

THE CENTURY  
DICTIONARY  
OF THE  
ENGLISH  
LANGUAGE

AN ENCYCLOPÆDIC LEXICON

M-



MORMON

PART VIII

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# THE CENTURY DICTIONARY

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF  
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THE plan of "The Century Dictionary" includes three things: the construction of a general dictionary of the English language which shall be serviceable for every literary and practical use; a more complete collection of the technical terms of the various sciences, arts, trades, and professions than has yet been attempted; and the addition to the definitions proper of such related encyclopedic matter, with pictorial illustrations, as shall constitute a convenient book of general reference.

About 200,000 words will be defined. The Dictionary will be a practically complete record of all the noteworthy words which have been in use since English literature has existed, especially of all that wealth of new words and of applications of old words which has sprung from the development of the thought and life of the nineteenth century. It will record not merely the written language, but the spoken language as well (that is, all important provincial and colloquial words), and it will include (in the one alphabetical order of the Dictionary) abbreviations and such foreign words and phrases as have become a familiar part of English speech.

## THE ETYMOLOGIES.

The etymologies have been written anew on a uniform plan, and in accordance with the established principles of comparative philology. It has been possible in many cases, by means of the fresh material at the disposal of the etymologist, to clear up doubts or difficulties hitherto resting upon the history of particular words, to decide definitely in favor of one of several suggested etymologies, to discard numerous current errors, and to give for the first time the history of many words of which the etymologies were previously unknown or erroneously stated. Beginning with the current accepted form of spelling, each important word has been traced back through earlier forms to its remotest known origin. The various prefixes and suffixes useful in the formation of English words are treated very fully in separate articles.

## HOMONYMS.

Words of various origin and meaning but of the same spelling, have been distinguished by small superior figures (1, 2, 3, etc.). In numbering these homonyms the rule has been to give precedence to the oldest or the most familiar, or to that one which is most nearly English in origin. The superior numbers apply not so much to the individual word as to the group or root to which it belongs, hence the different grammatical uses of the same homonym are numbered alike when they are separately entered in the Dictionary. Thus a verb and a noun of the same origin and the same present spelling receive the same superior number. But when two words of the same form and of the same radical origin now differ considerably in meaning, so as to be used as different words, they are separately numbered.

## THE ORTHOGRAPHY.

Of the great body of words constituting the familiar language the spelling is determined by well-established usage, and, however accidental and unacceptable, in many cases, it may be, it is not the office of a dictionary like this to propose improvements, or to adopt those which have been proposed and have not yet won some degree of acceptance and use. But there are also considerable classes as to which usage is wavering, more than one form being sanctioned by excellent authorities, either in this country or Great Britain, or in both. Fa-

miliar examples are words ending in *or* or *our* (as *labor, labour*), in *er* or *re* (as *center, centre*), in *ize* or *ise* (as *civilize, civilise*); those having a single or double consonant after an unaccented vowel (as *traveler, traveller*), or spelled with *e* or with *æ* or *œ* (as *hemorrhage, hæmorrhage*); and so on. In such cases both forms are given, with an expressed preference for the briefer one or the one more accordant with native analogies.

## THE PRONUNCIATION.

No attempt has been made to record all the varieties of popular or even educated utterance, or to report the determinations made by different recognized authorities. It has been necessary rather to make a selection of words to which alternative pronunciations should be accorded, and to give preference among these according to the circumstances of each particular case, in view of the general analogies and tendencies of English utterance. The scheme by which the pronunciation is indicated is quite simple, avoiding over-refinement in the discrimination of sounds, and being designed to be readily understood and used. (See Key to Pronunciation on back cover.)

## DEFINITIONS OF COMMON WORDS.

In the preparation of the definitions of common words, there has been at hand, besides the material generally accessible to students of the language, a special collection of quotations selected for this work from English books of all kinds and of all periods of the language, which is probably much larger than any which has hitherto been made for the use of an English dictionary, except that accumulated for the Philological Society of London. Thousands of non-technical words, many of them occurring in the classics of the language, and thousands of meanings, many of them familiar, which have not hitherto been noticed by the dictionaries, have in this way been obtained. The arrangement of the definitions historically, in the order in which the senses defined have entered the language, has been adopted wherever possible.

## THE QUOTATIONS.

These form a very large collection (about 200,000), representing all periods and branches of English literature. The classics of the language have been drawn upon, and valuable citations have been made from less famous authors in all departments of literature. American writers especially are represented in greater fullness than in any similar work. A list of authors and works (and editions) cited will be published with the concluding part of the Dictionary.

## DEFINITIONS OF TECHNICAL TERMS.

Much space has been devoted to the special terms of the various sciences, fine arts, mechanical arts, professions, and trades, and much care has been bestowed upon their treatment. They have been collected by an extended search through all branches of literature, with the design of providing a very complete and many-sided technical dictionary. Many thousands of words have thus been gathered which have never before been recorded in a general dictionary, or even in special glossaries. To the biological sciences a degree of prominence has been given corresponding to the remarkable recent increase in their vocabulary. The new material in the departments of biology and zoölogy includes not less than five thousand words and senses not recorded even in special dictionaries. In the treatment of physical and mathematical sciences, of the mechan-

ical arts and trades, and of the philological sciences, an equally broad method has been adopted. In the definition of theological and ecclesiastical terms, the aim of the Dictionary has been to present all the special doctrines of the different divisions of the Church in such a manner as to convey to the reader the actual intent of those who accept them. In defining legal terms the design has been to offer all the information that is needed by the general reader, and also to aid the professional reader by giving in a concise form all the important technical words and meanings. Special attention has also been paid to the definitions of the principal terms of painting, etching, engraving, and various other art-processes; of architecture, sculpture, archæology, decorative art, ceramics, etc.; of musical terms, nautical and military terms, etc.

## ENCYCLOPÉDIC FEATURES.

The inclusion of so extensive and varied a vocabulary, the introduction of special phrases, and the full description of things often found essential to an intelligible definition of their names, would alone have given to this Dictionary a distinctly encyclopedic character. It has, however, been deemed desirable to go somewhat further in this direction than these conditions render strictly necessary.

Accordingly, not only have many technical matters been treated with unusual fullness, but much practical information of a kind which dictionaries have hitherto excluded has been added. The result is that "The Century Dictionary" covers to a great extent the field of the ordinary encyclopedia, with this principal difference—that the information given is for the most part distributed under the individual words and phrases with which it is connected, instead of being collected under a few general topics. Proper names, both biographical and geographical, are of course omitted, except as they appear in derivative adjectives, as *Darwinian* from *Darwin*, or *Indian* from *India*. The alphabetical distribution of the encyclopedic matter under a large number of words will, it is believed, be found to be particularly helpful in the search for those details which are generally looked for in works of reference.

## ILLUSTRATIONS.

The pictorial illustrations have been so selected and executed as to be subordinate to the text, while possessing a considerable degree of independent suggestiveness and artistic value. To secure technical accuracy, the illustrations have, as a rule, been selected by the specialists in charge of the various departments, and have in all cases been examined by them in proofs. The cuts number about six thousand.

## MODE OF ISSUE, PRICE, ETC.

"The Century Dictionary" will be comprised in about 6,500 quarto pages. It is published by subscription and in twenty-four parts or sections, to be finally bound into six quarto volumes, if desired by the subscriber. These sections will be issued about once a month. The price of the sections is \$2.50 each, and no subscriptions are taken except for the entire work.

The plan for the Dictionary is more fully described in the preface (of which the above is in part a condensation), which accompanies the first section, and to which reference is made.

A list of the abbreviations used in the etymologies and definitions, and keys to pronunciations and to signs used in the etymologies, will be found on the back cover-lining.

THE CENTURY CO., 33 EAST 17TH ST., NEW YORK.









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IN SIX VOLUMES  
VOLUME IV



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# ABBREVIATIONS

## USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a., adj. .... adjective.	engin. .... engineering.	mech. .... mechanics, mechanical.	photog. .... photography.
abbr. .... abbreviation.	entom. .... entomology.	med. .... medicine.	phren. .... phrenology.
abl. .... ablative.	Epis. .... Episcopal.	mesur. .... mensuration.	phys. .... physical.
acc. .... accusative.	equiv. .... equivalent.	metal. .... metallurgy.	physiol. .... physiology.
accom. .... accommodated, accommodation.	esp. .... especially.	metaph. .... metaphysics.	pl., plur. .... plural.
act. .... active.	Eth. .... Ethiopic.	meteor. .... meteorology.	poet. .... poetical.
adv. .... adverb.	ethnog. .... ethnography.	Mex. .... Mexico.	polit. .... political.
AF. .... Anglo-French.	ethnol. .... ethnology.	MGr. .... Middle Greek, medieval Greek.	Pol. .... Polish.
agri. .... agriculture.	etym. .... etymology.	MHO. .... Middle High German.	poss. .... possessive.
AL. .... Anglo-Latin.	Eur. .... European.	mlit. .... military.	pp. .... past participle.
alg. .... algebra.	exclam. .... exclamation.	mineral. .... mineralogy.	ppr. .... present participle.
Amer. .... American.	f., fem. .... feminine.	ML. .... Middle Latin, medieval Latin.	Pr. .... Provençal ( <i>usually meaning Old Provençal</i> ).
anat. .... anatomy.	F. .... French ( <i>usually meaning modern French</i> ).	MLG. .... Middle Low German.	pref. .... prefix.
anc. .... ancient.	Flem. .... Flemish.	mod. .... modern.	prep. .... preposition.
antiq. .... antiquity.	fort. .... fortification.	mycol. .... mycology.	pres. .... present.
aor. .... aorist.	Fries. .... Friesic.	myth. .... mythology.	pret. .... preterit.
appar. .... apparently.	fut. .... future.	n. .... noun.	priv. .... privative.
Ar. .... Arabic.	G. .... German ( <i>usually meaning New High German</i> ).	n., neut. .... neuter.	prob. .... probably, probable.
arch. .... architecture.	Oael. .... Oaelic.	N. .... New.	pron. .... pronoun.
archeol. .... archaeology.	galv. .... galvanism.	N. .... North.	pron. .... pronounced, pronunciation.
arith. .... arithmetic.	geo. .... genitive.	N. Amer. .... North America.	prop. .... properly.
art. .... article.	geog. .... geography.	nat. .... natural.	proa. .... prosody.
AS. .... Anglo-Saxon.	geol. .... geology.	naut. .... nautical.	Prot. .... Protestant.
astrol. .... astrology.	geom. .... geometry.	nav. .... navigation.	prov. .... provincial.
astron. .... astronomy.	Goth. .... Gothic (Moesogothic).	NGr. .... New Greek, modern Greek.	psychol. .... psychology.
attrib. .... attributive.	Or. .... Oreek.	NHG. .... New High German ( <i>usually simply Old German</i> ).	q. v. .... <i>L. quod (or pl. quæ) vide, which see.</i>
aug. .... augmentative.	gram. .... grammar.	NL. .... New Latin, modern Latin.	refl. .... reflexive.
Bav. .... Bavarian.	gun. .... gunnery.	nom. .... nominative.	reg. .... regular, regularly.
Beng. .... Bengall.	Heb. .... Hebrew.	Norm. .... Norman.	repr. .... representing.
biol. .... biology.	her. .... heraldry.	north. .... northern.	rhet. .... rhetoric.
Bohem. .... Bohemian.	herpet. .... herpetology.	Norw. .... Norwegian.	Rom. .... Roman.
bot. .... botany.	Hind. .... Hindustani.	numis. .... numismatics.	Rom. .... Romanic, Romance (languages).
Braz. .... Brazilian.	hist. .... history.	O. .... Old.	Russ. .... Russian.
Bret. .... Breton.	herol. .... herology.	obs. .... obsolete.	S. .... South.
bryol. .... bryology.	hort. .... horticulture.	obstet. .... obstetrics.	S. Amer. .... South American.
Bulg. .... Bulgarian.	Hung. .... Hungarian.	OBulg. .... Old Bulgarian ( <i>otherwise called Church Slavonic, Old Slavonic</i> ).	sc. .... <i>L. scilicet, understand, supply.</i>
carp. .... carpentry.	hydraul. .... hydraulics.	OCat. .... Old Catalan.	Scand. .... Scandinavian.
Cat. .... Catalan.	hydros. .... hydrostatics.	OD. .... Old Dutch.	Scrip. .... Scripture.
Cath. .... Catholic.	Icel. .... Icelandic ( <i>usually meaning Old Icelandic, otherwise called Old Norse</i> ).	ODan. .... Old Danish.	sculp. .... sculpture.
caus. .... causative.	ichth. .... Ichthyology.	odontog. .... odontography.	Serv. .... Servian.
ceram. .... ceramica.	l. c. .... <i>L. id est, that is.</i>	odontol. .... odontology.	Sing. .... singular.
cf. .... <i>L. confer, compare.</i>	impers. .... impersonal.	OF. .... Old French.	Skt. .... Sanskrit.
ch. .... church.	impf. .... imperfect.	OFlem. .... Old Flemish.	Slav. .... Slavic, Slavonic.
Chal. .... Chaldee.	impv. .... imperative.	OGael. .... Old Gaelic.	Sp. .... Spanish.
chem. .... chemical, chemistry.	improp. .... improperly.	OIG. .... Old High German.	subj. .... subjunctive.
Chin. .... Chinese.	Ind. .... Indian.	OIr. .... Old Irish.	superl. .... superlative.
chron. .... chronology.	Ind. .... Indicative.	OIt. .... Old Italian.	surg. .... surgery.
colloq. .... colloquial, colloquially.	Indo-Eur. .... Indo-European.	OL. .... Old Latin.	surv. .... surveying.
com. .... commerce, commercial.	indef. .... indefinite.	OIG. .... Old Low German.	Sw. .... Swedish.
comp. .... composition, compound.	inf. .... infinitive.	ONorth. .... Old Northumbrian.	syn. .... synonymy.
compar. .... comparative.	instr. .... instrumental.	OPruss. .... Old Prussian.	Syr. .... Syriac.
conch. .... conchology.	interj. .... interjection.	orig. .... original, originally.	technol. .... technology.
conj. .... conjunction.	intr., intrans. .... intransitive.	ornith. .... ornithology.	teleg. .... telegraphy.
contr. .... contracted, contraction.	Ir. .... Irish.	OS. .... Old Saxon.	teratol. .... teratology.
Corn. .... Cornish.	Irreg. .... irregular, irregularly.	Osp. .... Old Spanish.	term. .... termination.
cranio. .... craniology.	It. .... Italian.	osteol. .... osteology.	Teut. .... Teutonic.
craniom. .... craniometry.	Jap. .... Japanese.	OSw. .... Old Swedish.	theat. .... theatrical.
crystal. .... crystallography.	L. .... Latin ( <i>usually meaning classical Latin</i> ).	OTent. .... Old Teutonic.	theol. .... theology.
D. .... Dutch.	Lett. .... Lettish.	p. a. .... participial adjective.	therap. .... therapeutics.
Dan. .... Danish.	LG. .... Low German.	paleon. .... paleontology.	toxicol. .... toxicology.
dat. .... dative.	lichenol. .... Lichenology.	part. .... participle.	tr., trans. .... transitive.
def. .... definite, definition.	lit. .... literal, literally.	pass. .... passive.	trigon. .... trigonometry.
deriv. .... derivative, derivation.	lit. .... literature.	pathol. .... pathology.	Turk. .... Turkish.
dial. .... dialect, dialectal.	Lith. .... Lithuanian.	perf. .... perfect.	tyog. .... typography.
diff. .... different.	lithog. .... lithography.	Pers. .... Persian.	ult. .... ultimately.
dim. .... diminutive.	lithol. .... lithology.	pers. .... person.	v. .... verb.
distrib. .... distributive.	LL. .... Late Latin.	persp. .... perspective.	var. .... variant.
dram. .... dramatic.	m., masc. .... masculinae.	Peruv. .... Peruvian.	vet. .... veterinary.
dynam. .... dynamics.	M. .... Middle.	petrog. .... petrography.	v. l. .... intransitive verb.
E. .... East.	mach. .... machinery.	Pg. .... Portuguese.	v. t. .... transitive verb.
E. .... English ( <i>usually meaning modern English</i> ).	mammal. .... mammalogy.	phar. .... pharmacy.	W. .... Welsh.
eccl., eccles. .... ecclesiastical.	manuf. .... manufacturing.	Phen. .... Phenician.	Wall. .... Walloon.
econ. .... economy.	math. .... mathematics.	philol. .... philology.	Wallach. .... Wallachia.
e. g. .... <i>L. exempli gratia, for example.</i>	ME. .... Middle English ( <i>otherwise called Old English</i> ).	philos. .... philosophy.	W. Ind. .... West Indian.
Egypt. .... Egyptian.		phoog. .... phonography.	zoogeog. .... zoogeography.
E. Ind. .... East Indian.			zool. .... zoology.
elect. .... electricity.			zoot. .... zootomy.
embryol. .... embryology.			
Eng. .... English.			

# KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, pang.  
 ā as in fate, made, date.  
 ä as in far, father, guard.  
 á as in fall, talk, naught.  
 ǎ as in ask, fast, ant.  
 ǎ as in fare, hair, bear.  
 e as in met, pen, bless.  
 ē as in mete, meet, meat.  
 ê as in her, fern, heard.  
 í as in pin, it, biscuit.  
 î as in pine, fight, file.  
 o as in not, on, frog.  
 ô as in note, poke, floor.  
 ö as in move, spoon, room.  
 ó as in nor, song, off.  
 u as in tub, son, blood.  
 ũ as in mute, acute, few (also new, tube, duty: see Preface, pp. ix, x).

ú as in pull, book, could.  
 ü German ü, French u.  
 oi as in oil, joint, boy.  
 ou as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ā̇ as in prelate, course, captain.  
 ē̇ as in ablegate, episcopal.  
 ô̇ as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.  
 ũ̇ as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that,

even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short *u*-sound (of but, pun, etc.). See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ñ as in errant, republican.  
 ñ as in prudent, difference.  
 ñ as in charity, density.  
 ñ as in valer, actor, idiot.  
 ñ as in Persia, peninsula.  
 ñ as in *the* book.  
 ŷ as in nature, feature.

A mark (˘) under the consonants *t, d, s, z* indicates that they in like manner are variable to *ch, j, sh, zh*. Thus:

ʃ as in nature, adventure.  
 ʒ as in arduous, education.  
 ʒ as in leisure.  
 z as in seizure.

th as in thin.  
 TH as in then.  
 ch as in German ach, Scotch loch.  
 ñ as in French nasalizing n, as in too, en.  
 ly (in French words) French liquid (monillé) l.  
 ' denotes a primary, " a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

## SIGNS.

< read *from*; i. e., derived from.  
 > read *whence*; i. e., from which is derived.  
 + read *and*; i. e., compounded with, or with suffix.  
 = read *cognate with*; i. e., etymologically parallel with.  
 √ read *root*.  
 \* read *theoretical or alleged*; i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.  
 † read *obsolete*.

## SPECIAL EXPLANATIONS.

A superior figure placed after a title-word indicates that the word so marked is distinct etymologically from other words, following or preceding it, spelled in the same manner and marked with different numbers. Thus:

back<sup>1</sup> (bak), *n.* The posterior part, etc.  
 back<sup>1</sup> (bak), *a.* Lying or being behind, etc.  
 back<sup>1</sup> (bak), *v.* To furnish with a back, etc.  
 back<sup>1</sup> (bak), *adv.* Behind, etc.  
 back<sup>2†</sup> (bak), *n.* The earlier form of *bat*<sup>2</sup>.  
 back<sup>3</sup> (bak), *n.* A large flat-bottomed boat, etc.

Various abbreviations have been used in the credits to the quotations, as "No." for *number*, "st." for *stanza*, "p." for *page*, "l." for *line*, ¶ for *paragraph*, "fol." for *folio*. The method used in indicating the subdivisions of books will be understood by reference to the following plan:

Section only . . . . . § 5.  
 Chapter only . . . . . xiv.

Canto only . . . . . xiv.  
 Book only . . . . . iii.  
 Book and chapter . . . . . }  
 Part and chapter . . . . . }  
 Book and line . . . . . }  
 Book and page . . . . . } iii. 10.  
 Act and scene . . . . . }  
 Chapter and verse . . . . . }  
 No. and page . . . . . }  
 Volume and page . . . . . II. 34.  
 Volume and chapter . . . . . IV. iv.  
 Part, book, and chapter . . . . . II. iv. 12.  
 Part, canto, and stanza . . . . . II. iv. 12.  
 Chapter and section or ¶ . . . . . vii. § or ¶ 3.  
 Volume, part, and section or ¶ . . . . . I. i. § or ¶ 6.  
 Book, chapter, and section or ¶ . . . . . I. i. § or ¶ 6.

Different grammatical phases of the same word are grouped under one head, and distinguished by the Roman numerals I., II., III., etc. This applies to transitive and intransitive uses of the same verb, to adjectives used also as nouns, to nouns used also as adjectives, to adverbs used also as prepositions or conjunctions, etc.

The capitalizing and italicizing of certain or all of the words in a synonym-list indicates that the words so distinguished are discriminated in the text immediately following, or under the title referred to.

The figures by which the synonym-lists are sometimes divided indicate the senses or definitions with which they are connected.

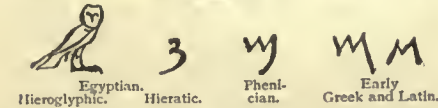
The title-words begin with a small (lower-case) letter, or with a capital, according to usage. When usage differs, in this matter, with the different senses of a word, the abbreviations [*cap.*] for "capital" and [*l. c.*] for "lower-case" are used to indicate this variation.

The difference observed in regard to the capitalizing of the second element in zoological and botanical terms is in accordance with the existing usage in the two sciences. Thus, in zoology, in a scientific name consisting of two words the second of which is derived from a proper name, only the first would be capitalized. But a name of similar derivation in botany would have the second element also capitalized.

The names of zoological and botanical classes, orders, families, genera, etc., have been uniformly italicized, in accordance with the present usage of scientific writers.



1. The thirteenth letter and tenth consonant in the English alphabet. It had a corresponding position in the Latin and Greek alphabets, and in their source, the Phœnician. The conspectus of forms in these three alphabets, with the Egyptian characters from which many believe the M to be derived (see *A*), is as follows:



*M* represents a labial nasal sound, the corresponding nasal to *b* and *p*, as *n* to *d* and *t*, and *ng* to *g* and *k*. That is to say, in its production the lips are pressed together, or form a mute closure, as in *p* and *b*, and the vocal chords are set in sonant vibration, as in *b*; but the passage from the pharynx into the nose is open, so that the tone rings in the nasal as well as in the oral cavity, and this gives the peculiar quality which we term nasal. (See *nasal*.) Since the nose is incapable of complete closure (except by external means, as the fingers), the sound thus produced is resonant and continuable, and hence *m* and *n* are ordinarily reckoned as semivocal, or liquid, or the like. But *m* does not win, like *n*, an actual vowel value in English syllabification; though in vulgar pronunciation words like *elm*, *spann*, etc., are sometimes resolved into *el-un*, *span-ven*, etc. The sound *m*, especially as initial, is a very stable element in Indo-European language-history: compare *mean*, *mind*, Latin *mens*, Greek *μενος*, Sanskrit *y man*; or *mother*, oldest traceable form *matar* (compared with the altered *father*, *brother*, oldest *pitar*, *bhratar*). *M* has no varieties of pronunciation, and is silent only in a few foreign words, as *mnemonic*; it is doubled under the same circumstances as the consonants in general, as in *dimmer*, *dimming*, *dimmed*, etc., from *dim*.

2. As a numeral, in the Roman system, *M* denotes 1,000. With a dash or stroke over it (*M̄*), it stands for a thousand times a thousand, or 1,000,000.—3. As a symbol: (a) In the mnemonic words of logic (see *mood*<sup>2</sup>), *m* indicates a transposition (metathesis) of the premises in the reduction. (b) Formerly, *M* was a brand impressed on one convicted of manslaughter and admitted to the benefit of clergy.—4. As an abbreviation: (a) In titles, *M* stands for *Magister* or *Master*, as in A. M.; for *Medicina* or *Medicine*, as in M. D.; or for *Member*, as in M. C., member of Congress, and M. P., member of Parliament. (b) In *mech.*, *m* stands for *mass*. (c) In dental formulae, in *zool.*, *m* stands for *molar*, and *dm* for *deciduous molar*. (d) In *math.*, *M* or *μ* stands for *modulus*; in *higher geom.*, *m* or *μ* for the degree of a curve. (e) In *astron.* and *metrol.*, *m* stands for *minute* (of time), and for *meter*; *mm* for *millimeter*; and *μ* for *micron* or *micromillimeter*. (f) In *musical notation*, *M* stands for *mano* (*main*), *mezzo*, *metronome*, and in organ-music for *manual*. See *M. D.*, *M. M.*, *M. S.* (g) In a ship's log-book, *m* is an abbreviation of *mist*.—5. In *printing*, the square or quadrate of any body of type: more commonly spelled out, *em* (which see).—To have an *M* under (or by) the *girdle*!, to have the courtesy of addressing by the title Mr., Miss, Mrs., etc.; show due respect by using the titles Mr., Mrs., etc. [Colloq.]

*Miss*. The devil take you, Neveront! besides all small cursen.  
*Lady A*. Marry, come up! What, plain Neveront! methinks you might have an *M* under your girdle, miss.  
*Sicfl*, Polite Conversation, 1.

**ma**<sup>1</sup>, *a.* and *adv.* A Middle English form of *mo*.  
**ma**<sup>2</sup> (mä), *n.* [A childish name, usually *mama*: see *mama*.] A shorter or childish form of *mama*.

**ma**<sup>3</sup> (mä), *conj.* [It. (= F. *mais*), but, < L. *magis*, more: see *magister*.] In *music*, but: used especially in the phrase *ma non troppo*, but not too much, to limit various indications of musical tempo and style, as *allegro ma non troppo*, quick, but not too much so, etc.

**ma**<sup>4</sup> (mä), *n.* [Polynesian.] A sling used by Polynesian islanders, made from finely braided fibers of coconut-husk or of similar material.  
**M. A.** See *A. M.* (a).

**maa** (mä), *n.* A dialectal form of *mew*<sup>1</sup>. [Shetland.]

**maadt**. An obsolete past participle of *make*<sup>1</sup>. Chaucer.

**maalin** (mä'lin), *n.* A dialectal form of *merlin*. [Shetland.]

**ma'am** (mäm), *n.* [Also *man*, vulgarly *marm*, *mum*; contr. of *madam*.] A common colloquial contraction of *madam*, used especially in answers, after *yes* and *no*, or interrogatively, when one expects or has not distinctly heard a question.

**ma'am-school** (mäm'sköl), *n.* A school kept by a woman; a dame-school. [New Eng.]

I found a girl some eighteen years old keeping a *ma'am-school* for about twenty scholars.  
S. G. Goodrich, *Recollections of a Lifetime*, lv.

**maat**, *a.* A form of *mate*<sup>2</sup>. Chaucer.

**mab** (mab), *n.* [A dial. var. of *mob*<sup>1</sup>.] A slattern. [Prov. Eng.]

**mab** (mab), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *mabbed*, ppr. *mabbing*. [A dial. var. of *mob*<sup>1</sup>; cf. *mab*, *n.*] To dress negligently; be slatternly. [Prov. Eng.]

**Maba** (mä'bä), *n.* [NL. (J. R. Forster, 1776), the name of the plant in Tonga-Tabu.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants belonging to the natural order *Ebenaceae*, the ebony family, characterized by diœcious flowers, almost always three-parted, from three to an indefinite number of stamens, and three styles, sometimes united below. They are shrubs or trees, usually of very hard wood, with small entire leaves, and flowers either solitary or in cymes. Fifty-nine species are known, natives of the warm regions of the globe. The ebony-wood of Cochlin-China and Coromandel is believed to be the product of a tree of this genus. *M. geminata* and *M. laurina*, called *Queenland ebony*, furnish, with other species of the region, desirable substitutes for ebony. *M. buxifolia* has been called *East Indian satinwood*. The genus is found in a fossil state in many Tertiary deposits, the fruiting calyx on its peduncle being all that is usually preserved. Eight species are thus known. They have been described under the name *Macreighia*, now regarded as a section of *Maba*. One of these fossil species occurs in Colorado.

**macadam** (mak-ad'am), *n.* [Short for *Macadam pavement*: see *macadamize*.] Macadamized pavement.

There are many varieties of pavement in London, from primitive *macadam* to the noiseless asphalt.  
*Contemporary Rev.*, LV, 432.

**macadamia** (mak-ä-dä'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. (F. von Müller, 1857), named after one *Mac Adam*.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants belonging to the natural order *Proteaceae* and the tribe *Grevilleae*, characterized by having two pendulous ovules, seeds with unequal and fleshy cotyledons, anthers on short filaments inserted a little below the laminae, and a ring-like four-lobed or four-parted disk. There are two species, found only in eastern Australia. They are tall shrubs or trees with whorled leaves, either entire or serrate, and flowers pedicellate in pairs, in terminal or axillary racemes, the pedicels not connate. *M. ternifolia* is the Queensland nut-tree, a small tree with dense foliage, a firm, fine-grained wood, and an edible nut with the taste of hazel, an inch or more in diameter.

**macadamization** (mak-ad'am-i-zä'shon), *n.* [*Macadamize* + *-ation*.] The process of laying carriage-roads according to the system of John Loudon Macadam, a Scottish engineer (1756-1836), who carried it out very extensively in England. In the common process, the top soil of the roadway is removed to the depth of 14 inches. Coarse cracked stone is then laid in to a depth of 7 inches, and the interstices and surface-depressions are filled with fine cracked stones. Over these as a bed is placed a layer 7 inches deep of road-metal or broken stone, of which no piece is larger than 2½ inches in diameter. This is rolled down with heavy steam- or horse-rollers, and the top is finished with stone crushed to dust and rolled smooth. Also spelled *macadamisation*.

**macadamize** (mak-ad'am-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *macadamized*, ppr. *macadamizing*. [*Macadam*, the name of the inventor, + *-ize*.] The F. *macadamiser* is from E.] To cover (a road or path) with a layer of broken road-metal. See *macadamization*. Also spelled *macadamise*.

**macadamizer** (mak-ad'am-i-zèr), *n.* One who lays macadamized roads. Also spelled *macadamiser*.

**Macaja butter**. See *Cocos*.

**macaque** (ma-kak'), *n.* [*F. macaque*, < *macaco*, *macaquo*, a native name: see *macaco*<sup>2</sup>, *Macacus*.] A monkey of the genus *Macacus*; one of the several kinds of monkeys coming between baboons and the African mangabeys.

The term has undergone the same restriction of meaning as *Macacus*; and most of the macaques, in a former sense of the word, have received special names. The Java macaque, *M. cynomolgus*, with beetling brows and tail about as long as the body, is a fair example of the arboreal forms. The munga, *M. sinicus* of India, is known as the bonnet-macaque, from the top-knot which parts in the middle. The bunder, or rhesus macaque, *M. rhesus*, is a very common Indian species. The brul, or pig-tailed macaque, *M. nemestrinus*, is a long-limbed form inhabiting the Philippines, with the tail of moderate length. In the Borneo black

**macaco**<sup>2</sup> (ma-kä'kō), *n.* [Formerly *macaquo* (Marcgrave, 1648); said to be of African (Congo) origin. See *macaque*, *Macacus*.] A macaque. See *Macacus*.

**macaco-worm** (ma-kä'kō-wèrm), *n.* The larva of a dipterous insect of South America, *Dermatobia noxialis*, which infests the skin of animals, including man.

**Macacus** (ma-kä'kus), *n.* [NL. (F. Cuvier) (*Macaca*, Lacépède, 1801), < F. *macaque* (Buffon), from a native name, *macaco*: see *macaco*<sup>2</sup>.] A genus of Old World catarrhine monkeys of the family *Cercopithecoidea* or *Cynopithecoidea*; the macaques. The genus formerly included monkeys between the dunes (*Semnopithecinæ*) and the baboons or drills (*Cynocephalinæ*). It was next restricted to species inhabiting the East India, having cheek-pouches, ischial callousities, and a fifth tubercle on the back molar, such as the wanderoo (*M. silenus*), the bonnet-macaque (*M. sinicus*), the rhesus monkey (*M. rhesus*), the common toque (*M. cynomolgus*), etc. It is now restricted to species resembling the last-named. The leading genera which have been dissociated from *Macacus* are *Cercocebus*, *Inuus*, *Theropithecus*, *Cynopithecus*, and *Cercopithecus*.

**macaco**<sup>1</sup> (ma-kä'kō), *n.* [Formerly also *macaquo*, *macaek*; from a Malagasy name.] 1. The ring-tailed lemur or eat-lemur, the species of *Lemur* earliest known, described under this name by Buffon; the *L. cutta* of Linnæus.—2. The technical specific name of the ruffed lemur, *L. macaco*. Hence—3. Any lemur; a maki.—

macaque, *M. maurus*, the tail is a mere stump. Some of these monkeys reach the snow-line in Tibet, as *M. thibetanus*. A remarkable species, the wanderer, *M. silenus*, with a tufted tail and the face set in an enormous frill of long gray hair, inhabits Malabar. Sometimes spelled *macake*.

**Macaria** (mā-kā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μακάριος, μακάρι, blessed, happy.] In *zoöl.*, a name of various genera. (a) A genus of spiders. Koch, 1795. (b) The typical genus of *Macariidae* or *Macariinae*, erected by Curtis in 1826. They are delicate, slender-bodied moths of grayish color, whose larvæ are slender with heart-shaped head. It is a large and wide-spread genus, occurring abundantly in Europe and America. *M. liturata* is the tawny-barred angle of English collectors, to whom *M. notata* is known as the small peacock-moth. (c) A genus of ladybirds or coccinellids, confined to South America, having the third and fifth joints of the antennæ very small. Also *Macaria*. Dejean, 1834.

**Macarian** (mā-kā'ri-an), *a.* [*Macarius* (see def.)] (< Gr. μακάριος, blessed) + *-an.*] 1. A follower of the monastic system or customs of the elder Macarius of Egypt, or of the younger Macarius of Alexandria, contemporary monks of the fourth century, who were noted for their severe asceticism.—2. A follower of the Monothelite Macarius, patriarch of Antioch in the seventh century.

**Macariidæ** (mak-ā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Macaria* + *-idæ.*] A family of geometrid moths, typified by the genus *Macaria*. Also called *Macariidæ*. They are also classed as a subfamily, *Macariinae*, of *Geometridæ*.

**macarism** (mak'ā-rizm), *n.* [*Macarismos*, blessing, < μακαρίζω, bless.] A beatitude. *J. A. Alexander*, Commentary on Matthew, p. 110.

**macarize** (mak'ā-riz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *macarized*, ppr. *macarizing*. [*Macarizein*, bless, pronounce happy, < μακάριος, blessed, happy.] To bless; pronounce happy; wish joy to; congratulate. [Rare.]

The word *macarize* has been adopted by Oxford men who are familiar with Aristotle, to supply a word wanting in our language. "Felicitate" and "congratulate" are (in actual usage) confined to events. . . . It may be said that men are admired for what they are, commended for what they do, and *macarized* for what they have.

Whately, On Bacon's Essay on Praise (ed. 1837).

**macaroni** (mak-ā-rō'ni), *n. and a.* [Formerly also *macaroni*, *maccheroni*, *macheroni*; = *F. macaroni* = Sp. *macarrones* = Pg. *macarrão*, < OIt. *macaroni*, It. *maccheroni*, macaroni, orig. a mixture of flour, cheese, and butter, prob. < *mac-care*, bruise, batter, < L. *maccerare*, macerate; see *macerate*. Cf. *macaroon*, from the same source. In ref. to the secondary uses of the word (cf. It. *maccarone*, now *maccherone*, a fool, blockhead), it is to be noted that it is common to name a droll fellow, regarded as typical of his country, after some favorite article of food, as *E. Jack-pudding*, *G. Hanswurst* ('Jack Sausage'), *F. Jean Farine* ('Jack Flour').] *I. n. 1.* A kind of paste or dough prepared, originally and chiefly in Italy, from the glutinous granular flour of hard varieties of wheat, pressed into long tubes or pipes through the perforated bottom of a vessel furnished with mandrels, and afterward dried in the sun or by low heat. The same material, called *Italian paste*, is also made into a thread-like product called *vermicelli*, and into sticks, lozenges, disks, ribbons, etc. Macaroni, cooked in various ways, constitutes a leading article of food in Italy, especially in Naples and Genoa, and it is much used elsewhere. Imitations of it are made in other countries from ordinary flour, which is much less suitable.

He doth learn to make strange sauces, to eat anchovies, *macaroni*, *bovelli*, *fagioli*, and *caviare*.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

2. A medley; something extravagant or calculated to please an idle fancy.—3†. A London exquisite of the eighteenth century; a fop; a



Macaroni and Lady in dress of 1770-1775.

dandy; a member of the Macaroni Club. See II., 1.

Lady Falkener's daughter is to be married to a young rich Mr. Crewe, a *macarone*, and of our loo.

Walpole, To Hertford, May 27, 1764.

You are a delicate Londoner; you are a *macaroni*; you can't ride.

Boswell, Tour to Hebrides, p. 84.

Sure never were seen two such beautiful ponies;

Other horses are clowns, but these *macaronis*.

Sheridan, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

[Hence arose the use of the word in the contemporary doggerel of "Yankee Doodle"—

[He] stuck a feather in his cap,  
And called it *macaroni*—

and its application as a name, in the American revolution, to a body of Maryland troops remarkable for their showy uniforms.]

4. A crested penguin or rock-hopper; a sailor's name. See *penguin*, and cut under *Eudypetes*.

II. † *a. 1.* Consisting of gay or stylish young men; specifically [*cap.*] applied to a London club, founded about the middle of the eighteenth century, composed of young men who had traveled and sought to introduce elegances of dress and bearing from the continent.

On Saturday, at the *Macaroni Club* (which is composed of all the travelled young men who wear long curls and spying-glasses) they played again.

Walpole, To Hertford, Feb. 6, 1764.

2. Of or pertaining to macaronis or fops; exquisite.

Ye travell'd tribe, ye *macaroni* train,  
Of French friiseurs and nosegays justly vain.

Goldsmith, Epilogue spoken by Mrs. Bulkeley and Miss

[Catley.

Daft gowk in *macaroni* dress,  
Are ye come here to shew your face?

Ferguson, On seeing a Butterfly in the Street.

**macaronian** (mak-ā-rō'ni-an), *a. and n.* [*macaroni* + *-an.*] Same as *macaronic*.

**macaronic** (mak-ā-rō'n'ik), *a. and n.* [= *F. macaronique* = Sp. *macarrónico* = Pg. *macaronico* = It. *maccheronico*; as *macaroni* + *-ic.*]

I. *a. 1.* Of or pertaining to the food macaroni.—2†. Pertaining to or like a macaroni or fop; hence, trifling; vain; affected.—3. In *lit.*, using, or characterized by the use of, many strange, distorted, or foreign words or forms, with little regard to syntax, yet with sufficient analogy to common words and constructions to be or seem intelligible: as, a *macaronic* poet; *macaronic* verse. Specifically, *macaronic* verse or poetry is a kind of burlesque verse in which words of another language are mingled with Latin words, or are made to figure with Latin terminations and in Latin constructions.

The term was brought into vogue by the popular satirical works in this style of the Mantuan Teofilo Folengo (died 1544). It is probable that this use of the word has reference to the varied ingredients which enter into the preparation of a dish of macaroni.

A *macaronic* stage seems very often to mark the decline of an old literature and language, in countries exposed to powerful foreign influences.

G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., v.

II. *n. 1.* A confused heap or mixture of several things. Cotgrave.—2. *Macaronic* verse.

**macaronical** (mak-ā-rō'n'i-kal), *a.* [*macaronic* + *-al.*] Same as *macaronic*. Nashc.

**macaroon** (mak-ā-rō'n'), *n.* [Formerly also *macaroon*, *macaroon*, *makaron*, *macaron*; < *F. macaron*, macaroni, also a bun or cake, = Sp. *macarrón*, macaroen, < OIt. *macaroni*, orig. a mixture of flour, cheese, and butter: see *macaroni*.] 1. A small sweet cake, made of sweet-almond meal instead of wheaten flour, and white of eggs.

Let anything come in the shape of fodder, or eating-stuff, it is welcome, whether it be Sawedge, . . . or Cheese-cake, . . . or *Macaroon*, Kickshaw, or Tantablin!

John Taylor, The Great Eater of Kent (1610).

2†. A droll; a buffoon.—3†. A finical fellow; a fop; an exquisite. Compare *macaroni*, 3.

Call'd him . . . a *macaroon*,

And no way fit to speak to clouted shoon.

R. B., Elegy on Donne (Donne's Poems, ed. 1650).

**macarte** (ma-kārt'), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A rope attached to the hackamere.

**Macartney pheasant**. See *pheasant*.

**macary-bitter** (mak'ā-ri-bit'ēr), *n.* The shrub *Picramnia Antidesma*, which yields medicinal bitters. [West Indies.]

**Macassar oil**. See *oil*.

**macasse** (ma-kas'), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In a sugar-mill, one of the two side rollers (the other one being called distinctively *the side roller*) placed in the same horizontal plane beneath the third roller, which is called the *king-roller*.

**macaw** (ma-kā'), *n.* [Formerly also *maccau*, *macao*, *machao*; < Braz. *macao*.] A large American parrot of the family *Psittacidae* and subfamily *Arinae*, having a very long graduated tail and the face partly bare of feathers. The macaws are among the largest and most magnificent of the parrot tribe; but they are less docile than most parrots, and their



Red-and-blue Macaw (*Ara macao*).

voice is exceedingly harsh. The species are numerous, all inhabiting tropical or subtropical America, especially the former. See *Ara*.

**macaw-bush** (ma-kā'būsh), *n.* A West Indian plant, *Solanum mammosum*, a somewhat shrubby, prickly weed.

**macaw-palm** (ma-kā'pām), *n.* Same as *macaw-tree*.

**macaw-tree** (ma-kā'trē), *n.* A South American palm, *Acrocomia sclerocarpa*. Also called *gru-gru*.

**Maccabean** (mak-ā-bē'an), *a.* [Also *Maccabæan*; < LL. *Maccabæus*, < Gr. Μακκαβαῖος, Maccabæus.] Of or pertaining to the Jewish princes called Maccabees, who delivered Judea from the tyranny of Antiochus Epiphanes, about 166 B. C., and rendered it independent for about a century.

**maccaronit**, *n. and a.* An obsolete form of *macaroni*.

**maccawt**, *n.* An old spelling of *macaw*.

**Macchiavellian**, *a. and n.* See *Macchiavellian*.

**macco** (mak'ō), *n.* [*It. macco*, massacre, slaughter (also bean porridge).] A gambling game.

His uncle was still at the *macco* table.

T. Hook, Man of Many Friends. (Davies.)

**maccoboy** (mak'ō-boi), *n.* A corruption of *maccouba*, in common use.

**maccouba, macouba** (mak'ō-bā), *n.* [So named from *Macouba*, a place in Martinique where the tobacco from which the snuff was originally made is grown.] A kind of fine dark-brown snuff, usually rose-scented. More commonly *maccoboy*.

**McCulloch Act**. See *act*.

**mace**<sup>1</sup> (mās), *n.* [*ME. mace, mase, mas*, < *OF. mace, mach* (also *macque, maque, make*), *F. masse* = *Pr. massa* = *Sp. masa* = *Pg. maça* = *It. massa* (ML. reflex *massa*), a club, scepter, < LL. *matia*, L. *\*matia*, found only in *dim. matola*, a mallet or beetle. Cf. *mack*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A weapon for striking, consisting of a heavy head, commonly of metal, with a handle or staff, usually of such length as to be conveniently wielded with one hand; by extension, any similar weapon. The head is often spiked, and sometimes consists of six, eight, or more radiating blades, grouped around a central spike, all of steel.

Arm'd with their greaves, and *maces*, and broad swords.

Heywood, Four Prentices.

They were divided into large parties, and meeting together combatted with clubs or *maces*, beating each other soundly.

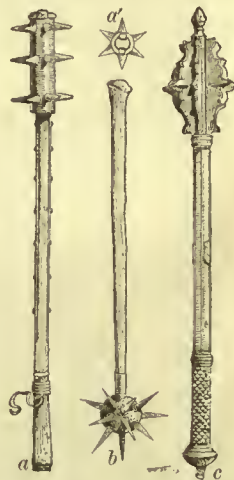
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 202.

2. A scepter; a staff of office having somewhat the form of the weapon of war defined above. Maces are borne before or by officials of various ranks in many countries, as a symbol of authority or badge of office. The mace on the table of the British House of Lords or House of Commons represents the authority of the House.

Proud Tarquinius

Rooted from Rome the sway of kingly mace.

Marius and Sylla, 1594, cit. St. (Nares.)



a, a', mace of the 13th century; b, mace of the type known as 'holy-water sprinkler' or 'morning-star'; c, mace of the 15th century.





Machicolations.—Castle of Coucy, France; 13th century.

tion of medieval machicolated construction, without openings.

**machicoulis** (ma-shi-kō'le), *n.* [*F. machicoulis, machecoulis, OF. maschecoulis* (in *ML. machicolamentum*), *prob. < masche, F. mâche, mash* (melted matter) (cf. *machefer, iron-dross, slag*), + *coulis, a flowing; see mash<sup>1</sup> and cullis<sup>1</sup>*.] Same as *machicolation*.

**machina** (mak'i-nä), *n.* [*L.: see machine.*] A machine: used only as a Latin word.—*Deus ex machina*. See *Machine*, 5.—*Machina Electrica*, an obsolete constellation, formed by Bode in 1797 out of parts of the Whale, Scriptor, Fornax, and Phoenix, and intended to represent an electrical machine.

**machinal** (mak'i-näl), *a.* [*< L. machinalis, pertaining to machines, < machina, a machine; see machine.*] Pertaining to a machine or machines. *Bailey*.

**machinate** (mak'i-nät), *v.*; *pret. and pp. machinated, ppr. machining.* [*< L. machinatus, pp. of machinari (> OF. F. machiner, > E. machine; see machine, v.)*, contrive, plan, devise, plot, scheme, < *machina, a machine, contrivance, device, scheme; see machine.*] *I. trans.* To plan, contrive, or form, as a plot or scheme: as, to *machinate* mischief.

Such was the perfidiousness of our wicked and restless Countrymen at home, who, being often receiv'd into our Protection, ceas'd not however to *machinate* new Disturbances. *Milton, Letters of State, June, 1653.*

*II. intrans.* To lay plots or schemes.

Though that enemy shall not overthrow it, yet because it plots, and works, and *machinates*, and would overthrow it, this is a defect in that peace. *Donne, Sermons, xii.*

**machination** (mak-i-nä'shon), *n.* [= *OF. machinacion, F. machination = Pr. machinacion = Sp. maquinacion = Pg. maquinacão = It. macchinazione, < L. machinatio(-n-), < machinari, contrive; see machinate.*] 1. The act of *machinating*, or of contriving a scheme for executing some purpose, particularly a forbidden or an evil purpose; underhand plotting or contrivance.—2. That which is planned or contrived; a plot; an artful design formed with deliberation; especially, a hostile or treacherous scheme.

**machinator** (mak'i-nä-tor), *n.* [= *F. machinateur = Sp. Pg. maquinador = It. macchinatore, < L. machinator, a contriver, inventor, < machinari, contrive; see machinate.*] One who *machinates*; one who schemes with evil designs.

He hath become an active and earnest agitator, a murderer and a *machinator*. *Scott, Ivanhoe, xxxv.*

**machine** (ma-shēn'), *n.* [= *D. machine = G. maschine = Dan. maskine = Sw. maskin, < F. machine = Sp. máquina = Pg. máquina, machina = It. macchina = Turk. makina, < L. machina, a machine, engine, contrivance, device, stratagem, trick, < Gr. μηχανή, a machine, engine, contrivance, device; cf. μηχανος, means. Perhaps akin to AS. macian, E. make; see make<sup>1</sup>. Cf. mechanic, etc.*] 1. An engine; an instrument of force. With inward arms the dire *machine* [wooden horse] they load. *Dryden, Æneid, ii. 25.*

2. In *mech.*, in general, any instrument for the conversion of motion. Thus, a *machins* may be designed to change rapid motion into slow motion, as a *crowbar*; or it may be intended to convert a reciprocating rectilinear motion into a uniform circular motion, etc. The lever, the wedge, the wheel and axle, the pulley, the screw, and the inclined plane are termed the *simple machines*. In practical mechanics the word has a restricted meaning: a single device, as a hammer, chisel, crowbar, or saw, or a very simple combination of moving parts, as tongs, shears, pliers, etc., for manual use, although comprised in the strict technical definition of *machine*, is always called a *tool* (which see); a device for applying or converting natural molar motion, like that of falling water, or of winds (as a water-wheel or windmill), or for converting molecular motion into molar motion (as a steam-engine, gas-engine, air-engine, or electric engine), is more generally,

though not uniformly, called a *motor*. The distinction between the words *tool* and *machine* becomes quite indefinite with increased complication of parts. Such machines as are used in shaping materials in the construction of the parts of other machines, and many of those which perform work, such as sawing, boring, planing, riveting, etc., formerly done only by hand and still performed manually to a greater or less extent, are variously called *machines, machine-tools, engine-tools, or simply tools*, although their structure may involve much complexity; the terms *machine-tool* and *engine-tool* are more frequently employed, the latter being preferable as being more in accord with best usage. *Machines* receive general or special names from the work they perform or are designed to execute, either with reference to departments of the arts or of industry, as *agricultural machines, hydraulic machines, wood-working machines, etc.*, or to their specific work, as *planing-machines, sawing-machines, moving-machines, etc.*

This science will define a *machine* to be, not, as usual, an instrument by means of which we may change the direction and intensity of a given force, but an instrument by means of which we may change the direction and velocity of a given motion. *Amperè, tr. by Willis.*

3. A vehicle or conveyance, such as a coach, cab, gig, triecycle, bicycle, etc. [*Great Britain.*]

A pair of bootkins will set out to-morrow morning in the *machine* that goes from the Queen's Head in the Gray's Inn Lane. *Walpole, Letters, IV. 12. (Davies.)*

He had taken a seat in the Portsmouth *machine*, and proposed to go to the Isle of Wight. *Thackeray, Virginias, lxii.*

4. A fire-engine. [*Colloq., U. S.*]

5. In the ancient theater, one of a number of contrivances in use for indicating a change of scene, as a rotating prism with different conventional scenery painted on its three sides, or a device for expressing a descent to the infernal regions, as the "Charonian steps," for representing the passage of a god through the air across the stage (whence the dictum *deus ex machina*, applied to the mock supernatural or providential), etc. Such machines were very numerous in the fully developed Greek theater, and were copied in the Roman.

Juno and Iris descend in different *Machines*: Juno in a Chariot drawn by Peacocks; Iris on a Rainbow. *Congreve, Semele, ii. 1.*

6. A literary contrivance for the working out of a plot; a supernatural agency, or artificial action, introduced into a poem or tale; *machinery*. [*Archaic.*]

His [Milton's] design is the losing of our happiness; . . . his heavenly *machines* are many, and his human persons are but two. *Dryden, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.*

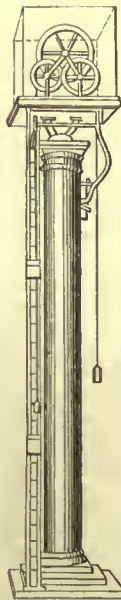
7. Any organization by which power not mechanical is applied and made effective; the whole complex system by which any organization or institution is carried on: as, the *vital machine*; the *machine* of government.

Thine evermore, most dear lady, whilst this *machine* is to him, HAMLET. *Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 124.*

The human body, like all living bodies, is a *machine*, all the operations of which will, sooner or later, be explained on physical principles. *Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 339.*

8. A strict organization of the working members of a political party, which enables its managers, through the distribution of offices, careful local supervision, and systematic correspondence, to maintain control of conventions and elections, and to secure a predominating influence in the party for themselves and their associates for their own ends; also, the body of managers of such an organization. [*U. S.*]

**Atwood's machine**, an apparatus for illustrating uniformly accelerated motion, consisting of a pulley-wheel turning with very slight friction in a vertical plane and carrying a cord with equal weights suspended from its ends. In the common experiment there is an excess of weight at one end of the cord, due to a plate which rests on the weight and is caught when the latter passes through a fixed ring; the weight is set free from a state of rest at a measured position above this ring, so that the acceleration takes place through a known distance; and the velocity per second after the removal of the excess of weight is observed to be proportional to the square root of the distance through which the acceleration takes place. The machine is named from its inventor, George Atwood (1746-1807), an English mathematician.—**Bulldog machine**, a combined sounding- and dredging-machine invented during the voyage of H. M. S. Bulldog in 1860, under the command of Sir Francis Leopold McClintock. It is an adaptation of Sir John Ross's deep-sea clam, with the addition of Brooke's principle of the disengaging weight. The chief credit of the invention is given to Mr. Stell, assistant engineer on board the Bulldog.—**Centrifugal machine**. See



Atwood's Machine.

*centrifugal*.—**Duck machine**, in Cornwall, a kind of ventilating-machine on the same principle as the ordinary blowing-engine, furnished with a piston and valves, and usually worked by the pump-rod. Also called *Hartz blower*.—**Dynamo-electric machine**. See *electric machine, under electric*.—**Effect of a machine**. See *effect*.—**Electric, funicular, geocyclic machine**. See the adjectives.—**Extemporizing-machine**. See *extemporize*.—**Holtz-machine**. See *electric machine, under electric*.—**Hungarian, hydro-electric, infernal, etc., machine**. See the adjectives.—**Logical machine**, a machine which, being fed with premises, produces the necessary conclusions from them. The earliest instrument of this kind was the demonstrator of Charles, third Earl Stanhope; the most perfect is that of Professor Allan Marquand, which gives all inferences turning upon the logical relations of classes. The value of logical machines seems to lie in their showing how far reasoning is a mechanical process, and how far it calls for acts of observation. Calculating-machines are specialized logical machines.—**Reduced inertia of a machine**, according to Rankine, the weight which, concentrated at the driving-point, would have the same energy as the machine itself.—**To run with the machine**, to accompany a fire-engine to a fire, either as a member of the fire-company or as a hanger-on: a phrase used when the members of fire-companies (in large cities) were volunteers, and service at fires was gratuitous. [*U. S.*]

**machine** (ma-shēn'), *v.*; *pret. and pp. machined, ppr. machining.* [*OF. machiner, F. machiner = Pr. machinar = Sp. Pg. maquinare = It. macchinare, < L. machinari, ML. also machinare, contrive, plan, devise, etc., < L. machina, a machine, contrivance; see machine, n. Cf. machinate.*] *I. trans.* 1†. To contrive. *Palsgrave. (Halliwell.)*—2. To apply machinery to; form or effect by the aid of machinery; especially, to print or sew by means of a machine.

This side then serves as a basis from which the body may be *machined* square and true.

*W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 240.*

3. To furnish with the machinery of a plot.

It is not, as a story, very cunningly *machined*. *The Academy, June 1, 1889, p. 374.*

*II. intrans.* 1. To be employed upon or in machinery.—2. To act as or in the machinery of a drama; serve as the machine or effective agency in a literary plot.

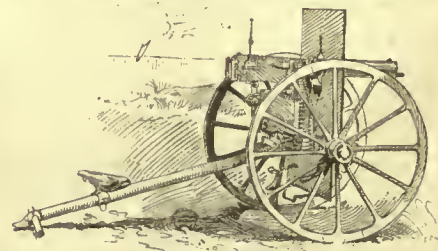
The stage with rushes and with leaves they strew'd; No scenes in prospect, no *machining* god. *Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, i. 120.*

**machine-bolt** (ma-shēn'bolt), *n.* A bolt with a thread and a square or hexagonal head. *E. H. Knight.*

**machine-boy** (ma-shēn'boy), *n.* In English printing-offices, a boy who serves as helper to a machine-man. In the United States known as *feeder* or *press-boy*.

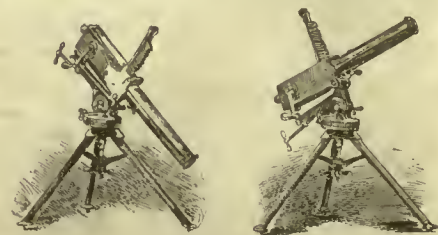
**machineel** (mach-i-nēl'), *n.* Same as *manchineel*.

**machine-gun** (ma-shēn'gun), *n.* A gun which, by means of a variously contrived mechanism, delivers a continuous fire of projectiles. Such a gun may have a single barrel, or a series of barrels arranged horizontally or about a central axis. Machine-guns may be divided into two classes: those firing small-arm ammunition (also called *mitrailleuses*), and those firing shot and shell (called *revolving cannon*). The rapidity of fire of the most rapid machine-guns of the first class is about 1,000 shots a minute. (See *Gatling gun, under gun*.)



Maxim Field-gun, with bullet-proof shield.

The *Maxim gun* is a single-barreled machine-gun invented by Hiram Maxim, an American. In it the force of recoil is utilized to load and prepare the next charge for firing, and a water-chamber surrounding the machinery keeps the parts cool. It is a very ingenious and efficient invention. The *Lovell battery-gun* has four barrels capable of being rotated by a lever, independently of the lock- and breech-mechanism. The firing is confined to one barrel at a time, until this becomes heated or disabled, when it may be rotated to one side in order to bring another barrel into action. One lock only is used. The *Taylor machine-gun*



Two-barreled Gardner Gun on Tripod.

has five parallel barrels arranged horizontally. The *Gardner machine-gun* has two to five barrels arranged horizontally. Its mechanism is simple, strong, and effective, but it can fire only about 350 shots a minute. The *Farwell machine-gun* consists of a group of ten steel barrels of 0.45 inch bore, each barrel having its own magazine, containing 50 cartridges. The operations of firing, extracting the empty shells, and reloading are accomplished by a single revolution of a crank. The *Hutchins revolving cannon* is the type of the second class of machine-guns. It combines the advantages of long-range shell-firing with rapidity of action. It has five barrels arranged around a central axis; and the breech is fixed and contains the loading, firing, and extracting-mechanism. The rotation is intermittent, and the loading, firing, and extraction of the empty shell are performed while the barrels are at rest. This gun fires from 30 to 80 rounds of explosive shells in a minute, thus delivering from 750 to 2,000 fragments of shell with sufficient force to destroy life. There are many forms of this gun, each designed for a special object. One form, designed for flank defense of the ditches of fortifications, has every barrel rifled with a different twist, so arranged as to produce five different cones of dispersion, thus sweeping the ditch from end to end. The *Nordenfjell machine-gun* was designed as a defense against torpedo-boats. It is made with 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, or 12 barrels, and it can fire either volleys or single barrels. In case a barrel becomes clogged or disabled, the supply of cartridges can be cut off from it and the firing continued with the other barrels.

**machine-head** (mə-shōn'hed), *n.* A rack and pinion sometimes used in stringed musical instruments, like the double-bass and the guitar, instead of the usual tuning-pegs.

**machine-made** (mə-shē'n mād), *a.* Made by a machine or by machinery.

**machine-man** (mə-shē'n'man), *n.* In English printing-offices, the workman who manages or controls the operations of a printing-machine. In the United States known as the *pressman*.

**machine-minder** (mə-shē'n'min'dēr), *n.* The man or boy who has charge of a printing-machine while it is in operation. [Eng.]

**machine-oven** (mə-shē'n'uv'n), *n.* A bakers' oven, a fruit-evaporator, or an oven for any other use, fitted with a traveling apparatus, rotatory table, reel, or any other mechanical device for aiding the process of baking, or for economizing time or space.

**machiner** (mə-shē'nēr), *n.* A coach-horse; a horse that draws a stage-coach. [Eng.]

Is it not known that steady old *machiners*, broken for years to double harness, will encourage and countenance their "flippant" progeny in kicking over the traces? *Lawrence, Sword and Gown*, xi.

**machine-ruler** (mə-shōn'rō'lēr), *n.* 1. A machine which lines or rules paper according to patterns.—2. A modification of this machine for subdividing accurately scales and the like.

**machinery** (mə-shē'njē-ri), *n.* [*F. machinerie*, machinery, *< machine*, machine: see *machine*, *n.*] 1. The parts of a machine considered collectively; any combination of mechanical means designed to work together so as to effect a given end: as, the *machinery* of a watch, or of a canal-lock.

It is most probable that the rain waters were conveyed from the building, . . . possibly to the temple, where it might be necessary to raise the water to a certain height; or it might relate to some *machinery* of the antient superstition. *Poocke, Description of the East*, II. i. 167.

2. Machines collectively; a congeries or assemblage of machines: as, the *machinery* of a cotton-mill is often moved by a single wheel.

In an insurance policy, *machinery* includes tools and implements of manufacture. *Buchanan v. Exchange Fire Ins. Co.*, 61 N. Y., 26.

All kinds of labor-saving *machinery* are in fullest operation. *W. M. Baker, New Timothy*, p. 172.

3. Any complex system of means and appliances, not mechanical, designed to carry on any particular work, or keep anything in action, or to effect a specific purpose or end: as, the *machinery* of government.

As lord and master of the Church, he [Henry VIII.] could utilize Church *machinery* to obtain the divorce and the marriage on which he had set his king's heart. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 254.

4. Specifically, the agencies, particularly if supernatural, by which the plot of an epic or dramatic poem, or other imaginative work, is carried on and conducted to the catastrophe.

The *machinery*, Madam, is a term invented by the critics to signify that part which the Deities, Angels, or Demons are made to act in a Poem. *Pope, Letter prefixed to R. of L.*

It is this kind of *Machinery* which fills the Poems both of Homer and Virgil with such Circumstances as are wonderful, but not impossible. *Addison, Spectator*, No. 315.

**Engaging and disengaging machinery.** See *engage*.

**machine-shop** (mə-shē'n'shōp), *n.* A workshop in which machines or parts of machines are made and repaired.

**machine-tool** (mə-shē'n'tōl), *n.* A machine driven by water, steam, or other power, for per-

forming operations formerly accomplished by means of hand-tools, as planing, drilling, sawing, etc., and taking its special name from the kind of work performed, as *planing-machine*, *drilling-machine*, etc. Also called *engine-tool*.

**machine-twist** (mə-shē'n'twist), *n.* A three-cord silk thread made with a twist from right to left, intended especially for use in the sewing-machine.

**machine-work** (mə-shē'n'wōrk), *n.* 1. Work done by a machine, as distinguished from that done by hand; specifically, in English printing-offices, press-work done on a machine, in distinction from press-work done on a hand-press.—2. The product of such work; articles manufactured wholly or chiefly by machinery.

**machinist** (mə-shē'n'ist), *n.* [*F. machiniste* = *Sp. Pg. maquinista* = *It. macchinista*; as *machine* + *-ist*.] 1. A constructor of machines and engines, or one versed in the principles of machines; in a general sense, one who invents or constructs mechanical devices of any kind.

Has the insufficiency of *machinists* hitherto disgraced the imagery of the poet? or is it in itself too sublime for scenical contrivances to keep pace with? *Stevens, General Note on Macbeth*.

2. One who tends or works a machine. [Rare.]

—3. In the rating of the United States navy, an engine-room artificer or attendant.—4. In *U. S. politics*, an adherent of the machine, or a supporter of its methods. *The Nation*, XXXVI. 520.—5. In the history of art, one of those Italian painters of about the seventeenth century (a period of artistic decline) who worked mechanically or according to rigid rules.

He [Franceschini] is reckoned among those painters of the decline of art to whom the general name of *machinist* is applied. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 687.

**machinize** (mə-shē'n'iz), *v. t. i.*; pret. and pp. *machinized*, ppr. *machinizing*. [*< machine* + *-ize*.] To bring into form or order like that of a machine, or by the use of machinery; elaborate or systematize.

The Times newspaper, . . . by its immense correspondence and reporting, seems to have *machinized* the rest of the world for his [the traveler's] occasion. *Emerson, English Traits*, iii.

**machinule** (mak'i-nūl), *n.* [*< NL. machinula*, dim. of *L. machina*, a machine: see *machine*.] A surveyors' instrument for obtaining a right angle.

**macho** (mā'kō), *n.* A fish, *Mugil carema*, of the mullet family. [Florida.]

**machopolyp** (mak'ō-pol-ip), *n.* [*< Gr. μάχη*, fight, + *πολύπους*, a polyp: see *polyp*.] A defensive polypite; a hydroid zoöid which bears endocells or stinging-organs, as distinguished from an ordinary nutritive or reproductive zoöid.

**macigno** (mā-shō'n'yō), *n.* [It.] A division of the Upper Eocene in the southern and south-eastern Alps. It is a sandstone containing few fossils other than fucoids: the equivalent of the *flysch*.

**macilency** (mas'i-len-si), *n.* [= *F. macilence* = *It. macilenza*; as *macilen(t) + -cy*.] The quality or condition of being macilent; leanness. *Sandys, Ovid, Pref.*

**macilent** (mas'i-lent), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. L. macilentus*, *< L. macilentus*, lean, meager, *< macere*, be lean: see *emaciate*, *meager*.] Lean; thin; having little flesh.

Lease venerated then being *macilent*. *Topsell, Beasts* (1607), p. 231. (*Hallivell*.)

**macintosh**, *n.* See *mackintosh*.

**mack**<sup>1</sup> (mak), *n.* [*< OF. maque, maque, make*, var. of *mace*, a club: see *mace*<sup>1</sup>.] A kind of game, apparently played with the use of clubs.

Att ale howse too sif, at mack or at msl, Tables or dyce, or that cardis men call, Or what outhere game owte of season dwe, Let them be punysched without all rescue. *Sir W. Forrest*, quoted in *Strutt's Sports and Pastimes*, p. 429.

**mack**<sup>2</sup> (mak), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A certain bird. See *black-mack*.

One Curtius, . . . when he snpped on a time with Augustus, took up a leane birde of the kinde of blacke *macks* out of the dishe. *Udall*, tr. of *Apophthegms of Erasmus*, p. 274. (*Davies*.)

**Mack**<sup>3</sup>, *n.* [A corruption of *Mary*; cf. *malkin*, *mackin*, ult. dim. of *Mary*.] A corruption of *Mary*, with reference to the Virgin Mary.—By *Mack*, by the Virgin Mary.

Is not my daughter Maudge as fine a mayd, And yet, by *Mack*, you see she troubles the bowle. *Historie of Albino and Bellama* (1638), p. 130. (*Nares*.)

**mackerel**<sup>1</sup> (mak'e-rel), *n.* [Formerly also *mackerel*, *mackrell*; = *D. makrel* = *G. makrele* = *Dan.*

*makrel* = *Sw. makrill* = *W. macrell* = *It. maerel*, *< OF. makerel, maquerel, maquercau, maquercau, macareau, macereau*, *F. maquercau*, *OF. also macherel*, *< ML. macarellus*, a mackerel, prob. for *\*maculellus*, lit. 'spotted,' so called from the dark spots with which it is marked, *< L. macula*, a spot: see *macula*, *macule*, *maele*. Cf. *W. brithyll*, a trout, *< brith*, speckled. Cf. *mackerel*<sup>2</sup>.] One of several different fishes of the family *Scombridae*, and especially any fish of the genus *Scomber*. The common mackerel, *S. scombrus*, is one of the best-known and most important of food-fishes, inhabiting the



Mackerel (*Scomber scombrus*).

North Atlantic on both sides. It attains a length of 18 inches, though usually less; it is lustrous dark-blue above, with many wavy blackish cross-streaks, and is silvery below, with the base of the pectorals dark. The Easter, tinker, or chub mackerel is a closely related species, *S. pneumatophorus*, so called from possessing a small air-bladder which is lacking in *S. scombrus*; it is found in both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The big-eyed, hull, or coly mackerel is *S. colias*, a variety of the last, locally named *Spanish mackerel* in England. The Spanish mackerel of the United States is a scomber of a different genus, *Scomberomorus maculatus*, of both coasts of North America, north to Cape Cod and California. It is one of the most valued food-fishes, reaching a considerable size, bluish and silvery above, with bright reflections, the sides with many rounded bronzed spots, the spinous dorsal fin white at base, dark above and anteriorly. Other mackerel of this genus are the cero, *S. regalis*, and the sierra, *S. caballa*. Frigate-mackerels are lecombrids of the genus *Axius*, as *A. thazard* or *A. rochei*, of less value as food-fish. The horse-mackerel properly so called is the tunny, *Oreynus thynnus*, the largest of the scombrids, sometimes attaining a length of over 10 feet and a weight of half a ton, found on both sides of the Atlantic; but this name is extended to various other fishes. (See *horse-mackerel*.) Several carangoid fishes are loosely called *mackerel*, as the yellow mackerel, *Caranx chrysos*. (See *mackerel-sead*.) The bluefish or skipper, *Pomatomus saltatrix*, is sometimes called *snapping-mackerel*.

*Mackerel*, on account of its perishable nature, was allowed to be sold on Sunday, as Gay notes: "Ev'n Sundays are prophan'd by *Mackerel* cries." *Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 189.

**Banded mackerel**, a carangoid, *Seriola zonata*, the rudder-fish. (Atlantic coast, U. S.)—**Bay-mackerel**, the Spanish mackerel. (Chesapeake Bay, U. S.)—**Black-spotted Spanish mackerel**, the cero or klugfish, *Scomberomorus regalis*.—**Eel-grass mackerel**, mackerel of inferior quality taken inshore in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

—**Fall mackerel**, a variety of the common mackerel which has been described as a distinct species under the name of *Scomber grex*. In this case the true mackerel is called *spring mackerel*, *S. venustus*. But fall mackerel are simply tinkers, about 10 inches long, of wandering or irregular habits.—**Green mackerel**, a carangoid fish, *Chloroscombus chrysurus*. (Southern coast, U. S.)—**Mackerel gale**. See *gale*.—**Mackerel-latch**, in fishing-tackle, a clamp for holding fast the inner end of a line.—**Mess mackerel**, scraped mackerel with the heads and tails cut off, losing in weight 26 pounds on the barrel, but increasing in value: a trade-name. They are assorted as Nos. 1, 2, and 3.—**Mixed mackerel**. Same as *thimble-eyed mackerel*.—**Net-mackerel**, mackerel of the right size to be meshed.—**Overgrown mackerel**, mackerel 15 inches or more in length. [Fishermen's term.]—**Racer mackerel**, a slink mackerel.—**Round mackerel**, any variety of the common mackerel, as distinguished from *horse-mackerel*, *Spanish mackerel*, etc. [Fishermen's term.]—**Slink mackerel**, a poor, thin mackerel taken among schools of fat ones in the fall of the year. [Nova Scotia.]—**Soused mackerel**, mackerel either fresh or canned by the usual process, and preserved after an old German recipe employing a pickle of vinegar, spices, and other ingredients.—**Spanish mackerel**. (a) See *def. i.* (b) The bonito, *Sarda chilensis*. [California.]—**Spotted mackerel**, the Spanish mackerel.—**Spring mackerel**, the ordinary commercial mackerel of good size and quality, sometimes technically named *Scomber venustus*: distinguished from *fall mackerel*.—**Thimble-eyed mackerel**, the mixed, coly, or chub mackerel. [Local, U. S.]—**Tinker mackerel**. (a) The chub mackerel. (b) The common mackerel of next to the smallest of the four commercial sizes (*large*, *seconds*, *tinkers*, *blinks*), which are supposed to indicate respectively four, three, two, and one years of growth. (See also *frigate-mackerel*.)

**mackerel**<sup>1</sup> (mak'e-rel), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *mackereled* or *mackerelled*, ppr. *mackereling* or *mackerelling*. [*< mackerel*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] To fish for or catch mackerel; go on a mackerel voyage.

At Orleans, some few men who go *mackereling* in summer stay at home and dig clams in winter. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 604.

**mackerel**<sup>2</sup> (mak'e-rel), *n.* [*< ME. maquerel*, *< OF. maquerel*, *F. maquercau*, a pander; prob. *< MD. mackelaer*, *D. makelaar* = *G. mäkler* = *Dan. mægler* = *Sw. mäklare*, a broker, agent, equiv. to *D. maker* = *OHG. makhare*, an agent, broker, = *E. maker* (see *maker*). Commonly regarded, without good reason, as a particular use of *maquerel*, a mackerel (fish), there being in France a popular belief that the mackerel follows the female shad (called *rierges* or *maids*) and brings them to the males. On the other

hand, some take the name of the fish to be due to *mackerel* in this sense: see *mackerel*.] A pander or pimp.

Nyghe his house dwelled a *maquerel* or bowde.  
Caxton, Cato Magnus (1483). (*Halliwel*.)

**mackerel-bait** (mak'ē-rel-bāt), *n.* Jellyfish, a favorite prey of the mackerel: so called by Gaspé fishermen.

**mackerel-boat** (mak'ē-rel-bōt), *n.* A strong cluicher-built craft, having a large foresail, spritsail, and jigger, used in fishing for mackerel.

**mackerel-bob** (mak'ē-rel-bob), *n.* A kind of bob used in catching mackerel when they are close to the vessel and in large schools.

**mackerel-cock** (mak'ē-rel-kok), *n.* The Manx shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*: so called from its connection with the mackerel-fisheries. [Lambay Island.]

**mackereler, mackereller** (mak'ē-rel-ēr), *n.* One who fishes for mackerel, or a boat engaged in fishing for mackerel.

**mackerel-gaff** (mak'ē-rel-gáf), *n.* See *gaff*.

**mackerel-guide** (mak'ē-rel-gid), *n.* A local English name of the garfish, *Belone vulgaris*, from the fact that it comes toward the shore a little before the appearance of mackerel. *Day.*

**mackerel-gull** (mak'ē-rel-gul), *n.* A common name in the United States of terns or sea-swallows, from the forked tail. Such species as *Sterna hirundo*, *S. forsteri*, *S. macrura*, etc., are known by this name.

**mackereller, n.** See *mackereler*.

**mackerel-midge** (mak'ē-rel-mij), *n.* The young of the rocklings, gadoid fishes of the genus *Mottella* or of *Onos*. [Prov. Eng.]

**mackerel-mint** (mak'ē-rel-mint), *n.* Spearmint, *Mentha viridis*.

**mackerel-pike** (mak'ē-rel-pik), *n.* Any fish of the family *Scomberesocidae*: generally called *saury*.

**mackerel-plow** (mak'ē-rel-plou), *n.* A knife used for creasing the sides of lean mackerel to make them resemble fish of the first quality. Also called *fatting-knife*.

**mackerel-scad** (mak'ē-rel-skad), *n.* A carangoid fish of the genus *Decapterus*, as *D. macarelus*, of a silvery color, plumbeous below, with a black spot on the opercle and nearly straight lateral line, inhabiting warm parts of the Atlantic and northward to New England.

**mackerel-scales** (mak'ē-rel-skälz), *n. pl.* A form of cirro-cumulus cloud in which the cloudlets are without any fleecy texture and somewhat angular in form.

**mackerel-scout, n.** Same as *mackerel-guide*.

**mackerel-shark** (mak'ē-rel-shärk), *n.* One of several kinds of sharks, as *Isurus dcaayi*, or the



Mackerel-shark, or Porbeagle (*Lamna cornubica*).

porbeagle, *Lamna cornubica*. They have a forked tail like a mackerel, attain a length of 10 feet, and annoy fishermen by biting off their lines. See *porbeagle*.

**mackerel-sky** (mak'ē-rel-ski), *n.* A sky in which the clouds have the form called cirro-cumulus—that is, are broken into fleecy masses three, four, or more times as long as they are wide, and arranged in parallel groups. Also called *mackerel-back sky*.

**mackerly** (mak'ē-rel-li), *a.* [Cf. *mackish*.] Shapely; fashionable. [Prov. Eng.]

**mackeronit, n.** An obsolete spelling of *mackeronit*.

**mackint, mackins†** (mak'in, -inz), *n.* [A short form of \**Marykin* (cf. *lakin†* for *ladykin*), referring to the Virgin Mary. Cf. *Mack*.] A word used in the old popular oath by the *mackins*, by our Lady.

I would not have my sonne Dick one of those boets for the best pig in my atye, by the *mackins*!  
Randolph, Muzee Looking-Glass, iv. 4.

**Mackinaw blanket.** [So called from *Mackinaw*, an abbreviated form of *Michilli-mackinae*, the name of an island in the strait connecting Lakes Michigan and Huron, said to mean in Ojibway 'turtle,' in allusion to its shape.] A name given to the blankets distributed to the Indians of the Northwest by the United States government. The name is or was formerly current

chiefly on the upper Great Lakes, and owes its origin to the fact that Fort Mackinaw was for many years the most remote post in the Northwest, so that from this point a large number of Indians received their supplies. Mackinaw blankets were of various sizes, colors, and qualities.

**Mackinaw boat.** A flat-bottomed, flat-sided boat with sharp prow and square stern, used on the upper Great Lakes and the rivers emptying into them. The advantage of the Mackinaw boat over the birch canoe is that its beam stands rougher handling, and that it can be drawn up on the beach without being unloaded; the disadvantage is that it is too heavy to be carried over portages, as the birch canoe is carried. The largest Mackinaw boats are rowed by four or more persons, and are often rigged with a sail.

**Mackinaw trout.** See *trout*.

**mackint†, n.** See *mackin*.

**mackintosh** (mak'in-tosh), *n.* [Also *macintosh*; so named from Charles *Mackintosh*, the inventor.] 1. A garment, particularly an overcoat or cloak, rendered water-proof by a solution of india-rubber, either applied on the surface as a coating or placed between two thicknesses of some cloth of suitable texture.—2. Rubber cloth of the kind used in making a mackintosh.

The bed is covered with a *mackintosh* sheet.  
*Lancet*, No. 3426, p. 830.

**mackish** (mak'ish), *a.* [Origin uncertain; cf. *mackerly*.] Smart. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

**mackle** (mak'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. *macull*; < F. *macle*, a spot: see *macle*, *macule*.] A spot; specifically, in *printing*, a blemish in press-work made by a double impression, or by slipping or scraping, or by a wrinkle in the paper. Also *macle*, *macule*.

**mackle** (mak'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mackled*, ppr. *mackling*. [< F. *maculer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *macular* = It. *maculare*, < L. *maculare*, spot, stain: see the noun.] To spot; maculate; blur; especially, in *printing*, to make a slipped, blurred, or double impression of. Also *macule*.

**macklin†** (mak'lin), *n.* Short for *Macklin lace*.

**Macklin lace†.** See *lace*.

**mackninny†** (mak'nin-i), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A kind of puppet-show.

He . . . could . . . represent emblematically the downfall of majesty as in his rare-show and *mackninny*.  
*Roger North*, *Examen*, p. 590. (*Davies*.)

**macle** (mak'l), *n.* [< OF. *macle*, *mascle*, F. *macle* = Sp. *macula* = Pg. *macula* = It. *macula*, *macola*, < L. *macula*, a spot, stain. Cf. *macula*, *macule*, *mackle*, *mascle*, *mail*, from the same source.] 1. Same as *mackle*.—2. In *mineral*: (a) A kind of twin crystal. See *twin*. (b) Chistolite, cross-stone, or hollow spar, a variety of andalusite, the crystals of which have the axis and angles colored differently from the remainder. See *chistolite*. (c) A tessellated appearance in other crystals.—3. In *her.*, same as *mascle*, 3.

**Macleayan** (mak-lā'an), *a.* [< *Macleay* (see def.) + *-an*.] Pertaining to the Scotch naturalist Macleay.—**Macleayan system**, a system of classification proposed by Mr. Macleay. Also called the *quinarian system*. See *quinarian*.

**maced** (mak'ld), *a.* [< *macle* + *-ed*.] 1. In *mineral*, twinned.—2. Spotted; more or less regularly marked, like a crystal of chistolite.

**maclée, a.** [F., < *macle*, *macle*.] Same as *mascléd*.

**McLeoud case.** See *case*.

**Maclura** (mak-lō'rā), *n.* [NL. (Nuttall, 1818), named after W. *Maclure*: see *Maclurites*.] 1. A genus of plants of the order *Urticaceae*, the nettle family, the tribe *Morace*, and the subtribe *Broussonetieae*, thus closely related to the mulberry. It is characterized by the peltate flowers having a four-parted perianth and growing in quite large heads, and the staminate flowers in short, loose racemes; the fruit is multiple, composed of many small achenia packed closely together upon a globose, rather fleshy receptacle, resembling a warty green orange. There is but a single species, *M. aurantiaca*, the Osage orange, a native of Arkansas and adjacent regions in the United States. It is a spreading tree with handsome shining ovate leaves, from 30 to 60 feet in height and 2 feet or less in diameter. Its wood is hard, strong, and flexible, of a satiny texture, the heartwood bright-orange turning brown, the sapwood lighter. It was formerly used by the Indians for bows; hence called by the French *settlera bois d'arc* (bow-wood), corrupted into *bowdark* or *bodark*. It bears a cutting back and has formidable thorns, and hence is very extensively used in the United States for hedges. See cut in next column. 2. In *conch.*, same as *Maclurites*. *Ebenezzer Emmons*, 1843.

**maclurite** (mak-lōr'it), *n.* [< *Maclure* (see *Maclurites*) + *-ite*.] 1. A variety of aluminous pyroxene found at Wilmington, Delaware.—2. A synonym of *chondrodite*.—3. A fossil shell of the genus *Maclurites*. Also *maclurite*.

**Maclurites** (mak-lō-rī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Menke, 1830) (F. *Maclurite*—Lesueur, 1818), so called from William *Maclure*, a noted geologist (1763–



1. Branch of Osage Orange (*Maclura aurantiaca*) with male flowers. 2. Branch with the female inflorescence. a, a male flower; b, a female flower; c, a female flower laid open; d, a leaf, showing the nervation.

1840).] The typical genus of the family *Macluritidae*. Also *Maclurea*, *Maclureia*, *Macluria*, *Maclurita*.

**Macluritidae** (mak-lō-rī'tī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Maclurites* + *-idae*.] A family of extinct mollusks, of uncertain relationship, but generally referred to the *Rhipidoglossa*.

The shell is discoidal, paucilapral, and with the spire sunk in an umbilical cavity. The operculum is subspiral and furnished with two internal projections, of which one, beneath the nucleus, is very thick and rugose. By Woodward



*Maclurites logani*, showing only the shell.

the constituent genus was referred to the heteropod family *Atlantidae*; by Tryon, as type of a family, to the acutibranchiate gastropods, between the *Belterophontidae* and *Iliotidae*; by others to the family *Solaritidae*, etc. Thirteen species have been recognized in the Paleozoic formations, from the Lower Silurian to the Carboniferous. Also *Maclureada*, *Maclureidae*, *Macluridae*.

**Macmillanite** (mak-mil'an-it), *n.* [< *Macmillan* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A member of the Scottish sect of Cameronians; so called after the Rev. John Macmillan, their first ordained clergyman. See *Cameronian*, 1.

**Macon†, n.** A variant of *Mahound*, *Mahoun*.

**maconite** (mā'kon-it), *n.* [< *Macon* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A kind of vermiculite found near Franklin in Macon county, North Carolina.

**maçonné** (mas-o-nā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *maçonner*, mason: see *mason*, v.] In *her.*, divided with lines representing the divisions between blocks of stone: said especially of a house or castle used as a bearing. Also *masoned*.

**macoubia, n.** See *macoubia*.

**Macquartia** (ma-kwār'ti-ā), *n.* [NL. (Robineau-Desvoidy, 1850), named after P. J. M. *Macquart* (1778–1855), a French entomologist.] A genus of flies of the family *Tachinidae*, or giving name to the family *Macquartiidae*. They are of medium and large size, slender, thickly hairy, usually black, often metallic, and are found near streams on the under side of leaves.

**Macquartiidae** (mak-wār'tī-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Macquartia* + *-idae*.] A family of dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Macquartia*. Also *Macquartiidae*.

**macramé** (mak-ra-mā'), *n.* [It. *macrame*, said to be of Ar. origin.] An ornamental trimming made by leaving a long fringe of thread and knotting the threads together so as to form geometrical patterns. Also called *knotted-bar work*.—**Macramé cord**, a kind of fine cord prepared for the manufacture of macramé lace, and also used for other work, such as netting of various kinds, and for hammocks.—**Macramé lace**, a kind of knotted work in which elaborate fringes and the like are made in modern imitation of the old knotted point.

**macrandrous** (mak-ran'drus), *a.* [< Gr. *μακρός*, long (see *macron*), + *άνδρ* (*ánδros*), male (in bot. a stamen).] Having elongated male plants, as certain algæ, particularly the *Edogoniaceae*.











par. < E. *madder*. Cf. Skt. *mādhurā*, the name of several plants, < *madhura*, sweet, tender, < *madhu*, sweet; see *mead*¹.] 1. A plant of the genus *Rubia*, natural order *Rubiaceae*, yielding a valuable dyestuff of the same name. The ordinary dyers' madder is *R. tinctorum*, native of the Mediterranean region, a climbing, herbaceous, or at the base somewhat shrubby plant, with whorls of dark-green leaves and panicles of small yellowish 4-6-merous flowers, and with long succulent perennial roots. It was formerly esteemed as an emmenagogue and diuretic. *R. cordifolia*, of India, eastern Asia, and parts of Africa, affords garancin, and is used for the same purposes as European madder; it forms the madder of India. The Bengal madder or munjeet, *R. pergrina*, is the proper wild madder of England, found throughout western and southern Europe. 2. A dyestuff and pigment obtained from the roots of *Rubia tinctorum* and other plants of the same family. It yields colors of the greatest permanence, and is employed in dyeing linen and cotton red. Two kinds are fixed upon cotton: one is called *madder-red*, and the other, which possesses a much higher degree of luster and fixity, is called *Adrianople red*, because it is largely exported from that city, or *Turkey red*, from the fact that for a long time it was mainly obtained from the Levant; it is also produced near Leghorn and Trieste. In the trade this madder bears the name of *alizeri* or *lizari*. The roots are broken up by means of wooden stampers, which reduce the bark and splint-bark to powder, leaving the hard inner part unbroken; but the whole root is sometimes pulverized. The coloring principle of madder is termed *alizerin*. Madder contains also a red pigment, *purpurin* or *rubiacin*, which is extracted in the form of orange-colored prismatic crystals, and yields a good dye, either alone or in combination with alizerin. Through the peculiar chemical affinity of phosphate of lime for its coloring matter, madder is noted for its remarkable physiological effect of turning red the bones of animals to which it is fed, as well as the claws and beaks of birds.—**Brown madder**, a lake prepared from madder-root, having a rich brown color of great depth.—**Capucine madder**. See *capucine*².—**Flowers of madder**, the trade-name for a preparation made by steeping pulverized madder, causing the sugar it contains to ferment, then washing the residue, pressing out the water, drying, and pulverizing it again. It is used for dyeing purposes in the same manner as ordinary madder. Also called *refined madder* and *madder-bloom*.—**Indian madder**. (a) *Rubia cordifolia*. (b) *Oldenlandia umbellata*. (c) Some species of the genus *Hedyotis*.—**Madder-brown**. See *brown*.—**Madder-earmine**, a pigment made by precipitating the coloring matter of the madder-root upon a base of alumina.—**Madder color**, a pigment derived from madder or its compounds. Madder colors range from brown, through yellow, rose, and red, to deep purple, and are much used in dyeing and the fine arts.—**Madder lakes** (*pink madder, rose madder, madder lake, purple madder, brown madder, tubens's madder, madder-yellow, madder-orange*), lakes prepared from madder varying in shade from pink through red and yellow to purple and brown. These are also known as *rubric lakes*.—**Madder-red**. See def. 2.—**Madder style**, a method of calico-printing in which the parts of the cloth which are to receive a madder color are printed with a mordant, washed and rinsed in a solution of alum and size, and then drawn through a colored solution which becomes fixed where the mordant has been applied, after which the dye is washed off the unmordanted part of the cloth. Also called *chintz style, garancin style*.—**Petty madder**, a plant of the genus *Cruca-nella*, of the Mediterranean region. Also called *crosswort*.—**Refined madder**. Same as *flowers of madder*.—**Wild madder**. (a) *Rubia pergrina*. (b) The white bedstraw, *Galium mollugo*.

**madder**¹ (mad'ēr), v. t. [*madder*¹, n.] To dye with madder.

I madder clothe to be dyed, Je garance. Your violet hath not his full dye, but he is maddered. *Palegrave*.

**madder**²† (mad'ēr), n. [Possibly a corruption of *mazer*.] A large wooden drinking-vessel.

Usquebaugh to our feast  
In pails was brought up,  
An hundred at least,  
And a madder our cup. *Swift*, Irish Feast. (*Davies*.)

**madder-bloom** (mad'ēr-blōm), n. Fleurs de garance. See *flowers of madder*, under *madder*¹.

**madder-print** (mad'ēr-print), n. Cloth printed with designs in madder, or in colors of which madder forms a part; especially, cotton prints so made.

**madderwort** (mad'ēr-wért), n. Any plant of the madder family, *Rubiaceae*.

**madding** (mad'ing), n. [Verbal n. of *mad*¹, v.] Madness; folly; a vagary; a wild freak or prank.

By my troth, your sorrow,  
And the consideration of men's humorous maddings,  
Have put me into a serious contemplation. *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, il. 3.

**madding** (mad'ing), p. a. Becoming mad; acting madly; distracted; raging; furious.

But now from me hys madding mynd is starte,  
And woes the Widdowes daughter of the glenne. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., April.

Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife. *Gray*, Elegy.

Then schemes I framed more calmly, when and how  
The madding factions might be tranquillized.  
Wordsworth, Prelude, x.

**maddingly** (mad'ing-li), adv. In a mad way; distractedly; wildly.

Run maddingly affrighted through the villages. *Fletcher*, Women Pleas'd, iv. 1.

**maddle** (mad'l), v.; pret. and pp. *maddled*, ppr. *maddling*. [Freq. of *mad*¹, v.] I. *intrans.* 1. To rave; be delirious. *Levins*.—2. To be confused. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To confuse; perplex. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**maddling** (mad'ling), p. a. [Formerly also *madding*; ppr. of *maddle*, v.] Raving; mad; crazy.

Som takes a staf for hast, and leans his isauce,  
Som maddling runnes, som trembles in a trance. *Hudson*, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, vi. 240.

**maddock**† (mad'ok), a. [*ME. mathek*, < *Icel. madhkr* = *Norw. makk* = *Dan. maddik*, a maggot; dim. of the form which appears in AS. *mathu*, etc., E. *mad*², *made*²; see *mad*². The same word appears contracted in *marek*¹, q. v.] A maggot. *Kennett MS.* (*Halliwell*.)

**mad-doctor** (mad'dok'tor), n. A physician who treats insane persons; an alienist. [Colloq.]

**made**¹ (mād), p. a. [Pp. of *make*¹.] 1. Created; wrought; fabricated; constructed.

O, think on that;  
And mercy then will breathe within your lips,  
Like man new made. *Shak.*, M. for M., il. 2. 79.

2. Artificially produced; formed independently of natural development: as, *made ground* (ground made up of earth from another place); a *made word*.

And Arte, with her contending, doth aspire  
T' excell the naturall with made delights. *Spenser*, Muilopotmos, l. 166.

3. Drawn from various sources; formed of several parts or ingredients: as, a *made dish*; composite; built up: as, a *made mast* (a mast composed of several sticks bound together by iron hoops, in contradistinction to a *single-spar mast*).

A made dish, . . . garnished with cut carrots by way of adornment. *Bulwer*, Felham, xii.

4. Placed beyond the reach of want; assured of reward, success, fortune, or promotion; well provided for life.

Syph. Oh, happy I!  
Ch. You are a made man. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, v. 4.

Help us to break his worship's bones, and carry off the girl, and you are a made man. *Sheridan*, St. Patrick's Day, il. 1.

5. Well taught or trained, as a hunting-dog.

To make a trial whether a young bloodhound was well instructed (or, as the huntsmen call it, *made*).

Quoted in *The Century*, XXXVIII. 191.

**Made block**. See *block*¹.—**Made up**. (a) Put together; completed; finished.

Deform'd, unfinished, sent before my time  
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 1. 21.

(b) Thorough; consummate; out-and-out. [Rare.]

Yet remain assured  
That he's a made-up villain. *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 1. 101.

(c) Artificial; meretricious.

Hast. But you must allow her some beauty?  
Tony. Bandbox! She's all a made-up thing. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, il. 1.

(d) Conceited; invented; fictitious: as, a *made-up tale* or excuse.

**made**², n. See *mad*².

**made**³ (mād), a. [A var. of *mad*¹ (perhaps < *Icel. mæddr*, maimed; see *mad*¹), or of *mate*².] Fatigued; exhausted. [Scotch.]

**Madecasseet** (mad-e-kas'tē), a. and n. Same as *Malagasy*.

**madefaction**† (mad-ē-fak'shōn), n. [= F. *ma-defaction*, < L. as if \**madefactio*(n)-, < *madefacere*, pp. *madefactus*, make wet, moisten: see *made-fy*.] The act of making wet; a soaking; saturation.

To all *madefaction* there is required an Imbibition. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 865.

**madefication**† (mad'ē-fi-kā'shōn), n. [*madefy* + *-ation*: see *-fection*.] Same as *madefaction*.

**madefy**† (mad'ē-fi), v. t. [= F. *madéfier*, < L. as if \**madeficare*, equiv. to *madefacere*, make wet, < *madere*, be wet, + *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To make wet or moist; moisten; soak.

The time was when the Bonners and butchers rode over the faces of God's saints, and *madefied* the earth with their bloods. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, l. 85. (*Davies*.)

