary and some wild finch, as the siskin.

mule chair. A caquet.

mule doubler. *Spinning.* A doubling and twisting machine constructed on the lines of the spinning mule.

mul'ga (mūl'gā), *n.* [*Native name.*] 1. A long, narrow wooden shield, used by the Australian aborigines in hand-to-hand combat.

2. An Australian wattle (*Acacia aneura*); also, loosely, any of several other acacias. The shield, used by the aborigines, was, however, probably made of ironbar or other hard wood.

mulga grass. Either of two valuable Australian forage grasses (*Danthonia racemosa* and *Neuracme mitchelliana*) often found growing among mule trees.

mul'eb-ri-ty (mū'lē-brī-tī), *n.* [*L. muliebris*, fr. *muliebris* belonging to a woman, fr. *mulier* a woman.] 1. State of being a woman or of possessing full womanly powers; womanhood;—correlative of *virility*.

2. Womanliness, in either good or deprecatory sense; femininity; effeminacy.

mul'ish (mūl'ish), *a.* Like a mule; specif.: a Sullen; stubborn. b Hybrid; sterile:—**mul'ish-ly**, *adv.*—**mul'ish-ness**, *n.*

mull (mūl), *n.* [*Prob. akin to mōld.* See *MOLD* soil.] 1. Dry mold; broken or crumbling bits of earth, peat, or the like; dust; rubbish. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

2. Anything muddled; a failure; mess; muddle; as, to make a mull of an affair.

mull (mūl; *Scot. also* mōōl), *n.* [*Prob. of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. mulla* a snout, muzzle, projecting crag. Cf. *MOUTH*.] 1. A promontory; as, the Mull of Cantyre. *Scot.*

2. A snuffbox made of the small end of a horn; hence, any snuffbox. *T. Hughes.*

mull (mūl), *n.* [*See MULMUL.*] A thin, soft muslin without stiffening.

mull, *v. t.*; MULLED (mūld); MULL'ING. [*ME. mullen.* See *2d MULLER*.] 1. To powder, pulverize, crush, grind, squeeze, or the like. *Dial. Eng.*

2. To make a mess of; to muddle. *Obs. or Dial. Eng.*

mull, *v. i.* To work mentally; to cogitate; ponder; ruminate;—usually with *over*; as, to mull over an idea. *Colloq., U. S.*

mull, *v. t.* [*Of uncertain origin.*] 1. To heat, sweeten, and spice; as, to mull wine.

2. To dissipate or deaden; to dull or blunt. *Shak.*

mul'lah (mō'lā; mū'lā), *n.* [*Ar. maulā*, commonly *mollā* in Turkey.] In Mohammedan countries, a learned teacher or expounder of the law and dogmas of Islam.

mul'lar (mūl'ēr), *n.* A die, cut in intaglio, for stamping an ornament in relief, as upon metal.

mul'lein (mūl'īn), or **mul'ien** (-ān), *n.* [*ME. moleyn, AF. moleine, F. molène. Orf. E. D.*] Any scrophulariaceous plant of the genus *Verbascum*. They are mostly tall herbs having coarse leaves, and large flowers in dense spikes. The common, or great, mullein, with densely woolly leaves, is *V. thapsus*. The moth mullein is *V. bithartia*.

mullein, *n.* **mullein foxglove**. An American scrophulariaceous herb (*Scilla macrophylla*) having coarse leaves and yellow tubular flowers with a spreading limb.

mullein, or **mullein pink**. A European lychnis (*Lychnis coronaria*) with white-woolly leaves and large solitary crimson flowers. It is frequent in gardens.

mul'ler (mūl'ēr), *n.* One that mulls, as a vessel in which wine, etc., is mullled over a fire.

mul'ler, *n.* [*ME. mullen* to pulverize, bruise; cf. *Icel. mylja*; prob. akin to *E. mōld* soil. See *MOLD* soil; cf. *MULL* dirt.] 1. A stone or thick lump of glass, or kind of pestle, flat at the bottom, used for grinding pigments or drugs, etc., upon a slab of similar material.

2. *Metal.* Any of a number of rotating shoes bearing against the bottom of a cylindrical pan, used for agitating and grinding the steam-heated mixture of silver ore, sulphate of copper, mercury, and salt in the Washoe amalgamation process. Also, the whole of this apparatus, including the pan, as well as the mullers proper.

Mul'le-ri-an, **Muel-le-ri-an** (mū-lē-rī-ān), *a.* Discovered by or named after: a Johannes Müller, a German physiologist and comparative anatomist (1801-68). b H. M. Müller, a German anatomist (1820-64). c Fritz Müller, a German zoologist (1821-97).

Müllerian, or **Müllerian duct**, *Embryol.*, in vertebrate embryos, either of a pair of ducts lying parallel to the Wolffian ducts. In the female they give rise to the Fallopian tubes, or oviducts, and their more or less extensively united posterior portion forms the uterus and vagina. In the male they atrophy, traces of their anterior and posterior ends remaining as the sessile hydroids and the sinus pularicus.

—*See* (or *Müller's*) *fibers* or *fibra*, *Anat.*, the fibers of Müller.

Müller's corpus-cles (mūl'ēr). *Bol.* The minute nitroglycerin glands found on the leaves of the myriophyllum *Cecropia adenopus*. They serve as food for the symbiotic ants inhabiting the plant.

Müller's fluid. A solution of potassium dichromate (2-2.5 g.) and sodium sulphate (1 g.) in water (100 cc.) used as a fixing agent in histology.

Müller's larva. *Zool.* A characteristic larval form of

mul'ler (mū'lēr), *n.* [*ME. muller* (c) woman, wife, fr. *OF. mullier* wife, *L. mulier* woman.] A woman married or single; specif., a wife; a mother;—formerly sometimes used attributively of a child born in lawful wedlock, esp. in *muller paise*, a younger son born in lawful wedlock, who was preferred at law to a *bastard eigne*, or elder bastard.

mul'ler-ly, *adv.* In the manner or condition of a muller; in wedlock; legitimately. *Obs.*

mul'ler-ose (-ōs), *a.* [*L. mulierosus*.] Excessively fond of women. *R.*—**mul'ler-ōs-i-ty** (-ōs'i-tī), *n.* [*See MUL'LER.*]

mul'ler-ty (mū'lēr-tī), *n.* [*See MUL'LER.*]

mul'let, *n.* To curl, or dress, with the aid of mullets. *Obs. & R.*

mul'let, *n.* A puffin. *Brit. & dial. hawk.* The osprey. *Local, Eng.*

mul'let-ry (mū'lēt-rī), *n.* A pond or reservoir for breeding mullets.

mul'lets, *n. pl.* [*F. molet, mulette*, a sort of pincers.] Small pincers for curling the hair. *Obs.*

mul'let-ry, *n.* Multiple. *Obs.*



Mulga, l.

many polyclads. It has an oval body with a series of eight ciliated processes connected by a ciliated band. There are eyespots at the anterior end and a mouth in the middle of the ventral surface.

mul'let (mū'lēt; -lēt; 151), *n.* [*F. molette*.] *Her.* A star, usually five-pointed and pierced;—when used as a difference it indicates the third son. Cf. *ESTOLE*.

mul'let, *n.* [*ME. molet, mulet, F. mulet*, dim. fr. *L. mulus*.] 1. Any fish of the family Mugilidae;—distinguished as *gray mullets*. They have a rather stout body, rather blunt head, small, almost toothless mouth, large scales, and a bluish silvery color often varied by faint stripes. They occur in streams and in most seas, living chiefly near the shores. The largest reach a length of from one to two feet, and all are valued as food. The best-known species are the striped mullet (*Mugil cephalus*), of the European and American coasts and the Pacific Ocean, and *Liza capito*, of the Mediterranean.

2. Any fish of the family Mullidae;—distinguished as *red mullets* or *surmullet*. They are fishes of moderate size with a small mouth, large scales, and with two long firm barbels on the chin. Their coloration is generally brilliant, usually red or golden. The best-known species are the common European *Mullus barbatus*, which was highly

esteemed by the Romans, and the striped surmullet (*M. surmulletus*) of southern Europe. See *GOATFISH*.

3. In popular usage, any of certain other fishes, esp. certain suckers (Catostomidae) of America.

mullet sucker. A large-scaled sucker (*Moxostoma aureolum*), of the central United States.

mulley (mō'lē; mū'lē), *n.* [*Cf. Gael. maolag* a hornless cow, *maol* bald, hornless, blunt, *Ir. maol* bald, *W. moel*, also *W. eidion* moel a beast without horns.] 1. A mulley, or polled, animal. *U. S.*

2. A cow. *Dial. Eng. & U. S.*, a child's word. Cf. *MOOLY*.

mulley, *a.* Hornless; polled.—said of beef cattle.

Mul'li-dē (mū'lī-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* fr. *L. mulus* red mullet.] *Zool.* A family of fishes consisting of the red mullets, or surmullet. See *MULLER*, 2.—**mul'li** (-lī), *a. & n.*

mul'li-ga-taw'ny (mū'lī-gā-tō'nī), *n.* [*Tamil* *milagu-tan-nī* pepper water.] An East Indian curry soup, made of chicken or other meat.

mul'li-grubs (mū'lī-grūbz), *n.* 1. A gripping of the intestines; and hence, the sulks; the blues. *Slang.*

2. A hellgramite.

mul'lon (mū'lōn), *n.* [*Corrupt.* of *munion*, *F. moignon* stump of an amputated limb, stump, orig. uncert.; cf. *Sp. mulón*.] *Arch.* A slender bar or pier forming a division between lights of windows, screens, etc. b An upright member of a framing. See *STILE*.

mul'lon, *v. t.*; MUL'LOINED (-yūnd); MUL'LOIN-ING. To furnish with mullions; to divide by mullions.

mul'lock (mū'lōk), *n.* [*Dial.*; cf. *MULL* dirt.] 1. A rubbish; refuse; dirt. *Obs.* 2. A mullion. a. A mullion; b b Transom.

2. *Mining.* Refuse earth or rock from a mine; rubbish; deads; also, earth or rock bearing no gold. *Australasia.*

mulse (mūls), *n.* [*L. mulsam* (sc. *vivum*), fr. *mulsum* mixed with honey, honey-sweet, (p. of *mulcere* to sweeten, soften.)] Wine bottled and mingled with honey.

mul-tan'gu-lar (mūl-tān'gū-lār), *a.* [*L. multangulus*; *mul-tus* much, *an-gulus* angle.] Having many angles.—**mul-tan'gu-lar-ly**, *adv.*—**mul-tan'gu-lar-ness**, *n.*

mul-tan'i-mous (mūl-tān'i-mīs), *a.* [*mul-ti* + *L. animus* mind.] Many-minded; many-sided. *Rare.*

mul'ti (mūl'tī), *mult.* [*L. multus* much.] A prefix signifying *much* or *many*; *several*; *more than one*.

mul'ti-ang'le (mūl'tī-ān'gū-l), *a.* [*L. multi* + *angulus* angle.] Having many angles.

mul'ti-ang'lar (mūl'tī-ān'gū-lār), *a.* [*L. multi* + *angulus* angle.] Having many angles.

mul'ti-ang'lar-ly, *adv.*—**mul'ti-ang'lar-ness**, *n.*

mul'ti-ang'lar-ness, *n.*

mul'ti-ang'lar-ness</

mul'ti-ca'vous (mŭl'ti-kāv'ūs), *a.* [L. *multicavus*; *multus* much, many + *cavum, cavus*, a cavity.] Having many cavities.

mul'ti-cel'lu-lar (-sĕl'ŭ-lār), *a.* Consisting of, or having, many cells or more than one cell.

mul'ti-cen'tral (-sĕn'trāl), *a.* Having many centers (esp., *Biol.*, centers of growth or development).

mul'ti-charge (mŭl'ti-čhārg), *a.* Containing, or acting by, several charges; as, a *multicharge gun*.

multicharge gun, Ordnance, an experimental gun, the principal feature of which was the use of the accelerating principle in the action of the powder upon the projectile. A series of charges were placed in pockets along the bore near the breech, each being ignited as the projectile passed by the inflamed gases of the charge to the rear.

mul'ti-cip'i-tal (-sĭp'i-tāl), *a.* [*multi* + *L. caput* head.] *Bot.* Having several or many branches of a caudex, or several stems springing from one root or crown.

mul'ti-coil (mŭl'ti-kōil), *a.* Possessing more than one coil, as the winding of an armature.

mul'ti-col'or, **mul'ti-col'our** (-kŭl'ŕ), *a.* [See *MULTI*; *color*.] Having many, or several, colors.

mul'ti-con'stant (-kŏn'stānt), *a.* Assuming a large number of constants, as in the theory of elastic bodies; — opposed to *varicostant*.

mul'ti-cos'tate (-kŏs'tāt), *a.* *Bot.* Having numerous primary costae, veins, or ribs, as a palmate leaf. *b* *Zool.* Having numerous costae, or ridges.

mul'ti-cus'pid (-kŭs'pĭd), *a.* [See *MULTI*; *CUSPID*.] Having numerous cusps, at least more than two; — said of teeth. — *n.* A tooth of this character.

mul'ti-cy'cle (-sĭk'l), *n.* A cycle or velocipede having many wheels; also, a cycle for carrying two or more riders.

mul'ti-cyl'in-der (-sĭl'ĭn-dĕr), *a.* Having many cylinders; specif., *Mach.*, designating an engine with three or more cylinders and a common crank shaft. — **mul'ti-cyl'in-dered** (-dĕrĕd), *a.*

mul'ti-far'i-ous (-fār'ĭ-ŭs; 115), *a.* [L. *multifarius*; *multus* much, many. Cf. *BIFARIOUS*.] *1.* Having multiplicity; having great diversity or variety; of various kinds; diversified; made up of many differing parts; manifold. *The multifarious complexities of human character. Harc.* *2. Bot.* Many-ranked, as leaves. *Rare.* *3. Equity Pleading.* Of a pleading, improperly uniting distinct and independent matters, and thereby confounding them, whether against one or several defendants. *Syn.* — See *MANIFOLD*.

mul'ti-fid (mŭl'ti-fĭd), *a.* [L. *multifidus*; *multus* much, many + *findere* to split.] Cleft into several or many parts; as, a *multifid leaf*.

mul'ti-fid'us spi'næ (mŭl'ti-fĭd'ŭs-sĭp'ĭ-nĕ), [*N.L.*] *Anat.* A muscle of the fifth, or deepest, layer of the back, which fills up the groove on either side of the spinous processes of the vertebrae from the sacrum to the axis. It consists of many fasciculi which pass upward and inward to the spinous processes, and help to erect and rotate the spine.

mul'ti-flag'el-late (mŭl'ti-flāg'ĕ-lāt), *a.* Having many flagella.

mul'ti-fol (mŭl'ti-fŏl), *n.* A foil of more than five divisions; — applied to foils in windows. — **mul'ti-fol**, *a.* — **mul'ti-folled** (-fŏld), *a.* [*multi* + *fold*.] Many times doubled; manifold; numerous.

mul'ti-form (-fŏrm), *a.* [L. *multiformis*; *multus* many + *forma* shape: cf. *F. multiformis*.] Having many forms, shapes, or appearances. — **mul'ti-form'ly** (-fŏr'm'li-tĭ), *adv.* A plastic and *multiform unit. Harc.*

multiform function, Math., a nonuniform function; one that has more than one value for a given value of its argument, or whose value depends on the path along which its argument attains that given value.