**Madegassy**† (mad-e-gas'i), a. and n. [See *Malagasy*.] Same as *Malagasy*.

**Madeira** (ma-dā'ra), n. [Short for *Madeira wine*. The island of *Madeira* takes its name from Pg. *maderia*, wood, < L. *materia*, wood, matter: see *matter*.] A fine wine of the sherry class made in the island of Madeira. It acquires by age peculiar excellence of flavor.—**East India Madeira**, Madeira which has been sent in cask to the East Indies and back again, with the view of

improving it, or aging it rapidly by the combined agency of heat and the constant motion of the ship.

**Madeira mahogany**. Same as *canary-wood*.

**Madeiran** (ma-dā'ran), a. [*Madeira* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the island of Madeira, or to the group of islands of which it is the chief, lying west of Morocco, and belonging to Portugal.

**Madeira-vine** (ma-dā'ra-vīn), n. An elegant climbing herb with bright-green fleshy leaves, long clusters of small white spicy-fragrant flowers, and a perennial tuberous root. It is a che-nopodiaceous plant, *Boussingaultia baselloides*, from the Andes.

**Madeira-wood** (ma-dā'rā-wūd), n. The true mahogany.

**madel-paroowa** (mad'el-pa-rō'wā), n. A boat used in Ceylon for fishing, chiefly close inshore and on the lakes of the interior, sometimes covered with a bamboo roof, when it takes the name of *pañji*. *Imp. Dict.*

**mademoiselle** (ma-de-mwo-zel'), n.; pl. *mesdemoiselles* (mā-de-mwo-zel'). [F., < *ma*, my, + *demoiselle*, damsel: see *madam* and *damsel*, *demoiselle*.] 1. Formerly, in France, the title of any woman, married or single, who was not of the nobility, and of noble married women whose husbands had not been knighted; also, when used absolutely, or without a name, the distinctive title of the eldest daughter of the next brother of the king (who was in like manner called *Monsieur*), and afterward of the first princess of the blood, whoever was her father. In general, the titles *Madame* and *Mademoiselle* were used to distinguish noble from plebeian women, without regard to conditions of marriage or celibacy; but Littré notes the fact that Rscine, in writing to his sister, addressed her as *Madame* before her marriage and as *Mademoiselle* after it.

Anne Marie Louise d'Orléans, . . . Duchesse de Montpensier, is forgotten, . . . but the great name of *Mademoiselle*, La Grande *Mademoiselle*, gleams through . . . the age of Louis Quatorze. *T. W. Higginson*, Atlantic Essays, p. 150.

2. A distinctive title given to girls and unmarried women in France, equivalent to *Miss*: abbreviated in writing to *Mlle.*, pl. *Mlles*.—3. A scienoid fish, the yellowtail or silver perch, *Bairdiella chrysura*. [Local, U. S.]

**madge**¹ (maj), n. [Assibilated form of *mag*¹, like the orig. *Madge*, assibilated form of *Mag*, abbr. of *Margaret*, a fem. name: see *mag*¹, *margaret*.] 1. The magpie, *Pica rustica*: same as *mag*¹, l.—2†. A magde-owl.

The skritch-owl, us'd in falling towers to lodge,  
Th' unlucky night-raven, and thon lassie madge  
That, fearing light, still seekest where to hide,  
The hate and scorn of all the birds beside. *Du Bartas* (trans.). (*Nares*.)

**madge**² (maj), n. [Origin obscure.] A leaden hammer. See the quotation.

The tool used for this purpose (hard-solder plating) is called a *madge*, and is a lead hammer about three pounds in weight, with the face covered with six or seven thicknesses of stont woolen. *Gilder's Manual*, p. 103.

**madge-howlet**† (maj'hōu'let), n. See *madge-owl*.

I'll sit in a barn with *madge-howlet*, and catch mice first. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, il. 2.

**madge-owl**† (maj'oul), n. The owl or barn-owl. Also *madge-oulet*, *madge-howlet*.

Thou shouldst have given her a *madgeowl*, and then  
Thou'dst made a present o' thy self, owl-spigle! *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, il. 1.

**madge-owlet** (maj'ou'let), n. Same as *madge-owl*.

**mad-headed** (mad'hed'ed), a. Hot-brained; rash. *Shak.*, I Hen. IV., il. 3. 80.

**madhouse** (mad'hous), n. A house where insane persons are confined for cure or for restraint; a lunatic asylum; a bedlam.

**Madia** (mā'di-ā), n. [NL. (Molina, 1794), < *medi*, the Chilian name of the common species.] A genus of composite herbs belonging to the tribe *Helianthoidae* and the subtribe *Madieae*, characterized by a deeply furrowed involucre, with bracts closely inclosing the achenia, of which those of the disk are either perfect or sterile, almost always without pappus. They are erect annuals, commonly glandular-viscid and heavy-scented, with entire alternate leaves and small or medium-sized heads of yellow flowers, solitary at the ends of the branches or in loose panicles. About 8 species are known, natives of Chili and the western part of North America, where they are popularly called *tar-weeds*. One species, *M. sativa*, is cultivated for the oil afforded by its seeds, which serves the same purposes as olive-oil. The refuse is made into an oil-cake for cattle.

**madid** (mad'id), a. [*L. madidus*, wet, < *madere*, be wet. Cf. Gr. *madāv*, melt away: see *madarosis*.] Wet; moist; appearing as if soaked or sodden. [Rare.]











+ *-ie*.] Pertaining to the effect of a magnet upon a crystallized body. Faraday called the magnetic force whose action upon crystals was determined by their molecular structure *magne-crystalline force*. Tyndall shows that in paramagnetic crystals the axis (*magne-crystalline axis*) sets axially; in diamagnetic crystals, equatorially.

The first observations of the *magne-crystalline* couple were made by Plücker. . . . Shortly after Plücker's first results were published, Faraday discovered the *magne-crystalline* action of crystallized bismuth.

G. Chrystal, Encyc. Brit., XV. 264.

**magnet**, *n.* A Middle English variant of *magnet*.

**magnesia** (mag-nē'si-ā), *n.* [ME. *magnesia* (def. 1); < ML. *magnesia*, a mineral said to be brought from Magnesia; fem. of *Magnesium*, adj., pertaining to Magnesia, < *Magnesia*, Gr. *Μαγνησία*, a district in Thessaly (also the name of two cities in Asia Minor): see *magnet*. In def. 2 = F. *magnésie* = Sp. Pg. It. *magnesia*, NL. *magnesia*, *magnesia* (magnesium oxid), so called from a supposed relation to manganese (formerly called *magnesium*).] 1†. A mineral said to be brought from Magnesia.—2. Magnesium oxid (MgO), a white tasteless substance having a feeble alkaline reaction. Its specific gravity varies from 3.07 to 3.61. It is nearly insoluble in water, and scarcely fuses at the temperature of the oxyhydrogen flame. It is prepared by the ignition of any magnesium salt of a volatile acid. Magnesia is used in medicine as an antacid and mild cathartic, and in the arts for preparing magnesium salts. *Magnesia alba*, the magnesia of the shops, is a hydrated magnesium carbonate. *Calcined magnesia* is pure magnesia prepared by strongly heating the carbonate.—*Magnesia mica*. Same as *biotite*.

**Magnesian**<sup>1</sup> (mag-nē'si-ān), *a.* [< L. *Magnesia*, < Gr. *Μαγνησία*, *Magnesia* (see def.), + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Magnesia, an ancient city of Asia Minor, near Miletus, or to a town of the same name in ancient Lydia, or to a district so called in Thessaly.

**magnesian**<sup>2</sup> (mag-nē'si-ān), *a.* [< *magnesia* + *-an*.] Pertaining to magnesia or having its qualities; containing or resembling magnesia.—**Magnesian limestone**. See *limestone*.

**magnetic** (mag-nē'sik), *a.* [< *magnesium* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to magnesium.

The tendency to fuse on the part of the mixture is due to the *magnetic* chloride. Ure, Dict., IV. 543.

**magnesioferrite** (mag-nē'si-ō-fer'it), *n.* [< NL. *magnesium* + L. *ferrum*, iron.] An oxid of magnesium and iron, belonging to the spinel group, which has been observed at Vesuvius. Also *magnoferrite*.

**magnesite** (mag-nē'sit), *n.* [< *magnesium* + *-ite*.] 1. Native magnesium carbonate, a mineral occurring in white compact masses, less often in rhombohedral crystals. It belongs to the calcite group.—2†. The hydrated magnesium silicate usually called *sepiolite* or *meerschaum*.

**magnesium** (mag-nē'sium), *n.* [NL.; in def. 1, < Gr. *Μαγνησία*, sc. *λίθος*, magnet; in def. 2, < *magnesia*, 2.] 1†. Manganese.—2. Chemical symbol, Mg; atomic weight, 24.4. The metallic base of the widely distributed alkaline earth magnesia, which in various combinations, and especially in the form of the double carbonate of lime and magnesia, is one of the most abundant of the materials which make up the earth's crust. It is a metal of a brilliant silver-white color, having a specific gravity of 1.75. It melts at a red heat, and boils at a temperature somewhat above that at which zinc volatilizes. When held in the flame of a candle it burns with a dazzlingly white light, which has been seen at sea at a distance of 23 miles. Magnesium was first prepared in a pure state by Bussy; that which had been previously obtained by Davy was impure and not a coherent metal. It is now manufactured on a large scale at various places, especially near Manchester in England, and is pressed when in a semi-fluid state into wire, and then flattened into ribbon, in which form it is generally sold. It is used in taking photographs in places into which the sunlight does not penetrate, in signaling for naval and military purposes, and in pyrotechny, as well as in some operations connected with chemical analysis. The magnesian combinations are widely distributed in nature. From 5 to 6 per cent. of the solid material held in solution by the water of the ocean is magnesium sulphate, and from 8 to 11 per cent. magnesium chlorid. Next to sodium, chlorine, and sulphuric acid, magnesium is the most abundant ingredient in solution in the ocean. It is, with rare exceptions (as in the case of the genus *Serpula*), not taken from the ocean by animal life, differing greatly in this respect from lime. Magnesium carbonate, in combination with calcium carbonate, forming dolomite, occurs in enormous quantity among the stratified formations. Beds made up of almost chemically pure dolomite hundreds of feet thick cover thousands of square miles in the valley of the upper Mississippi. Magnesium carbonate also occurs in great abundance, mixed in varying proportions with the calcium carbonate, in much of the rock designated as *marble* and *limestone*, which, when this fact becomes known by chemical analysis, are denominated *dolomitic*. Magnesia also plays the part of base in great numbers of silicates, especially in talc, meerschaum, serpentine, olivine, and the pyroxenes and hornblendes. Magnesian silicates form

an important part of numerous meteorites. The pure magnesium carbonate (magnesite) occurs in various localities, but is by no means an abundant mineral. The non silicated soluble compounds of magnesia are also of rather rare occurrence in nature, but are found in considerable quantity in a few localities, among which that in the vicinity of Stassfurt in Prussia is economically of by far the greatest importance. The combinations found there are kainite, carnallite, and kieserite. (See these words.) Both magnesium sulphate and magnesium chlorid occur in the water of many mineral springs as well as in that of the ocean. The bones of animals and the seeds of various cereals contain a small amount of magnesium phosphate, and the salt is also found in guano. Magnesian salts are used to a limited extent in medicine, especially the sulphate (Epsom salt); they are also used in dressing cotton goods and in dyeing; but, on the whole, the economical importance of the combinations of magnesium, considering their abundance and the cheapness with which they could be furnished in large quantity, is exceedingly small.

**magnesium-lamp** (mag-nē'sium-lamp), *n.* A lamp in which magnesium is burned for the purpose of illumination. Such lamps are of various types, being adapted for the combustion of the metal in the form of a wire or ribbon or in a pulverized state.

**magnes-stonet**, *n.* [Tr. L. *magnes lapis*, Gr. *Μαγνης λίθος*: see *magnet*.] A magnet.

On thother syde an hideous Rocks Is pight Of mightie Magnes stone, Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 4.

As if the sight of the enemy had been a *magnes stone* to his courage, he could not contain himself.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

**magnet** (mag'net), *n.* [< ME. *magnete* = D. *magnet* = MHG. *magnes*, *magnēte*, G. *magnet* = Dan. *Sw. magnet* = OF. *magnete*, *manete* (the mod. F. term is *aimant*: see *adamant*, *aymant*) = Sp. Pg. It. *magnete*, < L. *magnes* (*magnet-*) (with or without *lapis*, stone), a magnet, < Gr. *μάγνης*, also *μάγνησσα*, prop. adj., *Μάγνης*, *Μαγνήτης*, *Μαγνησία*, *Μάγνησσα* (sc. *λίθος*), a magnet, lit. stone of Magnesia, < *Μάγνης* (*Μαγνήτ-*), also *Μαγνήτης*, an inhabitant of Magnesia, < *Μαγνησία*, Magnesia, a district in Thessaly, where the magnet or magnetic iron ore appar. first came to notice.] A body which possesses the property of attracting fragments of iron or steel, and which, when freely suspended, tends, under the action of the earth, to take a certain definite position, pointing approximately north and south. The lodestone, a variety of the mineral magnetite, or the native magnetic oxid of iron (Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>), is a *natural magnet*; but the properties of the magnet are best shown by an *artificial magnet* (see below), which has commonly the form of a straight bar or that of a horseshoe. When a bar-magnet is dipped into iron-fillings, it is found that they adhere most strongly at the extremities of the bar (which are called the *poles* of the magnet), and not at all along the line midway between them. Strictly speaking, however, except in the case of a long thin magnet, the poles are not exactly at the ends. The middle line is called the *neutral line* or *equator* of the magnet; the straight line joining the poles is the *axis* of the magnet, or *magnetic axis*. A magnetic bar may abnormally have one or more intermediate points of maximum attraction, which are then

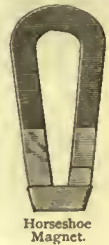


Steel Magnet with consequent poles at a and b.

called *consequent poles*. Again, if a magnetic needle is suspended at its center of gravity so as to be entirely free to turn, it is found that in general it places itself with its axis in a direction nearly north and south, and with one end inclining downward. The pole which is directed toward the north is called the *north* or *north-seeking pole*, also the *boreal*, *positive*, or *red pole*, or *marked end* of the needle; the other, the *south*, *south-seeking*, *austral*, *negative*, or *blue pole*, or *unmarked end*. It is found, further, that the like poles of two magnets repel and unlike poles attract each other. If a magnet is broken into halves, each half is found to be a complete magnet with a north and a south pole; and this is true no matter how often the process of division is repeated. On this and other more fundamental grounds, it is concluded that the magnetic polarity belongs to each molecule throughout the bar, and the maximum attraction observed near the ends is only the resultant effect of all these individual forces. (See *magnetism*.) A *magnetic substance* is one which may be attracted by a magnet, but has not the property of attracting other magnetic substances, and therefore has no polarity. Soft iron is a magnetic substance, as is also most magnetite, the lodestone variety being exceptional. A *permanent magnet* is one which retains its magnetism after the magnetizing influences (see below) cease to act. Steel and the lodestone have this property, on account of their high degree of coercive force. (See *coercive*.) Soft iron has very little coercive force, and accordingly its power of retaining magnetism is small. An *artificial magnet* (as a compass-needle) is made by contact with other magnets, and the methods employed are described as *single-touch*, *double-touch*, and *separate-touch*, according to the way in which the substance to be magnetized is rubbed by the magnets. Such a magnet may also be made by magnetic induction without actual contact. (See *induction*, 6.) Again, a magnet may be made by passing a current of electricity through a wire wound about the bar to be magnetized; this is called an *electromagnet* (which see). By this means magnets of very great strength may be made. They have usually a horseshoe form, and the bar is of soft iron, so that it retains its magnetism only so long as the current is passing. The earth may be considered as a huge magnet, whose poles

are situated in the neighborhood of the geographical poles, though not coinciding with them; the north magnetic pole of the earth corresponds in polarity to the south-seeking pole of a magnetic needle. The action of the earth causes a freely suspended needle to set in a plane called the *magnetic meridian*, which in general makes an angle east or west of the geographical meridian (see *declination*), and with one pole (in the northern hemisphere, the north-seeking pole) inclined downward (see *dip of the needle*, under *dip*). The earth's magnetic force also serves to induce magnetism in masses of iron lying in or near the magnetic meridian. An iron ship is thus magnetized in the course of its construction. Similarly, iron columns, etc., are often found to be feebly magnetic. Magnetic properties belong also to some other compounds of iron besides the magnetic oxid, as pyrrhotite or magnetic pyrites (Fe<sub>7</sub>S<sub>8</sub>); and to some varieties of the native sesquioxid, hematite (Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>); also to the magnetic metals nickel, cobalt, chromium, and manganese. Some varieties of platinum are strongly magnetic, and occasionally masses have polarity also, but this may be due to the large percentage of iron present, although all so-called iron-platinum does not show this property. Finally, it is found that a powerful electromagnet exerts an effect on all substances, in accordance with which they are divided into the two groups *paramagnetic* and *diamagnetic* (this is explained under *diamagnetism*).—

**Compound magnet**. Same as *magnetic battery*.—**Deflecting-magnet**, a magnet used for deflecting a magnetic needle; often attached to a galvanometer for the purpose of fixing the zero of the needle in a certain position, or for altering the sensitiveness of the needle by changing the magnetic field. Also called *zero magnet*, *directing-magnet*, and *deflector*.—**Horseshoe magnet**, a magnet having a form somewhat resembling a horseshoe (see figure), being bent so that the two poles are brought near together, and hence can act at the same time upon the keeper or armature. A horseshoe electromagnet commonly consists of two bobbins side by side, whose cores are connected at one end by a piece of soft iron.—**Moment of a magnet**. See *moment*.—**Permanent magnet**. See the definition.—**Portative force of a magnet**, the maximum weight which a magnet can support.—**Receiving-magnet**. Same as *relay-magnet*.—**Relay-magnet**, or *relay*, in *teleg.*, a sensitive electromagnetic receiving instrument used to close a circuit in the receiving station, which contains a battery and a less sensitive receiving instrument, such as a sander or a register; also used to retransmit a message over another section of the line. See *translat*.—**Saturated magnet**. See *magnetism*.—**Solenoidal magnet**, a long and thin bar-magnet, uniformly magnetized, whose poles are at or very near the ends. In such a magnet the distribution of the magnetism is said to be solenoidal, in distinction from the lamellar distribution of a magnetic shell (which see, under *magnetic*).—**To arm a magnet**. See *arm*.—**To make the magnet**. See *make*.



Horseshoe Magnet.

**magnetic** (mag-net'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *magnétique* = Sp. *magnético* = Pg. It. *magnetico* (cf. D. G. *magnetisch* = Dan. Sw. *magnetisk*), < NL. *magneticus* (NGr. *μαγνητικός*), of a magnet, < L. *magnes* (*magnet-*), < Gr. *μάγνης* (*μαγνήτ-*), a magnet; see *magnet*.] I. a. 1. Pertaining to the magnet or to magnetism; possessing the properties of the magnet: as, a *magnetic bar* of iron; a *magnetic needle*.

The *magnetic axis* of the magnet is the line joining the two poles, and the direction of the *magnetic axis* is reckoned from the negative pole towards the positive one.

Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 285.

2. Pertaining to the earth's magnetism: as, the *magnetic north*; the *magnetic meridian*. See phrases below.—3. Having properties analogous to those of the magnet; attractive; winning.

Doubtless there is a certain attraction and *magnetic* force betwixt the religion and the ministerial forms thereof.

Milton, Church-Government, l. 3.

**Magnetic axis**. See *magnet*.—**Magnetic azimuth**. See *azimuth*.—**Magnetic battery**, a kind of battery formed of several magnets (usually horseshoe magnets) combined together, with all their poles similarly disposed. Also called a *magnetic magazine* or a *compound magnet*.—**Magnetic cohesion**. See *cohesion*.—**Magnetic curves**, the name given to those curves in which an infinite number of very minute needles would arrange themselves when placed round a magnet and at liberty to move round an axis. An



Magnetic Curves.

Idea of these curves is given by the appearance of iron-fillings when scattered upon a sheet of paper and agitated immediately above a magnet. They show the direction of the lines of force in the magnetic field—that is, in the space about the magnet within which its action is felt.—**Magnetic declination**. See *declination*.—**Magnetic density**, the amount of free magnetism per unit of surface.—**Magnetic dip**. Same as *dip of the needle* (which see, under *dip*).—**Magnetic elements of a place**. See *element*.—**Magnetic equator**. See *equator* and *magnet*.—**Magnetic**

field, the space through which the force or influence of a magnet is exerted; also, the space about a conductor carrying an electric current in which, as it may be shown, magnetic force is also exerted. Compare *magnetic shell* (below) and *magnetism*.—**Magnetic fluid**, a hypothetical fluid the existence of which was assumed in order to explain the phenomena of magnetism.—**Magnetic force**, the force exerted between two magnets, or, more definitely, between two magnetic poles. It is repulsive between like and attractive between unlike poles, and varies in intensity with the product of their strengths directly, and with the square of the distance between them inversely.—**Magnetic guard**. See *guard*.—**Magnetic induction**, the power which a magnet or a current of electricity possesses of exciting temporary or permanent magnetism in such bodies in its vicinity as are capable of receiving it. See *induction*, &c.—**Magnetic induction capacity**. Same as *magnetic permeability*.—**Magnetic intensity**. Same as *magnetic force*.—**Magnetic limit**, the temperature beyond which a magnetic metal ceases to be affected by the magnet. For iron this is the temperature of bright-red heat; for cobalt it is above that of white heat; for nickel it is about 350° C.—**Magnetic magazine**. Same as *magnetic battery*.—**Magnetic matter**, an imaginary substance possessing magnetic properties, the distribution of which in a magnet is conceived by Sir William Thomson to represent magnetic polarity.

It will very often be convenient to refer the phenomena of magnetic force to attractions or repulsions mutually exerted between portions of an imaginary *magnetic matter*, which, as we shall see, may be conceived to represent the polarity of a magnet of any kind.

Sir W. Thomson, *Elect. and Mag.*, p. 351.

**Magnetic meridian**, **moment**, etc. See the nouns.—**Magnetic needle**, any small magnetized iron or steel rod turning on a pivot, such as the needle of the mariner's compass.—**Magnetic north**, that point of the horizon which is indicated by the direction of the magnetic needle. It is seldom the true north. See *magnetic meridian*.—**Magnetic observatory**, a station provided with apparatus for making both absolute and differential determinations of the elements of the earth's magnetism, and at which systematic observations are maintained. The instruments used for absolute measures are the magnetometer for the declination and horizontal force, and the dip-circle for the inclination. The instruments used for differential measures are the declinometer, which shows the changes in the declination, and magnetometers, which register the variations in the horizontal and vertical components of the force. By the application of photography a continuous registration of these variations is obtained.—**Magnetic permeability**. See *permeability*.—**Magnetic points of convergence**, the magnetic poles of the earth, around which are drawn the isogonic lines, or lines of equal declination.—**Magnetic poles of the earth**, two nearly opposite points on the earth's surface, where the dip of the needle is 90°. They are at a considerable distance from the geographical poles of the earth.—**Magnetic potential**. See *potential*.—**Magnetic pyrites**, a bronze-yellow magnetic iron sulphid, varying in composition from  $Fe_7S_8$  to  $Fe_{10}S_{11}$ . Also called *pyrrhotite*.—**Magnetic resistance or reluctance**. See the nouns.—**Magnetic retentiveness**. Same as *coercive force*.—**Magnetic rotation of currents**, the dynamical effects, observed under suitable conditions, produced by a magnet in rotating a conductor carrying a current, or conversely of a stationary conductor traversed by a current in rotating a magnet.—**Magnetic rotatory power**, the rotation of the plane of polarization of a ray of light passing through a transparent medium in a powerful magnetic field. According to the direction of rotation, it is designated as + or -. Verdet's constant for a given substance is the amount of rotation between two points whose difference of magnetic potential is 1 c. g. s. unit. See *polarization*.—**Magnetic scale**, a table or diagram exhibiting the paramagnetic and diamagnetic metals in the order of their strengths.—**Magnetic screen**, a soft iron shell—for example, in the form of a sphere—which, if of the proper thickness, cuts off a magnetic needle within from the effect of a magnet without. Such a screen is sometimes used to free a needle from the earth's force, so that it can obey the impulse of a current sent about it.—**Magnetic sense**, a supposed special sense by which magnoelectric influences are perceived.

Neither in my own case, nor in several others who tried, was anything felt that could be attributed to a *magnetic sense*.  
*Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, II. 58.

**Magnetic separator**, an apparatus or instrument for separating iron from other substances, as iron from brass filings, or scraps of nails or wire from wheat. *E. H. Knight*.—**Magnetic shell**, a magnet in the form of a very thin plate or sheet, the surfaces of which have opposite polarity. A thin slice of a cylindrical bar-magnet would be a magnetic shell; or, in other words, a bar-magnet may be thought of as made up of a great number of magnetic shells placed together with their poles facing in the same direction. A closed electric circuit—for example, a circular wire traversed by a current—is equivalent to a magnetic shell; and a series of such circuits, or practically a solenoid, has all the properties of a bar-magnet, and is surrounded by a similar field of force.—**Magnetic storm**, an abrupt disturbance of the equilibrium of the magnetic forces controlling a freely suspended magnetic needle, which is thereby thrown into rapid oscillation and displaced from its mean position: usually observed simultaneously over a considerable portion of the earth, and hence inferred by some to be of cosmical origin. Magnetic storms are often accompanied by electrical earth-currents, observed, for example, as a disturbing element in connection with telegraph-lines. They are most frequent during those periods (at intervals of about eleven years) when auroras are common, and both phenomena accompany the time of sun-spot frequency.—**Magnetic substance**. See *magnet*.—**Magnetic susceptibility**. See *susceptibility*.—**Magnetic telegraph**, the electric telegraph. See *telegraph*.—**Magnetic tick**, a faint metallic sound produced when an iron bar is rapidly magnetized or demagnetized.

When an iron or cobalt bar is magnetized it becomes longer and somewhat more slender, but does not appreciably alter in volume; it also emits a slight sound—a *magnetic tick*.  
*A. Daniell*, *Prin. of Physics*, p. 600.

**Magnetic unit**. See *unit*.—**Point of magnetic indifference**, that point of a magnet, about midway between the two extremes, where the attractive force, after continually diminishing as one proceeds from either pole, ceases altogether; the equator of the magnet.

II. n. 1. Any metal, as iron, steel, nickel, cobalt, etc., which may receive the properties of the lodestone.—2. A paramagnetic body, or one which, when free to turn in a magnetic field, sets its longest axis along the lines of magnetic force: in contradistinction to *diamagnetic*. See *diamagnetism*.

**magnetical** (mag-net'ik-əl), *a.* and *n.* [*< magnetic + -al.*] I. *a.* 1. Same as *magnetic*.—2. Exhaling or drawing out.

There is an opinion, that the moon is *magnetical* of heat, as the sun is of cold and moisture. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, §75.

**Magnetical amplitude**. See *amplitude*.

II. † *n.* A substance that has magnetic properties; a magnetic.

Men that ascribe thus much unto rocks of the North must presume or discover the like *magneticals* in the South. For, in the Southern Seas and far beyond the Equator, variations are large, and declinations as constant as in the Northern Ocean. *Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, II. 3.

**magnetically** (mag-net'ik-əl-i), *adv.* In a magnetic manner; by magnetism.

**magneticalness** (mag-net'ik-əl-nes), *n.* The property of being magnetic. *Hist. Roy. Soc.*, IV. 253.

**magnetician** (mag-ne-tish'ən), *n.* [*< magnetic + -ian.*] One skilled in magnetism; a magnetist.

**magnetiness** (mag-net'ik-nes), *n.* The quality of being magnetic; magneticalness.

**magnetics** (mag-net'iks), *n.* [*Pl. of magnetic: see -ics.*] The science or principles of magnetism.

**magnetine** (mag'ne-tin), *n.* [*< magnet + -ine2.*] I. The principle of magnetism; a hypothetical imponderable matter in which magnetic phenomena are supposed to occur. Compare *lumine*.

It is upon their operation, but more particularly on the influence of *magnetine*, that the vital functions in all their modifications are dependent.  
*Ashburner*, in *Reichenbach's Dynamics* (trans. 1851), p. xiv.

2. A compound of some kind of cementing material and a magnetic powder, such as iron filings or magnetic oxide of iron, used in some forms of magnetic belts, etc.

**magnetipolar** (mag'net-i-pō'lār), *a.* [*< L. magnes (magnet-), magnet, + polus, pole: see polar.*] Possessing magnetic polarity: as, platinum is sometimes *magnetipolar*.

**magnetisability**, **magnetisable**, etc. See *magnetizability*, etc.

**magnetism** (mag'ne-tizm), *n.* [= *F. magnétisme = Sp. Pg. It. magnetismo = D. magnétisme = G. magnetismus = Dan. magnetisme = Sw. magnetism, < NL. magnetismus (NGR. μαγνητισμός, < L. magnes (magnet-), a magnet: see magnet and -ism.*] 1. That peculiar property occasionally possessed by certain bodies (more especially by iron and steel) whereby, under certain circumstances, they naturally attract or repel one another according to determinate laws. According to the molecular theory of magnetism, the molecules of a magnetic substance possess permanent polarity, and as it is more and more highly magnetized the poles are arranged more and more perfectly in a common direction; when it is magnetized to the highest degree possible—that is, to saturation—all the north poles of the molecules point in one direction and all the south poles in the opposite direction. On this theory coercive force is simply that condition of the substance which retards this molecular arrangement during the process of magnetization and tends to retain it after magnetization. The current theory, or Ampère's theory of magnetism, supposes each molecule to be traversed by a closed electric circuit; these currents become parallel upon magnetization, and may then be regarded as equivalent to a series of closed electric currents about the exterior of the bar, these currents being clockwise at the south pole and counter-clockwise at the north pole. This theory derives its support from the observed fact that a spiral conductor traversed by a current (a solenoid) behaves as a magnet in all respects, being directed similarly by the earth and having a similar field of force about it. See *magnet*.

In many treatises it is the fashion to speak of a magnetic fluid or fluids; it is, however, absolutely certain that *magnetism* is not a fluid. . . . A fluid cannot possibly propagate itself indefinitely without loss.  
*S. P. Thompson*, *Elect. and Mag.*, p. 81.

2. That branch of science which treats of the properties of the magnet, and of magnetic phenomena in general.—3. Attractive power; capacity for exciting sympathetic interest or attention: as, the *magnetism* of eloquence; personal *magnetism*.

I do not think he [Dryden] added a single word to the language, unless, as I suspect, he first used *magnetism* in its present sense of moral attraction.

*Lowell*, *Among my Books*, I. 1st ser., p. 76.

**Animal magnetism**, the name given by Mesmer to the phenomena of mesmerism. See *mesmerism* and *hypno-*

*tism*.—**Blue magnetism**, that of the south pole of a magnet.—**Diffusion of magnetism**. See *diffusion*.—**Induced magnetism**. See *induced*.—**Lamellar magnetism**, magnetism distributed over a surface, as of a magnetic shell, in distinction from magnetism concentrated at a point, as at a pole.—**Red magnetism**, that of the north pole of a magnet.—**Residual magnetism**, the magnetism remaining in a mass of iron after the magnetizing influences have been removed. Its amount increases with the coercive force and the thickness of the bars, and in perfectly pure soft iron is practically zero for bars of moderate thickness in comparison with their length.—**Retentive magnetism**, permanent magnetism, as of an iron ship.—**Terrestrial magnetism**, the magnetic properties possessed by the earth as a whole, which give the needle its directive power and cause it to dip, and which also communicate magnetism by induction, as to a bar of iron placed parallel to the dipping-needle. See *declination*, *dip*; also *actine*, *isoclinic*, *isogonic*.

**magnetist** (mag'no-tist), *n.* [*< magnet + -ist.*] One who is versed in the science of magnetism; a magnetician.

**magnetite** (mag'ne-tit), *n.* [*< magnet + -ite2.*] Magnetic oxide of iron; a black oxide of iron ( $Fe_3O_4$  or  $FeO.Fe_2O_3$ ) which is strongly attracted by a magnet. It sometimes possesses polarity, and is then called *lodestone*. It occurs in isometric crystals, generally octahedrons or dodecahedrons, and also more commonly massive in beds in the older crystalline rocks; in the form of scattered grains or crystals it is a common constituent of many igneous rocks. It is an important ore of iron, and occurs in large quantities in Norway and Sweden, in the Adirondack and West Point regions of New York, and in New Jersey. Titaniferous magnetite is a variety containing some titanium.

**magnetitic** (mag'ne-tit'ik), *a.* [*< magnetite + -ic.*] Pertaining to magnetite; of the nature of magnetite; containing magnetite: as, *magnetitic* slates.

**magnetizability** (mag'ne-ti-zā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< magnetizable: see -bility.*] The power or susceptibility of being magnetized; the coefficient of magnetic induction. To increase the magnetizability is to increase the coefficient of magnetic induction; to load with magnetizability is to load with magnetic induction. Also spelled *magnetisability*.

**magnetizable** (mag'ne-ti-zā-bl), *a.* [*< magnetize + -able.*] Capable of being magnetized. Also spelled *magnetisable*.

**magnetization** (mag'ne-ti-zā'shən), *n.* [*< magnetize + -ation.*] The act of magnetizing, or the state of being magnetized. Also spelled *magnetisation*.—**Magnetization of light**, a phrase used by Faraday to express the mutual relation which he proved to exist between magnetism and light. He applied it especially to the phenomenon of the rotation of the plane of polarization of a light-ray passed through a transparent medium in a powerful magnetic field.

**magnetize** (mag'ne-tiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *magnetized*, ppr. *magnetizing*. [= *D. magnetisieren = G. magnetisiren = Dan. magnetisere = Sw. magnetisera = F. magnétiser = Sp. magnetizar = Pg. magnetisar = It. magnetizzare; as magnet + -ize.*] I. *trans.* 1. To communicate magnetic properties to; as, to *magnetize* a needle.—2. To attract as if by a magnet; move; influence.—3. To put under the influence of animal magnetism; mesmerize; hypnotize.

II. *intrans.* To acquire magnetic properties; become magnetic: as, a bar of iron standing some time in an inclined position will *magnetize*.

Also spelled *magnetise*.  
**magnetizee** (mag'no-ti-zé'), *n.* [*< magnetize + -ee.*] One who is magnetized or mesmerized. Also spelled *magnetisee*.

**magnetizer** (mag'ne-ti-zēr), *n.* 1. That which communicates magnetism.—2. One who magnetizes or mesmerizes.

Also spelled *magnetiser*.  
**magneto** (mag'ne-tō), *n.* [Short for *magneto-electrical machine*.] A magneto-electric machine: as, a *magneto-motor*. *S. P. Thompson*, *Dynamo-Elect. Mach.*, p. 368.

**magneto-**. A combining form of *magnet* or *magnetic*, often implying especially *magneto-electric*. As applied to electric machines, it is used (in contradistinction to *dynamo*) to indicate that the magnetic field involved are due to permanent magnets.

**magneto-bell** (mag'ne-tō-bel), *n.* An electric bell in which the armature of the electromagnet is polarized—that is, is a permanent magnet. The armature is alternately attracted and repelled when the alternate current from a magneto-electric machine is passed through the coil of the electromagnet, and a hammer attached to a continuation of the armature placed between two bells rings them. It is used as a telephone call-bell. Also called *magneto call-bell*.

**magnetod** (mag'ne-tōd), *n.* [*< magnet + od.*] Magnetine; magnetic od; the hypothetical odic force or principle of magnetism. *Reichenbach*.  
**magneto-electric** (mag'ne-tō-ē-lek'trik), *a.* Pertaining to magneto-electricity. See *electromagnetism*.—**Characteristic of a magneto-electric machine**. See *characteristic*.—**Magneto-electric induction**. See *induction*, &c.—**Magneto-electric machine**. See *electric machine*, under *electric*.—**Magneto-**

























formed with particles, and in the archaic phrase to meddle or make.

His fearful Rider makes Like some vnskilfull Lad that vnder-takes To holde some ships helm, while the head-long Tyde Carries away that Vessel and her Guide. Syluester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts, 2. To cause one's self to be or appear; manifest the state or condition of being; act in a certain manner, as indicated by a succeeding adjective: as, he made bold to ask a favor; to make merry over another's mishap.—3. To have effect; contribute; tend; be of advantage; followed by for, formerly sometimes by to.

Let us therefore follow after the things which make for peace. Rom. xiv. 19. A thing may make to my present purpose. Boyle. 4. To make way; proceed; move; direct one's course: with various words expressing direction: as, he made toward home; he made after the boy as fast as he could.

I would have you make hither with an appetite. B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1. Is 't not possible To make in to the land? 'tis here before us. Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, i. 1. Thou wishest I should make to Shoar; Yet still put'st in thy thwarting Oar. Prior, Alma, iii.

5. To move upward or inward; flow up or toward the land; rise: said of the tide and of water in a ship, etc.: as, the tide makes fast; water was making in the hold.—6†. To compose; especially, to compose poetry. Compare maker, 2. Ye lovers, that can make of sentiment, In this case ought ye be diligent To forthren me somewhat in my labour. Chaucer, Good Women, i. 60. The God of shepherds, Tityrus, is dead, Who taught me homely, as I can, to make. Spenser, Shep. Cal., June.

To make after, to follow; pursue; endeavor to overtake or catch.—To make against, to oppose; be adverse to: as, this argument makes against his cause. Considerations infinite Do make against it. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 103.

Time and temporising, which, whilst his practices were covert, made for him (Perkin Warbeck), did now, when they were discovered, rather make against him. Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII. Though they ever speak on his side, yet their words still make against him. Bacon, Ess. of a King, p. 210.

To make and break, in elect., to close and open a circuit; set up and stop a current.—To make as if or though, to act as if; appear; make believe; feign that. Joshua and all Israel made as if they were beaten before them, and fled. Josh. viii. 15. And they drew nigh unto the village whither they went; and He made as though he would have gone further. Luke xxiv. 23.

To make at, to approach as if to attack; make a hostile movement against. Then did Christian draw, for he saw that it was time to bestrich him; and Apollyon as fast made at him, throwing darts as thick as hail. Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 127.

To make away with, to put out of the way; remove; destroy; kill.—To make bold. See bold.—To make bold with, to use, etc., boldly or freely. They may not by their Law drinke Wine; they compound a drinke of dry raisons steeped in water and other mixtures; yea, and secretly will make bolde with the former. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 583.

To make dainty†. See dainty.—To make for. (a) To be for the advantage of; favor, or operate in favor of. Not that I neglect those things that make for the dignity of the commonwealth. B. Jonson, Epicoene, v. 1. The not ourselves which is in us and all around us become to them adorable eminently and altogether as a power which makes for righteousness. M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, i.

(b) To direct one's steps or course to; proceed toward. (c) To approach hostilely; make at. [Colloq.]—To make merry. See merry.—To make nice off, to be scrupulous about; be particular in regard to; be fastidious or finical as to. And he that stands upon a slippery place Makes nice of no vile hold to stay him up. Shak., K. John, iii. 4. 138.

To make off, to depart suddenly; run away; bolt. My sister took this occasion to make off. Steele, Tatler, No. 85. To make off with, to run away with; carry off.—To make out. (a) To get along; come out; succeed: as, how did you make out? [Colloq.] (b) See to make out (b), under I. (c) To stretch or extend.

From the north end . . . [of old Cairo] the foot of the hill makes out to the river. Pococke, Description of the East, i. 25. To make sure, to consider as certain; feel confident: as, I made sure that he would do so, but am disappointed.—To make sure of, to secure full knowledge or possession of; obtain with certainty or absolutly: as, to make sure of the facts, or of the game.—To make up. (a) To effect

a reconciliation; settle differences; become friends agsin: as, kiss and make up. To any overtures of reconciliation he (Bowles) made prompt and winning response. "The pleasantest man to make up with that I ever knew," said a life-long acquaintance. G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, i. 215.

(b) To dress, etc., as an actor, for a particular part; particularly, to paint and disguise the face; give a different appearance to one's self for any purpose or occasion.—To make up for, to compensate; replace; supply by an equivalent. Have you got a supply of friends to make up for those who are gone? Swift, To Pope. To make up to. (a) To approach; draw near to; approach and join; come into company with. He espied two men come tumbling over the wall, on the left hand of the narrow way; and they made up space to him. Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 111. Make up to Clifton; I'll to Sir Nicholas Gawsey. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 68.

(b) To endeavor to be on friendly or affectionate terms with; especially, to court. [Colloq.] Young Bullock, . . . who had been making up to Miss Maria the last two seasons. Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xii. To make with†, to act or cooperate with; concur or agree with. Antiquity, custom, and consent, in the church of God, making with that which law doth establish, are themselves most sufficient reasons to uphold the same. Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

To meddle or make. See meddle. make† (māk), n. [< ME. make; < make†, v.] 1. Form; shape; constitution and arrangement of parts; structure; style of making or make-up: as, a man of slender make; the make of a coat. Anon he lette two cofres make, Of one semblance, of one make. Gower, Conf. Amant., v. The Italians . . . mask some characters, and endeavor to preserve the peculiar humour by the make of the mask. Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1. Each one sat . . . Off in mid-banquet measuring with his eyes His neighbour's make and might. Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2. Mental constitution or character; intellectual make-up; individual nature or quality. Jack, therefore, being of a plodding make, shall be a citizen. Steele, Tatler, No. 30. It were obvious and unmixed devility simply to condemn this natural make of mine, or turn it over to ruthless punishment. H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 19. 3. That which is made; manufacture; production: as, garments of domestic make. It is . . . the product of several large manufacturing establishments, who usually claim to have some peculiarity of process or composition in their particular makes. Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, iv. 638.

4. Quantity made; yield. These stoves have been extensively adopted, and in every case greatly increase the make from a furnace. Ure, Dict., iv. 463. 5. The act of making or gaining; search or effort for profit or advantage: in the slang phrase on the make.—6. In elect., close of the electric circuit, or passage of the electric current through the circuit. make† (māk), n. [< ME. make, < AS. gemaca (not \*maca, as commonly cited) = OS. gimaco = OHG. gimahho, m., gimahhā, f., = Icel. maki, m., maka, f., = Sw. make, m., maka, f., = Dan. mage, a companion, fellow, mate; also, in a variant form, E. mate, < ME. mate, prob. not a native E. change of the orig. make, but due to MD. maet, D. maat, prob. < OFries. \*mate; cf. the verb matia for makia, make; cf. also AS. gemæcca (not \*mæcca), a companion, E. match†; with orig. collective prefix ge-, < macian, make, orig. 'fit together' (cf. gadling†), a companion, of similar literal sense; see make†, v.] A companion; a mate; a consort; a match.

Ne noon so grey a goos gooth in the lake, As, selstow, wol been withoute make. Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 270. How long Hath the poor turtle gone to school, weenest thou, To learn to mourn her lost mate? L. Bryskett (Arber's Eng. Garner, i. 274). This bright virgin, and her happy make. B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

make† (māk), n. [Origin not clear.] An instrument of husbandry, formed with a crooked piece of iron and a long handle, used for rooting up peas. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.] make†, n. See maik†. makebate (māk'bāt), n. [< make†, v., + obj. bate†.] 1. One who excites contentions and quarrels. I never was a make-bate, or a knave. Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness. Love in her passions, like a right make-bate, whispered to both sides arguments of quarrels. Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

2. A plant, Jasminum fruticans. make-believe (māk'bē-lēv'), n. and a. [< make†, v., + inf. believe.] I. n. Pretense; sham; false or fanciful representation. make-believes For Edith and himself. Tennyson, Aylmer's Field. II. a. Unreal; sham; pretended. They can live other lives than their real ones, make-believe lives, while yet they remain conscious all the while that they are making believe. Ruskin, Lectures on Art (1872), p. 156.

maked†. An obsolete past participle of make†. Chaucer. makegame (māk'gām), n. [< make†, v., + obj. game†.] A laughing-stock; a butt for jest and sport. [Rare.] I was treated as . . . a flouting-stock and a make-game. Godwin, Mandeville, i. 263. (Davies.) make-hawk (māk'hāk), n. In falconry. See hawk†. Encyc. Brit. make-king† (māk'king), n. [< make†, v. t., + king†.] A king-maker. Fuller, Worthies, Oxford. makeless† (māk'les), a. [< ME. makeles (= Sw. makalös = Dan. magelös); < make† + -less. Cf. matchless.] 1. Matchless; peerless; unequaled. In beantie first so stooed she makeles, Her goodly looking gladed all the prees. Chaucer, Troilus, i.

2. Without a mate; widowed. The world will wail thee, like a makeless wife. Shak., Sonnets, ix. makepeace (māk'pēs), n. [< make†, v., + obj. peace.] A peacemaker; one who reconciles persons at variance; a composer of strife; an adjuster of differences. [Rare.] To be a make-peace shall become my age. Shak., Rich. II., i. 1. 160.

maker (mā'kér), n. [< ME. maker, makyere, < AS. \*macere (= D. MLG. maker = OHG. machäre, MHG. macher, G. macher, mächer = Sw. makare = Dan. mager—in comp.), < macian, make: see make†.] 1. One who makes, creates, shapes, forms, or molds; specifically (with a capital letter), the Creator. I am gracysus and grete, God withoutyn begynnynge, I am maker vnmade, all mighte es in me. York Plays, p. 1. Laws for the Church are not made as they should be, unless the makers follow such direction as they ought to be guided by. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 9. - Woe unto him that striveth with his Maker. Isa. xlvi. 9. 2. One who composes verses; a poet. [Obsolete or archaic.] The Greeks called him a Poet, which name hath, as the most excellent, gone through other languages. It cometh of this word Poiein, which is, to make: wherein I know not, whether by lucke or wisdom, wee Englishmen haue mette with the Greeks, in calling him a maker. Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie. Caedmon has not been left without followers, like the older and later makers whose names we know not. Freeman, Norman Conquest, v. 306.

3. The person who makes the promise in a promissory note by affixing his signature thereto. make-ready (māk'rdē'ī), n. In printing, the foundation-sheet on which are fixed the overlays requisite for the proper printing of a particular form of type. It is a safe rule to keep the make-ready of every type job until the job has been distributed. Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 405.

makerell†, n. A Middle English form of mackerel†. maker-up (mā'kér-up'), n. In printing, the workman who arranges composed types in pages or columns of proper size. makeshift (māk'shift), n. and a. [< make†, v., + obj. shift†.] I. n. 1†. A shifty person; one given to shifts or expedients; a mischievous fellow. And not longe after came thither a make shift, with two men wayghting on hym, as very rakhelles as him selfe, bragging that he was a profound phisicien. J. Halle, An Historiall Expostulation (ed. 1844), p. 19.

2. That with which one makes shift; an expedient adopted to serve a present need or turn; a temporary substitute. "Now, friend," said Hawk-eye, addressing David, ". . . you are but little accustomed to the makeshifts of the wilderness." J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xxvi. II. a. Of the nature of a temporary expedient.

With the girls so troublesome, and Jocosa so dreadfully wooden and ugly, and everything make-shift about us, . . . what was the use of my being anything? George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, iii.





































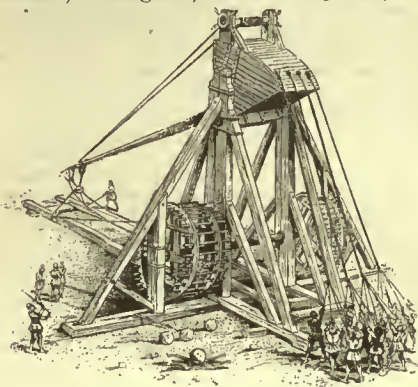






**mangel** (mang'gō-nel), *n.* [Also *mangel*; < ME. *mangel*, *mangel*, *mangel*, *mangel*, *mangel*, *mangel*, < OF. *mangel*, *mangoneal*, F. *mangoneau* = Pr. *mangel* = It. *manganello*, < ML. *mangonellus*, a mangel, dim. of *mangonum*, man-

dense tree with astringent fruit, common in the East Indies.  
**mango-tree** (mang'gō-trē), *n.* *Mangifera Indica*. See *Mangifera* and *mango*.  
**mangrove** (mang'grōv), *n.* [Formerly also *mangrove* (1670); appar. an altered form, simulating E. *grove*, of \**mango*, or some similar form (cf. F. *manglier*, Sp. *mangle*, NL. *mangle*, mangrove) of Malay *manggi-manggi*, mangrove.]  
 1. A tree of the genus *Rhizophora*, chiefly *R. mucronata* (*R. Mangle*), the common mangrove, abounding on tropical shores in both hemispheres. It is a low tree of most singular habit, remarkable for a copious development of adventitious roots, which arch out from the lower part of the trunk, and at length descend from the branches; it is peculiar also in that its seed germinates in the fruit, sending down its radicle into the mud, sometimes a distance of several feet, before detachment from the parent. By these means the mangrove spreads thickly over the tidal mud, forming impenetrable and highly malarial bogs, hundreds of miles in length. The wood is valuable for fuel, for piles, etc., and is susceptible of a beautiful polish. The astringent bark is useful in medicine and for tanning. The fruit is of a dry and coriaceous texture. See cut in preceding column.  
 2. Another plant of similar habit, especially a plant of the genus *Avicennia*. They are littoral trees, widely diffused in the tropics, throwing out a tangled mass of arching roots above ground, and sending up abundant asparagus-like shoots from the underground roots. The seed also germinates as it ripens. *A. officinalis* (including *A. tomentosa*), called *white mangrove*, extends to Australia and New Zealand, the manava of the Maoris, mistakenly reported to yield an aromatic gum. *A. nitida* of tropical America and Africa is the black or olive mangrove. See *blackwood*, 8.  
 3. In *zool.*, the mango-fish.—Red mangrove, a Guiana form or name of the common mangrove.—White mangrove. See def. 2; also, the white buttonwood (which see).—Zaragoza mangrove, *Conocarpus erecta*. See *buttonwood*, 1.



Mangel. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

*gon*, an engine for throwing stones: see *mangle*.] A military engine formerly used for throwing stones, etc.

Sette Mahon at the mangel and mulle-stones throweth. With crokes and with kalketraepe a-cloye we hem echone! *Piers Plowman* (C), xli. 295.

Mid mangens & ginnea hor either to other caste. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 566. Without stroke, it mot be take, Of trepeget or mangone. *Rom. of the Rose*, i. 6279.

The lazy engines of ontianiah birth, Couched like a king each on its bank of earth—  
 Arbalist, mangel, and catapult. *Browning*, *Sordello*.

**mangonism** (mang'gō-nizm), *n.* [*mangon(ize)* + *-ism*.] The art of mangonizing, or of setting up worthless or poor things to advantage.

Let gentlemen and ladies who are curions trust little by *mangonisme*, inauocation, or medicine, to alter the species, or indeed the forma and shapes of flowers considerably. *Evelyn*, *Calendarium Hortense*, March.

**mangonist** (mang'gō-nist), *n.* [*mangon(ize)* + *-ist*.] 1. One who mangonizes, or furbishes up worthless articles for sale.

The mangonist doth feed and graith his horse. *Money Masters all Things* (1698), p. 77. (*Encyc. Dict.*)  
 2. A strumpet.  
 One who sells humane flesh—a mangonist! *Marton*, *Dutch Courtezan*, i. 1.

**mangonizer** (mang'gō-niz), *v. t.* [*L. mangonizare*, furbish up for sale, < *mango(n)*-, a dealer in slaves or wares who furbishes them up for sale, a furbisher, polisher, < Gr. *μάγανος*, a means of charming or bewitching (or deceiving): see *mangle*.] 1. To polish or furbish up in order to set off to advantage.  
*Hist.* What will you ask for them a week, captain? *Tue*. No, you mangonizing slave, I will not part from them. *B. Jonson*, *Poetaster*, iii. 1.

2. To fatten, as slaves, for sale.  
**mangoose**, *n.* See *mongoose*.

**mangostan** (mang'gō-stan), *n.* See *mangosteen*.  
**mangosteen** (mang'gō-stēn), *n.* [Also *mangostan*; = F. *mangoustan* (the tree), *mangouste* (the fruit), < Malay *mangusta*, *mangis*.] The important tropical fruit-tree *Garcinia Mangostana*; also, its product. Occasionally written *mangostine*.—Wild mangosteen, *Diospyros Embryopteris*, a



Branch of Mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle*), with leaves and fruit. a, flowers; b, a flower laid open, the pistil removed; c, the pistil; d, a trichoblast in the bark, highly magnified.

**mangrove-bark** (mang'grōv-bärk), *n.* The bark of the common mangrove, of *Avicennia officinalis*, and of several similar East Indian trees, valuable for tanning. Also *mangle-bark*.  
**mangrove-cuckoo** (mang'grōv-kūk'ō), *n.* An American tree-cuckoo, *Coccyzus seniculus* or *C. minor*, found in Florida and some of the West Indian islands: so called from frequenting mangroves. It resembles the common *C. americanus*, and is of about the same size, but the under parts are pale orange-brown instead of white, and the auriculars are dusky. See *Coccyzinae*.  
**mangrove-hen** (mang'grōv-hen), *n.* The common salt-water marsh-hen or clapper-rail, *Galus longirostris* or *R. crepitans*. [West Indies.]  
**mangrove-snapper** (mang'grōv-snap'er), *n.* The bastard snapper, *Lutjanus (Rhomboplites) aurorubens*, a sparoid fish of the West Indies and northward to South Carolina. It is about a foot long, and of a vermilion or rosy hue in different parts, with irregular yellow spots on the sides. This fish technically differs from other snappers of the same genus in having a diamond-shaped patch of vomerine teeth and feeble canines. See *snapper*.

**mangue** (mangg), *n.* [African (?).] A viverrine quadruped of Africa, *Crossarchus obscurus*, about



Mangue (*Crossarchus obscurus*).

19 inches long, of a nearly uniform dark-brown color, paler on the head, the feet blackish, and the snout long and slender.  
**Mangusta** (mang-gus'tā), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier), after F. *mangouste*: see *mongoose*.] A generic name of ichneumon or mongoose: same as *Herpestes*.  
**mangy** (mān'ji), *n.* See *mange*, 2, *n.*  
 The dog whose mangy eats away his haire. *Stapylton*, *Juvenal*, viii. 42. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**mangy** (mān'ji), *a.* [*mange*, 2, *n.*, + *-y*.] Infected with the mange; scabby; hence, untidily rough or shaggy, as if from mange.  
 Away, thou issue of a mangy dog! *Shak.*, *T. of A.*, iv. 3. 371.

I remember her a mangy little urchin picking weeds in the garden. *Thackeray*.

**manhaden**, *n.* See *menhaden*.  
**manhandle** (man'han'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *manhandled*, ppr. *manhandling*. *Naut.*, to move by force of men, without levers or tackles; hence, to handle roughly; pull and push about, as a person, in anger or in sport.

In two minutes [they] were so mauled and manhandled that it was reported aft. *The Century*, XXXI. 905.

**man-hater** (man'hā'tēr), *n.* 1. One who hates mankind; a misanthrope.  
 What will they do then, in the name of God and Saints, what will these *man-haters* yet with more despight and mischief do? *Milton*, *Church-Government*, ii., Con.  
 2. One who hates the male sex.  
 Rousseau, of Geneva, a professed *man-hater*, or, more properly speaking, a philosopher enraged with more than half of mankind. *Goldsmith*, *Polite Learning*, viii.

**manhead** (man'hed), *n.* [Early mod. E. *manhed*; < ME. *manhede* = MLG. *manheit* = OHG. *manaheit*, MHG. *manheit*, G. *mannheit*; < *man* + *head*.] 1. The state of being human; human nature; humanity.  
 The high Physician, our Blessed Saviour Christ, whose holy *Manhed* God ordeined for our necessitie. *Sir T. More*, *Cumfort against Tribulation*.  
 2. Manhood; virility.  
 Thou mayst, ayr thou hast wysdom and *manhede*, Assembien at the folk of our kynrede. *Chaucer*, *Knight's Tale*, i. 427.  
 Sone, y achal thee schewe—now take heds—  
 And of anche manera thee declare  
 Bi whiche thou schalt come to *manhede*,  
 To wordli worschip, and to weelfare. *Babees Book* (E. E. S.), p. 34.

**manheim** (man'hīm), *n.* A brass alloy resembling gold. See *Manheim gold*, under *gold*.

**manhole** (man'hōl), *n.* 1. A hole through which a man may enter a sewer, drain, cess-pool, or the like, for cleaning or repairing; in steam-boilers, hot-water tanks, keirs, etc., a hole formed in the shell, through which a man may enter to the interior for cleaning, inspection, or repairs. In the latter cases the hole is provided with a cover by which it may be stopped airtight or water-tight, the cover being usually fitted to the inside, and the hole made elliptical so that the cover can be easily inserted; the pressure of the steam or water assists in holding the cover to its seat.  
 2. In coal-mining: (a) An excavation or refuge-hole made in the side of an underground engine-plane or horse-road. [Eng.] (b) A small and generally short passage used for the ingress and egress of the miners. [Pennsylvania anthracite region.] (c) A niche cut in the side of a railroad-tunnel as a refuge-hole.

**manhood** (man'hūd), *n.* [ME. *manhode* (also *manhede*: see *manhead*); < *man* + *-hood*.] 1. The state of being man, or of belonging to the human race, as distinguished from higher or lower orders of existence.  
 Equal to the Father as touching his godhead, and inferior to the Father as touching his *manhood*. *Athanasian Creed*, [English] *Book of Common Prayer*.  
 Therefore thy humiliation shall exalt  
 With thee thy *manhood* also to this throne. *Milton*, *P. L.*, iii. 314.

2. The state of being a man, as distinguished from a woman or a boy; virility.  
 And fit you to your *manhood*.  
*Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, iii. 4. 195.  
 His starry helm unbuckled show'd him prime  
 In *manhood* where youth ended. *Milton*, *P. L.*, xi. 246.

3. The quality of being a man or manly; manliness; possession of masculine qualities, as courage, fortitude, resolution, honor, etc.  
 I am ashamed  
 That thou hast power to shake my *manhood* thus. *Shak.*, *Lear*, i. 4. 319.  
 Peace hath higher test of *manhood*  
 Than battle ever knew. *Whittier*, *The Hero*.

**Manhood suffrage**. See *suffrage*. = *Syn.* 3. Bravery, firmness, stanchness.

**mania** (mā'ni-ā), *n.* [Early mod. E. *manie* (see *manie*), < ME. *manie*, < OF. *manie*, F. *manie* = Sp. *mania* = Pg. It. *mania*; < L. *mania*, madness (a disease of cattle), ML. NL. insanity, < Gr. *μανία*, madness, frenzy, < *παίεσθαι*, rage, be mad; akin to *μένος*, mind, *μήνεις*, wrath, etc.: see *mind*.] 1. Any form or phase of insanity with exaltation of spirits and rapidity of mental action; specifically, a psychoneurosis with these as the fundamental features. In a mania in this strict sense there may be delusions, but they fail of the systematized character of those of paranoia. Delusions and hallucinations may also be present. The attack may last for days, or months, or years. The prognosis is not very unfavorable. The cases issue in recovery, in death by exhaustion and intercurrent disease, and a considerable proportion in permanent imbecility.

2. An eager, uncontrolled, or uncontrollable desire: as, a mania for drink; in colloquial use, a "rage" or craze for something: as, a mania for first editions.  
 In the end of the 12th or beginning of the 13th century, the mania for painted glass had set on the French architects, and all architectural propriety was sacrificed to this mode of decoration. *J. Fergusson*, *Hist. Arch.*, I. 520.

































































































































































which the eyes are enormous. The term is retained as the designation of this condition, commonly known as the *megalops* or *megalops* stage. First called *megalopa* (W. E. Leach, 1815).

In the higher Decapoda the zoea frequently gives rise to a *Megalops*, with very large, stalked eyes, and the complete number of appendages, from which, by a series of moults, the adult form is produced. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, 11. 11.

3. A genus of rove-beetles or staphylinids, containing a few small species of America and Africa. *Dejean*, 1833.—4. A genus of reptiles.

**megalopsia** (meg-ə-lōp'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέγας (μεγάλ-), great, large, + ὤψ, eye.] A pathological condition of the eyes in which objects appear enlarged.

**megalopsychy** (meg-ə-lōp-si'ki), *n.* [< Gr. μεγαλόψυχα, greatness of soul, < μεγαλόψυχος, great-souled, high-souled, < μέγας (μεγάλ-), great, + ψυχή, soul.] Magnanimity; greatness of soul. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

**Megaloptera** (meg-ə-lōp'te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. μέγας (μεγάλ-), great, large, + πτερόν, wing, = E. feather.] A tribe of *Neuroptera*, containing the families *Myrmeleontidae*, *Hemerobiidae*, and *Mantispidae*. *Latreille*, 1803.

**Megalopteris** (meg-ə-lōp'te-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέγας (μεγάλ-), great, + πτερίς, a fern.] A genus of fossil ferns established by Dawson (1871), which is related to *Neopteris* by its venation, and to *Alethopteris* by the position of the leaflets. The fronds are very large and simply pinnate. This genus (according to Lesquereux not separable from *Dawsonia* except by the characters of the venation) is found in the Devonian of New Brunswick, in the Subcarboniferous of West Virginia, and also in the coal-measures of Illinois and Ohio.

The fragments (referred to *Megalopteris*) pertain to a group of ferns which, at the beginning of the Carboniferous epoch, represents this family by plants as remarkable by their magnitude as by the elegance and beauty of their forms. *Lesquereux*, *Coal Flora of Pennsylvania*, p. 152.

**Megalornis** (meg-ə-lōr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέγας (μεγάλ-), great, large, + ὄρνις, bird.] 1. Same as *Grus*, *I. G. R. Gray*, 1840.—2. A genus of huge fossil birds founded by Seeley upon a fragmentary tibia from the Eocene of Sheppey, England. It was the same specimen that had been referred to *Lithornis* by Bowerbank, the true *Lithornis* of Owen, 1841, being regarded as different. A species has been called *M. emuinus*, from its supposed relationship to the emu.

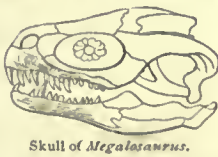
**megalosaur** (meg-ə-lō-sâr), *n.* [< NL. *Megalosaurus*.] A dinosaur of the family *Megalosauridae*.

**megalosaurian** (meg-ə-lō-sâr'i-än), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Megalosaurus* + -ian.] I. *a.* Having the characters of a megalosaur. II. *n.* A megalosaur.

**Megalosauridæ** (meg-ə-lō-sâr'i-dë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megalosaurus* + -idæ.] A family of dinosaurians with biconcave vertebrae, pubes slender and united distally, and tetradactyl feet, typified by the genus *Megalosaurus*.

**megalosauroid** (meg-ə-lō-sâ'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Megalosaurus* + Gr. εἶδος, form.] Same as *megalosaurian*.

**Megalosaurus** (meg-ə-lō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέγας (μεγάλ-), great, large, + σαῦρος, a lizard.] A genus of dinosaurian reptiles, typical of the family *Megalosauridae*, established by Buckland upon remains indicating a gigantic terrestrial reptile of carnivorous habits. The size has been variously estimated at from 30 to 40 and even 50



Skull of *Megalosaurus*.



1, *Megalosaurus* (restored); 2, tooth; 3, part of jaw.

feet in length. The femur and tibia were each about 3 feet long. The remains of megalosaurs have been found in abundance in the Oolite.

**megalosplenitis** (meg-ə-lō-splē-ni-tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέγας (μεγάλ-), great, large, + σπλήν, the spleen.] In *pathol.*, enlargement of the spleen.

**Megalotinæ** (meg-ə-lō-ti'ne), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megalotis* + -inæ.] A subfamily of *Canidae*, represented by the genus *Megalotis*, having enormously large ears, three true tubercular molars of upper jaw, and short sectorial teeth of both jaws.

**megalotine** (meg-ə-lō'tin), *a.* [< Gr. μέγας (μεγάλ-), great, large, + οὖς (ῶρ-) = E. ear¹.] Having large ears, as a fox; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Megalotinæ*.

**Megalotis** (meg-ə-lō'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέγας (μεγάλ-), great, + οὖς (ῶρ-) = E. ear¹.] 1. The typical genus of *Megalotinæ*, founded by Illiger in 1811. *M. lanudi* is the large-eared fox of Africa. The genus is also named *Agriodius* and *Otocyon*.—2. A genus of African and Indian larks of the family *Alaudidae*, named by Swainson in 1827. See *Pyrrhuloxia*.

**Megamastictora** (meg-ə-mas-tik'tō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. μέγας, great, + μαστίκτωρ, a scourger, < μαστίζειν, whip, flog, scourge, < μαστίξ (μαστιγ-), a whip, scourge.] In Sollas's classification of sponges, one of two main branches of the phylum *Parazoa* or *Spongia*, characterized by the comparatively large size of the choanocytes, which are 0.005 to 0.009 millimeter in diameter; the chalk-sponges: contrasted with *Micromastictora*.

**megamastictoral** (meg-ə-mas-tik'tō-räl), *a.* [< *Megamastictora* + -al.] Having large choanocytes, as a chalk-sponge; of or pertaining to the *Megamastictora*.

**Megamys** (meg-ə-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέγας, great, large, + μῦς, mouse.] A genus of fossil hystricomorphic rodents from the Eocene of South America, of the family *Octodontidae*. *D'Orbigny*.

**megaphone** (meg-ə-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. μέγας, great, + φωνή, sound. Cf. *megalophonous*.] An instrument devised by Edison for assisting hearing, adapted for use by deaf persons or for the perception of ordinary sounds at great distances. It consists essentially of two large funnel-shaped receivers for collecting the sound-waves, which are conducted to the ear by flexible tubes.

**Megaphyton** (me-gaf'i-ton), *n.* [NL. (Artis, 1825), < Gr. μέγας, great, large, + φυτόν, plant.] A fossil fern-stem found in the coal-measures of Europe and America. This fossil belongs to the trunk of a tree-fern, and is marked by large scars, which are sometimes nearly square in outline and sometimes transversely oval, and placed in opposite biserial rows. The internal disks of the scars often have horseshoe-shaped vascular impressions. This fern occasionally grew to a very considerable size, having scars three inches wide.

**megapod** (meg-ə-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. μέγας, great, large, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. foot. Cf. Gr. μεγαλόπους, having large feet.] I. *a.* Having large feet: specifically applied to the *Megapodiidae*. II. *n.* One of the *Megapodiidae*.

**megapodan** (me-gap'ō-dan), *a.* and *n.* Same as *megapod*.

**megapode** (meg-ə-pōd), *n.* Same as *megapod*. *A. Newton*.

**Megapodidæ** (meg-ə-pod'i-dë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megapodius* + -idæ.] Same as *Megapodiidae*.

**Megapodiidæ** (meg-ə-pō-di-i-dë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megapodius* + -idæ.] A family of peristeropodous alceatoromorphous birds of the order *Gallina*, typified by the genus *Megapodius*; the megapods or mound-birds; the jungle-fowls of Australia. They have relatively large feet, with four toes on a level, as in the American cursoras or *Cracidae*, which latter the megapods represent in the Australasian region. They are known as mound-birds from their singu-



Mound-bird (*Megapodius tumulus*).

lar and characteristic habit of scraping up heaps of soil and decaying vegetable substances, in which the eggs are buried and left to be hatched by the heat of the decomposing mass. The eggs are buried to the depth of several feet. The chicks hatch feathered and able to fly. The birds inhabit brush and scrub, usually by the seaside, and sometimes in pairs, sometimes in large companies. They are about the size of common fowl and are generally of somber

color. The family is divided into *Megapodiinæ* and *Talagallinæ*. See these words, and *Megapodius*. Usually *Megapodiidae*.

**Megapodiinæ** (meg-ə-pō-di-i'ne), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megapodius* + -inæ.] A subfamily of *Megapodiidae* contrasting with *Talagallinæ*, containing two genera, *Megapodius* and *Leipoa*; mound-birds or megapods proper.

**Megapodius** (meg-ə-pō'di-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέγας, great, large, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. foot¹.] The typical and principal genus of *Megapodiidae*, established by Quoy and Gaimard in 1824. It contains all the *Megapodiinæ* excepting *Leipoa ocellata*—in all upward of 20 species. The Australian *M. tumulus*, figured above, is a characteristic example.

**megalopolis** (me-gap'ō-lis), *n.* [< Gr. μέγας, great, + πόλις, city. Cf. *megalopolis*.] A metropolis.

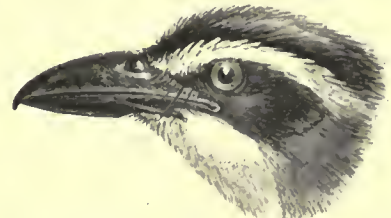
Amadavad . . . is at this present the *megalopolis* of Cambaya. *Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa*, p. 64.

**Megaptera** (me-gap'te-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέγας, great, + πτερόν, wing, = E. feather. Cf. *Megaloptera*.] A genus of furrowed whalebone-whales, the humpbacks, belonging to the family *Balænopteridae*, and typical of the subfamily *Megapterinæ*, established by J. E. Gray in 1846. They have a low dorsal fin, folds of skin on the throat, free cervical vertebrae, short broad baleen plates, and very long narrow flippers with only four digits. Numerous species have been described, from all seas, such as the long-finned whale, *M. longimanus*.

**Megapterina** (me-gap'te-ri'ne), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Megaptera* + -ina.] A subfamily of *Balænopteridae* or finner-whales, typified by the genus *Megaptera*; the humpbacks. The low dorsal fin forms a characteristic hump on the back; the long manus has the four digits composed of numerous phalanges, and the throat is plicated. The genera are three: *Megaptera*, *Poseocopia*, and *Eschrichtius*.

**megapterine** (me-gap'te-rin), *a.* and *n.* [As *Megaptera* + -ine¹.] I. *a.* Having long fins, as a finner-whale; belonging to the *Megapterinæ*. II. *n.* A member of the *Megapterinæ*.

**Megarhynchus** (meg-ə-rin'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέγας, great, large, + ῥίγχος, snout, bill.] A genus of American tyrant flycatchers, of



*Megarhynchus pitangua*, life-size.

the family *Tyrannidae*, of which *M. pitangua* of Brazil is the type, characterized by an enormous bill. *M. mexicanus* of Mexico and Central America and *M. chrysogaster* of Ecuador are other species. The genus was named by *Thunberg* in 1824, and is also called *Scaphorhynchus*, *Platyrrhynchus*, and *Megastoma*.

**Megarian** (me-gä'ri-än), *a.* [< L. *Megara*, < Gr. Μέγαρα, pl., Megara (appar. pl. of μέγαρον, hall, chamber, in pl. palace, caves (cells or chapel) of Demeter: see *megaron*), + -ian.] Of or belonging to Megara, a city of ancient Greece, or to Megaris, a territory between Attica and Corinth, of which it was the capital; Megarie.—

**Megarian school**, a school of philosophy founded at Megara about 400 a. c. by Euclid, a native of that city, and a disciple of Socrates. The philosophers of this school taught that the only reality is the incorporeal essence: that the material world has no real existence; that change is inconceivable; that only the actual is possible; that the good is the only real; and that virtue is the knowledge of the good. The school made much of sophisms, and cultivated a sort of logic of refutation, which gave it the name of the *eristic* or *dialectical school*.

**Megaric** (me-gar'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Megaricus*, < Gr. Μεγαρικός, of Megara, < Μέγαρα, Megara.] I. *a.* Same as *Megarian*.

II. *n.* A Megarian philosopher, or a follower of the Megarian school.

**megaron** (meg-ə-ron), *n.*; pl. *megara* (-rā). [< Gr. μέγαρον, a large room, a large building, a palace, < μέγας, great, large, spacious.] In *Gr. archaeol.*, specifically, the great central hall of the Homeric house or palace. In large houses of this early time there was a megaron for the men and for the entertainment of guests, and another, more secluded, for the women of the household. The plan and disposition of such megara, with the ceremonial family hearth in the middle, have been most clearly made out by the excavations of Schliemann and Dörpfeld at Tiryns in the Peloponnese in 1834-5.

**Megarrhiza** (meg-ə-rī'zä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέγας, great, + ῥίζα, root.] A former genus of plants now included under *Echinocystis*. The species so separated differ from the others in their large turgid seeds, 15 to 30 millimeters long, and in the enormous development of their roots. See *Echinocystis*, bitter-root, *chilli-coyote* (under *chilli*), and *man-root*.



= E. singer.] A mastersinger; specifically, a member of one of the societies or guilds formed during a period ranging from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century in the principal cities of Germany (the most celebrated at Nuremberg) for the cultivation of poetry and music. These societies were composed mostly of workmen, and succeeded to the field occupied before their time by the Minnesänger, who had usually belonged to the aristocratic classes. They founded schools in which their art, called *Meistergesang*, was taught according to strict rules constituting a system called *tabulatur*. They practised chiefly lyrical poetry, generally on a biblical subject, sung with an accompaniment of some stringed instrument, as the harp, violin, etc. Before admission to the degree of *Meister* (master) it was necessary, as a rule, to pass through four preparatory degrees: viz., *Schüler* (scholar), *Schulfreund* (schoolfellow), *Dichter* (poet), and *Sänger* (singer). The candidate for admission to the guild had to present a poem and its musical accompaniment, which must receive the approval of four judges, called *Meister*, who examined the diction, grammatical construction, meter, rime, and melody. The Meistersänger claimed to trace their origin back to the middle of the tenth century, but their earliest school is alleged to have been founded at Mainz about 1312 by Frauenlob, one of the last of the Minnesängers, and schools were established afterward in all the principal cities of Germany. After the Reformation the guilds gradually became extinct, but the school at Ulm continued in existence until 1839.

**meith**, *n.* See *meeth* 1.

**meiurus**, *n.* See *miurus*.

**meioseismal** (mī-zō-sis'māl), *a.* and *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *μείζων*, irreg. comp. of *μέγας*, great, + *σεισμός*, an earthquake; see *seismic*.] I. *a.* Connected with or relating to the greatest overturning power of an earthquake-shock. *Mallet*. — **Meioseismal curve**, that curve which connects points upon the earth's surface in which the upsetting or overturning power of an earthquake-shock was a maximum.

Within the *meioseismal* curve the shock has less overturning power, because then its direction is more vertical; without, because, though more horizontal, the power of the shock has become weakened by distance of transmission. *Mallet*, in Admiralty Manual of Scientific Enquiry (3d ed.), p. 351.

II. *n.* In seismological nomenclature, a curve uniting points of maximum disturbance or "overthrow" (*Mallet*), or those at which the effects of any earthquake-shock have been felt with the greatest violence.

**meioseismic** (mī-zō-sis'mik), *a.* [As *meioseismic-al* + *-ic*.] Same as *meioseismal*.

**me judge** (mē jō'di-sē). [L.: *me*, abl. of *ego*, I; *judice*, abl. of *judex*, judge; see *judge*, *n.*] I being the judge; in my opinion; according to my judgment.

**mekē**, *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *meek*.

**Mekhitarist** (mek'i-tar-ist), *n.* [Named after *Mekhitar da Pietro*, a native of Sebaste, Armenia, who founded a religious society at Constantinople: see def.] A member of an order of Armenian monks in communion with the Church of Rome, under a rule resembling the Benedictine, founded by Peter Mekhitar (1676-1749) at Constantinople in 1701, confirmed by the Pope in 1712, and finally settled on the island of San Lazzaro near Venice in 1717. This is still their chief seat, while they have an independent monastery at Vienna and branches in Russia, France, Italy, Turkey, etc. The Mekhitarists are devoted to the religious and literary interests of the Armenian race wherever found, and have published many ancient Armenian manuscripts as well as original works; and their society is also organized as a literary academy, which confers honorary membership without regard to race or religion. Also *Mekhitarist*.

**mekillt**, *a.* An old form of *mickle*.

**melaconite** (mə-lak'ō-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *μέλας*, black, + *κόνις*, dust, + *-ite* 2.] A black or grayish-black, impure, earthy (also crystallized) oxid of copper, found in Vesuvian lava (there called *tenorite*) and abundantly at Keweenaw Point, Lake Superior. In the latter case it is the result of the decomposition of other ores.

**melada** (mə-lā'dā), *n.* [< Sp. *melada*, prop. fem. pp. of *melar*, candy, < *miel*, < L. *mel*, honey; see *mell* 2.] Crude or impure sugar as it comes from the pans, consisting of sugar and molasses together.

*Melada* shall be known and defined as an article made in the process of sugar-making, being the cane-juice boiled down to the sugar-point and containing all the sugar and molasses resulting from the boiling-process, and without any process of purging or clarification. U. S. Statutes, XVIII. 339, quoted in Morgan's U. S. Tariff.

**melæna** (mə-lē'nā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέλαινα* (sc. *χολή*), black bile, fem. of *μέλας*, black.] 1. Black vomit: a term adopted by Sauvages to denote the occurrence of dark-colored, grumous, and pitchy evacuations, generally accompanied by vomiting of black-colored bloody matter. The black vomit in yellow fever is a morbid secretion mixed with blood from the lining membrane of the stomach and small intestine.

2. The discharge from the anus of dark, tarry, and altered blood, the result of intestinal hemorrhage.

**Melanornis** (mel-ē-nōr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέλαινα*, fem. of *μέλας*, black, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of African drongo-shrikes established by G. R. Gray in 1840, containing such species as *M. edoloides*. Also called *Melasoma*.

**melah** (mē'lā), *n.* [E. Ind.] In the East Indies, a fair, or an assembly of pilgrims or devotees, partly for religious and partly for commercial purposes. *Imp. Dict.*

**melanotype** (mə-lā'nō-tīp), *n.* An incorrect form for *melanotypic*.

**Melaleuca** (mə-lā-lū'kī), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus), so called in allusion to the black trunk and white branches; < Gr. *μέλας*, black, + *λευκός*, white.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Myrtaceæ*, the tribe *Leptospermeæ*, and the subtribe *Euleptospermeæ*. It is characterized by stamens united in bundles, and longer than the petals on which they are inserted (the bundles, however, not uniting to form a tube), and by numerous linear or wedge-shaped ovules arranged in the cells in an indefinite number of series. The plants are shrubs or trees, usually with alternate coriaceous leaves that are one, three, or several-nerved. The flowers are white, red, or yellow, generally in heads or spikes. See *hilloak-tree*, *tea-tree*, and *cajeput*.

**Melambo bark**. Same as *Malambo bark* (which see, under *bark* 2).

**Melameridæ** (mə-lā-mer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Walker, 1855), < Gr. *μέλας*, black, + *μυρῶς*, thigh, + *-idæ*.] A family of bombycid moths, said by its founder to have much affinity to the *Zygænidæ* and also to the *Pyralidæ*, based upon no generic name. The wings are generally black, sometimes with a metallic hue, often adorned with bright colors, or partly limpid. There are about 12 genera, mainly confined to tropical America.

**melampe** (mə-lamp'), *n.* A shell of the genus *Melampus*.

**melampode** (mə-lam'pōd), *n.* [< Gr. *μελάμπόδιον*, black hellebore; see *Melampodium*.] Black hellebore.

Here grows *Melampode* every where,  
And Terriblith, good for Gotea.  
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

**Melampodiæ** (mə-lam-pō-dī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1836), < *Melampodium* + *-æ*.] A subtribe of *Helianthoidæ*, of the natural order *Compositæ*, characterized by the heterogamous flower-heads, the fertile pistillate ray-flowers, and the chaffy receptacle. It includes 21 genera and about 100 species, of which 20 belong to the genus *Melampodium*. The genera are widely dispersed over the world, and are mostly herbs.

**melampodineous** (mə-lam-pō-dīn'ē-ūs), *a.* [< *Melampodium*.] Resembling or belonging to the genus *Melampodium*.

**Melampodium** (mə-lam-pō-dī-nūm), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus), < L. *melampodium*, < Gr. *μελάμπόδιον*, black hellebore; said to have been so called from *Μελάμποδος*, L. *Melampus*, a legendary Greek physician, lit. black-footed; see *Melampus*.] A genus of composite plants of the subtribe *Melampodiæ*. The achenia are thick; the 4 or 5 exterior bracts of the involucre are herbaceous, while the inner ones surround the achenes; the leaves are opposite and entire, and the flower-heads are peduncled. There are about 20 species, natives of tropical and subtropical America.

**Melampus** (mə-lam'pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Μελάμπους*, Melampus, < *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] In *conch.*, a genus of basomatophorous pulmonate gastropods of the family *Auriculidæ*.

They are of small size, with an ovate shell, short spire, and sharp outer lip. A species is known as *M. coffea*, from its resemblance to a grain of coffee. *M. bidentatus*, about half an inch long, is very common in salt marshes along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States.

**melampyrin** (mə-lam-pī'rin), *n.* In chem., same as *dulcitol*. Also *melampyrin*.

**Melampyrum** (mə-lam-pī'rum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *μελάμπυρον*, cow-wheat, lit. 'black wheat,' < *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *πυρός*, wheat.] A genus of plants of the tribe *Euphrasieæ*, natural order *Scrophularinæ*, charac-

terized by having 4 stamens, 2 ovules in each cell of the ovary, and opposite leaves. There are 9 species, erect branching annuals, natives of extratropical Europe and Asia and of North America. See *cow-wheat* and *horse-flower*.

**Melanactes** (mə-lā-nak'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *ἀκτίς*, brightness.] A genus of click-beetles of the family *Elateridæ*. *M. piceus* is a shining pitch-black species, one inch long, inhabiting the Atlantic water-shed of the United States. There are 7 species, all North American. *Le Conte*, 1853.

**melanæmia** (mə-lā-nē'mī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *αἷμα*, blood.] A condition in which the blood contains irregular-shaped particles of brown or black pigment, either swimming free in the plasma, or enveloped in leucocytes. Melanæmia is most frequently the result of severe forms of remittent or intermittent fever.

**melanæmic** (mə-lā-nē'mik), *a.* [< *melanæmia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to melanæmia.

**melanagogue** (mə-lan'ā-gog), *n.* [< Gr. *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *ἀγωγός*, leading, drawing, < *ἀγειν*, draw.] A medicine supposed to expel black bile or cholera.

**melancholia** (mə-lan-kō'li-ā), *n.* [L.L.: see *melancholy*.] 1. In *pathol.*, a mental condition characterized by great depression combined with a sluggishness and apparent painfulness of mental action. Melancholia may or may not exhibit paroxysms of violent behavior, and there may or may not be delusions.

2. Same as *melancholy*, 2. **melancholiac** (mə-lan-kō'li-ak), *n.* [< *melancholy*, *melancholia*, + *-ac*.] A person affected with melancholia; a melancholy mania.

Is [Hamlet] is a reasoning *melancholiac*, morbidly changed from his former state of thought, feeling, and conduct.

*Dr. Bucknill*, quoted in *Furness's Hamlet*, II. 210.

**melancholiant** (mə-lan-kō'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *melancholien*; as *melancholy*, *melancholia*, + *-an*.] I. *a.* Melancholy.

And he whiche is *melancholien*  
Of patience hath not lien,  
Whereof he made his wrath restraine.  
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., III.

II. *n.* A melancholiant.

You may observe, in the modern stories of our religious *melancholians*, that they commonly pass out of one passion into another, without any manner of reasoning.

*Dr. J. Scott*, Works (1718), II. 125. (*Latham*.)

**melancholic** (mə-lan-kol'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *melancholick*, *malencolik*; = F. *mélancolique* = Pr. *melancolic*, *malencolic* = Sp. *melancólico* = Pg. *melancólico* = It. *melancolico*, *malincolico* (cf. D. G. *melankolisch* = Sw. *melankolisk* = Dan. *melankolsk*), < L. *melancholicus*, < Gr. *μελαγχολικός*, having black bile, < *μελα*, *χολία*, black bile, melaeholy: see *melancholy*.] I. *a.* 1. Affected with melaeholy; gloomy; hypochondriac.

She thus *melancholick* did ride,  
Chawing the cud of griefe and inward paine.  
*Spenser*, F. Q., V. vi. 10.

Our *melancholic* friend, Propertius,  
Hath closed himself up in his Cynthia's tomb.  
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, IV. 1.

2. Produced by melancholy; expressive or suggestive of melancholy; somber; gloomy; mournful: as, *melancholic* strains.

To-day you shall have her look as clear and fresh as the morning, and to-morrow as *melancholic* as midnight.

*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, II. 1.

3. Producing melancholy; unfortunate; causing sorrow.

The Sea roareth with a dreadful noise; the Windes blowe with a certaine course from thence; the people hate a *melancholike* season, which they passe away with play.

*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 485.

Diaperæ these *melancholic* humours, and become yourself again.

*Barham*, Ingoldsbay Legends, I. 124.

[Archaic in all uses. See *melancholy*, *a.*] II. *n.* 1. One who is affected with mental gloom; a hypochondriac; in *pathol.*, one who suffers from melancholia; a melancholiant.

(As to the outward parts of their bodies, here brouches, chains, and rings may have good use; with such like ornament of jewel as agreeth with the ability and calling of the *melancholick*.)

*Bright*, Melancholy, p. 320.

Four normal persons and four *melancholics*.  
*Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 359.

2. A gloomy state of mind.

My condition is much worse than yours, . . . and will very well justify the *melancholic* that I confess to you, possesses me.

*Clarendon*, Life, II. (*Latham*.)

**melancholically** (mə-lan-kol'ik-ā-lī), *adv.* In a melancholy way.

The red town rises out of the red sand, its walls of rammed clay frittering away *melancholically* in the sun.

*Harper's Mag.*, LXXXVIII. 767.



Flowering Plant of Cow-wheat (*Melampyrum Americanum*). a, a flower; b, the fruit; c, a bract.

melancholily (mel'an-kol-i-li), adv. [*melancholy* + -ly<sup>2</sup>.] In a melancholy manner; with melancholy. [Rare.]

On a pedestal is set the statue of this young lady, reposing herself in a curious wrought osier chair. . . . melancholily inclining her cheek to the right hand. . . . *Keeps*, Monuments of Westminster (1683), p. 62.

melancholiness (mel'an-kol-i-nes), n. The state of being melancholy; disposition to be melancholy or gloomy.

When a boy, he [Hobbes] was playsome enough; but withall he had then a contemplative melancholiness. *Aubrey*, Anecdotes, II, 600.

melancholious (mel-an-kō'li-us), a. [*ME. melancholious*, *malencolious*; as *melancholy* + -ous.] 1. Melancholy; gloomy.

Som man is to curlona In stndye, or melancholious. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 30.

The melancholious, crazy croon O' cankrie care. *Burns*, Epistle to Major Logan.

2. Expressing melancholy or gloom.

The Rector . . . added, in a melancholious tone, . . . "there won't be above thirty to divide." *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xi.

melancholist (mel'an-kol-ist), n. [*melancholy* + -ist.] One who is affected with melancholia; a melancholic.

The melancholist was afraid to sit down for fear of being broken, supposing himself of glass. *Glanville*, Essays, lv.

melancholizer (mel'an-kol-iz), v. [*melancholy* + -ize.] I. *intrans.* To be or become melancholy; indulge in gloomy musings.

A most incomparable delight it is so to melancholize, and build castles in the air. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 154.

II. *trans.* To make melancholy.

That thick cloud you are now enveloped with, of melancholized old Age, and undeserved Adversity. *Dr. H. More*, Philos. Poems, Epia. Ded.

melancholy (mel'an-kol-i), n. and a. [*ME. melancolie*, *melincoly*, *malencolye*, < *OF. melancolie*, *merencolie*, F. *mélancolie* = *Pr. melancolia* = *Sp. melancolia* = *Pg. melancolia* = *It. melancolia*, *melaneonia*, *malincolia* = *D. melankolie* = *G. melancholie* = *Dan. Sw. melankoli*, < *LL. melancolia*, < *Gr. μέλαγχολία*, the condition of having black bile (*L. atra bilis*), jaundice, melancholy, madness, < *μέλαγχολος*, with black bile, < *μέλας* (*melav-*), black, + *χολή*, bile: see *cholic*. In the adj. use the word is later, standing for *melancholie*.] I. n. 1. Same as *melancholia*; in old use, insanity of any kind.

Anone into melancolie, As though it were a fransale, He fell. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., lii.

YI he bite her in his rage, Let labouring his melincoly swage. *Palladius*, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 136.

Moping melancholy, And moon-struck madness. *Milton*, P. L., xi, 485.

2. A gloomy state of mind, particularly when habitual or of considerable duration; depression of spirits arising from grief or natural disposition; dejection; sadness. Also, in technical use, *melancholia*.

Melancholy, that cold, dry, wretched saturnine humor, creepeth in with a leane, pale, or swartysk colour, which reigneth upon solitary, carefull-mysnyng men. *Bullein*, quoted in *More's Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), (ll. 7, note.

Cle. What is his malsdy? *Cam.* Nothing but sad and silent melancholy, Laden with griefs and thoughts, no man knows why neither. *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, l. 2.

Step. Ay, truly, sir, I am mightily given to melancholy. *Mat.* Oh, it's your only fine humour; sir, your true melancholy breeds your perfect fine wit, sir: I sm melancholy myself, divers times, sir, and then do I no more but take pen and paper presently, and overflow you half a score or a dozen of sonnets at a sitting. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii, l.

3. Sober thoughtfulness; pensiveness. [Rare.]

Hail, thou Goddess, sage and holy, Hail, divinest Melancholy! Whose saintly visage is too bright To hit the sense of human sight, And therefore to our weaker view O'erlaid with black, staid Wisdom's hue. *Milton*, II Penseroso, l. 12.

4. Bitterness of feeling; ill nature.

And if that she be riche and of parage, Thanne selstow it is a tormentrie To soffren hire pride and hire malencolie. *Chaucer*, Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 252.

Manly in his malycoly he metes another. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2204.

=*Syn.* 2. Hypochondria, gloominess, despondency.

II. a. 1. Produced by melancholia or madness of any kind. Duke Byron Flows with adust and melancholy choler. *Chapman*, Byron's Conspiracy, ll. 1. Luther's conference with the devil might be, for aught I know, nothing but a melancholy dream. *Chillingworth*, Religion of Protestants, Pref.

2. Affected by depression of spirits; depressed in spirits; dejected; gloomy.

How now, sweet Frank! why art thou melancholy? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., II, l. 156.

3. Given to contemplation; thoughtful; pensive. See 1., 3. [Rare.]

A certain music, never known before, Here soothed the pensive melancholy mind. *Thomson*, Castle of Indolence, l. 40.

4. Producing or fitted to produce sadness or gloom; sad; mournful: as, a melancholy fact; a melancholy event.

Their Songs are very melancholy and doleful; so is their Musick: but whether it be natural to the Indians to be thus melancholy, or the effect of their Slavery, I am not certain. *Dampier*, Voyages, I, 127.

'Tis past, that melancholy dream! Nor will I quit thy shore. *Wordsworth*, Poems of the Affections, ix.

5. Grave or gloomy in character; suggestive of melancholy; somber.

The house is moderne, and seems to be the seate of some gentleman, being in a very pleasant though melancholy place. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 30, 1644.

Old ocean's gray and melancholy waste. *Bryant*, Thanatopsis.

Melancholy euryomia, a beetle, *Euryomia melancolica*.—Melancholy fyecatcher, *Tyrannus melancolicus*. =*Syn.* 2. Low-spirited, dispirited, unhappy, hypochondriac, disconsolate, doleful, dismal, sad, downcast.

melancholy-thistle (mel'an-kol-i-this'tl), n. A European species of thistle, *Cnicus heterophyllus*, once reputed to cure melancholy.

Melanchthonian (mel-ang-kthō'ni-an), a. and n. [*Gr. μέλαχθων* (see def.) + -ian. The name *Melanchthon* is a translation into classical form of the G. surname *Schwarzerd*, lit. 'black earth'; < *Gr. μέλας* (*melav-*), black, + *χθών*, earth.] I. a. Of or pertaining to Philipp Melanchthon (1497-1560), the German reformer.

II. n. A follower of Melanchthon in his use of the Aristotelian philosophy and in his theological views.

The fanatical intolerance of the strict Lutheran party against the Calvinists and moderate Lutherans, called after their leader *Melanchthonians* or *Philippiasts*. *P. Schaff*, in *Amer. Cyc.*, XIV, 246.

Melanconia (mel'an-kō-ni'ō-ē), n. pl. [*NL.* (Berkeley, 1860), < *Melaneonium* + -ia.] One of the principal divisions of *Fungi Imperfecti*, or fungi of which the complete life-history is unknown. Many are suspected of being asexual stages of *Ascomycetes*. The spores ooze out in tendrils, or form a dark mass. Also written *Melanconites*.

Melanconium (mel-an-kō'ni-um), n. [*NL.* (Link, 1809), < *Gr. μέλας* (*melav-*), black, + *κόνος*, a cone.] A genus of fungi, typical of the division *Melanconia*, in which the spores are simple, globular-oblong, brownish, oozing out in a dark mass. About 70 widely distributed species are known.

Melandrya (me-lan'dri-ä), n. [*NL.*, so called as found chiefly under the bark of trees; < *Gr. μέλας* (*melav-*), black, + *δρυς*, tree, oak: see *dryad*.] The typical genus of *Melandryidae*, founded by Fabricius in 1801. It is represented in northern Europe and North America. *M. caraboides* is a British species. *M. stricta* of Say is the only one known in the United States.

Melandryidae (mel-an-dri'i-dē), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Melandrya* + -idae.] A family of tracheliate heteromeric beetles, typified by the genus *Melandrya*. The anterior coxal cavities are open behind; the head is not strongly and suddenly constricted at base; the middle coxae are not very prominent; the antennae are free; the thorax is margined at the sides; and the disk has basal impressions. They inhabit temperate regions of the northern hemisphere.

melanemia, n. See *melanemia*.

Melanerpes (mel-a-nér'pēs), n. [*NL.*, < *Gr. μέλας* (*melav-*), black, + *έρπειν*, creep: see *rep-tile*.] A genus of woodpeckers of the family

*Picidae*, giving name to a subfamily *Melanerpinæ*. *M. erythrocephalus*, a typical example, is the common red-headed woodpecker of the United States, steel-blue-black and white with crimson head, one of the most abundant, showy, and familiar of its tribe in most of the States. *M. formicivorus* is a related species of the southwestern part of the United States, noted for its habit of storing acorns in holes which it drills in dead timber. Many others have been referred to this genus.