mul'ti-gen'er-ous (-jĕn'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [L. *multigenus*; *multus* many + *genus, generis*, kind.] Having many kinds, shapes, or appearances. — **mul'ti-gen'ous** (-jĕn'ĕr-ŭs), *a.* [See *MULTI*; *genus*.] *Bot.* Having many pairs of leaflets.

mul'ti-ju'gus (-jŭg'ŭs), *a.* [L. *multijugus*; *multus* much, many + *jugum* yoke.] *1.* Consisting of many pairs. *Rare.* *2. Bot.* Multijugate.

mul'ti-lat'er-al (mŭl'ti-lāt'ĕr-ĭ-āl), *a.* Having many sides; many-sided.

mul'ti-lin'e-al (-lĭn'ĕ-ĭ-āl), **mul'ti-lin'e-ar** (-ār), *a.* Having many lines.

mul'ti-lo'bate (-lŏb'āt), *a.* Consisting of, or having, numerous lobes.

mul'ti-lobe (mŭl'ti-lŏb), *n.* *Mach.* A lobed wheel having three or more lobes.

mul'ti-loc'u-lar (-lŏk'ŭ-lār), *a.* Having many or several locules. — *multilocular spora, Bot.*, a sporidium.

mul'ti-lo'quence (mŭl'ti-lŏ-kwĕns), *n.* Quality of being multiloquent; use of many words; talkativeness.

mul'ti-lo'quent (-kwĕnt) *a.* [L. *multiloquus*; *multus* much, many + *loquus* to speak.] *1.* Speaking much; very talkative; loquacious.

mul'ti-mil'ion-aire (mŭl'ti-mĭl'yŭn-ār), *n.* One having two or more million (dollars, pounds, francs, or the like).

mul'ti-nom'i-nal (-nŏm'ĭ-nāl), *a.* [L. *multinominis*; *mul'ti* many + *nomen* names or terms.] Having many names or terms.

mul'ti-nu'cle-ate (-nŭk'lĕ-ĭ-āt), *a.* *Biol.* Having several nuclei. — **mul'ti-nu'cle-ate'd** (-nŭk'lĕ-ĭ-āt'ĕd), *a.* *Biol.* Having many nuclei.

mul'ti-pa'ra (mŭl'ti-pār-ā), *n.*; *pl.* -ræ (-rĕ). [*N.L.*] See *MULTIPAROUS*. *Med.* A woman who has borne more than one child.

mul'ti-par'i-ty (mŭl'ti-pār'ĭ-tĭ), *n.* *Biol.* The production of two or more young at a birth.

mul'ti-pa'rous (mŭl'ti-pār'ŭs), *a.* [*multi* + *parous*: cf. *F. multipare*.] *1. Zool.* Producing many, or more than one, at a birth. *2. Bot.* Producing several lateral axes; as, a *multiparous cyme*.

mul'ti-par'tite (mŭl'ti-pār'tĭt), *a.* [L. *multipartitus*; *multus* much, many + *partitus* divided, *p. p.* See *PARTITE*.] Divided into many parts; having several parts; esp., *Math.*, indicating a division into many parts; — said of a number *n* enumerating a number of objects not all of the same kind, *p* of one kind, *q* of another, *r* of another, and so on, denoted by the symbol *pqr*.... See *UNIPARTITE*.

mul'ti-ped (mŭl'ti-pĕd), or **pede** (-pĕd), *a.* [L. *multipes, multipeda*; *multus* many + *pes, pedis*, foot: cf. *F. multipede*.] Having many feet, many-footed. — *n.* A multiped animal. *R.*

mul'ti-phase (-fāz), *a.* [*multi* + *phase*.] Having many phases; specif., *Elec.*, polyphase.

mul'ti-plane (-plān), *a.* Having several or many planes or plane surfaces; as, a *multiplane kite*.

mul'ti-ple (mŭl'ti-p'l), *a.* [*Cf. F. multiple, E. QUADRUPLE, MULTIPLEX*.] *1.* Containing more than once, or more than one; consisting of more than one; manifold; repeated many times; having several, or many, parts. *2. Specif. a. Elec.* Designating a circuit having a number of conductors in parallel. *b. Math.* Repeated, or occurring or present more than once, or in higher degree than the first; as, *multiple contact*.

multiple algebra, Math., the algebra of complex numbers involving two or more unequal units, each system having its peculiar multiplication table. — *m. arc, Elec.*, a multiple series. — *m. boiler*, a multibubular boiler. — *m. boiler*, *m. circuit*, or *connection*. — *MULTIPLE SERIES*. — *m. cropping*, the taking of two or more crops from the same field in one year. Pasturage is a crop, even if after hay or grain in the same year, and every cutting of grass is a crop. — *m. drill*, or *drilling machine, Mach.*, a drilling machine with many spindles for drilling a great number of holes simultaneously, as in a boiler plate. — *m. effect, Sugar Manuf.*, a system of several vacuum pans arranged so that the vapor from any pan except the last is used to heat the next pan in which the exhaustion is more complete. — *m. fruit, Bot.* — *COLLECTIVE FRUIT*. — *m. harmonic telegraph*, a multiple telegraph employing as transmitters vibrating reeds of different pitch and as receivers reeds of corresponding pitch. — *m. integral, Math.*, the indicated result of a series of successive integrations, the result of each preceding integration being the integrand of the next. Thus the *first integral* is the result of performing the first integration indicated, the *second integral* is the result of integrating the first integral, and so on. — *m. lines, Fort.*, lines of detached defensive works. — *m. neuritis, Med.*, neuritis affecting several nerves at the same time. — *m. oiler, Mach.*, a lubricating device, as for an internal-combustion engine, having a reservoir from which the lubricant is conducted by separate pipes to each part to be lubricated, flow being promoted either by gravity or under air pressure. — *m. personality, Psychol.*, a pathological state of the mind in which two or more distinct personalities or individual characters appear in the same person. Multiple personalities (two, at least) may exist simultaneously, but usually they alternate, the person affected assuming one character after the other alternately. The different personalities may be entirely dissociated, they may have partial acquaintance with or recognition of one another, or one may have full memory of another totally ignorant of the first. Personalities which are late or abnormal developments are called *secondary*, in contrast with the *normal*. — *m. point, a Geom.* A point on a curve through which two or more branches of the curve pass; a point on a surface through which three or more nappes of the surface pass; one that appears at a fixed number (*m*) of points in the total number (*n*) of intersections of the curve (or surface) with every line through the point; — called an *m-multiple*, or *m-ple, point*. *b. Phys. Chem.* Any point representing a set of conditions under which two or more phases can exist together. — *m. rod*. See *MADDOX ROD*. — *m. sclerosis, cerebrospinal sclerosis*. — *m. series, Elec.* A two or more series circuits connected in multiple. *b. SERIES MULTIPLE*. — *m. standard*. — *TAPE AND STAND*. *3. Math.* Several stars in close proximity, which appear to form a single system. — *m. switch, Elec.*, a motor-starting switch used to cut out successive sections of a starting resistance. — *m. switchboard, Elec.*, a telephone switchboard with several sections, one for each operator. — *m. synchronous telegraph*, a multiple telegraph in which at the receiving station apparatus is maintained in exact synchronism with corresponding apparatus at the sending station. Commonly, rotating wheels at each station act as distributors controlling each of several relays in its appropriate receiver for a fraction of each revolution. — *m. tangent, Geom.*, a line tangent to a curve or surface at more than one point; one that appears as a fixed number (*m*) of lines in the total number (*n*) of tangents (to the curve) through a fixed point. — *m. telegraph*, a telegraph system in which several messages are transmitted simultaneously over one circuit. Hence, *m. telegraphy*. *m. thread*, a screw thread composed of two or more distinct parallel intertwined threads or helices. Hence, *m. threaded* (screw). — *m. transformer, Elec.* A transformer connected in multiple, or parallel, with the primary circuit. *b. A transformer with more than one primary or more than one secondary coil*. — *m. unit system*, a system of electric traction in which two or more motor cars, under a single control, are used to propel a train. — *m. voting*, voting by the same individual at the same election in various places in each of which he possesses the legal qualifications, as is possible under the British law governing the franchise.

mul'ti-ple (mŭl'ti-p'l), *n.* *Math.* The product of a quantity by an integer. *b* An assemblage with respect to any of its divisions or parts. — *in multiple*. — *in parallel*, under *PARALLEL*, *n.* — *m. of gearing, Mach.*, a train of gearing for reducing or increasing the velocity ratio as desired.

mul'ti-ple-poin'd'ing (see *POIND*, *v.*), *n.* *Scots Law*. Lit., a

manyfold pointing, or distress; hence, a proceeding equivalent to the interpleader of English law for preventing this.

mul'ti-plex (mŭl'ti-pĕks), *a.* [L. *multiplex, plicis*. See *MULTIPLY*.] *1. Manifold*; multiple. *2. Elec.* Pertaining to or designating a system of telegraphy or telephony for transmitting, over a single wire, more than two messages in each direction at the same time. *multiple telegraph or telephony*. — *MULTIPLE TELEGRAPH OR TELEPHONY*.

mul'ti-plic-a-ble (-plĭ-kā-b'l), *a.* [*Cf. L. multiplicabilis* manifold.] Capable of being multiplied; multipliable. — **mul'ti-plic-a-bil'i-ty** (-bĭl'i-tĭ), *n.*

mul'ti-plic-and' (-plĭ-kānd'), **mul'ti-plic-and'**, *n.* [L. *multiplicandus* to be multiplied: cf. *F. multiplicande*.] *Math.* The number that is to be multiplied by another number called the *multiplier*. See *MULTIPLICATION*.

mul'ti-plic-ate (-kāt), *a.* [L. *multiplicatus*, *p. p.* of *multiplicare*. See *MULTIPLY*.] Consisting of many, or of more than one; multiple; manifold. — *multiple ratio, Math.*, ratio of the like powers of two magnitudes.

mul'ti-plic-a'tion (-kā'shŭn), *n.* [L. *multiplicatio*: cf. *F. multiplication*. See *MULTIPLY*.] *1.* Act or process of multiplying, or of increasing in number; state of being multiplied; as, the *multiplication of the human species*. *The increase and multiplication of the world. Thackeray.* *2. Math.* The process of repeating or adding any given number or quantity a certain number of times; commonly, the process of ascertaining by a briefer computation the result of such repeated additions; also, the rule by which the operation is performed; — the inverse of *division*. The word *multiplication* is sometimes used in mathematics, particularly in multiple algebra, to denote any distributive operation expressed by one symbol upon any quantity or anything expressed by another symbol. Corresponding extensions of meaning are given to the words *multiply, multiplier, multiplicand, and product*. Thus, since $\phi(x + y) = \phi x + \phi y$ (see under *DISTRIBUTIVE*), where $\phi(x + y)$, ϕx , and ϕy indicate the results of any distributive operation represented by the symbol ϕ upon $x + y$, x , and y severally, then because of many very useful analogies $\phi(x + y)$ is called the *product of ϕ and $x + y$* , and the operation indicated by ϕ is called *multiplication*. Cf. *FACTIENT*, *n.* *2.* *3. Math.* In general, the process of affecting an operand by an operator, as the multiplication of versors in quaternions (a turning through one angle followed by a turning through another), which is not in general commutative, or the multiplication of derivations (yielding the derivative of a derivative), which in general is commutative. Generally, multiplication is the conjunction (by some defined law) of each element (or unit) of the one factor with each of the other, the result being the product. So understood, it is possible to multiply assemblages and magnitudes of the most diverse kinds. *4. Bot.* — *AUGMENTATION*, *2 d*. *5. Alchemy*. Art of increasing gold or silver by magic. *Obs.* *6. Symbolic Logic*. The logical operation of joining two or more terms to form an expression signifying only their common denotation. *John Venn.*

multiplication table. A table of the products of a set of numbers multiplied in some regular way; commonly, a table of the products of the first ten or twelve numbers multiplied successively by 1, 2, 3, etc., up to 10 or 12.

mul'ti-plic-a-tive (mŭl'ti-pĭ-kā-tĭv), *a.* Tending or having the power to multiply, or increase, numbers; taken in multiplication. — *n.* A numeral adjective denoting how many times a thing is taken; as, *single, double, treble, two-fold, etc., are multiplicative*. — **mul'ti-plic-a-tive-ly**, *adv.*

mul'ti-plic-a'tor (-kā'tŕ), *n.* [L.: cf. *F. multiplicateur*. Cf. *MULTIPLIER*.] *1. Math.* A multiplier. *2. Elec.* — *MULTIPLIER*, *3 b*.

mul'ti-plic'ulous (mŭl'ti-pĭ-shŭs), *a.* [See *MULTIPLY*.] *Multiplex*; manifold. — **mul'ti-plic'ulous-ly**, *adv.*

mul'ti-plic'ity (-plĭ-sĭ-tĭ), *n.* [L. *multiplicitas*, *fr. multiplex* manifold: cf. *F. multiplicité*. See *MULTIPLY*.] Quality of being multiple, manifold, or various; state of being many; a multitude; as, a *multiplicity of thoughts*. "A multiplicity of gods." *South*. — *multiplicity of a curve, Math.*, the total number of its multiple points, or simple crunodes, acnodes, and cusps, into which each compound is supposed to be resolved.

mul'ti-plic'er (mŭl'ti-pĭ-ĕr), *n.* [*Cf. F. multiplicieur*. Cf. *MULTIPLICATOR*.] *1.* One that multiplies or increases in number. *2. Math.* The number by which another number is multiplied. See *MULTIPLICATION*, *2*.

3. Physics. An instrument or device for multiplying or intensifying some effect, as of heat (cf. *THERMOMULTIPLIER*). *Specif. : Elec.* A resistance placed in series with a voltmeter or pressure coil of a wattmeter when measurements are to be made on a circuit of higher voltage than that for which the instrument alone is suited. *b* A coil of wire used in conjunction with a capacity to increase the amplitude of oscillations in an oscillating circuit, particularly in a wireless telegraph receiver; — called also *multiplicator*. *c* The double coil of wire of many turns placed between the astatic needles of a galvanometer, as employed by Poggenorff and by Schweiger, to increase the delicacy of the instrument; also, a galvanometer so equipped. *4.* An alchemist. *Obs.* See *MULTIPLICATION*, *5*. *5.* A money-maker. *Obs.* *6. Hort.* One of the small offsets of a bulb, as that of an onion, used for purposes of propagation. *7.* An arithmometer for multiplying. *8.* A reel attachment for accelerating the speed at which the fishing line is gathered in at each turn of the handle.

Mun-chau-sen. Baron (mün-chō'zén). The pretended author of a book of travels filled with the most extravagant fictions. The name is corrupted from that of Baron Karl Friedrich Hieronymus von Münchhausen (mün'hou'zén) or mün'hou'zén, a German officer in the Russian service (d. 1797), said to have been famous for stories of impossible adventure.

Mun-chau-sen-ism (-iz'm), n. [See MUNCHHAUSEN, BARON.] An extravagant fiction embodying an account of some marvelous exploit or adventure.