Melanerpinæ (mel'a-nér-pi'nē), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Melanerpes* + -inæ.] A subfamily of *Picidae*, exemplified by the genus *Melanerpes*, of uncertain limits. The group includes many American woodpeckers, generally of spotted, striped, or otherwise variegated coloration, such as the species of *Melanerpes* and *Centurus*.

Melanesian (mel-a-nē'shan), a. and n. [*Gr. μέλας* (see def.), lit. 'the islands of the blacks,' < *Gr. μέλας* (*melav-*), black, + *νῆσος*, an island.] I. a. Of or belonging to Melanesia or a race inhabiting it.

II. n. A native of Melanesia, a collection of islands in the western part of the Pacific, including New Caledonia, the Fiji Islands, Solomon Islands, New Hebrides, New Britain, etc. (some geographers include Papua and extend the term to comprise some of the lesser islands of the Malay archipelago); a member of one of the black or dark-brown races inhabiting the Melanesian islands. In race and language the Melaneans appear to have affinities with both the Papuans and the Polynesians.

Melanetta (mel-a-net'ä), n. [*NL.*, < *Gr. μέλας*, black, + *νήττα*, ducks, duck: see *Anas*.] A genus of marine ducks of the family *Anatidae* and subfamily *Fuligulinae*; the white-winged black scoters, surf-ducks, or sea-coots. The males are black or blackish, with a large white area on the wing and a bright party-colored bill. The common North American species is *M. velutina* or *M. deglandi*, very closely related to *M. fusca* of Europe and Asia, if really distinct. Also written *Melanitta*, and more correctly *Melanonetta*.

mélange (mä-lōnz'), n. [*F.*, a mixture, < *mêler*, mix: see *mell*, *meddle*.] 1. A mixture; a medley; usually, an uncombined mingling or association of elements, objects, or individuals; in *lit.*, a miscellany.—2. A French dress-goods of cotton chain and woolen welt. *E. H. Knight*.

Melania (me-lā'ni-ä), n. [*NL.*, < *L. melania*, < *Gr. μελάνια*, blackness, < *μέλας* (*melav-*), black.] 1. In *conch.*, the typical genus of fresh-water snails of the family *Melaniidae* and subfamily *Melaniinae*, having a shell covered with thick and usually dark or blackish epidermis. The extent of the genus has varied much with different writers. There are about 400 species, mostly Asiatic and Polynesian.

2. In *entom.*: (a) A genus of dipterous insects. (b) A genus of lepidopterous insects.

Melaniacea (me-lā-ni-ä'sē-ä), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Melania* + -acea.] Same as *Melaniidae*.

melaniacean (me-lā-ni-ä'sē-än), a. Of or pertaining to the *Melaniacea*.

melanian (me-lā'ni-an), a. and n. [*Melania* + -an.] I. a. Pertaining to the *Melaniidae*, or having their characters.

II. n. A member of the family *Melaniidae*.

melanic (me-lan'ik), a. [*Gr. μέλας* (*melav-*), black, + -ic.] 1. Black; dark: as, a *melanic* race.—2. Of or pertaining to melanosis.—*Melanic cancer*, melanocarcinoma or melanosarcoma.—*Melanic deposit*, a deposit of dark pigment in the tissues.—*Melanic variety* or *race*, in *zool.*, a variety or race characterized by a darker color or a greater extension of the dark markings than in others of the species. Such varieties have frequently been described as distinct species.

Melaniidae (mel-a-ni'i-dē), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Melania* + -idae.] A family of gastropods of the order *Prosobranchiata*, typified by the genus *Melania*. The shell is spiral, turreted, and covered with dark epidermis; the aperture is often channeled or notched in front; the outer lip is acute; and the operculum is horny and spiral. The very numerous species, referable to many genera, are mostly inuvialile and ovoviviparous. They are found in nearly all the warmer parts of the world. The family is divided, both on structural characters and on geographical distribution, into two subfamilies, *Melaniinae* and *Strepomatinae*. Also *Melaniacea*, *Melaniade*, *Melaniidæ*.

melaniiform (me-lā'ni-i-fōrm), a. [*NL.* *Melania* + *L. forma*, form.] Having the form of the melanians; resembling a melanian.

Melaniina (me-lā-ni-i'nē), n. pl. [*NL.*, < *Melania* + -inae.] One of two subfamilies of *Melaniidae*, typified by the genus *Melania*, containing chiefly Asiatic and Polynesian species, only a few of which are found in America; distinguished from *Strepomatinae*. The aperture is usually rounded in front and not produced, though often notched; the mantle-margin is fringed. The species are ovoviviparous.

melaniine (me-lā'ni-in), a. and n. I. a. Melanian in a strict sense; of or pertaining to the *Melaniinae*.

II. n. A member of the *Melaniinae*.



Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*)

**melaniline** (mo-lan'i-lin), *n.* [*< Gr. μέλας (μελαν-), black, + E. aniline.*] A basic substance (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>2</sub>) obtained from cyanogen chloride and dry aniline.

**melanin** (mel'ā-nin), *n.* [*< Gr. μέλας (μελαν-), black, + -in<sup>2</sup>.*] The black pigment of the hair, choroid, retina, and epidermis of colored races; also, the dark pigment seen in melanemia and in melanosarcoma and melanocarcinoma. The pigments in these cases may, however, be different.

We must be on our guard, however, not to confound the ordinary black pigment found in the human lungs with melanin. *Frey, Histol. and Histochem. (trans.), p. 53.*

**melanoid** (me-lā'ni-oid), *a. and n.* [*< Melania + -oid.*] Same as *melanian*.

**Melanippe** (mel-ā-nip'ē), *n.* [*NL. (Duponchel, 1820), < Gr. Μελανίπη, I., Μελανίπος, m., a mythical proper name, < μέλας (μελαν-), black, + ἵππος, horse.*] A genus of geometrid moths of the subfamily *Larentinae*, of wide distribution, with over 40 species.

**melanism** (mel'ā-nizm), *n.* [*< Gr. μέλας (μελαν-), black, + -ism.*] In *physiol.*, an undue development of coloring material in the skin and its appendages: the opposite of *albinism*; specifically, in *zool.*, the abnormal development of black or dark pigment in the pelage of a mammal or the plumage of a bird. It is not pathological, like melanosis, interfering in no way with the health and vigor of the animal; it is very frequent in some groups, as squirrels and hawks, and sometimes becomes an inherited specific character, as in the case of the black rat, *Mus rattus*, believed to be a permanent melanism of the white-bellied rat or roof-rat, *M. alexandrinus* or *M. leucorum*. Compare *albinism, leucism, erythrim*.

**melanistic** (mel-ā-nis'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. μέλας (μελαν-), black, + -ist-ic.*] Affected with melanism; abnormally dark in color. Also *melanotic*.

The *Nasua vittata* was based on a *melanistic* specimen of *N. rufa*, collected by the traveler Schomburgk.

**melanite** (mel'ā-nit), *n.* [*< Gr. μέλας (μελαν-), black, + -ite<sup>2</sup>.*] 1. A variety of garnet of a deep-black color. It properly belongs to the lime-iron division of the species, but some other kinds are also included. It is often associated with volcanic rocks, as at Vesuvius. Some varieties are remarkable as containing a small percentage of titanium, and seem to be intermediate between garnet and schorlomite. See *garnet*.

2. In *conch.*, a fossil melanian.

**melanitic** (mel-ā-nit'ik), *a.* [*< melanite + -ic.*] Pertaining to, resembling, or containing melanite.

**melanocarcinoma** (mel'ā-nō-kār-si-nō'mā), *n.*; pl. *melanocarcinomata* (-mā-tā). [*NL., < Gr. μέλας (μελαν-), black, + καρκίνωμα, cancer: see carcinoma.*] In *pathol.*, a pigmented carcinoma, from gray to brown and black in color. The pigment lies partly in the epithelial tracts, and partly in the stroma. It is less frequent than melanotic sarcomata.

**Melanocetinae** (mel'ā-nō-sē-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Melanocetus + -inae.*] A subfamily of *Ceratiidae*, represented by the genus *Melanocetus*.

**melanocetine** (mel'ā-nō-sē'tin), *a. and n. I.* *a.* Having the characters of or pertaining to the *Melanocetinae*.

*II. n.* A pediculate fish of the subfamily *Melanocetinae*.

**Melanocetus** (mel'ā-nō-sē'tus), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. μέλας (μελαν-), black, + κητος, a whale: see Cetacea.*] A genus of deep-sea pediculate fishes,

a variety or class of mankind according to Huxley's classification. They are pale-complexioned people, with dark hair and eyes, and generally long but sometimes broad skulls, as the Iberians and black Celts of western Europe, and the dark-complexioned white people of the shores of the Mediterranean, western Asia, and Persia.

I am disposed to think that the *Melanochroi* are not a distinct group, but result from the mixture of Australoids and Xanthochroi. *Huxley, Anat. Aust., p. 421.*

Hamitic and Semitic *Melanochroi*. *W. H. Flower, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 317.*

**melanochroic** (mel'ā-nō-krō'ik), *a.* [*< melanochro-ous + -ic.*] Dark-colored; of or pertaining to the *Melanochroi*: as, the *melanochroic* races.

The *melanochroic* or dark stock of Europe. *Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 180.*

**melanochroite** (mel'ā-nō-krō'it), *n.* [*< Gr. μέλας (μελαν-), black, + χροιά, χρώα, color, + -ite<sup>2</sup>.*] A basic chromate of lead found at Berzozovsk in the Ural. Also called *phanicochroite*, since the color is red rather than black.

**melanochroous** (mel-ā-nōk'rō'ns), *a.* [*< NL. melanochroūs, < Gr. μελανόχρως (also μελάγχρωος), black-skinned, < μέλας (μελαν-), black, + χροιά, χρώα, skin, color.*] Dark-colored; having an unusually dark skin, as a person of white race. Also, improperly, *melanochrous*.

There seems good ground for the belief that, . . . among Europeans, the *melanochrous* people are less olivaceous to its [yellow fever's] ravages than the xanthochrous. *Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 157.*

**melanocomous** (mel-ā-nōk'ō-mus), *a.* [*< Gr. μελανοκόμης, black-haired, < μέλας (μελαν-), black, + κόμη, hair: see come<sup>2</sup>.*] Black-haired; having black hair.

**Melanocorypha** (mel'ā-nō-kōr'fī), *n.* [*NL. (Boie, 1828), < Gr. μέλας (μελαν-), black, + κορυφή, head, top: see corypheus.*] One of the leading genera of the lark family, *Alaudidae*, containing such as the common *M. calandria*, the calandria lark of Europe and Africa, and *M. sibirica*, the white-winged lark.

**Melanodendron** (mel'ā-nō-den'dron), *n.* [*NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1836), < Gr. μέλας (μελαν-), black, + δένδρον, a tree.*] A genus of plants of the natural order *Compositae*, tribe *Asteroideae*, and subtribe *Heterochromaeae*. They have copious bristly pappus; numerous narrow bracts of the involucre, which are arranged in an indefinite number of series; and achenia which are 3- or 5-ribbed, and scarcely compressed. There is but a single species, *M. integrifolium*. See *black cabbage-tree, under cabbage-tree*.

**melanoid** (mel'ā-noid), *a.* [*< Gr. μελανοειδής, black-looking, < μέλας (μελαν-), black, + εἶδος, form.*] Having a black or dark appearance.—**Melanoid cancer**, in *pathol.*, melanocarcinoma.

**Melanoma** (mel-ā-nō'mā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. μελάνωμα, blackness, < \*μελανοῖν, blacken, < μέλας (μελαν-), black.*] A dark-pigmented tumor.

**melanopathia** (mel-ā-nō-pāth'i-ā), *n.* [*NL.: see melanopathy.*] An excess of the dark pigment of the skin, due to abnormal function of the rete mucosum. See *melasma*.

**melanopathy** (mel-ā-nōp'ā-thi), *n.* [*< Gr. μέλας (μελαν-), black, + παθία, < πάθος, suffering.*] Same as *melanopathia*.

**Melanophila** (mel-ā-nōf'i-lā), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. μέλας (μελαν-), black, + φίλος, loving.*] A genus of buprestid beetles founded by Eschscholtz. About 40 species are known, and the genus is proper to the cold and temperate regions of both hemispheres; but a few have been found in Brazil and the East Indies. Eleven occur in North America. *M. fulvoquittata* is a small brassy-black species with three pairs of yellow spots, inhabiting pines in the northern United States.

**melanophlogite** (mel-ā-nōf'lō-jit), *n.* [*< Gr. μέλας (μελαν-), black, + φλόξ (φλογ-), a flame (see phlox), + -ite<sup>2</sup>.*] A mineral occurring in colorless cubic crystals, which turn black when heated (hence the name). It consists of almost pure silica, and is probably a pseudomorph. It is found associated with the crystals of sulphur of Gloggnitz, Styria.

**Melanophyceae** (mel'ā-nō-fī'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Rabenhorst, 1868), < Gr. μέλας (μελαν-), black, + φύκος, a seaweed, + -eae.*] One of the five great divisions of *Algae* according to the classification of Rabenhorst. It included the *Phaeosporae* and *Fucaeae*, and is the same, or nearly the same, as *Melanospermeae*.

**Melanopsidae** (mel-ā-nōp'si-dē), *n. pl.* [*< Melanopsis + -idae.*] An Old World family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Melanopsis*, related to and detached from *Melaniidae*. The spire is short and pointed, the body-whorl lengthened, and the pillar-lip thickened.

**Melanopsis** (mel-ā-nōp'sis), *n.* [*NL., < Melan- (ia) + Gr. ὄψις, appearance.*] 1. The typical genus of *Melanopsidae*. *M. costata* is a Syrian species, said to be found in the Dead Sea.—

2. [*t. c.*; pl. *melanopsides* (-si-dēz).] A member of this genus.

**Melanorrhoea** (mel'ā-nō-rō-ē), *n.* [*NL. (Wallich, 1830), < Gr. μέλας (μελαν-), black, + ῥοία, a flowing, < ῥέω, flow.*] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Anacardiaceae* and the tribe *Mangiferae*, characterized by simple leaves, by the petals growing after the flower expands, and by the numerous stamens. They are large trees, over a hundred feet in height, and have broad spreading heads bearing large entire coriaceous leaves, and axillary panicles of perfect flowers. The fruit is a drupe, and is surrounded by the five or six enlarged petals, which are spread out in a star-like manner. There are 6 species, natives of eastern India and Borneo. *M. uirtata* is the important black, Martaban, or Burmese varnish-tree.

**melanosarcoma** (mel'ā-nō-sār-kō'mā), *n.*; pl. *melanosarcomata* (-mā-tā). [*NL., < Gr. μέλας (μελαν-), black, + σάρκωμα, sarcoma.*] In *pathol.*, a form of sarcoma characterized by the presence of dark pigment. It most frequently occurs in the skin and choroid coat of the eye, is usually formed of spindle-shaped cells, and is very malignant.

**melanoscope** (mel'ā-nō-skōp), *n.* [*< Gr. μέλας (μελαν-), black, + σκοπεῖν, view.*] An instrument devised by Lommel to distinguish between the flames of substances which in the spectroscopic exhibit red bands. It consists of a pair of spectacles made of glass of light-violet color over dark-red glass, a combination which admits only red rays, so that most greens, for example, would appear black.

**melanose** (mel'ā-nōs), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. μελάνωσις, a becoming black: see melanosis.*] A fungous disease of grape-vines, caused by *Septoria ampelina*. The leaves are the parts attacked, and are at first covered with brownish spots; these soon spread over and discolor the entire surface of the leaf, which then drops off. The fungus is probably a native of Europe, but also occurs in New York, along the lakes, in Kansas, and in Missouri. See *Septoria*.

**melanosiderite** (mel'ā-nō-sid-ē-rīt), *n.* [*< Gr. μέλας (μελαν-), black, + σιδερίτης, of iron: see siderite.*] A mineral occurring in black masses with a vitreous or resinous luster. It consists of hydrated iron sesquioxide with 7 per cent. of silica. It is found at Mineral Hill, Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

**melanosis** (mel-ā-nō'sis), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. μελάνωσις, a becoming black, < \*μελανοῖν, blacken: see melanoma.*] In *pathol.*: (a) An abnormal deposition of pigmentary matter in various organs or parts of the body, as the spleen, liver, or bone-marrow, associated with melanemia, malarial poisoning, etc. (b) The condition of the system associated with the presence of pigmented tumors. Specifically, this is an organic affection (due to the softening of the tissue of the part from a pigmentary deposit, especially tubercles) in which tissue is converted into a black hard, homogeneous substance, near which ulcers or cavities may form.

**melanosity** (mel-ā-nōs'i-ti), *n.* [*< melanosis (-ose) + -ity.*] Tendency toward blackness; darkness of color, as of the hair or eyes. *Beddoe, Science, VII. 84.*

**Melanosperm** (mel'ā-nō-spēr'm), *n.* An alga belonging to the division *Melanospermeae*.

**Melanospermeae** (mel'ā-nō-spēr'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Harvey, 1849), < Gr. μέλας (μελαν-), black, + σπέρμα, seed, + -eae.*] The olive-brown seaweeds, one of the three principal divisions into which the *Algae* were divided by Harvey. It included the *Fucaeae, Laminarioeae*, etc., but is now nearly obsolete.

**melanospermous** (mel'ā-nō-spēr'mus), *a.* [*< Gr. μέλας (μελαν-), black, + σπέρμα, seed, + -ous.*] Characterized by dark-colored seeds or spores; belonging to the *Melanospermeae*.

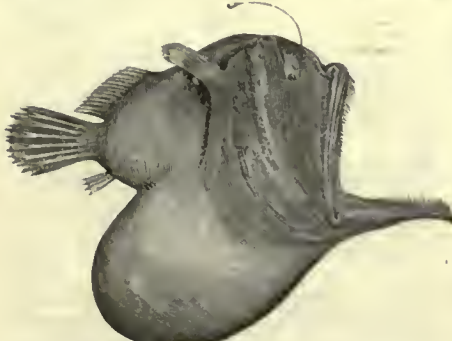
The group of *melanospermous* or olive-green sea-weeds. *W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 327.*

**melanotekite** (mel'ā-nō-tē'kit), *n.* [*Irreg. < Gr. μέλας (μελαν-), black, + τέκνω, melt, + -ite<sup>2</sup>.*] A rare silicate of lead and iron from Långban, Sweden. It occurs in black or blackish-gray crystalline masses, with cleavage in two directions. It fuses easily to a black glass, whence the name.

**melanothallite** (mel'ā-nō-thal'it), *n.* [*< Gr. μέλας (μελαν-), black, + θάλλος, a branch, + -ite<sup>2</sup>.*] In *mineral.*, a mineral occurring in black lamellae, which upon exposure gradually change to a green color, and containing copper chloride, copper oxide, and water. It was found as a sublimation-product at Vesuvius.

**melanotic** (mel-ā-not'ik), *a.* [*< melanosis (-ot) + -ic.*] 1. Properly, affected with melanosis; melanic; melanoid.—2. In *zool.*, same as *melanistic*.—**Melanotic cancer**, melanocarcinoma or melanosarcoma.

**Melanotus** (mel-ā-nō'tus), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. μέλας (μελαν-), black, + ὄτος, the back.*] A genus of elick-beetles of the family *Elateridae*, founded by Eschscholtz in 1829. It is one of the largest and most important genera of *Elateridae*, and is distributed all over the world. There are upward of 100 species, 44 of



*Melanocetus johnsoni* (the belly distended with another fish), about half natural size.

typical of the subfamily *Melanocetinae*, black in color, and with a mouth suggesting that of a whale. *M. johnsoni* is the only species. *Günther, 1864.*

**Melanochroi** (mel-ā-nōk'rō-i), *n. pl.* [*NL., pl. of melanochroūs, black-skinned: see melanochroous.*] In *anthropology*, the dark-white peoples,

which are North American. These beetles give rise to some of the most destructive wire-worms. *M. communis* is a common brown hairy species of the United States, half an inch long.

**melanotype** (mel'ā-nō-tip), *n.* [ < Gr. μέλας (melan-), black, + τύπος, type.] In photog., a ferrottype. [Rare or obsolete.]

**melanous** (mel'ā-nus), *a.* [ < Gr. μέλας (melan-), black, + -ous.] Dark-complexioned; brunette: the opposite of blond or xanthous. Pritchard.

The melanous, with black hair and dark brown or blackish skins. Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 153.

**Melanoxylon** (mel-ā-nok'si-lon), *n.* [NL. (Schott, 1827), < Gr. μέλας (melan-), black, + ξύλον, wood.] A genus of leguminous plants of the suborder *Casalpinieae* and the tribe *Scierolobieae*, characterized by a compressed partially woody legume with samara-like seeds, the outer integument expanding into a wing at the apex. There is but one species, *M. Brauna*. See *brauna*.

**melanterite** (me-lan'te-rīt), *n.* [ < Gr. μέλαντερος, compar. of μέλας (melan-), black, + -ίτε2.] The native hydrous sulphate of iron.

**Melanthium** (me-lan'thi-um), *n.* [NL. (Linneus, 1753), so called in allusion to the darker color which the persistent perianth assumes after blossoming; < Gr. μέλας, black, + άνθος, a flower.] A genus of libaceous plants of the tribe *Veratree*. They have flat broadly winged seeds, and the segments of the perianth have a distinct claw. They are herbs having an erect leafy stem springing from a short rootstock, and an open pyramidal panicle of polygamous flowers, which are yellowish-white or greenish. There are 3 species, all natives of North America, and sometimes cultivated for ornament. *M. Virginicum* of the United States is called *bunch-flower* (which see).

**melanuria** (mel-ā-nū'ri-ū), *n.* [NL.: see *melanurin*.] The presence of a dark pigment in the urine.

**melanuric** (mel-ā-nū'rik), *a.* [As *melanurin* + -ic.] Pertaining to or characterized by the presence of very dark pigment in the urine.— **Melanuric fever.** See *fever*.

**melanurin** (mel-ā-nū'rin), *n.* [ < Gr. μέλος (melan-), black, + ούρον, urine.] A dark pigment found in the urine.

**melaphyre** (mel'ā-fīr), *n.* [ < Gr. μέλας, black, + (πορ)φύρη (ιτης), porphyry; see *porphyry*.] A fine-grained greenish- or brownish-black aggregate of plagioclase, augite, olivin, magnetite, or titaniferous iron and some chloritic mineral, usually delessite. The term *melaphyre*, as it has been formerly used by lithologists, includes a considerable variety of rocks; but, as now generally restricted, it is properly applied to such basalts as have undergone considerable alteration. Hence the melaphyres are, in point of fact, mostly of Paleozoic age, although some are Mesozoic, because the older a rock is, other things being equal, the more likely it is to have undergone chemical change.

**mela-rosa, mella-rosa** (mel'ā-rō'zā), *n.* [ < It. mela, an apple, + rosa, a rose.] The fruit of a tree of the genus *Citrus*, probably a variety of the lime, cultivated in Italy.

**melasma** (me-las'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέλασμα, a black color, < μελαίνειν, blacken, < μέλας, black; see *melas*.] 1. An abnormal access of color of the skin, local or general, usually dependent upon constitutional disorder; local pigmentary stains of the skin. The morbid process is called *melanopathia*. Addison's disease is known as *suprarenal melasma*.—2. [cap.] In zool.: (a) A genus of melanian mollusks. Adams, 1858. (b) A genus of tenebrionine beetles, based on *M. uncatum* of the Canaries. Wollaston, 1864.

**melasmic** (me-las'mik), *a.* and *n.* [ < *melasma* + -ic.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to melasma: as, *melasmic blotches*.

II. *n.* Same as *melasma*, 1.

**melassest**, *n.* An obsolete form of *molasses*.

**melassic** (me-las'ik), *a.* [ < F. melasse, molasses, + -ic.] Pertaining to or obtained from molasses: as, *melassic acid*.

**Melastoma** (me-las'tō-mā), *n.* [NL. (Burmman, 1737), so called because the fruit of some species, when eaten, stains the lips black; < Gr. μέλας (melan-), black, + στόμα, mouth.] An Old World genus of plants, type of the natural order *Melastomaceae*, belonging to the tribe *Oseebeckieae*. They have from 10 to 14 unequal anthers, the connectives of the longer ones being produced anteriorly into two tubercles or spurs. They are hairy shrubs, almost always erect, with coriaceous entire leaves which are from 3- to 7-nerved, and showy purple or rose-colored flowers growing at the tips of the branches, either solitary or in clusters. About 44 species are known, natives of tropical and western Asia, Oceania, and the Seychelles. *M. Malabothricum*, a shrub common in India, is there known as *Indian rhododendron*. It is also called *Malabar laurel* or *gooseberry*.

**Melastomaceae** (me-las'tō-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Brown, 1818), < *Melastoma* + -aceae.] A natu-

ral order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the cohort *Myrtales*. The ovules are attached to the interior angle of the cells, or to basal placentae; the anther usually opens at the top by two pores; the connective is thickened or variously appendaged; and the leaves have from 3 to 9 nerves. The order embraces 133 genera and about 2,500 species, which are almost entirely confined to the tropics, and are most abundant in South America.

**melastomaceous** (me-las'tō-mā'shius), *a.* Belonging or relating to the natural order *Melastomaceae*.

**Melastomæ** (mel-ā-stō'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1867), < *Melastoma* + -æe.] A suborder of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the order *Melastomaceae*. The cells have rather prominent placentae inserted in their internal angles, and many ovules; the embryo is very small, and slightly rounded or subglobose. The suborder embraces 9 tribes and 128 genera, of which *Melastoma* is the type. They are trees, or rarely herbs, and are found in both the Old and New Worlds.

**Melchite** (mel'kit), *n.* and *a.* [ < MGr. Μελχίτης, < Syriac malkāyē, Ar. malekiya, milkiya, lit. royal, < melek, king.] 1. *n.* An orthodox Eastern Christian as distinguished from a Monophysite or Nestorian. The name was originally given to the Orthodox as belonging to the imperial church, the title of *king* being that which was commonly given in Greek and in Oriental languages to the Roman and to the Byzantine emperor. Although the term *Melchite* is older than the Council of Chalcedon (A. D. 451), its wider use dates from its adoption after that council by the Monophysites, who rejected the decrees of the council, and employed this name to represent the Orthodox as receiving them merely in submission to the edict of the emperor Marcian. The name *Melchite* is sometimes given also to members of communities of Christians in Syria and Egypt, formerly in communion with the Orthodox Greek Church, who have submitted to the Roman see.

Those Syrian Christians who, though not Greeks, followed the doctrines of the Greek Church as declared at the Council of Chalcedon, were called by their opponents, by way of reproach, *Melchites*, 'royalists' or 'imperialists,' because they submitted to the edict of Marcian in favour of the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 291.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Melchites: as, the uncial *Melchite* alphabet. Isaac Taylor.

**melder** (mel'dēr), *n.* [ < Icel. melder, flour or corn in the mill, < mala, grind; see *meal*.] The quantity of meal sent to a mill to be ground at one time. [Scotch.]

That ilka melder w' the miller  
Thou sat as lang as thou had stiller.  
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

**meldometer** (mel-dom'e-tēr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. μέλειν, melt, + μέτρον, measure.] An apparatus devised by Joly for determining the melting-points of minerals. It involves the use of a platinum strip heated to the required degree by the passage of an electrical current, whose temperature is calculated by the ordinary methods.

**meal<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* A Middle English form of *meal*<sup>1</sup>.

**meal<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* A Middle English form of *meal*<sup>2</sup>.

**meal<sup>3</sup>**, *n.* [ < AS. mæl (= Icel. mál = Dan. mæle), speech, talk, conversation.] Discourse; conversation.

O moul thou marrez a myrry me.  
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 23.

**meal<sup>4</sup>**, *v.* [ME. melen, < AS. mēlan (= Icel. mela = Dan. mæle), speak, < mæl, speech, talk; see *meal*<sup>3</sup>, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To speak; talk.

And whon that Wit was I-war hou his wyf tolde,  
He bi-com so confounded he couthe not me,  
And as donme as a dore droug him asyde.  
Piers Plowman (A), xl. 93.

2. To chatter; twitter, as birds.

Bothe the thrusch & the thrustele bi xxxti of bothe,  
Meleden ful merye in maner of here kinde.  
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 821.

II. *trans.* To call or bring together; assemble.

Themperour with moche merthe his men than meled.  
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1237.

**meal<sup>4</sup>**, *n.* [ME., origin obscure.] A cup or bowl.

Also they had tool to dyke and delve with, as pikforkis, spadus, and schovellis, stakes and rakes, bokettis, meles, and payles. Vegetius, MS. Douce 291, f. 47. (Halliwell.)

**Meleagridæ, Meleagrididæ** (mel-ē-ag'ri-dē, mel'ē-ag-ri'di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Meleagris* (-id-) + -idæ.] A family of *Galline* or gallinaceous birds; the turkeys. The name is sometimes restricted to the American turkeys, and sometimes includes the African guinea-fowls.

**Meleagridinæ, Meleagrinx** (mel-ē-ag-ri-di-nē, mel'ē-ag-ri-nē), *n. pl.* Turkeys as an American subfamily of *Phasianidæ*, typified by the genus *Meleagris*.

**Meleagrina** (mel'ē-ag-ri-nā), *n.* [NL., < *Meleagris*, 2, + -ina<sup>2</sup>.] A genus of asiphonate bivalves of the family *Arculidæ* or *Pteriidæ*, the wing-shells, having the wings reduced and no

cardinal teeth; the true pearl-oysters. The pearl-oyster is *M. margaritifera*, a species widely distributed in most parts of the world, in warm seas; it sometimes stains a length of 10 or 12 inches.

**Meleagris** (mel-ē-ā'gris), *n.* [NL., < L. *meleagris*, < Gr. μελαγρίς, a sort of guinea-fowl, named after Meleager, < Μελέαγρος, > L. Meleager, son of Encus, and the hero of the hunt of the Calydonian boar.] 1. In ornith.: (a) [i. c.] A name of the common guinea-fowl, to which Linnæus gave the technical specific name *Numida meleagris*.

(b) An American genus of *Phasianidæ* or *Meleagridæ*, of large size with varied metallic plumage, naked tarsi spurred in the male, bare head with erectile fleshy caruncles, and a tuft of hair-like feathers on the breast; the turkeys. There are three kinds: *M. gallopavo* or *mezicana*, the supposed original of the domestic turkey, differing little from *M. sylvestris* or *americana*, the common wild turkey of the United States; and the more beautiful and very distinct ocellated turkey of Honduras, *M. ocellata*. See *turkey*.

2. In conch., a genus of mollusks: same as *Meleagrina*. Montfort, 1810.

**mêlée** (mā-lā'), *n.* [F., < OF. meslee, medlee, etc., a mixture, confusion, fight, > E. medley and melody, q. v.] A confused conflict, as a hand-to-hand fight among a number of persons; especially, in modern books, a tourney in which many combatants (not two only) take part.

"I shall tilt to-morrow," answered Athelstane, "in the mêlée; it is not worth while for me to arm myself to-day."  
Scott, Ivanhoe, lii.

=Syn. *Affray, Brawl*, etc. See *quarrel*, *n.*

**melegueta pepper.** Same as *grains of paradise* (which see, under *grain*<sup>1</sup>).

**Meles** (mē'lēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *meles*, also *mæles*, *melis*, *melis*, a badger or marten.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Melinae*, family *Mustelidæ*. It formerly included all the *Melinae*, but is now restricted to the European badger, *M. vulgaris* or *M. taxus*. See *Melinae*, and cut under *badger*<sup>2</sup>.

**Meletian** (me-lē'shan), *n.* [ < Gr. Μελετιανός, pl., < Μελέτιος, LL. *Meletius*: see *def.*] 1. One of a sect of the fourth and fifth centuries, followers of Meletius, schismatic bishop of Lycopolis in Egypt. After his death they adopted Arian views.—2. A follower of Meletius, made bishop of Antioch about A. D. 360. He was supposed to be an Arian, but proceeded immediately to profess the Nicene faith, and the Arians appointed another bishop in his stead. Among the Orthodox some were adherents of Meletius, and therefore known as *Meletians*; others remained separate, and were known (from the last canonically ordained bishop, Eustathius, then dead) as *Eustathians*. Further difficulty was occasioned by the two orthodox parties using the word *hypostasis* (which see) in different senses. The schism between them continued till the end of the century.

**mele-tidet**, *n.* See *meal-tide*.

**Melia** (mē'li-ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), so called from the resemblance of the leaves to those of the ash, < Gr. μελία, the ash.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Meliaceæ* and the tribe *Melicæ*, characterized by pinnate leaves, an elongated staminate tube, and from 10 to 12 anthers. They are trees, with alternate pinnate or bipinnate leaves, and large axil-



Melagrina (Avicula) margaritifera.  
b, byssal foramen or notch;  
c, suspensors of the gills.



Flowering Branch of *Melia azedarach*.  
a, part of the inflorescence; b, a flower; c, a flower cut longitudinally; d, the fruit.

lary panicles of medium-sized flowers, which are white or purple, and are either 5- or 6-parted. There are 12 species, found in eastern India, Australia, and Oceania. *M. azedarach*, variously known as *pride-of-India*, *bead-tree*, *false sycamore*, etc., is native in sub-Himalayan India, Persia, and China, and widely cultivated for ornament in warm countries. It is from 30 to 50 feet high, and has bipinnate leaves, and large clusters of fragrant lilac-colored blossoms, whence it is sometimes called *Indian lilac*. Its wood, hard and finely marked, is sometimes called *bastard cedar*. A decoction of its bark is cathartic and emetic, and sometimes used also as a vermifuge. (See *azedarach*, *bead-tree*,

china-tree, and holy tree, under holy.) Also called hill-margosa. The tree long known as M. Azadirachta, but now classed as Azadirachta indica, is the margosa or nim-tree, common in India, often planted there and elsewhere. (See margosa.) M. Azedarach, var. Australasica, is an elegant tree of India, the Malay archipelago, and Australia, called in the last-named country white cedar. M. sempervirens, now considered to be the same as M. Azedarach, has been called hoop-tree in the West Indies.

Meliaceae (mē-lī-ā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1817), < Melia + -aceae.] A natural order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the cohort Geraniales. The calyx is small, the stamens are almost always monadelphous, and the anthers are sessile on the tube or (usually) stalked. The order includes 37 genera and about 550 species, found throughout the warmer but rare in the temperate regions of the globe.

meliaceous (mē-lī-ā'shius), a. Belonging to or resembling the Meliaceae. Also cedrelaceous.

Meliad (mē'lī-ad), n. [Gr. Μηλιάδες, nymphs of fruit-trees (or of flocks), < μήλον, an apple or any tree-fruit (or μήλον, a sheep or goat).] In Gr. myth., a nymph of fruit-trees or of flocks.

And from the grove  
The Meliads, who here for lack of flocks  
Must tend the fruit.

R. H. Stoddard, The Search for Persephone.

Melanthaceae (mē-lī-an-thā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1838), < Melianthus + -aceae.] A small order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the cohort Sapindales, characterized by irregular polygamodioecious flowers, stamens which are inserted at the base of the disk, albuminous seeds, and alternate stipulate leaves. Melianthus is the type genus.

Melanthus (mē-lī-an'thus), n. [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. μέλι, honey, + άνθος, a flower.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, type of the order Melanthaceae, characterized by a calyx which is very oblique at the base, and by having from two to four ovules in each cell. They are shrubs with alternate odd-pinnate leaves (the leaflets one-sided and decurrent on the stalk), and bear terminal or axillary racemes of curious irregular flowers, the lower ones sometimes imperfect. There are 5 species, natives of the Cape of Good Hope, one of which has been introduced into the Himalayas. The common name is (Cape) honey-flower, or honey-plant, the blossoms abounding in honey.

Melibean, Melibœan (mē-lī-bē'an), a. [L. Melibœus, name of a shepherd in Virgil's first eclogue (a dialogue), < Gr. Μελίβοιος, cf. fem. Μελίβοια, a personal name.] In rhet. and poetry, alternate; alternately responsive; alternating; amœbean.

melic (mē'ik), a. [Gr. μελικός, pertaining to song, < μέλος, a song, strain, melody.] Pertaining to song; intended to be sung: applied especially to the more elaborate form of Greek lyric poetry, as distinguished from iambic and elegiac poetry.

The exact relation of melic poetry to the cantonal dialect. Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 234.

Melica (mē'lī-kī), n. [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), < L. melica, the great millet, < L. mel, honey.] A genus of grasses of the tribe Festuceae, type of the subtribe Meliceae. The upper glumes are empty, and the spikelets are often quite large and erect or spreading. They are erect perennial plants, often tall, with usually slender panicles, and flat or convolute leaves. About 30 species are known, having a wide range over the globe, but mostly natives of temperate climates. They are handsome grasses, but of no great agricultural value, though some serve the purpose of pasturage. Melic-grass is a general name for the species.

Meliceae (mē-lis'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1833), < Melica + -eae.] A subtribe of grasses of the tribe Festuceae. It includes 4 genera, of which Melica is the type, and about 36 species.

meliceris (mē-lī-sē-ris), n. [NL., < L. meliceris, < Gr. μέλικρις, a tumor so called, < μέλικρον, a honeycomb, < μέλι, honey, + κριός, wax.] In pathol., an encysted tumor containing matter like honey in color and consistence, usually a hygroma.

melicerosus (mē-lī-sē-rō-sus), a. [meli- (see meliceris) + -erosus.] Of the nature of meliceris; affected with meliceris; as, a melicerous tumor.



1. Flowering Plant of Melic-grass (Melica nutica). 2. The panicle. 3. A spikelet; 4. The empty glumes; 5. A flowering glume, side view; 6. The same, back view.

melic-grass (mē'ik-grās), n. Any grass of the genus Melica.

Melicocca (mē-lī-kōk'ū), n. [NL. (Jacquin, 1763), < Gr. μέλι, honey, + κόκκος, a berry.] A genus of trees of the natural order Sapindaceae, type of the tribe Melicocceae. They are trees of considerable size, with alternate, abruptly pinnate leaves, and elongated, many-flowered racemes or panicles of small whitish flowers. See honeyberry.

Melicocceae (mē-lī-kōk'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Radlkofer, 1887), < Melicocca + -eae.] A tribe of the natural order Sapindaceae, the soapberry family. It embraces 9 genera, Melicocca being the type, and 48 species, found principally in the tropics.

melicottont, n. Same as melocoton.

Melida (mē'lī-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Meles + -ida.] A family of aretoid carnivorous mammals, composed of the badgers, rats, and skunks, corresponding to the three subfamilies Melinae, Mellivorinae, and Mephitinae of the family Mustelidae. See these words.

Melieae (mē-lī'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Adr. Jussieu, 1830), < Melia + -eae.] A tribe of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order Meliaceae. The cells of the ovary contain two ovules, and the seeds have a fleshy albumen and plano-convex or foliaceous cotyledons. Melia is the type genus.

Melixerax (mē-lī'ē-raks), n. [NL., < Gr. μέλι, a song, + ἰραξ, a hawk.] A genus of African diurnal birds of prey of the family Falconidae.



Chanting Hawk (Melierax muscus).

founded by G. R. Gray in 1840: the chanting hawks. There are several species, the best-known of which are M. canorus, cantans, or musicus of South Africa and M. polyzonus.

Melifera, meliferous. See Mellifera, melliferous.

Meligethes (mē-lī-jē'thēz), n. [NL., < Gr. μέλιγέτης, Doric μελιγαθής, honey-sweet, < μέλι, honey, + γαθί, rejoice.] A genus of pentamerous beetles of the family Nitidulidae. There are over 100 species, mostly of Europe, where they are sometimes called glow-beetles; they feed on various flowers, eating the pollen and fruiting organs. In this way M. canus injures crucifera vegetables.

mellilite, mellilite (mē'lī-lit), n. [Prop. mellilite, < Gr. μέλι, honey, + λίθος, stone.] A mineral of a yellow or grayish yellow, found at Tivoli and Capo di Bove, near Rome. It occurs in very minute tetragonal crystals in the fissures and cavities of lava, also as an essential constituent of certain kinds of basalt; it is a silicate of aluminum, magnesium, and calcium.

mellilot (mē'lī-lōt), n. [OF. mellilot, mellilot, merilot, F. melilot = Sp. Pg. meliloto = It. meliloto, melliloto, < L. melilotos, < Gr. μελιλωτον or μελιλωτος, a kind of clover, < μέλι, honey, + λωτός, lotus; see lotus.] A plant of the genus Melilotus.

Melilotus (mē-lī-lō'tus), n. [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789); see melilot.] A genus of plants of the natural order Leguminosae, the pulse family, the suborder Papilionaceae, and the tribe Trifolieae; the clovers. It is distinguished by a small, fleshy, subglobous or obovate legume, which is indehiscent or at length two-valved. The plants are herbs, with pinnately trifoliate leaves having adnate stipules, and small white or yellow flowers, growing in loose racemes. About 10 species are known, which are found in the temperate and subtropical regions of the northern hemisphere. When dried, they have the peculiar fragrance of the Tonka bean or the vernal grass, owing to the presence of the principle called coumarin (which see). General names for the genus are melilot and sweet clover. M. abba, the white melilot or honey-lotus, also called Cabul clover, is an excellent bee-plant, but of little value as forage, and in some places a troublesome weed. M. officinalis, the common or yellow melilot, is, like the last, widely spread over Europe and Asia, and naturalized in America. It was formerly of medicinal repute, sold by the herbalists as balsam-flowers, but has disappeared from scientific medicine. See hart's-clover and king's-clover.

Melinæ (mē-lī-nē), n. pl. [NL., < Meles + -inæ.] A subfamily of Mustelidae, typified by the genus Meles; the badgers. The form is stout and squat; the habits are terrestrial and fossorial. There are four leading forms of Melinæ: the European Meles, the Asiatic Arctonyx and Mydaus, and the American Taxidea. Also Melina.

meline (mē'lin), a. and n. [L. meles, a badger (see Meles), + -ine.] I. a. Badger-like; of or pertaining to the Melinae.

II. n. A badger of any kind; any member of the Melinae.

melingi, n. [Verbal n. of melic, v.] Talk; conversation.

William to the window witterl mitz sen  
zif Mellors with hire maydenes in melting there sete.  
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 760.

melinite (mē'lin-it), n. An explosive of French invention, the composition of which is secret. It is believed to be a mixture of fused picric acid in granules with tri-nitro-cellulose dissolved in ether. It has been successfully used in charging shells, and its explosive force is variously represented as from three to eleven times that of gunpowder, the smaller figure being the most probable. [Recent.]

melinophane (mē-lī-nō-fān), n. [Prop. \*melinophane, < Gr. μέλι, honey, + φανής, appearing, clear, < φαίνεσθαι, appear.] In mineral., a silicate of beryllium, calcium, and sodium, occurring in honey-yellow or sulphur-yellow plates in the zircon-syenite of Norway. The name is changed, in Dana's system, to meliphane (meliphane).

meliorate (mē'lyō-rāt), v. pret. and pp. meliorated, ppr. meliorating. [L. melioratus, pp. of meliorare (> It. meliorare, migliorare = Pg. meliorar = Sp. mejorar = OF. meliorer, meliorer), make better, < melior, better (compar. of bonus, good). = Gr. μάζιον, adv., rather, compar. of μάλα, adv., very much.] I. trans. To make better; improve; ameliorate.

Grace does not give us new faculties and create another nature, but meliorates and improves our own.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 269.

Tragedy . . . was found the most pleasing vehicle of conveying moral truths, of meliorating the heart, and extending the interests of humanity.

Goldsmith, Grigin of Poetry.

II. intrans. To grow better; be improved.

Yesterday not a bird peeped; the world was barren, peaked and pinng; to-day 'tis inconceivably populous; creation swarms and meliorates.

Emerson, Works and Days.

meliorater (mē'lyō-rā-tēr), n. Same as meliorator.

melioration (mē-lyō-rā'shon), n. [= OF. melioration, < LL. melioratio(n-), bettering, < meliorare, make better; see meliorate.] 1. The act or process of making or becoming better; improvement; amelioration.

Digging yearly about the roots of trees, which is a great means both to the acceleration and melioration of fruits, is practised in nothing but in vines.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 433.

By an insight into chymistry one may be enabled to make some meliorations (I speak not of transmutations) of mineral and metalline bodies.

Boyle, Works, I. 354.

2. pl. In Scots law, improvements made by a tenant upon the property which he rents, and for which he is in certain cases entitled to compensation from the landlord.

meliorator (mē'lyō-rā-tōr), n. One who or that which meliorates or makes better.

The greatest meliorator of the world is selfish, backsteking Trade.

Emerson, Works and Days.

meliorism (mē'lyō-rizm), n. [L. melior, better (see meliorate), + E. -ism.] 1. The improvement of society by regulated practical means: opposed to the passive principle of both pessimism and optimism.

Meliorism, instead of an ethical, is a dynamic principle. It implies the improvement of the social condition through cold calculation, through the adoption of indirect means. It is not content merely to alleviate present suffering, it aims to create conditions under which no suffering can exist.

L. P. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., II. 468.

2. The doctrine that the world is neither the worst nor the best possible, but that it is capable of improvement: a mean between theoretical pessimism and optimism.

It may be thought, however, that, if neither optimism nor pessimism is the conclusion to which we are led, the modified doctrine of what is called Meliorism may be accepted.

W. R. Sorley, Ethics of Naturalism, p. 271.

The only good reason for referring to the source [of the word meliorist is] . . . that you found it useful for the doctrine of meliorism to cite one unfashionable confessor of it in the face of the fashionable extremes.

George Eliot, Letter to James Sully, Jan. 19, 1877.

meliorist (mē'lyō-rist), n. and a. [L. melior, better, + E. -ist.] I. n. One who accepts the practical or the theoretical doctrine of meliorism.







modifications and combinations of these and similar principles. (c) The principal voice-part in a harmonic composition; usually, now, the soprano, but in older music the tenor; the cantus firmus; the air. (d) A song of clear and balanced form; an air; a tune. A melody is *authentic* when its compass extends about an octave upward from its key-note or final, *psalal* when its compass extends about a half-octave above and below the key-note and final. It is *diatonic* when it uses only the proper tones of the scale in which it is written, *chromatic* when it uses other tones, foreign to that scale. It is *concrete* or *conjunct* when it proceeds by single degrees, upward or downward; *discrete* or *disjunct* when it proceeds by steps of more than a single degree. It is *syllabic* when but one tone is given to each syllable of the words; *slurred* when more than one tone is given to a syllable. A melody may be further described as *popular*, *national*, *artistic*, etc.

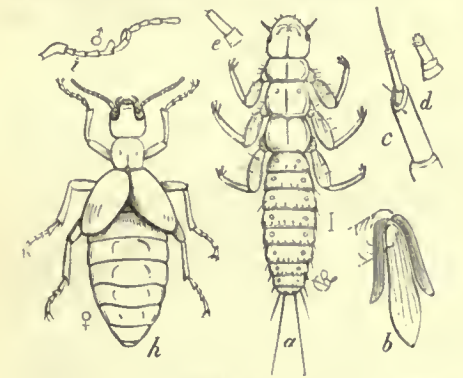
3. A melodious or tuneful poem; a poetical composition suitable for singing.

There are, no doubt, some exquisite *melodies* (like the "Sabrina Fair") among his [Milton's] earlier poems, as could hardly fail to be the case in an age which produced or trained the authors of our best English pieces.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 284.

**Imperfect melody**, a melody which does not extend throughout the mode in which it is written.—**Leading melody**. See *leading*.—**Syn.** *Harmony, Rhythm*, etc. See *euphony*.

**Meloid** (mel'ō-ē), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1758); etym. uncertain.] The typical genus of *Meloidæ*; the oil-beetles, usually referred to the *Cantharidæ* or blister-beetles proper. It contains those apterous species which have the body large and distended, with the elytra short, oval, and lapping over each other at the base of the suture. When alarmed these insects emit from the joints of the legs a yellowish oily liquor. In some parts of Spain they are used instead of cantharides, or are mixed with them. The larvae are parasitic in the nests of bees, and



*Meloid barbarus*. a, first or triungulin larva (line shows natural size); b, claws; c, antenna; d, maxillary palpus; e, labial palpus; h, imago of female; i, antenna of male.

are peculiar in undergoing two hypermetamorphoses, thus existing in three distinct larval forms. (See *hypermetamorphosis*.) The larvae attach themselves to bees, whose eggs they destroy, and live within the egg-cells, being supported by the honey intended for the young bee; hence they are called *bee-tice*. It is a very large genus, of wide distribution. Fourteen species inhabit North America.

**melograph** (mel'ō-grāf), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *melōgraphos*, writing songs, < *mēlos*, song, melody, + *gráφein*, write.] An electrical apparatus for recording the order and duration of the notes of a piece of music played on a piano. The depression of the keys is made to close an electric circuit, and the record is made much in the same way that a message is recorded by a Morse telegraph-instrument. The strip of paper is afterward punctured along the marks of the record, and passed through another machine, which, by means of the perforation, closes the circuit of a small electromotor and works a perforator. The perforator is then made to reproduce a stiff paper stencil, which is an exact copy of the written record. The stencil may then be used in the melotrope for the reproduction of the music.

**meloid** (mē'loid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Meloidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* Any member of the family *Meloidæ*. **Meloidæ** (mē-lō'id-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Meloidē* + *-idæ*.] A family of beetles typified by the genus *Meloidē*, or merged in *Cantharidæ*. The larvae are parasitic upon other insects, especially *Hymenoptera*.

**melologue** (mel'ō-log), *n.* [Cf. F. *mélologue* (see *ology*), < Gr. *mēlos*, song, + *lóγos*, speak; see *ology*. Cf. *monologue*, etc.] A mixture of speech and song; a recitative; a melodrama. [Rare.]

During a stay in Italy Berlioz composed an overture to King Lear and Le Retour à la Vie, a sort of symphony, with intervening poetical declamation between the simple movements, called by the composer a *melologue*. *Encyc. Brit.*, III, 598.

**Melolontha** (mel-ō-lon'thā), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. *μηλολονθή*, *μηλολάθη*, a kind of beetle or cockchafer.] The typical genus of *Melolonthidæ*. It is represented in the Old World exclusively,

with about 20 species, having the third antennal joint longer than the fourth, the antennal club of the male 7-jointed, that of the female 5-jointed. *M. vulgaris* is the common cockchafer or dor-bug of Europe, often very destructive.

**Melolonthidæ** (mel-ō-lon'thi-dō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Melolontha* + *-idæ*.] A family of lamellicorn beetles, typified by the genus *Melolontha*; now generally reduced to a subfamily of *Scarabæidæ*; cockchafer. The same group of beetles, variously rated in the system, is called *Melolonthidæ*, *Melolonthæ*, *Melolonthidæ*, *Melolonthites*, *Melolonthinæ*.

**melolonthidan** (mel-ō-lon'thi-dan), *n.* A member of the *Melolonthidæ*.

**melolonthine** (mel-ō-lon'thin), *a.* [Cf. *Melolontha* + *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to the group of beetles typified by the genus *Melolontha*.

**melomane** (mel'ō-mān), *n.* [Cf. F. *mélomane* = Sp. *melomano*; < Gr. *mēlos*, song, melody, + *μανής*, < *μαίεσθαι*, be mad.] Same as *melomaniac*.

**melomania** (mel'ō-mā'ni-ā), *n.* [F. *mélomanie* = Sp. *melomania*; < NL. *melomania*, < Gr. *mēlos*, song, melody, + *μανία*, madness, frenzy.] An inordinate passion for music. Compare *musicomania*.

**melomaniac** (mel'ō-mā'ni-ak), *n.* [Cf. *melomania* + *-ac*.] One who has an inordinate passion for music.

**melomany** (mel'ō-mā-ni), *n.* [Cf. F. *mélomanie*, < NL. *melomania*: see *melomania*.] Same as *melomania*.

**melon** (mel'on), *n.* [Formerly also *mellon*, *million*, the last still in dial. use; < OF. *melon*, *mellon*, *millon*, F. *melon* = Sp. *melon* = Pg. *mêlão* = It. *melone*, a melon, < LL. *melo(n-)*, for L. *melo-pepo(n-)* (> OF. *melo-pepon*, < Gr. *μηλοπέπων*, a melon, so called as being apple-shaped, < Gr. *μηλον* (L. *malum*), apple (including also pears, peaches, etc.), + *πέπων*, a melon: see *pepo*.] 1. A herbaceous succulent trailing annual plant, *Cucumis Melo*, natural order *Cucurbitaceæ*, or its fruit, the muskmelon. The plant is not known in a wild state, but its origin was referred by De Candolle to the region of the southern Caspian. It has been cultivated from time immemorial in the hot countries of the East, the melons of Persia being specially celebrated, and is now planted wherever there is sufficient summer heat to mature its fruit. The latter at its best is very rich and highly flavored. It is an ellipsoid or globular pepo, the edible part of which is the inner layer of the pericarp, the stringy and watery plicata with the seeds being rejected. The melon is grown in numberless varieties, as the cantaloup, the nutmeg, etc. In the United States this fruit, in all its forms, is known as *muskmelon*—*melon* being applied indifferently to it and the watermelon, or even by preference to the latter. The melon of Numbers xl. 5 is thought by some to have been the watermelon (see def. 2). See *cantaloup* and *Cucumis*.

2. The watermelon, *Citrullus vulgaris*.—3. A melon-shell.—4. A hemispherical mass of blubber taken from the top of the head of the blackfish, grampus, and related cetaceans; melon-blubber. The melon reaches from the snout-hole to the end of the nose, and from the top of the head down to the upper jaw. The head was dissected on deck; first the *melon* was removed, then the throat, next the under jaw, and lastly the "head-skin," which is the whaleman's term for the blubber on top of the head. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V, II, 299.

**Gourd-melon**, a pumpkin-like fruit, used in India for curries. See *benincasa*.—**Hairy melon**. Same as *abdulari*.—**Sweet-scented melon**, a variety of muskmelon sometimes regarded as a species, *Cucumis Dudaim*. Also called *apple-cucumber*.

**melon**<sup>2</sup> (mel'on), *n.* [Abbr. of *pademelon* or *paddy-melon*.] Same as *pademelon*.

**melon-blubber** (mel'on-blub'ēr), *n.* The melon of a cetacean. See *melon*<sup>1</sup>, 4.

**melon-cactus** (mel'on-kak'tus), *n.* See *Melocactus*.

**melon-caterpillar** (mel'on-kat'ēr-pil-ār), *n.* The larva of a pyralid moth, *Phacellura (Eudiotis) hyalinata*. It is yellowish-green, 1½ inches long, and is destructive to melons and other pepos or cucurbitaceous fruits.

**Melongenidæ** (mel-on-jen'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Melongena* (< Gr. *μηλον*, apple, + *γενος*, kind), the typical genus, + *-idæ*.] A family of proboscideiferous rachioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Melongena*. The animal has the head elongated, narrow lateral teeth with an enlarged outer cusp, and the shell more or less pyriform. Also *Melongenæ*, as a subfamily.

**melon-hole** (mel'on-hōl), *n.* A hole made by the pademelon or padmelon, very dangerous for horsemen: often applied to other similar holes. [Australian.]

The plain is full of deep *melon holes*, and the ground is rotten and undermined with rats.

A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, I, 220.

**meloniform** (mel'ōn-i-fōrm), *a.* Melon-shaped. **melon-oil** (mel'ōn-oil), *n.* The oil of the melon of a cetacean. It is valuable for lubricating watches and other fine machinery, and is by some preferred to porpoise-oil.

**melon-shaped** (mel'ōn-shāpt), *a.* Having the form of a melon; oval with depressed lines running from end to end, the intervals between them being convex, so that a transverse section in any part has a scalloped outline. This form is found in many fruits, seeds, the eggs of insects, etc.

**melon-shell** (mel'ōn-shel), *n.* The shell of a mollusk of the genus *Melo*.

**melon-thick** (mel'ōn-thik), *n.* A West Indian name of the common melon-cactus, *Melocactus communis*.

**melon-thistle** (mel'ōn-this'tl), *n.* A melon-shaped cactus, as those of the genus *Melocactus*.

**melon-tree** (mel'ōn-trē), *n.* The papaw, *Carica Papaya*.

**melon-worm** (mel'ōn-wēr-m), *n.* Same as *melon-caterpillar*.

**Melopelia** (mel'ō-pē'li-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *mēlos*, song, + *πέλινα*, a dove, rock-pigeon.] A genus of the family *Columbidæ* and subfamily *Zenaidinæ*; the white-winged doves. They have the outer primary normal; the tail rounded, shorter than the wing, and 12-feathered; the bill slender, black, and as



White-winged Dove (*Melopelia leucoptera*).

long as the tarsus; a large bare circumorbital space; the neck with metallic luster; a blue-black auricular spot; a large white mark on the wings; and the axels alike in plumage. *M. leucoptera* is a common dove of the southwestern parts of the United States, conspicuous by reason of the white on the wings.

**Melophagus** (mē-lof'ā-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *mē-λov*, a sheep, + *φαγείν*, eat.] A genus of pupiparous parasitic insects of the dipterous family *Hippoboscidæ*, founded by Latreille in 1802. *M. ovinus*, a well-known wingless species, is the common sheep-tick. The genus is also called *Melophila* and *Melophaga*.

**melophone** (mel'ō-fōn), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *mēlos*, a song, + *φωνή*, voice.] A kind of concertina.

**melophonic** (mel'ō-fōn'ik), *a.* [Cf. Gr. *mēlos*, song, + *φωνή*, voice, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to music or its performance.

**melophonist** (mel'ō-fō-nist), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *mēlos*, song, + *φωνή*, voice, + *-ist*.] A singer of melodies.

Here, as in the case of the Hebrew *melophonists*, I would insinuate no wrong thought.

Thackeray, A Diner in the City, III.

**melopiano** (mel'ō-pi-an'ō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *mēlos*, song, + It. *piano*: see *piano*.] A form of piano-forte, invented by Caldara in 1870, on which a sustained tone, with a chance for crescendo and diminuendo effects, is made possible through an ingenious arrangement of little hammers that strike rapidly upon the strings and thus prolong and control their vibration. The quality of the tone produced is sweet and effective.

**meloplast** (mel'ō-plast), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *mēlos*, song, + *πλάσσειν*, a mold, modeler, < *πλάσσειν*, form: see *plastic*.] A system of teaching the rudiments of music, invented by P. Galin in 1817, by which many of the complications of the ordinary notation are avoided at first.

**meloplasty** (mel'ō-plas-ti), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *μήλα*, pl., the cheeks (pl. of *μήλον*, apple), + *πλάσσειν*, form: see *plastic*.] In *surg.*, the transplantation of tissue to supply new material for the cheeks when a considerable part has been destroyed by disease or injury.

melopœia (mel-ō-pē'yā), n. [LL., < Gr. μελοποιία, a making of lyric poems, musical composition, < μέλος, song, + ποιέω, make: see poet.] The art or science of constructing melodies; melodies.

Melopsittacus (mel-op-sit'ā-kus), n. [NL., < Gr. μέλος, song, + ψιττακός, a parrot.] An Australian genus of small long-tailed parrots; the grass-



Zebra Grass-parakeet (Melopsittacus undulatus).

parrakeets. *M. undulatus* is one of the commonest and prettiest parrots of the aviaries, and one of the few which breed in confinement. The birds are amiable and sociable, with more melodious notes than is usual in this family.

Melospiza (mel-ō-spī'zā), n. [NL., < Gr. μέλος, song, + σπιζα, a finch.] A genus of the finch family, *Fringillidae*, founded by Baird in 1853, containing a number of fully spotted and streaked species peculiar to North America; the song-sparrows. The best-known is the common song-sparrow, *M. melodia*, which abounds in most parts of the United States and runs into several varieties in the West. *M. cinerea* is a much larger and otherwise distinct species found in Alaska. Two common sparrows of eastern parts of the United States and of Canada are the swamp-sparrow, *M. palustris*, and Lincoln's finch, *M. lincolni*.

Melothria (mē-loth'ri-ā), n. [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), < Gr. μήλον, an apple (L. melo, melon), + (?) θρίον, fig-leaf, leaf.] A genus of cucurbitaceous plants of the series *Plagiospermeæ*, and the cucumber tribe *Cucumerinææ*. The male flowers are usually in racemes, the anthers subsessile, frequently with a 2-lobed connective produced from the apex, and the fruit usually on a long and slender peduncle. It embraces about 53 species, inhabiting the warmer regions of both hemispheres. They are mostly graceful vines, either climbing or prostrate, with membranaceous palmately lobed or divided leaves, simple tendrils, and small yellow or white flowers. *M. pendula*, the creeping cucumber (which see, under *cucumber*), is the best-known species.

melotrope (mel'ō-trōp), n. [ < Gr. μέλος, song, + τροπή, a turn, turning, < τρέπειν, turn.] A piano fitted with a mechanical device for automatically reproducing a piece of music by means of a melograph stencil.

The melotrope is merely mechanical in its operation, and is intended, as far as possible, to imitate the motion of the fingers in playing upon the keys of the instrument. *Sci. Amer., N.S., [LIX. 376.]*



Statue of Melpomene, in the Louvre Museum.

mel-pell, adv. Same as pell-mell.

Without any examination had to know where the fault was, [a band of men] slew mel-pell both guilty and innocent, to the number of 7,000. *Hooker, Eccles. [Polity, viii. 9.]*

Melpomene (mel-pom'e-nē), n. [L.,

< Gr. Μελπομένη, one of the Muses, prop. ppr. fem. of μέλπειν, sing.] 1. In *class. myth.*, originally, the Muse of song and musical harmony, looked upon later as the especial patroness of tragedy. She is generally represented as a young woman, bearing the tragic mask and often the club of Hercules, and with her head wreathed with vine-leaves in token of her relation with the dramatic deity, Bacchus. 2. A planetoid, the eighteenth in order of discovery, first observed by Professor Hind at London in 1852.

melrose (mel'rōz), n. [ < NL. *mel rosæ*: L. *mel*, honey; *rosæ*, gen. of *rosa*, rose.] Honey of roses, a preparation consisting of powder of red rose, clarified honey, and diluted alcohol.

What I used was a mixture of *melrose* with sixteen drops of the muriatic acid. *Str W. Fordyce, On Muriatic Acid, p. 8.*

melt<sup>1</sup> (melt), v.; pret. *melted*, pp. *melted* (or *molten*), ppr. *melting*. [ < ME. *uelten* (pret. *uilt*, pp. *molten*), < AS. *meltan*, *mittan* (pret. *mealt*, pp. *molten*), melt, = Icel. *melta*, melt, digest; Gr. μέλδω, liquefy, melt; cf. O Bulg. *mludā*, soft. Akin to *melt<sup>1</sup>*, *milt<sup>1</sup>*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To become liquid through heat; be changed from a fixed or solid to a flowing state by heat.

This Pandare that neygh *melt* for wo and routhe. *Chaucer, Troilus, l. 582.*

These fellows commonly, which use such deceitfulness and guiles, can speak so finely that a man would think butter should scaut *melt* in their mouths. *Latimer, Misc. Selec.*

O, that this too too solid flesh would *melt*, Thaw, and resolve itself into a dew! *Shak., Hamlet, l. 2. 129.*

2. To suffer dissolution or extinction; be dissipated or wasted.

All the inhabitants of Canaan shall *melt* away. *Ex. xv. 15.*

My heart *melted* away in secret raptures. *Addison, Vision of Mirza.*

3. To be softened to love, pity, tenderness, sympathy, or the like; become tender, mild, or gentle.

I should *melt* at an offender's tears. *Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 126.*

They say women have tender hearts; I know not; I am sure mine *melts*. *Fletcher, Humorous Lientenant, v. 3.*

4. To be weakened or broken; be subdued, as by fear.

As soon as we had heard these things, our hearts did *melt*, neither did there remain any more courage in any man. *Josh. ii. 11.*

5. To pass, as one thing into another, so that the point of junction is imperceptible; pass by imperceptible degrees; blend; shade.

The twilight *melted* into morn. *Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Departure.*

II. *trans.* 1. To reduce from a solid to a fluid state by means of heat; liquefy; fuse: as, to *melt* iron, lead, wax, or tallow; to *melt* ice.

When sun doth *melt* their snow. *Shak., Lucrece, l. 1218.*

Get me some drink, George; I am almost *molten* with fretting. *Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 5.*

Inscriptions, victories, buildings, and a thousand other pieces of antiquity [on coins] were *melted* down in these barbarous ages. *Addison, Ancient Medals, iii.*

2. Loosely, to make a solution of; liquefy by solution; dissolve: as, to *melt* sugar in water.— 3. Figuratively, to soften, as by a warming and kindly influence; render gentle or susceptible to mild influences, as to love, pity, or tenderness.

For pity *melts* the mind to love. *Dryden.*

Her noble heart was *molten* in her breast. *Tennyson, Princess, vi.*

=Syn. To mollify, subdue; *Melt, Dissolve, Thaw, Fuse*. Two words, . . . popularly confounded, though scientifically very distinct, are *melt* and *dissolve*. The former signifies to bring a substance from a solid to a liquid condition by the agency of heat alone; the latter signifies the bringing about of this result by distributing the particles of the substance acted on among the particles of another substance which is itself liquid, and this process is termed the *solution* of the solid substance. *Thaw* differs from *melt* in being applicable only to substances whose ordinary condition is that of a liquid, and which have become solid in consequence of the abstraction of heat, and therefore return to the liquid condition as if of themselves. (*Chambers's Journal*.) *Dissolve* is much used as a synonym of either *melt* or *thaw*. *Fuse* is sometimes synonymous with *melt* (as, to *fuse* a wire by electricity), but it is more often used of melting together: as, bell-metal is made by *fusing* copper and tin. See the definitions of these words.

melt<sup>1</sup> (melt), n. [ < *melt<sup>1</sup>*, v.] 1. The melting of metal; the running down of the metal in the act of fusion.— 2. The charge of metals placed in a cupola or pot for melting.

12,867 melts of ingots were made for coinage during the year. *Rep. of Sec. of Treasury, 1836, p. 175.*

3. Any substance that is melted.

The *melt* is then allowed to cool, and is dissolved in a large quantity of water and neutralized with hydrochloric acid. *Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 216.*

melt<sup>2</sup> (melt), n. Same as *melt<sup>2</sup>*. **meltable** (mel'tā-bl), a. [ < *melt<sup>1</sup>* + *-able*.] Capable of being melted; fusible.

Iron . . . is the most impure of all metals, hardly *meltable*. *Fuller, Worthies, Salop, II. 253. (Davies.)*

meltada (mel-tā'dā), n. [E. Ind.] A murine rodent found in Madras, *Golunda meltada*. *J. E. Gray.*

melter<sup>1</sup> (mel'tēr), n. 1. One who melts; specifically, the official in a mint who superintends the melting of gold and silver for coining.

The *melter* melteth in vayne, for the euell is not taken awy from them. *Bible of 1551, Jer. vi. 29.*

Thou *melter* of strong minds. *Beau. and Fl., False One, ii. 3.*

The entire melting requires about sixteen hours, and is carefully watched by the master *melter*, who urges the furnaces to their utmost intensity. *Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 250.*

2. A furnace, pot, or crucible used for melting any substance; a melting-pot: as, a *melter* for combining the ingredients in the manufacture of sealing-wax. *Workshop Receipts.*

melter<sup>2</sup> (mel'tēr), n. Same as *melter*.

melting (mel'ting), p. a. 1. Disposed to melt or soften; feeling or showing tenderness; tender; compassionate.

To kindle cowards, and to steel with valour The *melting* spirits of women. *Shak., J. C., ii. I. 122.*

One whose subdued eyes, Albeit unused to the *melting* mood, Drop tears. *Shak., Othello, v. 2. 349.*

2. Adapted to melt or soften; affecting; moving: as, a *melting* speech.

As the mind is pitched, the ear is pleased With *melting* airs or martial. *Cowper, Task, vi. 3.*

melting-furnace (mel'ting-fēr'nās), n. A glass-makers' furnace in which the frit for the glass is melted before it goes to the blowing-furnace. In some manufactories the glass is worked from the melting-furnace direct.

meltingly (mel'ting-li), adv. [ < *melting* + *-ly*.] In a melting manner; in a manner to melt or soften; by the process of melting. [Rare.]

Zelmane lay upon a bank, that, her tears falling into the wster, one might have thought she began *meltingly* to be metamorphosed to the running river. *Str P. Sidney, Arcadia.*

meltingness (mel'ting-nes), n. [ < *melting* + *-ness*.] The quality of melting; capability of being softened by some warming and kindly influence. [Rare.]

Give me, O thou Father of compassion, such a tenderness and *meltingness* of heart that I may be deeply affected with all the miseries and calamities, outward or inward, of my brethren. *Whole Duty of Man, Collect for Charity.*

melting-pan (mel'ting-pan), n. A pan, usually in the lower part of a sugar-refinery, in which raw sugar is reduced to a syrup with water aided by heat and mechanical stirring, and from which the syrup is pumped to the blow-ups in the upper part of the refinery to be treated with lime for the precipitation of albuminous and other organic impurities.

melting-point (mel'ting-point), n. The point or degree of temperature at which a solid body melts; the point of fusion or fusibility. See *fusion*.

melting-pot (mel'ting-pot), n. A crucible. **meltith** (mel'tith), n. [Probably a form of *meal-tide*.] A meal. [Scotch.]

melton (mel'ton), n. [So called after the original manufacturer.] A stout kind of cloth for men's wear, the surface of which is without nap, and is neither pressed nor finished.

In the treatment of broad-cloth, doeskins, *meltons*, and all nap-finished cloth, the milling is carried so far that the fibres become densely matted. *Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 661.*

melungeon (me-lun'jon), n. [Origin obscure; perhaps ult. < F. *mélange*, a mixture: see *mélange*.] One of a class of people living in eastern Tennessee, of peculiar appearance and uncertain origin.

They resented the appellation *Melungeon*, given to them by common consent by the whites, and proudly called themselves Portuguese. *Boston Traveller, April 13, 1839.*

Melursus (me-lēr'sus), n. [NL., irreg. < L. *mel*, honey, + *ursus*, bear.] An Indian genus of *Ursidae*, characterized by the shaggy hide, protrusile lips, and fewer and smaller teeth than those of *Ursus*; honey-bears or sloth-bears. *M. labiatus* is the aswail (which see). *Prochilus* is a synonym.

melvie (mel'vi), v. t.; pret. and pp. *melvied*, ppr. *melvying*. [A dial. var. of *meal<sup>1</sup>*, v., < ME. *mele*,

< AS. *metu* (*melu-*), meal: see *meal* 1. To soil with meal. [Scotch.]

Sma' melvie has he to say a grace,  
Or melvie his brow clafthing.

Burns, Holy Fair.

**Melyridæ** (me-lir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Melyris* + *-idæ*.] A family of malacoadermatous beetles, corresponding to Latreille's *Melyridæ*, typified by the genus *Melyris*.

**Melyridæ** (me-lir'i-dōz), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl. of Melyris*.] In Latreille's classification, the third tribe of *Malacoadermi*, or soft pentamerous beetles. The palpi are generally filiform and short; the mandibles notched; the antennæ mostly serrated, in some males pectinated; the joints of the tarsi entire; and the ungues indented or furnished with a membranous appendage. These beetles are mostly very agile, and are found upon flowers. *Malachius*, *Daesys*, *Zygia*, *Peleophorus*, and *Dysfobicerus* are named as leading genera.

**Melyris** (me-lir'is), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775); origin obscure.] The typical genus of *Melyridæ*. These insects are ordinarily found upon flowers; they are generally of small size and very gaily colored. Most of them are natives of Africa.

**mem.** An abbreviation of *memorandum*, placed before a note of something to be remembered.

**member** (mem'bēr), *n.* [ME. *membre*, < OF. (and F.) *membre* = Sp. *miembro* = Pg. It. *membro*, < L. *membrum*, a limb, member of the body, a part, portion, or division.] 1. An integral part of an animal body having a distinct function; a vital organ; particularly, in common use, one of the limbs or extremities, as a leg, an arm, or a wing.

Even so the tongue is a little member, and boasteth great things.

Where I was wont to feed you with my blood,  
I'll lop a member off, and give it you.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 15.

2. Specifically, the private parts.

Thei gon alle naked, saf a lilyll Clout, that thei covren with here Knees and hirs Membrs.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 197.

3. Figuratively, anything likened to a part of the body.

Baptism; wherein I was made a member of Christ.

Book of Common Prayer, Catechism.

Know ye not that your bodies are the members of Christ?

1 Cor. vi. 15.

The Body of the Law is no less encumbered with superfluous Members, than are like Virgil's Army, which he tells us was so crowded that many of them had not Room to use their weapons.

Addison, Spectator, No. 21.

4. A part of any aggregate or whole; one of a number of associated parts or entities; any unit or division that can be considered separately as part of a total.

The figures and the members of thine Astrolabie.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Astrolabe.

They tax our policy, and call it cowardice;  
Count wisdom as no member of the war.

Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 198.

Specifically — (a) A person considered in relation to any aggregate of individuals to which he belongs; particularly, one who has united with or has been formally chosen as a corporate part of an association or public body of any kind, as a church or a society: often used elliptically in England for a member of Parliament, and in the United States for a member of Congress.

There are not more useful members in a commonwealth than merchants.

Addison, The Royal Exchange.

He [Sir John Dalrymple] was strenuously supported by Sir James Montgomery, member for Ayrshire.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xlii.

(b) A part of a discourse, or of a period or sentence; a clause; a part of a verse. (c) In *arch.*, any subordinate part of a building, order, or composition, as a frieze, cornice, or molding. (d) In *alg.*, either of the two parts or sides of an equation united by the sign of equality (=). (e) In *zool.* and *bot.*, a component of any higher classificatory group; thus, a species is a member of a genus; a genus is a member of a family, etc. — **Borough member**, in the British Parliament, a member of the House of Commons representing a borough. — **County member**, in the British Parliament, a member of the House of Commons representing a county or a division of a county. — **Divisive members**. See *divisive*. — **Syn. 1. Member, Limb.** *Limb* is a precise term, in the human body applying to the arms and legs. We speak of the limb of a tree, but rarely apply *limb* to the leg of an animal. The word has little figurative use, except in science (see definition); such expressions as "limb of the law," for a lawyer, and "limb of the devil" for a rogue, are jocose, *limb* being used for *member* or part. *Member* is much truer in primary and in figurative uses for an integral or distinguishable part of a whole; as, a member of a sentence, of a family, of a society, of a state. "The tongue is a little member" (James iii. 5), and so is the eye, and each of the toes, but none of them is a limb.

**membered** (mem'bērd), *a.* [ < *member* + *-ed*.] Having members; especially, having limbs: used chiefly in composition, as *big-membered*; in *her.* (also *membré*), used when the limbs are of a different tincture from the body.

**memberless** (mem'bēr-less), *a.* [ < *member* + *-less*.] Destitute of members; simple or undivided.

**membership** (mem'bēr-ship), *n.* [ < *member* + *-ship*.] 1. The state of being a member; the office or position of a member, as of Parliament.

No advantages from external church membership or profession of the true religion can of themselves give a man confidence towards God.

South, Sermons, II. xi.

Jeffrey is perhaps on his way to Edinburgh to-day. He is a candidate for the Membership there. Carlyle, in Froude.

2. The members of a body regarded collectively: as, the whole membership of the church.

**membra**, *n.* Plural of *membrum*.

**Membracidæ** (mem-bras'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Membrax* (< Gr. *μῆμβραξ*, a kind of cicada) + *-idæ*.] A family of homopterous *Hemiptera* with three-jointed tarsi, typified by the genus *Membracis*. It is a large group of extraordinarily diversified and grotesque forms, the prothorax especially being the seat of remarkable modifications. The coloration is not less diversified. The antennæ are short and setose, with thickened base beneath the expanded edge of the clypeus, below or a little before the eyes. The legs are short and stout, and the hind tibiae are furnished with a terminal cleft of spines. The species, of which there are upward of 800, are all jumpers, and are generally known as *tree-hoppers*. They abound in tropical and subtropical America, where more than half the known species are found; there are many in Africa, some in Australasia and the East Indies, but scarcely any in Europe.

**membracine** (mem'brā-sin), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Membracidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Membracidæ*. **Membracis** (mem'brā-sis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1776), < Gr. *μῆμβραξ* (*μῆμβραξ*), a kind of cicada.] A genus of tree-hoppers, typical of the family *Membracidæ*, having the two forward pairs of tibiae broadly flattened and fitted very closely against the breast. It is very rich in species, among which are some of the most gaily colored and beautifully decorated members of the family.

**membral** (mem'brāl), *a.* [ < NL. "membralis," < L. *membrum*, a limb, member: see *member*.] In *anat.* and *zool.*, of or pertaining to the limbs of an animal, as distinguished from the body proper; appendicular, as distinguished from axial (parts of the whole body). — **Membral segment**, a natural morphological division of a limb between two principal joints: thus, the forearm, between the elbow and the wrist, is a *membral segment*. See *zoomere*.

**membranaceous** (mem-brā-nā'shius), *a.* [ < L. *membrana*, of skin or membrane, < *membrana*, skin, membrane: see *membrane*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of membrane; consisting of membrane; membranous.

Birds of Prey that live upon Animal Substances have membranaceous, not muscular stomachs.

Arbuthnot, Aliments, vi. 8.

**membrane** (mem'bṛān), *n.* [ < F. *membrane* = Sp. Pg. It. *membrana*, < L. *membrana*, the skin or membrano that covers the several members of the body, the thin skin of plants, a skin parchment (> Gr. *μῆμβράνα*, parchment), cover, surface, < *membrum*, member: see *member*.] 1. A thin pliable expansive structure of the body; an expansion of any soft tissue or part in the form of a sheet or layer, investing or lining some other structure or connecting two or more structures. The term is used in the widest sense, with little or no reference to the kind of tissue which may be concerned, the membranous quality depending upon thinness and pliability, not upon texture or fabric. No hard parts, as bones and cartilage, come within the definition of membrane. Most membranes are fibrous — that is, consist wholly or in part of some form of connective tissue, in or on which may be other and more special form-elements, as the layers of cells peculiar to the mucous, the serous, and other special membranes. In some cases a sheet of nerve-tissue, or of muscle-tissue, constitutes a membrane, with little admixture of other elements. Some membranes chiefly consist of a network of blood-vessels, with little connective tissue. Most membranes are specified by qualifying terms. See phrases following.

2. In *entom.*, specifically, the membranous terminal part of a hemelytrium; the membrane of the fore wing of a hemipter. See *cut* under *elavus*. — 3. A skin prepared for being written on.

They consist of three bundles, containing in all 549 skina or membranes. Of these membranes, the greater part are vellum and parchment.

English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xlv.

**Adipose, alveolar, atrial membrane.** See the adjectives. — **Alimentary mucous membrane.** See *alimentary*. — **Arachnoid membrane, araneous membrane.** Same as *arachnoid*, 2. — **Basal membrane of the ligula.** In certain *Coleoptera*, a narrow membranous part between the mentum and the ligula. When more fully developed it is called the *hypostoma*. — **Basement membrane.** See *basement*. — **Basilar membrane.** See *basilar*. — **Blastodermic membrane, the blastoderm.** — **Branchiostomal, bronchial, cellular membrane.** See the adjectives. — **Choroid membrane, the choroid.** — **Conjunctival membrane, the conjunctiva.** — **Costocoracoid membrane.** See *costocoracoid*. — **Cricothyroid membrane, the tough fibrous tissue which connects the cricoid and thyroid cartilages.** — **Deciduous membrane, the decidua.** — **Diphtheritic membrane, in pathol.** the false membrane formed in diphtheria, composed of necrosed epithelium, or of an exudate of pus, fibrin, and epithelial scales, or of these with necrosed epithelium. — **False membrane, in pathol.** an unorganized mem-

braniform layer, such as is produced in croupous inflammation, when it is formed of pus and fibrous and necrosed epithelium in varying amounts. — **Fenestrated membrane.** See *fenestrated*. — **Fibroserous membrane.** See *fibroserous*. — **Germinal, Henleian, Henslovian, hyaloid, hyoglossal membrane.** See the adjectives. — **Interosseous membrane,** a tough sheet of fascia connecting two bones in their continuity; especially applied to such a tissue between the ulna and the radius, and between the tibia and the fibula. — **Investing membrane, the first layer of cells which assumes a distinctly membranous form upon the surface of the cicatrícula of the ovum.** It was formerly called the *serous layer of the germinal membrane*. — **Jacob's membrane, the bacillary layer, or layer of rods and cones of the retina of the eye.** See *bacillary*. — **Krause's membrane, a membrane dividing the muscle-fiber transversely, supposed to be indicated by the intermediate line in the light disk of striated muscle-fiber.** Also called *Dobie's line, Dobie's stripe*. — **Limiting membrane of the retina, external and internal, the outer and inner boundaries of the fibers of Müller, presenting the appearance of continuous membranes, the outer lying between the outer nuclear layer and the layer of rods and cones, and the inner being next to the hyaloid membrane.** — **Membrane of Bruch, a structureless or finely fibrillated transparent membrane, lying between the choriocapillaris and the pigmented layer of the retina.** — **Membrane of Corti.** Same as *tectorial membrane*. — **Membrane of Demours, or membrane of Descemet, a transparent, glassy lamina, covering posteriorly the proper tissue of the cornea, itself lined with a single layer of epitheloid cells.** Also called *posterior elastic lamina*. — **Membrane of Reissner, the membrane which separates the scala vestibuli of the cochlea from the cochlear canal or scala media.** It extends obliquely from the spiral lamina to the outer wall of the cochlea. It is a very delicate layer of connective tissue continuous with the periostrum of the upper surface of the bony lamina, and lined with pavement epithelium on its lower side. — **Mucous membrane, the general lining membrane of the alimentary canal and its annexes, including the respiratory and urogenital passages.** It is one of the most extensive and the most complex of the membranes of the body, varying greatly in character in different cases, and in different parts of its own extent, and may include various special glandular structures, as mucous crypts, follicles, etc., as well as the appropriate nerves, blood-vessels, and lymphatics. Mucous membrane consists essentially of a basement membrane (see *basement*), which separates a free epithelium from a fibrovascular attached layer. The epithelium is a layer of cells of various kinds, as *spheroidal, columnar, ciliated*, etc.; the fibrovascular layer consists of connective tissue with vessels, lymphatics, nerves, and often muscular fibers. Embedded in this membrane may be also the glandular structures above mentioned, and the surface is often thrown up into various ridges, villi, and papillae. The structure is essentially a secreting one, giving rise to mucous as well as to various other special secretions. At the openings of the body the mucous membrane is directly continuous with the skin. The conjunctiva of the eye is also a mucous membrane. — **Naamyth's membrane, the cuticula dentis, or cuticle of a tooth; the epithelial investment of the enamel of a young tooth, which persists for a while and then wears off.** — **Nictitating membrane, the winking membrane or winker; the third eyelid.** It is very highly developed in some animals, as birds, in which it can be swept across the whole eye by means of appropriate muscles and tendons (see *cut at eye* 1), but in many others it is rudimentary or wanting. In essential character it is a fold of the conjunctival mucous membrane which when little developed, or when not in action, lies at the inner canthus of the eye. — **Obturator membrane, (a) The membrane or ligament nearly closing the obturator foramen. (b) The occluding membrane of the fetal brain which closes the upper part of the fourth ventricle.** — **Pituitary membrane, the mucous membrane of the nose; the membrane lining the nasal passages, continuous with that of the pharynx, ear, eye, and various sinuses of the skull.** In a part of this membrane ramify the nerves of smell. Also called *Schneiderian membrane*. — **Pupillary membrane, a delicate transparent vascular membrane of the fetal eye which closes the pupil for a time, and divides the space in which the iris is suspended into two distinct chambers.** It is sometimes persistent, causing blindness. — **Schneiderian membrane, the pituitary membrane; so called from the anatomist Schneider, who first showed the nasal mucus to be the product of this membrane, not of the brain, as had before been supposed.** — **Semilunar membrane, in *ornith.*, the membrane of the syrinx or lower larynx.** It is a delicate, highly vibratile membrane, with a free concave upper margin ascending in the trachea from the pessulus or cross-bar of the syrinx, and constitutes a part of the vocal organs, like a vocal cord of the larynx of a mammal. — **Serous membrane, a thin membrane of connective tissue, of mesoblastic origin, lined with a simple layer of flattened epithelial cells.** These cells are joined together along lines which are sometimes straight but usually sinuous or jagged. Between them here and there are openings (stomata) of lymphatic vessels. Membranes of this kind line certain cavities of the body, and are reflected over the contained viscera, forming in this way a shut sac, moistened with lymph and communicating with the lymphatic vessels through the stomata. The best examples of serous membranes are the pleura, the pericardium, the peritoneum, and the tunica vaginalis. — **Subradular membrane, a membrane situated under the radula or lingual ribbon of the odontophore of a mollusk.** — **Synovial membrane, the membrane which lines the joints and secretes synovia or synovial fluid, the glairy substance which lubricates the joint and facilitates its movements.** The membrane passes gradually into the articular cartilage. Such membranes consist chiefly of connective tissue, with vessels and nerves, covered here and there with patches of epithelial cells. — **Tectorial membrane, in *anat.*, a strong elastic membrane in the cochlear canal of the ear, lying above and parallel with the basilar membrane, extending outward from the cochlea spiralis part way toward the outer wall of the cochlea, and covering the Cortian organ, upon the rods of which it rests.** It is thin at its origin at the limbus spiralis, then thickens, and again tapers toward the free outer extremity. Also called *membrane of Corti*. — **Thyroid mem-**



help the memory; a record of something for future reference or consideration.

And over against this memorandum (of the King's own hand), "Otherwise satisfied."

Bacon, Hist. Henry VII., p. 212.

Stings, conscious stings, have made my heart their Butt, Graving outrageous Memorandums there  
Of those snakes tongues which Aphrodisias shot  
Into my heedless breast. J. Beaumont, Psyche, ll. 147.

I have never seen any work from nature of Millet's that was not memorandum-like in character, indicating by outline and shadow the principal contour.

The Century, XXXVIII, 97.

Specifically—3. In law, a writing in which the terms of a transaction or some part of them are embodied. The statute of frauds requires a note or memorandum in writing to make a valid sale in certain cases; and under this statute a letter may be a sufficient memorandum. The term is often used in the caption memorandum of agreement, with which formal contracts are begun.

4. In diplomacy, a summary of the state of a question, or a justification of a decision agreed on. Also (as French) *mémoire*.—Memorandum articles, in marine insurance, things referred to in the memorandum clause annexed to some policies, exempting the insurers from liability for the articles therein specified.—Memorandum check, a bank check with "memorandum" or "mem." on the face of it. The legal effects of such an addition to the face of a check are that the drawer is liable upon it absolutely to the one to whom he gives it, and will not be exonerated by delay or omission to present it at the bank; and, on the other hand, it is not, like an ordinary check, a representation that the drawer has any funds in the bank. But the bank may pay it like any other check if presented. The object of a memorandum check is to serve as a formal due bill, usually with an understanding between the parties as to the desired delay in presentation for the convenience of the drawer, or that it shall never be presented at the bank, but to the drawer at a future time.—Memorandum of association, in Eng. law, a document signed by shareholders, stating the name, object, etc., of a joint-stock company, upon the registration of which the company has a legal existence. It corresponds to the articles of association in the American law of corporations.—Memorandum sale, the sending of goods by an intending seller to a proposing buyer, subject to the approval of the latter, the title remaining in the seller until the buyer indicates his approval or acceptance of the goods. R. Miller, Law of Conditional Sales.—Syn. 2. Souvenir, Memento, etc. See memorial.

memorandum-book (mem-ō-ran'dum-bŭk), n. A book in which memoranda are written; a note-book.  
With memorandum-book for every town.  
Cowper, Prog. of Err., l. 373.

memorandumer (mem-ō-ran'dum-ēr), n. One who makes memoranda; one who is given to taking notes or jotting down casual observations. [Rare.]  
I feel sorry to be named or remembered by that biographical anecdotal memorandummer (Boswell) till his book of poor Dr. Johnson's life is finished and published.  
Madame D'Arblay, Diary, III, 335. (Davies.)

memorater (mem'ō-rāt), v. t. [*L. memoratus*, pp. of *memorare* (> *It. memorare* = *Sp. Pg. memorar* = *OF. membrer*, *membrer*, *F. mémorer*), bring to remembrance, mention, recount, < *memor*, remembering; see *memory*. Cf. *commemorate* and *remember*.] To mention for remembrance; commemorate.

memorative (mem'ō-rā-tiv), a. [= *F. mémoratif* = *Sp. Pg. It. memorativo*; as *memorate* + *-ive*.] 1. Of or pertaining to memory; as, the *memorative* faculty or power.—2. Preserving or recalling the memory of something; aiding the memory. [Archaic and rare.]  
The mind doth secretly frame to itself *memorative* heads, whereby it recalls easily the same conceits.  
Bp. Hall, Holy Observations, No. 87.  
Vernal weather to me most *memorative*.  
Carlyle, In Froude.

memoria (mē-mō'ri-ā), n.; pl. *memoriae* (-ē). [*ML.*, < *L. memoria*, memory; see *memory*.] 1. A shrine or reliquary containing relics of some martyr or martyrs. In primitive times it was customary to carry the *memoria* in religious processions.—2. A church or chapel built in memory of a martyr or confessor, often over his tomb. *Cath. Dict.*

memorial (mē-mō'ri-āl), a. and n. [*ME. memorial*, < *OF. memorial*, *F. mémorial* = *Sp. Pg. memorial* = *It. memoriale*, < *L. memorialis*, of or belonging to memory or remembrance, < *memoria*, memory; see *memory*.] 1. a. 1. Preservative of memory; serving for commemoration: as, a *memorial* tablet; a *memorial* window in a church.  
Thou Polymnia,  
On Parnass that with thy anætes glade, . . .  
Syngeest with vois *memorial* in the shade.  
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 18.  
Last o'er the urn the sacred earth they spread,  
And raised the tomb, *memorial* of the dead.  
Pope, Illiad, xxiv, 1005.

Where still the thorn's white branches wave,  
*Memorial* o'er his rival's grave.  
Scott, L. of L. M., iv, 34.

2. Contained in one's memory; within the memory of man; opposed to *immemorial*. [Rare.]

The case is with the *memorial* possessions of the greatest part of mankind: a few useful things mixed with many trifles fill up their memories. Watts.

Memorial cross. See *cross*, 2.—Memorial day a day observed in memory of something; specifically, in the United States, same as *Decoration day* (which see, under *decoration*).—Memorial stone or tablet, a stone or tablet set up, or placed on or in a wall, to commemorate some person or event.

II. n. 1. That which preserves the memory of something; anything designed or adapted to serve as a reminder of a person, an event, or a fact or facts of any kind belonging to past time, as a record, a monument, an inscription, a custom, a periodical observance, etc.: as, the "*Memorial* of St. Helena," a book by Las Cases; the *Martyrs' Memorial* at Oxford.  
These stones shall be for a *memorial* unto the children of Israel for ever.  
Josh. iv, 7.  
*Memorials* are history unfinished, or the first or rough drafts of history.  
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii, 126.  
There is a *memorial* for the dead, as well in giving thanks to God for them as in praying for them.  
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II, 291.  
He lingered, poring on *memorials*  
Of the world's youth. Shelley, Alastor.  
Nations whose *memorials* go back to the highest antiquity.  
J. Milne, in Faiths of the World.

2. In law: (a) A short note or abstract, intended for registry, exhibiting the particulars of a deed, etc. (b) In *Scots law*, a statement of facts bearing upon a particular point, doubtful or disputed, in order to obtain counsel's opinion upon that point; a statement of facts or points in dispute for the use or advice of counsel; a brief.—3. A written representation of facts made to a legislative or other body as the ground of a petition, or a representation of facts accompanied with a petition.—4. In *diplomacy*, one of a class of informal state papers much used in negotiations, embracing such documents as circulars sent to foreign agents, answers to the communications of ambassadors, and notes to foreign cabinets and ambassadors.—5. *Memory*; remembrance; that which is remembered (about a person or thing).  
Their *memorial* is perished with them.  
Ps. ix, 6.  
Preclous is the *memorial* of the just.  
Evelyn.

6. *Ecclcs.* See *commemoration*, 2 (b).—Syn. 1. *Memorial*, *Monument*, *Memento*, *Souvenir*, and *Memorandum* agree in meaning that which puts one in mind or helps one to remember; all but *memorandum* are especially means of keeping a revered or endeared person, place, etc., in memory. A *memorandum* is simply a note made in order to prevent the forgetting of something important, especially something which might easily slip from the mind. *Memento* and *souvenir* differ very slightly, *souvenir* being a somewhat more elevated word: we give a book or a lock of hair as a *memento*; we prize a faded flower as a *souvenir* of a visit to Mount Vernon with friends now separated from us. *Memorial* and *monument* are sometimes the same: as, the *Martyrs' Memorial* at Oxford is essentially a *monument*. A *monument* is often a single shaft or column, as the *Washington monument*; a *memorial* may be a commemorative structure, an illuminated window, a book, etc.

A *memorial* is the more affectionate; *monument*, the more laudatory.  
C. J. Smith, Synonyms Discriminated, p. 565.

memorialist, v. t. See *memorialize*.

memorialist (mē-mō'ri-āl-ist), n. [= *F. mémorialiste* = *Sp. It. memorialista*; as *memorial* + *-ist*.] 1. One who writes a memorial or memorials.  
They would have the commemoration of their actions be transmitted by the purest and most untainted *memorialists*.  
Steele, Spectator, No. 183.