Mund (münd; A.-S. mōond), n. [AS.; akin to OHG. munt.] Hand; palm; hence, protection; security; specif., Early Eng. Law. Right of protection or guardianship, as over the person and property of a wife, a widow, an orphan, or the members of one's household or dependents. The exact meaning of the term is doubtful, but it appears to have originally designated the right of the head of a household to protect and have unmolested the members of his household and to demand a mulct from those who violated his right, answering somewhat in its external relations to the early form of the Roman patria potestas. The rights appear to have been, or at least became, transferable, and were largely acquired by the lords from the individual householders, so that mund finally came to be used nearly or quite synonymously with grith. See GRITH, 2 B, PEACE. Mund was also used for mundbreche and mundbyrd.

Mund'da (mōnd'dā), n. A member of a division of the Dravidian race occupying eastern and southern Chutia Nagpur, Hindustan, and closely related to the Oraon and Ho. Only the more wealthy are Hinduized. Their language gives the name to one branch (called also Kolarian) of the Dravidic-Munda languages (which see). Mund'da, a. [Munda languages which are common in Dravidian; they count by twenties, while Dravidian languages count by tens; they have a dual, which Dravidian has not; but they have no negative voice, which Dravidian has. On the whole, the type of the Munda languages, viewed morphologically, is older than that of the Dravidian ones; they apply the agglutinative system more completely and regularly, and show much less tendency towards euphonic change. Census of India, 1901.]

Mund'dane (münd'dān), a. [L. mundanus, fr. mundus the world, an implement, toilet adornments, dress; cf. mundus, a., clean, neat; cf. F. mondain. Cf. MONDE, MOUND globe.] Of or pertaining to the world; worldly; earthly; terrestrial; as, the mundane sphere; mundane affairs. — mund'dane-ly, adv.

The delinquent of mundane passions. I. Taylor

Syn. — See EARTHLY. mundane aspect. Astron., a difference of azimuth or amplitude as related to the several houses. — m. astrology. See ASTROLOGY. — M. Era. See ERA, n. Table.

Mund'dan-ty (münd'dān'tī), n. Worldliness; the quality of being of this world. — Worldly. — Worldly.

Mund'di-f-icant (münd-dī'f-ī-kānt), a. [L. mundificans, p. pr. of mundificare to make clean; mundus clean + ficare (in comp.) to make. See -FY.] Serving to cleanse and heal. — n. A mundificant ointment or plaster.

Mund'di-f-ic-ation (münd-dī'f-ī-kā'sh'zhn), n. Act or operation of cleansing.

Mund'di-f-y (münd-dī'f-y), v. t. & i. [F. mondifier, L. mundificare. See MUNDIFICANT.] To cleanse; purify. Obs. or R. — mund'di-f-er (-f-ēr), n.

Mung'go (mūng'gō), n. [Prob. fr. a native name.] a The gram (Phaseolus mungo). b An East Indian rubaceous plant (Ophiorrhiza mungos), a reputed cure for snake bites. mung'go, n. A material of short fiber and inferior quality obtained by deviling woolen rags or the remnants of woolen goods, specif. those of felted, milled, or hard-spun woolen cloth, as distinguished from shoddy, or the deviled product of loose-textured woolen goods or worsted, — a distinction often disregarded.

Mung'y (dial. mōng'f, mūng'f, mūng'f), a. Warm and damp; muggy; also, soft; decaying. Obs. or Dial. Eng. A little mungy, half-rotten litter. Evelyn

Mu-ni-c'pal (mū-nī'sf-pāl), a. [L. municipalis, fr. municeps an inhabitant of a municipium, or town possessing the right of Roman citizenship, a free town; munia official duties, functions + capere to take; cf. F. municipal. Cf. IMMUNITY; CAPACIOUS.] 1. Rom. Hist. Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a municipality; as, municipal rights or privileges. 2. a Enjoying a local self-government more or less like that of the Roman municipium; — said of a town, city, or

other corporate administrative unit, esp. of a corporation proper (a town, borough, or city), as distinguished from the quasi corporations (county, township, school district); as, municipal corporations. b Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, such a corporation; as, municipal officers, government, insurance, ownership laws, etc.

3. Of or pertaining to the internal or governmental affairs of a state, kingdom, or nation; — used chiefly to designate, or denote relation to, the law prescribed or enforced by a state in the regulation of the rights, and in the government, of those subject to its jurisdiction; that is, the national law, as distinguished from international law. This use of municipal is now avoided as unfortunate and inapt by many law writers. In its widest use municipal law includes all the law of the land governing the rights of the members of a state and those subject to its jurisdiction, including the written and unwritten law, but it has been, as used by some, distinguished from the organic or constitutional law, as well as from international law.

municipal savings bank. See SAVINGS BANK. — m. trading, the carrying on of trade by a municipality, esp. in conducting industrial undertakings such as the development and management of systems of transportation and communication, the production or control and supply of light, heat, or other utilities.

mu-ni-c'pal-ism (mū-nī'sf-pāl-iz'm), n. Municipal condition or government; also, a system or theory of government by municipalities.

mu-ni-c'pal-ty (-pāl'tī), n. pl. -TIES (-tīz). [Cf. F. municipalité.] A town, city, or other district having powers of local self-government; a municipal corporation; also, the community under the jurisdiction of a municipal government or the governing authorities.

mu-ni-c'pal-iz-ation (-pāl-iz-ā'sh'zhn; -iz-ā'sh'zhn), n. Act or process of municipalizing, or state of being municipalized. mu-ni-c'pal-ize (mū-nī'sf-pāl-iz), v. t. & i. -IZED (-īz'd); -IZ-ING (-iz'ing). [municipal + -ize.] To bring under municipal oversight or control; as, a municipalized industry; also, in recent and more specific use, to transfer to the ownership or direct management of the municipality; as, to municipalize a city water or gas system.

mu-ni-c'pal-ly (-lī), adv. With relation to municipal affairs or government.

Mu-ni-c'ip-um (mū-nī'sf-ūm), n. [L. pl. -CIPIA (-ā).] [See MUNICIPAL.] 1. Rom. Hist. Orig. any of a privileged class of towns in Italy whose citizens had the jus Latii (which see), including many of the private rights of Roman citizenship, as the conubium and commercium. Afterwards, any town in the empire. Cf. JUS LATI.

2. O. Eng. Law. A castle. Rare.

Mu-ni-c'if-ic-ance (mū-nī'sf-ī'sh'ns), n. [L. munificentia; cf. F. munificence.] Quality or state of being munificent; a giving or bestowing with extraordinary liberality; generous bounty; lavish generosity. A donation. Syn. Benevolence, liberality, bounty, bounteousness.

Mu-ni-c'if-ic-ent (-sh'nt), a. [L. munificus; munus service, gift + ficus. Cf. IMMUNITY; -FIC.] Very liberal in giving or bestowing; lavish; also, characterized by great liberality or generosity; as, a munificent benefactor; a munificent benefaction. — mu-ni-c'if-ic-ent-ly, adv.

Syn. — Bounteous, bountiful, generous. See LIBERAL.

Mu-ni-c'if-ic-ation (mū-nī'sf-ī'sh'zhn), n. [OF. muniment, L. munimentum, fr. munire to fortify. See MUNITION.] 1. A fortifying or defending; a fortification; fortified place. Obs. 2. That which supports or defends; a means of defense; munition; support. "Muniments and petty helps." Shak. 3. pl. Law. The evidences or writings whereby one is enabled to defend the title to an estate or maintain a claim to rights or privileges; specif., title deeds and papers. 4. A valuable, as a gem, a relic, or the like. Obs. Spenser.

Mu-ni-c'ion (mū-nī'sh'zhn), n. [F., munition of war, L. municio a fortifying, fortification, fr. munire to fortify, defend with a wall; cf. moenia walls, murus (for moirus) a wall, and Skr. mī to fix, make firm. Cf. AMMUNITION.] 1. Fortification; stronghold. Obs. Is. xxxiii. 16. 2. Whatever materials are used in war for defense or for annoying an enemy; ammunition; also, stores and provisions; military stores of all kinds; hence, necessary

equipment or provision in general; as, the munitions for a political campaign; — usually in pl. The bodies of men, munition, and money, may justly be called the sinews of war. Raleigh

Mu-ni-c'ion (mū-nī'sh'zhn), v. t. To provide with munitions. England has long fortified and completely munitioned stations at Halifax and St. Johns. North Am. Rev.

Mun'see (mūn'sē), n. One of a subtribe of Delaware Indians formerly dwelling along the upper Delaware River, now in Ontario, Wisconsin, and Kansas. They are civilized and self-supporting.

Mun'tin (mūn'tin), mun'ting (-tīng), n. 1. Arch. A mullion; — a joiner's term. 2. Any of a number of transverse cast-iron stays securing the longitudinal beams in a spinning mule.

Munt'jac, munt'jak (mūnt'jāk), n. [Malay mindjangan, or Jav. mindjangan, mandjangan.] Any of several species of small deer constituting the genus Muntiacus (syn. Cervulus) of southeastern Asia and the East Indies; esp., M. muntjak of Java and adjacent regions. It is about three and a half feet long and two feet high. The male has sharp, exposed canine tusks, and small antlers with one side branch mounted on long hairy pedicels. It has a peculiar barking cry of alarm, hence the name barking deer.



Muntjac (Muntiacus muntjak).

Muntz metal (mūnts; mūnt'sīz). [After the inventor, Muntz's metal.] G. F. Muntz, of Birmingham, Eng.] An alloy upon the divisions of the scale of copper per cent of copper can be rolled hot, and is used for sheathing, bolts, and other purposes.

Mu-nych'i-a (mū-nī'k'ī-ā), n. pl. [Gr. τὰ μουνυχία.] Gr. Antiq. A festival of Artemis Munchyia held in the month Munchion (April and May) to commemorate the defeat of the Persians at Salamis. — Mu-nych'i-an (-ān), a.

Mu-ræ'na (mū-rē'nā), n. [L., fr. Gr. μύρανα.] Zool. The typical genus of morays. b [l. c.] A moray. mu'rage (mū'rāj), n. [F., fr. murer to wall, fr. mur wall, L. murus. See MURE a wall.] A tax paid for building or repairing the walls of a fortified town.

Mu'ral (mū'rāl), a. [F., fr. L. muralis, fr. murus wall. Cf. MURE a wall.] 1. Of or pert. to a wall; being on or in a wall; growing on or against a wall; as, mural paintings; a mural quadrant. "Mural fruit." Evelyn. 2. Resembling a wall, as in having or being a perpendicular or steep face; as, a mural precipice.

mural arch. Astron. the wall or arch to whose face is attached a mural circle, or other instrument for measuring meridian altitudes. — m. circle. See CIRCLE, n., 5, g. — m. crown, Rom. Antiq., a golden crown, or circle of gold, indented so as to resemble a battlement, bestowed on him who first mounted the wall of a besieged place, and there lodged a standard. — m. gesture or pregnancy, Med., pregnancy in which the fetus is in that portion of the Fallopian tube which traverses the wall of the uterus. — m. quadrant, Astron., the great quadrans muralis (L., mural quadrant) of Tycho Brahe, an inverted arc of 90° attached to a meridian wall, used to ascertain the declination and right ascension of a heavenly body through a central hole and upon the divisions of the quadrant. — m. tower, Mil. Arch., a tower strengthening and, in a fortification, serving to flank a wall, therefore generally projecting outside.

Mu'ral-ist, n. A painter of mural pictures or decorations. Mu'ra-nese' (mū'rā-nēz'; -nēs'), a. Of or pert. to Mirano, a town in the Venetian lagoon; as, the Muranese school. Mu'ra-to'ri-an (mū'rā-tō'rī-ān; -ān), a. Eccl. Of, pertaining to, or named from, Father Lodovico Antonio Muratori, an Italian archeologist (1672-1750). — Muratorian canon, the canon recognized by the Muratorian fragment. — M. fragment, a mutilated fragment containing a list of New Testament Scriptures, prob. those recognized as canonical



Mural Crown.

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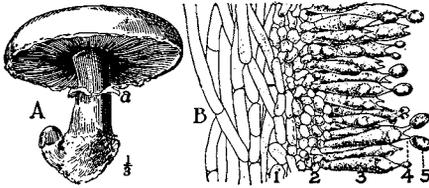
A follower of Thomas Münzer (1490-1525), founder of the fanatical Anabaptists and leader in the Peasants' War. Obs. — Munch'at-to, n. [Also mōnch'at-to. See MUSTACHE.] Mustache. — munc'chee, + MOONSHREE. munc'chee' (mūn-chē'ē'), n. [Malayalam munc'chi, fr. Skr. malica. A kind of litter. India. munc'cher (mūn'chēr; 140), n. One who munches. munc'ch. Munched. Ref. Sp. munc'ch. + MONK. munc'key, + MONKEY. munc'corn' (mūn'kōrn'). Var. of MANGOCORN. Dial. Eng. mund, + MOUND, globe. mund. Obs. or dial. Eng. var. of MUN. mund'dane, n. An inhabitant of this world. Rare. [Kola, cf. Mun-dā'ri (mūn-dā'rī), n. See Mun-dā'tion (mūn-dā'shān), n. [L. mundatio, fr. mundare to make clean.] A cleansing. Obs. mund'da-to-ry (mūn-dā'tō-rī-ā). [L. mundatorius.] Cleansing; having power to cleanse. Obs. — n. Eccl. = PURIFICATOR. Mund'fay, + MUNDIFY. mund'bre'che (mūn-dē'brē'chē) (A.-S. mōnd'brī'kē; -brē'chē) (A.-S. mūndbrēch). A breach of "mund." Obs. or Hist. mund'byrd' (A.-S. mōnd'byrd'), n. (A.-S. mōnd'brēch). Obs. or Hist. munde, + MIND, n. munde. Obs. pret. of MUN. munde've, + MUNDIFY. mund'fall, [L. mundialis.] Worldly. Obs. Scot. [Pyrite. mund'fale (mūn'fāl), n. Mining. mund'fale-tive (mūn-d'fāl-tīv), n. Mundificative. Obs. mund'fale-tious, a. [L. mundus world + calere to fall.] Incident to this world. Obs. mund'fale-tive, a. & n. = MUNDIFICANT. Obs. mund'fale (mūn-d'fāl), n. [See

MANDEL.] A turban ornamented with an imitation of gold or silver embroidery. — mund'fale, n. [LL.] Mund; protection. Obs. mund'fale-gant (mūn-d'fāl-gānt), n. [L. mundus the world + vagans wandering, p. pr. of vagari. See VAGARY.] Wandering over the world. Rare. Mund'dos (mūn'dōs), n. pl. The wild tribes of parts of Luzon, Cebu, Panay, and Negros. Mund'dru-cu' (mūn-d'rōo-kōō'), n. Var. of MUNDURUCU. mund'dun-gu' (mūn-dūn'gū), n. Also mund'dun'gō'gō' (Cf. Sp. mandonga pouch, tripe, black pudding.) A kind of plug to badcock referred to as having a bad smell. Obs. Mund'du-ru-ku' (mūn-d'rōo-kōō'), n. One of a powerful tribe of Tupian Indians of central Brazil, known for their athletic physique, elaborate tattooing, and skill in featherwork and weaving. They preserve the heads of enemies slain in battle. [mūn'dus vult de-ci-pi (dēs'f-ī-ānt), n. [L. mundus the world + decere to deceive.] Eng. var. of MOON, munc'chee (dial. mūn). Obs. or dial. munc'chene, + MUNCHEEN. munc'dawe, n. [AS. mūnan to remember.] A mind day. Obs. munc'daw, n. [Eng. var. of munc'chene.] A mingling, vb. n. munc'chee, + MONK. munc'dal, + MONDAY. munc'ner-al (mūn'nēr-āl), a. [L. munus, munera, office, duty.] Characterized by a distinctive office. Obs. munc'ner-ary (-rī-ā), a. [L. munus, munera, office, duty.] Of the nature of a gift. Obs. munc'ner-ate (-tī), vb. t. [L. muneratus, p. p. of munerare to give.] To remunerate. Obs. — munc'ner-ation (-sh'zhn), n. Obs. munc'net, + MIXTURE.

Mun'g. Money. Ref. Sp. mung (mōng), Var. of MUNGGO. mung. Var. of MONG. Obs. or Dial. Eng. mung'ga (mūn'gā), n. [Native name in central and southern India and mungu.] The bonnet monkey. Mung'al, + MONGOL. mung'corn (mūn'g'kōrn'), n. Mixed corn, or grain; maslin. Obs. or Dial. Eng. mung'ga (mūn'gā), n. t. & i. Munch. Scot. & Dial. Eng. munge, v. i. Also mung'er (mūn'jēr; mūn'jēr). To grumble; to quarrel. Ref. Sp. mung'ger' (mūn'jēr'). Var. of MUNCHEER. mung'ger, + MONGER. mung'grass', n. [Hind. mungu, mung, Skr. mungu.] An East Indian sorghum (Sorghum arundinaceum) sometimes used as a sand binder. mung'go, n. A Negro. Obs. mungo bean. = MUNGGO a. mung'go'fale (mūn'gō'fāl), n. The gopher turtle. Local, U. S. mung'goos, mung'goos (mūn'gōōs). Var. of MUNGGOOSE. mung'gu' (mūn'gū), n. [Port. mungu'ba (mūn'gū'ba), n. [Native Braz. name.] A Brazilian silk-cotton tree (Bombax munguba). mung'fala (mūn'fāl), n. [NL. fr. Hind. mungu] the female of the birds called amolavats; fr. muni a saint, a monk.] Zool. A large genus of weaver birds including the well-known Java sparrow. b [l. c.] Any bird of this or some closely allied genus. munc'ip-tyal (mūn'ī'sf-pāl-ā), a. Municipal. Obs. munc'if-er-ous (mūn'ī'sf-ēr-ōs), a. [L. muncif, fr. muncif-erous.] Bearing gifts. Obs. munc'if-ic (-tī), a. Also munc'if-ic-ation (-sh'zhn) [See MUNDIFICANT. Obs. — munc'if-ic-ly, adv. Obs.

Mun'if-ic-ate (-y-kā), v. t. [L. munificatus, p. p. of munificare to present with a thing, fr. Munificus. See MUNDIFICANT.] To enrich. Obs. munc'if-ic-ence (-sh'ns), n. [Cf. F. munificence.] Means of defense; fortification. Obs. munc'if-ic-ency (-sh'ns-ē), n. Munificence; liberality. munc'if-ic-ity (mūn'ī'sf-ī-tī), v. t. & i. [Cf. L. munire to fortify, and -FY.] To fortify. Obs. munc'ion. Var. of MUNION. munc'ite' (mūn'ī-tē'), v. t. [L. munire, p. p. of munire to fortify.] To fortify; strengthen. Obs. munc'it-ty (mūn'ī-tī-tī), n. [See IMMUNITY.] A privilege. a. munc'ja, munc'jah (mūn'jā); munc'jā. Var. of MOONJA. munc'jeet' (mūn'jēt'), n. [Hind. mungu a drug used for dyeing red.] = INDIAN MADDER. munc'jis'tin (mūn'jīs'tin), n. [Chen.] An orange-red coloring substance. Cf. Opa from Indian madder (Rubia cordifolia, syn. muishta). It is a carboxyl derivative of purpuroxanthin. munc'ke. Obs.

mush/room (mush'room), n. [ME muscheron, OF moisseron, muscheron, F. mousseron, perh. fr. mousse moss, of G. origin. See moss.] 1. Any more or less conspicuous fleshy fungus of the class Basidiomycetes; in more restricted popular application, any edible fungus of the order Agaricales, esp. the field or common mushroom (Agaricus campestris). The poisonous species are commonly known



A Mushroom (Agaricus campestris); a. Anillus. B Section of Gill of the same, enlarged. 1 Trama; 2 Hymenium; 3 Basidium; 4 Sterigma; 5 Basidiospore.

as toadstools; many of them closely resemble edible forms. The common mushroom is extensively cultivated for the market; it is surpassed in flavor, however, by many other species. Botanically the mushroom is a sporophore developed from an underground mycelium; the stalked cap, or pileus, bears spores on the folds or pores of its under surface. See AGARICACEAE, DEATH CUP, FLY AGARIC, FUNGUS. 2. A parvenu; an upstart. Now Rare. Bacon. 3. Anything resembling, or likened to, a mushroom in shape. Specif.: a Ordinance. In certain systems of obturation for cannon, the steel mushroom-shaped piece the head of which receives the backward pressure of the powder gases and compresses the plastic gas-check pad, forcing it against the wall of the bore, thus sealing the breech end of the chamber. Its spindle, or stem, passing through the axis of the breechblock, serves to secure the head in proper position, and through the spindle and head runs the axial vent with its bushing, through which the flame of the primer discharge reaches the powder charge. b In one system of reinforced concrete construction, a mushroomlike extension at the top of each column formed by continuing the reinforcing rods laterally for a few feet radially out into the slab, and supporting ring rods on these to carry the lighter reinforcement for the slab construction. The system of construction using this device is called the mushroom system. c Nail. An iron cup having a shackle on the convex side, and used as an anchor (cf. MUSHROOM ANCHOR). It acts largely by suction.

mush/room, a. 1. Of or pertaining to mushrooms. 2. Resembling mushrooms in rapidity of growth and, often, in shortness of duration; ephemeral; upstart; as, mushroom cities; mushroom millionaires.

mush/room, v. t.; -ROOMED (-roomd); -ROOM-ING. 1. To rise or grow rapidly, like a mushroom. 2. To spread at the end so as to resemble a mushroom; — said chiefly of a bullet on striking an object.

mushroom anchor. An anchor shaped like a mushroom, capable of grasping the ground however it falls, but used chiefly for permanent moorings. See ANCHOR, Illust.

mushroom coral. A coral of the genus Fungia (which see).

mushroom spawn. The mycelium of the common mushroom; specif. the dried cakes or bricks of manure containing this mycelium used in artificial culture.

mushroom valve. Much. A lift valve with a disk head and short stem or guiding spindle, commonly held to its seat by a spring. See CARBURATOR, Illust.

mushy (mush'y), a.; MUSH'Y-ER (-ē-ēr); MUSH'Y-EST. 1. Softlike mush; fig., good-naturedly weak and effusive; weakly sentimental. She's not mushy, but her heart is tender G. Elliot.

2. Of wool, perished; open. Cant. mu'sic (mū'zīk), n. [F. musique, fr. L. musica, Gr. μουσική (sc. τέχνη), any art over which the Muses presided, esp. music, lyric poetry set and sung to music, fr. μουσικός belonging to the Muses or fine arts, fr. Μοῦσα Muse.] 1. A tone or tones having any or all of the features of rhythm, melody, or consonance; melody or harmony generally, as heard in nature or art. It music be the food of love, play on Shak.

2. The science or art of pleasing, expressive, or intelligible combination of tones; the art of making such combinations, esp. into compositions of definite structure and significance, according to the laws of melody, harmony, and rhythm; the art of inventing or writing, or of rendering, such compositions, whether vocal or instrumental. Greek music was generally subordinated to verse, and was further limited in expressiveness by the primitive instruments used, chiefly of the lyre and flute class. It accomplished, however, the establishment of the diatonic scales or modes, based on the tetrachord as unit, and of the rudiments of key relationship. The further growth of the art was in the early church, beginning with the derivation from the Greek of the ecclesiastical modes, followed by the invention of neumes to indicate the pitch of notes, the development of staff notation, and the superseding of the tetrachord unit by the hexachord, with the device of solmization ascribed to Guido d'Arezzo (c. 990-c. 1050). The practice of descant, or simultaneous melody, gave rise to the system of mensural music. From which rose

the medieval school of counterpoint. This advance in church music was accompanied by the growth of secular song, both popular minstrelsy and the more artificial forms, such as the English round and catch, the settings of madrigals, villanelles, chansons, virelays, etc., throughout western Europe, the productions of the knightly troubadours and minnesingers, and those of the burgher guilds of Meistersinger. Settings of the Mass, psalms, and motets were carried to great contrapuntal elaboration, esp. by Dutch and Italian masters, until, with a reaction against the abuses of secularism and excessive intricacy, the cappella church music culminated in the work of Palestrina (about 1500). The establishment of the modern major and minor scales with the octave as unit, and of equal temperament, making possible modulation into any key, led to the development of harmony, as in the fugues of Bach (1685-1750), which it forms the basis of a masterly polyphony. The progress of music since Bach has been rapid and varied. Vocal music has branched out in the great forms of (1) opera, which, beginning in Italy about 1600, was perfected in the work of Gluck, Mozart, Weber, Rossini, and Wagner; (2) oratorio, best represented by Bach's contemporary, Handel; (3) oratorio, both sacred and secular, as in the Lied and choral. Meanwhile great improvements in the making of instruments marked the growth of purely instrumental music, the modern symphony originating with Haydn and others, about 1770. The classic sonata form, most representative of absolute music, was brought to its highest expressiveness in the concertos, madrigals and symphonies of Beethoven (1770-1827). The masters of the succeeding romantic school, Berlioz, Schubert, Schumann, Chopin, etc., have diversified and enriched the expressive resources of music, breaking over too formal restrictions, until but recently the most modern and classic form have been united in the work of Brahms (d. 1897). See INSTRUMENT, MODE, NOTATION, SOLMIZATION, COUNTERPOINT, FUGUE, HARMONY, etc.

3. A composition so made; such compositions collectively. 4. Such a composition or compositions, or any part thereof, as written or printed; the score. 5. Fig.: a A band of musical performers. "Enter music." Shak. b Responsiveness to music. "The man that hath no music in his soul." Shak. c Anything giving the effect of music. "The still, sad music of humanity." Wordsworth. music of the future, music drama, as embodying the innovations of Wagner, by whom the term was first used. See OPERA. — m. of the spheres, a harmony, too ethereal to be heard by human ears, supposed by Pythagoras and his school to be produced by the planetary motions. See HARMONY OF THE SPHERES.

mu'si-cal (mū'zī-kāl), a. [Cf. F. musical.] 1. Of or pertaining to music or the notation or performance of music; as, musical proportion; musical instruments. 2. Having the pleasing qualities of music; producing music; melodious; harmonious; as, a musical voice. "Musical as is Apollo's lute." Milton.

3. Fond of, or intelligently appreciative of, music; as, a musical coterie. musical accent, Phon., pitch accent. See ACCENT, n., 1. — m. at sea. See SHIP, m. at sea. — music box. — m. flame, a flame, as a lighted jet of gas, that produces a musical note by setting in vibration the air in an open tube held over it. — m. glasses. a = HARMONICA a & b. b A set of drinking glasses tuned to the scale and played by rubbing their brims with moistened fingers. — m. proportion, harmonic proportion. See HARMONIC, a., 5. — m. sand, sand, such as is found on certain beaches, that emits a musical note when trodden on.

mu'si-cal, n. 1. Music. Obs. 2. A musicale. Colloq.

mu'si-cal-ly (mū'zī-kāl-ē), n. [Cf. F. soirée musicale.] A social entertainment, usually private, of which music is the leading feature; a private concert.

mu'si-cal-ly, adv. In a musical way; melodiously. musk (musk), n. [F. musc, a box or case containing apparatus used by clockwork so as to play certain tunes automatically. In a common form the mechanism comprises a steel comb with teeth graduated in size and tuned, and a revolving cylinder on which are set small pegs that catch the teeth in the order and combinations desired. By shifting the cylinder sidewise more than one piece can be played from it.]

musical case. 1. A case for holding or carrying music. 2. A printer's case with compartments for music type.

musical drama. An opera in which the text and action are not interjected by set pieces, as in operas, the music being determined throughout by dramatic appropriateness.

musical drama of this character, in general. It involves the use of a kind of melodious declamation, the development of leitmotif, great orchestral elaboration, and a fusion of poetry, music, action, and scene into an organic whole. The term is applied esp. to the later works of Wagner, "Tristan und Isolde," "Die Meistersinger," "Der Ring des Nibelungen," "Siegfried," "Götterdämmerung," and "Parsifal."

music hall. A place for public musical entertainments; specif., esp. Eng., a public hall for vaudeville performances, in which smoking and drinking are usually allowed in the auditorium.

mu-si-cian (mū-zī-sh'ān), n. [F. musicien.] One skilled in the art or science of music; esp., a professional singer, musical performer, conductor, or the like.

mu-si-cian-ly, a. Having or exhibiting the taste or skill appropriate to a musician; as, a musicianly rendering.

music shell. A marine gastropod shell (esp. Voluta musica of the East Indies) having color markings suggesting printed music.

mus'ing (mūz'ing), p. pr. & vb. n. of muse. Specif.: p. a. Meditative; thoughtfully abstracted. — mus'ing-ly, adv. musk (musk), n. [F. musc, L. muscus, Gr. μύσχος, Fer. musk; akin to Skr. muska testicle, orig., a little mouse]

mal; cf. Gr. μύσχος.] 1. The musk of a goat. 2. Her. A beast said to be a cross between a goat and a ram. muson. Her. A cat. Obs. mu'sic, + MUSK. mu'sive (mū'siv), a. [L. musivus of a Muse, musivum mosaic. See MOSAIC, n.] Mosaic. Rare. mus'jid (mū'sjīd), n. Var. of MUSJID. musk, v. t. To perfume with musk. mus'ka-del. For MUSCADEL. mus'ka-dine. + MUSCADINE. mus'ka-longe (mū'skālōnjē), n. Mus'ka-longe. Var. of MUSKELONGE. mus'ka-lung (mū'skālūnj), n. mus'ka-lung. [Rotten. Obs.] mus'ka-nā. [Gael. mósain.] mus'kat. Var. of MUSCAT. mus'ka-toon. + MUSKETEER. musk bag 1. A satchel bag containing musk. [decr.] 2. The musk sac of the musk musk. A ball heavily scented with musk. musk beaver. The muskrat. musk cat. A civet cat b A scented person; a top. musk cattle. Musk oxen. musk cavy. A hutia

See MOUSE; cf. ABELMOSK, MUSCATEL, MUSCOVY DUCK, NUT-MEG.] 1. A substance obtained from a sac, about the size of an egg, situated under the skin of the abdomen of the male musk deer. When fresh it is chocolate-colored and viscid, but it dries to a powder having a slightly bitter taste and a powerful odor. Musk is usually imported in the form of a coarse powder (grain musk), which is collected from deposits of the secretion made chiefly on stones, or in the sac, or "pod," which is dried with the musk inside. It is used as the basis for many perfumes. The name is extended to strong-smelling secretions of various other animals, also to an artificial product of musklike odor. 2. The perfume emitted by musk, or any like perfume. 3. a The musk plant. b The musk mallow. c A European heron's-bill (Erodium moschatum) with musky foliage. d The grape hyacinth. e In Australia, any of several asteraceous shrubs of the genus Olearia.

musk beetle. A European longicorn beetle (Aromia moschata), having an odor suggesting that of attar of roses.

musk deer. A small ungulate (Moschus moschiferus) inhabiting high altitudes of central Asia. It is about three feet long and 20 inches high and hornless in both sexes. The males (from which musk is obtained) have long upper canine teeth. b A chevrotain.