2. One who presents a memorial to a legislative or any other body, or to a person.

memorialize (mē-mō'ri-āl-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *memorialized*, ppr. *memorializing*. [*memorial* + *-ize*.] 1. To present a memorial to; petition by memorial.  
The Senate of Massachusetts refused to *memorialize* Congress for a female suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution.  
The American, VI, 173.

2. To commemorate.

This latter work (the Annunciation) was executed by Bernardo Cavallanti, one of the three commissioners who represented the Republic on the entrance of the Florentine army into Pisa, which event it was intended to *memorialize*.  
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 94.

Also spelled *memorialise*.

memorial-stone (mē-mō'ri-āl-stōn), n. Same as *corner-stone*, 1.

memoria technica (mē-mō'ri-ā tek'ni-kā). [*L.*: see *memory* and *technic*.] Literally, technical

memory; artificial memory; a method of assisting the memory by certain contrivances; mnemonics.

memorious (mē-mō'ri-us), a. [= *OF. memorieux* = *Sp. Pg. It. memorioso*, < *LL. memoriosus*, that has a good memory, < *L. memoria*, memory; see *memory*.] 1. That has a good memory. Bailey, 1731.—2. Worthy to be remembered.—3. Invested with memories.  
Shaggy Cintra . . . with its *memorious* convent and its Moorish castle.  
R. F. Burton, Gold Coast, I, 19.

memorist (mem'ō-rist), n. [= *Pg. memorista*, *mimorista*; as *memor-y* + *-ist*. Cf. *memoirist*.] 1. One who remembers or brings to memory; a remembrancer.  
Conscience, the punctual *memorist* within us.  
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., I, 21.

2. One who has a retentive memory.

memoriter (mē-mō'r-i-tēr), adv. [*L.*, by memory, by heart, < *memor*, remembering; see *memory*.] From memory; by heart: as, to recite a poem *memoriter*.

memorable (mem'ō-rī-zā-bl), a. [*L. memorize* + *-able*.] Capable of being memorized, or committed to memory.  
And does not permit any good *memorable* series.  
The American, VIII, 396.

memorization (mem'ō-rī-zā'shŏn), n. [*L. memorize* + *-ation*.] The act of memorizing, or of committing to memory.  
In Baden the . . . *memorization* of Latin words is disapproved of.  
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI, 426.

memorize (mem'ō-rīz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *memorized*, ppr. *memorizing*. [*L. memor-y* + *-ize*.] 1. To cause to be remembered; make memorable; perpetuate the memory of, as by writing or inscription.  
In vain I think, right honorable Lord,  
By this rude rime to *memorize* thy name.  
Spenser, To Lord of Buckhurst, Verses prefixed to F. Q.  
Except they meant to bathe in reeking wounds,  
Or *memorize* another Golgotha.  
Shak., Macbeth, I, 2, 40.

2. To keep in memory; hold in lasting remembrance; have always in mind.  
From her  
Will fall some blessing to this land, which shall  
In it be *memorized*. Shak., Hen. VIII., III, 2, 52.  
And would but *memorize* the shining half  
Of his large nature that was turned to me.  
Lowell, Agassiz, I, 4.

3. To commit to memory; learn by heart.

memorizer (mem'ō-rī-zēr), n. One who commits to memory.  
The examination system of England compels men to cram—to become mere *memorizers* of facts.  
Science, XIII, 309.

memory (mem'ō-ri), n.; pl. *memories* (-riz). [*ME. memorie*, also *mémorie*, < *OF. memorie*, *mémorie*, *memore*, *F. mémoire* = *Sp. Pg. It. memoria*, < *L. memoria*, the faculty of remembering, remembrance, memory, a historical account, < *memor*, mindful, remembering; cf. *Gr. μέμνησθε*, anxious, *μέμνημα*, care, thought, *Skt. √ smar*, remember. From *L. memor* are also *ult. E. memorial*, *memorate*, *commemorate*, *remember*, etc.] 1. The mental capacity of retaining unconscious traces of conscious impressions or states, and of recalling these traces to consciousness with the attendant perception that they (or their objects) have a certain relation to the past; in a narrower sense, the power of such retention alone, the power or act of recalling being termed *recollection*. The application of the term is often extended, with more or less of figurativeness, to analogous physical processes.  
The power to revive again in our minds those ideas which after imprinting have disappeared, or have been as it were laid aside out of sight, . . . is *memory*.  
Locke, Human Understanding, II, x, 2.  
In *memory* there is necessarily some contrast of past and present, in retentiveness nothing but the persistence of the old.  
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX, 47.  
Every organ—indeed, every area and every element—of the nervous system has its own *memory*.  
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 553.

2. The fact of retaining such mental impressions; remembrance; mental hold on the past; retrospect; recollection.  
Hyr throte, as I have now *memoyre*,  
Semed a round tower of vyoire.  
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 945.  
Who so trusteth to thil mecy  
Is endeles in thil *memorie*.  
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 252.  
And when the kynge was come a-gein in to his *memorie*,  
he arose and wente to cherche and was shriven.  
Merlin (E. F. T. S.), III, 415.

I'll note you in my book of memory. Shak., 1 Hen. VI., li. 4. 101. A thousand fantasies Begin to throng into my memory. Milton, Comus, l. 206.

Writing by memory only, as I do at present, I would gladly keep within my depth. Swift, Improving the English Tongue.

Men once world-noised, now mere Ossian fumes Of misty memory. Lovell, Agassiz, iv. l. 1.

3. Length of time included in the conscious experience or observation of an individual, a community, or any succession of persons; the period of time during which the acquisition of knowledge is possible.

How first this world and face of things began, And what before thy memory was done. Milton, P. L., vii. 637.

The Gild of Stratford-upon-Avon, . . . whose beginning was from time whereinto the memory of man runneth not. English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xxiii.

4. The state of being remembered; continued presence in the minds or thoughts of men; retained or perpetuated knowledge; posterior note or reputation: as, to celebrate the memory of a great event.

The memory of the just is blessed. Prov. x. 7. Use the memory of thy predecessor fairly and tenderly. Bacon, Great Place.

Lest, far dispersed In foreign lands, their memory be lost. Milton, P. L., xli. 46.

5. That which is remembered; anything fixed in or recalled to the mind; a mental impression; a reminiscence: as, pleasant memories of travel.

Yet experience is no more than a mass of memories assembled, that is, such trials as man hath made in time before. Pattenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 31.

Well, let the memory of her fleet into air. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, l. 1. I find no place that does not breathe Some gracious memory of my friend. Tennyson, In Memoriam, c.

The Edmund Burke we are all agreed in regarding as one of the proudest memories of the House of Commons was an Irishman. Contemporary Rev., L. 28.

6. That which brings to mind; a memento or memorial; a remembrancer. They went and fet out the brasen serpent, which Moses commanded to be kept in the ark for a memory, and offered before it. Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 67.

O my sweet master! O you memory Of old Sir Rowland! Shak., As you Like it, ii. 3. 3.

7. Commemoration; perpetuation of the knowledge of anything; a recalling to mind: as, a monument erected in memory of a person.—8†. An act or ceremony of remembrance; a service for the dead: same as commemoration, 2 (b).

Their Diriges, their Trentals, and their shrifts, Their memories, their singings, and their gifts. Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 454.

And I am told that there are women of title who holdy demand memories to be celebrated when there are no communicants: and that there are mass priests who celebrate memories in the very time and place that the ordinary ministers are celebrating the Communion. Bucer, quoted in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of Eng., xviii.

Legal memory, in Eng. law, the period since the beginning of the reign of Richard I.—Sound and disposing mind and memory, the phrase usual in statutes prescribing what persons may make wills, and generally construed to imply ability to collect and hold in mind the particulars both of the estate to be disposed of and of the persons standing in such a relation as to have just expectations.—To commit to memory. See commit.—To draw to memory†, to put on record.

A noble storiè, And worthy for to draven to memorie. Chaucer, Prof. to Miller's Tale, l. 4.

=Syn. 1-4. Memory, Recollection, Remembrance, Reminiscence. Memory is the general word for the faculty or capacity itself; recollection and remembrance are different kinds of exercise of the faculty; reminiscence, also, is used for the exercise of the faculty, but less commonly, and then it stands for the least energetic use of it, the matter seeming rather to be suggested to the mind. The correctness of the use of memory for that which is remembered has been disputed. The others are freely used for that which is remembered. In either sense, recollection implies more effort, more detail, and more union of objects in wholes, than reminiscence. Reminiscence is used chiefly of past events, rarely of thoughts, words, or scenes, while recollection is peculiarly appropriate for the act of recalling mental operations. See remember.

Memphian (mem'fi-an), a. [Memphis + -an.] Same as Memphite.

Ensisis and his Memphian chivalry. Milton, P. L. l. 307.

Memphite (mem'fit), n. and a. [L. Memphis, < Gr. Μεμφίτις, < Μέμφις, < Egypt. Memphis, an ancient capital of Egypt.] I. n. A native or an inhabitant of ancient Memphis in Egypt.

II. a. Of or pertaining to ancient Memphis or to its inhabitants or dialect; Memphian: as, the Memphite kingdom.

Memphitic (mem-fit'ik), a. [L. Memphis, < Memphis or Egypt, < Memphites, Memphite: see Memphite.] Same as Memphite.

The Memphitic and Theban versions of the New Testament. The Academy, March 17, 1888, p. 193.

mem-sahib (mem'sä'ib), n. [Hind., < mem, a form of E. ma'am, madam, & sahib, master, esp. applied to a European gentleman: see sahib.] In India, a European lady; the mistress of a household: so called by native servants.

A great assemblage of Sahibs and Mem-sahibs had been held at Mr. B——'s in order to cat and drink wine, and dance together. W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 149.

men (men), n. 1. Plural of man.—2†. A Middle English variant of man in indefinite use.

menaccanite, menaccanitic. See menachanite, menachanitic.

menace (men'ās), n. [ME. menace, manace, manas, < OF. menace, menache, manache, F. menace = Pr. menassa, menaza = OSp. menaza (Sp. a-menaza = Pg. a-meça, a-meço) = It. minaccia, minaccio, threat, menace, < L. minaci, pl. threats, < minax, threatening, projecting, < minax, things projecting, hence threats, menaces, < minere, put out, project, whence also ult. E. eminent, imminent, prominent, etc., and mine², mien, etc.] A threat or threatening; the declaration or indication of a hostile intention, or of a probable evil to come.

The Trojans view the dusty cloud from far, And the dark menace of the distant war. Dryden, Æneid, ix. 37.

No sound could have grated more unpleasantly on the pontifical ear than the menace of a general council. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 6.

Immensely strong, and able to draw in supplies constantly from the sea. Acre was a standing menace to the Eastern world. Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 181. =Syn. See the verb.

menace (men'ās), v.; pret. and pp. menaced, ppr. menacing. [ME. menacen, manacen, manāsen, < OF. menacer, F. menacer (= Sp. a-menazar = Pg. a-meçar = It. minacciare), threaten, < menace, a threat: see menace, n.] I. trans. 1. To threaten; hold out a threat against; express a hostile intention toward, or indicate danger to: followed by with before the threatened evil when expressed: as, the storm menaced the ship with destruction.

When they wille manacen ony man, thanne thei seyn, God knowethe wel that I schalle do the suchs a thing, and tellethe his Manace. Mandeville, Travels, p. 231.

When Vortiger harde their manasyng, he was wroth and angry, and seide yef they spake eny more ther-of he sholde do the same with hem. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 26.

Thou art menaced by a thousand spears. Cowper, Elegies, iv. (trans.).

2. To hold out threats of; indicate the danger or risk of.

He menaced Revenge upon the cardinal. Shak., Hen. VIII., l. 2. 137.

As to the vnbeloensers and erroneus, it menaceth truly the greatest euill to come. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 251.

Thus the singular misunderstanding which menaced an open rupture at one time was happily adjusted. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 19.

=Syn. Menace, Threaten. Threaten is of very general application, in both great and little things: as, to be threatened with a cold; a threatening cloud; to threaten an attack along the whole line. Threaten is used with infinitives, especially of action, but menace is not: as, to threaten to come, to punish. Menace belongs to dignified style and matters of moment.

II. intrans. To be threatening; indicate danger or coming harm; threaten.

He that oft manaceth, he that threateth more than he may performe ful off time. Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Who ever knew the heavens menace so? Shak., J. C., l. 3. 44.

menacement (men'ās-ment), n. [OF. menacement; as menace + -ment.] Threat; menace.

It may be observed that wrongful menacement is included as well in simple injurious restraint as in simple injurious compulsion.

Bentham, Intro. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 33, note.

menacer (men'ās-er), n. One who menaces or threatens.

Hence, menacer! nor tempt me into rage; This roof protects thy rashness. Phillips.

menachanite, menaccanite (mē-nak'ān-it), n. [Memachan or Menacean, in Cornwall, England, + -ite².] Titanic iron ore: same as ilmenite.

menachanitic, menaccanitic (mē-nak-ā-nit'-ik), a. [Memachanite, menaccanite, + -ic.] Pertaining to or resembling menachanite.

menacingly (men'ās-sing-li), adv. [Menacing + -ly².] In a menacing or threatening manner.

menad, menadic. See manad, manadic.

menage¹ (me-nāzh'), n. [F. ménage, OF. menage, a household, family, < ML. mansioñaticum, a household, < L. mansio(n)-, a dwelling, house: see mansion, and cf. méiny.] 1. A household; the company of persons living together in a house.

Then she tried keeping house with a fcmls friend: then the double ménage began to quarrel and get into debt. Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lxtv.

2. Housekeeping; household management.—3 (me-naj'). A kind of club or friendly society common among the poorer of the working classes of Scotland and the north of England.—4†. A menagerie.

menage²†, n. and v. An obsolete variant of manage.

menagerie (me-naj'g-ri, me-nāzh'g-ri), n. [Formerly also menagery; = It. menageria, < F. ménagerie, a menagerie, < ménage, a household, family: see ménage¹.] 1. A yard or inclosure in which wild animals are kept.

I can look at him [a national tiger] with an easy curiosity, as prisoner within bars, in the menagerie of the tower. Burke, A Regicide Peace, l.

2. A collection of wild animals; specifically, a collection of wild animals kept for exhibition.

menagogue (men'a-gog), n. [Gr. μήνη, a month (> μήναια, menses), + ἀγωγός, leading, < ἀγειν, lead. Cf. emmenagogue.] A medicine that promotes the menstrual flux.

menaion (mē-ni'on), n.; pl. menaia (-ia). [LGr. μηναιον, < Gr. μήνη, a month: see month.] In the Gr. Ch., any one of the twelve volumes, each volume answering to one month, which together contain a methodical digest of all the offices to be read in commemoration of the church saints. A full set of the menaia constitutes the complete Greek breviary.

menalty† (men'al-ti), n. [See mesnality.] The middle class of people.

Which was called the eyyll parlimente for the noblittie, the worse for the menaltie, but worse of all for the commonaltie. Hall's Union (1548). (Halliwell.)

mend (mend), v. [ME. menden, by aphoresis for amenden, amend; see amend.] I. trans. 1. To repair, as something broken, defaced, deranged, or worn; make whole or fit for use; restore to a sound or serviceable condition: as, to mend shoes or clothes, a wall or a road.

He saw other two brethren . . . in a ship with Zebedee their father, mending their nets. Mat. iv. 21.

Mend up the fire to me, brother, Mend up the fire to me. Lady Mairry (Child's Ballads, II. 85).

2. To correct or reform; make or set right; bring to a proper state or condition: as, to mend one's ways, health, or fortune; that will not mend the matter.

It schal nenere greue a good man though the gift be mendid. Babeus Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

The gods preserve you, and mend you! Beau, and Fl., King and No King, iii. 3.

To make the People fittest to chuse, and the chosen fittest to govern, will be to mend our corrupt and faulty Education. Milton, Free Commonwealth.

3. To improve; make better in any way; help, further, better, advance in value or consideration, etc.

Who never mended his pace no more Nor [than if] he had done no ill. Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 106).

Tacitus observeth how rarely raising of the fortune mendeth the disposition. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 291.

He [Christ] came to restore them who were delighted in their ruins, and thought themselves too good to be mended. Stillingsfleet, Sermons, I. vi.

My uncle, who is extremely mended by soap and the hopes of a peerage, is come up. Walpole, Letters, II. 135.

4. To improve upon; add to; surpass or outdo: as, to mend one's shot (that is, to make a better one).

I'll mend the marriage w'l ten thousand crowns. Lord Salton and Auchanachie (Child's Ballads, II. 160).

Over and beside Signior Baptista's liberality, I'll mend it with a largess. Shak., T. of the S., l. 2. 151.

To mend one's meal, to take something more. [North. Eng.] =Syn. 1-3. Amend, Improve, Better, etc. See amend.

II. intrans. To grow or do better; improve; act or behave better.

What think you of this fool, Malvollo? Doth he not mend? Shak., T. N., l. 5. 80.

I hope the Times will mend. Howell, Letters, II. 48.

But fare you weel, Anld Nickie-ben; Oh wad ye tak' a thought and men! Burns, Address to the De'il.

On the mending hand. See hand.

**mend** (mend), *n.* [*< mend, v. Cf. mends.*] Amendment; improvement; course of improvement; way to recovery; as, to be on the *mend* (said especially of a person recovering from illness). **mendable** (men'dā-bl), *a.* [*< mend + -able. Cf. amenable.*] Capable of being mended.

The foundations and frame being good or *mendable* by the Architects now at work, there is good hope, when peace is settled, people shall dwell more wind-tight and water-tight than formerly. *N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 36.*

**mendacious** (men-dā'shus), *a.* [= *It. mendace, < L. mendax (mendaci-), lying, false, akin to mentiri, lie, commentum, a device, a falsehood, comminisci, devise, invent, design: see comment<sup>1</sup>, comment<sup>2</sup>.*] 1. Given to lying; speaking falsely; falsifying.

Finally these mendacious rogues circulated a report. *Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, viii.*

2. Having the character of a lie; false; untrue; as, a mendacious report; mendacious legends.

**mendaciously** (men-dā'shus-li), *adv.* [*< mendacious + -ly<sup>2</sup>.*] In a false or lying manner; untruly; dishonestly.

**mendaciousness** (men-dā'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being mendacious; a propensity to lie; the practice of lying; mendacity.

**mendacity** (men-das'i-ti), *n.*; *pl. mendacities* (-tiz). [*< LL. mendacitas(t)-s, falsehood, < L. mendax (mendaci-), lying, false: see mendacious.*] 1. The quality of being mendacious; a disposition to lie or deceive; habitual lying.

And that we shall not deny, if we call to mind the mendacity of Greece, from whom we have received most relations. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 6.*

2. A falsehood; a lie.

New Eve, upon the question of the serpent, returned the precept in *lye* terms: "You shall not eat of it, neither shall you touch it, lest perhaps you dye." In which delivery there were no less than two mistakes, or rather additional mendacities: for the commandment forbade not the touch of the fruit; and positively said, ye shall surely dye. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 1.*

**Mendæan, Mendæism.** Same as *Mandæan, Mandæism.*

**Mendaite** (men'dā-it), *n.* Same as *Mandæan.*

**mender** (men'dēr), *n.* One who or that which mends or repairs.

A trade, sir, that, I hope, I may use with a safe conscience; which is, indeed, sir, a mender of bad soles. *Shak., J. C., i. 1. 15.*

**mendiant†**, *n.* [*< OF. mendiant, a beggar, < L. mendican(t)-s, begging: see mendicant. Cf. maund<sup>3</sup>.*] A Middle English variant of mendicant.

**mendicancy** (men'di-kan-si), *n.* [*< mendicant(t) + -cy.*] The condition of being a mendicant; the state of beggary, or the act of begging.

It was often necessary for them to spend a part of every summer in vagrant mendicancy. *Locky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.*

**mendicant** (men'di-kant), *a.* and *n.* [*< OF. mendiant, F. mendiant = Sp. Pg. It. mendicante, < L. mendican(t)-s, ppr. of mendicare, mendicare, beg: see mendicare. Cf. mendiant, mendiant.*] 1. *a.* 1. Begging; reduced to a condition of beggary.—2. Practising beggary; living by alms or doles: as, a mendicant friar. *See friar.*

Fields of maize, . . . forming cloisters for mendicant crows. *Longfellow, Evangeline, ll. 4.*

**Mendicant orders**, those religious orders which originally depended for support on the alms they received. The principal mendicant orders are the Franciscans, the Dominicans, the Carmelites, and the Augustinians. Also called *begging friars*.

**II. n.** A beggar; one who lives by asking alms; especially, a member of a begging order or fraternity; a begging friar.

Next . . . are certain Mendicants, which live of Rice and Barley, which any man at the first asking giveth them. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 454.*

And, but for that, whatever he may vaunt, Who now's a monk had been a mendicant. *Ep. Hall, Satires, v. 1.*

She from her store of meal Takes one unsparing handful for the scrip Of this old Mendicant. *Wordsworth, Old Cumberland Beggar.*

All the Buddhist priests are mendicants. *J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, iv. 1.*

**mendicate†** (men'di-kāt), *v. i.* [*< L. mendicatus, pp. of mendicare, mendicare (> It. mendicare = Pr. Sp. Pg. mendigar = F. mendier, > E. obs. maund<sup>3</sup>, q. v.), beg, < mendicus, poor, needy, beggarly; as a noun, a beggar; ulterior origin unknown.*] To beg or practise begging.

**mendication†** (men-di-kā'shon), *n.* [*< mendicare + -ion.*] The act or habitual practice of begging.

Two grave and punctual authors . . . omit the history of his (Bellisarius's) mendication. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 17.*

**mendicentet, n.** [*ME., equiv. to \*mendicance: see mendicancy.*] Mendicancy.

There hath ben great discord . . . Upon the estate of mendicence. *Rom. of the Rose.*

**mendicity** (men-dis'i-ti), *n.* [*< ME. mendicitee, < OF. mendicite, F. mendicite = Sp. mendicidad = Pg. mendicidade = It. mendicità, < L. mendicita(t)-s, beggary, pauperism, < mendicus, beggarly: see mendicare.*] 1. The state or condition of a beggar; beggarliness.

For richesse and mendicitees Ben cleped two extremytees. *Rom. of the Rose, l. 6525.*

In the case of professional authors, mendicity often trails mendacity along with it. *Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 38.*

2. The practice of begging; beggary; mendicancy.

**mendinant†**, *n.* [*ME., < OF. mendinant, ppr. of mendiner, mendier, beg, < mendien, mandien, mendiant, mendicant, begging: see mendiant, mendicant.*] A mendicant or begging friar.

Therefore we mendynantz, we sely freres, Ben wedded to poverte and continence. *Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 198.*

**mending** (men'ding), *n.* [*Verbal n. of mend, v.*] 1. A yarn composed of cotton and wool, and prepared for darning the so-called merino stockings made on the stocking-loom: used chiefly in the plural.—2. Articles collectively that require to be mended.

**mendipite** (men'di-pit), *n.* [*< Mendip (see def.) + -ite<sup>2</sup>.*] A rare oxychlorid of lead, usually occurring in fibrous or columnar radiated masses, also crystallized, of a white color and pearly luster. It is found in the Mendip hills, Somerset, England.

**mendment†** (mend'ment), *n.* [*< ME. mendment; by aphesis from amendment.*] 1. Amendment.

Such a grace was hir lent That she came to mendment. *M.S. Cantab. Fy. v. 43, f. 43. (Halliwell.)*

By that mendment nothing else he meant But to be king, to that mark he was bent. *Mir. for Mags., p. 355.*

2. Fertilizing; manuring. [*Prov. Eng.*]

This writer's food shall be for their mendment or fertility, not for their utter vastation and ruin. *Bp. Gauden, Hleraspistea (1653), Pref. (Latham.)*

**mendozite** (men-dō'zit), *n.* [*< Mendoza (see def.) + -ite<sup>2</sup>.*] In mineral., soda alum, occurring in white fibrous masses near Mendoza, Argentine Republic.

**mends** (mendz), *n. pl.* [*By aphesis from amends.*] Amends; requital; remedy. [*Now chiefly prov. Eng.*]

All wrongs have mends, but no amends of shame. *Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 20.*

If she be fair, 'tis the better for her: an she be not, she has the mends in her own hands. *Shak., T. and C., i. 1. 68.*

**menel†**, *v., n., and a.* A Middle English form of mean<sup>1</sup>, mean<sup>2</sup>, etc.

**menel†**, *n.* A Middle English form of meiny.

**menes<sup>3</sup>** (mō'nē). A Chaldaic word, signifying 'numbered.'

And this is the writing that was written, MENE, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN. This is the interpretation of the thing: MENE; God hath numbered thy kingdom, and finished it. *Dan. v. 25, 26.*

**Mene<sup>4</sup>** (mē'nō), *n.* [*NL., < Gr. μῆνη, the moon: see moon.*] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes whose species have silvery hues like moonlight, typical of the family *Menidae*. *Lacépède, 1803.*

**meneghinite** (men-e-gō'nit), *n.* [*After Prof. Meneghini (1811-89), a mineralogist, of Pisa University.*] A sulphid of antimony and lead having a lead-gray color and bright metallic luster, occurring in orthorhombic crystals, also in massive forms with fibrous structure.

**menepernour†**, *n.* Same as *mainpernor*.

**menevair†**, *n.* See *miniver*.

**men-folks** (men'fōks), *n. pl.* The men of a household or community collectively. [*Colloq.*]

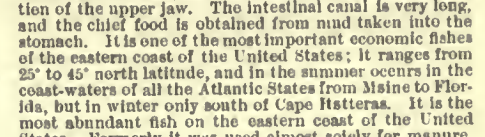
Is it because they are the burden-carriers of the community, carrying in the creels strapped on to their backs loads that the men-folks would scarcely lift from the ground? *Harper's Mag., LI. 182.*

tains, Urals. Its exact nature is doubtful; it may be identical with columbite.

**menglet†**, *v. and n.* An obsolete form of *mingle*.

**menhaden** (men-hā'dn), *n.* [*Also manhaden; a corruption of Narragansett Indian munnac-hatteaug (Roger Williams), lit. 'fertilizer,' a name applied to the menhaden, herring, and alewife, all being used by the Indians for manuring their corn-fields.*] A clupeoid fish, *Brevoortia tyrannus*. It has the appearance of a shad, but is still more compressed, has a large head, and the scales are closely imbricated, leaving a high narrow surface exposed, while their posterior margins are pectinated. The jaws and mouth are toothless, and there is a deep median emargination of the upper jaw. The intestinal canal is very long, and the chief food is obtained from mud taken into the stomach. It is one of the most important economic fishes of the eastern coast of the United States; it ranges from 25° to 45° north latitude, and in the summer occurs in the coast-waters of all the Atlantic States from Maine to Florida, but in winter only south of Cape Hatteras. It is the most abundant fish on the eastern coast of the United States. Formerly it was used almost solely for manure, but large quantities are now converted into oil, and many are canned in oil, to be sold as "sardines," like the European fishes so named. It attains a length of from 12 to 16 inches, is bluish above with silvery or brassy sides, the fins usually tinged yellowish or greenish, and has a dark scapular blotch, often with smaller spots behind it. It varies a good deal in details of form and color with age, and to some extent with season and locality. This fish has at least 80 different popular names to the United States, the leading ones being *mossbunker*, with many variants (see *mossbunker*), *pogie* or *pogy* and its variants, *alewife* or *old-wife*, *whiting* or *whitefish*, *bony fish*, *bugfish* (which see), *hardhead*, *fatback*, *chebog*, *pilehard* (a misnomer), *schooly*, *shiner*, *pauhagen* (pogaden, pookagan, etc.), *yellowtail*, *green-tailed shad*, *shadine* (as put up in oil), and *sardine*. The name *menhaden* extends in literary use to all the other species of *Brevoortia*, of which there are several, as *B. patronus* of the Gulf of Mexico; and it is locally misapplied to the thread-herring, *Opisthonema thersisa*. See cut under *Brevoortia*.

**menhir** (men'hir), *n.* [*< Corn. maenhir, < Corn. and W. maen, a stone (cf. dolmen, eistvaen), + hir, long. Cf. longstone.*] In *archeol.*, one of a class of monumental stones of greater or less antiquity, found in various parts of Europe,



Group of Menhirs at Carnac, Brittany.

also in Africa and in regions of Asia, especially in the Khassian hills. They are very abundant in Brittany, France. They are usually tall and massive, either entirely rough or partly cut, and are set upright in or on the ground, either singly or in groups, alignments, circles, or other combinations. See *megalithic*.

All can trace back the history of the menhira from historic Christian times to non-historic regions, when these rude stone pillars, with or without still ruder inscriptions, were gradually superseding the earthen tumuli as a record of the dead. *Fergusson, Rude Stone Monuments, p. 60.*

**menial** (mō'ni-əl), *a.* and *n.* [*Early mod. E. menyall, < ME. meynial, meynial, < OF. (AF.) mesnial, menial, meignal, pertaining to a household, < meinsne, maisnee, etc., a household: see meiny.*] 1. *a.* 1. Belonging to a retinue or train of servants; serving.

Also an Act was made, That no Lord, nor other, might give any Liveries to any but their Household and Menial Servants. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 164.*

Lo! the sad father, frantic with his pain, Around him furious drives his menial train. *Pope, Iliad, xxiv. 292.*

2. Pertaining to servants or domestic service; servile.

The women attendants perform only the most menial offices. *Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

Freebooters, sprung from low castes, and accustomed to menial employments, became mighty Rajshs. *Macaulay, Warren Hastings.*

**II. n.** A domestic servant; one of a body of household servants: now used chiefly as a term of disparagement.

That all might mark — knight, menial, high, and low. *Cooper, Hope, i. 312.*

Hired servants are of three kinds: menials, day-laborers, and agents. A menial is one who dwells in the household of the master, and is employed about domestic concerns, under a contract, express or implied, to continue service for a certain time. *Robinson, Elem. of Law, 123.*

**menialty†** (mē'ni-əl-ti), *n.* [*< menial + -ty. Cf. menality.*] Common people collectively.

The vulgar menialty conclude therefore it is like to increase, because a harnshaw (a whole afternoon together) sate on the top of Salot Peter's church in Cornhill. *Nash, Christ's Tears over Jerusalem (1613). (Nares.)*

Menidæ (men'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Mene<sup>4</sup> + -idæ.] A family of scombroidean acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Menc*. The body is much compressed and the abdomen prominent and trenchant, the mouth very protrusile, the dorsal very long and entire, the anal also very long and commencing just behind the ventrals, and the ventrals elongated and complete. *Mene maculata* is an inhabitant of the Indian Ocean.

menilite (men'i-lit), n. [*Ménil(montant)* (see def.) + -ite<sup>2</sup>.] A variety or subspecies of opaline silica found at Ménilmontant, a quarter in the eastern part of Paris. It is found in kidney-shaped masses of the size of the hand or larger, sometimes in globules of the size of a nut. It has usually a dull grayish or bluish color.

meningeal (mē-nin'jē-āl), a. [*meninx*, pl. *meninges*, + -al.] Of or pertaining to the meninges.—Meningeal arteries, the arteries supplying the dura mater of the brain, the principal one being the middle or great meningeal from the internal maxillary.

meninges, n. Plural of *meninx*.

meningitic (men-in-jit'ik), a. [*meningitis* + -ic.] Relating or pertaining to meningitis; affected with meningitis.

meningitis (men-in-jit'is), n. [NL., < Gr. *μηνιγίτις* (*μηνιγγ-),* a membrane (see *meninx*), + -itis.] Inflammation of the membranes of the brain or spinal cord.—Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, an infectious disease which in ordinary cases is characterized by an acute invasion with violent headache, severe pains and stiffness in the neck, and great malaise, more or less fever, sometimes a chill, and sometimes vomiting. The subsequent course varies greatly, but usually presents severe headache and backache and retraction of the head, tenderness along the spine, often vertigo, stupor, frequently delirium, sometimes convulsions, sometimes vomiting, with paralysis of the ocular and facial muscles or abnormal stimulation of the same. The spinal nerves exhibit more or less disturbance; herpes facialis is frequent, and other skin affections, such as petechiæ, roseola, and urticaria. The spleen may be slightly but is not greatly enlarged. The disease lasts from two to four weeks in many cases, but it may be fatal in a few days, or a severe invasion may be followed by equally speedy recovery; on the other hand, it may last for eight weeks or more. It is most frequent in children, but adults are not exempt. The infection inheres in localities: proximity to or contact with the sick does not seem to increase exposure. Anatomically, the disease presents a purulent leptomeningitis of the cerebrospinal axis. Also called *black death*, *black fever*, *cerebrospinal fever*, *convulsive fever*, *malignant meningitis*, *malignant purpura*, *malignant purpuric fever*, *neuropurpuric fever*, *pestilential purpura*, *petechial fever*, *phrenitis typhodes*, *purple fever*, *spotted fever*, *typhoid meningitis*, *typhus petechialis*, *typhus syncopalis*.—Tubercular meningitis. See *tubercular*.

meningocele (mē-ning'gō-sēl), n. [*Gr. μηνιγίτις* (*μηνιγγ-),* a membrane, + *κῆλη*, a tumor.] In *pathol.*, hernia of the meninges or cranial membranes; cerebral hernia confined to the membranes.

meningococcus (mē-ning'gō-kok-us), n. [NL., < Gr. *μηνιγίτις* (*μηνιγγ-),* a membrane, + *κόκκος*, a kernel.] A coccus supposed to be the cause of cerebrospinal fever.

meningorachidian, meningorhachidian (mē-ning'gō-rā-kid'i-an), a. [*Gr. μηνιγίτις* (*μηνιγγ-),* a membrane, + *ῥαχίς* (*ραχιδ-*), the spine.] Pertaining to the meninges or membranes of the spinal cord and to the rachis or spine: as, the *meningorachidian* veins. See *spinal*.

meninguria (men-ing-gū'ri-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. *μηνιγίτις* (*μηνιγγ-),* a membrane, + *οὔρον*, urine.] Urine containing membranous shreds.

meninting (mē-nin'ting), n. [Javanese.] A three-toed kingfisher, *Ceyx meninting*.

meninx (mē'ningks), n.; pl. *meninges* (mē-nin'jēz). [NL., < Gr. *μηνιγίτις* (*μηνιγγ-),* a membrane, esp. of the brain.] In *anat.*, a membrane; especially, one of the three membranes that invest the brain and spinal cord. They are the dura mater, the arachnoid, and the pia mater, named in order from without inward. See these words.

meniscal (mē-nis'kal), a. [*meniscus* + -al.] Pertaining to or having the form of a meniscus.

meniscate (mē-nis'kāt), a. [*meniscus* + -ate<sup>1</sup>.] Resembling the section of a meniscus: applied in botany to a cylindrical body bent into a semicircle.

menisciform (mē-nis'i-fōrm), a. [*Gr. μηνίσκος*, a crescent (see *meniscus*), + L. *forma*, form.] Of the form of a meniscus or crescent.

meniscoid (mē-nis'koid), a. [*Gr. μηνίσκος*, a crescent, + *εἶδος*, form.] Like a meniscus; crescent-shaped; concavo-convex.

meniscoidal (men-is-koi'dal), a. [*meniscoid* + -al.] Same as *meniscoid*.

meniscus (mē-nis'kus), n.; pl. *menisci* (-i). [*NL. meniscus*, < Gr. *μηνίσκος*, a crescent, dim. of *μήνη*, the moon: see *moon*.] 1. A crescent or crescent-shaped body. Specifically—2. A lens, convex on one side and concave on the other, and thicker in the center, so that its section presents the appearance of the moon in

its first quarter. As the convexity exceeds the concavity, a meniscus may be regarded as a convex lens (also called a *converging meniscus*); the corresponding form in which the convexity is less than the concavity is sometimes but improperly called a *diverging meniscus*. See *cut under lens*.

3. The convex or concave surface of a liquid, caused by capillarity: thus, the mercury in a barometer has a *convex meniscus*, but spirit or water a *concave meniscus*.

—4. In *anat.*, an inter-articular fibrocartilage, of a rounded, oval, disk-like, or falcate shape, situated between the ends of bones, in the interior of joints, attached by the margins. Such cartilages are found in man in the temporomaxillary, the sternoclavicular, and sometimes the acromioclavicular articulations; and in the wrist- and knee-joints.

5. In *zool.*, a peculiar organ, of doubtful function, found in *Echinorhynchus*, a genus of acanthocephalous parasitic worms. Hurley.

meniset, n. [*ME. menuse*, < *OF. menuise*, *menuse*, *menwe*, any small object, small fish, small fry, < *menutser*, make small, diminish: see *minish*.] 1. Small fish; small fry.—2. A minnow.

The little roach, the *menise* biting fast.

John Dennis (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 167).

menison, menison, n. [*ME. menison*, *menison*, *menyson*, *meneson*, < *OF. meinson*, *meinson*, *menison*, *menison*, *maneson*, dysentery, diarrhea, < LL. *manatio* (-), a flowing: see *manation*.] Diarrhea; dysentery.

Bothe meselea & mute, and in the *menyson* bloody.

Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 111.

Menispermaceæ (men'i-spēr-mā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), < *Menispermum* + -aceæ.] A natural order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, of which the genus *Menispermum* is the type, belonging to the cohort *Ranales*. It is characterized by small, usually three-petaled, diœcious flowers, with the petals shorter than the sepals, and solitary seeds, which are attached by the ventral face, and have the micropyle above. The order embraces about 57 genera and 350 species, the number of which may, however, be greatly reduced; they are found principally within the tropics, although a few occur in North America, western Asia, and Australia. They are principally woody climbers, with alternate leaves and clusters of small flowers. The plants possess active narcotic and bitter properties, some being very poisonous, while others are used as tonics. It includes 4 tribes, the *Tinosporæ*, *Cocculæ*, *Cissampitidæ*, and *Pachygonæ*.

menispermaceous (men'i-spēr-mā'shi-us), a. Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of the *Menispermaceæ*.

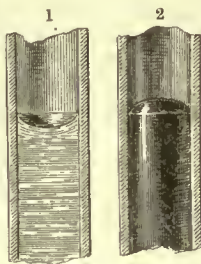
menispermal (men-i-spēr'mal), a. [*Menispermum* + -al.] Relating to the *Menispermaceæ*, or to the larger group to which that order belongs.

menispermate (men-i-spēr'māt), n. [*menisperm-ic* + -ate<sup>2</sup>.] A compound of menispermic acid and a base.

menispermic (men-i-spēr'mik), a. [*menispermum* + -ic.] Obtained from the seeds of the menispermaceous plant *Anamirta Cocculus*: applied to an acid.

menispermine (men-i-spēr'min), n. [*menispermum* + -ine<sup>2</sup>.] An alkaloid extracted from the shells of the fruit of *Anamirta Cocculus*. It is tasteless and medicinally inert. See *Cocculus*.

Menispermum (men-i-spēr'mum), n. [NL. (Tournefort, 1705), so called from the half-moon shape of the seeds; < Gr. *μήνη*, the moon, + *σπέρμα*, a seed.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, type of the natural order *Menispermaceæ*, the moonseed family, and belonging to the tribe *Cocculæ*, characterized by having the embryo horseshoe-



Forms of Meniscus, def. 3. 1, concave; 2, convex.

shaped, and by having from twelve to an indefinite number of stamens. They are climbing plants, with partially peltate, palmately lobed or angled leaves, flowers in panicles, and the fruit a compressed drupe. There are 2 species—*M. Canadense*, the Canadian moonseed, native of North America, and *M. Dauricum*, indigenous to the temperate parts of eastern Asia. The former is a desirable arbor-vine, though its flowers are inconspicuous. Its fruit is black with a bloom, resembling small grapes.

2. [*l. c.*] The pharmacopœial name of the rhizome and rootlets of *Menispermum Canadense*. It is little used in medicine, and seems inert. Also called *Texas sarsaparilla*.

meniver, n. An obsolete form of *miniver*.

mennard (men'ard), n. [See *minnow*.] A minnow. [Prov. Eng.]

mennawet, n. An obsolete form of *minnow*.

Mennonist (men'on-ist), n. [*Mennon-ite* + -ist.] Same as *Mennonite*.

Mennonite (men'on-it), n. [*Menno* (see def.) + -ite<sup>2</sup>.] A member of a Christian denomination which originated in Friesland in the early part of the sixteenth century, and holds doctrines of which Menno Simons (1492-1559) was the chief exponent. The leading features of the Mennonite bodies have been baptism on profession of faith, refusal of oaths, of civic offices, and of the support of the state in war, and a tendency to asceticism. Many of these beliefs and practices have been modified. The sect became divided in the seventeenth century into the Upland ("Obere") Mennonites or Ammanites and the Lowland ("Untere") Mennonites, the former being the more conservative and rigorous. Members of the sect are found in the Netherlands, Germany, Russia, etc., and especially in the United States. In the last-named country they are divided into "Untere" or Old Mennonites, "Obere" Mennonites or Ammanites, New Mennonites, Evangelical Mennonites, and Reformed Mennonites (or Herrians).

mennowi, n. An obsolete form of *minnow*.

menobranche (men'ō-brangk), n. An animal of the genus *Menobrancheus*.

Menobrancheidæ (men-ō-brang'ki-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Menobrancheus* + -idæ.] A family of amphibians named from the genus *Menobrancheus*: same as *Proteidæ*.

Menobrancheus (men-ō-brang'kus), n. [NL., < Gr. *μύρον*, remain (see *remain*), + *βράγχια*, family.] 1. A genus of tailed amphibians of the family *Proteidæ*, characterized by the persistence of



Menobrancheus or Necturus maculatus.

the gills and the possession of four limbs with four well-developed digits. It is the American representative of the Old World genus *Proteus*. *M. maculatus* inhabits the waters of the Mississippi basin and of the Great Lakes, while *M. punctatus* is found in those of the south Atlantic watershed. The genus is also called *Necturus*.

2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

Menocerca (men-ō-sēr'kă), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *μύρον*, remain, + *κέρκος*, a tail.] A series of Old World catarrhine simians, from which the tailless apes (*Anthropoidea*) and man are by some supposed to be derived, as well as the existing tailed monkeys and baboons. Hæckel.

menocercal (men-ō-sēr'kal), a. [*Menocerca* + -al.] Of or pertaining to the *Menocerca*.

Menodontidæ (men-ō-don'ti-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Menodus* (-odont-) + -idæ.] A family of fossil perissodactyls, typified by the genus *Menodus*, to which are probably also referable such forms as *Titanotherium* of Leidy, *Brontotherium* of Marsh, and *Symborodon* of Cope.

Menodus (men'ō-dus), n. [NL. (Pomel, 1849), < Gr. *μήνη*, a crescent, + *δοῦς* (*δοοντ-*) = E. tooth.] A genus of fossil perissodactyls, typical of the family *Menodontidæ*.

menolipsis (men-ō-lip'sis), n. [NL., < Gr. *μήνη*, month (> *μηνία*, the menses), + *λείψις*, a failing.] In *pathol.*, the failure or retention of the catamenia.

menologium (men-ō-lō'ji-um), n. Same as *menology*.



mensurabilis, that can be measured, < mensurare, measure: see mensurate, measure. Cf. measurable.] 1. Capable of being measured; measurable.

The solar month . . . is not easily mensurable. Holder. 2. In music, noting that style of music which succeeded the earliest plain-song, and was distinguished from it by such a combination of simultaneous but independent voice-parts that a system of rhythm was necessitated to avoid confusion. It involved both a classification of rhythms and the invention of a notation to represent rhythmic values. Two principal rhythms were recognized: tempus perfectum, which was triple (called "perfect" for fanciful theological reasons), and tempus imperfectum, which was duplet. The system of notation included notes and rests called large, maxima, long, breve, semibreve, minim, semiminima, fusa, and semifusa (fusella), of which in general each note was equal in duration to either three or two of the next denomination, according to the tempus used. (See the various words.) The working out of the system was highly complicated, but it prepared the way for the medieval study of counterpoint and for the invention of an adequate notation, and thus contributed directly to the progress of musical art. Also mensural.

mensurableness (men'sū-rā-bl-nes), n. The quality of being mensurable; mensurability. Bailey, 1727.

mensural (men'sū-ral), a. [= Sp. Pg. mensural, < LL. mensuralis, of or belonging to measuring, < L. mensura, measuring: see measure, n.] 1. Pertaining to measure.—2. Same as mensurable, 2.—Mensural note, in musical notation, a note whose form indicates its time-value relative to other notes in the same piece, as in the ordinary modern notation.—Mensural signature. See signature and rhythmic.

mensurate (men'sū-rāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. mensurated, ppr. mensurating. [< LL. mensuratus, pp. of mensurare (> It. mensurare = Sp. Pg. mensurar = F. mesurer), measure, < mensura, measuring, measure: see measure, n. Cf. measure, v.] To measure; ascertain the dimensions or quantity of. [Rare.]

mensuration (men-sū-rā-shŏn), n. [= F. mensuration = Pr. mensuratio = Sp. mensuración, < LL. mensuratio(n-), measuring, < mensurare, measure: see mensurate, measure.] The act, art, or process of measuring; specifically, the act or art of determining length, area, volume, content, etc., by measurement and computation: as, the rules of mensuration; the mensuration of surfaces and solids.

The measure which he [the Christian] would have others mete out to himself is the standard whereby he desires to be tried in his mensurations to all other.

Ep. Hall, The Christian, § ii. mensurative (men'sū-rā-tiv), a. [*mensurate + -ive.*] Capable of measuring; adapted for measurement, or for taking the measure of things.

"Yes, Friends," observes the Professor, "not our Logical, Mensurative faculty, but our Imaginative one, is King over us." Carlyle, Sartor Resartus (ed. 1831), p. 153.

The third method spoken of may be called the mensurative. Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXII. 342.

ment<sup>1</sup>. An obsolete preterit of mean<sup>1</sup>.

ment<sup>2</sup>. An obsolete preterit of ming<sup>1</sup>.

ment<sup>3</sup>, v. i. A variant of mint<sup>3</sup>.

-ment. [ME. -ment = OF. and F. -ment = Sp. -miento = Pg. It. -mento, < L. -mentum, a common suffix, forming from verbs nouns denoting the result of an act or the act itself: as in alimentum, nourishment, < alere, nourish; fragmentum, a piece broken off, < frangere (frag-), break; segmentum, a piece cut off, < secare, cut (LL.); regimentum, rule, < regere, rule; monumentum, that which keeps in mind, < monere, keep in mind, advise, etc.] A common suffix of Latin origin, forming, from verbs, nouns which usually denote the results of an act or the act itself, as in aliment, fragment, segment, commandment, document, monument, government, etc. It is much used as an English suffix, being attachable to almost any verb, whether of Latin or French origin, as in movement, nourishment, payment, as well as to many of purely English or other Teutonic origin, as in astonishment, atonement, banishment, bewilderment, merriment, etc.

menta, n. Plural of mentum. mentagra (men-tag'rā), n. [L., < mentum, the chin, + Gr. ἄγρα, a taking, catching (cf. chiragra, podagra, etc.)] In pathol., an eruption about the chin, forming a crust like that which occurs in scald-head.

mental<sup>1</sup> (men'tal), a. [*F. mental = Sp. Pg. mental = It. mentale, < LL. mentalis, of the mind, mental, < L. men(t)-s, the mind: see mind<sup>1</sup>, n.] 1. Of or pertaining to the mind; specifically, belonging to or characteristic of the intellect; intellectual: as, the mental powers or faculties; a mental state or condition; mental perception.*

'Twixt his mental and his active parts Kingdom'd Achilles in commotion rages. Shak., T. and C., ii. 3. 184.

That modification of the sublime which arises from a strong expression of mental energy.

D. Stewart, Philos. Essays, ii. 3. In what manner the mental powers were first developed in the lowest organisms is as hopeless an inquiry as how life first originated. Darwin, Descent of Man, I. 85.

2. Done or performed by the mind; due to the action of the mind.

By mental analysis we mean the taking apart of a complex whole and attending separately to its parts. J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 335.

3. Relating to the mind; concerned with the nature, attributes, or phenomena of the human intellect: as, mental philosophy; mental sciences.—Mental alienation, insanity.—Mental arithmetic, association, modification, etc. See the nouns.

mental<sup>2</sup> (men'tal), a. [= F. mental, < L. mentum, the chin: see mentum.] In anat., of or pertaining to the mentum or chin; genial.—Mental artery, a branch of the inferior dental branch of the internal maxillary artery, issuing from the mental foramen to be distributed to the chin and lower lip.—Mental foramen. See foramen.—Mental fossa, a depression on the outer surface of the lower jaw-bone for the attachment of the muscle acting upon the chin.—Mental nerves, several terminal branches of the inferior dental nerve, issuing from the mental foramen.—Mental point, in craniom., the foremost median point of the lower border of the lower jaw, at the symphysis menti.—Mental prominence, the projection beyond the vertical of the lower anterior border of the lower jaw-bone. It is highly characteristic and almost diagnostic of the human species.—Mental spines. Same as mental tubercles.—Mental suture, in entom., the impressed line dividing the mentum from the gula.—Mental tubercles. Same as genial tubercles (which see, under genial<sup>2</sup>).

mental<sup>3</sup> (men'tal), n. An Oriental water-tight basket, having four ropes attached, by which two men raise water from a stream or cistern and discharge it into a trench for irrigation. E. H. Knight.

mentality (men-tal'i-ti), n. [*< mental + -ity.*] Mental action or power; intellectual activity; intellectuality.

The "Catholic World" laments the decay of mentality in Protestant England, finding the cause of its unhappiness in the fact that the British magazine is so poor an affair as it is. . . . This is but a dangerous criterion of mentality. The Nation, Aug. 3, 1871, p. 78.

A certain amount of mentality or volition accompanied the result. Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 450.

Hudibras has the same hard mentality. Emerson, English Traits, xiv.

mentalization (men'tal-i-zā'shŏn), n. [*< mentalize + -ation.*] Operation of the mind; mental action; manner of thinking. [Rare.]

Previous to the establishment of complete delirium or delusions there may be traced deviations from healthy mentalization. E. C. Mann, Psychol. Med., p. 101.

mentalize (men'tal-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. mentalized, ppr. mentalizing. [*< mental<sup>1</sup> + -ize.*] To develop mentally; cultivate the mind or in intellect of; excite to mental activity.

The only thing that can ever undermine our school system in popular support is a suspicion that it does not moralize as well as mentalize children. G. S. Hall, in N. A. Rev.

mentally (men'tal-i), adv. [*< mental<sup>1</sup> + -ly.*] Intellectually; in the mind; in thought or meditation; in idea.

There is no assignable portion of matter so minuta that it may not, at least mentally (to borrow a school-term), be further divided into still lesser and lesser parts. Boyle, Works, I. 401.

mentation (men-tā'shŏn), n. [*< L. men(t)-s, the mind, + -ation.*] 1. The action or exercise of the mind or of its physical organ; mental activity; ideation; cerebration; intellection.

The most absurd mentation and most extravagant actions in insane people are the survival of their fittest states. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 173.

2. The result of mentation; state of mind. mentery<sup>1</sup> (men'te-ri), n. [*< F. menterie, lying, falsehood, < mentir, < L. mentiri, lie: see mendacious.*] Lying.

Loud mentery small consultation needs. G. Harvey, Sonnets, xix.

Mentha (men'thā), n. [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. mentha, mint: see mint<sup>2</sup>.] A genus of

aromatic labiate plants belonging to the tribe Satureiceæ, type of the subtribe Menthoideæ. It is characterized by 4 stamens, which are nearly equal and distant or diverging, with parallel anther-cells, and by a calyx which is 10-nerved and 5-toothed. Over 300 species have been described, but the plants vary greatly, and the number may be reduced to 25; they are widely distributed over the world, but are found principally in the temperate regions. They are erect diffuse herbs with opposite leaves, and flowers in dense whorls, arranged in terminal or axillary heads or spikes. The common name of the genus is mint. See mint<sup>2</sup>, horse-mint, hillywort, and peppermint.

menthene (men'thēn), n. [*< L. mentha, mint, + -ene.*] A liquid hydrocarbon (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>18</sub>) obtained from peppermint-oil.

Menthoideæ (men-thoi'dē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Benthams, 1832), < Mentha + -oideæ.] A subtribe of labiate plants of the tribe Satureiceæ. It is characterized by distant or divaricate stamens, with anthers which are 2-celled, at least when young, and by a calyx which is almost always from 5- to 10-nerved. It embraces 20 genera, of which Mentha is the type, and about 500 species, although the latter number may be much reduced. The plants are found in both hemispheres, but are almost wholly confined to the temperate or subtropical regions.

menthol (men'thol), n. [*< L. mentha, mint, + -ol.*] In chem., a solid crystalline body (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O<sub>1</sub>) which separates from oil of peppermint on standing. It has the odor of peppermint, melts at 108° F., and volatilizes unchanged at a higher temperature. It is used in medicine as a local application in neuralgia. Also called peppermint-camphor.

It was known that menthol . . . generated a keen feeling of cold on being applied to the forehead.

Dr. Goldscheider, Nature, XXXIV. 71.

Menticirrus (men-ti-sir'us), n. [NL., orig. Menticirrus (Gill, 1861), < L. mentum, the chin, + cirrus, a tuft of hair: see cirrus.] A genus of scænoid fishes. There are about 11 species, all American, as M. nebulosus, of the Atlantic coast of the United States, where it is known as kingfish, whiting, and barb; M. aburnus, a more southern whiting of the same coast; and M. undulatus, the bagara of the Pacific coast. They are highly prized for the table. See cut under kingfish.

menticultural (men-ti-kul'tūr-al), a. [*< L. men(t)-s, the mind, + cultura, culture: see culture.*] Cultivating or improving the mind.

Imp. Dict.

mentiferous (men-tif'ē-rus), a. [*< L. men(t)-s, the mind, + ferre = F. bear<sup>1</sup>.*] Conveying or transferring mind or thought; telepathic: as, mentiferous ether. [Recent.]

mentigerous (men-tij'ē-rus), a. [*< L. mentum, the chin, + gerere, bear, carry.*] In entom., bearing the mentum: as, a mentigerous process of the gula.

mention (men'shŏn), n. [*< ME. mentioun, mencion, < OF. mention, F. mention = Sp. mencion = Pg. menção = It. menzione, < L. mentio(n-), a calling to mind, a speaking, mention, akin to men(t)-s, mind, < meminī (√ men, min), have in mind, remember: see mind<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Statement about or reference to a person or thing; notice or remark; especially, assertion or statement without details or particulars.*

He did me many grete dedes of armes, of whiche is yet made no mention, till that my mater cam ther-to. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 124.

And sleep in dull, cold marble, where no mention Of me more must be heard of. Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 433.

Let us . . . speak of things at hand Useful; whence haply mention may arise Of something not unseasonable to ask. Milton, P. L., viii. 200.

Now, the mention [of God's name] is vain, when it is useless. Paley, Moral Philos., iv. 2.

2. Indication; evidence. [Rare.]

It [the earthquake] brought vp the Sea a great way vpon the maine Land, which is carried backe with it into the Sea, not leauing mention that there had bene Land. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 532.

3†. Note; reputation.

'Tis true, I have been a rascal, as you are, A fellow of no mention, nor no mark.

Fletcher (and another?), Prothetess, v. 3.

4†. Report; account.

And wheresoever my fortunes shall conduct me, So worthy mentions I shall render of you, So vertuous and so fair. Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, i. 1.

mention (men'shŏn), v. t. [*< F. mentioner = Sp. Pg. mencionar = It. menzionare, < ML. mentionare, mention, < L. mentio(n-), mention: see mention, n.] To make mention of; speak of briefly or cursorily; speak of; name; refer to.*

I will mention the lovingkindnesses of the Lord. Isa. lxiii. 7.

I mention Egypt, where proud kings Did our forefathers yoke. Milton, Psalm lxxxvii.

This road was formerly called Via Anthoniana; the ascent to it is difficult, and a Latin inscription is cut on the



The Upper Part of Peppermint (Mentha piperita), with flowers. a, flower; b, calyx.

rock, mentioning the name of the road, and that it was made by the emperor Aurelius.

Poocoe, Description of the East, II. 1. 92.

**mentionable** (men'shon-ə-bl), *a.* [**<** mention + -able.] That can or may be mentioned.

**mentohyoid** (men-tō-hī'oid), *a.* and *n.* [**<** L. *mentum*, the chin, + NL. *hyoides*, hyoid.] **I. a.** Pertaining to the chin and to the hyoid bone.

**II. n.** An occasional muscle in man, passing between the chin and the hyoid bone.

**mentomeckelian** (men'tō-me-kē'li-an), *a.* [**<** L. *mentum*, the chin, + Meckel (see def.) + -ian.] A distal division of Meckel's cartilage around which the lower jaw ossifies, as distinguished from a proximal division which is converted into a part of the suspensorium of the jaw or an ossicle of the ear.

**mentonnière** (mon-ton-iär'), *n.* [**<** F., **<** OF. *mentoniere*, **<** *menton*, the chin, **<** L. *mentum*, the chin: see *mentum*.] **1.** Same as *beaver*.  
**—2.** A piece of armor, used on occasions of special danger as an appendage to the open helmet, worn about the close of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth century.

It was put on outside of the gorget, secured to the helmet by hooks on each side and by a slot or similar contrivance at the nmbrel, and thus replaced the vizor and beaver of the armet, except that it was not capable of being raised, but had to be removed altogether.

**3.** An extra defense used during the just, protecting the throat and lower part of the face. [Rare.]



Mentonnière, close of 15th century.

**mentor** (men'tor), *n.* [**<** L. *Mentor*, **<** Gr. *Μέντωρ*, Mentor (or Athena in his guise), friend and adviser of Odysseus (Ulysses) and of Telemachus; prob. 'adviser,' akin to L. *monitor*, adviser: see *monitor*.] One who acts as a wise and faithful guide and monitor, especially of a younger person; an intimate friend who is also a sage counselor, as of one who is young or inexperienced.

**mentorial** (men-tō'ri-əl), *a.* [**<** *mentor* + -ial.] Containing advice or admonition.

**mentum** (men'tum), *n.*; pl. *menta* (-tā). [**<** L., the chin.] **1.** The chin; the anterior and inferior part of the mandible or under jawbone of a mammal, with or without associated soft parts. It sometimes is regarded as including the parts in the whole intramalar space, or interval between the horizontal ram of the mandible.

**2.** In *entom.*, the median or central and usually principal part of the labium. The term has been applied to different parts of the labium, in different insects and also in the same insect, whence confusion has arisen, especially in the use of the terms *mentum* and *submentum*. The *mentum* is properly the part of the labium between the submentum and the ligula, and is often less conspicuous than either of these. See *labium*, and cut at *mouth-parts*.

**3.** In *bot.*, a projection in front of the flower in some orchids, caused by the extension of the foot of the column.—*Levator menti*. See *levator*.—*Mentum absconditum*, the retreating chin, not attaining to a perpendicular let fall from the alveolar border of the jaw; a chin with no prominence.—*Mentum prominulum*, the protrusive chin, extending beyond a perpendicular let fall from the alveolar border of the jaw.—*Quadratus menti*, the depressor labii inferioris, a muscle of the chin which draws down the lower lip.—*Symphysis menti*, the midline of union of the two halves of the lower jawbone.—*Tooth of the mentum*. Same as *mentum-tooth*.—*Triangularis menti*, the depressor anguli oris, a muscle which draws down the corner of the mouth.

**mentum-tooth** (men'tum-tōth), *n.* In *entom.*, a small median process on the front margin of the mentum, generally within an emargination. It is found in certain *Coleoptera*.

**Mentzelia** (ment-zē'li-ā), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after C. Mentzel, a botanical author of Brandenburg in the 17th century.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Loaseae*. It is distinguished by a one-celled ovary with an indefinite number of ovules, by having no scales on the corolla, and by alternate leaves. About 40 species are known, which are found in the warmer and tropical regions of America, especially in the western part. They are herbs or small shrubs, usually with rigid tenuous barbed hairs, leaves which are mostly coarsely toothed or pinnatifid, and yellow or white flowers, which are cymose or solitary.

**menu** (mə-nū'), *n.* [**<** F., **<** L. *minutum*, neut. of *minutus*, small: see *minute*.] A bill of fare.

You have read the *menu*, may you read it again: Champagne, perigord, galantine, and—champagne. Locker, Mr. Placid's Filtration.

**Menura** (mə-nū'rī), *n.* [NL., so called in ref. to the extraordinary form of the tail (which is otherwise compared to a lyre), **<** Gr. *μύρνα*, the moon, + *οπίσθια*, tail.] The typical and only known genus of *Menuridae*. Three species are described: *M. superba*, *M. victoriae*, and *M. alberti*, all of Australia, and two apparently valid. See cut under *lyre-bird*. Also written, incorrectly, *Mamura*, *Moenura*.

**menurancet**, *n.* See *manurancet*.

**menuret**, *v. t.* See *manure*.

**Menuridae** (mə-nū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., **<** *Menura* + -idae.] An Australian family of anomalous or pseudoscincine passerine birds, represented by the genus *Menura*; the lyre-birds. It is one of two families (the other being *Atrichidae*) which, though belonging to the order *Passeres*, deviate from the normal passerine type in the structure of the vocal organs and in some other particulars, to such an extent that a separate division of the order has been established for their reception. (See *Menuroideae* and *Pseudoscincinae*.) The remarkable conformation of the tail of the male birds early attracted attention, and the size and general appearance of the birds caused them for many years to be considered as rasorial or gallinaceous, they being accordingly ranked with the mound-birds, curassows, and guana. Subsequently they were referred by some authors to the American family of rock-wrens (*Pteroptochidae*). It is only of late years that a knowledge of the anatomical structure has enabled ornithologists to classify the family correctly.

**menuroid** (mon-ū'roid), *a.* Having the characters of the *Menuroideae*; pseudoscincine.

**Menuroideae** (mon-ū'roi-dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., **<** *Menura* + -oideae.] A superfamily of pseudoscincine passerine birds containing the *Menuridae* and *Atrichidae*, or the Australian lyre-birds and scrub-birds, characterized by the abnormal structure of the acromyodian syrinx, and the disposition of the tensor patagii brevis as in picarian birds.

**menuse**, *v.* A Middle English form of *minish*.

**Menyanthes**, *n.* See *menise*.

**Menyanthes** (men-i-an'thē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Grisebach, 1839), **<** *Menyanthes* + -ae.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Gentianeae*, the gentian family. It is characterized by having radical or alternate leaves, and by the lobes of the corolla being induplicate-valvate in the bud. It embraces 4 genera, of which *Menyanthes* is the type, and about 40 species.

**Menyanthes** (men-i-an'thēz), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), impropr. for *Menianthes* or *Menanthes*, **<** Gr. *μυνιαθος*, or *μυνιαθος*, monthly, or *μην*, month, + *ἄθος*, flower.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Gentianeae*, type of the tribe *Menyantheae*. It is characterized by a capsule which breaks open irregularly at the top into two partial valves, and by long petiolate radical leaves, which are trifoliate or round, reniform, and crenate. There are two species, or perhaps only one, *M. trifoliata*, the bog-bean, buck-bean, or marsh-trefoll. They are herbaceous water-plants, with a creeping rootstock, sheathed by the membranous bases of the long petioles, and bear white or bluish flowers, which grow to a raceme at the apex of a long leafless scape. See *bog-bean*.

**menyanthin** (men-i-an'thin), *n.* [**<** *Menyanthes* + -in<sup>2</sup>.] A bitter principle obtained from *Menyanthes trifoliata*.

**menyet**, **menyiet**, *n.* Other forms of *meiny*.

**menyngt**, *n.* A Middle English form of *meinyng*.

**menzie** (mē'zi), *n.* A Scotch form of *meiny*.

Before all the *menzie*, and in her moment of power, the Queen humbled her to the dust by taxing her with her shame. Scott, Abbot, xxxi.

**Menziesia** (men-zi-ē'si-ā), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Smith, 1806), so named after Archibald Menzies (died 1842), surgeon and naturalist to the expedition under Vancouver. The surname *Menzies*, prop. *Menyies* (the *z* being orig. merely another shape of *y*), appears to be derived from ME. *menzie*, i. e. *menyie*, var. of *meinie*, etc., a household: see *meiny*.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Ericaceae* and the tribe *Rhodoreae*. It is distinguished by the loose coat of the seeds, the short gamopetalous corolla, and the 4- to 5-celled ovary. There are 7 species, natives of North America, Japan, and Kamchatka, shrubs with alternate petioled entire deciduous leaves, and small or medium-sized flowers in terminal racemes. One species, *M. globularis*, is found in the Alleghanias. The Irish heath, *Daboecia polyfolia*, was formerly included in this genus.

**meoble**, *a.* and *n.* See *mobile*.

**meont**, *n.* [**<** Gr. *μῆον*, spiguel: see *Meum*, *meo*.] Same as *meo*. Minshen.

**Mephistophelean** (mef'is-tō-fē'lē-an), *a.* [**<** *Mephistopheles* + -an.] Same as *Mephistophelean*.

Wit is apt to be cold . . . and Mephistophelean in men who have no relish for humour. George Eliot, Essays, German Wit.

**Mephistopheles** (mef'is-tōf'e-lēz), *n.* [Written *Mephostophitus* in Shakspeare, Fletcher, etc.,

*Mephostophitis* in Marlowe, but now generally *Mephistopheles*, as in Goethe; a made-up name, like most of the names of the medieval devils. Whether the orig. concocter of the name meant to form it from Gr. *μῆς*, not, + *φῶς* (φω-), light, + *φίλος*, loving (a plausible etymology, though the formation is irregular), or from some other elements (some conjecture Gr. *νέφος*, a cloud, + *φίλος*, loving), or merely concocted a Greek-seeming name of no meaning, must be left to conjecture.] The name of a familiar spirit mentioned in the old legend of Sir John Faustus, and a principal agent in Marlowe's play of Dr. Faustus, and in Goethe's "Faust."

Then he may please the king, at a dead pluch too, Without a *Mephostophitus*, such as thou art. Fletcher, *Wife for a Month*, v. 1.

*Mephistopheles* . . . is the Spirit of Negation, and his being exists through opposition to the positive Truth, and Order, and Beauty, which proceed from the never-ending creative energy of the Deity. . . His irreverence and irony are . . . a part of his nature. B. Taylor, *Faust*, L, note 53.

**Mephistophelian** (mef'is-tō-fē'li-an), *a.* [Also *Mephistophelean*; **<** *Mephistophel-ēs* + -ian.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling in character the spirit Mephistopheles; diabolical; sardonic; jeering; irreverent.

**mephitic** (mē-fit'ik), *a.* [= F. *méphitique* = Sp. *mefítico* = Pg. *mephitico* = It. *mefitico*, **<** LL. *mephiticus*, pestilential, **<** L. *mephitis*, a pestilential exhalation: see *mephitis*.] Pertaining to mephitic; foul; noxious; pestilential; poisonous; stifling.

The schools kept the thinking faculty alive and active, when the disturbed state of civil life, the mephitic atmosphere engendered by the dominant ecclesiasticalism, and the almost total neglect of natural knowledge might well have stifled it. Huxley, *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 195.

That strange and scarcely known lily, alas! of almost mephitic odor, the xerophyllum. Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 863.

**Mephitic gas**, carbon dioxide.

**mephitical** (mē-fit'ik-əl), *a.* [**<** *mephitic* + -al.] Same as *mephitic*.

**mephitically** (mē-fit'ik-əl-i), *adv.* [**<** *mephitical* + -ly<sup>2</sup>.] With mephitic; foully; pestilentially.

**Mephitinae** (mef-i-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., **<** *Mephitis* + -inae.] A subfamily of *Mustelidae* peculiar to America, typified by the genus *Mephitis*; the skunks. The group is closely related to the badgers or *Melinae* and to the African *Zorillinae*, the three being combined by some authors. But the *Mephitinae* are distinguished by having 2 or 4 more teeth in the lower than in the upper jaw, the back upper molar quadrate, and the premolars 3 above and below on each side (in one genus only 2 above on each side). The form is stout, with moderately developed limbs, unwebbed digits, and long bushy tail; the coloration is black and white; there is no subcaudal pouch as in badgers, but the perineal glands are enormously developed, secreting the fetid fluid which forms a means of defense and offense. The habits are terrestrial and to some extent fossorial. There are 3 genera, *Mephitis*, *Spilogale*, and *Conopsea*.

**mephitis** (mē-fit'is), *n.* [**<** L. *mephitis*, a pestilential exhalation; personified, *Mephitis*, also *Mefitis*, a goddess who averts pestilential exhalations.] **1.** A pestilential exhalation, especially from the earth; any noxious or ill-smelling emanation, as from putrid or filthy substances; a noisome or poisonous stench.—**2.** [cap.] [NL.] A genus of skunks, typical of the subfamily *Mephitinae*. The teeth are 34 in number, 16 above and 18 below. The pelage is very long, the tail long and very bushy, and the coloration black, striped or spotted with white. The palate ends opposite the last molar; the mastoid process is flaring; the periotics are not much inflated; the zygoma rises backward; and the profile of the skull is highest over the orbits. The nostrils are lateral, and the soles hairy, at least in part. There are several species, of North and Central America, the best-known of which is *M. mephitica*, the common skunk. *M. macrura* is the long-tailed skunk of Mexico. The little striped skunk, *M. putorius* of the United States, is referred by Coates to the genus *Spilogale*. The South American and African skunks which have been referred to *Mephitis* belong to other genera. See *skunk*.

**mephitism** (mē-fit'izim), *n.* [**<** *mephit(is)* + -ism.] Same as *meuphitic*, 1. *Dunlison*.

**Mephostophilus**, **Mephostophilis**, *n.* See *Mephistopheles*.

**meracious** (mē-rā'shus), *a.* [Erroneously for *meracous*, **<** L. *meracius*, pure, unmixed, **<** *merus*, pure: see *merc*.] Without admixture or adulteration; pure; hence, strong; racy.

**meracity** (mē-ras'ī-ti), *n.* [**<** L. *meracius*, pure: see *meracious*.] Clearness or pureness. *Bailey*, 1731.

**meraline** (mer'g-lin), *n.* A woolen material for women's dresses and cloaks, usually having a narrow stripe.

**mercable** (mēr'ka-bl), *a.* [**<** L. *mercabilis*, that can be bought, **<** *mercari*, trade, buy: see *merchant*.] Capable of being bought or sold; merchantable. *Bailey*, 1731.

mercantile (mēr'kan-tīl), a. [Formerly also mercantīl; < OF. mercantīl, F. mercantile = Sp. Pg. mercantil = It. mercantile, < ML. mercantilis, of a merchant or of trade, < L. mercan(t)-, a merchant, trading; see merchant.] 1. Of or pertaining to merchants, or the traffic carried on by merchants; having to do with trade or commerce; trading; commercial.

Bourepaux . . . was esteemed an adept in the mystery of mercantile politics. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi. 2. Characteristic of the business of merchants; in accord with business principles.

It was found essential to establish the work [the "Edinburgh Review"] on a sound mercantile basis, with a paid editor and paid writers. Sydney Smith, Wit and Wisdom.

Mercantile law, the laws applicable to commercial transactions; the law merchant. See law merchant, under law. —Mercantile system, in polit. econ., the belief, generally held till the end of the last century, that all wealth consists in gold and silver, and that therefore the exportation of goods and importation of gold should be encouraged by the state, while the importation of goods and the exportation of gold should be forbidden, or at least restricted as much as possible.

While there are so many things to render the assumption which is the basis of the mercantile system plausible, there is also some small foundation in reason, though a very insufficient one, for the distinction which that system so emphatically draws between money and every other kind of valuable possession. J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., Prelim. Rem.

Thus, the Mercantile System admits every mode of applying the three factors of production, but considers them really productive only in so far as they increase the quantity of the precious metals possessed by the nation, either through the agency of mining at home or by means of foreign trade. W. Roscher, Pol. Econ. (trans.), I. 109.

=Syn. Mercantile, Commercial. Commercial is the broader term, including the other. Mercantile applies only to the actual purchase and sale of goods, according to one's line of business; the mercantile class in a community comprises all such as are actually in the business of buying and selling. Commercial covers the whole theory and practice of commerce, home or foreign: as, the British are a commercial people; commercial usages, honor, law. The word is applicable wherever the more varied activities of commerce are concerned.

mercantilism (mēr'kan-tīl-izm), n. [*mercantile* + -ism.] 1. The mercantile spirit or character; devotion to trade and commerce; excessive importance attached to traffic, or to exchange of values in any way.

Mercantilism is drawing into its vortex the intellectual strength of the nation. The Century, XXXI. 311.

2. In polit. econ., the mercantile system, or the theories embodied in it. See mercantile.

Indeed, it has been justly observed that there are in him [Hume] several traces of a refined mercantilism, and that he represents a state of opinion in which the transition from the old to the new views is not yet completely effected. Encyc. Brit., XIX. 364.

mercantilist (mēr'kan-tīl-ist), n. [*mercantile* + -ist.] 1. A devotee of mercantilism; a believer in the supreme importance of trade and commerce.—2. In polit. econ., an advocate of the mercantile system, or of some similar theory.

The mercantilists may be best described, as Roscher has remarked, not by any definite economic theorem which they held in common, but by a set of theoretic tendencies, commonly found in combination, though severally prevailing in different degrees in different minds. Encyc. Brit., XIX. 354.

mercantilistic (mēr'kan-tī-lis'tik), a. [*mercantilist* + -ic.] Pertaining to mercantilism, or to the mercantile system in political economy; characteristic of mercantilists.

From the seventeenth century mercantilistic views began to exercise a more and more marked influence upon financial literature. Cyc. of Pol. Science, II. 197.

mercantility (mēr-kan-tīl'i-ti), n. [*mercantile* + -ity.] Mercantile spirit or enterprise. [Rare.]

He was all on fire with mercantility. C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, lxxvi. (Davies.)

mercaptan (mēr-kap'tan), n. [So called as absorbing mercury; < L. Mer(curius), Mercury, ML., quicksilver, mercury, + captan(t)-, taking, ppr. of captare, take; see captation.] One of a class of compounds analogous to alcohols, in which the group SH takes the place of hydroxyl. They are all liquids having an offensive garlic odor, and form with mercuric oxide white crystalline compounds, hence their name. Methyl mercaptan (CH3SH), or methyl sulphhydrate, is a highly offensive and volatile liquid.

mercaptide (mēr-kap'tid or -tid), n. [*mercaptan* + -ide<sup>1</sup>.] A compound formed by the union of mercaptan with a metallic base.

mercaptioic (mēr-kap-tō'ik), a. [*mercapt(an)* + -o-ic.] Derived from or having the properties of mercaptans.

mercato, mercatet, n. [*It. mercato*, < L. mercatus, a market; see market.] Same as market.

This was formerly the Circus or Agonales, dedicated to sports and pastimes, and is now the greatest market of ye city. Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 20, 1645.

By order of court a *mercato* was erected at Boston, to be kept upon Thursday, the fifth day of the week. Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 148.

mercantantet (mēr-ka-tan'te), n. [*It. mercantante* (cf. Sp. mercadante = OF. mercadant, < It.) (equiv. to *mercante*), a merchant, < mercatare, trade, < mercato, trading, market; see market, v.] A foreign trader.

Tra. What is he, Biondello? Bion. Master, a mercantante, or a pedant, I know not what; but formal to appear. Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2. 63.

[Spelled *mercantant* in the early editions, and *mercantant* in some modern ones.]

mercative(t) (mēr'ka-tiv), a. [*ML. mercativus*, of trading, < *mercatus*, trading; see market.] Of or belonging to trade. Coles, 1717.

Mercator's chart, projection. See the nouns. mercature(t) (mēr'ka-tūr), n. [*L. mercatura*, trade, traffic, < *mercari*, trade; see merchant.] The act or practice of buying and selling; commerce; traffic; trade.

mercet (mērs), v. t. [By aphoresis from *amerce*.] To amerce; mulct; fine.

For the kynge of Egypt put him downe at Jerusalem, and merced the land in an hundred talents of sylver and a talent of golde. Bible of 1551, 2 Chron. xxxvi. 3.

mercedet, n. [ME., < L. merces (*merced-*), pay, reward, bribe, etc.: see mercy.] Reward; payment; bribe.

That ys no mede bote a mercede, A maner dewe dette for the doyng; And bote if yt be payed prestliche the payer is to blame. Piers Plowman (C), iv. 306.

Mercedonius, Mercedinus (mēr-se-dō'ni-us, -dī'nus), n. [L.] In the Roman calendar commonly ascribed to Numa Pompilius, second king of Rome, an intercalary month inserted every second year between the 23d and the 24th of February, and having twenty-two or twenty-three days.

mercement (mērs'ment), n. [ME., also *merciement*, *mercyment*; by aphoresis from *amercement*. Cf. *merciament*.] A fine; a penalty satisfied by a money-payment; a mulct.

Byrynge alle men to bowe with-oute byter wounde, With-oute *mercement* our manslaught amenden alle reames. Piers Plowman (C), v. 182.

Right so is loue a ledere and the lawe shspeth. Vpon man for his mysdedes the *mercement* he taxeth. Piers Plowman (B), l. 160.

mercenary (mēr-se-nā'ri-ān), n. [*ML. mercenarius* + -an.] A mercenary.

Odd bands Of voluntaries and mercenarians. Marston, In Praise of Pygmalion, l. 18.

mercenaryly (mēr-se-nā-ri-li), adv. [*mercenary* + -ly<sup>2</sup>.] In a mercenary manner. Imp. Dict.

mercenaryness (mēr-se-nā-ri-nes), n. [*mercenary* + -ness.] The character of being mercenary; venality; regard to hire or reward; action or conduct uniformly prompted by the love of gain or the acquisition of money as a chief end.

mercenary (mēr'se-nā-ri), a. and n. [*ME. mercenarie* = F. mercenaire = Sp. Pg. It. mercenario, < L. mercenarius, earlier mercenarius, hired for pay, hireling, as noun a hired laborer, < merces (*merced-*), pay, wages, reward; see mercy.] 1. a. 1. Working or acting for reward; hired; serving only for gain; selling one's services to the highest bidder.

Mercenary men, which get their living by the trade of rowing. Coryat, Crudities, I. 214.

Mercenary troops, . . . perfectly acquainted with every part of their profession, irresistible in the field, powerful to defend or destroy, but defending without love and without hatred. Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

Hence—2. Venal; sordid; actuated only by hope of reward; ready to accept dishonorable gain: as, a mercenary prince or judge; a mercenary disposition.

This study fits a mercenary drudge. Marlowe, Doctor Faustus, i. 1.

You know me too proud to stoop to mercenary insincerity. Goldsmith, To Edward Mills.

3. Pertaining or due to hope of gain or reward; done, given, etc., in return for hire; resulting from sordid motives: as, mercenary services; a mercenary act.

For many of our princes, woe the while, Lie drownd and soak'd in mercenary blood. Shak., Hen. V., iv. 7. 79.

Thus needy wits a vile revenue made, And verse became a mercenary trade. Dryden and Soame, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry, iv.

One act that from a thankful heart proceeds Excels ten thousand mercenary deeds. Cowper, Truth, l. 224.

=Syn. Hireling, etc. See venal. II. n.; pl. mercenaries (-riz). 1. A person who works for pay; especially, one who has no higher motive to work than love of gain.

He was a scapheherde and no mercenarie. Chaucer, Gen. Prolo. to C. T., l. 514.

Stationed by, as waiting a result, Lean silent gangs of mercenaries ceased Working to watch the strangers. Browning, Sordello.

2. Specifically, a soldier in foreign service; a professional soldier. This term became common during the long wars of the years immediately following the middle ages, when professional soldiers who served any one who would pay them were contrasted with those who still followed their feudal superiors.

This is to show, both how tyranny grows to stand in need of mercenary soldiers, and how those mercenaries are . . . firmly assured unto the tyrant.

Raleigh, Hist. World, V. ii. 2.

Like mercenaries, hired for home defence. They will not serve against their native Prince. Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 290.

The Chief Citizens, like the noble Italians, hire Mercenaries to carry arms in their stead. Steele, Tatler, No. 28.

mercer (mēr'sēr), n. [*ME. mercer*, *meercere*, < OF. mercier, F. mercier = Pr. merceir, mercier = Sp. mercero = Pg. mercieiro = It. merciajo, < ML. merciarus (also merciarus, mercerius, after OF.), a trader, a dealer in small wares, < L. merc (merc-), merchandise; see mercy, merchant.] 1. A dealer in small wares, or in merchandise of any sort.

A row of pins, arranged as neatly as in the papers sold at the mercers'. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 539.

2. A dealer in cloths of different sorts, especially silk. [Eng.]

She feels not how the land drops away, nor the aerea melt; nor foresees the change, when the mercer has your woods for her velvets. B. Jonson, Epicene, ii. 1.

mercerization (mēr'sēr-i-zā'shon), n. [*mercize* + -ation.] A process of treating cotton fiber or fabrics, invented by John Mercer, a Lancashire calico-printer, and patented in 1851. He discovered that the steeping of cotton cloth from ten to twenty minutes in caustic and syrumpy potash lye, and then washing out the cloth with alcohol of specific gravity 0.825, caused the texture to contract one tenth on drying, retaining 14.72 per cent. of potash. If soda lye of specific gravity 1.342 is substituted for the potash, the cloth shrinks one fourth and contains 9.68 per cent. of soda. Water abstracts all the soda, and leaves the shrunken tissue, which takes more brilliant colors in dyeing than unmercerized calico. Also spelled *mercerisation*.

mercerize (mēr'sēr-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. mercerized, ppr. mercerizing. [*Mercer* (see def. of mercerization) + -ize.] To treat (cotton fiber or fabrics) with a solution of caustic alkali according to the method of mercerization. Also spelled *mercerise*.

The microscopical examination of a mercerized cotton fiber shows it to have lost all its original characteristics. Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 241.

mercership (mēr'sēr-ship), n. [*mercer* + -ship.] The occupation or business of a mercer.

He confesses himself to be an egregious fool to leave his mercership, and go to be a musqueteer. Howell, Letters, ii. 62.

mercery (mēr'sēr-i), n.; pl. merceries (-iz). [*ME. mercery*, *meercery*, *mercerie*, < OF. merccerie, mercerie, F. mercerie (> Sp. merceria = Pg. It. merceria), < ML. merciaria (also mercaria, after OF.), the trade of a mercer, mercers' wares, < merciarus, a mercer; see mercer.] 1. The class of commodities or goods in which a mercer deals, as silks, woolen cloths, etc. [Eng.]

Clothe, fures, and other mercery. Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cccciii.

Half the shop was appropriated to grocery; the other half to drapery, and a little mercery. Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, iii.

Serious-faced folk who buy their merceries economically and seldom. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIII. 75.

2. The trade of a mercer.

The mercery is gone from out of Lombard-street and Cheapside into Paternoster-row and Fleet-street. Graunt, Bills of Mortality.

3. A place where mercers' wares are sold.

merchandise (mēr'chan-dīz), n. [Also *merchandise*; < ME. merchandisc, marchandise, marchandisc, < OF. marchandise, marchandisc, F. marchandise, a merchant's wares, < marchand, a merchant; see merchant.] 1. In general, any movable object of trade or traffic; that which is passed from hand to hand by purchase and sale; specifically, the objects of commerce; a commercial commodity or commercial com-



She hauled me to the wash-stand, inflicted a *merciless*, but happily brief scrub on my face and hands with soap, water, and a coarse towel. *Charlotte Brontë*, *Jane Eyre*, iv.

2. Without hope of mercy. [Rare.]

And all dismay through *merciless* despair. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, IV. viii. 51.

=**Syn.** I. Unmerciful, severe, inexorable, unrelenting, barbarous, savage.

**mercilessly** (mér'si-les-li), *adv.* In a merciless manner; cruelly.

**mercilessness** (mér'si-les-nes), *n.* The quality of being merciless; want of mercy or pity.

**merciment** (mér'si-mènt), *n.* See *mercement*.

**mercurammonium** (mér'kū-ra-mō'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < *mercurius*, mercury, + *ammonium*.] A compound of mercury and ammonia: specifically applied to bases in which mercury replaces a part or all of the hydrogen in ammonia. Examples are mercurous-ammonium chloride,  $(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , and mercuric-diammonium chloride,  $(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{HgCl}_2$ , known as *fusible white precipitate*.—**Mercurammonium chloride**, the hydrargyrum ammoniatum or white precipitate of the United States and British Pharmacopœias.

**mercurial** (mér-kū'ri-ál), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. mercuriel* = *Sp. Pg. mercurial*, mercury, + *ammonium*.] *Mercurialis*, of or pertaining to the god Mercury or to the planet Mercury, < *Mercurius*, Mercury; see *Mercury*.] I. *a.* 1. [*cap.*] Pertaining to the god Mercury; having the form or qualities attributed to Mercury.

His foot *Mercurial*, his Martial thigh. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, iv. 2. 310.

To see thee yong, yet manage so thine armes, Have a *mercurial* mince and martial handa. *Stirling*, *A Parenthesis* to Prince Henry.

2. Like Mercury in character; having the moral or mental qualities ascribed to the god Mercury, or supposed by astrologists to belong to those under his star, the planet Mercury; light-hearted; gay; active; sprightly; flighty; fickle; changeable; volatile.

He is . . . of a disposition, perhaps, rather too *mercurial* for the chamber of a nervous invalid. *Barham*, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 201.

*Mercurial* races are never sublime. *De Quincey*, *Secret Societies*, ii.

3†. Pertaining to Mercury as god of trade; hence, pertaining to trade or money-making; as, *mercurial* pursuits.

His [Monson's] mind being more martial than *mercurial*, . . . he applied himself to sea-service. *Wood*, *Athenæ Oxon.*, I.

Properties pertaining to the practice of the law, as well as to the *mercurial* profession. *P. Whitehead*, *Gymnasiad*, I., note.

4†. Pertaining to Mercury as herald; hence, giving intelligence; pointing out; directing.

As the traveller is directed by a *mercurial* statue. *Chillingworth*, *Religion of Protestants*.

5. Pertaining or relating to mercury or quicksilver. (a) Containing or consisting of quicksilver or mercury; as, *mercurial* preparations or medicines. (b) Characterized by the use of mercury; as, *mercurial* treatment. (c) Caused by the use of mercury; as, a *mercurial* disease.—**Hepatic mercurial ore**, cinnabar.—**Mercurial bath**, erethism, gage. See the nouns.—**Mercurial gilding**. Same as *wash-gilding*.—**Mercurial horn-ore**. Same as *calomel*.—**Mercurial level**, ointment, pendulum, thermometer, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* 1†. A person possessing any of the attributes of the god Mercury; one of mercurial temperament; a sprightly person; also, one given to trickery; a cheat or thief.

Come, brave *mercurials*, sublim'd in cheating, My dear companions, fellow-soldiers I' th' watchful exercise of thievery. *T. Tomkis* (?), *Albumazar*, I. 1.

2. A preparation of mercury used as a drug.

The question with the modern physician is not, as with the ancient, . . . Shall *mercurials* be administered? *H. Spencer*, *Study of Sociology*, p. 21.

**mercurialine** (mér-kū'ri-ál-in), *n.* [*< mercurial + -ine*.] A volatile alkaloid  $(\text{CH}_5\text{N})$  extracted from the leaves and seed of *Mercurialis annua*. It is a poisonous oily liquid, isomeric and possibly identical with methylamine.

**Mercurialis** (mér-kū-ri-á'lis), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < *L. mercurialis*, sc. *herba*, a plant, prob. dog's-mercury; see *mercurial*.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, the tribe *Crotonææ*, and the subtribe *Acalypheæ*. It is composed of 6 species of herbs native in Europe, the Mediterranean region, and eastern Asia. *M. perennis*, the dog's-mercury, is a poisonous weed, with a simple erect stem six or eight inches high, the oblong or ovate-lanceolate leaves crowded on its upper half; the flowers are dioecious on slender axillary peduncles. *M. tomentosa* of the Mediterranean region was long supposed to have the power of determining the sex of children according as the mother drank the juice of the male or of the female plant. See *mercury*, S. and *boy's, girl's*, and *golden mercury* (under *mercury*).

**mercurialisation, mercurialise.** See *mercurialization, mercurialize*.

**mercurialism** (mér-kū'ri-ál-izm), *n.* [*< mercurial + -ism*.] The pathological condition produced by the use of mercury.

The other patient, on the contrary, showed no signs of *mercurialism* whatever. *Lancet*, No. 3447, p. 609.

**mercurialist** (mér-kū'ri-ál-ist), *n.* [*< mercurial + -ist*.] 1. One who is under the influence of the planet Mercury, or one resembling the god Mercury in fickleness of character.

*Mercurialists* are solitary, much in contemplation, anti-tite. *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 190.

2. A physician much given to the use of mercury in the treatment of disease. *Dunglison*.—3†. A scholar; a rhetorician.

He who with a deepe insight marketh the nature of our *Mercurialists* shall find as fit a harbour for pride under a schoolers cap as under a soldiers helmet. *Greene*, *Farewell to Foille*.

**mercurialization** (mér-kū'ri-ál-i-zā'shōn), *n.* [*< mercurialize + -ation*.] The act of mercurializing, or the state of being mercurialized. Also spelled *mercurialisation*.

Premature delivery appeared to follow the *mercurialization* of the system. *A. S. Taylor*, *Med. Jurisprudence*, p. 448.

**mercurialize** (mér-kū'ri-ál-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mercurialized*, ppr. *mercurializing*. [*< mercurial + -ize*.] I. *intrans.* To be capricious or fantastic.

II. *trans.* 1. To treat or impregnate with mercury, as by exposure to its vapor, or immersion in a chemical solution of it. To mercurialize a photographic negative is to subject it to the action of a solution of bichlorid of mercury in order to intensify or reinforce the image. Plugs of mercurialized carbon are sometimes used in microphones and in the transmitter of a telephonic circuit.

2. In *med.*, to affect with mercury, as the bodily system; bring under the influence of mercury.

Also spelled *mercurialise*. **mercurially** (mér-kū'ri-ál-i), *adv.* 1. In a mercurial manner.—2. By means of mercury.

**Mercurian** (mér-kū'ri-an), *a.* [*< L. Mercurius*, Mercury, + *-an*.] 1. Pertaining to Mercury as god of eloquence.

The *mercurian* heavenly charme of hys rhetorique. *Nash*, *Haue* with you to Saffron-Walden.

2. Pertaining to the planet Mercury.

Absorption by a *Mercurian* atmosphere. *A. M. Clarke*, *Astron.* in 19th Cent.

**mercuric** (mér-kū'rik), *a.* [*< mercury + -ic*.] 1. Related to or containing mercury.—2. In *chem.*, specifically applied to compounds in which each atom of mercury is regarded as bivalent: as, *mercuric* chlorid,  $\text{HgCl}_2$ .—**Mercuric chlorid**, corrosive sublimate.—**Mercuric fulminate**, fulminating mercury; a detonating compound  $(\text{C}_2\text{Hg}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2)$  which crystallizes in shining gray crystals, prepared from a mixture of alcohol, nitric acid, and mercury nitrate. A moderate blow or slight friction causes it to explode violently. It is used for charging percussion-caps and detonating caps for firing dynamite, etc.

**mercurification** (mér-kū'ri-fi-kā'shōn), *n.* [*< mercurify + -ation*; see *-fication*.] I. In *chem.*, the process or operation of obtaining the mercury from metallic minerals in its fluid form.—2. The act or art of mixing with quicksilver.

It remains that I perform the promise I made of adding the ways of *mercurification*. *Boyle*, *Works*, I. 643.

**mercurify** (mér-kū'ri-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mercurified*, ppr. *mercurifying*. [*< mercury + -fy*.] 1. To obtain mercury from (metallic minerals), as by the application of intense heat, which expels the mercury in fumes that are afterward condensed.—2. To combine or mingle with mercury; mercurialize.

A part only of the metal is *mercurified*. *Boyle*, *Works*, I. 641.

**mercuriousness** (mér-kū'ri-us-nes), *n.* [*< \*mercurious* (< *L. Mercurius*, Mercury) + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being mercurial, or like the god Mercury, as (in the quotation) in his character of a swift messenger.

A chapeau with wings, to denote the *mercuriousness* of this messenger. *Fuller*, *Worthies*, Kent.

**mercurism** (mér-kū-rizm), *n.* [*< Mercury + -ism*.] A communication of news or intelligence; a communication or announcement. *Sir T. Browne*.

**mercurous** (mér-kū-rus), *a.* [*< mercury + -ous*.] 1. Related to or containing mercury.—2. In *chem.*, specifically applied to compounds in which two atoms of mercury are regarded as forming a bivalent radical: as, *mercurous* chlorid,  $\text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}_2$ .

**Mercury** (mér'kū-ri), *n.* [*< ME. Mercurie, mercurie*, < *AF. Mercuric*, *OF. Mercur*, *F. Mercure* = *Sp. Pg. It. Mercurio*, < *L. Mercurius*, Mercury (the deity and the planet), so called (appar.) as the god of trade, < *merx* (*merc-*), merchandise, wares; see *mercy*, *merchant*.] 1. In *Rom. myth.*, the name of a Roman divinity, who became identified with the Greek *Hermes*. He was the son of *Jupiter* and *Maia*, and was the herald and ambassador of *Jupiter*. As a god of darkness, Mercury is the tutelary deity of thieves and tricksters; he became also the protector of herdsmen, and the god of science, commerce, and the arts and graces of life, and the patron of travelers and athletes. It was he who guided the shades of the dead to their final abiding-place. He is represented in art as a young man, usually wearing a winged hat and the talaria or winged sandals, and bearing the caduceus or pastoral staff and often a purse.



Mercury.—Statue of Greek workmanship, in the British Museum, London.

The herald *Mercury*, New-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iii. 4. 58.

2. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] Pl. *mercuries* (-riz). One who acts like the god Mercury in his capacity of a messenger; a conveyor of news or information; an intelligencer.

Following the mirror of all Christian kings, With winged heels, as English *Mercuries*. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, ii., chorus, 7.

We give the winds wings, and the angels too, as being the swift messengers of God, the nimble *mercuries* of heaven. *Abp. Sanerost*, *Sermons*, p. 131.

Hence—3. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] A common name for a newspaper or periodical publication; formerly, also, a newspaper-carrier or a seller of newspapers.

Those who sell them [news-books] by wholesale from the press are called *mercuries*. *Covell*.

No allusion to it is to be found in the monthly *Mercuries*. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, xii.

4†. [*l. c.*] Warmth or liveliness of temperament; spirit; sprightly qualities; hence, liability to change; fickleness.

He was so full of *mercury* that he could not fix long in any friendship, or to any design. *Ep. Burnet*.

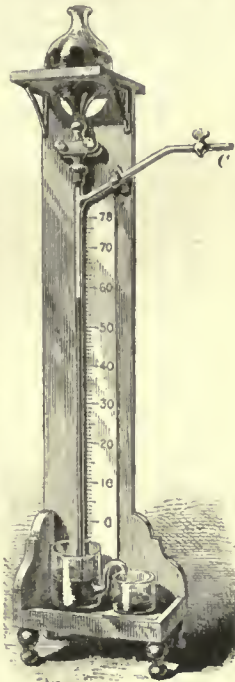
5. The innermost planet of the solar system. Its mean distance from the sun is 0.387 that of the earth. The inclination (7 degrees) and the eccentricity (0.2056) of its orbit are exceeded only by some of the minor planets. Its diameter is only 3,000 miles, or about  $\frac{1}{8}$  of that of the earth; its volume is to that of the earth as 1 to 18.5. It performs its sidereal revolution in 88 days, its synodical in 116. Its proximity to the sun prevents its being often seen with the naked eye. The mass of Mercury, though as yet not very precisely determined, is less than that of any other planet (asteroids excepted). According to Schiaparelli it rotates on its axis in the same way as the moon does, once in each orbital revolution.

6. [*l. c.*] Chemical symbol, Hg; atomic weight, 200.1. A metal of a silver-white color and brilliant metallic luster, unique in that it is fluid at ordinary temperatures. It becomes solid, or freezes, at about -40°, and crystallizes in the isometric system. Its specific gravity at 0° is 13.6; when frozen, according to J. W. Mallet, 14.1992. This metal occurs native, sometimes in considerable quantity; but by far the largest supply is obtained from the sulphid, known as *cinnabar*. (See *cinnabar*.) Mercury is not very generally disseminated. In the United States only traces of its ores have been found to the east of the Cordilleras. The principal sources of supply are the mines of Almaden in Spain, of New Almaden and others near the Bay of San Francisco, and of Idria in Austria. Its chief use is in the metallurgical treatment of gold and silver ores by amalgamation. The thermometer and barometer are instruments in which the peculiar qualities of this metal are well illustrated. Commercially the most important salts of mercury are mercurous chlorid  $(\text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}_2)$  or calomel, chiefly used in medicine, and the mercuric chlorid  $(\text{HgCl}_2)$  or corrosive sublimate, a violent poison used in medicine and extensively in surgery as an antiseptic, and as a preservative in dressing skins, etc., being a very powerful antiseptic. The sulphid  $(\text{HgS})$  or cinnabar, when prepared artificially, is called *vermillion*, and is used as a pigment. The names *mercury* and *quicksilver* are entirely synonymous, but the former is rather a scientific designation, and one necessarily used in compound names and in the adjective form; while the latter is a common popular designation of this metal. See *analgem*, *calomel*, *quicksilver*.

7. [*l. c.*] The column of quicksilver in a thermometer or barometer, especially with reference to the temperature or state of the atmosphere shown by it. [*Colloq.*]

Whatever may be the height of the mercury (in the barometer), a sudden and rapid fall is a sure sign of foul weather.

8. [l. c.] (a) A plant of the genus Mercurialis, chiefly M. perennis, the dog-mercury, locally called Kentish balsam (which see, under Kentish), and M. annua, the annual or French mercury. See Mercurialis. (b) In older usage, the Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus. See allgood and good-King-Henry. This is the English, false, or wild mercury.—9. In her., the tincture purple, when blazoning is done by the planets.—Argentual mercury. See argentual.—Baron's mercury [prob. orig. 'barren mercury], the male plant of Mercurialis perennis.—Boy's mercury, the female plant of Mercurialis annua (the sexes having been mistaken).—Corneous mercury. Same as calomel.—Extinction of mercury. See extinction.—Girl's mercury, the male plant of Mercurialis annua. See male. 2.—Golden mercury, Mercurialis perennis, var. aurea.—Hydrosublimate of mercury, a trade-name for calomel prepared by condensing the vapor of mercurous chloride with steam in a large receiver, which causes it to deposit in an impalpable powder absolutely free from any trace of corrosive sublimate.—Mercury agometer. See agometer.—Mercury air-pump, an apparatus used for producing a vacuum, consisting essentially of a reservoir above from which mercury flows down through a small vertical tube, the vessel to be exhausted being attached at the side (at C in the figure) at a height something more than 30 inches above the lower receptacle. The descending drops of mercury carry with them portions of the air or other gas from the receiver, and if the process is long continued, the supply vessel at the top being kept full, a nearly perfect vacuum may be obtained. This form of air-pump is often called a Sprengel pump. It gives a much higher degree of exhaustion than is possible with the ordinary mechanical air-pump, and is much used not only in physical experiments but also for practical purposes, for example in removing the air from the glass bulbs of the incandescent electric lamps.—Mount of Mercury, in palmistry. See mount, 1, 6.—Native or virgin mercury, the pure metal found in the form of globules in cavities of the ores of this metal.—Three-seeded mercury, a plant of the genus Acalypha, of the same family as Mercurialis, and more or less similar in appearance. The fruit splits into three two-valved one-seeded nutlets. It is a large genus, chiefly tropical or subtropical. Many of the species are shrubby; a few (mostly herbaceous) are found in the United States.—Transit of Mercury, a passage of Mercury over the disk of the sun.—Vegetable mercury, a Brazilian plant, Franciscoa uniflora, also called manaca. See Franciscoa.



Mercury Air-pump. The letter C marks the point where the vessel to be exhausted is attached.

They are as tender as . . . a lady's face new mercuried. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, l. 1.

mercury-cup (mēr'kū-ri-kup), n. 1. The eistern of a mercury barometer, which is filled with mercury and in which the lower end of the barometer-tube is inserted.—2. A small open cup containing mercury, used in electrical instruments and apparatus as a connection for conductors. The cup may be of conducting material and connected with one end of the wire forming the circuit, in which case the circuit will be closed by inserting the other end of the wire in the mercury; or the cup may be of non-conducting material, in which case both ends of the wire must be inserted in the mercury to close the circuit.

mercury-furnace (mēr'kū-ri-fēr'nās), n. A furnace in which cinnabar is roasted in order to cause the pure mercury to pass off in fumes, which are condensed in a series of vessels.

mercury-gatherer (mēr'kū-ri-gāth'er-ēr), n. In metal-working, a stirring apparatus which causes quicksilver that has become floured or mixed with sulphur in amalgamating to resume the fluid condition, through the agency of mechanical agitation and rubbing. E. H. Knight.

mercury-goosefoot (mēr'kū-ri-gūs'fūt), n. Same as mercury, 8 (b).

mercury-holder (mēr'kū-ri-hōl'dēr), n. A vulcanite cup, with a cover, used by dentists in preparing amalgam.

Mercury's-violet (mēr'kū-riz-vī'ō-let), n. The common canterbury-bell, Campanula Medium.

mercy (mēr'si), n.; pl. mercies (-siz). [ < ME. mercy, merye, merye, marsi, merci, < OF. merci, merci, F. merci = Pr. merce = Sp. merced = Pg. It. merce, grace, thanks, mercy, pity, pardon. < L. merces (merced-), pay, reward, also bribe, price, detriment, condition, income, etc., ML. also thanks, grace, mercy, pity, pardon, < merx (merc-), merchandise, < merere, mereri, gain, acquire, buy, also deserve, orig. 'receive as a share': see merit. Cf. amerce, gramercy.] 1. Pitying forbearance or forgiveness; compassionate leniency toward enemies or wrongdoers; the disposition to treat offenders kindly or tenderly; the exercise of clemency in favor of an offender.

A man without merci no merci shall have In tyme of ned when he dothe it crave. MS. Ashmole 46. (Halliwell.)

The Lord is long-suffering, and of great mercy, forgiving iniquity and transgression, and by no means clearing the guilty. Num. xi. 18.

A woman's mercy is very little, But a man's mercy is more. Sir Hugh, or the Jew's Daughter (Child's Ballads, III. 334).

The sentiment of mercy is the natural recoil which the laws of the universe provide to protect mankind from destruction by savage passions. Emerson, John Brown.

2. An act or exercise of forbearance, good will, or favor; also, a kindness undeserved or unexpected; a fortunate or providential circumstance; a blessing: as, it is a mercy that they escaped.

I am not worthy of the least of all the mercies . . . which thou hast shewed unto thy servant. Gen. xxxii. 10.

'E'en a judgment, making way for thee, Seems in their eyes a mercy for thy sake. Couper, Task, II. 132.

3. Pity; compassion; benevolence: as, a work of mercy.

In conetllse lyued haua y, And neuere didde werkis of mercyes. Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

Which now of these three . . . was neighbour unto him that fell among the thieves? And he said, He that shewed mercy on him. Luke x. 36, 37.

4. Discretionary action; unrestrained exercise of the will and the power to punish and to spare: as, to be at one's mercy (that is, wholly in one's power).

At length, upon their submission, the king took them to merci, upon their fine, which was seized at twentie thousand marks. Holinshed, Hen. III., an. 1265.

And the offender's life lies in the mercy Of the duke only. Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 355.

Last, 'bout thy stiff neck we this halter hang, And leave thee to the mercy of the court. Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

A lover is ever complaining of cruelty while anything is denied him; and when the lady ceases to be cruel, she is, from the next moment, at his mercy. Swift.

Covenanted mercies. See covenant.—Fathers of Mercy, the name of a society of Roman Catholic missionary priests, founded in France in 1806 and introduced into the United States in 1842.—For mercy! for mercy's sake! an exclamation, usually an appeal to pity.

For Myself am Naples; Who with mine eyes, never since at ebb, beheld The king my father wreck'd. Alack, for mercy! Shak., Tempest, I. 2. 457.

God-a-mercy! See God!.—Great mercy! [Imitated from gramercy, ME. grant mercy. See gramercy.] Great favor.

Great mercy, sure, for to enlarge a thrall Whose freedom shall thee turne to greatest scath! Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 18.

Sisters of Mercy. See sisterhood.—Spiritual and corporal works of mercy. In the middle ages, seven great works of mercy were enumerated called the spiritual and as many called the corporal works of mercy. The seven works of corporal mercy are to feed the hungry, give drink to the thirsty, clothe the naked, visit prisoners, visit the sick, harbor strangers, bury the dead; of spiritual mercy, to convert sinners, instruct the ignorant, counsel the doubtful, console the afflicted, bear wrongs patiently, forgive injuries, pray for the living and the dead. Cath. Dict.

In fullfyllinge of Godis commandmentis and of the seven dedis of mercy bodill and gostly to a manys enen cristen. Rolle, quoted in Hampole's Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), [Pref., p. xl.]

To cry (one) mercy. (a) See cry, v. (b) To proclaim a tax. Bot Athelstan the msistrte wan and did tham mercie crie, & alle Northwales ha sat to treuge hie. Rob. of Brunne, p. 28.

=Syn. I. Clemency, etc. See leniency.

mercy, v. t. [ < ME. mercien, < OF. mercier, thank, also fine, < merci, thank, mercy, fine: see mercy, n., and cf. amerce, amerce.] 1. To thank.

Mildeliche thame Meede mercedie hem alle Of heore grete goodnesse. Piers Plowman (A), III. 21.

2. To fine; amerce. Forsters did somoun, enquered vp & down Whilk men of toan had taken his veynsson, & who that was giltly thorgh the foresters sawe. Merced was full hi. Rob. of Brunne, p. 112.

mercy-seat (mēr'si-sēt), n. The place of mercy or forgiveness; the propitiatory; specifically, the covering of the ark of the covenant among the Jews. This was of gold, surmounted at each end by a cherub with outstretched wings. On this covering the blood of the yearly atonement was sprinkled, and from this place God gave his oracles to Moses or to the high priest. Hence, to approach the mercy-seat is to draw near to God in prayer.

mercy-stock, n. A propitiation. Our Saviour, our Ransom, our Spokesman, our Mercy-stock. Hutchinson, Works, p. 192. (Davies.)

mercy-stroke (mēr'si-strōk), n. The death-stroke, as putting an end to pain; the coup de grâce.

merd† (mêrd), n. [Also mard; < OF. (and F.) merde = Pr. merga = Sp. merda = Pg. It. merda, < L. merda, dung, ordure.] Ordure; dung; excrement.

If after thou of garlike stronge The savour wilt expell, A yard is sura the onely meane To put away the smell. Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes (1577). (Nares.)

Haire o' th' head, burnt cloths, chalk, merds, and clay. B. Jonson, Alchemist, II. 1.

Merdivoræ (mêr-div'ō-rē), n. pl. [NL., fcm. pl. of merdivorus; see merdivorous.] A group of dipterous insects which feed upon dung.

merdivorous (mêr-div'ō-rus), a. [ < NL. merdivorus, < L. merda, dung, + vorare, devour.] Feeding upon excrement; devouring dung.

mere<sup>1</sup> (mēr), n. [Formerly also meer, meere, mear; < ME. mere, meere, < AS. mere, a lake, pool, the sea, = OS. meri, a lake, = OFries. mar, a ditch, = MD. mare, meer, D. meer, meir = OHG. mari, mari, meri, meri, MHG. mer, G. meer = Icel. marr = Goth. marei, a lake; = W. môr = Gael. Ir. muir = Lith. marės = Russ. more = L. mare (> It. mare = Pg. Sp. Pr. mar = OF. mer. mier, meir, F. mer), sea, ML. also mara, > OF. and F. mare, f., a lake, pool, pond; cf. Skt. maru, desert, < √ mar, die: see mort<sup>1</sup>, mortal. Hence in comp. mermaid, merman, etc.; and ult. deriv. marsh, marsh.] A pool; a small lake or pond. [Not used in the U. S., except artificially in some local names, in imitation of British names: as, Harlem mere in Central Park in New York.]

Then he wenzed his way, wepande for care, Towarde the mere of Mambre, wepande for sorewe. Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 778.

As two Fishes, cast into a Meer, With fruitful Spaw will furnish in few year A Town with victuall. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Colonies.

On the edge of the mere the Prince of Orange had already ordered a cluster of forts to be erected. Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 431.

mere<sup>2</sup> (mēr), n. [Formerly also meer, meere, mear, meare; < ME. meer, mere, < AS. gemære = D. meer, a limit, boundary, = Icel. marr, border-land.] 1. A boundary; boundary-line.

The furious Team, that on the Cambrian side Doth Shropshira as a meare from Hereford divide. Drayton, Polyolbion. (Nares.)

As it were, a common mear between lands. Abp. Usher, Ans. to Malone, p. 300.

2. A balk or furrow serving as a boundary or dividing-line in a common field; also, a boundary-stone; a merestone. [Obsolete or provincial.]—3. A private carriage-road. [North. Eng.]—4. A measure of 29 or 31 yards in the Peak of Derbyshire in England. It is defined by Blount as "29 yards in the low Peak of Derbyshire and 31 in the high." Mining claims were measured by meres, the discoverer of a lode being allowed to claim two meres.

mere<sup>2†</sup> (mēr), v. [Also meer, mear, etc.; < mere<sup>2</sup>, n.] I. trans. To limit; bound; divide or cause division in.

That brave honour of the Latine name, Which meard her rule with Africa and Byze. Spenser, Ruins of Rome, at. 22.

When half to half the world opposed, he being The merred question. Shak., A. and C., III. 13. 10.

II. intrans. To set divisions and bounds. For bounding and mearing, to him that will keepe it justly, it is a bond that brideleth power and desire. North's Pl., L. 55. D. (Nares.)

mere<sup>3</sup> (mēr), a. [Early mod. E. also meer, meere; = OF. mer, mier = Pr. mer, mier = Sp. Pg. It. mero, < L. merus, pure, unmixed (as wine), hence bare, only, mere.] 1. Pure; sheer; unmixed.

For neither can he fly, nor other harme, But trust unto his strength and manhood meare. Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 34.

The most part of them are degenerated and grown all-most meere Irish. Spenser, State of Ireland.

Our wlee is here mingled with water and with myrrh; there [in the world to come] it is mere and namixed. Jer. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.

24. Absolute; unqualified; utter; whole; in the fullest sense.

Those who, being in mere misery, continually do call on God. *Munday* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 204).

Certain tidings now arrived, importing the mere perdition of the Turkish fleet. *Shak.*, Othello, II. 2. 3.

Signor Francisco, whose mere object now is woman at these years, that's the eye-saint, I know, Amongst young gallants. *Middleton*, The Widow, v. I.

Although there is such plenty of fish and fowle and wild beasta, yet are they so lasie they will not take painea to catch it till *meere* hunger constraine them. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 228.

3. Sheer; simple; nothing but (the thing mentioned); only: as, it is mere folly to do so; this is the *merest* trash.

'Tis a mere toy to you, sir; candle-rents. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 4.

Forc'd of *meer* Necessity to eat, He comes to pawn his Dish, to buy his Meat. *Congreve*, tr. of Satires of Juvenal, xi.

A mere courtier, a mere soldier, a mere scholar, a mere anything, is an insipid pedantic character. *Addison*, The Man of the Town.

**Mere right**, in law, the right of property without possession. = *Syn. Mere, Bare.* Mere is much oftener used than bare. Bare is positive; mere essentially negative. Strictly, bare means only without other things, or no more than: as, the bare mention of a name. Mere seems to imply deficiency: as, mere conjecture; mere folly. In implying smallness of amount it is sometimes the same as bare. In *Shakespeare*, Hamlet, iii. 1, "a bare bodkin" might be expressed by "a mere bodkin."

**mere<sup>3</sup>** (mēr), adv. [*< mere<sup>3</sup>, a.*] Absolutely; wholly.

On my faith, your highness Is mere mistaken in me. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, III. 4.

I know I shall produce things *meere* divine. *Marston*, The Fawne, II. 1.

**mere<sup>4</sup>** (mēr), a. [*ME., also meere, mare, < AS. mære, mære = OS. mārī = OHG. mārī, MHG. mere = Icel. mærr = Goth. mērs (in comp. waila-mērs), famous; akin to L. memor, mindful, remembering, Skt. √ smar, Zend mar, remember: see memory.*] Famous.

**mere<sup>5</sup>**, n. A Middle English form of *mare<sup>1</sup>*. **meregoutte** (mār'göt), n. [*F. mēre-goutte, < L. merus, pure, unmixed, + gutta (> F. goutte), a drop: see mere<sup>3</sup> and gout<sup>1</sup>.*] The first running of must, oil, etc., from the fruit before pressure has been applied to it: usually limited to the juice of the grape.

**merelst**, n. [*Also merelles, merils; < ME. merets, < OF. merelle, a game, nine men's morris, F. mērelle, marelle, hopscotch, < merel (ML. merellus, merallus), a counter, token, a piece in draughts, also a game.*] A game also called *fivepenny* or *nine men's morris*, played with counters or pegs. See *morris<sup>1</sup>*.

*Merelles*, or, as it was formerly called in England, nine men's morris, and also five-penny morris, is a game of some antiquity. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 416.

**merely** (mēr'li), adv. [*Formerly also meerly; < ME. merely; < mere<sup>3</sup> + -ly<sup>2</sup>.*] 1. Absolutely; wholly; completely; utterly.

What goodes, catalaes, Jewels, plate, ornaments, or other stuff, do *merely* belong or apperteyne to all the sayd promotions. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 197.

I wish you all content, and am as hspny In my friend's good as it were *merely* mine. *Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, v. 3.

2. Simply; solely; only.

Excusing his [Mahomet's] sensual felicitia in the life to come, as *merely* allegorical, and necessarily fitted to rude and vulgar capacities. *Sandys*, Travels, p. 46.

The prayers are commonly performed *merely* as a matter of ceremony. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 212.

**merenchyma** (mē-rēng'ki-mā), n. [*NL., < Gr. μέρος, a part, + (παρ)έγχυμα, in mod. sense 'parenchyma': see parenchyma.*] In bot., an imperfect cellular tissue composed of more or less rounded cells and abundant in intercellular spaces. *Cooke*.

**merenchymatous** (mē-rēng-kim'a-tus), a. [*< merenchyma(t) + -ous.*] Having the structure or appearance of merenchyma.

**meresaucet**, n. [*< ME. meresaucē; appar. < OF. mure (ML. muria), pickle, brine, + saucē, sauce. Cf. OF. saulmure, pickle.*] Brine or pickle for flesh or fish. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 334; *Palsgrave*.

**meresman** (mēr'sman), n. [*Formerly also mearsman, meersman; < mere's, poss. of mere<sup>2</sup>, + man.*] One who points out boundaries. [Obsolete or local.]

The use of the word "mere" has been revived in the *meresmen* of an Act of Parliament a few years since for ascertaining the boundaries of parishes. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 291.

**mere-stake** (mēr'stāk), n. A pollard or tree standing as a mark or boundary for the division

of parts or parcels in coppices or woods. Also called *mere-tree*.

**merestead** (mēr'sted), n. [*Formerly also meerstead, mearstead; < mere<sup>2</sup> + stead.*] The land within a particular mere or boundary; a farm.

The men were intent on their labours, Busy with hewing and building, with garden plot and with merestead. *Longfellow*, Courtaup of Miles Standish, viii.

**merestone** (mēr'stōn), n. [*Formerly also meerstone, meerestone; < ME. merestone, merestane; < mere<sup>2</sup> + stone.*] 1. A stone to mark a boundary.

The mlslaler of a *meere stone* is to blame. But it is the unjust judge that is the capital remover of land-markea, when he defineth amisse of lands and property. *Bacon*, Judicature.

2. Figuratively, a limit.

That you contain the jurisdiction of the court within the ancient merestones, without removing the mark. *Bacon*, Speech to Hutton (Works, XIII. 202).

**mereswinet, meerswinet**, n. [*ME. mereswyne, etc., < OF. marsouin; < mere<sup>1</sup> + swine.*] A dolphin or porpoise.

Grassede as a *mereswyne* with corkes fulle huge. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1091.

**mere-tree** (mēr'trē), n. Same as *mere-stake*.

A *meere tree*, a tree which is for some bound or limit of land. *Nomenclator* (1585). (*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 191.)

**meretrician** (mēr-ē-trish'an), a. [= *OF. meretricien, < L. meretrix (-tric), a prostitute, + -ian.*] Of or pertaining to prostitutes; meretricious.

Take from human commerce *Meretrician* amours. *Tom Brown*, Works, III. 263. (*Davies.*)

**meretricious** (mēr-ē-trish'us), a. [= *Sp. Pg. It. meretricio, < L. meretricius, of or pertaining to prostitutes, < meretrix, a prostitute: see meretrix.*] 1. Of or pertaining to prostitutes; wanton; libidinous.

The *meretricious* world claps our cheeks, and fondles us unto fallings. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 26.

Her deceitful and meretricious traffick with all the nations of the world. *Ep. Hall*, Hard Texts, Ia. xxiii. 17.

2. Alluring by false attractions; having a gaudy but deceitful appearance; tawdry; showy: as, *meretricious* dress or ornaments.

Pride and artificial gluttonie do but adulterate nature, making our diet healthless, our appetites impatient and unsatisfiable, and the taste mixed, fantastical, and meretricious. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, II. 6.

A tawdry carpet, all befowered and befrilted — such a meretricious blur of colors as a hotel offers for vulgar feet to tread upon. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xxxviii.

**meretriciously** (mēr-ē-trish'us-li), adv. In a meretricious manner; with false allurements; tawdryly; with vulgar show.

**meretriciousness** (mēr-ē-trish'us-nes), n. The quality of being meretricious; false show or allurements; vulgar finery.

**meretrix** (mēr-ē-triks), n. [*L., a prostitute, < merere, earn, gain, serve for pay: see merit.*] 1. A prostitute; a harlot.

A beautiful piece, Hight Aspasia, the meretrix. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, I. 1.

That she [Cynthia] was a meretrix is clear from many indications — her accomplishments, her house in the Subura. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 813.

2. [*cap.*] [*NL.*] A genus of bivalves: same as *Cytherea*. *Lamarck*, 1799.

**Merganetta** (mēr-ga-net'ā), n. [*NL., < Mergus + Gr. νίττα, a duck.*] A remarkable genus of *Anatida*, combining characters of mergansers with those of ordinary ducks, and having furthermore a sharp spur on the bend of the wing; the torrent-ducks. See *torrent-duck*.

**Merganettina** (mēr'ga-ne-ti'nē), n. pl. [*NL., < Merganetta + -ina.*] A subfamily of *Anatidæ* constituted by the genus *Merganetta*.

**merganser** (mēr-gan'sēr), n. [*NL. (> Sp. mergansar), < L. mergus, a diver (water-fowl), + anser, goose: see Mergus and Anser.*] 1. A bird

A merganser resembles a duck, but has a cylindrical instead of a depressed bill, with a hooked nail at the end, and a serration of very prominent back-set teeth. Several species are among the common water-fowls of the northern hemisphere. The common merganser or goosander, *Mergus merganser* or *Merganser castor*, is about 2 feet long, and nearly 3 in extent of wings. In the male the upper parts are glossy-black varied with white on the wings, the lower parts white tinged with salmon-color, the head and neck glossy dark-green like a drake's, and the bill and feet coral- or vermilion-red. The head is slightly crested. The red-breasted merganser, *M. serrator*, is a similar but somewhat smaller bird, with a reddish breast and the head more decidedly crested. The hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*, is still smaller, black and white, with a beautiful erect semi-circular crest. A South American species, distinct from any of the foregoing, is *Mergus brasiliensis*.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of *Merginae*: same as *Mergus*.

**merge** (mēr'), v.; pret. and pp. merged, ppr. merging. [*< OF. merger, mergir = It. mergere, < L. mergere, dive, dip, immerse, sink in, = Skt. √ māj, dip, bathe. Hence emerge, immerge, submerge, immerse, etc.*] I. *intrans.* To sink or disappear in something else; be swallowed up; lose identity or individuality: with *in*.

He is to take care, undoubtedly, that the ecclesiastic shall not *merge* in the farmer. *Scott*, Speech, April, 1802.

Fear, doubt, thought, life itself, ere long Merged in one feeling deep and strong. *Whittier*, Mogg Megone, II.

II. *trans.* To cause to be absorbed or engrossed; sink the identity or individuality of; make to disappear in something else: followed by *in* (sometimes by *into*): as, all fear was merged in curiosity.

The plaintiff became the purchaser and merged his term in the fee. *Chancellor Kent*.

The names of Castilian and Aragonese were merged in the comprehensive one of Spaniard. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., II. 26.

**merger<sup>1</sup>** (mēr'jēr), n. [*< merge + -er<sup>1</sup>.*] One who or that which merges.

**merger<sup>2</sup>** (mēr'jēr), n. [*< OF. merger, inf. as noun, a merging; see merge.*] 1. In the law of conveyancing, the sinking or obliteration of a lesser estate in lands, etc., resulting when it is transferred without qualification to the owner of a greater estate in the same property (or the like transfer of the greater estate to the owner of the lesser), if there be no intermediate estate. At common law the lesser estate was not deemed to be added to the greater, but to be extinguished, so as to free the greater estate from the qualification or impairment which the existence of the lesser estate had constituted. Thus, if an owner of the fee of land on which there was an outstanding lease, owned by another person, acquired the lease, the lease was thereby annulled, and he thereafter held simply as owner of the fee. It resulted sometimes that, if his title to the fee proved defective, he could not avail himself of any claim under the lease.

*Merge* is the act of law, and is the annihilation of one estate in another. Its effect is to consolidate two estates, and to conform them into one estate. *Mayhew*, On Merger, I. i.

2. In the law of contracts, the extinguishment of a security for a debt by the creditor's acceptance of a higher security, such as a bond in lieu of a note, or a judgment in lieu of either: so called because such acceptance, by operation of law, and without intention of the parties, merges the lower security.

**mergh**, n. An obsolete or dialectal form of *marrow<sup>1</sup>*.

**Merginae** (mēr-jī'nē), n. pl. [*NL., < Mergus + -ina.*] A subfamily of *Anatidæ*, typified by the genus *Mergus*; the mergansers. See *merganser*.

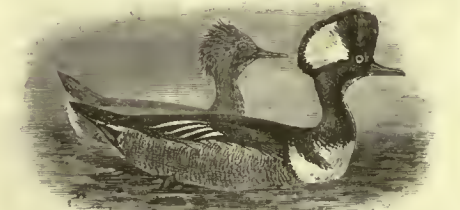
**Mergulus** (mēr'gū-lus), n. [*NL. (Vieillot, 1816), dim. of Mergus, q. v.*] A genus of small three-toed web-footed marine birds of the auk family, *Alcidæ*; the dovekeys. There is but one species, *M. alle*. Also called *Alle*. See cut under *dovekie*.

**Mergus** (mēr'gus), n. [*NL., < L. mergus, a diver (water-fowl), < mergere, dive: see merge.*] The typical genus of *Merginae*, formerly coextensive with the subfamily, now restricted to such species as the goosander, *M. merganser*, and the red-breasted merganser, *M. serrator*. See *merganser*.

**meri** (mā'ri), n. A war-ax or war-club used by the natives of New Zealand. It is seldom less than a foot or more than 18 inches long, and is made of wood, bone, basaltic stone, or green jade.

**meriæum** (mē-ri-ē'um), n.; pl. *meriæa* (-iā). [*NL., < Gr. μρηαιον, neut. of μρηαιος, belonging to the thigh, < μρηός, the thigh: see meros.*] In entom., a posterior inflected part of the metasternum of beetles, forming the anterior surface of the socket of the hind leg. *Knoch*.

**Meriania** (mēr-i-an'i-ā), n. [*NL. (Swartz, 1800), named after M. S. Merian, a Dutch artist.*] A genus of plants of the natural order *Melastomaceæ*, type of the tribe *Merianieæ*. There are about 37



Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*).

species, natives of tropical America and the West Indies. They are erect shrubs or trees with long-petioled oblong-lanceolate leaves and large yellow or purple flowers. Some of the species are cultivated in greenhouses, under the name of *Jamaica rose*.

**Meriania** (mer'i-ā-ni'ā-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Benth and Hooker, 1865), < *Meriania* + *-ea*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Melastomaceae* and the suborder *Melastomeae*, characterized by the generally terete or slightly angular capsular fruit and the angulate, cuneate, or fusiform seeds. It embraces 11 genera and about 107 species of tropical American shrubs and trees.

**mericarp** (mer'i-kārp), *n.* [= F. *mericarpe*, < Gr. *mēpos*, a part, + *καρπός*, fruit.] One of the two achene-like carpels which form a cremocarp or fruit in the *Umbelliferae*: same as *hemisperm*.

**merides**, *n.* Plural of *meris*.

**Meridiaceae** (mē-rid-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Rabenhorst, 1864), < *Meridion* + *-acea*.] A large family of diatoms, according to the classification of Rabenhorst, taking its name from the genus *Meridion*. The frustule is cuneate, producing fan-shaped colonies, without central nodule. They live in both fresh and salt water. The family is the same or nearly the same as the *Meridiaceae* of Kuetzing.

**meridia** (mē-rid-i-ā), *a.* [ME. *merydyall*; < LL. *meridialis*, of midday, < *meridies*, midday; see *meridian*.] Of midday; meridian.

Whole men of what age or complexion so euer they be of, shulde take theyr natural rest and slepe in the nyght: and to eschewe *merydyall* sleep.

*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 244.

**meridian** (mē-rid-i-ān), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *meridian*, < OF. *meridien*, < F. *méridien* = Sp. Pg. It. *meridiano*, < L. *meridianus*, of or belonging to midday or to the south, southern, < *meridies*, midday, the south, orig. \**medidies*, < *medius*, middle, + *dies*, day; see *medium*, *mid*<sup>1</sup>, and *dial*.] *I. a. 1.* Of or pertaining to midday or noon; noonday; as, the *meridian sun*; the sun's *meridian heat* or splendor.

In what place that any maner man ys at any tyme of the yer when that the sonne by moeyng of the firmament cometh to his verrey *meridian* place, than is hit verrey Midday, that we clepen owre noon, as to thilke man; and therefore is it cleped the lyne of midday.

*Chaucer, Astrolabe*, ll. § 39.

Towards heaven and the full blazing sun,  
Which now sat high in his *meridian* tower.

*Milton, P. L.*, iv. 30.

The sun rode high in the heavens, and its *meridian* blaze was powerfully felt. *Barham, Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 131.

**2.** Pertaining to the culmination or highest point or degree (the sun being highest at midday); culminating; highest before a decline: as, Athens reached its *meridian* glory in the age of Pericles.—**3.** Pertaining to or marking a geographical north and south line; extending in the arc of a great circle passing through the poles: as, a *meridian circle* on an artificial globe.—**4.** Noting the eighth of Professor H. Rogers's twelve divisions of the Paleozoic series in the Appalachian chain of North America, the names of which suggest metaphorically the different natural periods of the day; it corresponds with the Oriskany sandstone (which see, under *sandstone*).—**5t.** Consummate; complete.

An effrontery out of the mouth of a *meridian* villain.  
*Roger North, Examen*, p. 186. (*Davies*.)

**Meridian altitude of a star.** See *altitude*.—**Meridian line** on a dial, the twelve o'clock hour-line.

**II. n. 1.** Midday; noon.—**2t.** Midday repose or indulgence; noon; used specifically as in the quotations.

We have, . . . in the course of this our toilsome journey, lost our *meridian* (the hour of repose at noon, which in the middle ages was employed in slumber, and which the monastic rules of nocturnal vigils rendered necessary).

*Scott, Monastery*, xix.

Plumdamas joined the other two gentlemen in drinking their *meridian* (a bumper-dram of brandy).

*Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian*, iv.

**3.** The highest point reached before a decline; the culmination; the point of greatest increment or development.

You seem to marvel I do not marry all this while, considering that I am past the *Meridian* of my Age.

*Howell, Letters*, I. vi. 60.

In the *meridian* of Edward's age and vigour.

*Hallam, Middle Ages*, III. 8.

**4.** A great circle of a sphere passing through the poles, or the half of such a circle included between the poles; in *geog.*, such a circle drawn upon the earth; in *astron.*, such a circle on the celestial sphere. The meridian of a place on the earth's surface is the great circle passing through it and the poles, or the great circle of the celestial sphere passing through the pole and the zenith of the place. See *longitude*.

**5.** Figuratively, the state or condition (in any respect) of the people of one place or region, or of persons in one sphere or plane of existence, as compared with those of or in another: as, the institutions or customs of Asia are not suited to the *meridian* of Europe.

All other knowledge merely serves the concerns of this life, and is fitted to the *meridian* thereof.

*Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.*

**First or prime meridian**, the meridian from which longitude is reckoned, as that of Greenwich. See *longitude*, 2.

—**Magnetic meridian** of any place, a great circle the plane of which passes through that place and the line of direction of the horizontal magnetic needle. The angle which the magnetic makes with the true geographical meridian is different in different places and at different times, and is called the *magnetic declination* or the *variation of the compass*. See *declination*, and *agnonic line* (under *agnonic*).

—**Meridian of a globe**, a meridian drawn upon a globe; especially, a brass circle concentric with the globe, and having the axis of rotation of the globe fixed in the plane of one of its faces.—**Secondary meridian**, in *geog.*, a meridian whose longitude from the prime meridian has been so well determined that trustworthy longitudes may be ascertained by measuring from it.

**meridian-circle** (mē-rid-i-ān-sēr'kl), *n.* An astronomical instrument consisting of a telescope with cross-wires and moving in the plane of the meridian, and provided with a graduated circle. The meridian-circle subserves the same purposes as the transit-instrument, and also determines the declinations of stars.

**meridian-mark** (mē-rid-i-ān-mārk), *n.* A mark placed exactly north or south of a transit-instrument at a considerable distance, to aid in adjusting the instrument in the meridian. It is sometimes placed near, with a lens interposed to render the rays from it parallel as if it were really remote.

**meridies** (mē-rid-i-ēz), *n.* [L.: see *meridian*.] Meridian; mid-point. [Rare.]

About the hour that Cynthia's silver light  
Had touch'd the pale *meridies* of the night.

*Cowley, Essays (Agriculture)*.

**Meridion** (mē-rid-i-on), *n.* [NL. (Agardh, 1824), < Gr. *μερίδιον*, a small part, dim. of *μέρος*, a part.] A genus of diatoms with euneate frustule, typical of the family *Meridiaceae* of Rabenhorst.

**meridional** (mē-rid-i-ō-nāl), *a.* [< ME. *meridional*, *meridionel*, < OF. *méridional*, F. *méridionale* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *meridional* = It. *meridionale*, < LL. *meridionalis*, of midday, < L. *meridies*, midday; see *meridian*.] **1.** Pertaining to the meridian; having a direction like that of a terrestrial meridian.

The *meridional* lines stand wider upon one side than the other.

*Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus*, iv.

Along one side of this body is a *meridional* groove, resembling that of a peach. *W. B. Carpenter, Microsc.*, § 427.

**2.** Highest; consummate.

The *meridional* brightness, the glorious noon, and height, is to be a Christian.

*Donne, Sermons*, xvii.

**3.** Southern; southerly; extending or turned toward the south.

Ethiopia is departed in 2 principalle parties; and that is, in the Est partie and in the *Meridionelle* partie: the whiche partie *meridionelle* is clept Moretane.

*Mandeville, Travels*, p. 156.

The which lyne . . . is cleped the south lyne, or elles the lyne *meridional*.

*Chaucer, Astrolabe*, I. 4.

**4.** Characteristic of southern climates or southern peoples.

A dark *meridional* physiognomy.

*Motley, United Netherlands*, I. 139.

**Meridional distance.** See *distance*.—**Meridional parts**, the distance of any given latitude from the equator upon Mercator's map-projection expressed in minutes of the equator. Neglecting the compression, the meridional parts are proportional to the integral of the secant of the latitude, which is the logarithm of the tangent of half the polar distance. Taking account of the compression, the secant of the latitude must be divided before integrating by  $1 + e^2 \cos^2 \phi$  (where  $\phi$  is the latitude and  $e$  the ellipticity of the meridian).

**meridional** (mē-rid-i-ō-nāl-i-ti), *n.* [< *meridional* + *-ity*.] **1.** The state of being meridional or on the meridian.—**2.** Position in the south; aspect toward the south.

**meridionally** (mē-rid-i-ō-nāl-i), *adv.* [< *meridional* + *-ly*.] In the direction of the meridian; north and south.

Who [the Jews], reverentially declining the situation of their Temple, nor willing to lye as that stood, doe place their beds from north to south, and delight to sleep *meridionally*.

*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, II. 3.

**merihedric** (mer-i-hē'drik), *a.* [< Gr. *μέρος*, a part, + *ἔδρα*, a seat, base.] Pertaining to some part of the faces of a polyhedron, taken according to some regular system.

**merilst**, *n.* See *merels*.

**meringue** (mē-rangg'), *n.* [F., said to be < *Mehringen*, a town in Germany.] In *cookery*, a mixture of white of eggs and sugar slightly browned, used for ornamenting and supple-

menting other confections. Puddings or tarts, etc., covered with this preparation are sometimes called *meringues*.—**Meringue glacé**, ice-cream served with a casing of meringue.

**merino** (mē-rē'nō), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *mérinos* = Pg. *merino*, merino (sheep), < Sp. *merino*, roving from pasture to pasture (said of sheep), < *merino*, an inspector of sheepwalks, a shepherd of merino sheep, also a royal judge, < ML. *majorinus* (used in Spain), the head of a village, a steward, majordomo; cf. *majoralis*, a chief, in Spain a head shepherd, < L. *major*, greater, in ML. a head, chief, etc.: see *major*, *mayor*.] **I. a. 1.** Noting a variety of sheep from Spain, or their wool. See below.—**2.** Made of the wool



Head of Merino Ram, before and after shearing.

of the merino sheep: as, *merino stockings* or underclothing. The articles so designated are usually made with an admixture of cotton to prevent shrinkage.—**Merino sheep**, a variety of sheep originally peculiar to Spain, but now introduced into many other countries. They are raised chiefly for the sake of their long fine wool, the mutton being but little esteemed. In summer the Spanish sheep feed upon the elevated lands of Biscay, Navarre, and Aragon, and toward winter are driven southward to the fertile plains of New Castile, Andalusia, and Estremadura.

**II. n. 1.** A merino sheep.—**2.** A thin woolen cloth, twilled on both sides and used especially for women's dresses, now to some extent superseded by cashmere. It was originally made of the wool of the merino sheep. There is a variety which has an admixture of silk.

**3.** A variety of tricotee or knitted material for undergarments. [U. S.]

**merion** (mē-ri-on), *n.* [= F. *mérione*, < NL. *Meriones*, q. v.] A book-name of the deer-mouse or jumping-mouse of North America, *Zapus hudsonius*, formerly placed in the genus *Meriones* under the name of *M. hudsonicus*. See *ent* under *deer-mouse*, 1.

**Meriones** (mē-rī-ō-nēs), *n.* [NL., so called with ref. to the development of the hind legs (cf. Gr. *μηρίονος*, a man's name, companion of Idemeneus), < Gr. *μηρία*, thigh-bones, < *μηρός*, thigh.] A genus of saltatorial myomorph rodents. The name has been applied: (a) By Illiger, 1811, to the Old World jerboas: a synonym of *Dipus*. (b) By Frédéric Cuvier, 1825, to a different genus of American jumping-mice, now called *Zapus*. [Disused in both senses.]

**meris** (mē'ris), *n.*; pl. *merides* (ri-dēz). [NL., < F. *méride* (Perrier), < Gr. *μερίς* (*μερίδ*), a part.] A permanent colony of cells or plastids, which may remain isolated or may multiply by gemmation to form higher aggregates called *demes*. See *deme* and *zoöid*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 842.

**merismatic** (mer-is-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μερίσμα*, a part, *μερισμός*, a division, < *μερίζω*, divide, < *μέρος*, a part; see *merit*.] In *biol.*, dividing by the formation of internal partitions; taking place by internal partition into cells or segments.

*Merismatic* cells, remaining without function sometimes for several years, until the sap-wood containing them becomes dry or heart wood, when they begin their activity.

*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 680.

**merispor** (mer-i-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *μέρος* or *μερίς*, a part, division, + *σπόρα*, seed.] One of the individual cells or secondary spores of a pluricellular (septate or compound) spore.

**meristem** (mer-is-tem), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *μεριστός*, verbal adj. of *μερίζω*, divide, < *μέρος*, a part.] Actively dividing cell-tissue; the unformed and growing cell-tissues found at the ends of young stems, leaves, and roots. In structure the cells of the meristem are characterized by having a delicate homogeneous membrane, which is only rarely thickened, and homogenous granular protoplasm with a nucleus. It is distinguished as *primary meristem* when it forms the first foundation of a member, or the cells which develop into

the various tissue-elements, and which ordinarily soon lose the power of independent growth, and *secondary meristem*, in which the tissue-elements retain during their life the properties of typical cells, consisting of a closed cell-membrana with active protoplasm, a nucleus, and cell-contents. They retain the power of independent growth, and a meristem may arise from them at any time.

**meristematic** (mer'is-tē-mat'ik), *a.* [*<* *meristem* + *-atic*<sup>2</sup>.] Consisting of or pertaining to the meristem.

**meristematically** (mer'is-tē-mat'ik-ā-lī), *adv.* After the manner of meristem.

**meristogenetic** (mē-ris-tō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μεριστικός*, verbal adj. of *μερίζω*, divide (see *meristem*), + *γένεσις*, generation: see *genetic*.] Produced by a meristem.

**merit** (mer'it), *n.* [*<* ME. *merite*, *myrite*, *maret*, *<* OF. *merite*, F. *mérité* = Pr. *merit*, *merite* = Sp. *mérito* = Pg. It. *merito*, *<* L. *meritum*, that which one deserves, desert (good or bad); also, a ground of desert (service, kindness, benefit, or fault, blame, demerit), worth, value, importance; neut. of *meritus*, pp. of *merere*, *mereri* (*>* OF. *merir*), deserve, be worthy of, earn, gain, get, acquire, buy, in military use (sc. *stipendia*), earn pay, serve for pay; lit. 'receive as a share,' akin to Gr. *μέρος*, *μέρις*, a part, share, division, *μῶρος*, a part, lot, fate, destiny, *μοῖρα*, lot, *μεριπέλα*, share, divide. Cf. *mercantile*, *mercenary*, *merciant*, *mercy*, etc., from the same ult. source.]

1. That which is deserved; honor or reward due; recompense or consideration deserved. [Rare.]

We beleven of the day of Doom, and that every man schalle have his *Merite*, aftr he hath disserved. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 135.

A dearer *merit*, not so deep a maim, . . . Have I deserved at your highness' hands. *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3. 156.

All power I give thee; reign forever, and assume Thy *merits*. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 319.

2. The state or fact of deserving; desert, good or bad; intrinsic ground of consideration or award; most commonly in the plural: as, to treat a person according to his *merits*.

Here men may see how synne hath his *merite*. *Chaucer*, Doctor's Tale, l. 277.

Nothing [no punishment] is great enough for Silius' *merit*. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, li. 1. Satan exalted sat, by *merit* raised To that bad eminence. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 5. Praise from a friend, or censure from a foe, Are lost on hearers that our *merits* know. *Pope*, Iliad, x. 294.

Specifically—3. The state or fact of deserving well; good desert; worthiness of reward or consideration.

Reputation is . . . oft got without *merit*, and lost without deserving. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 270.

This letter hath more *merit* than one of more diligence, for I wrote it in my bed, and with much pain. *Donne*, Letters, xiv. Charms strike the sight, but *merit* wins the soul. *Pope*, R. of the L., v. 34.

4. Good quality in general; excellence.

The great *merit* of Walter Scott's novels is their generous and pure sentiment. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 316.

5. That which deserves consideration or reward; ground of desert; claim to notice or commendation: as, to enumerate the *merits* of a person, a book, or a scheme.

What a *merit* were it in death to take this poor maid from the world! *Shak.*, M. for M., iit. 1. 240.

It was the *merit* of Montaigne to rise . . . into the clear world of reality. *Lecky*, Relationism, I. 113.

6. *pl.* In law, the right and wrong of a case; the strict legal or equitable rights of the parties, as distinguished from questions of procedure and matters resting in judicial discretion or favor; essential facts and principles that lead to an opinion clear of personal bias: as, to judge a case on its *merits*.—**Figure of merit**, a numerical coefficient of excellence in the performance of any instrument, as a chronometer, gun, etc.—**Merit of congruity**, *merit*. See quotation under *congruity*, 2.—**Order for Merit**, a Prussian order composed of two classes, military and civil. The first class was founded by Frederick the Great in 1740. The badge is a blue enameled cross adorned with the letter F., the words "pour le mérite," and golden eagles. Since 1810 it has been given exclusively for distinction on the field. The second class (or second order) was founded by Frederick William IV. in 1842 for distinction in science and art. = *Syn.* *Worth*, etc. See *desert*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*

**merit** (mer'it), *v.* [*<* ME. *\*meriten*, *<* OF. *meriter*, F. *mériter* = Sp. *meritar* = It. *meritare*, *<* L. *meritare*, earn, gain, serve for pay, freq. of *merere*, earn, gain, merit: see *merit*, *n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To deserve; earn a right or incur a liability to; be or become deserving of: as, to *merit* reward or punishment.

For strength from truth divided and from just, Illaudable, naught *merits* but dispraise And ignominy. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 382. Those best can bear reproof who *merit* praise. *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 583.

2. To deserve as a reward; earn by commendable action or conduct.

So many most noble Favours and Respects which I shall daily study to improve and *merit*. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 34.

A man at best is incapable of *meriting* anything from Ood. *South*.

3†. To reward.

The king will *merit* it with gifts. *Chapman*, Iliad, ix. 259.

= *Syn.* 1 and 2. See *desert*<sup>2</sup>, *n.* *II. intrans.* To acquire merit, benefit, or profit.

And yet he bode them do it, and they were bounde to obay, and *merited* and deserued by their obedience. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 496.

And if in my poor death fair France may *merit*, Give me a thousand blows. *Beau. and Fl.*

Does Tertullian think they [the Christians] *merited* by not being willing to lose their lives in the quarrels of Infidels? *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius.

**meritable** (mer'it-a-bl), *a.* [*<* OF. *meritable*, *<* *meriter*, merit: see *merit*.] Having merit; meritorious.

The people generally are very acceptive, and apt to applaud any *meritable* work. *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, li. 4.

**meritedly** (mer'it-ed-li), *adv.* In accordance with merit; by merit; deservedly; worthily.

**merithal** (mer'it-thal), *n.* [*<* NL. *merithallus*, *<* Gr. *μερίς* (*μερι-*), a part, + *θαλλός*, a branch, twig.] In bot., same as *internode*.

**meriting** (mer'it-ing), *p. a.* Deserving.

'Twere well to torture So *meriting* a traitor. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, v. 10.

**meritmonger** (mer'it-mung'gēr), *n.* One who advocates the doctrine of human merit as entitling man to divine rewards, or who depends on merit for salvation: used in contempt.

Like as these *merit-mongers* doe, which esteems themselves after their merits. *Latimer*, Sermon, iiii., On the Lord's Prayer.

**meritorious** (mer-i-tō'ri-us), *a.* [*In* older use *meritory*, *q. v.*; = OF. *meritoire*, F. *méritoire* = Pr. *meritori* = Sp. Pg. It. *meritorio*, *<* L. *meritorius*, of or belonging to the earning of money, that earns money, *<* *merere*, *mereri*, pp. *meritus*, earn: see *merit*. In the second sense, dependent more directly on *merit*.] 1†. That earns money; hireling. *B. Jonson*.—2. Deserving of reward; worthy of praise or honor; possessing merit.

And *meritorious* shall that hand be call'd, Canonized and worshipp'd as a saint. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1. 176.

You fool'd the lawyer, And thought it *meritorious* to abuse him. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, v. 2.

**Meritorious cognition**. See *cognition*. **meritoriously** (mer-i-tō'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a meritorious manner; in such a manner as to deserve reward.

**meritoriousness** (mer-i-tō'ri-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being meritorious, or of deserving reward or honor.

**meritory** (mer'it-tō-ri), *a.* [*<* ME. *meritory*, *<* L. *meritorius*, that earns money: see *meritorious*.] Deserving of reward; meritorious.

How *meritory* is thilke dede Of charitee to clothe and fede The poore folke. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., Prol. As to the first, it is *meritory*. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

**meritot** (mer'it-tot), *n.* [See *merry-totter*.] See the quotation.

*Meritot*, in Chaucer, a Sport used by Children, by swnging themselves in Bell-ropes, or such-like, till they are giddy. *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 406.

**merk**<sup>1</sup>, **merke**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *mark*<sup>1</sup>.

**merk**<sup>2</sup>, **merke**<sup>2</sup> (märk), *n.* [Sc.: see *mark*<sup>2</sup>.] A unit of money formerly in current use in Scot-



Obverse. Reverse. Silver Merk of Charles II.

land, abolished, with the rest of the Scots currency, in 1707. It was two thirds of the pound Scots, or one eighteenth of the pound sterling (13<sup>d</sup>. English money). See *mark*<sup>2</sup>, 4.

**merk**<sup>3</sup>, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *mark*<sup>1</sup>. **merk**<sup>4</sup>, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *mark*<sup>2</sup>. **merkett**, *n.* An obsolete form of *market*. **merkin** (mēr'kin), *n.* [Perhaps dim. of OF. *merque*, a tuft.] 1. A wig; a tuft or portion of false hair added to the natural hair. Hence —2. A mop used in cleaning cannon.

**merky**, *a.* An obsolete form of *murky*<sup>1</sup>.

**merl**, *n.* See *merle*<sup>1</sup>. **Merlangus** (mēr-lang'gus), *n.* [NL. (ML. *merlingus*), *<* F. *merlan*, a whiting: see *merling*.] A Cuvierian genus of gadoid fishes whose type is the common European whiting, *M. vulgaris*, and to which various limits have been assigned.

**merle**<sup>1</sup>, **merl** (mērl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *mearl*; *<* ME. *merlc*, *<* OF. *merle*, F. *merle* = Pr. *merle* = Sp. *merla* = Pg. *melro*, *merlo* = It. *merlo*, *merla* = D. *meerle* = MLG. *merle* = G. dial. *merle* (MLG. also *merlink*, MHG. *merlin*), *<* L. *merula*, *f.*, later also *merulus*, *m.*, a blackbird.] The common European blackbird, *Turdus merula* or *Merula vulgaris*. See cut under *blackbird*.

To walke and take the dewe by it was day, And here the *merle* and mayve many one. *Henryson*, Complaint of Creseide, l. 24.

Vernal Chaucer, whose fresh woods Throb thick with *merle* and mayis all the year. *Lowell*, Under the Willows.

**merle**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* An obsolete form of *marl*<sup>1</sup>. **merligoes**, **merligoes** (mēr'li-gōz), *n.* ["Perhaps *q.* [as if] *merri*ly go, because objects seem to dance before the eyes" (Jamieson).] Dizziness; vertigo. [Scotch.] My head's sae dizzy with the *merligoes*. *Scott*, Old Mortality, xxviii.

**merlin** (mēr'lin), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *merline*, *marlin*, *merlion*, *marlion*, *marlyon*; *<* ME. *merlone*, *merlion*, *marlyon*, *merlyon* (also erroneously *merlinge*), *<* OF. *esmerillon*, *emerillon*, F. *émerillon* = Pr. *esmerilho* = Sp. *esmerjeon* = Pg. *esmerilhão* = It. *smeregione*, a merlin; aug. of OF. *\*esmerle* = It. *smerlo* = OHG. *smirl*, MHG. *smirle*, G. *schmerl*, *schmirle* = Icel. *smyrill* (also D. *smertijn* = MLG. *smerte* = MHG. *smirlin*, *smirlink*, *smirlinc*, G. *schmerlin*), a merlin, *<* ML. *smerrillus*, *smertus*, a merlin; appar., with unorig. initial *s* (developed in Rom.), *<* L. *merula*, a blackbird, *merle*: see *merle*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A kind of hawk; a falcon of small size, belonging to the genus *Falco*, and to that section of the genus called *Esalon* or *Hypotriorchis*. There are several species, the best-known of which is the European merlin, stone-falcon, or



Merlin (*Falco esalon* or *Esalon regulus*).

sparrow-hawk, *F. regulus*, *F. esalon*, or *F. lithfalco*, one of the smallest of the European birds of prey, but very spirited. Though only 10 or 12 inches long, and thus not much larger than a thrush, it has been used in hawking for quails, larks, and other small game. The corresponding falcon of North America is Richardson's merlin, *F. richardsoni*, a near relative of the common pigeon-hawk of the same country, *F. columbarius*.

The *merlyon* that psynyth Hymself ful ope the lark for to seeke. *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 339.

The *merlin* is the least of all hawks, not much bigger than a black-bird.

*Holmes*, Acad. of Arm., ii. 11, § 57. (Nares.)

2. A hardy, active pony, somewhat larger than the Shetland, found in Wales.

The county [Montgomery] was long famous for its hardy breed of small horses called *merlins*, which are still to be met with. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 789.





merrymeeting (mer'i-mē'ting), n. A meeting for mirth or sport; a merrymaking; a festival.

The staid man prefers a book before a revel, the rigours of contemplation before merry-meetings and jolly company. South, Sermons, VIII. 408.

merry-night (mer'i-nit), n. A rural festival held in the north of England, where young people meet in the evening for the purpose of dancing.

No hears a sound, and sees the light, And in a moment calls to mind That 'tis the village Merry-Night! Wordsworth, The Waggoner.

merrythought (mer'i-thāt), n. The furcula or wishbone of a fowl's breast: so called from the sport of breaking it between two persons of whom each pulls at one of the two ends, to determine which is to be married first, or which is to have a wish gratified that has been mentally formed for the occasion, the winner being the one who gets the longer fragment.

I have known the shooting of a star spoil a night's rest; and have seen a man in love grow pale, and lose his appetite, upon the plucking of a merry-thought. Addison, Omens.

merry-totter (mer'i-tot'tēr), n. [ME. merytotyr, merytotyr, mery totyr, myry totyr; < meryt + totter, a swing.] A swing for children. Prompt. Parv., p. 518; Cath. Ang., pp. 235, 390.

merry-trotter (mer'i-trot'tēr), n. A variant of merry-totter. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

merrywing (mer'i-wing), n. The whistling or common goldeneye of Europe and America, Clangula clangula; also, the buffle, Bucephala albeola. G. Trumbull, 1888. See cut under buffle. [Connecticut.]

merse (mērs), v. t. [L. mersare, dip, freq. of mergere, pp. mersus, dip: see mergc.] To dip or plunge into or under a liquid.

In all cases where the simple envelopment of the object, only, is concerned, no word, probably, is more unexceptionable than merse. (1) This word is of common use in cases where an object is placed in a fluid, semi-fluid, or any easily penetrable material. (2) It depends upon no form of act. (3) It is without limit of duration. J. W. Dale, Classic Baptism, p. 131.

mersement, n. See merement. Gesta Romanorum, p. 288. (Halliwell.)

Mersenne's laws. See law<sup>1</sup>.

mersht, n. An obsolete form of marsh.

merasion (mēr'shon), n. [= F. mersion, < L. mersio(n-), a dipping, < mergere, pp. mersus, dip: see merse, merge. Cf. emersion, immersion, submersion.] The act of dipping or plunging under a liquid; immersion.

The merasion also in water, and the emersion thence, doth figure our death to the former, and reviving to a new life. Barrow, Baptism.

merswinet, n. See mereswine.

Mertensia (mēr-ton'si-ā), n. [NL. (Roth, 1797), named after F. C. Mertens, a German botanist.] A genus of boraginaceous plants of the tribe Boragaceæ and the subtribe Lithospermeæ, characterized by having bractless or very slightly bracted flower-clusters, an almost naked corolla of bell-funnel shape, and obliquely attached nutlets. There are about 15 species, natives of eastern Europe, extratropical Asia, and North America. They are perennial herbs, with alternate entire leaves and handsome blue or purplish flowers in corymbs composed of loose raceme-like clusters. The plants are called smooth lungwort. M. Virginia, the Virginian cowslip or lungwort, is a fine spring wild flower of the eastern United States, also in gardens. M. maritima, the sea-lungwort, with smaller flowers, is a sea-coast plant of both hemispheres in northern latitudes, also called sea-bugloss, and locally oyster-plant. See lungwort, 2.

merthet, n. An obsolete form of mirth.

Meru (mer'ū), n. In Hind. myth., the central mountain of the earth, of prodigious size and precious material, having on its summit the abode of the gods.

Merula (mer'ū-lā), n. [NL., < L. merula, a blackbird: see merle<sup>1</sup>.] A genus of thrushes, of the family Turdidæ, giving to that family the alternative name Merulidæ. The genus in the sense in which it is at present used, was based in 1816 by W. E. Leach upon the European blackbird, Turdus merula, or Merula vulgaris. (See cut under blackbird.) It also includes such species as the ring-ouzel, M. torquata, and the American robin, M. migratoria. By many naturalists it is used as a subgenus or mere synonym of Turdus. Copicichus in one sense is a synonym.

Merulidæ (mēr-ū'li-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Merula + -idæ.] A family of dextriostrual oscine passerine birds, typified by the genus Merula, now usually called Turdidæ; the thrushes. In the classification of Swainson (1837) it was differently constituted from Turdidæ proper, and divided into Brachypodiace, Myotheridace, Merulinæ, Crateropodidæ, and Oriolinæ.

meruline (mer'ū-lin), a. Of or pertaining to the genus Merula, or a subsfamily Merulina.

merus, n. See meros.

mervallest, a. A Middle English variant of marvelous.

mervaillet, mervaillet, etc., n. and v. Obsolete forms of marvel.

merveil-du-jour (mer-vāly'dū-zhōr'), n. [F. merveille-du-jour, lit. 'marvel of the day': merveille, marvel; du jour, gen. of def. art., of the; jour, day.] An English collectors' name for certain noctuid moths. The common merveil-du-jour is Agriopsis aprilina; another is Diphthera orion.

mervillet, mervillet, etc., n. and v. Obsolete forms of marvel.

merveilleuse (mer-vā-lyèz'), n. [F., fem. of merveilleux, marvelous: see marvelous.] A fashionable woman under the Directory in France at the close of the eighteenth century, at which time ultra-fashionable people affected extraordinary innovations in costume, especially in a fancied revival of the feminine dress of the ancient Greeks and Romans, and even of their mythology. See incroyable.

mervelet, mervelet, n. and v. Obsolete forms of marvel.

merveloust, merveloust, a. Middle English forms of marvelous.

merwoman (mēr-wūm'an), n.; pl. merwomen (-wim'en). [Cf. mer-, as in mermaid, + woman.] A fabled sea-creature with the body of a woman and the tail of a fish; a mermaid. T. Gill.

meryt, a. An obsolete form of meryt<sup>1</sup>.

Merychippus (mer-i-kip'us), n. [NL., < Gr. μῆρυξ (mēryk-), a ruminating animal (applied to a fish) (> μῆρυκιζέω, mērykázēō, ruminato: see merycism), + ἵππος, horse.] A genus of fossil horses, of the family Equidæ, founded by Leidy in 1856 upon remains from the Pliocene of North America. It is one of the more recent extinct forms, related to Hipparion and to Protohippus.

merycism (mēr'i-sizm), n. [Cf. Gr. μῆρυκιζέω, chewing the cud, rumination, < μῆρυκιζέω, chew the cud, ruminato.] The abnormal habit or act of raising the food from the stomach to the mouth, and remasticating it; rumination in the human species. It occurs in healthy persons, but is more frequent in association with mental defect or disease.

Merycopotamidæ (mēr'i-kō-pō-tam'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < Merycopotamus + -idæ.] An extinct family of omnivorous artiodactyl ungulates, typified by the genus Merycopotamus. The nearest relatives of these animals are the existing hippopotamuses, with which they agree in the massive obese body with phalangate feet of four digits each, the obtuse rounded snout with superolateral nostrils, and the two inguinal mammae. They differ in some dental characters, as the comparatively small cylindrical canines, and the inequality of the upper and lower molars, the former of which simulate those of ruminants in the detail of their structure.

Merycopotamoidea (mēr'i-kō-pō-tā-mōi'dē-ā), n. pl. [NL., < Merycopotamus + -oidea.] A superfamily founded by Gill in 1872 for the reception of the family Merycopotamida.

Merycopotamus (mēr'i-kō-pōt'ā-mus), n. [NL., < Gr. μῆρυξ (mēryk-), a ruminating animal (> μῆρυκιζέω, mērykázēō, ruminato), + ποταμός, river. Cf. hippopotamus.] The typical and only genus of the family Merycopotamida, founded by Falconer and Cantley upon remains from the Sivalik hills of India.

mest, n. An obsolete form of mess<sup>1</sup>.

mes-t. An obsolete form of the prefix mis-<sup>2</sup>.

mesa (mā'sā), n. [Sp., < L. mensa, a table: see mensal<sup>1</sup>.] A table-land; a broad and flat river-terrace; a level or gently sloping region.

This Spanish word is in common use throughout the southwestern part of the United States, where large areas, especially on the Colorado river and its branches, are table-lands, deeply intersected by valleys (cañons) of erosion, which are often 1,000 or 2,000 feet deep, and occasionally much more.

mesad (mēs'sad), adv. [Cf. mes(on) + -ad<sup>3</sup>.] Toward the meson; in a mesal direction. B. G. Wilder.

mesail, mezail, n. [OF. ?] The vizor of a helmet, especially of the armet, or any headpiece having the face-opening covered by two separate movable parts, the upper one of which contained the coillere, or sight-opening. See cut in next column.

mesal (mes'al), a. [Cf. meson + -al.] Middle; median; relating to the meson or middle lengthwise vertical plane of the body between the right side and the left. Also mesian and medial.

mesalliance (mā-zal-li-ōns'), n. [F.] Same as misalliance.

mesally (mes'al-i), adv. In the meson or median plane of the body: as, to cut mesally; to be situated mesally. Also mesially.



Helmet with Mesail in two parts.—Spanish, 16th century.

mesamœboid (mes-ā-mō'boïd), n. [Cf. Gr. μέσος, middle, + NL. amœba, q. v., + Gr. εἶδος, form.] One of the free amœbiform cells of the mesoderm or middle germ-layer of the embryo; also, a leucocyte or wandering cell of the adult.

mesaraic (mes-ā-rā'ik), a. and n. [Cf. Gr. μεσάραιος, pertaining to the mesentery, < μεσάραιον (sc. δέσμα), the mesentery, < μέσος, middle (see meson), + ἀραιός, the flank, belly, < ἀραιός, thin, lean. Cf. mesentery.] I. a. In anat., of or pertaining to the mesentery; mesenteric: chiefly in the compound omphalomesaraic.

II. n. Same as mesentery.

mesaraical (mes-ā-rā'ik-ūl), a. [Cf. mesaraic + -al.] Same as mesaraic. Also, erroneously, meseraical.

Vena porta is a vein coming from the concave of the liver, and receiving those mesaraical veins by whom he takes the chylus from the stomach and guts, and conveys it to the liver. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 97.

mesarteritis (mes-ār-tē-rī'tis), n. [Cf. Gr. μέσος, middle, + ἀρτηρία, an artery, + -itis.] In pathol., inflammation of the middle coat of an artery.

mesaticephalic (mes'ā-ti-sef'ā-lik), n. pl. [NL.: see mesaticephalic.] Persons whose skulls are mesaticephalic.

mesaticephalic (mes'ā-ti-se-fal'ik or -sef'ā-lik), a. [Cf. Gr. μέσος, Attic μέσος, midmost (poet. superl. of μέσος, middle), + κεφαλή, head: see cephalic.] Having an index of breadth from 75 to 80 (Topinard): applied to skulls.

Skulls are classified according to their cephalic indices into three groups—dolichocephalic, mesaticephalic, and brachycephalic. Nature, XXXIII. 4.

mesaventuret, mesaunturet, n. Middle English forms of misadventure.

mescal (mes-kal'), n. [Cf. Sp. mezcal, < Mex. mexcalli.] A strong intoxicating spirit distilled from pulque, the fermented juice of the Agave Americana of Mexico. Also mezcal, mezcal.

meschauncet, n. A Middle English form of mischance.

meschieft, meschefet, meschevet, n. and v. Middle English forms of mischief.

meschit, n. A form of mesquit.

mesdames, n. Plural of madame.

mesdemoiselles, n. Plural of mademoiselle.

mese<sup>1</sup>, n. [ME., also mees, mes, < AS. mēse, mēose, mīse, mīsc, a table, also what as on the table, = OHG. mias, meas = Goth. mēs, a table; cf. L. mensa, a table: see mensal<sup>1</sup>.] A dinner; meal.

My lorde es seruede at ylk a mese, With thurty knyghtis faire and free. Thomas of Erreseldoun (Child's Ballads, I. 105).

mese<sup>2</sup>, v. t. [ME. mesen, moderate, subdue; prob. of Scand. origin, orig. refl. form, corresponding to meke, v.: see meek.] To moderate; subdue; abate; mollify.

Wyt thou mese thy mode [abate thy anger] and menddyng abyde? Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ll. 764.

Mese youre hart and mend youre mode. Towneley Mysteries, p. 175.

mese<sup>3</sup> (mēs), n. A dialectal form of mess<sup>1</sup>.

meseems (mēs-sēmz'), v. impers.; pret. mescedem. [Orig. and prop. two words me seems (pret. me seemed): me, dat. of I (see me<sup>1</sup>); seem, appear: see seem<sup>1</sup>. Cf. methinks.] It seems to me. See methinks.

And when in Combat these fell Monsters cross, Me seem some Tempest all the seas doth toss. Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 5.

The knave that doth thee service as full knight Is all as good, meseems, as any knight. Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

meseiset, n. A Middle English form of mischance.





families of algae into which the group *Conjugata* is divided. The sexual reproduction is by a process of conjugation, which may be either scalariform (that is, between two or several cells of two different filaments) or lateral (that is, between two adjacent cells of the same filament). The result of this conjugation is the production of a globular zygospore, which differs from that produced by the *Zygnemataceae* in that immediately after its formation it divides into two, three, or more cells, the central one only of which is fertile. Sometimes *Mesocarpaceae*. See *Conjugata*.

**Mesocarpus** (mes-ō-kār'pus), *n.* [NL. (Hassall, 1845), < Gr. μέσος, middle, + καρπός, fruit.] A genus of fresh-water algae, typical of the family *Mesocarpaceae*. The copulation is scalariform, and the spores are spherical or oval, between two cylindrical, straight, or slightly incurved cells.

**mesocephalic** (mes-ō-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [*< Gr. μέσος, middle, + κεφαλή, head, + -ic.*] 1. In *cranium*, of medium size; neither large nor small; with a capacity of from 1,350 to 1,450 cubic centimeters.

A skull of variable form, mostly *mesocephalic*.

W. H. Flower, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 317.

2. Having a skull of medium breadth or capacity.

**mesocephalism** (mes-ō-sef'a-lizm), *n.* [*< mesocephalic + -ism.*] The character or state of being mesocephalic. Also *mesocephaly*.

Departures from a width of eight and length of ten (*mesocephalism*), measured from one auricular aperture over the head to the other, and nose root over the head to the nucha, determine whether the skull shall be considered long. Amer. Nat., XXI. 614.

**mesocephalon** (mes-ō-sef'a-lon), *n.*; pl. *mesocephala* (-lā). [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + κεφαλή, head.] Same as *mesencephalon*.

**mesocephalous** (mes-ō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [*< Gr. μέσος, middle, + κεφαλή, head, + -ous.*] Mesocephalic.

**mesocephaly** (mes-ō-sef'a-li), *n.* Same as *mesocephalism*.

**mesochil** (mes'ō-kil), *n.* [*< NL. mesochilium, q. v.*] Same as *mesochilium*.

**mesochilium** (mes-ō-kil'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + χείλος, lip.] The intermediate part of the lip of such orchids as have this organ separated into three distinct parts. Lindley, Treasury of Botany.

**mesochorus** (me-sok'ō-ros), *n.* [*< Gr. μεσόχορος, standing in mid-chorus, < μέσος, middle, + χορός, chorus.*] Same as *coryphaeus*, 1.

**mesocœlia** (mes'ō-sē-li), *n.* Same as *mesocœlia*.

**mesocœlia** (mes-ō-sē-li-ā), *n.*; pl. *mesocœliae* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + κοιλία, a hollow, ventricle: see *cœlia*.] The ventricle of the mesencephalon; the mesencephalic cavity of the brain, connecting the diacœlia with the epicœlia; the aqueduct of Sylvius. B. G. Wilder.

**mesocœlian** (mes-ō-sē-li-an), *a.* [*< mesocœlia + -an.*] Of or pertaining to the mesocœlia of the brain.

Mesocœle tubular; *mesocœlian* roof quadrilobate.

Amer. Nat., XXI. 914.

**mesocolic** (mes-ō-kol'ik), *a.* [*< mesocolon + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the mesocolon: as, a *mesocolic* peritoneal fold; *mesocolic* attachment.

**mesocolon** (me-sok'ō-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μεσόκολον, less prop. μεσόκωλον, the part of the mesentery next the colon, < μέσος, middle, + κώλον, the colon: see *colon*.] The mesentery of the colon; the peritoneal fold which holds the colon in place.

**mesocoracoid** (mes-ō-kor'ā-koid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. μέσος, middle, + E. coracoid.*] 1. *a.* Situated between the hypercoracoid and the hypocoracoid.

2. *n.* An element in the shoulder-girdle of teleost fishes, disintegrated from the coracoid or paragenal cartilage, and intermediate between or bridging over the hypercoracoid and hypocoracoid. It is developed in the malacopterygian and plectospondylous fishes, but is lost in the acanthopterygians.

**mesocuneiform** (mes-ō-kū-nē-i-fōrm), *n.* and *a.* [*< Gr. μέσος, middle, + E. cuneiform.*] 1. *n.* In *anat.* and *zool.*, the middle one of the three cuneiform bones of the tarsus, lying between the ectocuneiform and the entocuneiform. It is in special relation with the head of the second metatarsal bone. Also called *mesosphenoid*.

2. *a.* Middle, as a cuneiform bone; pertaining to the mesocuneiform.

**mesode** (mes'ōd), *n.* [*< Gr. μεσώδης, a mesode (see def.), < μέσος, middle, + αἰδέν, αἰείν, sing, > ᾠδή, a song, ode: see *ode*.*] In *anc. pros.*, a system of metrically different composition in-

tervening between a strophe and its antistrophe. See *epode*.

**mesoderm** (mes'ō-děrm), *n.* [*< Gr. μέσος, middle, + δέρμα, skin.*] 1. The middle germinal layer of the three-layered embryo of any metazoic animal, lying between the endoderm and the ectoderm. The term is used synonymously with *mesoblast*, the correlation being endoderm, mesoderm, and ectoderm; hypoblast, mesoblast, and epiblast; or mucous, vascular, and serous layers. Most of the body of every metazoan animal is derived from the mesoderm. When the embryo becomes four-layered, as it usually does, this state results from the splitting of the mesoderm into an inner visceral and an outer parietal layer, called respectively *splanchnopleural* and *somatopleural*, or *involuntomotory* and *voluntomotory*.

2. In *bot.*, the middle layer of tissue in the shell of the spore-case of an urn-moss.

**mesodermal** (mes'ō-děrm-al), *a.* [*< mesoderm + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the mesoderm in plants or animals; having a middle germinal layer.

**Mesodermalia** (mes'ō-děrm-ā'li-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + δέρμα, skin.] *Spongiozoa* or *Porifera* regarded as a prime division of the grade *Cœlentera*, whose archenteron is a branching canal-system communicating with the outer water by a set of inhalant and exhalant pores; the sponges: opposed to *Epithelaria*, or all other *cœlenterates* collectively. R. von Lendenfeld.

**Mesodermalian** (mes'ō-děrm-ā'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Mesodermalia + -an.*] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Mesodermalia*, or having their characters.

2. *n.* A member of the *Mesodermalia*.

**mesodermic** (mes-ō-děrm'ik), *a.* [*< mesoderm + -ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a mesoderm or middle germinating layer; mesodermal.

And so form the foundation of the *mesodermic* investment by which the body cavity of the adult is lined.

A. Sedgwick, Microsc. Science, XXVII. 499.

**Mesodesma** (mes-ō-des'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + δέσμα, a band: see *desma*.] A genus of wedge-shells of the family *Donacidae*, or made type of a family *Mesodesmidae*, having a thick solid trigonal shell with two short stout lateral teeth, and the cartilage internal. Species abound in the Australian region.

**Mesodesmidae** (mes-ō-des'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mesodesma* + -idae.] A family of bivalve mollusks, named from the genus *Mesodesma*. J. E. Gray, 1840.

**mesodic** (mes-ōd'ik), *a.* [*< mesode + -ic.*] In *anc. pros.*, constituting or pertaining to a colon, line, or system of a different length or metrical character interposed between two cola, two sets of uniform lines, or two systems of identical metrical form; especially, constituting, pertaining to, or containing a system of different form intervening between a strophe and its antistrophe. See *epodic, palinodic, periodic, prodic*.

**mesodont** (mes'ō-dont), *a.* [*< Gr. μέσος, middle, + ὀδόντος (ὀδοντ-) = E. tooth.*] 1. In *anthropol.*, having medium-sized teeth: as, the *mesodont* races.—2. In *zool.*, pertaining to the *Mesodonts*, or having their characters.

**Mesodonta** (mes-ō-dont'ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + ὀδόντος (ὀδοντ-) = E. tooth.] A group of extinct mammals of North America, resembling *Insectivora*, characterized by Cope as a suborder of *Bunotheria*, having the incisors not growing from persistent pulps, the molars tubercular and never sectorial, the third trochanter apparently elevated, and the astragalus not grooved above. Ten Eocene genera are referred to this group.

**mesoduodenal** (mes-ō-dū-ō-dē'nāl), *a.* [*< mesoduodenum + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the mesoduodenum.

**mesoduodenum** (mes-ō-dū-ō-dē'num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + NL. *duodenum*, q. v.] The fold of peritoneum which incloses and supports the duodenum; the duodenal mesentery.

**mesogaster** (mes-ō-gas'tēr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + γαστήρ, belly.] 1. An inter-

mediate part of the intestine, extending from the pylorus to the cœcum, and including the small intestine with its annexes, as the liver and pancreas, also, in the fetus, the umbilical vesicle. It is commonly called the *mid-gut*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of fossil fishes. *Agassiz*.

**mesogastral** (mes-ō-gas'tral), *a.* [*< Mesogaster + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the mesogaster.

**mesogastric** (mes-ō-gas'trik), *a.* [*< mesogastrium + -ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the mesogastrium; umbilical, as a region of the abdomen; mesenteric with reference to the stomach or to the mesogaster.—2. In *Crustacea*, situated in the middle of the gastric lobe of the carapace: specifically applied to a median subdivision of that lobe, the mesogastric lobe. See cut under *Brachyura*.

**mesogastrium** (mes-ō-gas'tri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + γαστήρ, belly.] 1. In *human anat.*, the umbilical region of the abdomen, between the epigastrum above and the hypogastrum or epipubic region below. See cut under *abdomen*.—2. In *anat.* and *zool.*, the mesentery of the stomach; the fold of peritoneum which holds the stomach in place. It is a portion of the common intestinal mesentery, in early fetal life indistinguishable therefrom, but afterward variously modified.

**mesogenous** (me-soj'e-nus), *a.* [*< Gr. μέσος, middle, + γενής, born, produced: see -genous.*] Increasing by growth at or from the middle, as the spores of certain fungi. [Rare.]

**mesoglaea** (mes-ō-glē-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + γλῶια, γλωία, glue: see *glue*.] 1. The mesodermal intercellular substance, or ground-substance, of some animals, as sponges and other *cœlenterates*. R. von Lendenfeld, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1886, p. 566.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of gelatinous seaweeds, typical of the *Mesoglaeaceae*, with olive-brown branching filiform fronds. The unicellular sporangia are oval in shape and borne at the base of peripheral filaments; the plurilocular sporangia are unknown. *Agardh*, 1817.

**Mesoglaeaceae** (mes'ō-glē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kuetzing, 1843), < *Mesoglaea* + -aceae.] A family of olive-green seaweeds with a gelatinous or cartilaginous thallus of hemispherical or cylindrical outline, forming small gelatinous or slimy cushions or branching tufts on other larger seaweeds: the same or nearly the same as the *Chordarieae* or *Chordariaceae* of Harvey. See *Chordarieae*.

**mesoglaeal** (mes-ō-glē'al), *a.* [*< mesoglaea + -al.*] Consisting of, pertaining to, or resembling *mesoglaea*.

**mesoglutæus** (mes'ō-glŭ-tē-us), *n.*; pl. *mesoglutæi* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + NL. *glutæus*, q. v.] The middle glutæal muscle; the glutæus medius.

**mesoglutæal** (mes'ō-glŭ-tē'al), *a.* [*< mesoglutæus + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the mesoglutæus.

**mesognathic** (mes-og-nath'ik), *a.* Same as *mesognathous*.

**mesognathous** (me-sog'nā-thus), *a.* [*< Gr. μέσος, middle, + γνάθος, jaw.*] 1. Having a moderate or intermediate gnathic index of from 98 to 103, as a skull.—2. Having a skull thus characterized, as a person.

**mesognathy** (me-sog'nā-thi), *n.* [As *mesognathous* + -y.] That character of a skull or person in which the jaws are moderately prominent anteriorly, indicated by a gnathic index of from 98 to 103.

**Mesohippus** (mes-ō-hip'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + ἵππος, a horse.] A genus of very small three-toed horses, of the family *Equidae*, founded by Marsh in 1875 upon remains from the early Miocene of North America. The animal was only about as large as a sheep, with three functional digits on each foot, and an additional splint-bone on each of the fore feet.

**mesolabe** (mes'ō-lāb), *n.* [*< L. mesolabium, < Gr. μέσος, middle, + λαβών, λαβός, an instrument invented by Eratosthenes for finding mean proportional lines, < μέσος, middle, mean (neut. pl. μέσα, mean terms), + λαμβάνειν, q. v., take. Cf. astrolabe.*] A mechanical contrivance for geometrically extracting the roots of quantities. It consists of a number of equal rectangles, each having a diagonal marked, and all capable of sliding along a line common to the bases of all, so that they partially overlap one another. The marked diagonals are all parallel. To use the instrument, all the intersections, each formed of the diagonal of one rectangle and the overlapping edge of the next one, are brought, by the sliding along of the rectangles, into one straight line with one extremity of the diagonal of the uppermost rectangle and a point on the exposed edge of the lowermost whose distance from the extremity of the diagonal on the same edge measures the quantity whose root is to be extracted. Then



NL. pterygium.] The middle one of several basal cartilages which the pterygium of a fish, as an elasmobranch, may present, between the propterygium and the metapterygium. See pterygium.

mesopterygoid (mes-op-ter'i-goid), n. [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + NL. pterygoid, q. v.] That part of the pterygoid which in birds articulates with the palatal bone or with the basipterygoid process of the sphenoid, or with both.

mesopycni (mes-ō-pik'ni), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + πικνόν, a small interval in music, neut. of πικνός, close.] In medieval music, modes based upon a tetrachord having its half-step in the middle.

mesorchial (mes-ōr'ki-al), a. [*mesorchium* + -al.] Of or pertaining to the mesorchium.

mesorchium (mes-ōr'ki-um), n.; pl. *mesorchia* (-iā). [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + ὄρχις, a testicle.] In anat., the fold of peritoneum supporting the testis while in the abdomen, or as it descends into the scrotal sac.

mesorectal (mes-ō-rek'tal), a. [*mesorectum* + -al.] Of or pertaining to the mesorectum.

mesorectum (mes-ō-rek'tum), n.; pl. *mesorecta* (-tā). [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + NL. rectum, q. v.] The mesentery of the rectum; the fold of peritoneum which is reflected over part of the rectum, holding this gut in place.

mesoretina (mes-ō-ret'i-nā), n. [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + NL. retina, q. v.] The middle stratum, or mosaic layer, of the retina, composed of the rod and cone and nuclear layers. *J. Leidy, Anat., 1859.*

mesorhinal (mes-ō-rī'nal), a. [*mesorhine* + -al.] Internasal; internarial; situated between the nostrils: said specifically of the mesorhinium.

mesorhine (mes'ō-rin), a. [Properly *mesorrhine* (cf. Gr. μεσέρριν, having a middling nose), < Gr. μέσος, middle, + ῥίς (ῥιν-), nose.] Having an index ranging from 48 to 53: applied to the nose, or to a person having such a nose.

Nose small, *mesorhine* or leptorhine. *W. H. Flower.*

mesorhinian (mes-ō-rin'i-an), a. [*mesorhine* + -ian.] Same as *mesorhine*. *Nature, XXXV. 357.*

mesorhinium (mes-ō-rin'i-um), n.; pl. *mesorhinia* (-iā). [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + ῥίς (ῥιν-), the nose.] In ornith., the part of a bird's beak which is situated between the external nostrils; the basal or internarial part of the culmen. In some birds it runs up on the forehead, magnified or otherwise diversified, giving rise to the frontal shield or casque. See cuts at *antixæ* and *shield*.

mesoscapula (mes-ō-skap'ū-lā), n.; pl. *mesoscapulae* (-lā). [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + NL. scapula, q. v.] The spine of the scapula, considered as a median element of that bone. *W. K. Parker.—Delta mesoscapulae. See delta.*

mesoscapular (mes-ō-skap'ū-lār), a. [*mesoscapula* + -ar<sup>3</sup>.] Of or relating to the mesoscapula.

At the scapular extremity of the clavicle there is often a piece of cartilage, considered to be segmented off from the end of the mesoscapula, and hence called *mesoscapular segment*. *W. H. Flower.*

mesoscuta, n. Plural of *mesoscutum*.

mesoscutal (mes-ō-skū'tal), a. [*mesoscutum* + -al.] Of or pertaining to the mesoscutum.

mesoscutellar (mes-ō-skū'te-lār), a. Of or pertaining to the mesoscutellum.

mesoscutellum (mes'ō-skū'tel'um), n.; pl. *mesoscutella* (-iā). [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + NL. scutellum, q. v.] In entom., the scutellum of the mesonotum; the scutellar sclerite of the mesothorax.

mesoscutum (mes-ō-skū'tum), n.; pl. *mesoscuta* (-tā). [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + NL. scutum, q. v.] In entom., the scutum of the mesonotum; the scutal sclerite of the mesothorax.

mesoseme (mes'ō-sēm), a. [*mesoscutum*, middle, + σήμα, a sign, mark, token.] In craniom., having an orbital index between 84 and 89.

Mesosemia (mes-ō-sē'mi-ā), n. [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + σήμα, a sign, mark, token.] A genus of South American butterflies of the family *Erycinidae*. It contains many brown or blue species, striped with black, and usually having a large round black spot in the middle of the fore wing.

mesosiderite (mes-ō-sid'e-rīt), n. [*mesoscutum*, middle, + σιδήριτις, of iron: see *siderite*.] A name given by G. Rose (1864) to one of three subdivisions made by him in the classification of meteoric irons, these divisions being founded on the comparative amount of iron and stony matter present. As defined by Brezina, in one of the most recent systematic classifications of the meteorites,

mesosiderite is a network of iron inclosing olivin and bronzite with more or less plagioclase, these minerals having so coarsely crystalline a texture that the characteristic structure is obscured. It forms a passage from the iron to the chondrites. The meteorite which fell at Estherville, Iowa, in 1879 is of this class. See *meteorite*.

mesosigmoid (mes-ō-sig'moid), n. [*mesoscutum*, middle, + E. sigmoid.] The mesentery of the sigmoid flexure of the intestine, between the mesocolon and the mesorectum.

mesosoma (mes-ō-sō'mi-ā), n.; pl. *mesosomata* (-mā-ti-ā). [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + σῶμα, the body.] In lamellibranchiate mollusks, a middle region of the body, which gives rise to the foot and is situated between the prosoma and the metasoma.

mesosomatic (mes'ō-sō-mat'ik), a. [*mesosoma* (-t-) + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the mesosoma of a mollusk.

mesosperm (mes'ō-spērm), n. [*mesoscutum*, middle, + σπέρμα, seed.] In bot., a membrane of a seed; the secundine, or second membrane from the surface.

mesospore (mes'ō-spōr), n. [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + σπόρος, seed.] The middle coat or layer of a spore when it is possible to distinguish three layers, as in the spores of *Onoclea Struthiopteris*.

mesosporic (mes-ō-spōr'ik), a. [*mesospore* + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the mesospore.

mesostaphyline (mes-ō-staf'i-lin), a. [*mesoscutum*, middle, + σταφυλή, the uvula.] In craniom., intermediate between leptostaphyline and brachystaphyline—that is, with a palate of median width; having a palatal index of from 80 to 85.

mesostate (mes'ō-stāt), n. [*mesoscutum*, middle, + E. state.] In biol., an intermediate substance or product in a series of metabolic changes.

We are thus led to the conception that the specific material of a secretion, such as the trypsin of pancreatic juice, comes from the protoplasm of the cell, through a number of intermediate substances, or *mesostates* as they are called. *M. Foster, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 19.*

mesosterna, n. Plural of *mesosternum*.

mesosternal (mes-ō-stēr'nal), a. [*mesosternum* + -al.] Of or pertaining to the mesosternum: as, a *mesosternal sternite*.

mesosternerber (mes-ō-stēr'ne-bēr), n. [*mesosterna*, < Gr. μέσος, middle, + NL. sternebra, sterneber: see *sternerber*.] Any one of the intermediate sternebbers or pieces of the breast-bone which intervene between the manubrium of the sternum and the xiphoid or ensiform appendage. There are usually several such bones in mammals and various reptiles, as the four composing the gladiolus in man.

mesosternebra (mes-ō-stēr'ne-brā), n.; pl. *mesosternebrae* (-brē). [NL.] Same as *mesosternerber*.

mesosternebral (mes-ō-stēr'ne-bral), a. [*mesosternerber* + -al.] Pertaining to a mesosternerber.

mesosternum (mes-ō-stēr'num), n.; pl. *mesosterna* (-ni-ā). [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + NL. sternum, q. v.] 1. In anat., the piece or pieces of a breast-bone which has several segments lying between the presternum and the xiphisternum: said chiefly of the segmented sternum of mammals. In man it is the gladiolus or body of the sternum proper, as distinguished from the manubrium and the xiphoid cartilage.

2. In entom., the ventral or sternal sclerite of the mesothorax; the under side of the mesothorax, opposite the mesonotum.

mesostethium (mes-ō-stē'thi-um), n.; pl. *mesostethia* (-i-ā). [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + στήθιον, dim. of στήθος, the breast.] In entom., the metasternum, or large piece between the bases of the middle and the posterior legs. It is conspicuous in beetles. *Kirby.*

mesostylous (mes-ō-stī'lus), a. [*mesoscutum*, middle, + στυλος, a pillar: see *stylet*<sup>2</sup>.] Same as *mid-styled*. See *heterostylism*.

Mesosuchia (mes-ō-sū'ki-ā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + σούχος, a crocodile (a local name in Egypt).] A division of crocodiles having amphiceolous vertebrae: contrasted with *Eusuchia* and *Parasuchia*.

mesosuchian (mes-ō-sū'ki-an), a. [*Mesosuchia* + -an.] Of or pertaining to the *Mesosuchia*.

Crocodylians have developed into the *Mesosuchian* type. *Gunther, Encyc. Brit., XX. 465.*

mesosuchious (mes-ō-sū'ki-us), a. [*Mesosuchia* + -ous.] Same as *mesosuchian*.

mesotarsus (mes-ō-tār'sus), n.; pl. *mesotarsi* (-si). [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + NL. tarsus, q. v.] In entom., the whole tarsus of the second or middle leg of a six-footed insect, coming between the metatarsus of the hind leg and the protarsus of the fore leg.

mesothelial (mes-ō-thē'li-āl), a. [*mesothelium* + -al.] Of or pertaining to mesothelium.

mesothelium (mes-ō-thē'li-um), n. [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + NL. (epi)thelium, q. v.] The epithelium lining the entire primitive coelom or body-cavity of the embryo; the coelarium.

Mesotheriidae (mes'ō-thē-rī'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Mesotherium* + -idae.] A family of extinct quadrupeds from the Pliocene of South America, representing a very generalized type, allied on the one hand to the rodents and by some made a suborder, *Hebetidentati*, of *Rodentia*, by others referred to the *Subungulata* or polydaetyl ungulates. There are clavicles, as in no other known ungulates, and four lower incisors, as in no known rodents; the mandibular condyle is transverse, and the maxillaries articulate with the nasals. There are in each upper half-jaw 1 incisor, no canines, 2 premolars, and 3 molars, and in each lower half-jaw 2 incisors, no canines, 1 premolar, and 3 molars—in all, 24 teeth.

Mesotherium (mes-ō-thē'ri-um), n. [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + θήριον, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil rodent-like ungulate quadrupeds, typical of the family *Mesotheriidae*, upon which is based the prime division *Hebetidentati*. *M. cristatum* is the type species. *Typotherium* is a synonym.

mesotherm (mes'ō-thērm), n. [= F. *mesotherme*, < Gr. μέσος, middle, + θερμός, hot, θερμη, heat.] In Alphonse de Candolle's classification of plants with regard to their geographical distribution, a plant of his third "physiological group." The plants of this group require a moderate degree of heat, from 15° to 20° C. They are very numerous, including most of the plants of the warmer parts of the temperate zones of both hemispheres exclusive of the mountainous districts.

mesothesis (me-sōth'e-sis), n. [*mesoscutum*, middle, + thesis, a putting, proposition: see *thesis*.] Middle place; mean. [Rare.]

Imitation is the *mesothesis* of likeness and difference. *Cotteridge.*

mesothoracic (mes'ō-thō-ras'ik), a. [*mesothorax* (-ae) + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the mesothorax of an insect.—*Mesothoracic case*. Same as *mesothoracotheca*.

mesothoracotheca (mes-ō-thō'ra-kō-thē'kā), n.; pl. *mesothoracothecae* (-sē). [NL., < *mesothorax* (-ae) + Gr. θήκη, a case.] In entom., the mesothoracic case, or that part of the integument of a pupa covering the mesothorax. In the *Lepidoptera* and *Diptera* the other thoracic cases are indistinguishable from this, and it is then called the *thoracotheca*.

mesothorax (mes-ō-thō'raks), n. [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + θώραξ, chest: see *thorax*.] In entom., the second or middle one of the three divisions of the thorax, situated between the prothorax and the metathorax, and bearing the second pair of legs and the first pair of wings. When very large, as in dipterous insects, it is simply called the *thorax*.

mesotrocha (me-sot'rō-kā), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. μέσος, middle, + τροχός, anything round or circular: see *trochee*.] Ciliated embryos of polychaetous annelids in which one or many bands of cilia encircle the middle of the body. See *atrocha*, *teleotrocha*.

mesotrochal (me-sot'rō-kal), a. [*mesotrocha* + -al.] Pertaining to or resembling mesotrocha; mesotrochous.

The actively locomotive embryo of *Sipunculus* . . . resembles a Rotifer or a *mesotrochal annelidan larva*. *Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 217.*

mesotrochous (me-sot'rō-kus), a. [As *mesotrocha* + -ous.] Same as *mesotrochal*.

mesotympanic (mes'ō-tim-pan'ik), a. and n. [*mesoscutum*, middle, + τυμπανον, a drum (see *tympannum*), + -ic.] 1. a. Situated in the



Sternum of pig, showing m<sup>2</sup>, mesosternum or gladiolus; ps, presternum or manubrium; xs, xiphisternum, or xiphoid appendage.