Musk Deer a.

musk duck. a The muscovy duck. b An Australian duck (Biziura lobata); — so called from the odor emitted during the breeding season. It has a peculiar dislike to leathery chin lobe.

mus'kol-lunge (mūs'kōl-lūnj; mūs'kē-lūnj), n. [Ojibwa maskhinojē or maskinojē, probably meaning big pike.] A large pike (Esox masquingoy) of the Great Lakes region of North America. It is of a golden olive color thickly



Muskellunge 1/25

spotted above with black, and reaches a length of six feet with a weight of 60 to 80 pounds. A closely related species (E. ahnensis), sometimes distinguished as the Chautauqua muskellunge, occurs in the Ohio River region.

mus'ket (mūs'kēt; -kīt; 151), n. [F. mousquet, It. moschetto, formerly, a kind of hawk; cf. OF. mousket, moschet, a kind of hawk or falcon, F. mouchet, prop., a little fly (the hawk prop. being named from its small size), fr. L. musca a fly. Cf. moscurro.] 1. The male of the sparrow hawk. Local, & Obs., Eng.

2. A hand firearm formerly carried by soldiers, esp. the infantry of an army. It was originally fired by means of a match, or matchlock, for which several mechanical appliances (including the wheel lock, the flintlock, and finally the percussion lock) were successively substituted. The earliest muskets were extremely heavy and clumsy, smoothbore, and of large caliber. As successive improvements were made they increased in lightness and ease of handling as well as in range, penetration, and accuracy. Rifling was applied to muskets early in the 19th century, and the use of rifled barrels to the modern rifle was then steady, though gradual.

mus'ket-er (-ēr), n. [F. mousquetaire; cf. It. moschetti-ere.] 1. A soldier armed with a musket. 2. A musket. Obs. & R.

mus'ket-oon' (-ōon), n. [F. mousqueton; cf. It. moschetti-one.] 1. An old-time short musket, sometimes of large caliber, used esp. by cavalry. 2. One armed with such a musket. Rare.

mus'ket-ry (mūs'kēt-rī), n. [F. mousqueterie; cf. It. moschetteria.] 1. Musketry, collectively. 2. The fire of muskets, or the art of firing muskets; as, the musketry was heavy; they were drilled in musketry. 3. Musketeers. Rare.

Mus'ko-g'e-an (mūs'kō-jō'ān), a. Designating, or pert. to, a North American Indian linguistic stock once occupying most of the territory between the Savannah and Mississippi Rivers south of the Tennessee River, and comprising, besides the Apalachee and minor tribes, the Creek, Chickasaw, Choctaw, and Seminole Indians, now included in the Five Civilized Nations. When first met by the Europeans they lived in towns, usually palisaded, practiced agriculture, and had an elaborate clan organization.

musk mallow. A European mallow (Malva moschata), with pink or white flowers and faintly musk-scented foliage. b The abelmosk.

musk/mel-on (mūs'kēm'el'ōn), n. [musk + melon.] The fruit of a cucurbitaceous plant (Cucumis melo), cultivated in many varieties; also, the plant itself. See MELON, 1. Muskmelons are of two general types: cantaloupes, which are oblong in shape with a hard, furrowed rind and yellow

mushalchee. + MUSSALCHEE. mushed (mūsh't; mōsh't), a. Exhausted; confused. Dial. Eng. mush'er, n. One who mashes. Mush'et, or Mush'et's, steel. [After Robert F. Mushet (1811-91), Scotch metallurgist.] Tungsten steel. See SELF-HARDENING, a. [TOUR.] mushet-ous. Var. of MUSCHET. Mu'shi (mū'shī), Bib. Mush'ites (mū'shītes), Bib. mush'mel'on, n. A muskmelon. Dial. or Illit., U. S. mush'quash (mū'sh'kōsh), n. Var. of MUSQUASH. mush-reb'yeh (mōsh'ēb'ēb'yē), n. = MOUCHARABY. mush'room, v. t. To cause to rise or grow very rapidly. Rare. mushroom hilt. A hilt, an inequality in the floor of a mine, due to projecting stone. Dial. Eng. [room, n., 3.] mushroom system. See MUSH-ROOM, n. mash'ru legal, conformable, a stuff of silk and cotton in which it is lawful to pray.] A strong East Indian satin, often figured or striped, and having a

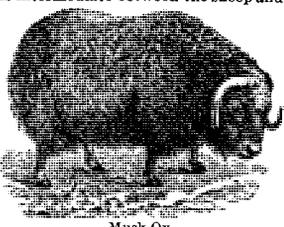
n. [music + -graphy.] The science or art of musical notation. mu'si-co-ma-ni-a (-mā'nī-ā), n. [NL: musico + mania.] Med. A morbid passion for music. music paper. Paper ruled with the musical staff, on which to write music. music pen. A pen having five pointed ink channels, for drawing in five lines of the staff. music rack. An inclined shelf to hold music before a performer. mu'sic-ry, n. Music. Obs. music wire. Wire for the strings of musical instruments. Mu'st-dō-ra (mū'st-dō'rā; 201), n. A beautiful young woman who forms the subject of an episode in the "Sinner" of "Thomas the Rhymer." Mu'st-dō-rus (-rūs), n. A character in Sidney's "Arcadia." See MORSA. Mu'st'gr (mū'st'gr), n. [From Musgravy in Burgundy, d'Or. France.] A kind of Burgundy wine. See BURGUNDY. mus'kie. + MUSKIE. mu'st-mon (mū'st-mōn), n. [L. musmo, musmo, a Sardinian ani-

mal; cf. Gr. μύσχος.] 1. The musk of a goat. 2. Her. A beast said to be a cross between a goat and a ram. muson. Her. A cat. Obs. mu'sic, + MUSK. mu'sive (mū'siv), a. [L. musivus of a Muse, musivum mosaic. See MOSAIC, n.] Mosaic. Rare. mus'jid (mū'sjīd), n. Var. of MUSJID. musk, v. t. To perfume with musk. mus'ka-del. For MUSCADEL. mus'ka-dine. + MUSCADINE. mus'ka-longe (mū'skālōnjē), n. Mus'ka-longe. Var. of MUSKELONGE. mus'ka-lung (mū'skālūnj), n. mus'ka-lung. [Rotten. Obs.] mus'ka-nā. [Gael. mósain.] mus'kat. Var. of MUSCAT. mus'ka-toon. + MUSKETEER. musk bag 1. A satchel bag containing musk. [decr.] 2. The musk sac of the musk musk. A ball heavily scented with musk. musk beaver. The muskrat. musk cat. A civet cat b A scented person; a top. musk cattle. Musk oxen. musk cavy. A hutia

flesh; and nutmegs, round in shape with soft, netted-veined red and green, very sweet flesh.

musk ox

musk ox. A hollow-horned ungulate (*Ovibos moschatus*), circumpolar in distribution during the Pleistocene period, but now confined to Greenland and the barren grounds of North America. It is intermediate between the sheep and the oxen in its characters.



Musk Ox.

The horns of the male are heavy, rugose, and apposed at the base and curve outward and downward and then slightly upward at the tips. Those on the females are more slender. The thick, long, shaggy pelage is dark grayish brown or blackish with a light saddle marking.

musk plant. A yellow-flowered scrophulariaceous herb of the western United States, sometimes cultivated. Its hairy foliage has a pronounced musky odor.

musk rat (*musk'rat'*), n. 1. An abundant aquatic rodent (*Fiber zibethicus*) found throughout the United States and Canada. It is as large as a small cat and has the tail long, scaly, and laterally compressed, the hind feet webbed, and the fur dark glossy brown. Muskrats live in holes in banks or in dome-shaped houses which they make of rushes and mud. They have small glands emitting a musky odor.

2. A musk shrew. 3. A desman.

musk root. 1. Any of several plants having strong-scented roots, as the moschatel, the nard, etc. 2. Pharm. A drug consisting of the dried starchy root of the Asiatic apiceous plant *Ferula siumbula*, used as an antispasmodic and stimulant.

musk rose. A species of rose (*Rosa moschata*), having peculiarly fragrant white flowers.

musk seed. The seed of the abelmosk, used in perfumery and in flavoring.

musk shrew. A Any of several (East) Indian shrews of the genus *Crocidura*, having a powerful odor; esp. *C. murina*. b A desman.

musk thistle. A European thistle (*Carduus nutans*) with nodding, musky flower heads.

musk tortoise or turtle. Any of several small American fresh-water turtles of the genus *Aromochelys*, esp. *A. odoratus*, which have a strong musky odor.

musk tree. Any of several Australian musk-scented trees, as *Marlea vitensis*, *Olearia argophylla*, etc.

musk wood (*musk'wood'*), n. [So called from its fragrance.] a Either of two West Indian meliaceous trees (*Guairea trichilioides* and *Trichilia moschata*); also, their mahoganylike wood. b In Australia, the musk tree *Olearia argophylla* or its hard white wood, used for cabinetwork.

musk'y (*musk'ki*), a. Having an odor of musk, or somewhat like musk; scented with musk. — musky heron's-bill. — musk, 4 c. — m. squash, the cushaw.

mus'lin (*muz'lin*), n. [*F. mousseline*; cf. *It. mussolino*, *mussolo*, *Sp. muselina*; all from *Mosul* a city of Mesopotamia, Ar. *Mausil*, Syr. *Mausol*, *Muzol*, *Mosul*, where it was first manufactured.] Any of various cotton cloths; as a More fully India, or Indian, muslin. A very thin, fine, and soft plain cloth made in India, or an imitation of it. b A stouter fabric, and of varying fineness, plain, printed, dyed, or dotted, used for women's garments. c In parts of the United States, any of various coarser and heavier cotton goods; as, shirting and sheeting muslins.

mus'lin-et', **mus'lin-ette'** (*li-nét'*), n. [*F. mousselinette*.] A sort of thick muslin or light cotton cloth.

muslin glass. A Glass of extreme thinness, as in wine-glasses, etc. b Glass decorated in imitation of muslin, either thin blown glass with delicate designs, as with etching, or with white enamel, used for windows, etc.

mus'nud (*müs'nüd*), n. [*Hind. masnad*, fr. Ar. *masnad*.] In India, Persia, etc., a large cushion or draped seat, often richly furnished, serving as a seat of honor.

mus'phag'i-dæ (*müs'fäg'i-dæ*), n. pl. [NL; *Musa* + Gr. *phagëin* to eat.] Zool. A family of birds related to the cuckoos, consisting of the tourcoos, or plantain eaters. The typical genus is *Musophaga* (*mü-söf'a-gä*). See TOURCOO. — **mu-soph'a-gine** (*mü-söf'a-jin*; -jün; 183), a.

muss (*müs*), n. [*CF. OF. mouse* a fly, also, the play called *muss*, fr. L. *musca* a fly; prob. confused with E. *moss*.] 1. A scumlike, or when small objects are thrown down for those who can seize them. Obs. Shak. 2. That which is scrambled for. Obs. 3. A state of confusion or disorder; a state of dirty disorder or a jumble of things. Colloq., U. S. b That which makes a disorder or confusion, as rubbish. Colloq., U. S. c A confused conflict; a row; squabble. Stang, U. S.

Illustr., and the larger, or horse, mussel (*Modiola modiolus*), inhabiting the shores both of Europe and America, are edible. The former is much used as food in Europe.

2. Any of numerous fresh-water bivalve mollusks of *Unio*, *Anodonta*, and related genera. They are especially abundant in many rivers of the central United States, and their shells are extensively used in the manufacture of buttons and other small articles. They sometimes yield pearls.

mussel scale. Any of numerous scale insects of the genus *Mytilaspis*, shaped like a small mussel shell.

mus'suk, **mus'suck** (*müs'sük*), n. Also *mushak*. [*Hind. maskak*, fr. Skr. *mashaka*.] A leathern bag for carrying water, used by beekeepers. India.

Mus'sul man (*müs'sül-män*), n.; pl. -MANS (-mänz). [*Per. & Turk. musulmân*, fr. Ar. *muslim*, pl. *muslimün*; cf. *F. musulman*, *Sp. musulmán*. See MOSTLEM.] A Mohammedan; a Moslem. — **Mus'sul-man'ic** (-mä'n'ik), a.

Mus'sy (*müs'y*), a.; **MUS'SY-ER** (-i-ër); **MUS'SY-EST**. [*From muss*.] Of the nature of, or characterized by, a muss; disordered; smeared or soiled; rumpled. Colloq., U. S.

müst (*müst*), a. [*Hind. müst* intoxicated, ruttish, fr. Skr. *müsta*, p. of *mud* to rejoice, intoxicate.] Being in a condition of dangerous frenzy, usually connected with sexual excitement; — said of adult male elephants, which become so at irregular intervals. — n. a The condition of frenzy. b An elephant in must.

must, n. [*AS. must*, fr. L. *mustum* (sc. *vinum*), fr. *mustus* young, new, fresh. Cf. MUSTARD.] 1. The expressed juice of the grape, or other fruit, before fermentation; new wine. "These men ben full of must." Wycliffe (*Acts* i. 13). 2. The new or unfermented state; — said of wine. Obs.

must, v. t. & i.; **MUS'TER**; **MUS'ING**. [*See MUS'Y*.] To make musty or moldy; to become musty or moldy.

must, n. Mustiness; mold.

must (müst), v. i. or auxiliary. Used, without inflection, both as *pres.* & *pret.* Infinitive and participles lacking. [*ME. moste*, a pret. generally meaning, could, was free to, *pres. mool, mool, AS. möste*, pret., *möl*, pres.; akin to D. *moeten* to be obliged, *OS. mötan* to be free, to be obliged, *OHG. muozan*, *G. müssen* to be obliged, *Sw. måste* must, *Goth. gamötan* to have place, have room, be able; of unknown origin.] Am (or is, are, etc.) obliged by physical or logical necessity; as, a man must eat for nourishment; he must be insane; am (or is, are, etc.) necessary to a character or result; as, he must use care; am (or is, are, etc.) morally required; as, we must obey the laws.

Moreover, he [a bishop] must have a good report of them which are without. 1 Tim iii. 7. The principal verb (usually *go* or an equivalent), if easily supplied by the context, was formerly often omitted after *must*; as, *I must away*. "I must to Coventry." Shak. Syn. — See OUGHT.

mus-tache', **mous-tache'** (*müs-täsh'* or *esp. in British usage, möös-täsh'*; 277), n. [*F. moustache*, *It. mostaccio*, *mostacchio*, *moustache*, fr. Gr. *μύσται* upper lip and the beard upon it; cf. *μύσται* growth; cf. *Sp. mostacho*.] 1. The part of the face between the nose and mouth. Obs. Mustache, which is the space between the nose end and the upper lippe. J. Jones (describing 1679 infants).