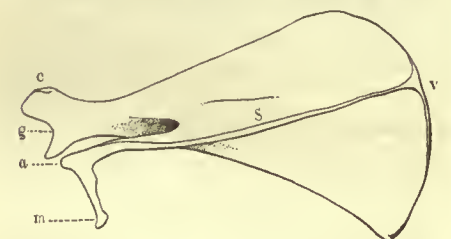
Mesothorax, shaded, between prothorax (a) and metathorax (b); c, head; d, two abdominal segments.







**metacoelian** (met-a-sē'li-an), *a.* [*<* *metacœlia* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to the metacœlia.  
**meta-compounds.** See *meta-*.  
**metacresol** (met-a-kre'sol), *n.* [*<* Gr. *μετά*, along with, + *E. cresol.*] A phenol isomeric with cresol.  
**metacromial** (met-a-kro'mi-al), *a.* [*<* *metacromion* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the metacromion: as, a *metacromial* process of the scapula.  
**metacromion** (met-a-kro'mi-on), *n.*; pl. *metacromia* (-ia). [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *μετά*, behind, + *ἀκρόμιον*, a by-form of *ἀκρωμία*, the point of the shoulder-



Dorsal view of Left Scapula of Rabbit, showing Metacromion. (About two thirds natural size.) *a*, acromion; *m*, metacromion; *g*, glenoid fossa; *c*, coracoid process; *v*, vertebral border; *s*, spine.

blade: see *acromion*.] The posterior one of two processes in which the distal end of the spine of the scapula terminates in some mammals, as the shrews and rabbits.  
**metacyclic** (met-a-sik'lik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μετά*, along with, beyond, + *κύκλος*, circle: see *cyclic*.] Relating to a permutation of a number of elements in one cycle.—**Metacyclic group.** See *group*<sup>1</sup>.  
**metæ, n.** Plural of *metæ*.  
**metæsthetic, metæsthetism.** See *metesthetic, metesthetism*.  
**metafacial** (met-a-fā'shal), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μετά*, behind, + *L. facies*, the face: see *facial*.] Situated behind or at the back of the face or facial region of the skull.—**Metafacial angle of Serres.** See *craniometry*.

**metagaster** (met-a-gas'ter), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *μετά*, behind, + *γαστήρ*, the belly: see *gaster*<sup>2</sup>.] The after-intestine; the secondary and in any way differentiated alimentary canal or digestive tube which is derived from an original primary intestinal cavity, or protogaster. It is the ordinary intestinal canal of vertebrates except *Amphioxus*.  
**metagastral** (met-a-gas'tral), *a.* [*<* *metagaster* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the metagaster.  
**metagastrula** (met-a-gas'trō-lī), *n.*; pl. *metagastrulae* (-læ). [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *μετά*, behind, + *NL. gastrula*, *q. v.*] A secondary modified gastrula, of variable form, resulting from any keno-genetic mode of egg-cleavage in which a primitive or palingenetic process is vitiated. See cuts under *gastrulation*.

Three forms at least of *metagastrulae* are recognized—the amphigastrula, the discogastrula, and the perigastrula; they are all collectively distinguished from the archigastrula. *Haeckel*.  
**metage** (mē'tāj), *n.* [*<* *metē*<sup>1</sup> + *-age*.] 1. Measurement, especially of coal.  
 Acts have very lately passed in relation to the admeasurement or *metage* of coals for the city of Westminster. *Davies*, *Tour through Great Britain*, II, 145. (Davies.)  
 2. Charge for or price of measuring.  
**Metageitnion** (met-a-gīt'ni-on), *n.* [*<* Gr. *Μεταγειτνιών*, the second month of the Athenian year, said to be so called because it was the moving-month, when people 'changed their neighbors,' *<* *μετά*, over, + *γείτων*, neighbor.] The second month of the Athenian calendar, having twenty-nine days, and corresponding to the last part of July and the first part of August.

**metagelatin, metagelatine** (met-a-jel'ā-tin), *n.* [*<* Gr. *μετά*, along with, + *E. gelatin*.] In *photog.*, a substance which has been used as a preservative in a certain dry collodion process, consisting of a strong solution of gelatin boiled and cooled several times till it ceases to gelatinize and remains fluid.  
**metagenesis** (met-a-jen'e-sis), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *μετά*, beyond, after, + *γένεσις*, production: see *genesis*.] In *biol.*, that modification of parthenogenesis or alternate generation which is exhibited when an organism passes from the egg to the imago through a series of successively generated individuals differing from one another in form: distinguished by Owen from *metamorphosis*, or the transformation of any one individual by the modification of its form as a whole. Metagenesis of one or another kind is exhibited by some insects, as aphids, in which the process

is commonly called *parthenogenesis*; by various internal parasites, as *Distoma* (see cuts under *cercaria*); and strikingly by various hydrozoans. In the last the cycle includes (1) the free-swimming impregnated ovum; (2) the fixation of this ovum to some submerged object and its development into an organism; (3) the formation by such organism of various zooids, as nutritive and generative zooids, unlike each other and unlike the parent, the whole forming a hydrocolony; and (4) the formation by generative zooids of ova, which on being set free complete the cycle. Thus, in a sertularian polyp the ovum is a free-swimming ciliated body, which on fixation develops a mouth and tentacles, and by continued gemmation produces two sets of buds, of which the generative set reproduce the free-swimming ciliated ova. In other polyps, as *Corymba*, the set of generative buds themselves become detached as free medusoids like jelly-fish (see cut under *medusoid*), whose eggs develop not into bodies like the parent medusoid, but into the polypide or polypidom of the hydrocolony on which they were produced. In the *Lucernaria* a similar metagenesis occurs by fission. Herbert Spencer adopts Owen's metagenesis as one of three kinds of his agamogenesis, and considers it as (1) *external*, where new individuals bud from unspecialized parts of the parent, and (2) *internal*, as in the case of the transformations of *Distoma*. See *metamorphosis*.

**metagenetic** (met'a-jē-net'ik), *a.* [*<* *metagenesis*, after *genetic*.] 1. In *zool.*, pertaining to, characterized by, or resulting from metagenesis. *Owen*.—2. In *mineral.*, subsequent in origin: said of certain twin crystals. See *twin*.  
**metagenetically** (met'a-jē-net'i-ka-li), *adv.* In a metagenetic manner; by means of metagenesis. *Darwin*, *Animals and Plants*, p. 363.

**metagenic** (met-a-jen'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μεταγενής*, born after, *<* *μετά*, after, + *-γενής*, born: see *-genous*. Cf. *metagenetic*.] Same as *metagenetic*.  
**metagnathism** (me-tag'nā-thizm), *n.* [*<* *metagnathous* + *-ism*.] In *ornith.*, the condition of a bird's bill when the points of the mandibles cross each other. See cut under *crossbill*.  
**metagnathous** (me-tag'nā-thus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μετά*, beyond, + *γνάθος*, the jaw.] In *ornith.*, having the tips of the mandibles crossed; as, the *metagnathous* bill of the red crossbill, *Loxia curvirostris*. See quotation under *epignathous*.  
**metagnostic** (met-ag-nos'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*<* *metagnostics*.] I. *a.* Metaphysical; in recent use, transcending present knowledge both within and beyond the sphere of sense.

II. *n.* One who believes in the reality of an absolute being transcending knowledge. [*Recent*.]

The essayist would substitute the title of *Metagnostics* instead of *Agnostics*. *J. A. Skilton*, in *Evolution*, p. 227.

**metagnosticism** (met-ag-nos'ti-sizm), *n.* [*<* *metagnostic* + *-ism*.] The philosophical doctrine that there is a positive (not merely negative) consciousness of the Absolute: distinguished from *agnosticism* regarded as maintaining the opposite ground. [*Recent*.]

**metagnostics** (met-ag-nos'tiks), *n.* [*<* Gr. *μετά*, beyond, + *γνώστικός*, knowing (*γνώσις*, knowledge): see *gnostic* and *-ics*.] Knowledge transcending ordinary knowledge; metaphysics. *Krug*.

**metagrammatism** (met-a-gram'a-tizm), *n.* [*<* Gr. *μεταγραμματισμός*, alteration of letters, *<* *μεταγραμματίζεω*, alter letters, *<* *μετά*, over, + *γράμμα* (τ), a letter: see *gram*<sup>2</sup>.] The transposition of the letters of a name so as to form a word or words having some reference to the person named; anagrammatism. *Camden*.

**metagraphy** (me-tag'rā-ſī), *n.* [*<* Gr. *μεταγράφειν*, write differently, rewrite, transcribe, *<* *μετά*, over, + *γράφειν*, write: see *graphic*.] Transcription; transliteration.

His belief in the system of *metagraphy* as applied to non-European alphabets. *Athenæum*, No. 3151, p. 340.

**metairie** (me-tā'rē), *n.* [*<* F. *métairie*, *<* *métayer*, one who farms on shares: see *metayer*.] A farm or piece of land cultivated for a share of its produce.

**metal** (met'al, often met'l), *n.* [Formerly *metall*, *mettal*, *metiall* (and *mettle*, now differentiated in use); *<* ME. *mettal*, *<* OF. *mettal*, F. *métal* = Pr. *metat*, *metall* = Sp. *metal* = It. *metallo* = MLG. *mettal*, *metāl* = MD. *metael*, D. *metaal* = G. *metall* = Sw. *metall* = Dan. *metal* = W. *mettel* = Gael. *meiteal*, *metat*, *<* L. *metallum*, a mine, a metal, any mineral, stuff, kind, *<* Gr. *μέταλλον*, a mine, a pit or cave where minerals are sought, a quarry, later (only in the deriv. *μεταλλικός*, metallic) a mineral, metal, ore; origin uncertain; in one view orig. 'ore,' as that which is combined 'with another' substance, *<* *μετά*, with, + *ἄλλος*, another; in another view (and according to the record) orig. a mine or pit as 'a place explored,' *<* *μετάλλω*, search after, explore, *<* *μετά*, after, + *ἄλλος*, other. Hence *medal*, *mettle*.] 1. An elementary substance, or one which in the present state of chemical science is undecompos-

able, and which possesses opacity, luster of a peculiar kind (commonly called *metallic*, because very characteristic of the metals), conductivity for heat and electricity, and plasticity, or capability of being drawn, squeezed, or hammered with change of shape but no loss of continuity. Examples of metals possessing all these qualities, although in varying degree, are gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, and tin, all of which have been known from remote antiquity; and on the characters which they possess the idea of a metal was, and mainly still is, founded. These metals also have a high specific gravity, the lightest of them (tin) being over seven times as dense as water. Of the prehistorically known metals, gold, silver, and copper occur more or less abundantly in the native or metallic form, and must have been noticed, and in all probability utilized, in the most remote antiquity, by various nations and over widely extended areas. Iron also occurs native, especially in the form of meteoric iron, and in this way may have first become known and utilized. But iron is now, and has been from time immemorial, smelted from its ores in countries which, from almost every other point of view than the metallurgical, might properly be regarded as uncivilized. The use of iron other than meteoric was not, however, known in the New World before the advent of Europeans. Tin and lead do not occur in the metallic form in nature, unless in very minute quantity; hence, where used, these metals must have been obtained by the metallurgical treatment of their ores. In the case of tin and zinc, as well as of other metals not occurring native, it was not until long after some knowledge had been attained in regard to the practical use of their ores, either by themselves or as ingredients in various alloys, that any accurate idea was obtained of the metals themselves. Thus, brass was certainly made long before anything definite had been learned in regard to the metal zinc, and it is not at all unlikely that the same was the case with bronze and one of its constituents, tin. In addition to the six metals already mentioned, quicksilver was known to the Greeks and Romans in classical times; and this metal also occurs not infrequently in the metallic form, so that its early discovery is not a matter to excite surprise. The anomalous occurrence of quicksilver as a liquid at the ordinary temperature was the reason why neither Pliny nor Isidore nor Geber included it among the metals; nor was it so included by writers on chemistry and metallurgy until after it had been discovered that this fluid could be frozen at a not very low temperature, and that when frozen it was malleable. It was not until the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries that antimony, bismuth, and zinc became known; but their ores had long been in use, although, in the case of the two former metals, only to a very limited extent. The discovery of these metals considerably enlarged the scope of the word *metallic*, since it became necessary to admit that metals could be brittle; this was still further exemplified in the case of the metal arsenic, discovered in 1649 (its oxidized combinations had long been known and utilized), which, although having a metallic luster, is decidedly brittle. This brittleness of substances otherwise metallic in appearance led to their being placed in a class by themselves as "semi-metals," the idea that malleability was a necessary attribute of a metal having come down from the Arabian chemists, and maintaining its hold for many centuries. About the middle and in the latter half of the eighteenth century the number of known metals was greatly increased. In 1741 platinum was discovered, but the metals which are always associated with it—osmium, iridium, rhodium, ruthenium, etc.—were not detected until much later. At about the same time as platinum, nickel and cobalt were recognized as elements—that is, were first separated and distinguished from their ores, which had been long known and (in the case of cobalt, at least) utilized to a limited extent. Toward the end of the eighteenth century manganese, molybdena, tellurium, uranium, titanium, and chromium became known. About the beginning of the nineteenth century several of the metals of the platinum family—palladium, iridium, osmium, rhodium—were separated from the complex alloy known as *native platinum*. Up to this time all the known substances to which the name *metal* was applied were much heavier than water, and also decidedly heavier than those considered as non-metallic. Hence, as the old and long-prevailing idea that all metals were malleable had been done away with, a high specific gravity began to be considered as their most important characteristic. Thus we find Cronstedt, who was one of the earliest systematic writers on mineralogy (the first edition of his work was published in 1758), defining metals as "those mineral bodies which with respect to their volume are the heaviest of all hitherto known bodies." With the discovery, by Davy, in 1807, of the metallic nature of the bases of the alkalis a great change took place in this respect, for these substances, metallic from many points of view, especially with reference to their chemical affinities, are lighter than water, and at first, on this account, were by some chemists not admitted to rank as metals. The discovery of the metallic bases of the alkalis was followed by that of the bases of the earths—calcium, barium, and strontium, 1807; zirconium, 1824; aluminum, glucinum, and yttrium, 1828. These metals are all light as compared with the older metals, but heavy in comparison with the metallic bases of the alkalis, the lightest of which—lithium, discovered in 1818—has only a little more than half the specific gravity of water. Cadmium, another heavy metal associated with zinc in its mode of occurrence, and of some importance in the arts, was also separated from its oxid in 1818. Many metals have been discovered within the past few years, all of great interest from the scientific point of view, but no one of them of economical importance, or occurring in sufficient quantity to be utilized to any extent even if possessing valuable properties. So doubtful and difficult are the chemical reactions of some of these elements that their exact number cannot be stated. Several have been worked over by chemists for years without any definite conclusion having been reached; several, after having been accepted for a while, have been dropped from the list. There are about seventy generally recognized elements (see *element*), although some three or four of these may still be considered as mere or less doubtful. Of the seventy thirteen are decidedly non-metallic; these





phosing, or changing the form or structure; specifically, chemical change and rearrangement of the constituents of a rock by which they are made to assume new forms and enter into new combinations, the most important result of these changes being that the rock becomes harder and more crystalline in structure. Thus, the metamorphic slates are crystalline schists. The sedimentary rocks, especially those made up of the debris of feldspathic minerals, are those most liable to undergo metamorphism; hence it is that the argillaceous rocks offer the most conspicuous examples of this process, and it is these which are most altered in external characters by it, foliation and slaty cleavage being often highly developed in the process. Volcanic rocks also are subject to metamorphic changes, although the results are usually much less conspicuous to the eye unaided by a microscope than in the case of the sedimentary deposits. Examples of metamorphism are the conversion of ordinary earthy limestone into crystalline marble, of argillaceous shales into various kinds of schists (mica-schist, talc-schist, etc.), and of sandstone into quartzite. Closely connected with the phenomena of metamorphism is the development in a rock of a slaty cleavage or of a foliated structure. Metamorphic agencies and the results which they have brought about have been much studied of late years by geologists, and the modern methods of lithological research have been most important aids in this direction. The most obvious and generally accepted classification of metamorphic action is into "contact" and "regional" metamorphism. In the case of contact metamorphism the changes observed are apparently due—in large part, at least—to the presence of an adjacent mass of rock, usually of an intrusive character, as when the strata seen to have been altered along the walls of a dike. In the case of regional metamorphism, when large masses of rock are found to have been affected and rendered crystalline without any special cause being visible in the form of adjacent intrusive or igneous material, the phenomena are more difficult of explanation than in the case of contact metamorphism. In the course of the numerous discussions of this subject a great number of new terms have been introduced, the meaning of which is, owing to the complexity of the phenomena and the imperfection of the observations, often rather obscure; and some of these terms may here be cited. As synonyms of "regional" metamorphism, the epithets "normal" and "general" have been used by some authors, while others have indicated a desire to specialize in their application. Thus, Prestwich limits "normal metamorphism" to the changes due to central heat, and "regional metamorphism" to changes effected by the heat produced locally within the crust of the earth by transformation into heat of the mechanical work of compression or of crushing of parts of the earth. Bonney desires to reserve the phrase "regional metamorphism" for those ancient rocks occupying extensive areas of the earth's surface "which, whatever be their history, are in all probability by no means in their original condition." Dana prefers "local" to "contact," but does not use the two exactly as synonyms, since he makes local "include changes due to heated emanations and other conditions where there are no contacts"—in other words, he uses "local" rather as the opposite of "general," ignoring the idea embodied in the term "contact," namely that a visible cause of the observed metamorphism is present in the form of an adjacent mass of intrusive or heterogeneous rock. Kinahan proposes "metapexis" and "paroptosis" as the synonyms of regional and contact metamorphism. "Why we need go to the Greek for [the] two words is not clear." (Dana.) Many geologists are of the opinion that the movements which the rocks composing the earth's crust have undergone in certain regions, which movements must necessarily have been accompanied by pressure, stress, shearing, or "flow," have been among the most important causes of metamorphic change. The most comprehensive term by which metamorphism originating in conditions of this kind has been designated is that introduced by Rosenbusch, "dynamical." Other writers on this subject have used as being nearly or quite synonymous with "dynamical" the following: "pressure," "compression," "mechanical," "friction," "dislocation." Judd has introduced the term "static metamorphism" as indicating changes which may have taken place in deep-seated rocks quite independently of any movement to which they have been subjected. As designating and discriminating between various kinds of metamorphic changes, with special reference to the character of the results produced, Dana has introduced the terms "crystalline," "paramorphic," and "metachemic." The first of these implies a simple development of a crystalline condition in the original material, such, for instance, as takes place in the conversion of limestone into marble ("marmorosis" of Gekke); the second, a change from one paramorphic state to another, as from agate to hornblende; the third, a change through chemical transformations, as of chrysolite to serpentine. "Metasomatic metamorphism" (or, in one word, "metasomatism") and "methylosis" are terms which have been suggested in this connection, but which have met with little favor; they were apparently intended by their authors to include chemical changes similar to those which take place in the formation of pseudomorphs, and are allied to the "metachemic" of Dana. "Metastasis" and "metacrisis" are terms which have been coined, but have not become current—the one to denote changes somewhat similar to those included by Dana under "crystalline," the other (as defined by that author) to "denote changes like the conversion of a mass of mud into a mass of quartz with mica and other silicates."

**metamorphize** (met'a-môr-fîz), v. t.; pret. and pp. metamorphized, ppr. metamorphizing. [As metamorphic + -ize.] To change; transform; metamorphose. De Quincey.

**metamorphology** (met'a-môr-fô-lô-ji), n. [Gr. μεταμορφ(ωσις), a transformation (see metamorphosis), + -λογία, < λέγω, speak: see -ology.] In *biol.*, the science of the metamorphoses or changes which an individual undergoes from

the time it ceases to be an embryo to the time it ceases to live as a bodily organism. Metamorphology and embryology together constitute ontogeny.

As soon as the organism has left [the egg-coverings], it is no longer an embryo. The later changes of this form the subject of the science of metamorphoses, or metamorphology. Haeckel, *Evol. of Man* (trans.), II. 460.

**metamorphopsia** (met'a-môr-fop'si-ä), n. [Gr. μεταμορφ(ωσις), transformation (see metamorphosis), + ὄψις, eye.] A pathological condition of the eyes in which objects appear elongated, irregular, or confused.

**metamorphoscope** (met'a-môr-fô-skôp), n. [Gr. μεταμορφ(ωσις), transformation (see metamorphosis), + σκοπεῖν, view.] A toy in which pictured forms of human beings or other animals are made to interchange heads, bodies, legs, or wearing-apparel. The pictures are drawn or painted on a series of bands of muslin or paper, each having independent motion on rollers in a box, and each of a different length from the others. The bands are arranged with their edges as near together as possible, and the figures are painted across the entire series. The motion of the bands is made constantly to displace the parts of the different figures and recombine them in ludicrous fashion at a slot in the cover of the box.

**metamorphose** (met'a-môr-fôz), n. [F. métamorphose = Sp. metamorfosis or metamorfosis = Pg. metamorphose = It. metamorfosa, < L. metamorphosis, < Gr. μεταμορφωσις, a transformation: see metamorphosis.] A transformation in shape or character; metamorphosis.

My metamorphose is not held unfit. Middleton, *Family of Love*, iv. 2.  
**metamorphose** (met'a-môr-fôz), v. t.; pret. and pp. metamorphosed, ppr. metamorphosing. [= F. métamorphoser; < metamorphose, n., metamorphosis.] To change into a different form; alter or modify the shape or character of; transform; transmute.

Thus men (my lord) be metamorphosed, From seemly shape, to hyrds, and ugly beasts. Gascogne, *Complaint of Philomena*.  
 Thou, Julia, thou hast metamorphosed me. Shak., *T. G. of V.*, i. 1. 66.  
 The priest was metamorphosed into knight. Browning, *Ring and Book*, I. 186.

= Syn. Transmute, etc. See transform.  
**metamorphoser** (met'a-môr-fô-zèr), n. One who or that which metamorphoses.

What shall I name this man but a beastly metamorphoser, both of himself and of others? Gascogne, *Delicate Diet for Dronkardes*.

**metamorphosic** (met'a-môr-fô-sik), a. [Gr. μεταμορφωσις + -ic.] Causing metamorphosis; transforming; relating to or depicting metamorphoses.

All the metamorphosic fables of the ancients, turning policed and commercial people into horrid and savage monsters, will, like clouds before the sun, dispel and evaporate before the light of truth. Pownall, *On Antiquities*, p. 69. (Latham.)  
**metamorphosis** (met'a-môr-fô-sis), n.; pl. metamorphoses (-sèz). [Formerly also metamorphose, q. v.; < L. metamorphosis, < Gr. μεταμορφωσις, a transformation, < μεταμορφοῦσθαι, be transformed, < μετά, over, + μορφή, form, shape.] 1. Change of form or structure; transmutation or transformation. Used most frequently in literature with reference to the old or poetic conception of a miraculous transmutation of a person, animal, or thing into a different and often antagonistic or contrasting form, either with or without a corresponding change of nature.  
 With Severus she along doth go, Her Metamorphosis to show. Drayton, *Polyolbion*, vi., Arg.  
 I wondered at such a Metamorphosis in so short a time; he told me it was for the Death of his Wife that Nature had thus antedated his Years. Howell, *Letters*, I. iv. 28.  
 Where is the gloriously decisive change, The immeasurable metamorphosis Of human clay to divine gold? Browning, *Ring and Book*, II. 217.

2. A marked change in the form or function of a living body; a transformation resulting from development; specifically, in *zool.*, the course of alteration which an animal undergoes after its exclusion from the egg, and which modifies extensively the general form and life of the individual; particularly, in *entom.*, the transformations of a metabealous insect.  
 The term metamorphosis, in its technical entomological sense, is applied only to that succession of changes of which . . . a definite pupal condition forms the middle term. Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 361.

3. In *chem.*, that chemical action by which a given compound is caused, by the presence of a peculiar substance, to resolve itself into two or more compounds, as sugar, by the presence of yeast, into alcohol and carbonic acid.—4. In *bot.*, the various changes that are brought

about in plant-organs, whereby they appear under changed or modified conditions, as when stamens are metamorphosed into petals, or stipules into leaves. Metamorphosis does not imply that the petal, for example, has ever been a stamen, but it implies an alteration in the organizing force, which took effect at a very early period in the life of the organ, at or before the time when the primitive aggregation of cells became differentiated into the several parts of which it is normally composed. It is due merely to the fact that the development of the organ has pursued a different course from what is usual. The various kinds of metamorphoses are described under the names of chlorosis, petalody, phyllody, pistillody, sepalody, stamody, etc. (which see). — Coarctate metamorphosis. See coarctate. — Complete metamorphosis. See holometaboly and complete. — Imperfect or incomplete metamorphosis. See hemimetaboly and imperfect. — Metamorphosis of organs, in *bot.*, the progressive adaptation of one organ to several different purposes, connected with which are changes in size, color, and other particulars. Thus, all the parts of a plant are reducible to the axis and its appendages, the other parts developing themselves from these. See morphology. — Progressive metamorphosis, transformation from a lower or more simple to a higher or more complex substance; anabolism. — Retrogressive metamorphosis, transformation from a higher or more complex to a lower or more simple substance; catabolism. Often called retrograde metamorphosis. = Syn. 1. See transform, v. t.

**metamorphostical** (met'a-môr-fôs'ti-kal), a. [Irreg. < metamorphosis + -ical + -al.] Pertaining to or effected by metamorphosis. Pope.

**metamorphotic** (met'a-môr-fot'ik), a. [Gr. μεταμορφωσις (-ot-) + -ic.] Pertaining to or of the nature of metamorphosis; consisting in transformation.

The epithelial cells lining the uriniferous tubules undergo metamorphotic changes. N. Y. Med. Jour., XL. 402.

**Metamorphotic system**, in *entom.*, a scheme of classification first proposed by Swammerdam, based on the characters of the metamorphoses and the condition of the larva and pupa, whether resembling the adult or differing from it more or less widely. This scheme, improved by subsequent authors and combined with characters drawn from the study of perfect insects, is the basis of the best modern systems of entomological classification.

**metamorph** (met'a-môr-fî), n. [Gr. μετά, beyond, + μορφή, form.] Same as metamorphosis, 4.

**metanauplius** (met'a-nâ'pli-us), n.; pl. metanauplii (-î). [NL., < Gr. μετά, after, + πλ. nauplius, q. v.] A later stage in the development of some crustaceans, after the first nauplius form, and before the zoëa stage is reached; a crustacean of this later naupliiform character.

**metanephron** (met'a-nef'ron), n.; pl. metanephra (-rî). [NL., < Gr. μετά, behind, + νεφρός, kidney: see nephritis.] The most posterior and latest-formed segment of an embryonic renal organ, or section of the Wolffian body from which the permanent kidney is derived, and whose duct becomes a ureter; distinguished from pronephron and mesonephron.

**metanotal** (met'a-nô'tal), a. [Gr. metanotum + -al.] Situated on or pertaining to the metanotum: as, a metanotal sclerite.

**metanotum** (met'a-uótum), n.; pl. metanota (-tî). [NL., < Gr. μετά, behind, + νῶτον, νῶτος, the back.] The dorsal part of the metathorax of an insect, succeeding the mesonotum and preceding the abdomen; the third and last segment of the notum. It is divided typically into four sclerites, called proscutum, scutum, scutellum, and postscutellum, most of which are usually distinguishable. — Lateral callosities of the metanotum. See lateral.

**metapapapteral** (met'a-pa-rap'te-ral), a. [Gr. metapapapteron + -al.] Of or pertaining to the metapapapteron.

**metapapapteron** (met'a-pa-rap'te-ron), n.; pl. metapapaptera (-rî). [NL., < Gr. μετά, with, + NL. papapteron.] In *entom.*, the papapteron of the metathoracic segment; the third sclerite of the metapleuron.

**metapepsis** (met'a-pep'sis), n. [NL., < Gr. μετά, beyond, + πέψις, a cooking (boiling), < πέπειν, cook, boil: see peptic.] In *lithol.*, a term suggested by G. H. Kinahan, but not generally adopted, as a synonym for what is generally called regional metamorphism. See metamorphism.

One kind of Metamorphism is Regional, or extends over large areas. The rocks affected by it seem to have been under the influence of intensely heated water or steam, which, as it were, stewed them, from which the action may be called metapepsis. G. H. Kinahan, *Geol. of Ireland*, p. 175.

**metaph.** An abbreviation of metaphysics.

**metaphery** (me-taf'e-ri), n. [Gr. μεταφέρειν, carry over, transfer: see metaphor. Cf. periphery.] In *bot.*, the transposition or displacement of various floral organs, as when petals that are normally alternate with the sepals are placed in front of them, as rarely occurs in *Fuchsia*.





+ στόμα, mouth.] In *Crustacea*, a median development, often bifid, of the ventral part of a somite immediately behind the mouth. It is the so-called labium or under lip, composed of small pieces immediately below or behind the mouth. Also called *hypostoma*. See the quotation, and cut under *cephalothorax*.

On each side of, and behind, the mouth [of the crawfish] are two little elongated oval calcified plates, between which an oval process, setose at its extremity, proceeds downward and forward, and lies in close apposition with the posterior face of the mandible of its side. This is one-half of what is termed by most authors the labium; but, to avoid confusion with the labium of Insects, from which it is wholly different, it may be called the *metastoma*.  
*Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 272.*

**metatarsal** (met-a-tār'sal), *a.* and *n.* [*< metatarsus + -al.*] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the metatarsus, or to one of the bones that form it.

*II. n.* One of the bones of the metatarsus. They are not more than five in number, reckoned as first, etc., from the inner to the outer side of the foot. When there are fewer than five, it is always the lateral metatarsals which have disappeared, so that an animal with three metatarsals has lost the first and fifth; in one with a single metatarsal the third or middle one remains. Metatarsals may ankylose together, as two do in the metatarsus of the ox, and three in that of any recent bird: in the latter case the compound bone is further complicated by fusion with it of tarsal elements, constituting a tarsometatarsus (which see). See cut at *metatarsus*.—**Accessory metatarsal**, in *ornith.* See *metatarsus, 1.*

**metatarsale** (met'a-tār-sā'lē), *n.*; pl. *metatarsalia* (-li-ā). [*NL.*: see *metatarsal.*] A bone of the metatarsus; one of the metatarsals.

**metatarsalgia** (met'a-tār-sal'ji-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *< metatarsus + Gr. ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the metatarsus. *Lancet*, No. 3423, p. 707.

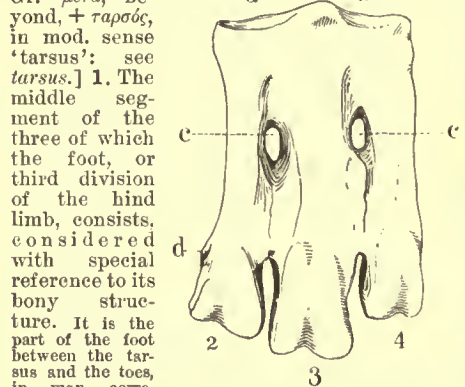
**metatarse** (met'a-tārs), *n.* [*< NL. metatarsus, q. v.*] The metatarsus.

**metatarsi**, *n.* Plural of *metatarsus*.

**metatarsodigital** (met-a-tār-sō-dij'i-tal), *a.* [*< NL. metatarsus + L. digitus*, finger, + *-al.*] Same as *metatarsophalangeal*.

**metatarsophalangeal** (met-a-tār'sō-fā-lan'jē-al), *a.* [*< NL. metatarsus + phalanges + -al.*] Of or pertaining to the metatarsus and to the phalanges: as, a *metatarsophalangeal* articulation or ligament.

**metatarsus** (met-a-tār'sus), *n.*; pl. *metatarsi* (-si). [*NL.*, *< Gr. μετά*, beyond, + *τάρσος*, in mod. sense 'tarsus': see *tarsus, 1.* The middle segment of the three of which the foot, or third division of the hind limb, consists, considered with special reference to its bony structure. It is the part of the foot between the tarsus and the toes, in man corresponding closely with the instep, and composed of five bones. (See cut under *foot*.) In a horse it is the part of the hind leg between the hock and the fetlock, and has but one functional bone. In birds it is the part popularly called the *shank*, and in descriptive ornithology known as the *tarsus*. In most birds the metatarsus is naked and scaly, and extends from the bases of the toes to the surffrago or first joint above. It usually consists of a single stout bone, representing three metatarsals fused together, and further complicated by the fusion of distal tarsal elements with its proximal end. In birds with four toes the metatarsus includes a small separate bone known as the *accessory metatarsal*, which is the metatarsal bone of the hallux or hind toe, the metatarsus hallucis.



Front of Left Tarsus (Tarsometatarsus) of Penguin (*Aptenodytes longirostris*), natural size.  
*a*, articular facet for inner condyle of tibia; *b*, articular facet for outer condyle of tibia; *c*, *d*, two foramina, showing incomplete fusion of two metatarsals; *d*, point of attachment of accessory metatarsal; 2, 3, 4, articular facets for second, third, and fourth toes.

*2*. In *entom.*: (a) The first one of the joints of the tarsus, when it is large or otherwise distinguished from the rest, which are then called collectively the *dactylus*. Also called *planta*, in which case the other joints are collectively known as the *digitus*. The peculiarly expanded and bristly metatarsus or planta of bees is known as the *scopula*. (b) With some authors, the hind foot; the entire tarsus of each hind leg; each of the third pair of tarsi. When this nomenclature is used, the tarsus of the middle leg is called *mesotarsus* and that of the fore leg *protarsus*. (c) The sixth joint of a spider's leg, being the first of the two which form the foot.—**Flexor metatarsi**. Same as *peroneus tertius* (which see, under *peroneus*).

**metatartaric** (met'a-tar'tar'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. μετά*, with, + *E. tartaric.*] A word used only in the following phrase:—**Metatartaric acid**, an amorphous form of ordinary tartaric acid, prepared by keeping it for some time at its melting temperature.

**metatatic** (met-a-tat'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. μετά*, with, + *τάσις* ('*tau-*), tension, intensity, force, *< τάρσις*, verbal adj. of *τείνειν*, stretch: see *tend.*] Relating to a coincidence of directions of stress and strain.—**Metatatic isotropy, plane**, etc. See the nouns.—**Orthogonal** or **principal metatatic axes**. See *axis*.

**metatatically** (met-a-tat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a metatatic manner or sense.

**metatela** (met-a-tē'lā), *n.*; pl. *metatela* (-lā). [*NL.*, *< Gr. μετά*, behind, + *NL. tela*, q. v.] The tela of the metencephalon; the inferior ephoroid tela; in man, a very delicate tissue of the brain, more commonly called *velum medullare posterius*. See *tela, velum. Wilder and Gage.*

**Metatheria** (met-a-thē'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. μετά*, between, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A subclass of *Mammalia* including the existing *Marsupialia* and their hypothetical extinct ancestors, as well as other mammals intermediate between marsupials and placental mammals. The marsupials are the only known examples, the term being thus equivalent to *Didelphia*. It is correlated with *Prototheria* and *Eutheria*.

**metatherian** (met-a-thē'ri-an), *a.* and *n. I. a.* Pertaining to the *Metatheria*, or having their characters: as, a *metatherian* mammal; the *metatherian* type.

*II. n.* A member of the *Metatheria*.

**metathesis** (me-tath'e-sis), *n.* [*L.*, *< Gr. μετάθεσις*, transposition, metathesis, *< μετά*, over, + *τίθειναι*, put: see *thesis, 1.* In *gram.*, transposition, more especially of the letters, sounds, or syllables of a word, as in the case of Anglo-Saxon *æscian, æscian*, English *ax, ask*; Anglo-Saxon *brid*, English *bird*.

The transposition of vowels and liquids—*metathesis*—is an ordinary and familiar phenomenon of language.  
*J. Hadley, Essays, p. 159.*

*2*. In *surg.*, a change in place of a morbid substance; an operation removing a morbid agent from one part to another, as in couching for cataract.—*3*. In *logic*, same as *conversion*.

**metathetic** (met-a-thet'ik), *a.* [*< metathesis (-thet) + -ic.*] Of the nature of or containing metathesis.

**metathetical** (met-a-thet'i-kal), *a.* [*< metathetic + -al.*] Same as *metathetic*.

**metathoracic** (met'a-thō-ras'ik), *a.* [*< metathorax + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the metathorax of an insect.—**Metathoracic case**, the metathoracotheca.—**Metathoracic legs**, the third pair of legs of any hexapod; the hind legs.—**Metathoracic wings**, the posterior or lower wings.

**metathoracotheca** (met-a-thō'ra-kō-thē'kā), *n.*; pl. *metathoracothecæ* (-sē). [*NL.*, *< metathorax + θήκη*, a case.] In *entom.*, the metathoracic case, or that part of the integument of a pupa covering the metathorax. It is generally indistinguishable in the *Lepidoptera* and *Diptera*.

**metathorax** (met-a-thō'raks), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. μετά*, beyond, + *θώραξ*, the chest.] In *entom.*, the third and last segment of the thorax, succeeding the mesothorax, preceding the abdomen, and bearing the third pair of legs and the second pair of wings.—**Declivity of the metathorax**. See *declivity*.

**metatome** (met'a-tōm), *n.* [*< Gr. μετά*, among, between, + *τομή*, a cutting, *< τέμνειν, τμήναι*, cut.] In *arch.*, the space between two dentils.

**metaxin** (me-tak'sin), *n.* [*< Gr. μετὰξί*, between (*< μετά*, between), + *-in*.<sup>2</sup>] A distinct proteid substance entering into the composition of the fibrillar structure of chloroplastids.

**metaxite** (me-tak'sit), *n.* [*< Gr. μετὰξί*, between, + *-ite*.<sup>2</sup>] In *mineral.*, a variety of serpentine occurring in fibrous or columnar forms with a silky luster.

**metayage** (me-tā'yāj; F. pron. mā-tā-yāzh'), *n.* [*< F. métayage; as metay(er) + -age.*] The cultivation of land on shares; the metayer system of agriculture.

*Metayage*—that is to say, a kind of temporary partnership or joint venture, in which the proprietor supplies the

land and the seed, and the peasants do all the work with their own horses and implements.

*D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 519.*

**metayer** (me-tā'yēr; F. pron. mā-tā-yā'), *n.* [*< F. métayer, < ML. mediētarius*, one who tills land for half the produce, *< L. medieta(-is)*, middle place, half; see *moiety, mediety*.] A cultivator who tills a farm or piece of ground for the owner, on condition of receiving a share of the produce, generally a half, the owner generally furnishing the whole or a part of the stock, tools, etc. This system of cultivation, called *metayage* or the *metayer system*, prevails in the central and southern parts of France and in most of Italy, and is practised to a considerable extent in the southern United States.

The principle of the *metayer* system is that the labourer or peasant makes his engagement directly with the landowner, and pays, not a fixed rent, either in money or in kind, but a certain proportion of the produce, or rather of what remains of the produce after deducting what is considered necessary to keep up the stock. The proportion is usually, as the name imports, one-half; but in several districts in Italy it is two-thirds. Respecting the supply of stock, the custom varies from place to place; in some places the landlord furnishes the whole, in others half, in others some particular part, as for instance the cattle and seed, the labourer providing the implements.

*J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., II. viii. § 1.*

The *metayer* has less motive to exertion than the peasant proprietor, since only half the fruits of his industry, instead of the whole, are his own.  
*J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., II. viii. § 2.*

**metaynt**, *n.* A Middle English form of *mitten*.

**Metazoa** (met-a-zō'ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< metazoön, q. v.*] All those animals, which are above the *Protozoa*, and which in the course of their development undergo certain metamorphoses, consisting of the primary segmentation of a true egg or ovum, and the subsequent passage through an embryonic condition in which they possess at least two distinct germinal layers; animals exhibiting cellular differentiation. The *Metazoa* are distinguished from the *Protozoa* in that the substance of the body is differentiated into histogenic elements—that is to say, into cells. In all the *Metazoa* the ovum has the form of a nucleated cell, the first step in the process of development being the production of a blastoderm by the subdivision of that cell, the cells of the blastoderm giving rise in turn to two layers of cells, endoderm and ectoderm, between which, in most cases, a mesoderm appears, to be itself split in two layers; such a four-layered germ developing finally all the histological elements of the adult body. With the exception of certain parasites, and the extremely modified males of a few species, all these animals possess a permanent alimentary cavity lined by a special layer of endodermal cells. Sexual reproduction is the rule, and very generally the male element has the form of filiform spermatozoa. The lowest term in the series of the *Metazoa* is represented by the *Porifera* or sponges. Those of the *Metazoa* which possess a notochord, and in the adult state have the trunk divided into segments or myotomes, constitute the subkingdom *Vertebrata*; the rest are the several subkingdoms of invertebrates. Compare *Protozoa*. See *Mesozoa*, and cuts under *gastrulation*.

**metazoan** (met-a-zō'an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Metazoa + -an.*] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Metazoa*.  
The *Metazoan* segmentation of the ovum.  
*Encyc. Brit., XX. 419.*

*II. n.* A member of the *Metazoa*; a metazoön.

**metazoic** (met-a-zō'ik), *a.* [*< Metazoa + -ic.*] Pertaining to the *Metazoa*, or having their characters.

**metazoön** (met-a-zō'on), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. μετά*, after, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] One of the *Metazoa*; any animal which has a gastrula stage, or which undergoes in the course of its development a process of delamination or of gastrulation, whether by emboly or by epiboly.

If we employ the term gastrula in the broad sense, . . . it may be truly said that every *metazoön* passes through the gastrula stage in the course of its development.  
*Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 584.*

**mete**<sup>1</sup> (mēt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *meted*, ppr. *meting*. [*< ME. meten, < AS. metan* (pret. *met*, pl. *māion*, pp. *meten*), measure, = OS. *metan* = OFries. *meta* = D. *meten* = MLG. LG. *meten* = OHG. *mezan*, *mezzan*, MHG. *mezzan*, G. *messen*, measure, = Icel. *meta*, value, = Sw. *māta* = Dan. dial. *māde*, measure, = Goth. *mitan*, measure; cf. the secondary verb, OHG. *mezōn*, *mezzōn*, regulate, = Goth. *mitōn*, consider; Teut. *√ met* = L. and Gr. *√ med*, in L. *modus*, measure (*> E. model, moderate, modest*, etc.), *modus*, a certain measure, Gr. *μέτρος*, a certain measure, *μέτρον*, *metron*, consider, etc. The L. *metiri* (*√ met*), measure (whence ult. E. *measure, mensurate*, etc.), is not exactly cognate with AS. *metan*, but appears to be from the same ult. root, namely *√ ma* (Skt. *√ mā*), measure, whence also ult. E. *meter*<sup>2</sup>, *metre*<sup>3</sup>, *metric*<sup>1</sup>, *metric*<sup>2</sup>, etc.] *I. trans.*  
*1*. To ascertain the quantity, dimensions, extent, or capacity of, by comparison with a standard; measure.



**Meteoritic swarm.** Same as *meteor-cloud*.—**Meteoritic waters**, waters which accrue from condensation of the vapors suspended in the atmosphere. *Thomas, Med. Diet.*  
**meteorical** (mē'tē-ōr'i-kāl), *a.* [*< meteoric + -al.*] Same as *meteoric*. [*Rare.*]

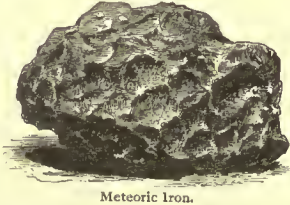
I see a resemblance of that meteoric light which appears in moorish places, that seems fire, but is nothing but a flimsy glittering exhalation. *Bp. Hall, Soliloquies, xii.*

**Meteorinæ** (mē'tē-ō-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [*< NL, < Meteorus + -inæ.*] A subfamily of *Braconidae* or adscite ichneumon-flies, typified by the genus *Meteorus*, mainly parasitic on lepidopterous insects, having the abdomen petiolate and the fore wings with three submarginal cells.

**meteorism** (mē'tē-ō-rizm), *n.* [= *F. météorisme = Sp. Pg. It. meteorismo, < NL. meteorismus, < Gr. μετεωρισμός, a being raised up, swelling, < μετώριζεν, raise up, < μετέωρος, raised up: see meteor.*] In *pathol.*, flatulent distention of the abdomen; tympanitis.

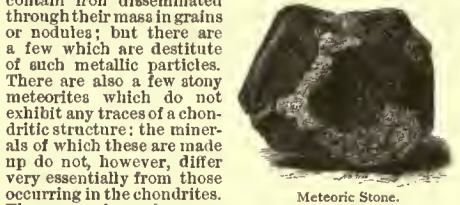
**meteorite** (mē'tē-ōr-it), *n.* [*< meteor + -ite<sup>2</sup>.*] A mineral or metallic mass of extraterrestrial origin, or which, to use the common expression, has "fallen from the heavens." Bodies of this kind were formerly often called *aérolites*, but *meteorite* is now their generally accepted name among scientific men. The fall of meteorites upon the earth is a by no means infrequent occurrence, and records of such events date back to many centuries before the present era. Traditions point to the very early use of meteoric iron for the manufacture of weapons; and it is also known that meteorites were not infrequently the objects of worship in various parts of the world. In spite of this, the fall of rocks or metals from the heavens seemed to be so improbable an event that full credence was not given by scientific men to stories of such occurrences until about the beginning of the present century, when, several falls having taken place (at Barbotan, France, 1790; Siena, 1794; Wold Cottage, Yorkshire, Eng., 1795; Salés, France, 1798; Benares, 1798; L'Aigle, France, 1803), the details of some of which were thoroughly investigated, a further denial of their genuineness became impossible. From the time of the fall at L'Aigle all doubt in the matter was abandoned. There are now several collections of meteorites, each of which contains specimens of between 300 and 400 different falls, and the whole number known is not far from 400, although it is by no means the case with all these occurrences that the specimens were seen to fall; many of them have been found on the earth's surface, but have been recognized as being extraterrestrial by their peculiar appearance and composition. The most important facts with regard to meteorites may be concisely stated as follows: They have not been found to contain any element not known to occur on the earth; they have furnished no evidence of the existence of life on the body or bodies of which they originally formed a part; they bear no indications of having been formed in the presence of water, or of the existence of water beyond the earth's atmosphere in the regions from which they came; they do exhibit abundant evidence of having had what geologists would call an "igneous origin"; they are never granitic in character, but resemble very closely certain volcanic rocks of not infrequent occurrence, with this difference, that in the case of the meteorites the iron associated with the silicated combinations exists in the metallic form, while in the terrestrial volcanic rocks it is, with rare exceptions, oxidized. Furthermore, meteorites, almost without exception, show a certain family resemblance; so that it is necessary to admit, either that they all originally formed a part of one celestial body, or else that, having come from various members of the solar system, or from other systems, these have a wonderful resemblance to each other and to the earth itself. The most obvious division of meteorites is into *metallic* and *stony*, but the passage from one class to the other is by no means an abrupt one. All metallic meteorites agree in that the predominating metal is iron, with which nickel is almost invariably associated; indeed, it has not been proved that there is any meteoric iron entirely free from that metal.

With the nickel cobalt is almost always found, as is the case in terrestrial combinations. Tin and copper are also frequently found in meteorites in small quantity. The precious metals have not been detected in them. Meteorites composed almost entirely of metallic (nickeliferous) iron, forming a nearly homogeneous mass, have been denominated *siderolites*. These, however, almost always contain irregular nodular masses of pyrrhotite, schreibersite (phosphuret of iron and nickel), either one or both, and occasionally of graphite. In a large proportion of the meteoric irons, etching the polished surface with an acid develops the so-called "Widmannstätten figures." The development of these figures on the polished surface of a mass of iron found upon the earth's surface, and in regard to the time of whose fall nothing was known, was formerly considered to be sufficient evidence of the celestial origin of such a mass, especially if, in addition, the presence of nickel could be shown by chemical analysis. While most of the metallic masses thus referred have almost certainly been correctly classed among the meteorites, there may be cases in which such reference has not been justifiable, since it is now known that all celestial irons do not give the Widmannstätten figures, while the irons found in large quantity and over a wide area, associated with and embedded in basalt, near Övifak in Greenland, contains nickel, and gives, when etched, figures which have generally been considered as Widmannstätten, although others have denied that they could properly be so denominated. The terrestrial origin of the Övifak iron is, however, now generally



Meteoric Iron.

admitted, although for a considerable time after its discovery this was not the case. The wide extent of the area over which this iron occurs, and its peculiar intimate association with the minerals of which the basalt is made up, forbid the idea that the metal could have fallen from above into lava in process of eruption, which was at first the favorite theory of its origin. Next in order to the siderolites come the *pallasites*, so named from the fact that a large meteorite of this class was in 1772 discovered in Siberia by the distinguished traveler Pallas. Under the name of *pallasites* are comprehended those meteorites which consist of a spongy or vesicular mass of iron, the cavities of which are in most cases partly or entirely filled with olivine, with which various other minerals are frequently associated, enstatite and bronzite being the most common, while chromite is of not infrequent occurrence. Both siderolites and pallasites belong to the class of metallic meteorites. By far the larger part of the stony meteorites are included under the designation of *chondrites*. In these the iron is distributed in fine particles through a more or less intimate mixture of silicates, with which chromite and magnetic pyrites are frequently associated, the silicates being chiefly olivine and bronzite. The name *chondrite* has reference to the fact that in this class of meteorites the material of which they are composed occurs in the form of rounded grains (*chondri*). The chondritic meteorites have, however, a quite varied structure, in some few cases passing into a breccia; they have been divided into numerous subgroups in accordance with these structural variations. Most of the stony meteorites contain iron disseminated through their mass in grains or nodules; but there are a few which are destitute of such metallic particles. There are also a few stony meteorites which do not exhibit any traces of a chondritic structure; the minerals of which these are made up do not, however, differ very essentially from those occurring in the chondrites. There are also a few very anomalous meteorites which contain carbonaceous matter associated with the stony chondritic material. This carbon is not graphitic, but is combined with hydrogen and oxygen, the product resembling to a certain extent that resulting from the decay of organic matter, but no traces of vegetable tissue have been discovered in these carbonaceous meteorites, which are only five or six in number. One or two interesting facts remain to be mentioned. The first is that since the phenomena of meteorites began to be observed and studied there have been extremely few falls of metallic meteorites. Of all the meteoric irons in the various collections, those of Hraschina in Austria (1751), of Dickson county, Tennessee (1855), of Brannau in Bohemia (1847), and a few others (in all probably about nine), are the only ones positively known to have fallen; all the others are considered meteoric on account of their peculiar appearance and chemical composition. The observed falls of stony meteorites, on the other hand, are numerous. Another remarkable fact is that all the meteorites which are known to have fallen are of infinitesimally small size as compared with the earth. In the fall of L'Aigle some 2,000 to 3,000 stones were estimated to have reached the earth, and of these the largest weighed only seven or eight pounds. The largest meteorites of which the fall was observed are that of Ensisheim (1492), which weighed about 250 pounds, and that of Juvinas (1821), 242 pounds, and that of Emmet county, Iowa (1879), when a considerable number of stones fell, the largest of them weighing 437 pounds. Some masses of iron believed to be meteorites, the date of whose fall is unknown, are much larger than this, but still utterly insignificant in size, not only as compared with the earth or its satellite, but even with the smallest celestial body of which anything is definitely known, namely the outer satellite of Mars, which has been estimated at from five to twenty miles in diameter. The mass of iron on the river Bendegó in Brazil has been variously estimated at from seven to ten tons in weight; that of Tucuman (Campo del Cielo) is said to weigh fifteen tons. The Santa Catarina iron appears to be still larger, having been estimated at twenty-five tons; but doubts have been expressed as to whether this is really of celestial origin.—**Neumann's lines**, structural lines described by J. G. Neumann as occurring in the Braunau meteorite.



Meteoric Stone.

**meteoritic** (mē'tē-ō-rit'ik), *a.* [*< meteorite + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to a meteorite or to meteorites.

The bright lines from the interspaces, now at their minimum and containing vapours at a very high temperature, . . . balance the absorption of the meteoritic nuclei. *Nature, XXXVIII. 79.*

**meteorize** (mē'tē-ō-riz), *v.* [*< meteor + -ize.*] To take the form of a meteor; ascend in vapors.

To the end the dew may meteorize and emit their finer spirits. *Evelyn, Pomona, t.*

**meteorograph** (mē'tē-ō-rō-grāf), *n.* [= *F. météorographe = Sp. meteorógrafo, < Gr. μετέωρον, a meteor, + γράφειν, write.*] An instrument that combines the registering apparatus of a barograph, thermograph, anemograph, etc., in such a manner as to obtain on the same sheet a continuous record of the variations of the several meteorological elements.

**meteorographic** (mē'tē-ō-rō-grāf'ik), *a.* [= *F. météorographique = Sp. meteorográfico; < meteorograph + -ic.*] Pertaining to meteorography.

**meteorography** (mē'tē-ō-rō-grā-fī), *n.* [= *F. météorographie = Pg. meteorographia, < Gr. μετέωρον, a meteor, + γράφειν, write.*]

Meteorology; specifically, the registration of meteorological phenomena.

**meteoroid** (mē'tē-ō-roid), *n.* [*< Gr. μετέωρον, a meteor, + εἶδος, form.*] A body traveling in space, and of the same nature as those which on entering the earth's atmosphere become visible as meteors.

**meteoroidal** (mē'tē-ō-roi'dal), *a.* [*< meteoroid + -al.*] Pertaining to meteoroids or meteors.

This remarkable group of planetoidal or meteoroidal bodies forms a tolerably wide zone or ring between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. *Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 29.*

**meteorolite** (mē'tē-ō-rō-līt), *n.* [= *F. météorolithe = Pg. meteorolithe, < Gr. μετέωρον, a meteor, + λίθος, a stone.*] Same as *meteorite*.

**meteorologic** (mē'tē-ō-rō-loj'ik), *a.* [= *F. météorologique = Sp. meteorológico = Pg. It. meteorologico, < NL. meteorologicus, < Gr. μετεωρολογικός, pertaining to meteorology, < μετεωρολογία, meteorology: see meteorology.*] Same as *meteorological*.

Every extensive region [has] its own meteorologic conditions. *I. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 7.*

**meteorological** (mē'tē-ō-rō-loj'i-kāl), *a.* [*< meteorologic + -al.*] Of or pertaining to weather; atmospheric; specifically, of or pertaining to the science of meteorology.—**Meteorological curve**, a line or diagram which presents graphically the successive actual or mean values of any meteorological element.—**Meteorological elements**, the fundamental data of meteorological observations; namely, the temperature, pressure, humidity, and electrical potential of the air; the rate of evaporation; the amount and kind of precipitation; the direction and velocity of the wind; the kind, direction of motion, and velocity of clouds; the duration of sunshine; and the intensity of solar and terrestrial radiation.—**Meteorological table**. (a) A statistical table of meteorological data: also called *meteorological register*. (b) A table for correcting or reducing meteorological observations.

**meteorologically** (mē'tē-ō-rō-loj'i-kāl-i), *adv.* In a meteorological aspect; with reference to meteorological conditions; by means of meteorology, or according to meteorological principles or methods.

**meteorologist** (mē'tē-ō-rō-lō-jist), *n.* [= *F. météorologiste = Sp. meteorologista; < meteorology + -ist.*] One who is versed in meteorology; an expert in the conduct and discussion of meteorological observations; a student of the laws of atmospheric motions and phenomena.

**meteorology** (mē'tē-ō-rō-lō-jī), *n.* [= *F. météorologie = Sp. meteorología = Pg. It. meteorologia, < NL. meteorologia, < Gr. μετεωρολογία, a treatise on meteors or celestial phenomena, < μετεωρολόγος, speaking of meteors or celestial phenomena, < μετέωρον, a meteor (τὰ μετέωρα, celestial phenomena), + λέγειν, speak: see -ology.*] The science which treats of the motions and phenomena of the earth's atmosphere; the scientific study of weather and climate, their causes, changes, relations, and effects. Abbreviated *meteor*.

In sundry animals we deny not a kind of natural meteorology, or innate presentation both of wind and weather. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 10.*

**Optical meteorology**, the science of the luminous phenomena of the atmosphere.—**Practical or applied meteorology**, the study of the bearing and effect of weather and climate on human interests. It embraces especially: (1) weather forecasts; (2) *medical meteorology*, or the relation of weather and climate to health and disease; and (3) *agricultural meteorology*, or the relation of climate and weather to vegetable growth.—**The new or higher meteorology**, the explanation of the motions of the atmosphere, and the origin and development of storms, by deductive mathematical processes based on the laws of hydrodynamics and thermodynamics.—**Theoretical meteorology**, the study of the physics and mechanics of the atmosphere, and the cosmic influences affecting terrestrial atmospheres.

**meteoromancy** (mē'tē-ō-rō-man'si), *n.* [*< Gr. μετέωρον, a meteor, + μαντεία, divination.*] Divination by meteoric phenomena.

**meteorometer** (mē'tē-ō-rō-m'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. μετέωρον, a meteor, + μέτρον, a measure.*] An apparatus for automatically transmitting from a local station, and showing or recording at a central station, the various weather items, such as direction of wind, rainfall, barometric pressure, temperature, etc. It is usually operated by electricity.

**meteoroscope** (mē'tē-ō-rō-skōp), *n.* [= *F. météoroscope = Sp. meteoroscopio = Pg. meteoroscopio = It. meteoroscopo, < Gr. μετεωροσκοπείον, an instrument for taking observations of the heavenly bodies, < μετεωροσκοπός, observing the heavenly bodies, < μετέωρον, a meteor, pl. celestial phenomena, + σκοπεῖν, view.*] An instrument formerly in use for finding the angular distances of heavenly bodies. *Diderot.*









**metricist** (met'ri-sist), *n.* [*< metric<sup>2</sup> + -ist.*] A metrical writer; a metrician.

Counterpoint, therefore, is not to be achieved by the metricist, even though he be Pindar himself.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XIX, 262.

**metrics**<sup>1</sup> (met'riks), *n.* [*Pl. of metric<sup>1</sup>; see -ics.*] The philosophical and mathematical theory of measurement.

**metrics**<sup>2</sup> (met'riks), *n.* [*Pl. of metric<sup>2</sup>; see -ics.*] 1. The art of versification.—2. The science or doctrine which treats of rhythm in language and its employment in poetic composition.

Both as an art and as a science metrics is a branch of rhythmics, and relates to rhythm in language as music or harmonics does to musical rhythm, and orphics (regarded as an art or science by the ancients) to rhythm in the movements of the body. It is a distinct science from grammar in its proper sense, the only department of which approaching metrics is that called *prosody*—that is, the study of quantity or the determination of long and short in spoken language. As a matter of convenience grammars have added to this elementary or empiric treatises on versification, and so in traditional and popular usage *prosody* is made equivalent to *metrics*. In metrical composition the unit is the time (mora) or the syllable. In the nomenclature of modern metrics syllables combine into feet or measures, these into lines, and lines into stanzas or strophes. In the more exact and complete terminology of ancient metrics times or syllables combine into feet or measures, measures into cola, lines (verses), or periods, periods into systems or strophes, strophes into pericopes, and lines, periods, systems, or pericopes into poems. Also *metric*.

**Metridium** (mē-trid'i-nm), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. μετρίδιος, < μήτρα, womb: see matrix.*] A genus of sea-anemones. *M. marginatum* is the commonest sea-anemone of the New England coast, found in abundance



Sea-anemone (*Metridium marginatum*), open and closed.

In quiet tide-pools on rocks and submerged timber. When full-blown or distended with water this actinia may be eight or ten inches in diameter.

**metrification** (met'ri-fī-kā'shən), *n.* [*< metri- + -ation (see -fication).*] The making of verses; a metrical composition. [*Rare.*]

Should I flounder awhile without a tumble Through this metrification of Catullina.

*Tennyson, Henedecasyllables.*

**metrifier** (met'ri-fī-ēr), *n.* A metrist; a versifier.

**metrify** (met'ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *metrified*, ppr. *metrifying*. [*< OF. metrifier, < ML. metrificare, write in meter, < L. metrum, meter (see meter<sup>2</sup>), + facere, make: see -fy.*] To compose meters or verses.

In *metrifying* his base can not well be larger than a metre of six. *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 79.*

**Metriinae** (met-ri-i'nō), *n. pl.* [*< Metrius + -inae.*] A group of beetles of the family *Carabidae*, typified by the genus *Metrius*, having the body not pedunculate, the posterior coxae separated, the prosternum prolonged at the tip, and the mandibles with a setigerous puncture. Also *Metriini*, as a tribe of *Carabinae*.

**metrist** (mē'trist), *n.* [= Sp. *metrista*, < ML. *metrista*, a writer in meter, a poet, < L. *metrum*, meter: see *meter<sup>2</sup>* and *-ist.*] One who is versed in poetic meter or rhythm; a metrical writer; a metrician.

Coleridge himself, from natural fineness of ear, was the best metrist among modern English poets.

*Lovell, Study Windows, p. 267.*

**metritis** (mē-trī'tis), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. μήτρα (see matrix), womb, + -itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the uterus, especially of its middle coat.

**Metrius** (met'ri-us), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. μέτριος, of moderate size, < μέτρον, measure: see meter<sup>2</sup>.*] The typical genus of *Metriinae*, founded by Eschscholtz in 1829. *M. contractus* is a Californian species found in woods under stones.

**metrocarcinoma** (mē-trō-kār-si-nō'mā), *n.*; *pl. metrocarcinomata* (-mā-tā). [*N.L., < Gr. μήτρα, womb, + καρκίνωμα, a cancer: see carcinoma.*] In *pathol.*, carcinoma of the uterus.

**metrochrome** (met'rō-krōm), *n.* [*< Gr. μέτρον, a measure, + χρώμα, color.*] An instrument for measuring colors.

**metrocracy** (mē-trok'rā-si), *n.* [*< Gr. μήτηρ, mother, + -κρατία, < κρατείν, rule.*] Rule by the mother of the family.

The theory which regards *metrocracy* and communal marriage as a stage through which the human race in general has passed. *The Academy, Feb. 15, 1888, p. 136.*

**metrograph** (met'rō-gráf), *n.* [*< Gr. μέτρον, a measure, + γράφειν, write.*] An apparatus for measuring and recording the rate of speed of a railway locomotive at any moment, and the time of arrival at and departure from each station.

**metrolacon** (met-rō-lō'j-a-kou), *n.*; *pl. metrolaeae* (-kū). [*LL., also metroiacum, < Gr. μετρωακόν, neut. of μετρωακός, equiv. to μετρώος, of a mother, specifically of Cybele as the mother of the gods, < μήτηρ, mother: see mother<sup>1</sup>.*] In *pros.*, same as *galliambus*.

**metrological** (met-rō-loj'j-kāl), *a.* [*< metrology + -ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to metrology.

**metrologist** (met-rol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< metrology + -ist.*] A student of or an expert in metrology.

**metrology** (met-rol'ō-jī), *n.* [= F. *métrologie* = Sp. *metrología* = Pg. It. *metrologia*, < Gr. μέτρον, a measure, + λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of weights and measures. It has two parts, one relating to the art of weighing and measuring, and the other accumulating facts in regard to units of measure which are now or have formerly been in use.—**Documentary metrology**, the science of ancient weights and measures based upon the study of monuments, especially of standards in regard to which there is sufficient evidence that they were intended to represent certain measures.—**Historical metrology**, the investigation of the weights and measures of the past, and especially of the ancients. It is divided into documentary and inductive metrology.—**Inductive metrology**, that based upon the measurement of a large number of objects in regard to any one of which there is little or no evidence that it was intended to have any exact measure.

**metromania** (met-rō-mā'ni-ā), *n.* [= F. *metromanie* = Sp. *metromanía* = Pg. *metromania*, < Gr. μέτρον, measure, + μανία, madness.] A mania for writing poetry.

**metromaniac** (met-rō-mā'ni-ak), *a.* [*< metromania + -ic.*] Characteristic of or affected with metromania; excessively fond of writing verses.

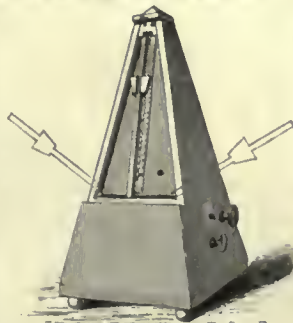
He seems to have [suddenly] acquired the facility of versification, and to display it with almost *metromaniac* eagerness.

*W. Taylor, Survey of German Poetry, I, 183. (Davies.)*

**metrometer**<sup>1</sup> (met-rom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. μέτρον, measure, + μέτρον, measure.*] Same as *metro-nome*.

**metrometer**<sup>2</sup> (met-rom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< Gr. μήτρα, the womb, + μέτρον, measure.*] Same as *hysterometer*.

**metronome** (met'rō-nōm), *n.* [= F. *métronome*, < Gr. μέτρον, a measure, + νόμος, law: see *nome<sup>3</sup>*.] A mechanical contrivance for marking time, especially as an aid in musical study or performance. In its usual form it consists of a double pendulum (oscillating on a pivot near its center), the lower end of which is weighted with a ball of lead, while the upper end carries a weight of brass that may be moved up or down. When the latter weight is moved up, the rate of oscillation is slower; when it is moved down, the rate is faster. The upper end of the pendulum is graduated, so that any desired number of oscillations per minute can be secured. The whole is connected with clock-work having a strong spring, whereby the oscillation may be maintained for several minutes, and each oscillation may be marked by a distinct tick or clack. The invention of the metronome was claimed by J. N. Maelzel in 1816, but it is probable that he only adapted and introduced it to general use. The instrument is used for recording the tempo desired by a composer, and also as a means of teaching beginners the habit of keeping strict time. Its use is indicated in printed music by the *metronomic mark* (which see, under *mark<sup>1</sup>*). Sometimes an attachment is added for striking a bell at every second, third, fourth, or sixth oscillation, so as to mark primary accents: such a metronome is called a *bell-metronome*. Various other metronomes have been invented, most of which are based upon the pendulum principle. Abbreviated *M.*



Maelzel's Metronome. (The dotted lines show the extent of vibration of the pendulum.)

**metronomic** (met-rō-nom'ik), *a.* [*< metronome + -ic.*] Pertaining to a metronome, or to tempo as indicated by a metronome.—**Metronomic mark**. See *mark<sup>1</sup>*.

**metronomy** (met-ron'ō-mī), *n.* [*< metronome + -y.*] The act, process, or science of using a metronome, or of indicating tempo by reference to a metronome.

**metronymic** (met-rō-nim'ik), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. μητρωνυμικός, named after one's mother, < μήτηρ, mother, + ὄνομα, Ionic ὄνυμα, name: see onym.*] Cf. *matronymic, patronymic.* I. *a.* Derived from the name of a mother or other female ancestor: correlative to *patronymic*: as, a *metronymic* name.

II. *n.* A maternal name; a name derived from the mother or a maternal ancestor.

Of *metronymica*, as we may call them, used as personal descriptions, we find examples both before and after the Conquest. *E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V, 280.*

**metroperitonitis** (mē-trō-per'i-tō-nī'tis), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. μήτρα, the womb, + NL. peritonitis, q. v.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the uterus and peritoneum.

**metrophlebitis** (mē'trō-flē-bī'tis), *n.* [*N.L., < Gr. μήτρα, the womb, + NL. phlebitis, q. v.*] Inflammation of the veins of the womb.

**metropole** (met'rō-pōl), *n.* [*< OF. metropole, F. métropole: see metropolis.*] A metropolis. *Halliwell.*

Dublin being the *metropole* and chief city of the whole land, and where are hir maistees principall and high courts. *Hollinshed, Ireland, an. 1578.*

**metropolis** (mē-trop'ō-lis), *n.* [= F. *métropole* = Sp. *metrópoli* = Pg. It. *metropoli*, < L.L. *metropolis*, < Gr. μητρόπολις, a mother state or city (a state or city in relation to its colonies), also a capital city, < μήτηρ, = E. *mother*, + πόλις, state, city: see *police*.] 1. In ancient Greece, the mother city or parent state of a colony, as Corinth of Coreyra and Syracuse, or Phocæa of Massalia (Marseilles), the colony being independent, but usually maintaining close relations with the metropolis.

This Sidon, the ancient *Metropolis* of the Phœnicians (now called Saito), in likelihood was built by Sidon. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 90.*

Colonies may be regarded as independent states, attached to their *metropolis* by ties of sympathy and common descent, but no further.

*W. Smith, Dict. Greek and Roman Antiq., p. 314.*

2. Later, a chief city; a seat of government; in the *early church*, the see or chief city of an ecclesiastical province.

We stopped at Pavia, that was once the *metropolis* of a kingdom, but at present a poor town.

*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

3. In modern usage: (a) Specifically, the see or seat of a metropolitan bishop.

That so stood out against the holy church, The great *metropolis* and see of Rome. *Shak., K. John, v. 2, 72.*

Marcianopolis lost its metropolitan rights, though it still continued a see; and Debeltus or Zagara became the *Metropolis* of the province.

*J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I, 44.*

(b) The capital city or seat of government of a country, as London, Paris, or Washington. (c) A chief city; a city holding the first rank in any respect within a certain territorial range: as, New York is the commercial *metropolis* of the United States.—4. In *zoögeog.* and *bot.*, the place of most numerous representation of a species by individuals, or of a genus by species; the focus of a generic area. See *generic*.

**metropolitan** (met-rō-pol'i-tan), *a. and n.* [= F. *métropolitain* = Sp. Pg. It. *metropolitano*, < L.L. *metropolitanus*, of a metropolis, < *metropolis*, a metropolis: see *metropolis*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a metropolis, in any sense; residing in or connected with a metropolis: as, *metropolitan* enterprise; *metropolitan* police.

The eclipse

That *metropolitan* volcanoes make, Whose Stygian throats breathe darkness all day long. *Cowper, Task, III, 727.*

2. Of or pertaining to the chief see of an ecclesiastical province: as, a *metropolitan* church.

A bishop at that time had power in his own diocese over all other ministers there, and a *metropolitan* bishop sunderly preëminence above other bishops.

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity, VII, § 8.*

Very near the *metropolitan* church there are several pieces of marble entablatures and columns.

*Pococke, Description of the East, II, I, 253.*

**Metropolitan district**. See *district*.

II. *n.* 1. A citizen of the mother city or parent state of a colony. See *metropolis*, I.

Both *metropolitans* and colonists styled themselves Hellen, and were recognized as such by each other.

*Grote, Hist. Greece, II, 315.*

2. *Eccles.*: (a) In the early Christian church, the bishop of the municipal capital of a province or eparchy, who had a general ecclesiastical













**microgonidium** (mī'krō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *microgonidia* (-iā). [NL., < Gr. μικρός, small, + NL. gonidium.] A gonidium of small size as compared with certain others produced by the same species.

The latter form [of *Chlorococcum*] is said to arise from the former by internal cell-division, which results in the production of "gonidia" of two sizes, the larger being termed macrogonidia, and the smaller microgonidia. *Bessey, Botany, p. 219.*

**microgram** (mī'krō-gram), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + E. gram.*] The millionth part of a gram, being about  $\frac{1}{1000000}$  of a grain troy.

**microgranite** (mī'krō-gran'it), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + E. granite.*] In petrol. See *quartz-porphry*.

**microgranitic** (mī'krō-grā-nit'ik), *a.* [*microgranite + -ic.*] Pertaining to microgranite.—**Microgranitic structure.** See *quartz-porphry*.

**microgranulitic** (mī'krō-gran-ū-lit'ik), *a.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + E. granulitic.*] In lithol., an epithet applied by Lévy to a form of granitoid structure which is so finely crystallized that it cannot be recognized by the naked eye, but which, under the microscope, is revealed as being made up of crystalline individuals each having its own independent orientation, so that in polarized light it presents the appearance of a brilliantly colored mosaic. The microgranulitic structure, as this term is used by Lévy, differs from the micropegmatic in the crystalline individuals of the latter having all one common orientation.

**micrograph** (mī'krō-grāf), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + γράφειν, write.*] Same as *microphotograph*.

**micrographer** (mī'krō-grā-fēr), *n.* [*micrograph-y + -er.*] One who is versed in micrography.

**micrographic** (mī'krō-grāf'ik), *a.* [= *F. micrographique*; as *micrography + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to micrography.

**micrographist** (mī'krō-grā-fist), *n.* [*micrograph-y + -ist.*] One who is skilled in micrography; a micrographer.

**micrography** (mī'krō-grā-fī), *n.* [= *F. micrographie* = *Sp. micrografia* = *It. micrografia*, < *Gr. μικρός, small, + γραφία, < γράφειν, write.* Cf. *Gr. μικρογραφειν, 'write small,' i. e. with a short vowel.*] The description of objects too small to be discerned without the aid of a microscope.

**Microhierax** (mī'krō-hī'ē-raks), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. μικρός, small, + ἱέραξ, a hawk, falcon; see Hierax.*] A genus of very small hawks of the family *Falconidae*, established by R. B. Sharpe in 1874; the falconets; the finch-falcons. It contains the diminutive species usually referred to the genus *Hierax*, which name is preoccupied in another department of zoology. The range of the genus includes southern Asia, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, etc. There are several species, as *M. ceruleuscesens, fringillarius, melanoleucus*, and *erythrogenys*.

**microhm** (mīk'rōm), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + E. ohm.*] An electrical unit equal to the millionth part of an ohm.

**microlepidopter** (mī'krō-lep-i-dop'tēr), *n.* In entom., an insect of one of the families included in the *Microlepidoptera*.

**Microlepidoptera** (mī'krō-lep-i-dop'tē-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr. μικρός, small, + NL. Lepidoptera, q. v.*] The smaller and more simply organized moths, including, generally, the smaller *Pyralidae*, the *Tortricidae*, the *Tineidae*, and the *Pterophoridae*. These insects do not constitute a natural division, and the name is merely used for convenience, the other members of the order being distinguished as *Macrolepidoptera*, or simply as *Lepidoptera*.

**microlepidopteran** (mī'krō-lep-i-dop'tē-ran), *a. and n.* I. A microlepidopterous.

II. *n.* A microlepidopter.

**microlepidopterist** (mī'krō-lep-i-dop'tē-rist), *n.* [*Microlepidoptera + -ist.*] One who is versed in the natural history of *Microlepidoptera*.

**microlepidopterous** (mī'krō-lep-i-dop'tē-rus), *a.* [*Microlepidoptera + -ous.*] Of or pertaining to the microlepidoptera.

**Microlicia** (mī'krō-lis'i-ā), *n.* [NL. (Don, 1823), so called as having the leaves usually small; < *Gr. μικρός, small, + ὄλιος, universal, general, < ὄλος, all.*] A genus of plants of the natural order *Melastomaceae* and type of the tribe *Microliciae*, characterized by very unequal stamens with beaked or tube-bearing anthers, the connective elongated at the base, and by the calyx-lobes being shorter than the tube. They are erect branching undershrubs, usually not more than a foot or two high, with small leaves, which are generally glandular-dotted, and solitary, commonly rose-purple or white flowers, which are axillary or sometimes terminal. There are about 93 species, natives of Brazil, Guiana, and Peru. A few are sometimes found in greenhouses.

**Microliciae** (mī'krō-li-sī'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Triana, 1871), < *Microlicia + -ae.*] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Melastomaceae* and the suborder *Melastomae*, characterized by the cylindrical or angular capsule, conical or convex at the apex, by the connective often being produced below the anther-cells, and by oblong or ovoid seeds. The tribe embraces 15 genera, *Microlicia* being the type, and about 250 species, all of which are found in tropical America.

**microlite** (mī'krō-lit), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + λίθος, stone; see -lite.*] 1. A mineral related to pyrochlore, occurring in regular octahedrons having a brownish color and a resinous luster. It is essentially a niobate of calcium. It was first found at Chesterfield in Massachusetts, in minute crystals (whence the name), later in Virginia in larger crystals sometimes weighing several pounds.

2. Same as *microlith*: an incorrect use.

**microliter** (mī'krō-lē'tēr), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + E. liter.*] The millionth part of a liter.

**microlith** (mī'krō-lith), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + λίθος, stone.*] A name proposed by Vogelsang, in 1867, to designate the "microscopic acicular components of rocks"; a "microscopic individual" (*Zirkel*). The usage of later lithologists differs considerably in the application of this term. By some it is regarded as the equivalent of *crystallite*, which is properly an aggregation of microscopic globular forms (globulites). By others crystallites are considered as differing from microliths in that the latter have the internal structure of true crystals, while in the former this cannot be recognized. Elongated or lath-shaped forms and such as resemble an hour-glass in shape are those now most generally designated as *microliths*; if curved or more or less twisted or hair-like, they are frequently called *trichites*. Microliths are most frequently seen in rocks of igneous origin, and are especially abundant as products of the devitrification of the glassy lavas. The feldspars, hornblende, augite, and apatite are minerals most commonly found assuming this form.

**microlithic** (mī'krō-lith'ik), *a.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + λίθος, a stone, + -ic.*] 1. Of or pertaining to or consisting of small stones: opposed to *megalithic*.

The cognate examples in the *microlithic* styles afford us very little assistance.

*J. Fergusson, Rude Stone Monuments, p. 47.*

2. In lithol., pertaining to or characterized by microliths.

**microlitic** (mī'krō-lit'ik), *a.* [*microlite + -ic.*] Same as *microlithic*, 2.

**micrological** (mī'krō-lej'i-kal), *a.* [*micrology<sup>2</sup> + -ic-al.*] Characterized by minuteness of investigation.

Of that equanimity, circumspection, patience of research, intellectual discipline, and equipment of *micrological* scholarship, without which it is given to no man to be a philologist, he has, unhappily, made the most penurious provision. *F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 350.*

**micrologically** (mī'krō-lej'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a micrological manner; by means of exact attention to minute details.

If things are to be scanned so *micrologically*.

*Lovell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 277, note.*

**micrology<sup>1</sup>** (mī'krō-lō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + λογία, < λέγειν, speak; see -ology.* Cf. *micrology<sup>2</sup>.*] That part of science which is dependent on microscopic investigations; micrography.

**micrology<sup>2</sup>** (mī'krō-lō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. μικρολογία, the quality of being careful about trifles, < μικρολόγος, careful about trifles, penurious, captious, lit. gathering little things, < μικρός, small, little, + λέγειν, gather; see -ology.* Cf. *micrology<sup>1</sup>.*] Undue attention to minute, unimportant matters; minute erudition.

There is less *micrology* . . . in his erudition.

*Robberds, W. Taylor, II. 146. (Davies.)*

**Micromastictora** (mī'krō-mas-tik'tō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr. μικρός, small, + μαστίτιον, a scourger, < μαστίρειν, whip, scourge, < μαστίς (μαστιγ-), a whip, scourge.*] In Sollas's classification of sponges, one of two main branches of the phylum *Parazoa* or *Spongia*, characterized by the comparatively small size of the choanocytes, which are about 0.003 millimeter in diameter. The *Micromastictora* are all non-calcareous sponges, and are divided by Sollas into two classes, *Myzospogonia* and *Silicispongia*. They are also called *Noncalcareae* (Vosmaer) and *Plethospogonia* (Sollas). The term is contrasted with *Megamastictora*.

**micromelus** (mī'krō-mē-lus), *n.* [*Gr. μικρομελής, small-limbed, < μικρός, small, + μέλος, a limb.*] In *teratol.*, a monster with abnormally small limbs.

**micromeral** (mī'krō-mē-ral), *a.* [*micromere + -al.*] Of or pertaining to a micromere: as, *micromeral blastomeres*.

**micromere** (mī'krō-mēr), *n.* [*Gr. μικρομερής, consisting of small parts, < μικρός, small, + μέρος, a part.*] The smaller one of two masses or moieties into which the vitellus of a lamelli-

branch, as a fresh-water mussel, divides; the so-called "animal cell" of Rabi, which further subdivides into blastomeres. See *macromere*.

The segmentation resembles that of other mollusks, the *micromeres* appearing at the formative pole by separation of the "protoplasmic" portion of the "macromere." *Roy, Micros. Soc. Jour., 2d ser., VI. ii. 224.*

**Micromeria** (mī'krō-mē-ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Ben-tham), < *Gr. μικρός, small, + μέρος, part.*] A genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Satureineae* and the subtribe *Melisseae*. The calyx is tubular, commonly thirteen-nerved, and about equally five-toothed. The corolla is short, rarely exerted from the calyx, bilabiate, the upper lip erect, flatish, entire, or emarginate, the lower spreading and three-parted. The filaments are arcuate-ascending, the anterior pair longer; the anthers are two-celled. The flowers are borne in whorls, axillary or crowded into a spike, or are sometimes single or cymose in the opposite axils. The species, numbering about 60, are low herbs or somewhat shrubby plants, sweet-odorous, of various habit, distributed pretty widely in the Old World, with a few in South America and the West Indies, and two or three in the United States. *M. Douglasii* is a well-known sweet-scented herb of California called *yerba buena*. *M. obovata* of the West Indies has been called *altheal*.

**micromeric** (mī'krō-mēr'ik), *a.* [*micromere + -ic.*] Same as *micromeral*.

**micromeritic** (mī'krō-mē-rit'ik), *a.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + μέρος, a part.*] A term suggested by Vogelsang to designate a granitoid or thoroughly crystalline texture of a rock so fine as to be recognizable only with the aid of the microscope.

**micrometer** (mī'krōm'ē-tēr), *n.* [= *F. micromètre* = *Sp. micrómetro* = *Pg. It. micrometro*, < *Gr. μικρός, small, + μέτρον, measure.*] An instrument for measuring microscopic lengths and angles. All micrometers depend upon two principles, magnification and oblique measurement. Magnification determines an angle by measuring the arc that subtends it upon a circle of large fixed radius, having its center coincident with the vertex of the angle. Thus, a mirror turning through a small angle may reflect a spot of light upon a distant scale. Oblique measurement (see *diagonal scale*, under *diagonal*) ascertains a length by measuring the distance at which it subtends a small fixed angle. Thus, the *wedge-micrometer* is a long wedge-shaped piece of metal or glass with its sloping sides as truly plane as possible, and graduated along its length. It is used to measure the distance between two points having a rigid circuitous connection, but a vacant space about the line between them. The wedge being thrust between the points, the distance it penetrates shows how far apart they are. The principle of oblique measurement is, in nearly all micrometers, applied under the form of a fine screw, the number of whose revolutions and parts of a revolution, in advancing from one point to another, measures the amount of this advance. In this case the pitch of the screw is the fixed angle, while the reading of the screw-head is proportional to the variable radius at which this angle is subtended by the length to be measured.—**Annular or circular micrometer**, a micrometer consisting, in its most approved form, of a disk of parallel plate glass, having in its center a round hole to the edges of which a ring of metal is cemented and afterward truly turned in a lathe. The disk being mounted in a brass tube, so that it may be accurately adjusted in the focus of the eyepiece and applied to a telescope, the metal ring is alone visible, and appears as if suspended in the atmosphere, whence the instrument is called the *suspended annular micrometer*. *Brande and Cox, Dict., II. 516* (changed).—**Double-image micrometer**, a micrometer having an optical apparatus which produces two images of every object, as A and A', B and B'. Then, A may be brought into coincidence with B', or B may be brought into coincidence with A', and the position of the parts producing the double image will then show the distance between A and B.—**Filar micrometer**, a micrometer in which the two objects whose distance is to be measured are brought into coincidence with two spider-lines in the principal focus of a telescope or microscope, one of these webs being movable by turning a micrometer-screw. The astronomical filar micrometer is also provided with a graduated position-circle, apparatus for illumination, etc.—**Micrometer-balance**, a form of balance adapted to the exact determination of very small weights or differences in weight. That devised by Kershaw for testing the weight of gold pieces consists of a steel yard supported on a knife-edged fulcrum and geared with a wheel graduated to half-grains. If the coin is of correct weight, the index points to zero. If it is light, the leverage of the beam turns the wheel until equilibrium is attained, when the index-bar points to the number of half-grains of shortage. *E. H. Knight.*—**Mother-of-pearl micrometer**, Cavallo's micrometer, which consists of a thin semitransparent piece of mother-of-pearl,  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch wide, having fine graduations. It is mounted within the tube at the focus of the eye-lens of the telescope, where the image of the object under observation is produced.

**micrometer-screw** (mī'krōm'ē-tēr-skrō), *n.* A screw attached to optical and mathematical instruments as a means of measuring very small angles. The pitch of the screw is made exceedingly small, while the graduated head is large, thus securing great exactness and simplicity in use.

**micrometric** (mī'krō-met'rik), *a.* [= *F. micrométrique*; as *micrometer + -ic.*] Pertaining to the micrometer; made by the micrometer: as, *micrometric measurements*.

**micrometrical** (mī'krō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [*micrometric + -al.*] Same as *micrometric*.

**micrometrically** (mī'krō-met'ri-kal-i), *adv.* By means of a micrometer.

**micrometry** (mī-krom'et-ri), *n.* [= F. *micrométrie*; as *micrometer* + *-y*.] The art of measuring small objects or distances with a micrometer.

**micromillimeter, micromillimetre** (mī-krō-mil'i-mō-tēr), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + E. millimeter.*] 1. The millionth part of a millimeter. — 2. The thousandth part of a millimeter: formerly and sometimes still used by biologists. The equivalent used by metrologists and physicists is *micron*.

**micromineralogical** (mī'krō-min'ē-ra-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*Gr. micromineralogy + -ic-al.*] Pertaining to micromineralogy.

Rocks may occur the structure of which . . . has been yet more obscured by subsequent micromineralogical change. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLIV, 42.*

**micromineralogy** (mī-krō-min-ē-ral'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + E. mineralogy.*] That part of mineralogy which has to do with the study of the optical, chemical, or other characters of minerals by means of the microscope, as they are observed, for example, in thin sections of rocks.

**micron** (mī'kron), *n.* [NL., *Gr. μικρόν, neut. of μικρός, also μικρός, small, minute.*] The millionth part of a meter, or  $\frac{1}{25,400}$  of an English inch. This term has been formally adopted by the International Commission of Weights and Measures, representing the civilized nations of the world, and is adopted by all metrologists. The quantity is denoted by the Greek letter  $\mu$  written above the line: as,  $25^{\mu}.4$ .

**Micronesian** (mī-krō-nē'si-an), *a. and n.* [*Gr. Micronesia* (*Gr. μικρόνησος, a small island,  $\mu$  μικρός, small, + νῆσος, an island: see def.) + -an.*] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Micronesia, a collection of islands and groups of islands, chiefly of coral formation, in the Pacific ocean, the principal of which are the Marshall, Gilbert, Caroline, and Ladrone groups.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Micronesia.

**micronometer** (mī-krō-nom'ō-tēr), *n.* A corrupt form of *microchronometer*.

**micronucleus** (mī-krō-nū'klē-us), *n.; pl. micronuclei* (-ī). [NL., *Gr. μικρός, small, + NL. nucleus, q. v.*] A small nucleus: distinguished from *macronucleus*.

The *micronucleus* is a hermaphrodite sexual element, of sole importance in conjugation. *Amer. Nat., XXII, 255.*

**micronymy** (mī-kron'i-mi), *n.* [*Gr. μικρόνυμος,  $\mu$  μικρός, small, + ὄνυμα, ὄνομα, name.*] The use of short easy words instead of long hard ones.

Astronomers have set an example in *micronymy* that snostomists might well follow.

*Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII, 529.*

**micro-organic** (mī'krō-ōr-gan'ik), *a.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + E. organic, after micro-organism.*] Having the character of a micro-organism; of or pertaining to microbes and other micro-organisms; microbial.

**micro-organism** (mī-krō-ōr-gan-izm), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + E. organism.*] A microscopic organism, as a bacillus, bacterium, or vibrio; a microbe; a microzoary.

The *microorganisms* of the principal infectious diseases of men and the lower animals. *Amer. Nat., XXIII, 50.*

**Micropalama** (mī-krō-pal'a-mī), *n.* [NL., *Gr. μικρός, small, + παλάμη, the palm of the hand: see palm*.] A genus of *Scolopacidae* established by S. F. Baird in 1858: so called from the



Stilt-sandpiper (*Micropalama himantopus*).

semipalmation of the feet; the stilt-sandpipers. There is but one species, *M. himantopus*, a common bird of North America. It is migratory through the United States in spring and fall, breeding in high latitudes.

**micropantograph** (mī-krō-pan'tō-gráf), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + E. pantograph.*] An instrument constructed on the general principle of the pantograph for executing extremely minute writing and engraving. By means of this instrument the Lord's prayer has been written on glass within the space of  $\frac{1}{25,400}$  of a square inch. Also called *micrograph*.

**microparasite** (mī-krō-par'a-sīt), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + E. parasite.*] A parasitic micro-organism.

The number of substances which are less injurious to man than to *micro-parasites* is very small. *Science, III, 180.*

**microparasitic** (mī-krō-par-a-sīt'ik), *a.* [*Gr. microparasite + -ic.*] Having the character of or pertaining to microparasites; caused by microparasites: as, *microparasitic diseases*.

**micropathological** (mī-krō-path-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [*Gr. micropathology + -ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to micropathology: as, *micropathological investigation*.

**micropathologist** (mī'krō-pā-thol'ō-jist), *n.* [*Gr. micropathology + -ist.*] One who treats of or is versed in micropathology.

**micropathology** (mī'krō-pā-thol'ō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + E. pathology.*] 1. The scientific study of micro-organisms in their relations to disease. — 2. Morbid histology.

**micropegmatite** (mī-krō-peg-mā-tit), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + E. pegmatite.*] A rock having a micropegmatic structure.

**micropegmatitic** (mī-krō-peg-mā-tit'ik), *a.* [*Gr. micropegmatite + -ic.*] Having the structure of graphie granite, but in a microscopic rather than macroscopic form. See *pegmatite* and *microgranulitic*.

**microperrithitic** (mī'krō-pēr-thit'ik), *a.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + E. perthite + -ic.*] Exhibiting, under the microscope, the structure of perthite — that is, an interlamination of orthoclase (or microcline) and albite. *Nature, XXXVII, 459.*

**microphagist** (mī-krof'a-jist), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + φαγεῖν, eat, + -ist.*] An eater of microscopic objects; an animal that feeds upon organisms of microscopic size.

Several species [of diatoms] . . . have been supplied in abundance by the careful dissection of the above *microphagists*. *W. B. Carpenter, Micros. (Phila. ed., 1856), p. 305.*

**microphone** (mī'krō-fōn), *n.* [= F. *microphone* = Sp. *microfono*, *Gr. μικρός, small, + φωνή, voice, sound.*] An instrument for augmenting small sounds. The instrument invented for this purpose by Mr. Hughes in 1873 is based on the fact that when substances possessing little electrical conductivity are placed in the course of an electric current, the conductivity of the system is much increased by even the very smallest amount of pressure. The instrument has various forms, but in most of them one piece of charcoal is held loosely between two other pieces in such a manner as to be affected by the slightest vibrations conveyed to it by the air or by any other medium. The two external pieces are placed in connection with a telephone, and when the ear is placed at the ear-piece of the telephone the sounds caused by a fly walking on the wooden support of the microphone appear as loud as the tramp of a horse. By suitable arrangements the sounds of the human voice conveyed from a distance by the telephone can be made audible in every part of a hall. — **Microphone relay**, a delicate microphone mounted on or connected with the membrane of the receiving telephone, as a relay. See *relay*.

**microphonic** (mī-krō-fou'ik), *a.* [As *microphone* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or obtained by means of the microphone; serving to intensify small or weak sounds; microacoustic. Also *microphonous*.

A large induction-coil is essential in connection with the transmitter when this receiver is used, and any *microphonic* transmitter will answer. *T. D. Lockwood, Elect., Mag., and Teleg., p. 315.*

**microphonics** (mī-krō-fon'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *microphonic*: see *-ics*.] The science of augmenting small sounds.

**microphonous** (mī-krof'ō-nus), *a.* [As *microphone* + *-ous*.] Same as *microphonic*.

**microphony** (mī'krō-fō-ni), *n.* [= F. *microphonie*, *Gr. μικροφωνία, weakness of voice,  $\mu$  μικρός, small, + φωνή, voice.*] Weakness of voice.

**microphotograph** (mī-krō-fō'tō-gráf), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + E. photograph.*] 1. A photograph of any object, made so small as to require a microscope for its examination; "a microscopic photograph of a macroscopic object" (*A. C. Mercer*). — 2. See *photomicrograph*.

**microphotography** (mī'krō-fō-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + E. photography.*] The photographing of objects of any size upon a microscopic or very small scale. A notable use of microphotography was the copying of letters and despatches to be carried by carrier-pigeons during the siege of Paris in 1870-1. Compare *photomicrography*.

**microphthalmia** (mī-krof-thal'mī-ā), *n.* [NL., *Gr. μικρόφθαλμος, having small eyes,  $\mu$  μικρός, small, + ὄφθαλμός, eye: see ophthalmia.*] An abnormal smallness of the eye. Also *microphthalmus*.

**microphthalmic** (mī-krof-thal'mik), *a.* [*Gr. microphthalmia + -ic.*] Pertaining to or characterized by microphthalmia.

**microphthalmmy** (mī'krof-thal-mi), *n.* [*Gr. microphthalmia, q. v.*] Same as *microphthalmia*.

**Microphthira** (mī-krof-thl'rī), *n. pl.* [NL., *Gr. μικρός, small, + φθίρα, a louse.*] In Latreille's system of classification, the ninth family of his *Acera*, or *Acarides*, consisting of the six-legged larval stages of various mites. *Leptus* and the two other supposed genera which he located here represent the genera *Argas* and *Trombidium*. Also *Microphthira*.

**microphthire** (mī'krof-thir), *n.* A larval acarid with six legs; a member of the *Microphthira*.

**microphylline** (mī-krō-fil'in), *a.* [As *microphyllous* + *-ine*.] Composed of minute leaflets or scales.

Considered in the way of analogy, the foliaceous Verrucariae may be said to represent Umbilicaria and Funnaria: passing, like both of these, into *microphylline*, and, like the last, into finally almost crustacean forms. *Tuckerman, Gen. Lichenum, p. 245.*

**microphyllous** (mī-krō-fil'us), *a.* [*Gr. μικρόφυλλος, having small leaves,  $\mu$  μικρός, small, + φύλλον, leaf.*] In bot., having small leaves.

**microphysiography** (mī-krō-fiz-i-og'ra-fi), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + E. physiography.*] See *physiography*.

**microphytal** (mī'krō-fi-tal), *a.* [*Gr. microphyte + -al.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or consisting of microphytes.

**microphyte** (mī'krō-fit), *n.* [= F. *microphyte*, *Gr. μικρός, small, + φυτόν, a plant.*] A microscopic plant, especially one that is parasitic in its habits.

**microphytic** (mī-krō-fit'ik), *a.* [*Gr. microphyte + -ic.*] Pertaining to or caused by microphytes: as, *microphytic diseases*.

**micropod** (mī'krō-pod), *n.* A member of the *Micropoda*.

**Micropoda** (mī-krop'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., *Gr. μικρός, small, + ποῦς (πούς) = E. foot.*] In some systems, a division of monomyarian bivalves, comprising those which have the foot rudimentary or obsolete, as scallops, oysters, and the like.

**Micropodidae** (mī-krō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *Gr. Micropus (-pod-) + -idae.*] In ornith., a family of fissirostral picarian birds; the swifts or *Tyrpseudidae*. See cut under *Cypselus*.

**Micropodinae** (mī'krō-pō-dī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *Gr. Micropus (-pod-) + -inae.*] In ornith., the typical swifts or *Cypselinae*.

**Micropodoidea** (mī'krō-pō-doi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *Gr. Micropus (-pod-) + -oidea.*] A superfamily of picarian birds composed of the swifts and humming-birds, *Cypselidae* and *Trochilidae*; *Cypseliformes* in a strict sense; *Cypselomorpha* without the *Caprimulgidae*.

**microporphyrritic** (mī-krō-pōr-fi-rit'ik), *a.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + E. porphyritic.*] See *porphyritic*.

**microprosopus** (mī'krō-pro-sō'pus), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός, small, + πρόσωπον, face.*] In *teratol.*, a monster with an imperfectly developed face.

**micropsia** (mī-krop'si-ā), *n.* [NL., *Gr. μικρός, small, + ὄψις, view.*] In *pathol.*, an affection of the eye in which objects appear less than their actual size.

**Microptera** (mī-krop'tē-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *micropterus*: see *micropterus*.] In entom.: (a) The name given by Gravenhorst in 1802 to the rove-beetles (*Staphylinidae*) and their allies, on account of the shortness of the wing-covers. They are now called *Brachelytra*. (b) A group of dipterous insects named by Robineau-Desvoidy in 1830.

**Micropterinae** (mī-krop-tē-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *Gr. Micropterus + -inae.*] A subfamily of *Centrarchida*, typified by the genus *Micropterus*.

**micropterus** (mī-krop'tē-rus), *a.* [*Gr. micropterus,  $\mu$  μικρός, small, + πτερόν, a wing, = E. feather.*] Having short wings or fins.

**Micropterus** (mī-krop'tē-rus), *n.* [NL.: see *micropterus*.] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of centrarchid fishes, the type of the subfamily *Micropterinae*, established by Lacépède in 1802. There are two species, *M. dolomieu* and *M. salmoides*, or the small and large-mouthed black-bass, both highly prized by sportsmen and epicures. Bass of this genus are variously known as *green*, *lake*, *mud*, *marsh*, *river*, etc.; *bass*, *black*, *yellow*, and *jumping perch*, and *trout perch*; *black-trout*, *white-trout*, *southern* or *Roanoke chub*, and by many other local or fanciful misnomers. Sometimes called *Crystes*. See cut at *black-bass*, 1.

2. In *ornith.*, a genus of sea-ducks of the family *Anatidae* and subfamily *Fuligininae*, named by Lesson in 1831. There is but one species, *M. cinereus*, the well-known steamer-duck of South America. The genus is now called *Tachyeres*, the name *Micropterus* being preoccupied in ichthyology.

3. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

**Micropuccinia** (mī'krō-puk-sin'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μυκρός*, small, + NL. *Puccinia*.] A small group of tremelloid *Uredineae* distinguished by Schroeter, in which only teleutospores are known, as in *Puccinia Pruni* and *P. Asari*. The teleutospores drop off when ripe, and only germinate after a long period of rest. See *Uredineae*.

**Micropus** (mī'krō-pus), *n.* [NL., < MGr. *μικρόπους*, having small feet, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *πούς* (πόδ-) = E. foot.] 1. In *ornith.*: (a) The typical genus of *Micropodidae*: same as *Cypselus*. *Meyer and Wolf*, 1810. (b) A genus of short-footed thrushes or *Brachypodinae* founded by Swainson in 1831, now referred to the *Thimelidae*. It contains a number of Indian and Malayan species, as *M. chalocephalus*, *phaeocephalus*, *melanocephalus*, *melanoleucus*, and others. The genus is also called *Microtarsus*, *Brachypodius*, *Proscelus*, and *Isocherus*.

2. In *ichth.*, a name of two genera of fishes, one founded by J. E. Gray, 1831, the other by Kner, 1868.—3. In *entom.*, a tropical American genus of lygaeid bugs erected by Spinola in 1837. For a long time the destructive chinch-bug of the United States was called *M. destructor*, but it is now placed in the genus *Blissus*.

**micropylar** (mī'krō-pī-lār), *a.* [*micropyle* + -ar.] Pertaining to or having the character of a micropyle.

**micropyle** (mī'krō-pīl), *n.* [= F. *micropyle*, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *πύλη*, gate, orifice.] 1. In *bot.*, the orifice or canal in the coats of the ovule leading to the apex of the nucleus, through which the pollen-tube penetrates. The name is also applied to the corresponding part of the seed, which indicates the position of the embryo. See *foramen*, 2. See cut under *amphitropus*.

2. In *zool.*: (a) The scar or hilum of an ovum at the point of its attachment to the ovary. (b) Any opening in the coverings of an ovum through which spermatozoa may gain access to the interior, or a cluster of minute pores on the surface of an egg through which fertilization is effected. On the eggs of lepidopterous insects these pores often form a rosette at one end.

**microrhabd** (mī'krō-rabd), *n.* [*micrōs*, small, + NL. *rhabdus*, q. v.] A little rhabdus; a microsclele or flesh-spicule of a sponge in the form of a rhabdus. *W. J. Sollas*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII, 417.

**microrheometrical** (mī'krō-rē-ō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [*micrōs*, small, + *ρῆμα*, a flowing (< *ρῆναι*, flow), + *μέτρον*, a measure. Cf. *rheometric*.] Pertaining to a method of determining the nature of bodies in solution when flowing through small or capillary tubes.

**Microrhynchus** (mī'krō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *ῥύγχος*, snout, beak.] In *mammal.*, a genus of woolly lemurs, of the subfamily *Indrisinae*. The species is called *M. laniger*. See *avahi*.

**Microsauria** (mī'krō-sā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A group of labyrinthodont amphibians founded by J. W. Dawson upon the genera *Dendrerpeton*, *Hylerpeton*, and *Hylonomus*.

**microsaurian** (mī'krō-sā'ri-an), *a. and n.* [*Microsauria* + -an.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the *Microsauria*, or having their characters.

2. *n.* A member of the group *Microsauria*.

**microscelere** (mī'krō-sklē'r), *n.* [*NL. microscelerum*, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *σκληρός*, hard.] A flesh-spicule of a sponge. Microscelers are generally of minute size, and serve usually for the support of a single cell.

**microsclerous** (mī'krō-sklē'rus), *a.* [As *microscelere* + -ous.] Having the character of a microscelere.

**microsclerum** (mī'krō-sklē'rūm), *n.*; *pl. microscelera* (-rā). [NL.] Same as *microscelere*.

**microscope** (mī'krō-skōp), *n.* [= F. *microscope* = Sp. Pg. It. *microscopio*, < NL. *microscopium*, < Gr. *μικρός*, small, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] 1. An optical instrument consisting of a lens or combination of lenses (in some cases mirrors also) which magnifies and thus renders visible minute objects that cannot be seen by the naked eye, or enlarges the apparent magnitude of small visible bodies, so as to render possible the examination of their texture or structure. The *single microscope*, which is the simplest form, is merely a convex lens, near to which the object to be examined is placed; it is also called a *magnifying-glass* or *lens* (see *magnifying-lens*, under *lens*). The *compound microscope* consists essentially of two lenses, or systems of lenses, one of which, the object-glass or objective, forms an enlarged inverted image of the object, and the other, the eyepiece or ocular, magnifies this image. The eyepiece and objective (see these words) are placed at the opposite ends of the tube or body, which is often made of two closely fitting

parts so that its length (and thus the distance between the glasses) can be varied at will; it is then called a *draw-tube*. The object under examination is placed upon a support, called the *stage*, beneath the objective; its position upon this may be adjusted by the hand, or, better, the object and the stage (then called a *mechanical stage*) are moved together by some mechanical arrangement, as, for example, by two screws giving motions in two directions at right angles. The proper distance between the objective and the object (such that the image of the latter shall be seen clearly, or be *in focus*) is usually attained by the movement of the tube as a whole. This is accomplished by the rapid motion of the *coarse adjustment*, and more slowly and accurately, as is necessary in the case of high powers, by an arrangement called the *slow motion* or *fine adjustment*. The necessary illumination is obtained by a concave mirror below the stage, which reflects the light upon the object. An achromatic condenser, usually in connection with a diaphragm, is often added to converge the light more strongly; for opaque objects a bull's-eye condenser, a *lieberkühn*, or some other form of reflector is employed. The body of the microscope, with the stage, etc., is supported firmly upon a stand, and usually attached by a joint which allows of its being inclined at any desired angle between the vertical and horizontal positions. Many accessories, or special devices applicable to particular uses, may be added to the microscope in its essential form, as a micrometer, polarizing prisms, camera lucida, etc. The compound microscope itself often varies widely in construction, according to the character of the work for which it is to be used. (Compare also the phrases below.)

2. [*cap.*] A constellation. See *Microscopium*.—**Achromatic microscope**. See *achromatic*.—**Binocular microscope**, a microscope so constructed that the object may be viewed simultaneously by both eyes, with the advantage (usually but not necessarily attained) that it is then seen in relief. It has a single objective, but two tubes, each with its own eyepiece; a prism causes the luminous rays from the objective to separate and pass through each tube.—**Double-bodied microscope**, a microscope in which the object under examination can be viewed by more than one person at the same time. As in the binocular microscope, a prism divides the rays from the objective. Two other prisms receive the separated rays, and the respective pencils are directed through the different bodies of the instrument.—**Filar microscope**, a microscope having cross-wires in the focus of the eyepiece.—**Inverted or chemical microscope**, one with the object-glass placed beneath the object and the stage. The luminous rays which have passed down through it are reflected by an inverting prism up the obliquely placed tube to the eyepiece. This form is sometimes used in chemical work, when acid fumes are present.—**Magnifying power of a microscope**. See *magnify*.—**Monocular microscope**, one with a single tube, for use with one eye only.—**Panoramic microscope**, a name sometimes given to a microscope having the eyepiece in a sliding draw-tube (see def. 1).—**Petrographical microscope**, a form of microscope especially adapted for minute study of the structure of rocks. It is provided with a graduated and revolving stage and an arrangement for accurately centering the object-glass. It has also a polarizing apparatus, of which the upper nicol prism or analyzer is contained in a separate support which can be easily revolved on a graduated circle or removed at will. The lower nicol or polarizer is supported beneath the stage, and can also be revolved in a graduated collar. With these arrangements the directions of light-extinction in a section of a crystal can easily be determined. Besides the usual eyepiece and object-glass, an additional lens, or series of lenses, can be placed over the lower nicol prism when converging light is required, as in examining the uniaxial or biaxial interference-figures of crystal-sections.—**Reflecting microscope**, a form of microscope in which the object is placed outside of the tube, or outside the axis of the tube, and reflects its image to the speculum by means of a plane mirror inclined at an angle of 45° to the axis of and an oxyhydrogen

played comes from the sun, a lamp, and an oxyhydrogen flame-light respectively.

**microscope-lamp** (mī'krō-skōp-lamp), *n.* A special form of lantern, usually provided with a reflector, a bull's-eye lens, and a metallic chimney lined with some poor conductor of heat. Means are provided for adjusting the lamp in any position in order to throw the light upon the object under examination.

**microscopic** (mī'krō-skōp'ik), *a.* [*F. microscopique* = Sp. Pg. It. *microscopico*, < NL. *microscopicus*, < *microscopium*, microscope: see *microscope*.] 1. Pertaining to a microscope, or having its character or function; adapted to the purposes of a microscope, or to the inspection of minute objects: as, a *microscopic lens*, eyepiece, or stand; *microscopic sight* or vision.

Why has not man a microscopic eye?  
For this plain reason, man is not a fly.  
*Pope*, *Essay on Man*, l. 193.

Such microscopic proof of skill and power  
As, hid from ages past, God now displays.  
*Cowper*, *Tirocinium*, l. 637.

The present limit to microscopic vision is simply the goodness of the objective.  
*Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 2d ser., XLVIII, 172.

2. Of minute size; so small as to be invisible or indistinct to the naked eye; adapted to or prepared for examination by the microscope: as, *microscopic creatures* or particles; a *microscopic object*.—3. Made or effected by or as if by the aid of a microscope; hence, relating to things of minute size or significance; infinitesimal; petty: as, *microscopic observations* or investigations; *microscopic criticism*.

So far as microscopic analysis would enable us to decide this question. *Todd and Bowman*, *Physiol. Anat.*, II, 301.

4. Characteristic of the microscope or its use: as, to observe anything with *microscopic minuteness*; *microscopic definition* of an object.—

5. Employing or working with a microscope, or as if with a microscope.

The tree that has stood for centuries bears to the microscopic investigator marks of every winter that has passed over it.  
*Studds*, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 103.

Also *microscopical*.

**Microscopica** (mī'krō-skōp'i-kā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *microscopicus*: see *microscopic*.] In *zool.*, microscopic animals; microzoans: applied to infusorians, rotifers, and other animalcules.

**microscopical** (mī'krō-skōp'i-kal), *a.* [*microscopic* + -al.] Same as *microscopic*.

**microscopically** (mī'krō-skōp'i-kal-i), *adv.* [*microscopical* + -ly<sup>2</sup>.] In a microscopic manner or degree; by means of, or so as to require the use of, the microscope: as, to examine a plant *microscopically*; an object *microscopically* small.

**microscopist** (mī'krō-skō-pist), *n.* [*F. microscopiste* = It. *microscopista*; as *microscope* + -ist.] One skilled or versed in microscopy; one who makes use of the microscope.

**Microscopium** (mī'krō-skōp'i-um), *n.* [NL.: see *microscope*.] A constellation south of Capricorn, introduced by Lacaille in 1752.

**microscopy** (mī'krō-skō-pi), *n.* [= F. *microscopie* = Sp. *microscopia*; as *microscope* + -y<sup>3</sup>.] The act or art of using the microscope; investigation with the microscope: as, to be skilled in *microscopy*.

**microsection** (mī'krō-sek'shun), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός*, small, + E. *section*.] A slice, as of rock, cut so thin as to be more or less transparent, and mounted on a glass in convenient form to be studied with the aid of the microscope.

**microseism** (mī'krō-sis'm), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός*, small, + *σεισμός*, a shaking.] A slight or weak earthquake-tremor.

We may feel sure that earth-tremors or *microseisms* are not confined to countries habitually visited by the grosser sort of earthquakes.  
*G. H. Darwin*, *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXI, 368.

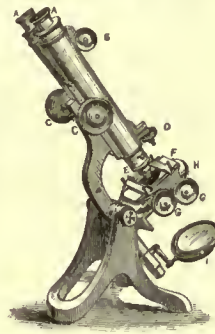
**microseismic** (mī'krō-sis'mik), *a.* [*microseism* + -ic.] In *seismology*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of microseisms, or very slight earthquake-tremors.

Should *microseismic* observation enable us to say when and where the minute movements of the soil will reach a head, a valuable contribution to the insurance of human safety in earthquake regions will have been attained.  
*J. Milne*, *Earthquakes*, p. 304.

**microseismical** (mī'krō-sis'mi-kal), *a.* [*microseismic* + -al.] Microseismic.

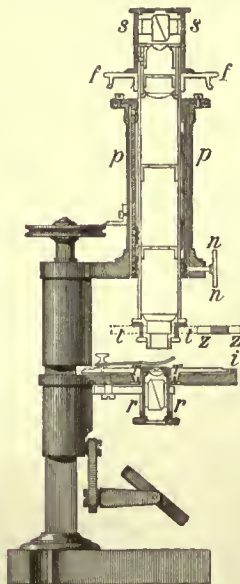
A series of *microseismical observations*.  
*J. Milne*, *Earthquakes*, p. 316.

**microseismograph** (mī'krō-sis'mō-grāf), *n.* [*Gr. μικρός*, small, + *σεισμός*, a shaking, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument for measuring and recording very slight earthquake-shocks or earth-tremors.



Binocular Microscope.

A, A, eyepieces; B, screw to adjust same to width of eyes; C, screw for coarse adjustment of focus; D, screw for fine adjustment of focus; E, objective; F, stage; G, G, rectangular traversing movement; H, rotary movement; I, illuminating mirror.



Petrographical or Polarizing Microscope (after Rosenbusch), sectional view.

p, fixed support in which the tube is moved by hand (coarse adjustment); g, screw of the fine adjustment; p, polarizer; s, s, analyzer, in movable support turning on the graduated circle f; f, T, T, condensing lenses; i, index for fixing position of rotating stage; x, x, quartz plate, which slides in nose-piece above objective through slit at t; t, n, n, one of two screws for centering objective.

the former.—**Solar, lucernal, croscopes**, instruments in which the illumination em-

**microseismometry** (mī'krō-sīs-mom'et-ri), *n.* [*<* Gr. μικρός, small, + σεισμός, a shaking, + μέτρον, a measure.] The measurement or observation of slight earth-tremors.

The account that is given of the labours of Italian observers in the field of *microseismometry* is meagre and unsatisfactory. *Nature*, XXXIX, 838.

**microseme** (mī'krō-sēm), *a.* [*<* Gr. μικρός, small, + σήμα, mark, sign: see *sema*.] In *craniom.*, having an orbital index below 84.

The skulls agree with the ordinary Bushman skull in most respects, being *microseme*.  
*A. Macalister*, Jour. Anthropol. Inst., XVI, 150.

**microseptum** (mī'krō-sep'tum), *n.*; pl. *microsepta* (-tā). [NL., *<* Gr. μικρός, small, + NL. septum, *q. v.*] A small imperfect or sterile septum or mesentery of an actinozoan. See *macroseptum*.

**microsiphon** (mī'krō-sī'fon), *n.* See *siphon* and *microsiphonula*.

**microsiphonula** (mī'krō-sī-fon'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *microsiphonulae* (-lā). [NL., *<* Gr. μικρός, small, + σίφων, a tube, pipe: see *siphon*.] The larval stage of certain cephalopods, as ammonoids, nautiloids, and belemnoids, during which the small tubular siphon or microsiphon makes its appearance. *Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1887.

**microsiphonular** (mī'krō-sī-fon'ū-lār), *a.* [*<* *microsiphonula* + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to a microsiphonula.

**microsiphonulate** (mī'krō-sī-fon'ū-lāt), *a.* [*<* *microsiphonula* + *-ate*.] Provided with or characterized by a microsiphon. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII, 878.

**microsiphonulation** (mī'krō-sī-fon'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*<* *microsiphonula* + *-ation*.] The formation or the possession of a microsiphon; the state of being microsiphonulate. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII, 878.

**microsoma** (mī'krō-sō'mā), *n.*; pl. *microsomata* (-mā-tā). [NL., *<* Gr. μικρός, small, + σῶμα, body.] A little body or corpuscle; one of the minute granules embedded in the hyaline plasma of the protoplasm of vegetable cells, and constituting an essential portion of its substance. These granules have a high degree of refringency, and are very deeply stained by hematoxylin.

**microsoma** (mī'krō-sōm), *n.* [*<* NL. *microsoma*.] Same as *microsoma*. *Nature*, XXX, 183.

**microsomia** (mī'krō-sō'mī-ā), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. μικρός, small, + σῶμα, body. Cf. *microsoma*.] The state of being dwarfed; dwarfishness.

**microsomite** (mī'krō-sō'mīt), *n.* [*<* *microsoma* + *-ite*.] One of the smaller permanent or definitive somites or metameres of which an animal body may be composed; a secondary segment, succeeding the primary segments or macrosomites.

**microsomatic** (mī'krō-sō-mīt'ik), *a.* [*<* *microsomite* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a microsomite; relating to microsomes. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII, 941.

**microsomite** (mī'krō-sōm'it), *n.* [*<* Gr. μικρός, small, + *Somma* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A mineral related in composition and form to nephelin. It is found in minute acicular hexagonal crystals in the lava of Monte Somma, Vesuvius.

**Microsorex** (mī'krō-sō'reks), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. μικρός, small, + L. *sorex* = Gr. ὄραξ, a shrew-mouse.] A genus of very small North American shrews, of the family *Soricidae* and subfamily *Soricinae*, having 30 teeth. *S. hoyi* is the typical species. *Coues*, 1877.

**microspectroscope** (mī'krō-spek'trō-skōp), *n.* [*<* Gr. μικρός, small, + E. *spectroscope*.] A combination of the spectroscope with the microscope, by the use of which it is possible to examine the absorption-bands in minute quantities of a substance. The arrangement ordinarily employed consists of a series of glass prisms in a small tube which is attached above the achromatic eyepiece.

**Microserma** (mī'krō-spēr'mō), *n. pl.* [NL.: (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), *<* Gr. μικρός, small, + σπέρμα, a seed.] A series of monocotyledonous plants, characterized by a perianth which is corolla-like, at least on the inside, by an inferior ovary which is one-celled with three parietal placentae, or rarely three-celled with axillary placentae, and by numerous very small seeds. The series embraces three orders, *Hydrocharitaceae* (the frog-bit family), *Burmanniaceae*, and *Orchidaceae* (the orchid family), including about 5,000 species, 5,000 of which belong to *Orchidaceae*.

**Microsphaera** (mī'krō-sfēr'ā), *n.* [NL. (Leveillé, 1851), *<* Gr. μικρός, small, + σφαίρα, a sphere.] A genus of parasitic pyrenomycetous

fungi of the group *Erysipheae*. The perithecium, which contains several asci, has several appendages radiating from it like the spokes of a wheel. These appendages are free from the mycelium, and are more or less dichotomously branched at the tips, often in a very beautiful manner. About 50 species are known, of which nearly 20 occur in North America. *M. Raecelii* is injurious to the honey-locust (*Gleditsia*); *M. alni* (the *M. Friesii* of authors) occurs on various species of *Ceanothus*, *Viburnum*, *Ulmus*, *Syringa*, *Platanus*, *Juglans*, and *Carya*; and *M. quercina* is found on various species of oak. See *Erysipheae*.

**microsporangiophore** (mī'krō-spō-ran'ji-ō-fōr), *n.* [*<* NL. *microsporangium*, *q. v.*, + Gr. φέρω, *<* φέρειν = E. *bear*.] The foliage-leaves which surround or protect the spore-bearing leaves of certain hypothetical archaic cryptogams, and from which the flower of flowering plants may have been evolved.

The origin of this primeval flower from a somewhat fern-like Cryptogam, of which the foliage-leaves, the envelopes of the spore-bearing leaves, the *micro-* and *macro-* *sporangiophores*, had become permanently differentiated in ascending order. *Geddes*, Encyc. Brit., XVI, 846.

**microsporangium** (mī'krō-spō-ran'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *microsporangia* (-iā). [NL., *<* Gr. μικρός, small, + NL. *sporangium*, *q. v.*] A sporangium containing microspores: the homologue of the pollen-sac in phanerogams.

**microspore** (mī'krō-spōr), *n.* [= F. *microspore*, *<* Gr. μικρός, small, + σπόρος, a seed.] 1. In bot., an asexually produced spore of small size as compared with others produced by the same species: the homologue of the pollen-grain of phanerogams.

In some of the living club-mosses there are two kinds of spores, one being much larger than the other. The larger are known as macrospores, whilst the smaller are called *microspores*. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 241.

2. In zool., one of the spore-like elements, of exceedingly minute size, but very numerous, produced through the encystment and subsequent subdivision of many monads.

**microsporine** (mī'krō-spō-rin), *a.* [*<* *microspore* + *-ine*.] Noting one of the two kinds of microbes reported by Klebs to be uniformly present in diphtheria. They are micrococci in form and are found chiefly upon the tonsils, and mark a less serious phase of the disease. The accuracy of these conclusions has been questioned.

**Microsporon** (mī'krō-spō-rōn), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. μικρός, small, + σπόρος, seed.] A genus or class of fungi producing various skin-diseases. *M. furfur*, which produces pityriasis versicolor, consists of hyphae having long articulations intermixed with round spores, and grows between the cells of the epidermis, effecting their rapid degeneration. *M. Audouinii*, so called, produces pelade, another skin-disease. According to Gravit, however, these forms, as well as those described as *Achorion*, the fungus of favus, and *Trichophyton*, the fungus of tinea, are all the same thing, only differing from one another in size. This difference is attributed to differences in the food. The *M. diphthericum* of Klebs is a micrococcus.

**microsporophyl**, **microsporophyll** (mī'krō-spō-rō-fīl), *n.* [*<* Gr. μικρός, small, + σπόρος, seed, + φύλλον, leaf.] The leaf-bearing microsporophyll of the heterosporous *Pteridophyta*: the homologue of the stamen in phanerogams.

**microsporous** (mī'krō-spō-rus), *a.* [*<* *microspore* + *-ous*.] Resembling or derived from a microspore.

**Microsthenia** (mī'krōs'thē-nī-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* Gr. μικρός, small, + σθένος, strength.] In J. D. Dana's classification, the third order of *Mammalia*, composed of the chiropteres, insectivores, rodents, and edentates. The *Microsthenia* correspond to the *Livensephala* of Owen, and to the *ineducabilian* series of placental mammals of Bonaparte and Gill.

**microsthene** (mī'krō-sthēn), *n.* A member of the order *Microsthenia*.

**microsthenic** (mī'krō-sthēn'ik), *a.* [*<* *Microsthenia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the *Microsthenia*. *J. D. Dana*, Cephalization, p. 9.

**Microstoma** (mī'krōs'tō-mā), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. μικρόστομος, having a small mouth, *<* μικρός, small, + στόμα, mouth.] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of small-mouthed fishes, typifying the family *Microstomidae*, as *M. granlandica*. *Cuvier*, 1817.—2. In *Vermes*, the typical genus of *Microstomidae*. *M. lineare* is an example. Also *Microstomum*.

**microstome** (mī'krō-stōm), *n.* [*<* Gr. μικρός, small, + στόμα, a mouth.] In bot., a small mouth or orifice, as that belonging to the capsule of certain mosses.

**Microstomidae** (mī'krō-stōm'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Microstoma*, or *Microstomum*, + *-idae*.] 1. In *ichth.*, a family of malaeopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Microstoma*, containing a few deep-sea fishes related to the argentines and smelts. Also *Microstomatidae*.—2. A family of rhabdocoelous turbellarians, typified by the

genus *Microstoma*, having a small extensible mouth near the anterior end of the body, together with laterally ciliated pits. These turbellarians are more remarkably characterized by the separation of the sexes, hermaphroditism being the rule in the *Rhabdocoela*. They multiply both by ova and by spontaneous fission.

**microstructure** (mī'krō-struk'tūr), *n.* [*<* Gr. μικρός, small (with ref. to *microscopic*), + E. *structure*.] Microscopic structure.

This rock . . . has a *microstructure* very similar to that of many andesites. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV, 198.

**microstylar** (mī'krō-stī'lār), *a.* [*<* Gr. μικρός, small, + στύλος, pillar (see *style*), + *-ar*.] In *arch.*, having, pertaining to, or consisting of a small style or column.

**Microstylis** (mī'krō-stī'lis), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. μικρός, small, + στυλῖς, dim. of στυλός, a pillar: see *style*.] A genus of terrestrial orchids of the tribe *Epidendreae* and the subtribe *Malaxaceae*, characterized by a stem bearing from one to three leaves, and by the new shoots arising from the base of the bulb of the previous year. They are small herbs with broad membranaceous leaves, which are contracted into a sheath or a sheathing petiole, and small, often greenish or yellowish flowers, which grow in terminal racemes. About 45 species are known, which are indigenous to Europe, Asia, and North and South America. *M. ophitiossoides*, in the United States, bears the name of *adder's-mouth*, which is also extended to the other species. See *adder's-mouth*.

**microstylospore** (mī'krō-stī'lō-spōr), *n.* [*<* Gr. μικρός, small, + στύλος, a pillar, + σπόρος, a seed: see *stylospore*.] A stylospore of small size as compared with others produced in the same species.

**microstylous** (mī'krō-stī'lus), *a.* [*<* Gr. μικρός, small, + στύλος, a pillar: see *style*.] In bot., having the style small or short and associated with long stamens, as compared with long styles associated with short stamens.

**microtasmeter** (mī'krō-ta-sim'e-tēr), *n.* [*<* Gr. μικρός, small, + E. *tasimeter*.] An instrument invented by Edison for detecting and measuring very slight pressures. A rigid iron frame holds a carbon-button which is placed between two surfaces of platinum, one stationary and the other movable, and in a device which holds the object to be tested so that, as the object expands, the pressure resulting from the expansion acts upon the carbon-button.

**microtelephone** (mī'krō-tel'e-fōn), *n.* [*<* Gr. μικρός, small, + E. *telephone*.] A telephone capable of rendering audible very weak sounds.

**microtelephonic** (mī'krō-tel'e-fōn'ik), *a.* [*<* *microtelephone* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the microtelephone.—**Microtelephonic apparatus**, apparatus for transmitting, or for rendering audible, very weak sounds.

**microthere** (mī'krō-thēr), *n.* A member of the genus *Microtherium*.

**Microtherium** (mī'krō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. μικρός, small, + θηρίον, wild beast.] A genus of artiodactyl ungulate mammals established by Von Meyer upon remains discovered in the Miocene of Europe. The position of the genus is questionable. Owen considered it related to the chevrotains (*Tragulidae*). It probably belongs to the smotheroid series. It is also called *Amphimeryx*.

**microtherm** (mī'krō-thēr-m), *n.* [*<* F. *microtherme*, *<* Gr. μικρός, small, + θερμός, heat.] A plant of Alphonse de Candolle's fourth physiological group, consisting of those forms which are confined to climates whose mean annual temperature is between 14° and 0° C. They are found on the plains of the north temperate zone in Europe, Asia, and North America, well northward, and in South America between latitudes 38° and 65° S.

**microtome** (mī'krō-tōm), *n.* [*<* Gr. μικρός, small, + τομος, *<* τέμνειν, *ταμείν*, cut.] An instrument for making very fine sections or thin slices of objects for microscopic examination.

**microtomic** (mī'krō-tōm'ik), *a.* [*<* *microtome* + *-ic*.] Cutting in fine or thin slices; relating to the use of the microtome or to microtomy.

**microtomical** (mī'krō-tōm'i-kāl), *a.* [*<* *microtomic* + *-al*.] Same as *microtomic*. *Amer. Nat.*, XXI, 1130.

**microtomist** (mī'krō-tōm'ist), *n.* [*<* *microtomy* + *-ist*.] One who is expert in the use of a microtome. *Micros. Sci.*, XXX.

**microtomy** (mī'krō-tōm'i), *n.* [*<* Gr. μικρός, small, + τομία, *<* τέμνειν, *ταμείν*, cut: see *anatomy*.] The art of preparing thin slices of tissues, in order to study the histological details of organization.

**microvolt** (mī'krō-vōlt), *n.* [*<* Gr. μικρός, small, + E. *volt*.] A millionth part of a volt.

**Microzoa** (mī'krō-zō'ā), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *microzoön*.] Microscopic animals, or *Microzoepia*; *Microzoaria*.

**microzoal** (mī'krō-zō'al), *a.* [*<* *Microzoa* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the *Microzoa*.

**microzoan** (mī-krō-zō'ān), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* An animalcule; a member of the *Microzoa*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Microzoa*.  
**Microzoaria** (mī'krō-zō-ā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. μικρός, small, + LGr. ζώδιον, pl. ζώδια, dim. of Gr. ζῷον, animal.] De Blainville's name for infusorians, rotifers, and other animalcules.

**microzoarian** (mī'krō-zō-ā'ri-ān), *a.* and *n.* [*n.* < *Microzoaria* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Animalcular; of or pertaining to the *Microzoaria*.

II. *n.* An animalcule; a member of the *Microzoaria*.

**microzoary** (mī-krō-zō'ā-ri), *n.*; *pl. microzoaries* (-riz). [*n.* < NL. *Microzoaria*.] A microzoarian.  
**microzooid** (mī-krō-zō'oid), *n.* and *a.* [*n.* < Gr. μικρός, small, + E. zooid.] I. *n.* A free-swimming zooid of abnormally minute size, which conjugates with or becomes buried within the substance of the body of a normally sized sedentary animalcule of many *Forficellidae*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to a microzooid.  
**microzoön** (mī-krō-zō'ou), *n.*; *pl. microzoa* (-ā). [NL., < Gr. μικρός, small, + ζῷον, an animal.] Any micro-organism of animal nature; a microzoarian.

**microzoöspore** (mī-krō-zō'ō-spōr), *n.* [*n.* < Gr. μικρός, small, + E. zoöspore.] A zoöspore of small size as compared with others produced by the same species.

The smaller or *microzoöspores* are produced by the division of the vegetative mother-cell into a larger number of portions. *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 391.

**microzyme** (mī'krō-zim), *n.* [*n.* < Gr. μικρός, small, + ζυμη, leaven: see *zymic*.] One of a class of extremely small living creatures, existing in the atmosphere, and furnishing the basis on which certain epizootic, epidemic, and other zymotic diseases are dependent for their existence; a zymotic microbe. These pestiferous microbes have some characters at least in which they resemble ferments, and by multiplying rapidly they excite morbid action in the animal organism with which they come in contact. See *germ theory* (under *germ*), and cuts under *microbe*.

**Mictidae** (mik'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Serville, 1843), < *Mictis* + *-idae*.] A family of heteropterous insects, typified by the genus *Mictis*, having the femora spined beneath, and the



*Pachylis gigas*, a member of the *Mictidae*.

hind ones thicker than the others, especially in the males. It comprises many tropical and subtropical forms, some of large size and handsome coloration, as *Pachylis gigas*, a North American representative. There are about 13 genera of the family. Also *Mictides*, *Mictida*, and (as a subfamily of *Coreidae*) *Mictina*, *Mictinea*.  
**miction** (mik'shōn), *n.* [= F. *miction*, < LL. *mictio(n)*, *minctio(n)*, < L. *mingere*, pp. *minctus*, *mictus* (= AS. *migan*, early ME. *mīgen* = MLG. *migen* = Icel. *mīga*), urinate.] The act of voiding urine.

**Mictis** (mik'tis), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1814); origin not ascertained.] The typical genus of *Mictidae*, having the fourth antennal joint not shorter than the third. Nearly 100 species are described from Africa, southern Asia, the Malay archipelago, and Australia.

**micturate** (mik'tū-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *micturated*, ppr. *micturating*. [Irreg. < L. *micturare*, pp. *micturatus*, urinate: see *micturition*.] To pass urine; urinate.

**micturition** (mik'tū-rish'on), *n.* [= F. *micturation*, < L. as if *micturitiō(n)*, < *micturare*, pp. *micturitus*, go to urinate, desiderative of *mingere*, pp. *mictus*, urinate: see *miction*.] The act of urinating; especially, morbidly frequent and scant urination.

**mid<sup>1</sup>** (mid), *a.* and *n.* [*n.* < ME. *mid*, *midde*, *myd*, *mydde*, < AS. *mid* (a nom. form not actually

found; gen. masc. and neut. *middes*, fem. *midre*, *midre*, etc.) = OS. *mid* = OFries. *midde*, *medde* = MD. *mydde* (a.), D. *midden* (n.) = MLG. *midde* (a.) = OHG. *mitti*, MHG. G. *mitte* = Icel. *midhr* = Sw. Dan. *mid* (in comp.) (cf. Sw. *midten* = Dan. *midte*, n.) = Goth. *midjis*, mid, middle; = O Bulg. *mezhdā*, middle, boundary, = Pol. *miedza* = Bohem. *meze* = Russ. *mezha*, boundary (cf. O Bulg. *mezhdū* = Serv. *medju* = Bohem. *mezi* = Pol. *między* = Russ. *mezhdū*, also *mezhi*, between), < L. *medius* (> ult. E. *medial*, *mediate*, *medium*, etc., *mean*<sup>3</sup>, *moiety*, *mizzen*, etc.) = Gr. μέσος, μέσος (> ult. E. *mesial*, *meson*, etc.), orig. \*μέσος = Skt. *mādhyā*, middle. Hence *midst<sup>1</sup>*, *middle*, etc.] I. *a.* I. Middle; being the middle part or midst. The monosyllable *mid*, properly an adjective, is so closely connected with its noun as to assume often the aspect of a prefix; it is therefore often joined to its noun with a hyphen. The real relation, however, is nearly always the normal one of adjective and noun.

Pros. What is the time of day?  
Ans. Past the mid season.  
Shak., Tempest, I. 2. 239.

Virgins and boys, mid-age and wrinkled old.  
Shak., T. and C., II. 2. 104.

Then, with envy fraught and rage,  
Flees to his place, nor rests, but in mid air  
To council summons all his mighty peers.  
Milton, P. R., I. 39.

No more the mounting larks, while Daphne alms,  
Shall, listening in mid air, suspend their wings.  
Pope, Winter, l. 54.

2. Being between; intermediate; intervening: only in inseparable compounds: as, *midrib*, *midriff*, *midwicket*.

II. *n.* Middle; midst.  
Ratcliff, about the mid of night come to my tent.  
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 77.

In the mid he had the habit of a monk.  
Fuller.  
It was in the mid of the day.  
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 405).

**mid<sup>2</sup>** (mid), *prep.* [ME., also *myd*, < AS. *mid*, also in old or dial. form *mith*, = OS. *mid*, *mid* = OFries. *mid*, *mithe*, *mit* = D. *met* = MLG. *mit*, in comp. *mid*-, LG. *med*, *met* = OHG. MHG. G. *mit* = Icel. *medh* = Sw. Dan. *med* = Goth. *mith*, in comp. *mid*-, with, = Gr. μετά, with, among, over, beyond, etc. (see *meta*-), = Zend *mad*, with.] With: a preposition formerly in common use, but now entirely superseded by *with*. It remains only in the compound *midwife*.

Mid him he hadde a stronge axe. Rob. of Gloucester.

**mid<sup>3</sup>** (mid), *n.* A dialectal form of *might<sup>1</sup>*.  
Halliwell.

**mid<sup>4</sup>** (mid), *n.* [Short for *midshipman*.] A midshipman. Also *midddy*. [Colloq.]

I have written to Bedford to learn what *mits* of the Victory fell in that action. Southey, Letters (1812), II. 315.

**mid**. An abbreviation of *middle* (voice).  
**'mid** (mid), *prep.* An abbreviation of *amid*, used in poetry.

**mida** (mī'dā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μίδα, a destructive insect in pulse.] The larva of the bean-fly. *Imp. Dict.*

**midan** (mī'dān), *n.* [Hind., < Pers. *maidān*.] An open space, or esplanade, in or near a town; an open grassy plain; a parade-ground; among the Arabs, a race-course, or a place for exercising horses. Also spelled *midawn*.

The midawn, or parade ground, with its loog-drawn arrays of Sepoy chivalry.  
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 262.

**midangle** (mid'ang'gl), *n.* [*n.* < *mid<sup>1</sup>* + *angle<sup>3</sup>*.] An angle of 45°; half of a right angle.

**Midas<sup>1</sup>** (mī'das), *n.* [NL., < (f) L. *Midas*, < Gr. Μίδας, a king of Phrygia.] A genus of marmosets, typical of the family *Mididae*. Upward of 20 species are described. Characteristic examples are the lion-marmoset (*M. leontinus*), the tamarin (*M. ursulus*), the pinche (*M. cedipus*), and the markina (*M. rosalia*).

**Midas<sup>2</sup>** (mī'das), *n.* [NL., < Gr. μίδα, a destructive insect in pulse.] In *entom.*, the typical genus of *Mididae* or *Midasidae*. The species are mainly North American, as 96 against 3 in Europe. Their larvae as far as known occur in decaying wood, and are probably carnivorous. *M. fulvipes* and *M. clavatus* are examples. Latreille, 1796. Also *Mydas* (Fabricius, 1794).  
**Midasidae** (mī-das'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Midas<sup>2</sup>* + *-idae*.] In *entom.*, same as *Mididae*, 2. Leach, 1819.

**Midas's-ear** (mī'das-ēz-ēr), *n.* [So called in allusion to *Midas*, a king of Phrygia, who, for a decision he rendered in a musical contest between Apollo and Pan, was provided by Apollo (who lost) with ass's ears.] A gastropod of the family *Auriculidae*, *Auricula midae*.

**midbody** (mid'bod'i), *n.* [*n.* < *mid<sup>1</sup>* + *body*.] In *Mollusca*, the mesosoma.

**midbrain** (mid'brān), *n.* [*n.* < *mid<sup>1</sup>* + *brain*.] The mesencephalon. See cuts under *encephalon*.

**mid-couples** (mid'kup'plz), *n. pl.* In *Scots law*, the writings by which an heir, assignee, or adjudger is connected with a precept of sasine granted in favor of his predecessor or author, which, when such heir, etc., takes infertment in virtue of such precept, must be deduced in the instrument of sasine. *Imp. Dict.*

**midday** (mid'dā), *n.* and *a.* [*n.* < ME. *midday*, < AS. *middæg* (also *middedæg*) (= OFries. *middei* = D. *midag* = MLG. *middach* = OHG. *mittitak*, MHG. *mittetac*, G. *mittag* = Sw. Dan. *middag*), < *mid*, mid, + *dæg*, day: see *mid<sup>1</sup>* and *day<sup>1</sup>*.] I. *n.* The middle of the day; noon.

Had he [our Lord] appeared at mid-day to all the people, yet all the people would not have believed in him.  
Ep. Atherbury, Sermons, II. vii.

As if God, with the broad eye of midday,  
Clearer looked in at the widow's  
Longfellow, tr. of Tegnér's Children of the Lord's Supper.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to noon; meridional.  
And Titan, fired to the mid-day heat,  
With burning eye did hotly overlook them.  
Shak., Venus and Adonis, I. 177.

His hour of mid-day rest is nearly over.  
Byron, Cain, III. 1.

**midday-flower** (mid'dā-flou'ēr), *n.* See *Mesembryanthemum*.

**midde<sup>1</sup>**, *a.* A Middle English form of *mid<sup>1</sup>*.  
**midde<sup>2</sup>**, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *middle*.

**middele<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* [ME.; also *myddelerd*, *midelerd*, *midlerd*, *mylderde*, *medert*, etc., < AS. as if \**middeleard* for \**middeleard* (= OS. *middilgard* = OHG. *mittigart*, *mittigart*, *mittlicart*, *mittigart*, *mittila gart*), < *middel*, middle, + *geard*, yard, inclosure. Cf. *middenerd*, *middle-earth*.] The earth.

**midden** (mid'n), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *middin*, *myddin*, *medin* (in comp.); a corruption (dial. var.) of *midde*.] 1. A dunghill; a muck-heap; a receptacle for kitchen refuse, ashes, etc. See *midde*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] Specifically—2. A prehistoric muck-heap; a kitchen-midden.

**midden-crow** (mid'n-krō), *n.* See *crow<sup>2</sup>*.  
**middenerd<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* [ME., also *middenerd*, < AS. *middanearde* (also *middeard*) for *middangeard* (= Icel. *midhgardr* (see *midgard*) = Goth. *midjungards*), the 'midyard,' the middle abode, the earth as situated between heaven and hell, < *midde*, mid, middle, + *geard*, yard, inclosure (acc. to *ead*, region, abode). Cf. *middeleard*, *middle-earth*.] The earth as the abode of men.

**midden-hill<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* [Early mod. E. *medin-hille*; < *midden* + *hill<sup>1</sup>*.] A dunghill.

And like unto great atlnkyng mucle *medin-hilles*, whiche never do pleasure unto the lande or grounde until their heapes are caste abroad to the profits of many.  
Bullein's Dialogue (1573), p. 7. (Halliwell.)

**middenstead** (mid'n-sted), *n.* [*n.* < *midden* + *stead*.] The site of a dunghill or muck-heap; a place where dung is stored. [Eng.]

This cause of death and disease is courted by a place that maintains a *middenstead* and cesspool system of excrement disposal.  
Lancet, No. 3420, p. 552.

**middest<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* and *adv.* See *midst<sup>1</sup>*.  
**middest<sup>2</sup>**, *n.* See *midst<sup>1</sup>*.

**middest<sup>3</sup>** (mid'est), *a.* Superlative of *mid<sup>1</sup>*. [Rare.]

Yet the stont Faery mongst the *middest* crowd  
Thought all their glorie vaioe in knightly vew.  
Spenser, F. Q., I. lv. 15.

**midde<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* See *midden*, *midde*.

**midde<sup>2</sup>** (mid'ing), *n.* [Also, by corruption, *middin*, *midden* (see *midden*); < ME. *middeinge*, *middeynge*, *middeynge*, *myddynge*, < Dan. *mödding*, an assimilated form of *mögdyngge*, a dung-heap, dunghill, muck-heap, < *mög* = Icel. *myki*, *mykr*), dung, muck, + *dyngge*, a heap, = Icel. *dýngja*, a heap, = Sw. *dynga*, muck, = AS. *dung*, dung: see *muck<sup>1</sup>* and *dung<sup>1</sup>*.] A dunghill; a muck-heap.

A fouler *myddynge* sawe thow never nane  
Than a man es with flesche and bone.  
Hampele, Prick of Conscience, I. 628.

**middle** (mid'l), *a.* and *n.* [*n.* < ME. *middel*, *myddel*, *medil*, < AS. *middel* = OFries. *middel* = D. *middel* = MLG. *middel* = OHG. *mittil*, MHG. G. *mittel* = Sw. *medel* = Dan. *middel* (in comp.), adj., middle; also in AS., D., MLG., MHG., G., as a noun, middle, in G. also means; AS. also *midlen*, n., the middle; = Icel. *medhal* = Sw. *medel* = Dan. *middel*, n., means, medicine; cf. Icel. *medhal*, prep., among; with formative *-el*, from the adj., AS., etc., *mid*: see

midl.] I. a. 1. Equally distant from the extremes or limits; mean; middling: as, the middle point of a line; the middle time of life.

I will go the middell way,
And write a boke betwene the tway.
Gower, Conf. Amant, Prolog.
These are flowers
Of middle summer, and, I think, they are given
To men of middle age. Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 108.
That middle course to steer,
To cowardice and craft so dear.
Scott, Rokeby, l. 22.

2. Intervening; intermediate.

A matter duly prepared, and made ready beforehand, and now lying in a middle state, between its first rudiments and decline. Bacon, Physical Fables, vii., Expl.
Will, seeking good, finds many middle ends.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal, of the Soul, § 30.

3. In gram.: (a) Intermediate between active and passive: applied to a body of verb-forms of which the office is more or less distinctly reflexive, or denotes the subject as acting on or for or with reference to itself, often answering to an English intransitive verb: as, middle voice, middle ending, middle tense. Such forms, distinguished by their endings, belonged to the original Indo-European verb, and are retained by some of the extant languages, especially Sanskrit and Greek. In Greek the middle voice (ἡ μέση διάθεσις, μέσος) serves also as passive, except in the future and aorist. (b) Intermediate between smooth (unaspirated) and rough (aspirated): as, a middle (medial) mute. See mute, n. — Middle ages. See age. — Middle books, a course of study intermediate between the Elements of Euclid and the Almagest of Ptolemy. — Middle C. See C. — Middle chest. See chest. — Middle class, that class of the people which is socially and conventionally intermediate between the aristocratic class, or nobility, and the laboring class; the untitled community of well-born or wealthy people, made up of landed proprietors, professional men, and merchants; in Great Britain commonly subdivided into upper and lower middle classes. In the United States no class-distinction of this nature exists.

He [Pitt] looked for support not . . . to a strong aristocratic connection, not . . . to the personal favour of the sovereign, but to the middle class of Englishmen.
Macaulay, William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.

Middle distance. See distance. — Middle English. See English, 2. — Middle genus. See genus. — Middle Greek. See Greek, 2. — Middle ground. (a) In painting, etc., same as middle distance. (b) Naut., a shallow place, as a bank or bar. — Middle Latin, latitude, meatus, mediatinum, etc. See the nouns. — Middle part or voice, in music, a part or voice that lies in the middle of the harmony, as the alto and tenor in ordinary music. — Middle passage, that part of the middle Atlantic which lies between the West Indies and the west coast of the continent of Africa: as, the horrors of the middle passage (referring to the slave-trade). — Middle post, in arch., same as king-post. — Middle spaces, in printing, the spaces most used in the composition of type — the three-em (one third) and the four-em (one fourth) of the body. — Middle States, the States which originally formed the middle part of the United States, intermediate between New England and the Southern States, namely New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. — Middle stitching. Same as monk's- seam. 1. — Middle term, that term of a syllogism which appears twice in the premises, but is eliminated from the conclusion. Also called mean term.

II. n. 1. The point or part equally distant from the extremities, limits, or extremes; a mean.

See, there come people down by the middle of the land.
Judges ix. 37.

Beauty no other thing is then a beams
Flasht out between the middle and extreme.
Herriek, Definition of Beauty.

It is a point of difficulty to choose an exact middle between two ill extremes.
Swift, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, II.

2. Specifically, the middle part of the human body; the waist.

Hir myddel smal, hire armes longe and skilendre.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 858.

Another time [he] was bogged up to the middle in the slough of Lochend.
Scott, Guy Mannering, viii.

3. An intervening point or part in space, time, or arrangement; something intermediate.

I . . . with capacious mind
Consider'd all things visible in heaven,
Or earth, or middle.
Milton, P. L., ix. 603.

4. In logic, same as middle term. — 5. In gram., same as middle voice. See I., 3. — Fallacy of no middle, of undistributed middle, of unreal middle. See fallacy. — The principle of excluded middle or third, one of the properties of negation, according to which there is no individual that is not included either under any given term or under its negative. It may also be stated by saying that the negative of the negative of any term is included under that term. The converse statement that the negative of the negative of any term includes that term is the principle of contradiction. These two principles, taken together, define negation.

And since no proposition can be at once true and false while its terms remain the same, but must be either true or false, under alternative aspects, the Principle of the Excluded Middle, which is simply the assertion of such an alternative, is seen to be nothing more than the Principle of Equivalence.
C. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ff. § 82.

—Syn. 1. Center, Midst, Middle. Center is a precise word, ordinarily applied to circles, globular, or regular bodies; as, the center of a circle, globe, field; but it is used wherever a similar exactness appears to exist: as, the center of a crowd. Midst regards the person or thing as enveloped or surrounded on all sides, especially by that which is close upon him or it, thick or dense: as, in the midst of the forest, the waves, troubles, one's thoughts. Except as thus modified by the idea of envelopment or close environment, the old idea of midst as meaning the middle point (see Gen. I. 6; Josh. vii. 23; 1 Kl. xxii. 35) is quite obsolete. Midst is very often used abstractly or figuratively, center rarely, middle never. Middle is often applied to extent in only one direction: as, the middle of the street, of a block of houses, of a string; it is often less precise than center: compare the center and the middle of a room.

The pride, the market-place, the crown
And center of the potter's trade.
Longfellow, Keramos, l. 60.
Jesus himself stood in the midst of them.
Luke xxiv. 30.

In the dead vast and middle of the night.
Shak., Hamlet, l. 2. 198.

middle (mid'1), v. t.; pret. and pp. middled, pr. middling. [*<* ME. *müden*, *<* AS. *midian* (= D. MLG. *middelen* = G. *mitteln* = Icel. *midhlu* = Sw. *medla*), mediate, *<* *midel*, middle; see *middle*, *n.*] 1. To set or place in the middle. Specifically — 2. In *foot-ball*, to kick or drive (the ball) into the middle, so that it may be kicked through the goal. [Eng.] — 3. To balance or compromise. Davies.

This way of putting it is *middling* the matter between what I have learned of my mother's over-prudent and your enlarged notions. Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 214.

4. To ascertain or mark the middle of (as of a line), by doubling or otherwise; fold in the middle; double, as a rope.

The line you dragged in, when *middled*, will serve me to lower you down with. W. C. Russell, Death Ship, xlv.

middle-aged (mid'1-äjd), a. Having lived to the middle of the ordinary age of man. By a *middle-aged man* is generally understood a man from the age of forty to fifty.

The weak and young Whigs have become *middle-aged*. Blackwood's Mag., Dec., 1821, p. 753.

middle-class (mid'1-kläs), a. Of, pertaining to, or included in the middle class. See *middle class*, under *middle*, a.

Commercial members of Parliament and other *middle-class* potentates. M. Arnold, Culture and Anarchy, iii. Middle-class examinations, in Great Britain, annual examinations held by a university for persons who are not members, ranging from primary to university studies. Certificates of efficiency are granted to the successful candidates, and Oxford grants the diploma of associate of arts (A. A.) to those who pass the senior examination. — Middle-class schools, in Great Britain, schools established for the higher education of the middle classes, intermediate between primary schools and the great public schools.

middle-earth (mid'1-ërth), n. [*<* lato ME. *myddyl erthe*, *medyl erthe*, etc., an accom. form. as if *<* *middle* + *earth*, of ME. *middelerd*, where the second element is not *earth* but *erd*, a region, abode: see *middelerd*, *middenerd*, *earth*1.] The earth regarded as placed midway between heaven and hell (the upper and the lower earth or world).

And had oon the feyrest orchard
That was yn alle thys myddyl-erd.
MS. Cantab. Fl. H. 38, f. 129. (Halliwell.)

Iheem, that art the goostly stoon
Of al holi chirche in rayddyl erthe.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

That maid is born of middle earth,
And may of man be won;
Though there have glided, since her birth,
Five hundred years and one.
Scott, Bridal of Triermain, l. 9.

middleman (mid'1-man), n.; pl. *middlemen* (-men). [= MLG. *middelman* = G. *mittelman* (also *mittelsmann*); as *middle* + *man*.] 1. One who acts as an intermediary between others in any matter; an intermediate lessee, contractor, negotiator, trader, broker, etc.; specifically, one who buys merchandise in bulk to sell it in smaller quantities to other traders or to retail dealers; in Ireland, a lessee of a tract of land who sublets it in parcels at an advanced rate to actual tenants or occupiers; more generally, any one who acts as a buyer and seller, or undertaker for profit, between producers or principals and consumers, users, or executants.

An insurance broker is one who acts as a *middleman* between the owners of ships and the underwriters who insure them in shares. Jeans, Money, p. 251.

Thus we see that the pedlar was the original distributor of the produce of the country — the primitive *middleman*, as well as the prime mover in extending the markets of particular localities, or for particular commodities. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 415.

The lands of Bosnia and Herzegovina have been strangely handed over to an Austrian *middleman*, to be administered by him in the name of his master the Turk. E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 443.

2. A man of intermediate rank; a commoner. The great parliamentary *middleman*. Disraeli.

3. In the fisheries, a planter. — 4. In negro minstrelsy, the man who sits in the middle of the semicircle of performers during the opening part of the entertainment, and leads the dialogue between songs. [Properly *middle-man*.]

middlemost (mid'1-möst), a. superl. [*<* *middle* + *-most*.] Being in the middle, or nearest the middle; midmost.

Truth hath a mysterious name, . . . It consists of three letters, the first and the last and the *middlemost* of the Hebrew letters. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 65.

At the end of a range of trees, I saw three figures seated on a bank of moss. . . . The *middlemost*, whose name was Solitude, sat with her arms across each other. Steele, Spectator, No. 514.

middler (mid'lër), n. [= D. *middeluar* = MLG. *middelær* = G. *mittler* = Sw. *midlare* = Dan. *midler*; as *middle* + *-er*1.] It. An intermediary; a mediator.

Christ is called a corner stone, because he, being here mediator or *middler* between God and men (1 Tim. II. 5), completh in hym the Jewes and the Gentiles, and joineth them together. Bible of 1551, note on Isa. xviii. 16.

2. A member of the middle class in a seminary which has three classes — senior, middle, and junior — as in theological seminaries. [U. S.]

Five seniors, five *middleers*, and seven juniors have already signed the constitution. The Congregationalist, April 1, 1880.

middle-rate (mid'1-rät), a. Medioere.

A very *middle-rate* poet. Bowdell, Johnson, I. 226.

middle-sized (mid'1-sizd), a. 1. Half-sized. — 2. Being of middle or average size.

We should be pleased that things are so,
Who do for nothing see the shew.
And, *middlesiz'd*, can pass between
Life's hubbub, safe because unseen.
Green, The Spleen.

middle-spear (mid'1-spër), n. The upright beam that takes the two leaves of a barn-door. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

middle-stead (mid'1-sted), n. A threshing-floor (which is generally in the middle of a barn). Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

middle-weight (mid'1-wät), n. In *sporting*, a boxer or jockey of intermediate weight; one who is between light-weight and heavy-weight.

middling (mid'ling), a. and n. [*<* *middle* + *-ing*2.] I. a. 1. Medium in rank, condition, or degree; intermediate; hence, only medium; neither good nor bad; neither one thing nor the other: as, a fruit of *middling* quality.

But *middling* folk, who their abiding make
Between these two, of either guise partake.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II. The Colonies.

A certain *middling* thing, between a fool and a madman. B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, II. 1.

It's *middling* classes — such as is in a *middling* way like — as is the best friends to me. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 540.

2. Not in good health, yet not very ill; also, in Scotland, in fairly good health. [Rural.]

The children's *middin'* — Doctor Merrill sees he thinks they've got past the wust on't. H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 539.

3. Of medium quality; a specific commercial grade of flour, pork, etc. See *fair* to *middling*, under *fair*1. — *Middling gossip*, a go-between.

Or what do you say unto a *middling gossip*,
To bring you ay together at her lodging?
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, I. 3.

II. n. 1. The part of a gun-stock between the grasp and the tail-pipe or ramrod-thimble. E. H. Knight. — 2. That part of a hog which lies between the ham and the shoulder; a side of bacon. [Western and southern U. S.] — 3. *pl.* In *milling*, the parts of a kernel of grain next the skin of the berry, largely composed of gluten and considered the most nutritious part. In the older methods of milling this was ground as fine as possible together with the starchy part and the bran, and then the whole was bolted to separate the bran. By the newer high-milling methods, the middlings are passed through a purifying machine and reground, forming a very pure flour, with larger and more uniform granules than that from the first grinding.

4. *pl.* The coarser particles resulting from milling, intermingled with a certain quantity of bran and foreign matters, used as feed for farm stock; canaille.

middling (mid'ling), adv. [*<* *middling*, *u.*] Tolerably; moderately. [Chiefly colloq.]

Wal, I don't jedge him nor nobody. . . . Don't none on us do more than *middlin'* well. H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 31.

He has been a *middling* good governor. The American, VIII. 227.

middlingly (mid'ling-li), adv. Passably; tolerably.







the southern United States. The faculty which enables or compels animals to migrate has been named the "instinct of migration"; but the phrase is rather a statement of fact than an explanation of the phenomenon, except in so far as this instinct may be regarded as originating in and being highly developed from the simple necessity of moving about to secure food.

All our adventures were by the fireside; and all our migrations from the blue bed to the brown.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*.

Adventures that beguiled and cheered  
Their grave migration. Wordsworth, *Excursion*, vii.

Our remote forefathers must have made endless earlier migrations as parts of the great Aryan body, as parts of the smaller Teutonic body. But our voyage from the Low-Dutch mainland to the island of Britain was our first migration as a people. E. A. Freeman, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 31.

2. A number of animals migrating together; the total of the individuals or species which perform any particular migration; also, the time or period occupied in migrating.—3†. Change of place; removal.

Such alterations, transitions, migrations, of the centre of gravity, and elevations of new islands, had actually happened. Woodward, *Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth*. (Latham.)

4†. Residence in a foreign country; banishment.

Who is me, too too long banished from the Christian world, with such animosity, as if it were the worst of enemies, and meet to be adjudged to a perpetual migration.

Bp. Hall, *Invisible World, The Epistle*.

**Bathic migration**, migration of fishes from one depth of water to another; vertical or altitudinal change of habitat in the sea: distinguished from *equatorial migration*.

The fishes of any region may find water of suitable warmth by moving north or south along the shores of the continent, or by changing to waters of less or greater depth. The former may be called *equatorial*, the latter *bathic migration*. Bathic migration is the most common.

Goode, *Menhaden*.

**Equatorial migration**, ordinary meridional migration from or toward the equator. See *def. 1*.

**migrationist** (mi-grā'shon-ist), *n.* [*< migration + -ist.*] One who or that which migrates.

The descendants of previous ages of migrationists.

*Jour. Anthropol. Inst.*, XVII, 130.

**migration-station** (mi-grā'shon-stā'shon), *n.* A station or post for observing facts concerning the migration of birds.

Migration-stations now exist in every state and territory of the Union excepting Delaware and Nevada.

*Science*, IV, 374.

**migration-wave** (mi-grā'shon-wāv), *n.* The migration of many birds simultaneously, so that they appear at once at a given place in great numbers in comparison with those that go before or come after; the height of the migration of a given species. Coues.

**migrator** (mi-grā-tōr), *n.* [*< L.L. migrator, a wanderer, < L. migrare, pp. migratus, migrate: see migrate.*] One who or that which migrates.

These wild migrators. *The New Mirror* (1843), II, 121.

**migratory** (mi-grā-tō-ri), *a.* [= *F. migratoire = Sp. It. migratorio; as migrate + -ory.*] 1. Given to or characterized by migration; roving or removing from place to place; unsettled: as, the pastoral tribes of uncivilized men are generally *migratory*; to lead a *migratory* life.

Yet, sweet Nightingale!

From the warm breeze that bears thee on, alight  
At will, and stay thy migratory flight.

Wordsworth, *Evening Voluntaries*, v.

The same species is often sedentary in one part of Europe, and *migratory* in another.

A. R. Wallace, *Distribution of Animals*, I, 20.

2. Pertaining or relating to migration or to a tendency to migrate.

This purpose is sometimes carried on by a sort of migratory instinct, sometimes by a spirit of conquest.

Burke, *Abridg. of Eng. Hist.*, II, 2.

**Migratory animals**, those animals whose instincts prompt them to remove from one place to another at the regularly recurring changes of season or of their natural means of subsistence.—**Migratory cells**, white blood-corpules which, by means of the amoeboid movement of their protoplasm, penetrate the walls of the blood-vessels and wander independently in the tissues, particularly the connective tissue.—**Migratory locust**. See *locust*, 1.—**Migratory pigeon**, the passenger-pigeon. See *Ectopistes*, and *cut* under *passenger-pigeon*.

**migrenet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *megrin*.

**Mihelmesse**, *n.* A Middle English form of *Michaelmas*.

**mihrab** (mih-rāb'), *n.* [*Ar., praying-place.*] A niche, or sometimes merely a decorated slab, in one of the interior walls of a mosque, marking the direction of Mecca, to which the faithful ought to turn in prayer. In the niche a copy of the Koran is usually kept, and in front of it the imam stands when he leads the congregation in prayer.

**miht**, **mihtit**. Obsolete forms of *might*, *mighty*.  
**mikado** (mi-kā'dō), *n.* [*Jap., lit. 'exalted gate'*] (like the *Sublime Porte*, applied to the Sultan of Turkey), *< mi*, exalted, + *kado*, gate.] The

Emperor of Japan, sometimes erroneously spoken of as the spiritual emperor. See *shogun*.

**Mikania** (mi-kā'ni-ä), *n.* [*N.L. (Willdenow), named after J. C. Mikán, a Bohemian botanist (1769-1844).*] A genus of composite plants of the suborder *Tubuliflorae*, the tribe *Eupatoriaceae*, and the subtribe *Agerateae*. The principal characteristics are an involucre of four slightly unequal bracts, four-flowered heads which are racemed or paniced, and pappus with very numerous scabrous bristles arranged in one row. The plants are shrubs or herbs, which are almost always climbing or twining, with opposite leaves, and small white, flesh-colored, or pale-yellowish heads. About 140 species have been enumerated, but they may probably be reduced to 100. They are natives of the warmer parts of America, with the exception of one species, which is found in Asia and tropical Africa. *M. scandens*, the climbing hempweed, is a high twiner, with cordate somewhat deltoid or hastate leaves and heads of pale flesh-colored flowers in dense cymes, climbing over copse along streams; it ranges through the eastern and southern United States into Mexico and to Brazil. *M. Guaco* is one of the guaco-plants of tropical America.

**mikelt**, *a. and n.* A Middle English form of *mickle*.

**mil**. An abbreviation of *military*.

**milage** (mi'lāj), *n.* See *mileage*.

**Milanese** (mil-an-ēs' or -ēz'), *a. and n.* [*< It. Milanese (< L. Mediolanensis), < Milano, < L. Mediolanum, the city now called Milan.*] **I. a.** Of or belonging to Milan or the people of Milan, a city of northern Italy, or to the province or the former duchy of Milan.

**II. n. sing. and pl.** A citizen or citizens of Milan.—**The Milanese**, the territory of the former duchy of Milan in northern Italy.

In 1499 the king crossed the Alps into the Milanese. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX, 554.

**milarite** (mil'ir-it), *n.* [*< Milar (the Val Milar, in Switzerland, where it was supposed to occur; the true locality, however, has been found to be Val Giuf) + -ite.*] A silicate of aluminium and calcium, allied in composition to petalite. It occurs in colorless or greenish hexagonal (perhaps pseudohexagonal) prisms.

**milcet**, *v. t.* See *milsc*.

**milch** (milch), *a.* [*< ME. milche, melch, < AS. mele, meole, meolce (= L.G. melke = OHG. MHG. melch, G. melk = Icel. mjólk, mjólkr), giving milk, < meole, milk: see milk.*] 1. Giving milk; furnishing milk: as, a *milch* cow; now applied only to domestic animals, and chiefly to cows.

Take two *milch* kine, on which there hath come no yoke. *1 Sam.*, vi, 7.

Get me three hundred *milch* bats, to make possets to procure sleep. Webster, *Duchess of Malin*, iv, 2.

2†. Milky: said of plants.

Hem [plants] both *milch* in veer novelles grene

Beth nought to feede.

Palladius, *Huabondrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

3†. Yielding liquid; distilling drops (namely, tears). [Poetical and rare.]

The instant burst of clamour that she made,  
Unless things mortal move them not at all,  
Would have made *milch* the burning eyes of heaven,  
And passion in the gods. Shak., *Hamlet*, II, 2, 540.

**milch-wench** (milch'wench), *n.* A wet-nurse.

Such exceptions were made against all but one country *milch-wench*, to whom I was committed, and put to the breast. Steele, *Tatler*, No. 15.

**milch-woman** (milch'wum'ān), *n.* A wet-nurse. [Rare.]

We find not above fifty-one that have been starved, excepting helpless Infants at Nurse. . . . being caused . . . by carelessness, ignorance, and infirmity of the *Milch-women*. J. Graunt, quoted in Ribton-Turner's *Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 168.

**milchy** (mil'ehi), *a.* [*< milch + -y.* Cf. *milky*.]

1. Milk-giving; abounding in milk.

There *milchy* goats come freely to the palle. Sir T. Hawkins, tr. of *Odes of Horace*, Epode, xvi. (Davies.)

2. Milky, as an oyster.

**mild** (mild), *a.* [*< ME. mild, milde, myld, < AS. milde = OS. mildr = OFries. milde = D. mild = MLG. L.G. milde = OHG. milti, MHG. milte, G. mild, milde, mild, = Icel. mildr = Sw. Dan. mild, mild, gentle, = Goth. \*milds (or mildeis ?) (in comp. unmilds, without affection); perhaps = L. mollis (if that be taken as reduced from orig. \*molvis, \*molvis), soft, gentle (see *moll*, *mollify*, etc.). Otherwise akin to O.Bulg. *milŭ*, compassionate, Russ. *milui*, amiable, kind, Pol. Bohem. *mily*, dear, = Lith. *melas*, dear: cf. Gr. *melichos*, kind, Skt.  $\sqrt{mard}$ , be gracious, pity.] 1. Possessing softness or gentleness of disposition; soft-mannered; kindly disposed; good-tempered.*

So gainly a god and of goste mylde! *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), II, 728.

O, he was gentle, mild, and virtuous! Shak., *Rich. III.*, I, 2, 104.

2. Exercising gentleness in conduct or action; not harsh or unfeeling; considerate; conciliatory.

To smooth his fault I should have been more mild. Shak., *Rich. II.*, I, 3, 240.

3. Marked by softness or kindness; gentle in character, method, or appearance; manifesting or expressing mildness; mollifying; tranquil; placid: as, *mild* words or manners; a *mild* rebuke; a *mild* aspect.

Rushing sound  
Of onset ended soon each mild thought. Milton, *P. L.*, VI, 98.

Ab! dearest friend! In whom the gods had joined  
The mildest manners with the bravest mind. Pope, *Ilad*, xxiv, 963.

4. Gentle or moderate in force, operation, or effect; not harsh or irritating; emollient; bland; genial: as, *mild* medicine; *mild* winds; a *mild* remedy.

The folding gates diffused a silver light,  
And with a milder gleam refresh'd the sight. Addison, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, II.

5. Moderate in quality or degree; of mitigated force; weak in kind; free from harshness or roughness; hence, not hard to endure, manage, etc.: as, *mild* fruit; *mild* dissipation; *mild* efforts.

This horror will grow mild, this darkness light. Milton, *P. L.*, II, 220.

O! pass more innocent, in infant state,  
To the mild limbo of our father Tate. Pope, *Dunciad*, I, 298.

Upon a mild declivity of hill. Byron, *Child Harold*, IV, 67.

Modena, Roman, and Sardinian (oak) are what the workmen call *milder* in character—that is to say, they are easier to work, and a little less hard. Laslett, *Timber*, p. 84.

6. Hence, new; not having gained the taste that comes by keeping; said of malt liquors: as, *mild* ale.—7. See the quotation.

A body which can have its form permanently changed without any flaw or break taking place is called *mild*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI, 312.

[*Mild* forms the first element in a number of compounds of obvious signification: for example, *mild-flavored*, *mild-looking*, *mild-mannered*, *mild-spirited*, *mild-tempered*.]—**Mild steel**. See *steel*.—**To draw it mild**. See *draw*.—**Syn.** Bland, Soft, etc. (see *gentle*), tranquil, soothing, pleasant, pacific.

**mild†** (mild), *n.* [*< ME. mildc (= OHG. milti = Icel. mildi)*, mildness; *< mild, a.*] Mildness; gentleness.

Phy on the cruel crabbed heart  
Which was not movde with mild. Gascoigne, *Complaint of Philomene* (ed. Arber).

**mild†, r.** [*ME., < AS. mildian, become mild (cf. gemildian, gemiltian, make mild, pity: see milse), < milde, mild: see mild, a.*] **I. intrans.** To become mild.

**II. trans.** 1. To make merciful.—2. To pity; pardon. Halliwell.

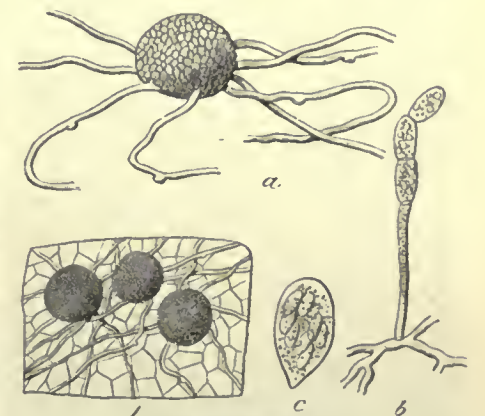
**milden** (mil'dn), *v.* [= *Dan. mildne; as mild + -en.*] **I. intrans.** To become mild; grow less severe, stringent, or intense; soften: as, the weather gradually *mildens*. *Imp. Dict.*

**II. trans.** To render mild, in any sense; make less severe, stringent, or intense; soften.

The political tone is also *mildened* in the revision. Lovell, *Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 215.

**mildernixt**, *n.* A coarse linen used for sail-cloth. *Draper's Diet.*

**mildew** (mil'dū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *mildewe*; *< ME. mildewe, mildeu, meldeue, honeydew*, also *blight*, *< AS. mildedw, \*milededw, meldeaw (= D. meidaw = MLG. meldaw = OHG.*



Powdery Mildew, magnified.  
1. *Erysiphe communis*, upon the epidermis of the leaf of *Lupinus albus*; a, the sporocarp and mycelium; b, conidia bearing hyphae; c, an ascus, containing eight ascospores.

*militou*, MHG. *miltou*, G. *mehlthau* = Sw. *mjöldagg* = Dan. *meldug*—the form *melc-*, D. *meel-*, etc., simulating *melu*, etc., = E. *mcall*), honey-dew, < \**mile* (= Goth. *milith* = L. *mel* = Gr. *μέλι*, *μελι-*), honey (> *milisc*, *mylisc*, *milsc*, *mylsc*, *melse*, honeyed, sweet, mellow, = Icel. *milska*, a honey-eyed drink), + *dedw*, dew. The first element is disputed, the word having early perished in independent use; but no other explanation than that here given is plausible.] 1. A minute parasitic fungus which frequently appears on the leaves, stems, and various other parts of plants or other decaying organic substances as a white frost-like down, or in spots or with various discolorations. The name is more properly restricted to the *Erysipheae*, or powdery mildews, and the *Peronosporae*, or downy mildews. The *Uredineae*, of which *Puccinia graminis*, the corn-mildew of England, is the type, are more properly rusts. (See *rust*, *Uredineae*.) The mildews are among the most destructive fungi known. *Peronospora viticola* is the very destructive American downy mildew of the grape, and *Uncinula ampelopsidis*, of which the so-called *Oidium Tuckeri* is the conical form, is the powdery mildew of the grape. *Phytophthora infestans* is the downy mildew of the potato, causing the disease known as *potato-rot*. *Erysiphe communis* is a very common mildew on various *Leguminosae*, *Ranunculaceae*, etc. The so-called mildew of linen is produced by a species of *Cladosporium*. See *Cladosporium*, *Erysipheae*, *Peronosporae*.



The Downy Mildew of the Grape (*Peronospora viticola*), magnified.

2. A state of decay produced in living and dead vegetable matter, and in some manufactured products of vegetable matter, such as cloth and paper, by the ravages of very minute parasitical fungi.

The Lord shall smite thee . . . with mildew.

Deut. xxviii. 22.

One talks of mildew and of frost.

Cowper, Yearly Distress.

Mildew mortification, gangrenous ergotism.

**mildew** (mil'dū), *v.* [*< mildew, n.*] **I. trans.** To taint with mildew.

He . . . mildews the white wheat, and hurts the poor creature of earth.

Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 123.

It detains . . . books at the Custom House till the pages are mildewed.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxi.

**II. intrans.** To become affected with mildew.

**mildew-bronze** (mil'dū-bronz), *n.* Bronze in which is imitated the effect of aging on bronzes long buried in the ground.

**mildewy** (mil'dū-i), *a.* [*< mildew + -y*.] Affected by or abounding in mildew; moldy.

**mildly** (mild'li), *adv.* [*< ME. mildlich, mildeliche, < AS. mildelice (= D. mildlich = MLG. mildelich = MHG. miltliche, G. mildlich = Icel. mildliga = Sw. mildeligen = Dan. mildelig), < milde, mild: see mild and -ly*.] In a mild manner or degree; softly; gently; tenderly; not roughly or violently; moderately.

**mildness** (mild'nes), *n.* [*< ME. mildenes, < AS. \*mildenes (= OHG. mitnissa), < milde, mild: see mild and -ness*.] The state or quality of being mild, in any sense of that word; gentleness of disposition, manner, action, or effect; moderateness of quality or character; placidity; softness; yieldingness.

**mild-spoken** (mild'spō'kn), *a.* Mild in speech. [*Colloq.*]

**mile** (mil), *n.* [*< ME. mile, myle, < AS. mil = D. mijl = MLG. mile, LG. mile = OHG. mila, milla, MHG. mile, G. meile = Icel. mila = Sw. Dan. mil = OF. mille, mile, F. mille = Pr. Sp. milla = Pg. milha = It. miglio, < ML. milia, milia, fem. sing., a mile, < L. mille, sc. passuum, a mile, lit. a thousand steps: mille, pl. milia, millia, a thousand; passuum, gen. pl. of passus, a step: see pace*.] An itinerary measure, formerly in use in most European countries, and modified from that of the Romans, which was equal to 1,617 English yards. The ordinary or statute mile is equal to 8 furlongs = 320 perches or poles = 1,760 yards = 5,280 feet; it was rendered legal by a statute of the thirty-fifth year of Elizabeth's reign, which prohibited building within three miles of London. This mile was probably intended to be about the length of a minute on the earth's surface, but the perch, of which it is an exact multiple, already existed. The square mile is 6,400 square chains, or 640 acres. The nautical or geographical mile has been variously defined: see phrase below. The medieval English mile (divided into 10 furlongs) was equal to 6,610 feet or 2,015 meters. The old London mile was 5,000 feet. The miles of continental Europe were of the most various lengths, and mostly represented, as it would seem, multiples of some modified Roman mile. The ancient Scottish mile was 1,976 yards = 1,123 English miles; the Irish mile, 2,240 yards = 1,273 English miles (11 Irish miles being 14 English miles). The Welsh mile was nearly

4 miles English. The following table shows the values of some of the principal miles in meters:

Italian Miles.		German Miles—continued.	
Reggio	Meters.	Hanover	Meters.
Reggio	1593	Saxony	7419
Modena	1560	Brunswick	9062
Genoa	1488	Baden	7419
Lombardy	1785	Austria	8889
Naples	2226		7587
Rome	1489		
Tuscany	1652		
Sicily	1858		
Malta	1612		

I hold for all the god that ever God made,  
Abide you in a brood wels bi a large mile.  
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1732.  
A merry heart goes all the day,  
Your sad tires in a mile-a.  
Shak., W. T., iv. 2 (song).  
He had ridden five Staffordshire miles.  
Robin Hood's Birth (Child's Ballads, V. 349).

**Geographical or nautical mile**, a mile variously defined as: (1) the mean length of a minute of latitude = 6,082.66 feet; (2) the length of a minute of the meridian corresponding to the radius of curvature of the particular latitude, varying from 6,045.95 feet at the equator to 6,107.55 feet at the poles; and (3) the length of a minute of longitude on the equator = 6,087.15 feet. To remove all uncertainty, the United States Coast Survey has adopted the value of the nautical mile as equal to one sixtieth part of the length of a degree on the great circle of a sphere whose surface is equal to the surface of the earth. This value gives one nautical mile = 6,080.27 feet, which is very nearly the value of the Admiralty knot (6,080 feet) adopted by the British Hydrographic Office.—**Three-mile limit, belt, or zone** (also called the *marine belt*), in international law, that part of the margin of the high seas which is within the jurisdiction of the nation possessing the coast, originally determined by the circumstance that, at the time this limit became generally recognized, a marine league approximated fairly to the distance at which cannon on the shore would serve to command the water. 1 Whart. Dig. Int. Law, 114, § 32.

**mileage** (mi'lāj), *n.* [Formerly also *milage*; < *mile + -age*.] 1. Length, extent, or distance in miles; the total or aggregate number of miles of way made, used, or traversed: as, the *mileage* of highways or waterways in a country; the *mileage* of a railroad-line; the *mileage* of a year's traffic on a railroad, or of travel through a country.—2. An allowance or compensation for travel or conveyance reckoned by the mile; especially, payment allowed to a public functionary for the expenses of travel in the discharge of his duties according to the number of miles passed over: as, the *mileage* of a sheriff, circuit judge, or member of Congress or of a legislature.

Private travellers can obtain permission to make use of (post-horses) on payment of small mileage-dues.

H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 52.

**mile-post** (mil'pōst), *n.* A post set up to mark distance by miles along a highway or other line of travel.

**Milesia** (mi-lēs'si-ā), *n.* [NL.] A genus of dipterous insects of the family *Syrphidae*, founded by Latreille in 1805. It is composed of large, robust, nearly naked species, black or yellowish-brown, with yellowish thoracic and abdominal markings. The genus is mostly developed in southeastern Asia and the East Indian archipelago; but two European species are known, and one, *M. ornata*, is North American.



Ornate Syrphid (*Milesia ornata*).

**Milesian**<sup>1</sup> (mi-lē'shian), *a. and n.* [*< L. Milesius, < Gr. Μιλήσιος, of or pertaining to Miletus, < Μίλητος, > L. Miletus, Miletus: see def.*] **I. a.** Pertaining to Miletus, an ancient city of Caria, on the Ionic coast of Asia Minor, or to its inhabitants.

**II. n.** A native or an inhabitant of the ancient Ionic city of Miletus in Asia Minor.

**Milesian**<sup>2</sup> (mi-lē'shian or -zhan), *a. and n.* [After *Milesian*<sup>1</sup>, < *Milesius*, a fabulous king of Spain.] **I. a.** Pertaining to Ireland or the Irish race. See **II.**

**II. n.** A native of Ireland; a member of the Irish race: so called from the tradition of an ancient conquest and reorganization of the country by two sons of Milesius, a fabulous king of Spain. It is supposed that the legendary race of Milesians were the same as the Scots who conquered Ireland in prehistoric times.

**mile-stone** (mil'stōn), *n.* A stone or pillar set up along a highway or other line of travel to mark distance in miles.

The second mile-stone fronts the garden gate.  
Cowper, Retirement, l. 490.

**mileway** (mil'wā), *n.* 1. A measure of time: the third part of an hour, or twenty minutes.—2. Five degrees of angular measurement.

As I have said, 5 of these degrees maken a *milewey*, & 3 *milewey* maken an howre. Chaucer, Astrolabe, l. § 16.

**milfoil** (mil'fōil), *n.* [*< ME. milfoil, < OF. milfoil, mirfuel, mirfuel, millefueil, m., millefeuille, F. millefeuille, f., = Pg. milfolhas = It. millefoglie, millefoglio, < L. millefolium, neut., millefolia, f., milfoil, lit. (like Gr. χίλιβόλλος, milfoil), 'thousand leaves,' so called from the abundance of its leaves, < mille, a thousand, + folium, leaf: see mill<sup>2</sup> and foil*. Cf. *trefoil, quatrefoil, cinquefoil, etc.*] A composite herb, *Achillea millefolium*, also called *yarrow*. It is distributed throughout the northern hemisphere, and is found on roadsides, in dry pastures, etc. It is a grayish-green plant, a foot or two high, the leaves bipinnate and very finely divided, the heads in a crowded corymb, their short rays white, sometimes rose-colored. Medicinally the milfoil is a mild astringent tonic and astringent. *A. moschata*, the musk-milfoil, a native of the mountains of central and southern Europe, is cultivated in Switzerland as a food for cattle. The name is sometimes extended to other plants of the genus.—**Water-milfoil**, one of various water-plants with finely dissected leaves, chiefly of the genus *Myriophyllum*. The hooded water-milfoil is the bladderwort, *Utricularia vulgaris*.

**miliat**, *n.* [L., pl. of *milius*: see *Milius*.] Millet; millet-seed.

They stamp their *milia* as we do splice, . . . temper with fresh water and salt, and make rolla thereof.  
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 650.

**miliari**, *n.* [*< ME. militiaire, < L. miliarium (see def.)*.] In *Rom. antiq.* and later, a tall narrow vessel for drawing and warming water: used in baths.

A *miliari* of lede, the bothom brasse  
Anende the fettes sette it so withoute  
The fournels, and the fire ther ndre passe.  
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

**miliaria** (mil-i-ā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < L. *miliaria*, fem. of *miliaris*, belonging to millet: see *miliary*.] 1. In *pathol.*, *miliary fever*.—2. In *ornith.*, an old name of the corn-bunting, *Emberiza miliaria*, as that of a bird which feeds upon millet. It is taken by some authors as a generic name of this bunting and its near relatives.

**miliary** (mil'i-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *militaire* = Sp. Pg. *miliari* = It. *miliare*, < L. *miliaris*, of or belonging to millet, < *milius*, millet: see *millet*.] Resembling millet-seeds, especially in size (about one or two millimeters in diameter); accompanied by formations of this size: as, *miliary glands*; *miliary tuberculosis*; *miliary fever*. See *gland, tuberculosis, fever*.

**milicet** (mi-lēs'), *n.* [*< F. milice, militia: see militia*.] Militia, in a general sense.

The two-and-twentieth of the prince's age is the time assigned by their constitutions for his entering upon the public charges of their *milice*.  
Sir W. Temple, War in the Low Countries.

**Miliobatis**, *n.* See *Myliobatis*.

**Miliola** (mi-lī'ō-lā), *n.* [NL., < L. *miliolum*, millet: see *Milius*.] A genus of imperforate foraminifers, typical of the family *Miliolidae*. The minute fossil tests or shells occur in immense numbers in some strata, being the chief constituent of the millolite limestone of the Paris basin, for example.

**Miliolidae** (mil-i-ō-lī'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Miliola + -idae*.] A family of foraminiferous rhizopods, typified by the genus *Miliola*. They have the test imperforate, normally calcareous and porcelaneous, sometimes incrustated with sand, under starved conditions (for example in brackish water) becoming chitinous or chitino-arenaceous, and at abyssal depths occasionally consisting of a thin, homogenous, imperforate silicious film.

**milioliform** (mil-i-ō-lī'fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. Miliola + L. forma, form.*] Same as *milioline*.

**milioline** (mil'i-ō-līn), *a.* [*< NL. Miliola + -ine*.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling the *Miliolidae* or a subfamily *Miliolineae*: as, a *milioline* chamber or character.

Abounding near the shores of almost every sea are some forms of the *Milioline* type, so named from the resemblance of some of their minute fossilized forms to millet-seeds.  
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 462.

**miliolite** (mil'i-ō-līt), *a. and n.* [*< NL. Miliola + -ite*.] **I. a.** Miliolitic.

**II. n.** A fossil milioline foraminifer.

**miliolitic** (mil'i-ō-līt'ik), *a.* [*< miliolite + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to miliolites; containing or consisting of miliolites: as, *miliolitic* chalk.

**milit**. An abbreviation of *military*.  
**militancy** (mil'i-tan-si), *n.* [*< militan(t) + -cy*.] The condition of being militant; a state of warfare or conflict.



Miliolite.

All humane life, especially the active part, is constituted in a state of continual *mil'itancy*.

*W. Montague*, *Devoute Essays*, I. x. 7.

It is not uncheering to look back upon a time when the nation (England) was in a normal condition of *mil'itancy* against social injustice.

*Froude*, *Sketches*, p. 172.

**mil'itant** (mil'i-tant), *a.* [ = F. *mil'itant* = Sp. Pg. *It. mil'itante*, < *L. mil'itans*(-s), ppr. of *militare*, serve as a soldier: see *militate*.] 1. Fighting; warring; engaged in warfare; pertaining to warfare or conflict.

At which command the powers *mil'itant* ... moved on  
In silence. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 61.

2. Having a combative character or tendency; warlike.

The *mil'itant* nature of legal protection is seen in the fact that . . . it is a replacing of individual armed force by the armed force of the state, always in reserve if not exercised.

*H. Spencer*, *Pric. of Sociol.*, § 522.

**Church mil'itant**. See *church*.  
**mil'itantly** (mil'i-tant-li), *adv.* In a militant or warlike manner.

**mil'itary** (mil'i-tär), *a.* [*L. militaris*: see *military*.] *Military*.

Although he were a prince in *militar* vertue approved,  
*Beacon*, *Hist. Hen. VII.*

Instruct the noble English heir  
In politique and *militar* affairs.  
*B. Jonson*, *Underwoods*, lxiii.

**militarily** (mil'i-tä-ri-li), *adv.* In a military or warlike manner; by military force; from a military point of view.

Austria is at this moment, under the treaty [of 1856], *militarily* occupying two provinces of Turkey in order to reform them.

*N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 395.

**militarism** (mil'i-tä-riz'm), *n.* [*F. militarisme* = Sp. *militarismo*; as *militar*, *military*, + *-ism*.] The military spirit; addiction to war or military practices; the maintenance of national power by means of standing armies.

The principles of Port Royal found some supporters . . . before monarchism and *militarism* had crushed the life out of the nation.

*Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 675.

Monarchy, aristocracy, *militarism* we could not have if we would, we would not have if we could.

*A. D. White*, *Century's Message*, p. 19.

Who can say that the democracy will not in some sudden impulse of economy or aversion to *militarism* prematurely reduce the army and navy, and lay the Empire open to aggression from every side?

*Nineteenth Century*, XX. 311.

**militarist** (mil'i-tä-rist), *n.* [*F. militar*, *military*, + *-ist*.] 1. One devoted to military affairs; one proficient in the art of war.

You're deceived, my lord; this is Monsieur Parolles, the gallant *militarist*—that was his own phrase—that had the whole theoretic of war in the knot of his scarf, and the practice in the chape of his dagger.

*Shak.*, *All's Well*, iv. 3. 161.

2. One who is in favor of a standing army; one who advocates a warlike policy.

**military** (mil'i-tä-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *militar*; = F. *militaire* = Sp. Pg. *militar* = It. *militare*, < *L. militaris*, rarely *militarius*, of or belonging to soldiers or war, warlike, < *miles* (*milit-*), < *OL. meltes*, a soldier.] *I. a.* 1. Having the position or character of a soldier; pertaining to soldiers; suitable to, characteristic of, or performed by soldiers; soldierly: as, a *military* man; a *military* department or disposition.

He will maintain his argument as well as any *military* man in the world.

*Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, iii. 2. 86.

Was this your discipline and faith engaged,  
Your *military* obedience?  
*Milton*, P. L., iv. 955.

Though courageous in brawls and duels, he knew nothing of *military* duty.

*Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, vi.

2. Relating or pertaining to war, to the art of war, or to an armed force; adapted to or connected with a state of war; martial; warlike; belligerent: as, the *military* art; *military* glory; *military* history; *military* equipage; a *military* expedition. The military resources of a country include both army and navy, and the phrase *military office* has been legally construed to apply to both; but in ordinary language *military* is used only in relation to the land-forces, as distinguished from the naval or sea forces.

Both were ambitious of *military* glory, and showed capacity for attaining it.

*Prescott*, *Ferd. and Isa.*, ii. 25.

A *military* force, whether intended to operate on land or at sea, exists primarily for purposes of war.

*J. R. Soley*, *Blockade and Cruisers*, p. 231.

3. Warlike in method or practice; having relation to the usages or purposes of war; connected with or dependent upon the use of armed force: opposed to *civil*: as, a *military* despotism; *military* government; a *military* execution.

Abbreviated *mil.*, *milit.*

Bureau of *Military Justice*. See *bureau*.—*Military architecture*. See *architecture*.—*Military art*, the art of war. (*a*) *Tactical*, relating to the order and arrangement

to be observed in the management of an army when it is to march, to engage an enemy, or to be encamped. (*b*) *Technical*, including the composition, fabrication, and application of warlike machines, and the practice of military engineering in the erection of offensive and defensive works for the protection of an army, a city, or a country. This branch also comprises the topographical surveys, the building of pontoon and other bridges, the projection and construction of roads, telegraph-lines, railroads, etc., necessary to the operations of an army in the field.—*Military band*. See *band*.—*Military ceremonies*. See *ceremony*.—*Military commission*. See *commission*.—*Military courts*, the courts of chivalry and courts martial.—*Military drum*, the side-drum or snare-drum.—*Military engineering*, fever, etc. See the nouns.—*Military feuds*. See *feud*.—*Military Knight of Windsor*. Same as *Windsor Knight* (which see, under *knight*).—*Military law*, the body of rules and ordinances prescribed by competent authority for the government of the military state, considered as a distinct community. (*Bishop*) *Military law* in the United States consists of the Rules and Articles of War, and other statutory provisions for the government of persons subject to military control, to which may be added the unwritten or common law derived from the usage and custom of military service. See *law*, and *martial law* (under *martial*).—*Military mast*. See *mast*.—*Military music*, martial music, suitable for a military band and for use in connection with military evolutions.—*Military offenses*, offenses which are cognizable by a court martial.—*Military system*, the rules, regulations, forms, etc., prescribed for the organization and administration of an army in the field or in garrison or camp.—*Military tenure*, a tenure of land on condition of performing military service.—*Military testament*, in *Rom. law*, a nuncupative will, by which a soldier might dispose of his goods without the forms and solemnities which the law requires in other cases.—*Statute of military tenures*, an English statute of 1660, which abolished knights' service and some of the abuses and exactions of military tenures.—*Syn. Warlike*, etc. See *martial*.

*II. n.* Soldiers generally; soldiery; officers of the army; commonly with the definite article: as, the occasion was enlivened by the presence of the *military*.

My lord going to the "Trumpet," in the Cockpit, Whitehall, an house used by the *military* in his time as a young man.

*Thackeray*, *Henry Esmond*, i. 14.

**militate** (mil'i-tät), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *militated*, ppr. *militating*. [*L. militatus*, pp. of *militare*, (> *It. militare* = Pg. Sp. *militar* = F. *militier*), be a soldier, < *miles* (*milit-*), a soldier: see *military*.] 1. To be in conflict or at variance; come into collision.