2. That part of the beard which grows on the upper lip; also (with *pl.* in this sense), either side of this hair. He cocked his ear and shook his bushy head, fiercely stroking his mustaches. Sir G. Parker.

3. Zool. a Hair or bristles, like or likened to a human mustache, growing round the mouth of an animal. b Any conspicuous stripe of color on the side of the head, beneath the eye of a bird. 4. A lock of hair left growing at the temples. Obs. 5. Short for MUSTACHE MONKEY.

6. A soldier's — in phrase old *mustache*. A Gallicism.

mus-tach'e or **mus-tache**, cup. A coffee, tea, or other drinking cup having a guard at the top to keep the mustache out of the liquid while one is drinking.

mus-ta'chio (*müs-tä'shio*; 277), n.; pl. **MUSTACHIOS** (-shöz). A mustache. Longfellow.

mus'tang (*müs'täng*), n. [*Sp. mestizo* belonging to the graziers, strayed, wild.] 1. Zool. The small, hardy, half-wild horse of Texas, New Mexico, etc. Cf. BRONCHO. 2. Nav. In the United States navy, during and just after the Civil War, a line officer who entered the service from the merchant marine, instead of graduating at the Naval Academy. Obs. Stang, U. S.

mustang grape. A Texan grape (*Vitis californiana*), having poplarlike leaves and large light-colored berries with a thick skin and a disagreeable pungent pulp.

mus'tard (*müs'tärd*), n. [*OF. moustarde*, *F. moutarde*, fr. L. *mustum* must, — *mustard* was prepared for use by being mixed with *must*. See *MUST*, n.] 1. Any brassicaceous plant of the genus *Sinapis*, generally recognizable by the lyrate lobed leaves, yellow flowers, and linear beaked pods. The white *mustard* (*S. alba*) and the black *mustard* (*S. nigra*) are widely cultivated, esp. in Europe, for their seeds. 2. A sharp pungent powder composed of ground mustard seed, which is frequently adulterated with turmeric or other substances. The ordinary mustard of commerce is a yellow powder, which is made into a paste by mixing with

water, etc., for use as a condiment and as a rubefacient or counterirritant. The condiment is called *French mustard* when prepared by the addition of salt, vinegar, etc., and *German mustard* when made with Rhine wine or tarragon vinegar, spices, etc. Mustard is a stimulant and diuretic, and in large doses an emetic.

mustard beetle. A small black European leaf-eating beetle (*Phaedon arvensis*) destructive to brassicaceous plants.

mustard gold. *Mining*. Finely divided gold, resembling ground mustard. Australia.

mustard oil. A pale yellow essential oil of pungent and unpleasant odor, derived from the seeds of black mustard, and consisting almost entirely of allyl isothiocyanate. It is used (under the name *oleum sinapis volatile*) in medicine, for the same purposes as mustard. Sp. gr. 1.013 to 1.03. Also, a similar oil of different composition, obtained from white mustard. Both oils are also prepared artificially. b *Org. Chem.* Any of the isothiocyanates, which as a class are pungent, oily liquids. That one occurring in black mustard is called *allyl mustard oil*. c A fixed semidrying oil obtained from the seeds of black or white mustard, and used in medicine and the arts, also as an adulterant of rape oil. Sp. gr. .914 to .92.

mustard seed. 1. Lit., the seed of mustard. 2. Dust shot, chiefly used in shooting birds, to minimize injury to the plumage; — also *mustard-seed shot*. 3. See COAL, 3.

mustard shrub. A West Indian caper (*Capparis ferruginea*) the berries of which have a pungent flavor somewhat resembling that of mustard.

Mus-tel'i-dæ (*müs-tél'i-dæ*), n. pl. [NL, fr. L. *mustela* weasel.] Zool. A large and widely distributed family of carnivorous mammals including many important fur-bearing animals, mostly of relatively small size but among the most bloodthirsty of mammals. There is but one true molar in the upper jaw and one or two in the lower. Many of them have scent glands. The important subfamilies are the Martens, badgers; Mustelinae, skunks; Lutrinae, otters; and Mustelinae, martens, weasels, minks, etc.

mus'te-line (*müs-té-lin*; -lin; 183), a. [*L. mustelinus*, fr. *mustela* weasel.] Like, or pertaining to, the family Mustelidae, esp. the weasels and martens; specif., of the color of the weasel's summer fur; brown; tawny.

A *Mustelinae* or yellowish color *Tomkinson* (Renou) — n. One of the Mustelidae; esp., one of the Mustelinae. — **mus'te-loid** (-loid), a. & n.

mus'ter (*müs'tér*), v. t.; **MUS'TERED** (-têrd); **MUS'TER-ING**. [*ME. mustren*, prop., to show, *OF. mostrer*, *mostrer*, *mostrer*, *monstrer*, *F. montrier*, fr. L. *monstrare* to show. See MONSTER.] 1. To show; display; point out; tell; report. Obs. Rule of St. Benet. 2. To assemble, as troops, for roll call, parade, inspection, exercise, or the like. Spenser. 3. Hence: To summon together; to collect and display; to enroll in service. "Mustering all its force." Couper.

4. To assemble, as troops, for roll call, parade, inspection, exercise, or the like. Spenser. 5. Hence: To summon together; to collect and display; to enroll in service. "Mustering all its force." Couper. All the gay feathers he could muster. L'Estrange.

to **muster in**, or **muster into service**, *Mil.*, to inspect and enter on the muster roll of the army; to enlist, as troops or individual recruits. — to **m. out**, or **out of service**, *Mil.*, to bring together for final payment and discharge from military service, as troops. — to **m. up**, to gather or summon up; to obtain, esp. with some effort or difficulty.

One of those who can **muster up** sufficient sprightliness to engage in a game of forfeits Hazlitt.

mus'ter, v. i. 1. To show; make a show; parade. Obs. 2. To be gathered together for parade, inspection, exercise, or the like; to come together as parts of a force or body; to collect; as, his supporters *mustered* in force. "The *mustering* squadron." Byron.

Why does my blood thus *muster* to my heart? Shak. **mus'ter** (*müs'tér*), n. [*ME. mostrer*, *OF. mostrer*, *mostrer*, *F. montrre*, *LL. monstra*. See *MUSTER, v. t.*] 1. A sample; a pattern. Obs. or R., except in the last E. 2. A show; a display; array. Obs. or R. *Piers Plowman*. 3. An assembling or review of troops or a ship's company, as for parade, verification of numbers, inspection, exercise, or introduction into service; specif., in the army and navy, such an assembling for roll call, usually accompanied by inspection and often by a review.

4. The sum total of a body of troops or ship's company assembled for muster; also, the register or roll of the men. And the *muster* was thirty thousands of men Wycliffe. 5. Assemblage, as of animals for enumeration; gathering. Of the temporal grandees of the realm, and of their wives and daughters, the *muster* was great and splendid. Macaulay. 6. Of peacocks, a flock.

muster roll. *Mil.* A list or register of all the officers and men in a military body or ship's company present, or accounted for, on the day of muster; hence, any exhaustive similar list; as, the *muster roll* of the virtues.

mus'ty (*müs'ty*), a.; **MUS'TY-ER** (-t-i-ër); **MUS'TY-EST**. [*From L. mustum* must; or perh. fr. E. *moist*. Cf. *MUST, n., MOIST*.] 1. Damp; wet; moist. Obs. Gascogne. 2. Affected with moldiness, or having the rank, pungent, offensive odor and taste which substances of organic origin acquire during warm, moist weather; foul or sour and fetid; moldy; flat; as, *musty* corn, wine, books. 3. Spoiled by age; stale; trite.

The proverb is somewhat *musty*. Shak. 4. Dull; heavy; spiritless. "That he may not grow *musty* and unfit for conversation." Addison.

mus'tang'er (*müs'täng-ér*), n. One who catches and trains mustangs. Western U. S.

mustard paper. Pharm. Paper covered with mustard, used as a counterirritant. [*Mustering*, Obs.]

mus'tard-seed' coal. A very fine size of anthracite coal. See COAL, n., 3. Local, U. S. [*Obs. COAL* token. A minute bit.]

mus'ter (*müs'tér*), n. [*From L. mustela*, *mustella*, *mus-tel'ia* (*müs-té-l'ia*), n. [*L. weasel*] Zool. The typical genus of Mustelidae. It consists of the martens and sables. **mustelle**, n. [*F. mustèle*, *mustelle*, *pelpoint*, or *L. mustela*, *mustella*, *pelpoint*, weasel.] An eelpout. b A weasel. Obs. **Mus'te'lus** (*müs-té-lüs*), n. [*Lat. fr. L. mustela* weasel, also a kind of fish.] Zool. A genus of dogfishes of the family Carchariidae. **muster book**. *Mil.* & *Nav.* A book in which muster rolls are

transcribed [VILLIERS, *musterevillers* + *MUSTREDE*] **muste'zo**, + *MESTIZO*. **mustice**, + *MESTIZO* [*adv.*] **mus'tily** (*müs'ti-l'i*), *adv.* of *mus'tiness*, n. See *YESS*. **mustons**, n. pl. [*See MUSTER, n. & v.*] Dials; clocks. Obs. **mustance**, n. [*OF. mostrance*, *mostrance* See *MUSTER, v.*] **mustering**, Obs. **mus'tra'tion** (*müs-trä'shän*), n. [*mus'tre* + *MINSTER*.] **mustrede**, n. [*OF. moster de Villars* monastery of Villiers of the Yvelines.] A gray cloth made at Montvilliers in France. Obs. **mus'tri-ole**, n. [*L. mustri-cola*.] A shoemaker's last. Obs. **mustri-ship**, + *MISTRESS-SHIP*. **must'rump**, + *MUSTHROOM*. **mus'tu-lent** (*müs'tü-lent*), a. [*L. mustulentus*.] Abounding in, or like, must; fresh and sweet. Obs. or R. **mus'ture**, + *MUSTURE*. [*Obs.*] **mus'ty**, a. Made with *must*. **mus'ty**, v. r. To become *musty*. **MUS'UL-man** Var. of *MUSULMAN*.

Mut (mōt), n. [Egypt, mother.] *Egypt. Relig.* Consort of Amon-Ra, the sun, mother of Chnuns, the moon, with whom she was joined in the great triad of Thebes. She is often represented as lion-headed.

muta-bil'i-ty (mū'tā-bil'i-ti), n. [L. *mutabilitas*: cf. F. *mutabilité*.] Quality or state of being mutable.

muta-ble (mū'tā-b'l), a. [L. *mutabilis*, fr. *mutare* to change; akin to *mutuus* borrowed, Goth. *maujan* to change, corrupt. Cf. MEW to molt, MUTUAL.] 1. Capable of mutation; subject to change, changeable in form, qualities, or nature.

Things of the most accidental and mutable nature South. 2. Changeable; inconstant; unsettled; unstable; fickle. "Most mutable in wishes." Byron.

Syn. — Changeable, changeful, alterable, unstable, unsteady, unsettled, wavering, inconstant, variable, fickle.

mut-age (mū'tāj; F. mū'tāz'h), n. [F.] The checking of fermentation in the must of grapes, as by adding alcohol or (temporarily) by impregnating with sulphurous fumes.

mutan-dum (mū'tān'dūm), n.; pl. -dū'ra. [L., fr. *mutare* to change.] A thing which is to be changed; something which must be altered; — chiefly in pl.

mutant (mū'tānt), n. [L. *mutans*, -antis, p. pr. of *mutare* to change.] That which undergoes mutation; specif., Biol., a species or individual exhibiting a sudden variation through mutation (in sense C).

mutate (mū'tāt, or, esp. in British usage, mū'tā't), v. t. & i. To change; to alter; to undergo mutation; specif.: a. Philol. To change by mutation, or unmut, b. Biol. To deviate suddenly from the type; to "sport."

muta-tion (mū'tā'shūn), n. [L. *mutatio*, fr. *mutare* to change: cf. F. *mutation*. See MUTABLE.] 1. Change; alteration in form or qualities; vicissitude; succession.

The vicissitude or mutations in the superior globe are no fit matter for this present argument. Bacon.

Philol. Unmut; specif., the unmut caused by an *i*, whether vocalic or consonantal in function (see 1st *i* and *J*), originally standing in the following syllable.

3. Music. A change from one hexachord to another in medieval solmization, involving a change of syllable for a given tone. b. The shifting of the hand in violin playing.

4. A posthouse. Obs. 5. Biol. Gradual definitely tending variation, such as may be observed in a group of organisms in the fossils of successive geological levels. v. *Vaagen* (1869).

6. Biol. As now employed (first by de Vries), a sudden variation (the offspring differing from its parents in some well-marked character or characters) as distinguished from a gradual variation in which the new characters become fully developed only in the course of many generations.

The occurrence of mutations, and the hereditary transmission, under some conditions, of the characters so appearing, are well-established facts; whether the process has played an important part in the evolution of the existing species and other groups of organisms is a disputed question. b. The result of the above process; a suddenly produced variation.

Syn. — See CHANGE.

muta-tion-al (mū'tā'shūn-əl), a. Of or pert. to mutation.

muta-tion-ist, n. Biol. A believer in mutation as an important factor in evolution.

mutation plural. Gram. A plural formed by mutation, or unmut; as in *man*, pl. *men*.

mutation stop. An organ stop giving tones a perfect fifth or a major third (or an octave of the fifth or third) above the tones corresponding to the digitals. The stop is called a *quint* when it gives fifths; a *terce* when it gives thirds.

mut-tive (mū'tā-tiv), a. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, mutation, or sudden variation.

mutch (mitch), n. [Cf. D. *mutse* a cap, G. *mütze*.] A woman's cap, esp. the close linen or muslin cap of an old woman; also, an infant's cap or a man's head covering. Chiefly Dial. Eng. & Scot.

mute (mū), a. [L. *mutus*; cf. G. *mutig*, *stumm*, Skr. *mūka* dumb, ME. *muet* is fr. F. *muet*, a dim. of OF. *mu*, L. *mutus*.] 1. Not speaking; uttering no sound; silent. All the heavenly choir stood mute, And silence was in heaven. Milton.

2. Law. Of a prisoner, making no answer, or refusing to plead directly or to put himself on trial, when arraigned. He is then said to stand mute.

3. Incapable of speaking; dumb; also, unaccompanied by speech or sound; as, a mute boy; a mute entreaty. Dryden.

4. Phon. Not uttered; unpronounced; silent; also, produced with a complete momentary closure of some part of the oral passage; — said of certain letters. See 2d MUTE.

5. Min. Not giving a ringing sound when struck; — said of a metal.

6. Numis. Destitute of a legend or other means of identification other than heraldic or symbolical devices

Syn. — Silent, speechless. See DUMB.

mute, n. 1. One who does not speak, whether from physical inability, unwillingness, or other cause. Specif.: a. A deaf-mute. b. A prisoner who stands mute. See MUTE,

α, 2. c. A person employed by undertakers at a funeral. d. A person whose part in a play does not require him to speak. Now Rare. e. Among the Turks, an officer or attendant who is selected for his place because he cannot speak.

2. Phon. a. A letter representing no sound; a silent letter. b. A consonant formed with complete momentary stoppage of the breath, as *p, b, d, g, k, t*. See STOP, n., 9.

3. Music. a. A device, as of brass or ivory, that can be clamped on the bridge of a violin, or similar instrument, to deaden or soften the tone. b. A pear-shaped pad that can be inserted in the bell of a metal wind instrument to muffle the tone.

mute (mūt), v. t.; MUT'ED (mūt'ēd); MUT'ING (mūt'ing). 1. Music. To muffle or deaden the sound of, as by a mute. 2. To subject to mute.

mut-escence (mū'tēs'ens), n. [From L. *mutescere*.] A becoming or growing mute or silent, as of a final letter.

mute swan. The common white swan (*Cygnus olor*) of Europe and western Asia, which produces no loud notes. It is the species usually domesticated. See SWAN.

muti-coccus (mū'ti-kūs), or mut'ic (mū'tik), a. [L. *muticus* docted.] 1. Zool. Lacking of the usual defensive parts; — said of toothless jaws, clawless digits, etc. 2. Bot. Without an awn or point.

muti-late (mū'ti-lāt), v. t.; MUTI-LATED (-lāt'ēd); MUTI-LATING (-lāt'ing). [L. *mutillatus*, p. p. of *mutillare* to mutilate, fr. *mutillus* maimed; cf. Gr. *μυτῖλος*.] 1. To cut off or remove a limb or essential part of, to maim; cripple; hack; as, to mutilate the body, a statue, etc. 2. To destroy or remove a material part of, so as to render imperfect; as, to mutilate the orations of Cicero.

Among the mutilated poets of antiquity, there is none whose fragments are so beautiful as those of Sappho. Addison.

mutilated gear or wheel, *Mach.*, a gear wheel from a portion of whose periphery the cogs are omitted. It is used for giving irregular motions.

muti-la-tion (lā'shūn), n. [L. *mutillatio*: cf. F. *mutilation*.] Act of mutilating, or state of being mutilated; deprivation of a limb or of an essential part.

Mu-ti-la (mū'ti-lā), n. [NL, orig. unknown.] Zool. A genus of solitary fossorial wasps having wingless females. See VELVET ANT. It is the type of a family, *Mu-ti-lidæ* (-ī-dē) — *mu-ti-lid* (-īd), a. & n.

muti-neer (mū'ti-nēr), n. [OF. *mutinier*. See MUTINY.] One guilty of mutiny.

muti-nous (mū'ti-nūs), a. [See MUTINY.] Disposed to mutiny; in a state of mutiny; characterized by mutiny; seditious; insubordinate; rebellious; mischievous. The city was becoming mutinous. Macaulay.

We will ride down and slay the mutinous dogs. S. A. Brooke. — *muti-nous-ly*, adv. — *muti-nous-ness*, n.

muti-ny (mū'ti-nī), n.; pl. -nīs (-nīz). [From *mutine* to mutiny, fr. F. *se mutiner*, fr. F. *mutin* stubborn, mutinous, fr. OF. *muete* riot, LL. *morita*, fr. L. *movere* to move. See MOVE.] 1. Violent commotion; tumult; strife. Obs. To raise a mutiny betwixt yourselves. Shak.

2. Insurrection against, or refusal to obey, constituted authority, particularly military or naval authority; concerted revolt against the rules of discipline or the lawful commands of a superior officer; hence, generally, forcible resistance to rightful authority; insubordination.

In every mutiny against the discipline of the college, he was the ringleader. Macaulay.

Syn. — See REBELLION.

muti-ny, v. i.; MUTI-NIED (-nīd); MUTI-NY-ING (-nī-ing). 1. To rise against, or refuse to obey, lawful authority in military or naval service; to excite, or to be guilty of, mutiny or mutinous conduct; to revolt against one's superior officer or any rightful authority.

2. To fall into strife; to quarrel. Obs. My very hairs do mutiny; for the white ones rebel. Shak.

Mutiny Act. Law. An English statute reenacted annually from 1883 to 1881 to regulate the discipline of such military forces as were raised and so to make possible a regular army. It was repealed and succeeded in 1881 by the Army Act, which is also reenacted annually.

Mu-ti-si-a (mū'ti-shī-ā; -tī-sī-ā), n. [NL, after José Celestino Mutis, Spanish botanist.] Bot. A large genus of South American asteraceous shrubs. They have large, solitary, often handsome, heads of pistillate flowers with plumose pappus. A few species are in cultivation.

mut'ism (mū'ti-z'm), n. Condition, state, or habit, of being mute, or without speech; silentness.

mut-to-scope (mū'tō-skōp), n. [L. *mutare* to change + successively in front of Binocular Eyepiece (3).] A simple form of animated-picture machine in

which the series of views directly by the Sultan.

mut-tes-sa-rif-āt' (rē-fāt'), n. [Turk. *mutteşarîf* office of a mutessarif.] In Turkey, a sanjak whose head is a mutessarif.

mut-tes-sa, v. i. To mute, as a hawk. Obs. muth + MOUTH. [Inda.] muth (mith). Var. of MATH.

muthe + MOOD, MOUTH. muth-lab'ben (mū'th-lāb'ēn). [Heb.] Bib. A term of uncertain meaning used in the heading of Ps. lx. "In all probability this is the name of a tune; but whether it should be rendered 'Die for the son' or '... Death makes white,' it is impossible to say. Dict. of Bible Histories.

muti-late, a. 1. Mutilated. Obs. 2. Zool. A Having no hind limbs, as a cetacean. Rare. b. Abbreviated; — said of the elytra of certain insects.

muti-late, n. Zool. A cetacean or sirenian. Obs. & R. muti-lā'tor (mū'ti-lā'tēr), n. One who mutilates.

muti-lator, n. t. [Cf. F. *mutiler*.] To mutilate. Obs. muti-lous, a. [L. *mutinus*. See MUTILLATE.] Mutilated; defective; imperfect. Obs. muti-lus, a. [F.] Mutinous. Obs.

is printed on paper and mounted around the periphery of a wheel. The rotation of the wheel brings them rapidly into sight, one after another, and the blended effect gives a semblance of motion to the scene. Cf. CINEMATOGRAPH.

mut-to-scope (mū'tō-skōp'ŷk), a. [From MUTI-LATE and SCOPE.] A simple form of animated-picture machine in which the series of views

mut-ter (mūt'tēr), v. t.; MUTTERED (-ērd); MUTTER-ING. [ME. *nuteren*, *nuteren*, prob. of imitative origin; cf. L. *muttare*, *mutare*.] 1. To utter words indistinctly or with a low voice and lips partly closed; esp., to utter indistinct and partly suppressed expressions of complaint or anger; to grumble; growl; as, to mutter to one's self.

Wizards that peep, and that mutter. Sh. viii. 19. 2. To sound with a low, rumbling noise. The muttering thunder rolls. Pope.

mut'ter, v. t. To utter with imperfect articulations, or with a low voice; as, to mutter threats.

mut'ter, n. Repressed or obscure utterance; a murmur; murmuring.

mut'ton (mū'tūn), n. [ME. *motoun*, OF. *molon*, *molton*, a ram, F. *mouton* sheep, LL. *mutto*; orig. uncert.] 1. A sheep. Obs. or Humorous. Chapman. Muttons, beeves, and porkers are good old words for the living quadrupeds. Hallam.

2. The flesh of a sheep. 3. = MOUTON, the coin. Obs. 4. A loose woman; a prostitute. Obs. Slang.

mutton chop. 1. A rib of mutton for broiling, with the end of the bone at the smaller part chopped off; also, any similar small piece of mutton, as a piece of the loin. 2. pl. Mutton-chop whisksers. 5 Shank; 6 Shoulder; 7 Neck.

mutton fish. a. A mojarra (*Gerres alishostomus*) of southern Florida and the West Indies. b. A pargo (*Lutjanus analis*). c. The eelpout (*Zoarces anguillar*). d. An ear shell, or a balone, esp. *Haliotis nevosa* in Sydney, and *H. iris* (called also *paua*) in New Zealand. The edible contents of the shell are said to resemble mutton in flavor. (Gerres alishostomus). (4)

mut-ton-wood' (mūt'n-wōod'), n. An asteraceous tree (*Olearia colensoi*) of New Zealand; — so called because it grows on islands frequented by mutton birds.

mut-ton-y (-y), a. Like mutton; having the flavor or other qualities of mutton; consisting of mutton.

mut-tu-al (mū'tū-əl), a. [F. *mutuel*, L. *mutuus*, orig., exchanged, borrowed, lent; akin to *mutare* to change. See MUTABLE.] 1. Reciprocally acting or related; reciprocally receiving and giving; reciprocally given and received; reciprocal; interchanged; as, mutual love, advantage, assistance, aversion, etc.: a mutual promise.

Happy in our mutual help. Milton. 2. Possessed, experienced, or done by two or more persons or things at the same time; common; joint; as, mutual happiness; a mutual effort.

3. Insurance. Designating, or pertaining to, the method or plan (called the mutual plan) of insurance in which the policy holders constitute the members of the insuring company or association, electing their own managers or directors and sharing the profits in such manner as they may determine. Mutual insurance may be conducted on the plan of making assessments as needed or by writing policies at a fixed premium. In case of mutual companies the loading is usually heavier than in case of the companies on the stock or the mixed plan; but the surplus is received back in dividends.

Syn. — MUTUAL, COMMON. That is common in which two or more persons or things share (esp.) equally or alike; MUTUAL properly implies reciprocal action; as, "They had all things common" (Acts iv. 32); "grounds common to both sides" (Coleridge); "the common enemy of man" (Shak.); "See . . . pride bestowed on all, a common friend" (Pope); "our common country" (Shelley); "The English and French have . . . reasons to induce them to mutual hatred" (Goldsmith); "while the mutual greetings were going on between young Bracebridge and his relations" (Irring); "the bond of . . . mutual admiration" (Stevenson). Mutual is sometimes found even among good writers in the sense of common; as, "Mr. Hobhouse was desirous that I should express our mutual opinion of Pope" (Byron); "Our Mutual Friend" (Dickens). But this sense of mutual is contrary to the best usage. See COMMON, RECIPROCAL.

mutual-gale or wall, *Scotts Law*, a party wall. — *m. induction, Elec.*, the inducing of an electromotive force in a

muton bird. Any of several large petrels and shearwaters of the genera *Estrelata* and *Puffinus* found in the South Sea; esp., *P. tenuirostris*, which is destroyed in numbers for its oil and feathers.

mut-ton-bird' tree. A New Zealand asteraceous tree (*Senecio rotundifolius*).

mut-ton-chop', a. Having a form suggestive of a mutton chop, or roundish at one end and narrow and prolonged at the other; — said esp. of side whiskers.

mutton fist. A big brawny fist or hand. Collog.

mutton hunk. A leg of mutton cured like a ham. Chiefly Scot.

mut-ton-head', n. A stupid or dull-witted person. Collog.

mut-ton-head'ed', a. Stupid; dull-witted. Collog.

mut-ton-leg'ger, n. *Naut.* A leg-of-mutton sail or a boat using of such sails.

mutton monger. A pimp; debauchee. Obs.

mutton quad. An em quad. Cont. [fish b.] mutton snapper. The mutton mutton thumper. A bungling bookbinder. Cont.

circuit by a varying current in a neighboring circuit. See **INDUCTANCE**. — **mutual loan association**. See **BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION**. — **m. parasitism**, *Biol.*, **mutualism**.

mutu-al-ism (mū'tū-āl-iz'm), *n.* [*Etym.*]. The doctrine or practice of mutual dependence as the condition of individual and social welfare. *F. Harrison. H. Spencer.*

2. Biol. Symbiosis beneficial to both symbionts.

— **mutu-al-ist**, *n.* — **mutu-al-istic** (-ist'ik), *a.*

mutu-al-ity (-āl'i-ti), *n.*; *pl.* -TIES (-tiz). [*Etym.*]. 1. State or quality of being mutual; quality of reciprocity; interchange; interaction; interdependence. 2. Interchange of kindnesses or expressions of regard; familiarity. *Obs.*

He loves not deeper mutualities. *Earle.*

mutu-al-ize (mū'tū-āl-iz), *v. t. & i.*; -IZED (-izd); -IZ'ING (-iz'ing). To make or become mutual.

mutu-al-ly (mū'tū-āl-i), *adv.* of **MUTUAL**. — **mutually equiangular**, applied to two figures when every angle of either has its equal, correspondent angle in the other. — **m. equilateral**, applied to two figures when the corresponding sides of both are equal each to each.

mutu-a-ry (mū'tū-ā-ri), *n.*; *pl.* -RIES (-riz). [*L. mutuarius*]. **Mutual**. See **MUTUATION**. *Rom. & Civil Law*. The borrower in a contract of mutuum.

mutule (mū'tūl), *n.* [*F. fr. L. mutulus*]. *Arch.* A flat block projecting under the corona of the Doric cornice, in the same situation as the modillion of other orders. Mutules possibly represent rafter ends in an original wooden construction. See **GUTTA**, *Illust.* — **mutu-la-ry** (-lā-ri), *a.*

mutu-um (mū'tū-ūm), *n.*; *pl.* MUTUA (-ā). [*L. prop. n. of mutuus*]. Borrowed, lent. See **MUTUAL**. *Rom. & Civil Law*. A loan of fungible things to be restored in kind and of the same quantity and quality; a contract in which movables are delivered by one to another on condition that the borrower shall return things of the same nature and the same in quantity or amount and quality.

mu-zhik' (moo-zhik'; moo'zhik'), *n.* [*Russ. muzhik*]. A Russian peasant.

muzzle (mūz'l), *v. t.*; MuzzLED (-ld); MuzzLING (-ling). [*F. muscler*]. 1. To bind the muzzle of, to fasten the mouth of, so as to prevent biting or eating; hence, fig., to bind; to stear; to restrain from speech or action; gag. "My dagger muzzled." *Shak.*

Thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he treadeth out the corn. *Deut. xxv. 4.*

2. In Obs. or Dial. Eng. senses: **a** To fondle with the closed mouth. *Obs.* **b** To root or grub with the muzzle, or snout; — said esp. of pigs. **c** To drink greedily; to guzzle. *Dial. Eng.* **d** To mask. *Obs. Scot.* **e** To handle roughly; maul. *Obs., Dial., or Slang, Eng.*

muzzle, *v. i.* To bring the muzzle or mouth near.

The hear muzzles and smells to him. *L'Estrange*

muzzle (mūz'l), *n.* [*ME. mosel, OF. musel, F. museau*]. Muzzle or snout, *LL. musellus*, dim. of *musus*; orig. uncert. 1. The projecting jaws and nose of an animal, as a horse or ape; a snout. 2. The mouth of a thing; the end for entrance or discharge; as, the muzzle of a gun. 3. A fastening or covering (as a band or cage) for the mouth of an animal, to prevent eating or vicious biting. 4. The clevis of a plow.

muzzle energy. *Ballistics*. The kinetic energy of a projectile at the moment of leaving the muzzle of a gun.

muzzle-load'er, *n.* A gun that is loaded through the muzzle; — *distig.* from *brechloader*. — **muzzle-loading**, *a.*

muzzle velocity. *Ballistics*. The velocity of a projectile at the moment of leaving the muzzle of a gun.

my (mi; when *emphatic*, *often, esp. in English usage, my*), *pron. & a.* [*ME. mi, fr. min.*]. See **MINZ**; cf., for loss of "n," *a., an., a.* Of or belonging to me; — used always attributively. See **MINZ**. *My* is used as the possessive case of *I*, or as possessive adj. pron. of the 1st person sing., denoting: **a** Simple possession; as, my book; — sometimes with only the vague possessive force described under *his* (def. 2) and in such ceremonial titles as *my lord, my lady*. In these and like forms of address *my* often stood between the noun and an attributive adjective; thus, "Good my mother," "dear my liege." *Shak.* **b** The agent or object of an action; — with the force of a subjective or ob-

jective genitive; thus, *my* defense, that is, defense either by me or of me (as indicated by context).

my-al-gia (mi-āl'i-ā), *n.* [*NL.; Gr. μύς muscle + ἄγος pain*]. *Med.* Pain in the muscles; muscular rheumatism or neuralgia. — **my-al-gic** (-jīk), *a.*

my'all (mi-āl), *n.* [*Native name of the tree in Victoria*]. *Bot.* A any of various Australian acacias having hard fragrant wood; as: *Acacia pentulata*, the true myall called also *bastard gidgey*, *weeping myall*, and *bores*; *A. aneurra*, the mulga; *A. homalophylla*; *A. glaucocens*; *A. acuminata*, etc., — which are also known by other names, as *bastard myall*, *yarran*, etc. **b** The fragrant wood of any of these trees, often used by the natives for spears.

my'all, *n.* [*Native name*]. A wild aboriginal Australian.

my'all, *a.* Wild; uncivilized; uncultivated. *Australia*. His children growing up like myall cattle. *Boldrewood*.

my-as-the-mi-a (mi-ās-thē-mi-ā), *n.* [*NL.*]. See **MYO**; **ASTHENIA**. *Med.* Muscular weakness. — **my-as-the-mic** (-thē-mīk), *a.* **myasthenic** reaction; decrease in the electrical excitability of muscles, occurring esp. in periodic paralysis.

my-ce-ll-oid (mi-sē'l-oid), *a.* [*mycelium + -oid*]. *Bot.* Resembling, or having the structure of, mycelium.

my-ce-ll-um (-ūm), *n.* [*NL., fr. Gr. μυκός a mushroom*]. *Bot.* The mass of interwoven hyphae forming the vegetative portion of the thallus in fungi. In the larger forms, as the mushrooms, it forms cobwebby filaments (mushroom "spawn") penetrating the soil. The mycelium of the smaller parasitic fungi is invisible to the naked eye, but ramifies through the tissues of the host, sending its spores to the surface. See **HYPHA**. — **my-ce-ll-ai** (-āi), *a.*

My-ce-na'an (mi-sē-nē-ān), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient city of Mycenæ in Argolis, or designating, or pertaining to, the civilization of which that of its people was typical. The Mycenaean civilization covered a wide territory, including western and eastern Greece, most of the isles of the Aegean, the western coast of Asia Minor, Crete, and Sicily, in which regions it preceded the Hellenic civilization. Argolis, Crete, and the Troad appear to have been its chief centers. It was characterized by Cyclopean architecture, dome-shaped, or "beehive," tombs, palaces adorned with painting, relief work in plaster, carved stone, etc.; by painted pottery of a series of types peculiar to itself; by skilled work in silver, gold, copper, bronze, ivory, and glass; and by unique styles of decoration, especially spiriferous designs and naturalistic treatments of plants and animals. In architecture, the stone, jasper, rock crystal, etc., — are among the finest achievements of its art, while clay tablets from Crete show both alphabetic and pictographic writing, as yet undeciphered. It is uncertain with what race to connect this civilization, but it was doubtless characteristic of the Pelasgians (whether or inherited from other pre-Dorian races of Greece, while the Homeric account of Trojan culture is probably reminiscent of it). The epoch is generally assumed to be about 1500 to 1100 B. C. Cf. **ÆGEAN**, **CYCLADIC**, **MINOAN**.

Mycenaean marble, a cheap variety of marble, with artificially colored veins, generally of warm yellow or brown tones.

my-cēs (-mī'sēz), *a.* A Modern Latin combining form from Greek *μύκης, fungus*.

my-cē-tes (-mī-sē'tēz; *not to be confused with the pl. form -MYCETES; cf. ASCOMYCETES*). A Modern Latin combining form from Greek *μύκης, fungus*.

my-co-to-ma (mi-sē-tō-mā), *n.* [*NL.; Gr. μύκης, -γρος, fungus + -oma*]. *Med.* disease of the foot due to a fungus which reduces sinuses throughout the member with gradual absorption of the bones; — also called *fungus foot, Madura disease* or *foot*.

my-co-to-zo'a (mi-sē-tō-zō-ā), *n., pl.* [*NL.; Gr. μύκης, -γρος, fungus + -zoa*]. *Zool.* The Myxomycetes; — so called by those who regard them as a class of animals. — **my-co-to-zo'an** (-ān), *a. & n.*

my-co- (mī'kō-), *combining form* fr. *Gr. μύκης, fungus*.

my-co-der-ma (mī'kō-dēr-mā), *n.* [*NL.; myco- + Gr. δέρμα skin*]. *Bacteriol.* A Organ, the so-called "mother of vinegar" which forms on wine or other liquors during a mucous membrane.

my-co-do-ma-ti-lum (-dō-mā-ti-ūm), *n.* [*NL.; myco- + Gr. δοματόν chamber*]. *Bot.* = **MYCOCESTRUM**.

my-co-gas-tri-tis, *n.* [*NL.; Gr. σπυρίων μύκος for L. muscus + gastritis*]. *Med.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

my-co-hi-mi-a, **my-co-hē-mi-a**, *n.* [*NL.; myco- + hēmia*]. *Med.* Condition marked by the presence of microorganisms in the blood.

my-co-oid (mī'kō-oid), *a.* [*myco- + -oid*]. *Fungoid*.

my-co-ma-ti-c (mī'kō-mā-ti-k), *a.* [*G. mykomeleus; cf. L. muscus mucus and L. mel honey*]. *Chem.* Designating an acid, C₁₁H₁₄O₂N₄, obtained as a gelatinous precipitate from albumin, uric acid, etc.

My-co-my-cē-tes (mī'kō-mī-sē'tēz), *n., pl.* [*NL.; myco- + -mycetes*]. *Bot.* In Brefeld's classification, a class of fungi including the so-called higher fungi, or the Ascomycetes and Basidiomycetes. Cf. **PHYCOMYCETES** and **MESOMYCETES**. — **my-co-my-cē-tous** (-tūs), *a.*

my-co-my-rin-gi-tis, *n.* [*NL.; myco- + myringitis*]. *Med.* Inflammation of the tympanic membrane caused by fungi.

my-coph-a-gi-a (mī'kō-fā-jī-ā), *n.* One who eats fungi.

my-co-phyl-lis (mī'kō-fī-lis), *n.* [*myco- + phyllis*]. The eating of fungi or mushrooms.

my-co-plasm (mī'kō-plāz'm), *n.* [*NL. mycoplasma; myco- + plasma*]. *Bot.* A substance which, according to Eriksson, may exist symbiotically in the seed of cereals, giving rise to the mycelium of the ordinary rust fungus.



Mycenaean Vase.

alcoholic fermentation. When this was later proved to be of fungoid origin the name *Mycoderma* was applied to it as a genus, the organism being called *M. aceti*. Hence: **b** [*cap.*]. A somewhat indefinite genus of allied fermentation-producing bacteria. *Obsol.* — **my-co-der-ma-toid** (mī'kō-dēr-mā-toid), **my-co-der-mic** (-mīk), *a.*

my-co-des-moid (-dēs'moid), *n.* [*myco- + desmoid*]. *Veter.* A small connective-tissue tumor made up of white fibrous tissue arranged in bundles.

my-co-lo-gy (mī'kō-lō-jī), *n.* [*myco- + -logy*]. The branch of botany dealing with fungi. — **my-co-log-ic** (mī'kō-lō-jī-k), **my-co-log-i-cal** (-i-kāl), *a.* — **my-co-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **my-co-lo-gist** (mī'kō-lō-jīst), *n.*

my-cor-rhi-zā (mī'kō-rī-zā), *n.* [*NL.; myco- + Gr. ρίζα root*]. *Bot.* The symbiotic association of a fungus mycelium with the roots of a seed plant, as those of the beech and other Fagaceae; those of many heaths (Ericaceae), orchids (Orchidaceae), and most saprophytes. The hyphae may form an interwoven mass investing the root tips (ectotrophic mycorrhiza), or they may penetrate the parenchyma of the root (endotrophic mycorrhiza). The symbiosis is prob. of reciprocal benefit. — **my-cor-rhi-zal** (-zāl), *a.*

my-co-sis (mī'kō-sīs), *n.* [*NL.; myco- + -osis*]. *Med.* **a** The infesting of any part of the body by fungi. **b** Any disease due to such infestation. — **my-co-tic** (-kō'tīk), *a.*

my-da-le-ine (mī-dāl-ē-in; -ēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in**. [*G. mydalaem, fr. Gr. μυδαλαεμ dripping, moldy*]. *Physiol. Chem.* A poisonous ptomaine obtained from putrid flesh and from herring brines.

my-da-tox-ine (mī-dā-tōk'sīn; -sēn; 184), *n.* Also **-in**. [*Gr. μύδαε to be clammy (from decay) + toxic*]. *Chem.* A poisonous amino acid, C₁₂H₁₇O₂N, in putrefied animal matter.

my-dri-a-sis (mī-drī-ā-sīs; -mī-), *n.* [*L., fr. Gr. μύδρασις*]. *Physiol. & Med.* A long-continued or excessive dilatation of the pupil of the eye.

my-dri-a-tic (mī-drī-ā-tīk), *a.* Causing dilatation of the pupil. — **n.** A mydriatic medicine or agent, as belladonna.

my-ec-to-py (mī-ēk'tō-pī), **my-ec-to-pi-a** (mī'ēk-tō-pī-ā), *n.* [*NL. myectopia*]. See **MYO**; **ECTOPIA**.] Displacement of a muscle.

my'e-lal-gi-a (mī-ē-lāl'i-ā), *n.* [*NL. See MYELO-; -ALGIA*]. *Med.* Pain in the spinal cord.

my'e-len-cep-hal-lon (-lēn-sēf'āl-lōn), *n.* [*NL.; myelo- + encephalon*]. *Anat.* A The brain and spinal cord; the cerebrospinal axis. **b** The medulla oblongata. — **my'e-len-cep-hal-ic** (-lēn-sēf'āl-i-k), *a.*

my'e-len-cep-hal-ous (-lēn-sēf'āl-i-ūs), *a.* *Zool.* Having a brain and spinal chord.

my'e-lin (mī-ē-līn), *n.* [*Gr. μυελός marrow*]. *Anat. & Physiol. Chem.* A soft, white, somewhat fatty material which in medullated nerve fibers forms a thick sheath (the medullary sheath) about the axis cylinder. It is a mixture of many substances. Lecithin, cholesterol, cerebrin, and some proteid matter and fats can be extracted from it.

my'e-lit'is (mī-ē-lī'tis), *n.* [*NL.; myelo- + -itis*]. *Med.* Inflammation of the spinal cord or bone marrow. — **my'e-lit'ic** (-lī'tīk), *a.*

my'e-lo (mī-ē-lō), **myel-**. [*Gr. μυελός marrow*]. Combining form used to indicate connection with, or relation to, marrow or the spinal cord.

my'e-lo-cele (-sēl), *n.* [*myelo- + -cele*]. *a Med.* Spina bifida. *B Anat.* Var. of **MYELOCELE**.

my'e-lo-gen-ic (-lē-jēn'i-k), **my'e-log-e-nous** (-lēj'ē-nūs), *a.* [*myelo- + -genic, -genous*]. Originating in, or produced in, the bone marrow; as, a myelogenous tumor.

my'e-lo-oid (mī-ē-lō-oid), *a.* [*myelo- + -oid*]. Resembling marrow in appearance or consistency; as, a myeloid tumor.

my'e-lo-ma (-lō-mā), *n.*; *L. pl. -OMATA (-tā)*. [*NL. See MYELO-; -OMA*]. *Med.* **a** A tumor of the medullary substance of the central nervous system. **b** Myelosarcoma.

my-el-o-plax (mī-ē-lō-plāks), *n., pl. E. -PLAXES (-plāks'ēz; -sīz), L. MYELOPLAXES (mī-ē-lō-plāks'ēz)*. [*NL.; myelo- + Gr. πλάξ anything flat and broad*]. *Anat.* One of the large multinucleated cells in bone marrow. They are identical with, or very like, the osteoclasts of developing bone.

my'e-lo-sar-co-ma (mī-ē-lō-sār-kō-mā), *n.*; *L. pl. -COMATA (-tā)*. [*NL.; myelo- + sarcoma*]. *Med.* A soft sarcoma affecting a bone.

my-co-pro-te-in (-prō'tē-in), *n.* [*myco- + protein*]. *Bacteriol.* A substance extracted from the cells of certain putrefaction bacteria. **my-co-ri-a** (mī'kō-rī-ā), *n.* [*Gr. μύκης a mushroom*]. *Chem. Trehalose*. [*Chitosan*].

my-co-sin (-kō-sīn), *n.* *Chem.*

my-co-tri-a (mī'kō-trī-ā), *n.* [*NL., fr. Gr. μυκτρίη nose, snout*]. *Zool.* A genus of stocks including the American jabiru and certain related species of the Old World.

myc-toph-i-dae (mīk-tōf'i-dē), *n., pl.* [*NL.*]. *Zool.* The family constituted by the true trachean fishes. See **LANTERN FISH**.

myc-to-phum (-tō'fī-ūm) (*syn. Scopelus*). Is the type genus.

my-dan, **† MIDDLED**.

my-dāe (mī'dā-ē), *n.* [*NL.; myco- + Gr. μύδαε to be clammy or damp*]. *Zool.* A genus consisting of the teleost.

my-d'est, **† MIDDST**.

myd-elard, **† MIDDLEARD**.

my-dē (mī'dē), *n.* [*184*].

Also **-din**. [*Gr. μύδαε to be clammy from decay*]. *Chem.* A nonpoisonous base, C₁₁H₁₁O₂N, from putrefied animal matter.

myd-el-er, **† MIDDLEERD**.

mye, *v. t.* [*OF. esmier, F. emier*]. To crumb (bread). *Obs.*

myel-. See **MYELO-**.

my'e-las-the-ni-a (mī-ē-lās-thē-nī-ā; -lās-thē-nī-ā), *n.* [*NL.; myelo- + asthenia*]. *Med.* Spinal weakness due to nervous disorder.

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my-el-ic (mī-ē-līk), *a.* [*See MYELO-*]. Of or pertaining to the spinal cord.

my'e-li-na-tion (mī-ē-lī-nā-tion), *n.* [*myelo- + protein*]. *Bacteriol.* A substance extracted from the cells of certain putrefaction bacteria. **my'e-cose** (mī'ē-kōs), *n.* [*Gr. μύκης a mushroom*]. *Chem. Trehalose*. [*Chitosan*].

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