Against everything which *militated* with the doctrines or ceremonies of his church, he hurled his anathemas.

*Whipple*, *Ess. and Rev.*, ii. 90.

Hence—2. To stand in array; have weight or force, as in determining anything: followed by *against*, and permissibly by *in favor of*: as, these facts *militate against* (or *in favor of*) your theory.

Multiplicity of talents has too often *militated against* the due fulfilment of some special bent.

*W. Sharp*, *D. G. Rossetti*, p. 1.

**militation** (mil-i-tä-sh'yon), *n.* [*L.* as if *\*militatio*(-n), < *militare*, pp. *militatus*, serve as a soldier: see *militate*.] A fighting; warfare: state of conflict.

Repentance doth not cut down sin at a blow: no, it is a constant *militation*, & course of mortification.

*The Morning Exercise Methodized*, p. 374.

**militia** (mil-i-tä-ri-ä), *n.* [Formerly *milicia*, < F. *milice* = Sp. Pg. *milicia* = It. *milizia*, < *L. militia*, military service, the soldiery, < *miles* (*milit-*), a soldier.] 1. Military service; warfare.

Another kind of *militia* I had then theirs. *Baxter*.

2. Soldiery; militants collectively. [Rare.]

Know then, unnumber'd spirits round thee fly,  
The light *militia* of the lower sky.  
*Pope*, R. of the L., t. 42.

Hence—3. The whole body of men declared by law amenable to military service, without enlistment, whether armed and drilled or not. [U. S.]

It has been necessary to call into service, not only volunteers, but also portions of the *militia* of the States by draft.

*Lincoln*, in *Raymond*, p. 348.

The regular army is supported and controlled by the federal government, but each state maintains its own *militia*, which it is bound to use in case of internal disturbance before calling upon the central government for aid. In time of war, however, these *militias* come under the control of the central government.

*J. Fiske*, *Amer. Pol. Ideas*, p. 98.

4. A body of men enrolled and drilled according to military law, as an armed force, but not as regular soldiers, and called out in emergency for actual service and periodically for drill and exercise. The feudal army of the middle ages was properly a militia, and the first proceeding of modern warfare consisted in the gradual adoption of permanent and regular troops, which superseded the militia.

**militaman** (mi-lish'ä-man), *n.*; pl. *militiamen* (-men). One who belongs to the organized and armed militia.

**militate** (mi-lish'ä-tä), *v. i.* [*L. milita* + *-ate*. Cf. *militate*.] 1. To levy or raise troops; maintain a standing army.

We continue to *militate*, and to raise light troops.

*Walpole*, *To Mann*, Nov. 16, 1759. (*Davies*)

2. To fight as a soldier.

The *militating* spirits of my country.  
*Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, III. 177. (*Davies*)

**Milium** (mil'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < *L. milium*, millet: see *millet*.] 1. A genus of grasses of the tribe *Agrostideæ* and the subtribe *Stipeæ*, characterized by an ovoid glume, rigid or hardened about the caryopsis, and an awnless flowering glume. They are annuals or perennials, with flat leaves and a compound panicle of one-flowered spikelets. There are 5 or 6 species, natives of Europe, temperate Asia, and North America. The genus bears the common name of *millet-grass*. *M. esuivum*, widely spread through the northern hemisphere, is a tall handsome grass which thrives in dense shade. Its herbage is relished by cattle, and its seed by birds.

They have the seed of *Milium* in great abundance.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 104.

2. [*i. c.*] In *pathol.*, an affection of the sebaceous glands, caused by retention of their secretion in the form of pearly or yellowish-white little globular bodies embedded in the skin and projecting slightly above its surface.

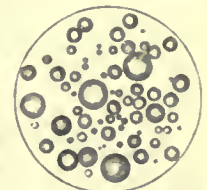
*Milium* is a minute white tumour, about the size of a millet seed, . . . which is mostly situated at or near the free edge of the lid.  
*J. S. Wells*, *Dis. of Eye*, p. 682.

**Milium** (mil-i-ū'sä), *n.* [NL. (Lesechenault, 1832), named after *J. Milium* Votolina, a horticultural writer of the 16th century.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Anonaceæ*, the custard-apple family, type of the tribe *Miliumæ*. It is characterized by having the outside petals small, and the interior ones much larger, flat, and converging at the apex. Seven or eight species are known, natives of eastern India, and perhaps of Australia. They are low or medium-sized trees, with flowers almost always axillary, either solitary or in clusters, and with the petals often transparent.

**Milium** (mil-i-ū'sä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Milium* + *-ev*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Anonaceæ*, typified by the genus *Milium*. It is characterized by stamens which are loosely imbricated, and with the connective slightly or not at all dilated beyond the conspicuous dorsal cells of the anthers. There are 11 genera and about 65 species, all indigenous to the tropics.

**milk** (milk), *n.* [*ME. milk*, *mylk*, *melk*, *mule*, < *AS. meole*, *meoluc* (not *\*mile*) = *OFries. melok* = *D. melk* = *MLG. LG. melk* = *OHG. miluh. MHG. milich, milch*, *G. milch* = *Icel. mjólk* = *Sw. mjölk* = *Dan. melk* = *Goth. miluks*, *milk*; cf. *Ir. melg* = *Obulg. mleko* = *Pol. Bohem. mleko* = *Serv. mijeko* = *Russ. moloko* = *Wendish mloko, melauka* (all prob. borrowed from or modified according to the Teut., having *k* for the reg. *g*) (cf. *W. laeth*, *L. lac(t-)* = *Gr. γάλα (γαλακτ-)*, *milk*, of diff. origin: see *lactate*, etc., *galaxy*, etc.); derived from a common Indo-Eur. verb, namely,

*AS. mlecan* (pret. *mealc*, pp. *molecan*) = *D. melken* = *MLG. LG. melken* = *OHG. melchan, MHG. melchen, melken*, *G. melken* = *Goth. \*milkan* (not recorded), a strong verb partly displaced by, or merged in, a later weak verb, *E. milk* = *OFries. melka* = *Icel. mjólka*, etc., depending on the noun; cf. *Obulg. mliica, mlesti*, etc., = *Russ. meliziti* = *Lith. mlįsti* = *L. mulgere* = *Gr. ἀμλγνν-μλκ*, *milk* = *Skt. √marj* = *Zend. √marez*, stroke, rub. Hence *milk*, *v.*, and *milk*, *a.*] 1. A white or bluish-white liquid secreted by the mammary glands of the females of the class *Mammalia*, and drawn from their breasts for the nourishment of their young. It is opaque, with a slight peculiar odor and a bland sweetish taste. Its chemical constituents in different mammals are qualitatively alike, but quantitatively vary much, not only in different species, but also in different individuals, or even at different times in the same individual. The amount of water varies from about 80 to 90 per cent., the residue being composed of albuminoids (casein and lactoprotein), fat, milk-sugar, and certain salts, chiefly phosphates. Under the microscope it appears as a clear transparent fluid, in which a large number of minute globules are suspended. When allowed to rest, these globules rise to the surface, forming a yellowish stratum, the cream, which consists mainly of the fat, mixed with some casein, and retaining some serum. In the cow about 5 per cent. of the milk is cream, in the human female less, in the mare scarcely more than 1 per cent. By churning, the globules unite to form butter, leaving the buttermilk, which is essentially a solution of milk-sugar, with the salts and some casein and butter. The milk from which cream is separated is *skimmed milk*, which when left to itself (if not too cold) develops, from the action of a certain bacterium, lactic acid, which separates the casein in a coagulated condition called *curds*; the same effect is produced by some other acids, and by rennet, the prepared inner membrane of the stomach of a calf. The liquid separated from the coagulum is called *whey*, and contains chiefly



Drop of Milk, showing fat-globules (highly magnified).

**milk-sugar** and some salts. Cheese is prepared by coagulating milk with rennet, allowing the whey to separate, and adding salt to the curd. The specific gravity of both cow's and human milk is about 1.030. Human milk is always alkaline, cow's milk either alkaline or acid, while the milk of carnivora is always acid. Milk represents a complete or typical food, in which all the constituents necessary for maintaining the life and growth of the body are present. In rare instances milk, in greater or less abundance, is secreted by the mammary glands of the adult human male.

*Milke* before wine, I would twere mine;  
*Milke* taken after, is poisons daughter.  
 Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), Index, p. 100.  
 She bath'd her body many a time  
 In fountaine fill'd with *milke*.  
*Queen Eleanor's Fall* (Child's Ballads, VII. 297).

2. Anything resembling milk in appearance, taste, etc., as the juice of the cocoanut and the sap of certain plants (see *latex*).

Thoo [squills] that in hiffes growre or places coide  
 Have litel *mylk*.

*Palladius*, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

At the time when the contents of the berry [wheat] are in the condition technically known as *milke*.  
*Ure*, Dict., IV. 153.

3. The spat before it is discharged from an oyster.—4. A slight cloudy opacity occurring in some diamonds.

Cloudy imperfections known in the trade as "*milke*" or "salt."  
*Ure*, Dict., II. 24.

**Blue milk.** (a) Milk deprived of its cream; skimmed milk. It has a faint bluish tinge. [Colloq.] (b) Milk which has undergone a special fermentation caused by a microbe, *Bacterium cyanogenum*, which causes it to assume a blue color.—**Bristol milk**, a mixed beverage of which sherry is the chief ingredient.

Plenty of brave wine, and above all *Bristol milk*.  
*Pepys*, Diary.

A rich brewage made of the best Spanish wine, and celebrated over the whole kingdom as *Bristol milk*.  
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

**Condensed milk**, milk preserved by the addition of sugar with or without other ingredients, and subsequent reduction by evaporation to a half or a fourth of its bulk, sometimes even to dryness.—**Fairy's milk**, a peculiar milky secretion produced by the mammary glands of infants for some days after birth.—**In milk**, in the milk, milky; containing the spat, as oysters; containing a white juice, as wheat before the grains harden.—**Milk of almonds**, an emulsion prepared by rubbing blanched almonds with gum arabic, sugar, and water.—**Milk of lime**, elaked lime suspended in water; so called as resembling milk in appearance.—**Milk of sulphur**, precipitated sulphur.—**Pigeon's milk**, a milky or curdy secretion of the crop of pigeons of both sexes, upon which they feed their young for some time by disgorging or regurgitating it into their mouths.—**Red milk**, milk which has assumed a red color from the growth of a chromogenic fungus, *Micrococcus prodigiosus*.—**Sugar of milk**, same as *lactose*.—**Whole milk**, milk with all its cream. [Eng.].—**Yellow milk**, milk which has assumed a yellow color, due to a coloring matter produced by a microbe, *Bacterium syncaanthum*.

**milk** (milk), *v. t.* [*< ME. milken, < AS. meolcian* = *OFries. melka* (= *Icel. mjölka* = *Sw. mjölka* = *Dan. malke*), draw milk, give milk, *< meole*, milk: see *milk, n.*, where an earlier form of the verb is mentioned.] 1. To press or draw milk from the breasts or udders of: as, to *milk* a cow.

The Jew may not *milke* his cattell, nor eat of the milke when he hath procured a Christian to *milke* them, except he first buy it, but at his owne price.

*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 205.

Thou wilt not find my shepherdeases idly piping on oaten reeds, but *milking* the kine.  
*Gay*, Shepherd's Week, Proeme.

2†. To suck.  
 I have given suck, and know  
 How tender 'tis to love the babe that *milks* me.  
*Shak.*, *Macbeth*, I. 7. 55.

3. Figuratively, to drain the contents or the strength from; exhaust gradually: as, to *milk* a friend's purse; the soil has been *milke*d of its fertility. [Obsolete or colloq.]

And to ayd the kyng in hys right must the commons be *milke*d till they bleede agayne.  
*Tyndale*, Works, p. 365.

This three year I have *milke*d their hopes.  
*E. Jonson*, *Volpone*, I. 1.

4. In *racing slang*, to bet against, as an owner against his horse when the horse is to be withdrawn, or cannot win, or is not to be allowed to win.—5. In *teleg.*, to draw part of the current from (a wire) through an instrument without cutting the wire; read a message by placing an induction apparatus close to (the wire).

The rapidity and simplicity of the means by which a wire could be *milke*d without being cut or put out of circuit struck the whole of the party.  
*Prescott*, *Elect. Invent.*, p. 103.

6†. To supply with milk; feed with milk.  
 Norished was Terry fuetly to ryght  
 That she full ofte hym raid [dressed] and tight,  
 Chaufed, *milke*d, and rechaufed again.  
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), I. 4024.

For lyche a moder she can cherishe,  
 And *mylken* as doth a noyrs.  
*Rom. of the Rose*.

**milk-abscess** (milk'ab'ses), *n.* An abscess of the female breast arising during lactation.

**milk-and-water** (milk'and-wá'tér), *a.* Insipid, like milk diluted with water; hence, weak; characterless; wishy-washy. [Colloq.]

What slays a veteran may well lay a *milk-and-water* bourgeoisie low.  
*C. Reade*, *Cloister and Hearth*, xxvi.

**milk-blotch** (milk'bloch), *n.* An eruption of numerous minute vesicles on a red surface, on the faces of infants, in some cases extending to the neck and breast. The vesicles break, and discharge a viscid fluid, which becomes incruated in yellowish or greenish scabs, forming, as they extend, a kind of mask. It is a form of vesicular eczema. Also called *milk-crust* or *milk-scab*.

**milk-can** (milk'kan), *n.* A large can for carrying milk to market or to customers.

**milk-car** (milk'kär), *n.* A special form of box freight-car with end platforms and passenger-car springs, used for the transportation of milk in cans. [U. S.]

**milk-cooler** (milk'kö'lèr), *n.* An apparatus for cooling fresh milk by means of ice or cold water.

**milk-crust** (milk'krust), *n.* Same as *milk-blotch*.

**milk-cure** (milk'kür), *n.* A system of medical treatment by means of a diet of milk.

**milk-dame** (milk'däm), *n.* A wet-nurse; a foster-mother.

Then her owne *mylekdam* in byrth soyl was breathles  
 shyding.  
*Stanhurst*, *Æneid*, iv. 681.

**milk-dentition** (milk'den-tish'øn), *n.* See *dentition*.

**milk-duct** (milk'dukt), *n.* The duct, or any one of several ducts, which conveys milk from the place of its secretion in the mammary gland through the nipple to the exterior; a galactophorous duct.

**milken** (mil'kn), *a.* [*< ME. milken* (?), *< AS. \*mylcan, milcan*, of *milk*, *< meole*, *milk*: see *milk, n.*, and *-en2*.] 1. Consisting of milk. [Rare.]

The remedies are to be proposed from a constant course of the *Milken* diet.  
*Sir W. Temple*.

2. Milky; resembling milk.

She having with a pretty paleness, which did leave  
*milken* lines upon her rosey cheeks, paid a little duty to  
 human fear.  
*Sir P. Sidney*, *Arcadia*, iv.

**milken-way†** (mil'kn-wá), *n.* Same as *Milky Way*.

I said thine eyes were stars, thy breasts the *milken-way*.  
*Sir P. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 564).

**milker** (mil'kèr), *n.* 1. One who milks.

His kine, with swelling udders, ready stand,  
 And, lowing for the pail, invite the *milker's* hand.  
*Dryden*, *tr. of Virgil's Georgics*, ii. 764.

2. An apparatus for milking cows mechanically.—3. A cow or other animal that gives milk: usually with a qualifying term. [Colloq.]

Inferior cows will require to be weeded out, and the utmost attention must be paid to breeding good *milkers*.  
*Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 323.

**milk-factory** (milk'fak'tō-ri), *n.* See the quotation.

Factories, as explained by Canon Bagot, in a paper read at the recent Dairy Conference in Ireland, are of three kinds, distinguished by him as *milk factories*, creameries, and butter factories. In the *milk factories*, which are becoming common in the south of Ireland, the whole milk is purchased from the farmers, the price paid lately being 4d. to 4½d. a gallon, and the separated milk, after the cream has been extracted by the mechanical cream separator, is taken back by the farmers, at 1d. to 2d. a gallon, for the feeding of pigs.  
*Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 306.

**milk-fat, n.** See *milk-rat*.

**milk-fever** (milk'fè'vèr), *n.* A name applied to light feverish attacks coming on shortly after childbirth, and coinciding more or less with the beginning of lactation.

**milk-fish** (milk'fish), *n.* A clupeoid fish, *Chanos salmoneus*. See *Chanos*.

**milkful** (milk'fūl), *a.* [*< milk, n.*, + *-ful*.] Abounding or overflowing with milk; fertile; fruitful.

0 *Milk-full* Vales, with hundred Brooks indented.  
*Sylvestor*, *tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, ii. The Decay.

**milk-glass** (milk'gläs), *n.* Same as *cryolite glass* (which see, under *cryolite*).

**milk-globule** (milk'glob'ūl), *n.* One of the numerous small highly refractive oil-globules floating in the milk-plasma. The white color and opacity of milk are due to the milk-globules, which reflect the light. They consist of fat or butter, surrounded by a very thin envelop of casein.

**milk-hedge** (milk'hej), *n.* A shrub or small tree, *Euphorbia Tirucalli*, native in Africa, and naturalized in parts of India. It branches densely, is perennially green, and is much used for hedges. Its wood, which is very hard, and durable when not exposed to wet, is valuable for gunpowder-charcoal. Its milky juice is an Indian specific for syphilis.

**milk-house** (milk'hous), *n.* A dairy.

Who would not thinke it a ridiculous thing to see a lady in her *milke-house* with a velvet gown?  
*Puttenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, iii. 24.

**milkily** (mil'ki-li), *adv.* With a milky appearance; after the manner of milk.

**milkiness** (mil'ki-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being milky, or of resembling milk in quality or appearance.

All nebulae naturally seemed to him (Herschel) to be but stellar clusters, so distant as to cause the individual stars to disappear in a general *milkiness* or nebulosity.  
*Newcomb and Holden*, *Astron.*, p. 458.

Hence—2. Blandness; mildness; softness.

Would I could share the balmy, even temper,  
 And *milkiness* of blood.  
*Dryden*, *Cleomenes*, i. 1.

My new companion poured out his complaints in no *milkiness* of mood.  
*T. C. Grattan*.

**milking** (mil'king), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *milk, v.*]

1. The act of drawing milk.—2. The milk so obtained at one time.—3. In *racing slang*, the keeping of a horse a favorite, at short odds, for a race in which he has no chance, or from which he is to be withdrawn,

with the object of betting against him. *Krik's Guide to the Turf*.

**milking-stool** (mil'king-stöl), *n.* A stool used to sit on while milking a cow. The stool in common use has three legs. In Switzerland one is used consisting of a dleak which can be strapped to the person, with a sharpened or pointed prop about a foot long.



Swiss Milking-stool, Canton of Berne.

**milking-time** (mil'king-tim), *n.* The time of day, especially about sunset, at which cows or other milch animals are usually milked.

I think it is now about *milking-time*; and yonder they be at it.  
*I. Walton*, *Complete Angler*, p. 170.

**milking-tube** (mil'king-tüb), *n.* A perforated tube of silver which is inserted in the milk-duct of a cow's teat, to overcome the muscular contraction, and thus facilitate the flow of milk  
**milk-kinship** (milk'kin'ship), *n.* The kinship arising from adoption or fostering.

We find among the Arabs a feeling about *milk-kinship* so well established that Mohammed's law of forbidden degrees gives it all the effects of blood-relationship as a bar to marriage. *W. R. Smith*, *Kinship and Marriage*, p. 149.

**milk-ky** (milk'ki'), *n. pl.* Milch cows. [Scotch.]

And I'll gi' thee ane o' my best *milk-ky*,  
 To maintain thy wife and children three.  
*Dick o' the Cow* (Child's Ballads, VI. 78).

**milk-leg** (milk'leg), *n.* Same as *phlegmasia dolens*. See *phlegmasia*.

**milkless** (milk'les), *a.* [*< milk, n.*, + *-less*.] Without milk; specifically, in *bot.*, not supplied with or producing milk, a character of high importance in agariciferous fungi.

Gills [of *Russula*] nearly equal, *milkless*, rigid, brittle, with an acute edge.  
*Cooke*, *Handbook of Brit. Fungi*, p. 217.

**milk-livered** (milk'liv'èrd), *a.* Timid; cowardly; white-livered.

*Milk-liver'd* man,  
 That bear't a cheek for blows, a head for wrongs.  
*Shak.*, *Lear*, iv. 2. 50.

**milk-madge†** (milk'maj), *n.* A milkmaid.

Shall I now, lyke a castaway *milkmadge*,  
 On mye woers formeure be fawning?  
*Stanhurst*, *Æneid*, iv. 572. (*Davies*.)

**milkmaid** (milk'mäd), *n.* A woman who milks cows or is employed in a dairy.

The *milkmaid* singeth blithe.  
*Milton*, *L'Allegro*, l. 65.

**milkman** (milk'man), *n.*; *pl. milkmen* (-men). A man who sells milk; especially, one who goes from door to door serving milk to families.

**milk-meat** (milk'mèt), *n.* Food consisting of or made with milk, as cheese, butter, etc.

The help which fasting does to prayer cannot be served by changing flesh into fish, or *milk-meats* into dry diet.  
*Jer. Taylor*, *Holy Living*, iv. 5.

Abstaining from flesh and *milk-meats* on Friday.  
*N. Bailey*, *tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus*, p. 274.

**milk-mirror** (milk'mir'ør), *n.* Certain marks on the udder and perineum of the cow, consisting of spots and lines on which the hair grows upward (the hair on other parts growing downward), supposed to indicate, by their form, size, and direction, the characters of the cow as regards both the quantity and the quality of her milk.

**milk-mite** (milk'mit), *n.* See *cheese-mite*.  
**milk-molar** (milk'mō'lär), *n.* One of the grinders or back teeth of the milk-dentition,



*saw-mill, planing-mill, etc.* This use of the word is, however, limited and arbitrary, many machines which transform raw materials not being called mills.

4. A machine which does its work by rotary motion, especially a lapidary wheel.—5. A treadmill. [Colloq.]

A few weeks after I was grabbed for this, and got a month at the mill; but I was quite innocent of priggling. Quoted in *Mayhew's* London Labour and London Poor, I. 390.

6. (a) A building in which grinding is done: often in composition: as, a flour-mill, water-mill, windmill, etc. (b) In metal, any establishment in which metalliferous ores are treated in the moist way, as by stamping and amalgamating, by grinding in pans, or by similar methods. Those works in which the reduction is performed by the aid of fire are usually designated *smelting-works*, or sometimes (especially in the case of iron) *furnaces*. In the manufacture of iron a mill is an establishment where the metal in the rougher form (that is, in that of blooms, slabs, rough bars, etc.) is worked up into various kinds of merchantable iron, or into those forms which are desired by the different classes of consumers of the metal, such as rails, plates, merchant bars, and many other similar products. (c) A large building used as a factory, and occupied by machinery for the purposes of manufacture: as, a silk-mill; a cotton-mill.—7. In *calico-printing* or *bank-note engraving*, a soft steel roller which receives under great pressure an impressed design in relief from a hardened steel engraved roll or die, and which is used in turn, after being hardened, to impart the design in intaglio to a calico-printing roll or note-printing plate.—8. [Cf. *mill*, v., 1.] A snuff-box. Also *mill*. [Scotch.]

As soon as I can find my mill,  
Ye'se get a snuff w' right guid will.  
*Picken, Poems, I. 117. (Jamieson.)*

He plucked forth a huge horn snuff-box, or mill, as he called it, and proffered me. *Scott, Rob Roy, vi.*

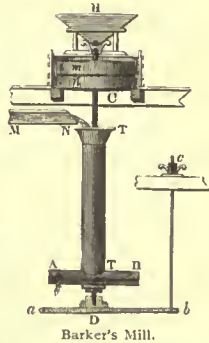
9. A kind of screw-press introduced during the reign of Elizabeth into England from France, and designed to supersede the manufacture of gold coins by the primitive method of striking dies with a hammer. It was introduced in 1561, discontinued in 1572, reintroduced in 1656 and 1658, and permanently adopted shortly after the restoration of Charles II. The more modern coining-press has supplanted this machine. The mill not only struck the legend, but also raised the rim on the margin and serrated the edge. These serrations were at first straight; but, having been found easy to imitate by filing, they were made curvilinear in the reign of George II.

Coining gold and silver with the mill and press.  
*Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, II. iii.*

10. In *mining*, a passage or opening left for sending down stuff from the stopes to the level beneath.—11. [Cf. *mill*, v., 10.] A pugilistic contest; a fight with the fists. [Slang.]

One of the most gratifying mills in the annals of the school.  
*Dickens, Our School.*

**Barker's mill**, an ingenious machine, moved by the centrifugal force of water, invented by Dr. Barker. It consists of a vertical axis *CD*, moving on a pivot at *D*, and carrying the upper millstone *m*, after passing through an opening in the fixed millstone *n*. Upon this vertical axis is fixed a vertical tube *TT*, communicating with a horizontal tube *AB*, at the extremities of which, *A* and *B*, are two apertures in opposite directions. When water from the mill-course *MN* is introduced into the tube *TT*, it flows out by the apertures *A* and *B*, and by the pressure of the water on the parts of the tube opposite the apertures the arm *AB*, and consequently the whole machine, is put in motion. The bridge-tree *ab* is elevated or depressed by turning the nut *c* at the end of the lever *cb*. The grain to be ground is poured into the hopper *H*. As modified by Whitelaw it is used in Great Britain under the name of *Scotch turbine*. See *turbine*.—**Cannon-ball mill**. See *cannon-ball*.—**Chilian mill**, a form of mill consisting of two heavy wheels or rollers, set parallel on a horizontal shaft, and having a double rotation, that on the horizontal shaft, and a second around a vertical axis controlling the horizontal shaft. The rollers travel in a vat or other suitable receptacle, and scrapers are usually provided to keep the material in the path of the wheels. This form of mill, which is of much antiquity, is now used especially for grinding oleaginous seeds, nuts, fruits, etc. See *arrastre*.—**Conic-and-cradle mill**, a mill having a conical muller or grinder reciprocating in a semi-cylindrical concave or bed. *E. H. Knight*.—**Crooke's mill**, an occasional name for Crooke's radiometer (which see, under *radiometer*).—**Edge-runner mill**, a mill in which the millstones grind by their peripheral surfaces instead of by their flat surfaces. The stones are generally two in number (though a single one is sometimes used), and run in a circular trough provided with a bottom of stone or of iron. The trough holds the material to be ground. The stones are pivoted to the ends of an axle like cart-wheels, and the axle is attached in the middle to a vertical shaft which rolls the stones around in the trough,



Barker's Mill.

thus effecting both a rolling and a rubbing action upon the material to be ground. Such mills are used for grinding flaxseed preparatory to expressing the oil, in iron-foundries for grinding sand and clay, and for other purposes.—**Horizontal mill**, a mill having the acting surfaces in a horizontal plane at right angles to the vertical axis of the revolving stones, as in a grain-grinding mill.—**Hydraulic, lapidary, etc., mill**. See the adjectives.—**Levigating mill**. See *levigate*.—**Mouse mill**, a combined electromagnetic engine and induction electrical machine used for feeding forward the paper record-ribbon, and for electrifying the ink, in Thomson's siphon-recorder for submarine telegraphy.—**Revolving mill**, a form of Chilian mill in which the pan turns while the axis of the rollers does not change its position; a revolving-pan mill.—**To bring grist to the mill**. See *grist*.—**To go through the mill**. See *go*.

**mill**<sup>1</sup> (mil), v. [Cf. *mill*, n.] I. *trans.* 1. To grind in a mill; grind; reduce to fine particles or to small pieces by grinding or other means. See *milling*.

'Tis here; this oval box well fill'd  
With best tobacco, finely mill'd.  
*Cowper, To the Rev. William Bull.*

Raw crops and milled breadstuffs still sought the cheapest rates of freight.  
*G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, p. 249.*

2. To subject to the mechanical operations carried on in a mill, as a saw-mill or planing-mill; shape or finish by machinery. Specifically, in *ceram.*, to prepare (the clay) by passing it through a mill, which is usually of the form of an inverted cone, in the center of which is a vertical shaft set with knives. The clay, being thrown in at the top, is kneaded, cut, and pressed by the revolution of the shaft, and when it emerges from the bottom is plastic and ready for molding. See *pug-mill*.

Lumbermen charge the consumer for the full measurement of the boards (for floors) before they are milled.  
*Art Age, IV. 46.*

3. To cut (metal) with a milling-tool in a milling-machine.—4. To turn or upset the edge of (a coin) so as to produce a marginal ridge or flange on both sides, upon which, when laid flat, the coin rests, thus protecting the design which is inside of the flange from wear, and enabling the coins to lie firmly when piled together one upon another.—5. To flute the edge of, as of a coin, or of any flat piece of metal, as the head of a milled screw or the rim of a metal box-cover, to afford a hold for the fingers. The screws of optical and surgical instruments, and other philosophical apparatus, and also the covers of lubricators for machinery, are commonly milled.

Wood's halfpence are not milled, and therefore more easily counterfeited.  
*Swift, Drapier's Letters, iii.*

6. To tumble (leather) in a hollow revolving cylinder in contact with oil or any ameliorating or tanning liquid, whereby the liquid is worked into all parts of the leather.

Twenty-five sides [of leather] being placed in the wheel at one time and . . . gambler liquor poured over them, . . . in this wheel they are milled for about ten minutes.  
*Davies, Leather, p. 497.*

7. To throw, as undyed silk. *Encyc. Dict.*—8. To thicken by fulling; full (cloth), as in a fulling-mill.—9. To yield, in the process of grinding or milling.—10. To beat severely with the fists; fight. [Slang.]

Having conquer'd the prime one that mill'd us all round,  
You kick'd him, old Ben, as he gasp'd on the ground.  
*Moore, Political and Satirical Poems, Tom Crib to Big Ben.*

11. To cease to froth: as, to mill chocolate.—**Milled screw**. See *screw*.

**II. intrans.** 1. To move in a circular direction around a central point or object in a purposeless manner: said of cattle in herding on the plains. [U. S.]

The cattle may begin to run, and then get milling—that is, all crowd together into a mass like a ball, wherein they move round and round, trying to keep their heads towards the center, and refusing to leave it.  
*T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 862.*

2. To turn suddenly and change its course: said of a whale: as, the whale milled, and ran to leeward. *C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 311.*

**mill**<sup>2</sup> (mil), n. [Cf. L. *mille*, pl. *milīa*, *millīa*, a thousand. From the L. *mille* are also ult. E. *mile*, *million*, the first element of *millennium*, *milfoil*, etc., and the latter part of *billion*, *trillion*, etc.] One thousandth part of anything; especially, in the monetary system of the United States, one thousandth of a dollar, or one tenth of a cent.

**mill**<sup>3</sup> (mil), n. [Cf. ME. \**mil*, *mylde* (cf. AS. *mīl*), < OF. *mil*, *meil* = Pr. *mil*, *meilh* = Sp. *millō*, *mijo* = Pg. *milho* = It. *miiglio*, < L. *milium*, *millet*. Cf. *millet*, in form a dim. of *mill*<sup>3</sup>.] Millet.

They make excellent drinke of Rise of Mill, and of honic, being well and high coloured like wine.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 96.*

**mill**<sup>4</sup> (mil), v. *t.* and *i.* [Perhaps a particular use of *mill*<sup>1</sup>, v.] To steal. [Old slang.]

Can they cant or mill? are they masters in their art?  
*B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.*

**Millar's asthma**. Same as *laryngismus stridulus* (which see, under *laryngismus*).

**mill-bar** (mil' bār), n. Rough bar-iron as drawn out by the puddlers' rolls, as distinguished from *merchant bar*, which is finished bar-iron ready for sale.

**millboard** (mil' bōrd), n. A stout kind of pasteboard especially used by binders for the stiff boards upon which the leather or other material for bindings is pasted or glued.—**Mill-board cutter**, a machine having a shaft bearing adjustable knives, used for cutting millboard and cardboard to the sizes required for bookbinding or boxmaking.

**mill-cake** (mil' kāk), n. 1. In *gunpowder-manuf.*, the cake or mass resulting from the incorporation of the materials. This cake is subjected to a process of granulation.—2. The by-product from linseed, consisting of what is left after the oil has been pressed out.

**mill-cinder** (mil' sin' dēr), n. In *iron-working*, the slag of the puddling- or reheating-furnace. After being properly roasted, it consists essentially of the magnetic oxid of iron, and is used as fetling in puddling-furnaces, under the name of *bulldog*.

**mill-dam** (mil' dam), n. 1. A dam designed to check the flow of a stream and cause the water to rise until a sufficient head has been obtained to furnish the power necessary for turning a mill-wheel.

The which, once being brust,  
Like to great Mill-damb forth fiercely gushit.  
*Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 31.*

2. A mill-pond. [Scotch.]

**milldew**, n. An obsolete spelling of *milldew*.  
**mill-driver** (mil' dri' vēr), n. The combination of devices by which is effected the immediate transmission of power from the motor to the runner-millstone of a mill.

**milled** (mild), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *mill*, v.] 1. Made or prepared in or by a grinding-mill.—2. Having undergone the operations of a mill or coining-press: as, milled money. See *milled money*, below.

Four mill'd crown pieces (or twenty mill'd shillings of the present coin).  
*Locke, Lowering of Interest.*

3. Serrated or transversely grooved.

A small condensing lens, and provided with a milled head whereby it can be rotated.  
*Science, XII. 60.*

4. Having been formed or treated by machinery; specifically, in *printing*, made smooth by calendaring rollers in a paper-mill.—**Double-milled cloth**, cloth which has been twice milled to give increased thickness.—**Milled cloth**, cloth which has been thickened by beating until it is fully or felted.—**Milled lead**. See *lead*.—**Milled money**, coins struck in a mill or coining-press, as distinguished from those produced from a die by striking it with a hammer. See *hammered money* (under *hammer*), and compare *coining-press*. (Milled money was invented by Antoine Brucher in France, and the first was so struck in that country about 1553. Elizabeth of England coined milled money from about 1562 to 1572, when the use of the mill was discontinued, on account of its expense, till about 1656. After 1602 it remained completely established, on account of many advantages which more than compensated for the cost. . . . It seems that they [milled sixpences] were sometimes kept as counters. *Nares.*)

**Millefiori glass**. See *glass*.  
**millenarian** (mil-e-nā' ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [Sometimes improp. *millennarian*; < *millenary* + *-an.*]

**I. a.** Relating or pertaining to a thousand, specifically to an expected millennial period of righteousness on earth; chiliastic: as, millenarian speculations.  
**II. n.** One who believes in the millennium; more specifically, one who believes that Christ will visibly reign on earth with his saints for a thousand years or for an indefinite period of time before the end of the world; a chiliast. See *millennium*.

**millenarianism** (mil-e-nā' ri-an-izm), *n.* [Sometimes improp. *millennarianism*; < *millenarian* + *-ism.*] The doctrine of or belief in the coming of the millennium; the doctrine of the reappearance of Christ on earth, the establishment of his kingdom, the resurrection of the saints and of the remaining dead for the general judgment, and an intervening period of a thousand years (or of indefinite length) of perfect righteousness. In the early church the doctrine of millenarianism (chiliasm) was generally held, and many, both of the otherwise orthodox and of heretics, were accused of holding it in a literal or even a gross and sensual sense. Thus, after the fourth century it fell into general disfavor. As A. D. 1000 approached there was a wide-spread panic throughout Europe, under the idea that the prophetic thousand years had expired and that Satan would be let loose. Millenarianism showed itself again in the views of Anabaptists, Fifth Monarchy Men, Millerites, etc. See *chiliasm*, *millennium*, *premillennialism*, *postmillennialism*.

At various periods in the history of the Middle Ages we encounter sudden outbreaks of millenarianism.  
*Encyc. Brit., XVI. 317.*



**mill-gang** (mil'gang), *n.* In *warping*, that part of the warp which is made by a descending and ascending course of the threads round the warping-mill. *E. H. Knight.*

**mill-hand** (mil'hand), *n.* A person employed in a mill.

**mill-head** (mil'head), *n.* The head of water by which a mill-wheel is turned.

**mill-holm** (mil'hōm), *n.* A low meadow or field in the vicinity of a mill, or a marshy place about a mill-dam.

**mill-hopper** (mil'hōp'er), *n.* In a grinding-mill, a hopper from which grain is supplied to the stones.—**Mill-hopper alarm** an automatic device for giving notice to the miller, usually by a bell, when the grain in the hopper is nearly exhausted.

**mill-horse** (mil'hōrs), *n.* A horse (often blind) used to turn a mill.

"Tis a dull thing to travel, like a *mill-horse*,  
Still in the place he was born in, lam'd and blinded.  
*Fletcher (and another)*, Queen of Corinth, ll. 4.

**milli-** [ < L. *mille*, *millia*, *milha*, a thousand: see *million*. ] An element meaning 'thousand,' also used for 'a thousandth part,' especially in words relating to physics: as, *millimeter* (the thousandth part of a meter).

**milliampere** (mil'i-āmp'ər), *n.* [ < L. *mille*, a thousand (see *milli-*), + *E. ampere*. ] An electrical unit equal to the thousandth part of an ampere.

**milliard** (mil'jård), *n.* [ < F. *milliard*, < L. *mille* (< L. *mille*, thousand) + *-ard*. ] A thousand millions: as, a *milliard* of francs. This word became familiar in English through the payment by France to Germany, after the close of the war of 1870-1, of an indemnity of five milliards of francs (about \$1,000,000,000).

**milliare**<sup>1</sup> (mil-i-ār'e), *n.* [ L., < *mille*, a thousand: see *milli-*. ] An ancient unit of length, 8 stadia; a mile.

**milliare**<sup>2</sup> (mil'i-ār), *n.* [ < F. *milliare*, < L. *mille*, a thousand (see *milli-*), + F. *are*, an are: see *are*<sup>2</sup>. ] A unit of surface in the metric system, the one thousandth part of an are, equivalent to 154.07 square inches.

**milliary** (mil'i-ār-i), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *milliaire*, < L. *milliarius*, *milliarius*, containing a thousand, neut. *milliarium*, *milliarium*, the number one thousand, a milestone, < *mille*, pl. *milvia*, a thousand: see *mill*<sup>2</sup>, *mile*. ] I. *a.* Pertaining to the ancient Roman mile of a thousand paces or five thousand Roman feet; marking a mile.

Before this was once placed a *milliary* column, supposed to be set in the center of the city.

*Evelyn*, *Diary*, Nov. 4, 1644.

II. *n.* A milestone; specifically, a stone or column set up to form a point of departure in measuring distances.

When we approached Sidon, I saw, about a mile from the town, an ancient Roman *milliary* in the road; . . . it is a round pillar of grey granite.

*Pococke*, *Description of the East*, II. 85.

**millier** (mël-yā'), *n.* [ F., < L. *mille*, a thousand: see *milli-*. ] In the *metric system*, a weight equal to a thousand kilograms, or 2,205 pounds avoirdupois (nearly a ton). It is the weight of one cubic meter of water at 4° C.

**millifold** (mil'i-fōld), *a.* [ < L. *mille*, a thousand, + *E. -fold*. ] Thousandfold.

His kisses *millifold*  
Betray his love and louing diligence.  
*Davies*, *Holy Rood*, p. 27. (*Davies*.)

**milligram**, **milligramme** (mil'i-gram), *n.* [= It. *milligramma*, < F. *milligramme*, < *mille*, a thousand (see *milli-*), + *gramme*, a gram: see *gram*<sup>2</sup>.] The thousandth part of a gram, equal to 0.015432, or about  $\frac{1}{65}$ , of a grain.

**milliliter**, **millilitre** (mil'i-lē-tēr), *n.* [= It. *millilitro*, < F. *millilitre*, < *mille*, a thousand (see *milli-*), + *litre*, a liter: see *liter*<sup>2</sup>.] A French measure of capacity containing the thousandth part of a liter, equal to 0.06102 of a cubic inch.

**millimeter**, **millimetre** (mil'i-mē-tēr), *n.* [= It. *millimetro*, < F. *millimètre*, < *mille*, a thousand (see *milli-*), + F. *metre*, meter: see *meter*<sup>3</sup>.] The thousandth part of a meter, equal to 0.03937 inch, or nearly  $\frac{1}{25}$  inch. It is denoted by *mm.*: as, 25.4 *mm.* is 1 inch.

**milliner** (mil'i-nēr), *n.* [Formerly also *millaner*, *millener*, *millenier*; prob. orig. *Milaner*, a trader from or with Milan (formerly spelled *Milaine*, *Milleyne*, etc.) in Italy, famous for its silks and ribbons, as well as for its cutlery; < *Milan* + *-er*. Cf. *Milanese*. The term *mantua-maker*, usually cited in this connection, has no relevancy, not being connected with *Mantua* in Italy. The word *milliner* was formerly explained as designating "one having a thousand small wares to sell" (Minsheu), as if < L. *mille-*

*narius*, containing a thousand, < *mille*, a thousand: see *millenary*.] 1. Formerly, a man who dealt in articles for women's wear; according to Johnson, "one who sells ribands and dresses for women"; now, in common usage, a woman who makes and sells bonnets and other head-gear for women; also, in England, one who furnishes both bonnets and dresses, or complete outfits.

No *Milliner* can so fit his customers with Glouce.

*Shak.*, *W. T.* (folio 1623), iv. 4. 192.

To conceal such real ornaments as these, and shadow their glory, as a *milliner's* wife does her wrought stomacher with a amoky lawn or a black cyprus!

*B. Jonson*, *Every Man in his Humour* (ed. Whalley, 1756), I. 8.

2†. Formerly, one who made or sold armor of Milan; hence, a dealer in armor.

After the year 1500 there were great shops, where armour was sold by the *milliners*, or armourers of Milan, and by others; and whole suits of armour are frequently found exactly like each other, as they were made for sale to the first comer, and not for any person in particular.

*R. Curzon*, *Archaeol. Inst. Jour.*, XXII. 6.

**Milliner's fold**, a strip of velvet, silk, or the like, folded near both edges, and then again so as to bring one of the two original folds above the other.—**Milliner's needle**, a long slender needle used in trimming bonnets, etc.

**millinery** (mil'i-nēr-i), *n.* [ < *milliner* + *-y*. ]

1. The articles made or sold by a milliner.—2. The industry of making bonnets and other head-dresses for women. This work was formerly in the hands of men, but is now almost exclusively a women's occupation.

Those who are cunning in the arts of *millinery* and dressmaking.

*Dickens*, *Nicholas Nickleby*, xvii.

**millinet** (mil'i-net), *n.* [Irreg. < *millin(er)* + *-et*.] 1. A sort of coarse, stiff, thin muslin.—2. A machine-made net. *E. H. Knight.*

**milling** (mil'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *mill*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*]

1. The process of grinding, or subjecting materials to the action of the machinery of a grinding-mill. Specifically—2. The manufacture of cereals into flour or meal. The manufacture of fine flour is now carried on by two distinct methods, respectively called *low milling* and *high milling*. Low milling prevailed almost universally until a recent period; but it is now largely superseded by high milling, by which an increased product and a much purer quality of flour are obtainable, especially from wheat inferior to the higher grade. In low milling the grain is ground only once and then bolted. In high milling it is subjected to repeated grindings. The earlier grinding or grindinga decorticate the grain, which, being subjected after each grinding to screening and blowing in the middlings purifier, is freed from adherent impurities, and from parts which envelop the finer nutritious portions. The latter thus cleansed are called *semolina* (half-ground). The semolina is then subjected to grinding, cylinder-milling, or disintegration milling, to complete its conversion into fine flour. Cylinder-milling, also called *roller-milling*, is the manufacture of flour by the use of cylinder-mills. Disintegration milling is the manufacture of flour or meal by the use of the disintegrator. See *mill*<sup>1</sup>.

3. The operation of upsetting the edge of a coin-blank to form the milled edge; also, the operation of putting the series of small transverse ridges and furrows on the edge of an otherwise finished coin, or on a screw-head to adapt it for easy turning with the fingers. See *milled screw*, under *screw*.—4. A method of shaping metals in a milling-machine, by passing the metal under a serrated revolving cylinder or cutter.—5. In *metal-working*, a method of ornamenting metallic surfaces by treatment in a lathe with ribbed tools, which produce ridged surfaces.—6. A method of softening and opening the pores of hides by placing them with some tan-liquor in a wooden drum which is caused to revolve.—7. The felting or fulling of a cloth to thicken it.

The term *milling* embraces all those operations which are calculated to effect the felting of the woolen fibres in the fabric by means of pressure or friction.

*Benedikt*, *Coal-tar Colours* (trans.), p. 54.

8. In *pottery*, the operation of grinding and mixing the slip.—9. A thrashing; a fight; a beating. [Slang.]

One blood gives t'other blood a *milling*.

*W. Combe*, *Dr. Syntax*, II. 2.

I determined to box it out with destiny, and put myself in a Cribb-like attitude for a *milling-match* with my fortunes.

*Mrs. Gore*, *Cecil*, p. 158.

10. The act of playing around in a circle: said of a school of fish. Also called *cart-reeching*.—**High milling**, in *flour-manuf.*, a method of milling in which the wheat is subjected to a succession of slight partial crushing operations, the product being sifted and sorted after each operation.—**Low milling**, the older process of close grinding with the stones as near together as possible, as opposed to the more modern high milling.

**milling-cutter** (mil'ing-kut'ēr), *n.* Same as *milling-machine*.

**milling-machine** (mil'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* 1. A power machine-tool for shaping metal and cutting the teeth of gears by means of a rotating

serrated spindle or cylindrical cutter. It has a movable table, to which the work is fixed and on which it is brought to the cutter; and it is fitted with index-plates and other appliances for securing accuracy in the work.

The position occupied by the *milling-machine* in modern practical mechanics is almost as important as that occupied by the lathe or planing-machine.

*Joshua Rose*, *Practical Machinist*, p. 338.

2. A machine for impressing on coins a milled edge or legend corresponding to the milling.

**Millingtonia** (mil-ing-tō'nī-jā), *n.* [NL. (Carl Linné, filius, 1781), named after Thomas Millington, a professor at Oxford.] A genus of bignoniaceae trees, with corky bark, opposite, 2- to 3-pinnate leaves, and handsome white flowers, the corolla-tube often 2 to 3 inches long, disposed in corymbs at the ends of the branches. There is but one species, *M. hortenensis*, the East Indian cork-tree, the exact original habitat of which is not known, but which has been cultivated in India from the earliest records. See *cork-tree*.

**milling-tool** (mil'ing-tōl), *n.* A small indented roller used to mill or nurl the edges of the heads of screws; a nurling-tool.

**million**<sup>1</sup> (mil'yōn), *n.* and *a.* [ < ME. *millioun*, *milion* = D. *milioen*, *miljoen* = G. Sw. Dan. *million*, < OF. (and F.) *million* = Pr. *million* = Sp. *million* = Pg. *milhão* = It. *milione*, *millione* (> ML. *millio(n)*), a million, aug. of *mille*, < L. *mille*, a thousand: see *milli-*. ] I. *n.* 1. The number of ten hundred thousand, or a thousand thousand.

Coueyte not his goodes  
For millions of money; norther hen vchoue.  
*Piers Plowman* (A), III. 255.

O, pardon! since a crooked figure may  
Atteat in little place a *million*.

*Shak.*, *Il. Hen. V.*, ProI. I. 16.

2. The amount of a thousand thousand units of money, as pounds, dollars, or francs: as, he is worth a *million*; millions have been wasted in preparation for war.—3. A very great number or quantity, indefinitely.

For we are at the stake,

And bay'd about with many enemies;

And some that smile have in their hearts, I fear,

Millions of mischief. *Shak.*, *J. C.*, iv. I. 51.

There are millions of truths that men are not concerned to know.

*Locke*.

The *million*, the great body of the people; the multitude; the public; the masses.

For the play, I remember, pleased not the *million*; 'twas caviare to the general.

*Shak.*, *Hamlet*, II. 2. 457.

**Three-million bill**, in *U. S. hist.*, a bill passed in 1847 appropriating three million dollars for the purchase of land from Mexico. It was introduced in the House of Representatives with the Wilmot Proviso (see *proviso*) as a rider, and passed by the Senate after rejection of the rider.

II. *a.* [Strictly a collective noun: see *hundred*.] A thousand times one thousand; ten hundred thousand; as, a capital of a (or one) *million* dollars; a country of ten *million* inhabitants.

**million**<sup>2</sup> (mil'yōn), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *melon*<sup>1</sup>.

**millionaire**, **millionnaire** (mil-yōn-ār'), *n.* [= D. G. *millionair* = Sw. *millionär* = Dan. *millionær*; < F. *millionnaire* (= Sp. *millionario*, *millionario* = Pg. It. *millionario*), one who owns a million, < *million*, a million: see *million*<sup>1</sup>.] A man worth a million dollars, pounds, francs, etc.; an owner of a million or of millions.

The plain unscattered king, the man of gold,  
The thrice illustrious threefold *millionaire*,  
Mark his slow-creeping, dead, metallic stare.

*O. W. Holmes*, *The Banker's Dinner*.

**millionary** (mil'yōn-ār-i), *a.* [= F. *millionnaire*; as *million*<sup>1</sup> + *-ary*.] Pertaining to or consisting of millions: as, the *millionary* chronology of the Pundits. *Imp. Diet.*

**millioned** (mil'yōnd), *a.* [ < *million*<sup>1</sup> + *-ed*. ]

1. Multiplied by millions. [Rare.]

Time, whose *million'd* accidents

Creep in 'twixt vows and change degrees of kings.

*Shak.*, *Sonnets*, cxv.

2. Having millions.

The *million'd* merchant seeks her in his gold.

*P. Whitehead*, *Honour*, a Satire.

**millionism** (mil'yōn-izm), *n.* [ < *million*<sup>1</sup> + *-ism*. ] The state or condition of having millions.

Billionism or even *millionism* must be a blessed kind of state.

*O. W. Holmes*, *Elsie Venner*, vii.

**millionist** (mil'yōn-ist), *n.* [ < *million*<sup>1</sup> + *-ist*. ] A millionaire.

A commercial *millionist*. *Southey*, *Doctor*, cxxxiii.

**millionize** (mil'yōn-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *millionized*, ppr. *millionizing*. [ < *million*<sup>1</sup> + *-ize*. ] To accustom to millions. *Davies*.

To our now *millionized* conceptions the foregoing accounts appear to be in a very moderate ratio.

*Archæologia*, XXXIII. 201.

**millionaire**, *n.* See *millionaire*.  
**millionth** (mil'yŏnth), *a.* and *n.* [*< million<sup>1</sup> + -th<sup>3</sup>.*] *I. a.* Ten hundred thousandth; being one of a million.

*II. n.* One of a million parts; the quotient of unity divided by a million; a ten hundred thousandth part.

**milled**, *n.* See *milleped*.

**millepede** (mil'i-pĕd), *n.* Same as *milleped*.

**millistere** (mil'i-stār), *n.* [*< F. millistere, < L. mille, a thousand (see milli-), + F. stère, a stere.*] In the *metric system*, a unit of dry measure, the one thousandth part of a stere, equivalent to 1 cubic decimeter or 61.023 cubic inches. It is not in practical use.

**millivolt** (mil'i-vŏlt), *n.* [*< L. mille, a thousand, + E. volt.*] The thousandth part of a volt.

**mill-jade** (mil'jād), *n.* A mill-hors.

Would you have me atak like a mill-jade,  
 All day, for one that will not yield us grajna?  
*B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.*

**millman** (mil'man), *n.*; pl. *millmen* (-men). One who is employed in a mill.

The millmen are also unable to work with their usual vigour.  
*The Engineer, LXV. 536.*

**mill-money** (mil'mun'i), *n.* Milled or coined money.

What should you,  
 Or any old man, do, wearing away  
 In this world with diseases, and desire  
 Only to live to make their children scourge-sticks,  
 And hoard up mill-money? *Beau. and Fl., Captain, I. 3.*

**mill-mountain** (mil'moun'tān), *n.* A European flax, *Linum catharticum*.

**millocrat** (mil'ō-krat), *n.* [*< milli<sup>1</sup> + -o-krat as in aristocrat, etc.*] A wealthy mill-owner; a manufacturer who has a wide influence from his wealth or the number of people in his employment. [Rare.]

The true blood-suckers, the venomous millocrats.  
*Bulwer, Caxton, ii. 4. (Davies.)*

**millocratism** (mil'ō-krat-izm), *n.* [*< millocrat + -ism.*] The rule of millocrats. *Bulwer.*

**millon**, *n.* An obsolete form of *melon<sup>1</sup>*.

**mill-pick** (mil'pik), *n.* A tool for dressing millstones—that is, giving them a corrugated or otherwise roughened surface. Also called *millstone-hammer*, *millstone-pick*.

**mill-pond** (mil'pond), *n.* A pond or reservoir of water for use in driving a mill-wheel.

**mill-pool** (mil'pŏl), *n.* [*< ME. \*millepol, < AS. mylenpŏl, mylenpŏl, < mylen, mill, + pŏl, pool.*] A mill-pond.

**mill-post** (mil'pŏst), *n.* A stout post bearing some essential relation to a mill, as a post forming the vertical shaft of a windmill, and especially, in some forms of windmill, as the post-mill, the post upon which the entire mill is supported, or a post upon which the cap of a smock-mill, bearing the sails, turns.

They [the trees of New England] are not very thick, yet many of them are sufficient to make Mill-posts; some being three foot and a half in the Diameter.  
*S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 30.*

Out of doors reigned Molly Milla, . . . with her short red petticoat, legs like millposts.  
*Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, vii.*

**mill-race** (mil'rās), *n.* The current of water that drives a mill-wheel, or the channel in which it flows from the dam to the mill.

**millreat**, **millree** (mil'rē), *n.* Obsolete forms of *milreis*.

**mill-ream** (mil'rēm), *n.* A package of hand-made paper containing 480 sheets, of which the two outer quires (48 sheets) are imperfect. A ream of 480 sheets of perfect paper is known as a *ream of insides*. [Eng.]

**mill-rine**, *n.* In *her*. See *fer de moulinc*.

**mill-rolls** (mil'rŏlz), *n. pl.* The rolls employed in bringing puddled bar-iron into suitable shape for the market.

**millround** (mil'rŏund), *n.* A monotonous round of labor like that on a treadmill.

How sick he must have been of the eternal millround—seed-time and harvest.  
*R. Broughton, Cometh up as a Flower, v.*

**mill-rynd** (mil'rind), *n.* The rynd of a millstone. See *rynd*, and *mill<sup>1</sup>*, 1.

**mill-sail** (mil'sāl), *n.* A sail of a windmill. In windmills there are usually four of these sails, of canvas, extended on the sail-frames or "whips," and sometimes provided with reefing devices by which the surfaces exposed to the action of wind can be varied in extent to adapt them to variations in the force of the wind. See *windmŭl* and *wind-wheel*.

**mill-scale** (mil'skāl), *n.* An incrustation of a black oxid of iron formed on iron in the process of being rolled, just as forge-scale is on

that which is being forged. In the one case it peels off in the rolling; in the other it is thrown off by the blows of the hammer.

**mill-sixpence** (mil'siks'pens), *n.* An English silver coin, of the value of sixpence, produced by the mill-and-screw process. See *milled money*, under *milled*.

*Fal. Pistol, did you pick Master Slender's purse? Sen. Ay, by these gloves, did he, . . . of seven groats in mill-sixpences. Shak., M. W. of W., I. I. 158.*

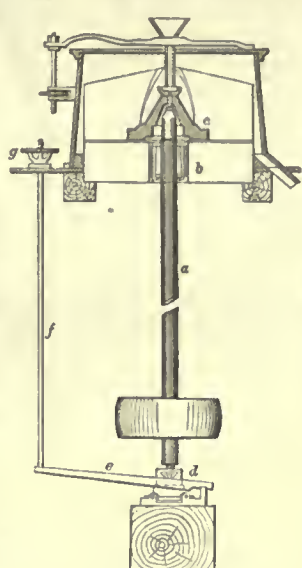
**mill-skate** (mil'skāt), *n.* The eagle-ray, *Myliobatis aquila*.

**mill-spindle** (mil'spin'dl), *n.* The vertical shaft or spindle of a grinding-mill, by which the runner or revolving millstone is supported. See *mill<sup>1</sup>*, 1.

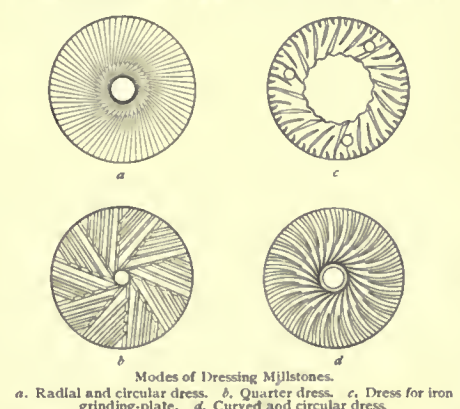
**mill-stank** (mil'stangk), *n.* A mill-pond or -dam.

And that the authority given by the Commissioner of Sewers did not extend to Mills, Mill-stanks, Causeys, etc., erected before the Reign of King E. 1.  
*Case of Chester Mill, 10 Coke, 1183, b.*

**millstone** (mil'stŏn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *millstone*; < ME. *mylston, myllestŏn, myllestŏn, melstan, mylntŏn*, < AS. *mylŏn-stān* (= D. *molensteen* = MLG. *molenstēn* = MHG. *mŭlstein*, G. *mŭhlstein* = Dan. *mŏllestŏn*), a millstone, < *mylen*, mill, + *stān*, stone; see *mill<sup>1</sup>* and *stone*.] One of a pair of cylindrical stones used in a mill for grinding grain. The kind of stone best adapted for this use is known as *burstone*, and is found in France and



Mill-spindle.  
*a, spindle; b, bush; c, rynd; d, step, ink, or trampot; e, bridge-ree; f, lighter-screw; g, hand-wheel which operates the lighter-screw.*



Modes of Dressing Millstones.  
*a, Radial and circular dress. b, Quarter dress. c, Dress for iron grinding-plate. d, Curved and circular dress.*

In Georgia, U. S. The two stones are placed one over the other; and in the operation of grinding one of them remains at rest and is called the *bed*, while the other, usually the upper stone, revolves and is called the *runner*. (See *mill<sup>1</sup>*, 1.) The face of a millstone is cut with lines or channels called *furrows*, which lead from the center to the circumference and have flat spaces between them called *land*. The furrows and land are together called the *dress*; they are arranged in various ways. A sunken space about the eye of the stone is called the *boom*.

As dou thise rokkes or thise mylne stones.  
*Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1384.*

**Bolting-millstone**. See *bolting<sup>2</sup>*.—**Fairy millstone**. See *fairy*.—**Lava millstone**. See *lava*.—**Millstone-dress**, the arrangement of the furrows on the face of a millstone.—**To see into or through a millstone**, to see with acuteness, or to penetrate into abstruse subjects.

Your eyes are so sharpe that you can not onely look through a millstone, but cleane through the mind.  
*Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 287.*

**To weep or drop millstones**, to be insensible to emotion; remain hard and stony under or in view of the deepest affliction.

Your eyes drop millstones, when fools' eyes drop tears.  
*Shak., Rich. III., I. 3. 354.*

**millstone-balance** (mil'stŏn-bal'ans), *n.* A weight so placed as to balance any inequalities of weight in a millstone.

**millstone-bridge** (mil'stŏn-brij), *n.* The bar crossing the eye of a millstone and supporting it on the head of the spindle; a balance-rynd. *E. H. Knight.*

**millstone-curb** (mil'stŏn-kĕrb), *n.* The covering of the stones used in grinding; a husk or hurst. *E. H. Knight.*

**millstone-dresser** (mil'stŏn-dres'er), *n.* 1. A workman whose business is to dress millstones. — 2. A machine for forming millstones, especially for cutting the furrows on the face of a millstone. Such machines range from hand-appliances having pivoted hammers for picking and chipping the stone to large power-machines employing rotary disks and mandrels armed with diamonds or borts, and include a great variety of machines which cause cutters to travel in radial lines over the face of the stones, as well as lathes in which the stone is made to revolve before traversing tool-rests carrying cutting-mandrels in rapid revolution. Smaller machines are portable, and are guided by hand over the stone while the cutting-tool is revolved at a high speed by means of a belt.

**millstone-driver** (mil'stŏn-dri'er), *n.* The device on a millstone-spindle which drives the runner by impinging against its bail.

**millstone-feed** (mil'stŏn-fĕd), *n.* A device by which the quantity of grain fed to a millstone is regulated, as by means of an adjustable gate in the aperture of the hopper.

**millstone-grit** (mil'stŏn-grit), *n.* A silicious conglomerate rock, so called because it has been worked for millstones in England. It constitutes one of the members of the Carboniferous group, underlying the true coal-measures, and overlying the mountain limestone. In Wales and southwestern England it is known as "farewell rock," because when the miners strike it they bid farewell to profitable seams. The millstone-grit is an important and persistent member of the Carboniferous series both in Europe and in the United States. In parts of England it attains a thickness of over 5,000 feet. Where the series to which this name is given is developed to this extent, however, it contains intercalated beds of shale and clay and even of coal. In Pennsylvania the millstone-grit is sometimes called the *Great or Pottsville Conglomerate*. At Pottsville, on the eastern edge of the anthracite fields, it is over a thousand feet thick, but it thins very much in going west.

The Fourth Sand-Rock is the well-known No. XII., or the Great Conglomerate. It has its representation in the *millstone grit* beneath the European coal. It is the floor of the true coal measures, an immense preparatory outspread of sand and pebble-stones of every variety, but chiefly pure white quartz, and of every size, from the minute mustard seed and pepper corn to the hen's egg and in the Susquehanna region even the ostrich egg.  
*J. P. Lesley, Coal and its Topography, p. 70.*

**millstone-hammer** (mil'stŏn-ham'er), *n.* Same as *mill-pick*.

**millstone-pick** (mil'stŏn-pik), *n.* Same as *mill-pick*.

**millstone-ventilator** (mil'stŏn-ven'ti-lā-tŏr), *n.* A blower and connecting pipes for forcing a blast through the eye of a runner-stone for the purpose of cooling the stones and meal.

**mill-tail** (mil'tāl), *n.* The current of water leaving a mill-wheel after turning it, or the channel through which it runs; a tail-race.

The Mill-tail, or Floor for the water below the wheels, is wharfed up on either side with stone.

*Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, I. 386. (Davies.)*

**mill-tooth** (mil'tŏth), *n.* A grinder; a molar.

**mill-ward** (mil'wārd), *n.* [*< ME. milweard, melcweard, < AS. mylenweard, a miller, < mylen, mill, + weard, keeper.*] The keeper of a mill.

**millweir** (mil'wēr), *n.* [*< ME. \*millewere* (?), < AS. \*mylenweir, myleweir (= G. *mŭhlwehr*), a millweir, < *mylen*, mill, + *weir*, a weir: see *weir*.] See *weir*.

**mill-wheel** (mil'hwĕl), *n.* [*< ME. \*millewehle* (?), < AS. *mylenhweŏl, mylenhweowul*, a mill-wheel, < *mylen*, mill, + *hweŏl, hweowul*, wheel.] A wheel used to drive a mill; a water-wheel.

**mill-work** (mil'wĕrk), *n.* 1. Machinery used in mills or manufactories. — 2. The designing, construction, arrangement, and erection of machinery in mills or manufactories.

**millwright** (mil'rīt), *n.* An engineer who designs, constructs, and erects mills, their motors, machinery, and appurtenances, particularly flouring- and grist-mills. — **Millwrights' compass**. See *compass*.

**millwrighting** (mil'rī'ting), *n.* The work or business of a millwright.

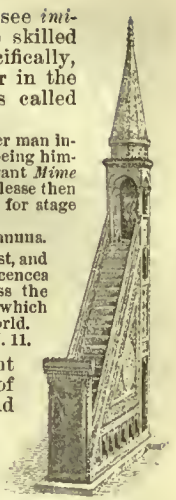
Engineering and millwrighting, though synonymous, are often two distinct branches in a shop.  
*Engineer, LXVII. 63.*

**milnet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *mill<sup>1</sup>*.

**milord** (mi-lŏrd'), *n.* [*F. milord, formerly also milort (Cotgrave), = Sp. milord (pl. miltores). < E. my lord.*] A continental rendering of the English *my lord*.

**milray**, *n.* See *milreis*.

**milreis** (mil'rēs), *n.* [Formerly *milrea, milray, milleray* (F. *milleret*—Cotgrave); < Pg. *milreis*,



Minbar in Mosque of Sultan Selim, Adrianople, Turkey.

< mil (< L. mille), a thousand, + reis, pl. of real = Sp. real, a small coin: see real<sup>3</sup>, n. ] 1. A Portuguese unit of money, equivalent to 1,000 reis, and worth about \$1.08.



Obverse. Reverse. Milreis of Portugal. (Size of the original.)

—2. A Brazilian unit of money, equal to about 55 United States cents.

**milset**, v. t. [ME. *milscn*, *milcen*, *milcien*, < AS. *mildsian*, *miltsian*, *gemiltsian*, be merciful, < *milds*, *milts*, kindness, mercy, < *milde*, mild: see *mild*, a.] To be merciful to; show clemency to.

**milsey** (mil'si), n. [Contr. of *milk-sieve*.] A sieve for straining milk. [Local, Great Britain.]

**milt**<sup>1</sup> (milt), n. [< ME. *mitte*, < AS. *mille* = OFries. *mitte* = D. *milt* = MLG. *mitte* = OHG. *mitzi*, MHG. *milze*, G. *miltz* (> It. *milza* = Sp. *melsa*) = Icel. *milti* = Sw. *mjelte* = Dan. *mil*, the spleen; prob. from the root of *melt*.] In anat., the spleen.

Yet do they offer Swine to the Moon & Bacchus . . . when the Moon is at full. In this sacrifice they burne the taile, *milt*, and leafe. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 577.

**milt**<sup>2</sup> (milt), n. [A corruption of *milk*, in this sense appar. of Scand. origin: < Sw. *mjölke*, *milt* (< *mjolk*, *milk*), = Dan. *melke*, *milt*, = G. *milch* = MLG. *melk*, *milk*, also *milt*: see *milk*, n. The D. *milt*, *milt*, is appar. < E.] The male generative organ of a fish; the spermatic organ and its secretion; the soft roe, corresponding to the roe or spawn of the female. Sometimes *melt*.

You shall scarce or never take a male carp without a *melt*, or a female without a roe or spawn. I. Walton, Complete Angler (ed. 1658), p. 162.

**milt**<sup>2</sup> (milt), v. t. [< *milt*<sup>2</sup>, n.] To impregnate the roe or spawn of (the female fish).

**milter** (mil'ter), n. [= D. *mitter* (prob. < E. ?) = G. *milcher*; as *milt*<sup>2</sup> + *-er*.] That which has or sheds *milt*; a male fish in breeding-time. Also *mitter*.

For the purpose of breeding he had, as the rule is, put in [a pond] three *mitlers* for one spawner. I. Walton, Complete Angler (ed. 1875), p. 143.

**Miltonian** (mil-tō'ni-an), a. [< *Milton* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or relating to the great English poet John Milton (1608-74), or resembling his style.

Merely a *Miltonian* way of saying . . . that moral no less than physical courage demanded a sound body. Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 267.

**Miltonic** (mil-tōn'ik), a. [< *Milton* (see *Miltonian*) + *-ic*.] Relating or pertaining to Milton or his works; *Miltonian*.

If Time, the Avenger, execrates his wrongs, And makes the word *Miltonic* mean "sublime." Byron, Don Juan, Ded., st. 10.

**miltwaste** (milt-wäst), n. [Formerly *miltwast* (Skinner); appar. < *milt*<sup>1</sup> + *waste*: so called, it is said, because formerly believed to be a remedy for wasting or disease of the spleen or *milt*; cf. *spleenwort*.] The scaly fern, *Asplenium Ceterach*.

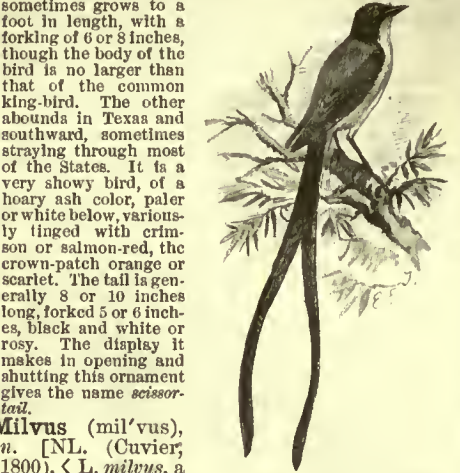
**Milvago** (mil-vä'gō), n. [NL. (cf. L. *milvago*, *milvago*, a kind of fish), < L. *milvus*, a kite (also a kind of fish): see *Milvus*.] 1. A genus of South American vulture-hawks, of the family *Falconidae* and subfamily *Polyborinae*, founded by Spix in 1824. There are two species, *M. chimachima* and *M. chimango*.—2. [l. c.] A member of this genus.

**Milvinae** (mil-vi'nē), n. pl. [NL., < *Milvus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Falconidae*, typified by the genus *Milvus*; the kites. The acapular process of the coracoid does not reach the clavicle, the face is not ruffed, and the beak is not toothed; the tarsus is shorter than the tibia; and the tail is either forked or much shorter than the long pointed wings. The *Milvinae* are birds of less than average size for this family, and of comparatively weak organization, preying chiefly upon reptiles, insects, and other humble quarry. There are a number of genera besides *Milvus*, as *Elanus*, *Elanoides*, *Nauclerus*, *Ictinia*, etc. See cuts under *Elanoides* and *kite*, 1.

**milvine** (mil'vin), a. and n. [< L. *milvinus*, belonging to the kite, < *milvus*, the kite, a bird of prey.] 1. a. Pertaining to the *Milvinae*, or having their characters. 11. n. A member of the *Milvinae*; any kite.

**Milvulus** (mil'vū-lus), n. [NL. (Swainson, 1827), dim. of L. *milvus*, a kite: see *Milvus*.] A genus of clamatorial birds of the family *Tyrannidae*, having an extremely long forcinate tail like the kite, whence the name; the scissor-tails, or swallow-tailed flycatchers. *M. tyrannus* and *M. forficatus* are two species. The former is chiefly a tropical American bird, but it sometimes strays into the United

States; it is ash above and white below, the top and sides of the head black, the crown-patch yellow; the tail is black and edged with white, and sometimes grows to a foot in length, with a forking of 6 or 8 inches, though the body of the bird is no larger than that of the common king-bird. The other abounds in Texas and southward, sometimes straying through most of the States. It is a very showy bird, of a hoary ash color, paler or white below, variously tinged with crimson or salmon-red, the crown-patch orange or scarlet. The tail is generally 8 or 10 inches long, forked 5 or 6 inches, black and white or rosy. The display it makes in opening and shutting this ornament gives the name *scissor-tail*.



Fork-tailed Flycatcher (*Milvulus tyrannus*).

**Milvus** (mil'vus), n. [NL. (Cuvier, 1800), < L. *milvus*, a kite.] The typical genus of *Milvinae*, having a long forked tail. The leading species is the common kite or glede of Europe, *M. cinetus* or *regalis*; *M. ater* is the black kite of the same continent.

**milwell** (mil'wel), n. [Also *myllewell*; < ME. *mulwell*; origin obscure; cf. *milwyn*.] A kind of fish. See the first quotation.

*Myllewell*, a sort of fish, the same with what in Lincolnshire is called *milwyn*, which Spelman renders green fish; but it was certainly of a different kind. Kennett, Paroch. Antiq. Gloss (1695). (Davies.)

Item, ij, saltyng tubbea. Item, viij, lynesge. Item, iij, mulwell-tyche. Paston Letters (Inventory), I, 490.

The yellow ling, the *milwell* fair and white. John Dennyss (Arber's Eng. Garner, I, 166).

**milwyn** (mil'win), n. [Also *millwyn*; cf. *milwell*.] Green fish. Skinner; Halliwell. See the first quotation under *milwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**Milyas** (mil'i-as), n. [NL., < L. *Milyas*, a district in Lycia.] 1. A genus of noctuid moths, erected by Walker in 1858 for the African *M. mixtura*.—2. A notable genus of predaceous bugs of the family *Reduviidae*. They are mainly American, and *M. cinetus* is one of the best-known heteroptera of the United States, of a waxy or orange yellow color, with the legs and antennae banded with black. Stål, 1861.

**milzbrand** (mits-bränt), n. [G., < *milz*, *milt*, spleen, + *brand*, burning inflammation: see *milt*<sup>1</sup> and *brand*.] Same as *malignant anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).



Many-banded Robber (*Milyas cinctus*). (Line shows natural size.)

**mim** (mim), a. [A minced form of *mum*], silent.] Primly silent; prim; demure; precise; affectedly modest; quiet; mute: also used adverbially. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

See, up he's got the word of God, An' meek an' mim has view'd it. Burns, Holy Fair.

Lightning-storms seem to come quite natrnl to you, for all as prim and mim as you are! W. Black, In Far Lochaber, iv.

**mima** (mi'mä), n. [Burmese.] A young Burmese woman; a girl.

Make war or peace; build or burn; . . . only leave me to my *mimas* and my stranger's drink. J. W. Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 161.

**Mimas** (mi'mas), n. [NL., < Gr. *Mimas*, the name of a centaur.] 1. The innermost and smallest of the satellites of Saturn, revolving about its primary in 22 hours 37 minutes.—2. [l. c.] In *zoöl.*, a golden-green South American beetle, *Scarabæus mimas*.

**mimbar**, **minbar** (mim'bar, min'bär), n. [Turk. *minbar* = Pers. Hind. *mimbar*, < Ar. *manbar*, a pulpit.] The pulpit in a mosque. It consisted originally of a plain low platform approached by three steps, but is now often an elevated structure surmounted by a richly ornamented canopy. It differs from a pulpit especially in that it is entered by stairs in front instead of at the side or in the rear. See cut in next column.

**mime** (mim), n. [< F. *mime* = Sp. Pg. It. *mimo*, < L. *minus*. < Gr. *mimos*, an imitator, actor, also a kind of drama; cf. *μυμισθαί*, imitate; prob.

akin to L. *imitari*, imitate: see *imitate*.] 1. An imitator; one skilled in mimicry; a mimic; specifically, a mimic actor; a performer in the ancient farces or burlesques called *mimes*.

Let him go now and brand another man injuriously with the name of *Mime*, being himselfe the loosest and most extravagant *Mime* that hath been heard of; whom no lesse then almost halfe the world could serve for stage roome to play the *Mime* in. Milton, Apology for Smeectymnuus.

The strolling *mimes* carried the last, and probably many of the worst, reminiscences of the Roman acting drama across the period of those great migrations which changed the face of the Western world. A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I, 11.

2. A dramatic entertainment among the ancient Greeks of Sicily and southern Italy and the Romans, consisting generally of farcical mimicry of real events and persons. The Greek *mimes* combined spoken dialogue of somewhat simple and familiar character with action; the Roman consisted chiefly of action, often of a coarse and even indecent character, with little speaking. See *pantomime*.

This we know in Laertius, that the *Mimes* of Sophron were of such reckning with Plato, as to take them nightly to read on and after make them his pillow. Scaliger describes a *Mime* to be a Poem imitating any action to stir up laughter. Milton, Apology for Smeectymnuus.

**mime** (mim), v. i.; pret. and pp. *mimed*, ppr. *miming*. [< *mime*, n.] To mimic, or play the buffoon; act in a mime.

Acts Old Iniquity, and in the fit Of *miming* gets the opinion of a wit. B. Jonson, Epigrams, cxv.

**mimeograph** (mim'ē-ō-gráf), n. [Irreg. < Gr. *μυμισθαί*, imitate, + *γράφειν*, write.] An apparatus invented by Edison, by which stencils of written pages may be obtained for the production of an indefinite number of copies. A pointed stylus is moved as in writing with a lead-pencil over a kind of tough prepared paper placed on a finely grooved steel plate, and the writing is thus traced in a series of minute perforations. Stencils may also be prepared on typewriters.

**Mimesa** (mī-mē'sā), n. [NL. (Shuckard, 1837), irreg. < Gr. *μίμησις*, imitation: see *mimesis*.] The typical genus of *Mimesidae*, having the inner spur of the hind tibiae broadly flattened. Eleven North American and seven European species are known.

**Mimesidae** (mī-mēs'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Mimesa* + *-idae*.] A family of fossorial hymenopterous insects. The prothorax is narrow, the fore wings have three submarginal cells, the abdomen is petiolate with the petiole depressed and generally furrowed above, the antennal flagellum is thickened at the apex, and the middle tibiae have only one apical spur. The family comprises the two genera *Mimesa* and *Psen*.

**mimesis** (mī-mēs'is), n. [NL., < Gr. *μίμησις*, imitation, < *μυμισθαί*, imitate: see *mime*.] 1. In *rhet.*, imitation or reproduction of the supposed words of another, especially in order to represent his character. See *prosopœia*.—2. In *zoöl.*, mimicry; simulated resemblance; physical or physiological simulation by one animal of another, or of a plant or other part of its surroundings. See *mimicry*, 3.

**mimetene** (mim'ē-tēn), n. [So called from its close resemblance to pyromorphite; < Gr. *μυμητής*, an imitator (see *mimetic*), + *-ene*.] Same as *mimetite*.

**Mimetes** (mī-mēs'tēz), n. [NL., < Gr. *μυμητής*, an imitator.] 1. In *entom.*: (a) A genus of noctuid moths. *Hübner*, 1816. (b) A genus of weevils of the subfamily *Otiorynchinae*. *Eschscholtz*, 1818.—2. In *mammal.*, a genus of anthropoid apes of the family *Simiidae*, a type of which is the chimpanzee: so called from the likeness to man. This genus was proposed by W. E. Leach about 1816, and antedated both *Troglodytes* of Geoffroy and *Anthropopithecus* of De Blainville; but these synonyms are more frequently used. See cut under *chimpanzee*.

3. In *ornith.*: (a) A genus of Australian orioles of the family *Oriolidae*. *King*, 1826. Also *Mimeta* (*Vigors* and *Horsfield*, 1826). (b) Same as *Mimus*. *C. W. L. Gloger*, 1842.

**mimetesite** (mī-mēt'ē-sīt), n. [Irreg. < Gr. *μυμητής*, an imitator (see *Mimetes*), + *-ite*.] Same as *mimetite*.

**mimetic** (mī-mēt'ik), a. [= It. *mimeticò*, < Gr. *μυμητικός*, imitative, < *μυμητής*, an imitator, < *μυμισθαί*, imitate: see *mime*.] 1. Pertaining to mimicry or imitation; apt in mimicry; aping.

But Fucus, lead by most mimetic apes,  
Could not deplane don Fucus's antick shapes.  
Whitney, Albino and Bellama, p. 9. (Nares.)

Brotherhoods of actors, ambitious of displaying their  
mimetic faculty to their townsfolk.  
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 393.

2. Imitating; imitative. Specifically — (a) In zoöl.  
and bot., exhibiting mimicry; characterized by mimicry,  
as the flowers of certain orchids which resemble butter-  
flies. See mimicry, 3.

In all these cases it appears that the mimetic species is  
protected from some enemy by its outward similarity to  
the form which it mimics. H. A. Nicholson.

(b) In mineral., approximating closely to — that is, imitat-  
ing — other forms of a higher degree of symmetry. This  
characteristic usually results from twinning. For exam-  
ple, aragonite occurs in twin crystals which at first sight  
appear to be hexagonal in form. See pseudosymmetry and  
twin.

mimetical (mi-met'ik-al), a. [*from* mimetic + -al.]  
Same as *mimetic*.

A dialogue in the old mimetical or poetic form.

Sp. Hurd, Foreign Travel, vii.

mimetically (mi-met'ik-ly), adv. In a mi-  
metic manner; imitatively; in the manner of  
a mine.

Homer . . . wished to express mimetically the rolling,  
thundering, leaping motion of the stone.  
De Quincey, Homer, iii.

mimetism (mim'et-tizm), n. [*from* *mimet-ic*, q. v.,  
+ -ism.] Same as *mimesis*, and *mimicry*, 3.

mimetic (mim'et-ik), n. [*from* Gr. μίμησις, an imi-  
tator (see *Mimetes*), + -ite<sup>2</sup>.] Native arseniate  
of lead with chlorid of lead, a mineral of a  
yellow to brown color occurring in hexagonal  
prismatic crystals, often rounded. It is isomor-  
phous with pyromorphite, the phosphate of lead. Some  
varieties, as campylite, contain phosphoric acid, and hence  
are intermediate between mimetite and pyromorphite.  
Also called *mimetesite*, *minetene*.

mimic (mim'ik), a. and n. [= *F. mimique* = Sp.  
*mimico* = Pg. It. *mimico*, < L. *mimicus*, < Gr. μί-  
μος, belonging to mimes, < μίμος, a mime: see  
*mime*.] I. a. 1. Acting as a mime; given to  
or practising imitation; imitative: as, a *mimic*  
actor.

Off in her absence *mimic* fancy wakes

To imitate her [Reason]; but, misjoining shapes,  
Wild work produces oft, and most in dreams.

Milton, P. L., v. 110.

2. Pertaining to mimicry or imitation; exhib-  
iting, characterized by, or employed in simu-  
lation or mimicry; mimicking; simulating: as,  
the *mimic* stage; *mimic* action or gestures.

Eager to win laurels on the *mimic* theatre of war.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. 15.

Let the *mimic* canvas show  
Her calm benevolent features.

Bryant, The Ages, iii.

3. Consisting of or resulting from imitation;  
simulated; mock: often implying a copy or  
imitation: as, a *mimic* battle; the *mimic* roy-  
alty of the stage.

Blew *mimic* hootings to the silent owls,  
That they might answer him.

Wordsworth, There was a Boy.

Down the wet streets  
Sail their *mimic* fleets.

Longfellow, Rain in Summer.

Mimic-flower beetles, an occasional name of the *Laagri-  
dæ*.

II. n. 1. One who or that which imitates or  
mimics; specifically, an actor.

Anon his Thibbe must be answered,  
And forth my *mimic* comes.

Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 19.

Every sort  
Of gymnick artists, wrestlers, riders, runners,  
Juglers, and dancers, anticke, mummings, *mimicks*.

Milton, S. A., I. 1225.

2. An imitation; anything copied from or  
made in imitation of something else.

mimic (mim'ik), v. t.; pret. and pp. *mimicked*,  
pp. *mimicking*, v. t. [*from* *mimic*, a.] 1. To act in  
imitation of; simulate a likeness to; imitate  
or copy in speech or action, either mockingly  
or seriously.

Vica has learned so to *mimic* virtue that it often creeps  
to hisher under its disguise. Steels, Spectator, No. 514.

*Mimic* the tetchy humour, furtive glance,  
And brow where half was furious, half fatigued.

Browning, Ring and Book, I. 203.

2. To produce an imitation of; make some-  
thing similar or corresponding to; copy in  
form, character, or quality.

Fresh carved cedar, *mimicking* a glade  
Of palm and plantain, met from either side,  
High in the midst. Keats, Lamia, ii.

Leonardo studies the laws of light scientifically, so that  
the proper roundness and effect of distance should be ac-  
curately rendered, and all the subtleties of nature's smiles  
be *mimicked*. J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 277.

3. Specifically, in zoöl. and bot., to imitate,  
simulate, or resemble (something else) in form,  
color, or other characteristic; assume the char-  
acter or appearance of (some other object). See  
*mimicry*, 3. = Syn. 1. *Ape*, *Mock*, etc. See *imitate*.

mimical (mim'ik-ly), a. [*from* *mimic* + -al.] Same  
as *mimic*.

To some too, if they be far gone, *mimical* gestures are  
too familiar. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 233.

To make our mirth the completer, Sir J. Minnes was in  
the highest pitch of mirth, and his *mimicall* tricks, that  
ever I saw, and most excellent pleasant company he is.  
Pepps, Diary, II. 339.

mimically (mim'ik-ly), adv. In a mimicking  
or imitative manner. [Rare.]

Such are good for nothing but either *mimically* to imi-  
tate their neighbours' fooleries, or to immerse themselves  
in a kind of lascivious and debauched living.

South, Works, V. ix.

mimicalness (mim'ik-ly-nes), n. The quality  
of being *mimical*. [Rare.]

mimic-beetle (mim'ik-bēt-l), n. A coleopterous  
insect which feigns death when disturbed  
or alarmed, as some of the *Histeridæ* and *Byrr-  
hidæ*.

mimicker (mim'ik-er), n. One who or that  
which mimics.

mimicry (mim'ik-ri), n.; pl. *mimicries* (-riz).  
[*from* *mimic* + -ry.] 1. The act of imitating in  
speech, manner, or appearance; mockery by  
imitation; simulation.

Absolute princes, who ruin their people by a *mimicry*  
of the great monarchs. Hume, Essays, II. 11.

A few old men, the last survivors of our generation, . . .  
will remember . . . that exquisite *mimicry* [of Lord Hol-  
land's] which ennobled, instead of degrading.  
Macaulay, Lord Holland.

2. An imitation; that which imitates or simu-  
lates.

In France an imitative school . . . has executed skilful  
*mimicries* of ancient glass painting. Encyc. Brit., X. 673.

3. In zoöl., the simulation of something else  
in form or color, etc.; mimesis. Commonly called  
*protective mimicry*, from the immunity secured by such re-  
semblance, as when the insect known as the walking-stick  
simulates a dead twig of a tree, when a butterfly assimilates  
in color to that of the flowers upon which it habitually  
feeds, or a bird's nest is so constructed as to resemble a  
bunch of moss on a bough, etc. Also *mimnetism*.

Both *mimetry* and *imitation* are [here] used in a meta-  
phorical sense, as implying that close external likeness  
which causes things unlike in structure to be mistaken  
for each other. A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 75.

mimic-thrush (mim'ik-thrush), n. A book-name  
of the mocking-bird, *Mimus polyglottus*.

Mimidæ (mim'ik-dæ), n. pl. [NL., < *Mimus* +  
-idæ.] The *Mimina* rated as a family of oscine  
passerine birds.

Mimina (mi-mi'næ), n. pl. [NL., < *Mimus* +  
-ina.] A subfamily of turdoid oscine passerine  
birds, typified by the genus *Mimus*; the mock-  
ers, mock-birds, or mocking-birds. The group is  
variously located in the ornithological system, being some-  
times placed in *Turdidæ*, sometimes associated with the  
wrens in *Liotrichidæ*, and sometimes referred to the *Tima-  
lidæ* under the name of *American babblers*. These birds  
have a moderate (sometimes extremely long and bowed)  
bill, short wings, long rounded tail, and scutellate tarsi.  
Leading genera are *Mimus*, *Harporhynchus*, *Oroscoptes*,  
*Galeoscoptes*. Familiar examples are the mocking-bird,  
thrasher, and catbird. All are confined to America. See  
*cuta* under *catbird* and *mocking-bird*.

mimine (mim'in), a. Of or pertaining to the  
*Mimina*.

mimist (mim'ist), n. [*from* *mimic* + -ist.] A  
writer of mimes.

Thereupon were called Poets *Mimistes*: as who would  
say, imitable and meet to be followed for their wise and  
grace lessons. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 21.

mimiation (mi-mā'shon), n. [*from* Ar. *mim*, the  
name of the letter *m*, + -ation. Cf. *myticism*.]  
The frequent use of the letter *m*; specifically,  
the addition of *m* to a final vowel.

The principal differences between these dialects [the  
Semitic-Babylonian and the Semitic-Assyrian] are — 1st,  
the use of *mimiation* by the Babylonians, and not by the  
Assyrians; thus the Babylonian words *Sumirum* and *Akka-  
dim* were rendered by the Assyrians *Sumirum* and *Akkad-  
im*. Eng. Encyc., Arts and Sciences, Supp., p. 173.

mim-mouthed (mim'moutht), a. [See usually  
*mim-mouthed*; < *mim* + *mouthed*.] 1. Reserved  
in discourse: implying affectation of modesty.

I'm no for being *mim-mouth'd*, when there's no reason;  
but a man had as good, whiles, cast a knot in his tongue.  
The Smugglers, I. 164. (Jamieson.)

2. Affectedly moderate at table. Jamieson.  
mimographer (mi-mog'ra-fēr), n. [Cf. F. *mimographe* =  
Pg. *mimographe*; < L. *mimographus*, a writer of mimes,  
< Gr. μιμογράφος, writing mimes, < μίμος, a mime, + γράφειν, write.] A  
writer of mimes or farces.

For the best idea that can now be formed of the manner  
of this famous *mimographer* we must have recourse, I be-  
lieve, to the fifteenth Idyl of Theocritus.  
Twining, tr. of Aristotle's Treatise on Poetry, I., note 6.

Mimosa (mi-mō'sā), n. [NL. (Tournefort, 1700),  
so called from its imitating the sensibility of  
animal life; < L. *mimus*, < Gr. μίμος, a mimic:  
see *mime*, n.] 1. A large genus of leguminous  
plants of the suborder *Mimoseæ* and the tribe  
*Eumimoseæ*, characterized by a legume with en-  
tire or jointed valves which break away from  
a narrow persistent placenta. The plants are  
either herbs, erect or climbing shrubs, or sometimes trees,  
and are often prickly. The leaves are almost always bipin-  
nate, but rarely there are none, or the expanded petiole  
(phylodium) takes the place of the leaf; and in many species  
the leaves are sensitive, closing when touched. The  
flowers are small and sessile, usually having the stamens  
very much longer than the corolla; they are arranged in  
globular heads or in cylindrical spikes. About 280 species  
have been described, natives of the warmer parts of  
America and Africa, of tropical Asia, and of the Mascarene  
Islands. Many are cultivated, the most common being the  
sensitive-plant or humble-plant of hoihuases, *M. pudica*,  
which is a branching annual, one or two feet in height, hav-  
ing a great many small leaflets, all highly sensitive when  
touched. *M. myriadenia* is a woody climber of tropical  
America, and is remarkable for the great height which it  
attains, ascending to the tops of the tallest trees.

2. [l. c.] A plant of this genus.  
For net *Mimosa's* tender tree  
Shrink sooner from the touch than he.  
Scott, Marston, iv., Int.

mimosa-bark (mi-mō'sā-bārk), n. The bark  
of several Australian acacia- or wattle-trees,  
much used in tanning.

Mimoseæ (mi-mō'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (A. P. de  
Candolle, 1825), < *Mimosa* + -æ.] A suborder  
of leguminous plants, characterized by small  
regular flowers with a gamosepalous calyx, by  
having the petals valvate and often united be-  
low the middle, and by having stamens which  
are free or monadelphous. It embraces 6 tribes, 29  
genera, *Mimosa* being the type, and about 1,350 species.  
The majority of which are confined to the tropics.

mosite (mi-mō'sit), n. [*from* *Mimosa* + -ite<sup>2</sup>.]  
A fossil seed-pod supposed to have belonged  
to a plant of the *mimosa* family.

mimotype (mim'ō-tip), n. [*from* Gr. μίμος, a mimic,  
+ τύπος, form.] In zoöl. and zöogogy., a type  
or form of animal life which in one country is  
the analogue or representative of a type or form  
found in another country, to which it is not very  
closely related. Thus, the American starlings (*Icteri-  
dæ*) are mimotypes of the Old World starlings (*Sturnidæ*);  
the American genus *Geomys* is mimotypic of the African  
*Georychus*; the American jumping-mouse (*Zapus*) replaces  
the jerboa (*Dipus*) of Africa.

*Mimotypes*, forms distantly resembling each other, but  
fulfilling similar functions. . . . By the use of this term,  
the word "analogue" may be relieved of a part of the bur-  
den borne by it. Smithsonian Report (1851), p. 460, note.

mimotypic (mim'ō-tip'ik), a. [*from* *mimotype* +  
-ic.] Having the character of a mimotype.

Mimuleæ (mi-mū'lē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Bentham  
and Hooker, 1876), < *Mimulus* + -æ.] A sub-  
tribe of plants of the order *Scrophularinæ* and  
the tribe *Gratiolæ*, characterized by a five-  
toothed calyx, by having the stamens inserted  
within the corolla-tube, with the anther-cells  
contiguous, and by a loculicidal capsule with  
two or four valves. The subtribe embraces 6  
genera, *Mimulus* being the type, and about 56  
species.

Mimulus (mim'ū-lus), n. [NL. (Linnæus, 1753),  
so called from the resemblance of its corolla to a  
mask; < L. *mimulus*, a little mime, dim. of L. *mi-  
mus*: see *mime*.] A genus of scrophulariaceous  
plants of the tribe *Gratiolæ*, type of the subtribe  
*Mimuleæ*, characterized by a tubular calyx, which  
is almost always five-angled or five-toothed, by  
a two-valved capsule, and by having numerous  
seeds, with the placentæ usually united to form  
a central column. They are reclining or erect, rarely  
tall, and slightly woody herbs, with opposite undivided  
leaves, and often showy flowers, which are yellow, orange,  
red, violet, or rose-colored, and solitary in the axils of the  
leaves, or sometimes racemed at the tips of the branches.  
The species, numbering 45 or 50, are especially numerous in  
Pacific North America, but are also widely dispersed else-  
where in temperate regions, though not in Europe. Plants  
of the genus bear the general name of *monkey-flower*. *M. ringens*  
and *M. alatus*, with violet-purple flowers, are com-  
mon species of wet places in the eastern United States.  
Various species are cultivated, chiefly in conservatories,  
some much prized. Among them are *M. moschatius*, the  
musk-plant of gardens, strongly musk-scented, the flowers  
small and pale-yellow; *M. cardinalis*, with large scarlet  
corolla; and *M. glutinosus*, a shrubby, very ornamental  
conservatory species, the flowers from salmon-colored to  
scarlet.

Mimus (mi'mus), n. [NL., < L. *mimus*, < Gr.  
μίμος, an imitator: see *mime*.] A genus of  
American birds of which the mocking-bird, *M. polyglottus*,  
is the type. See *mocking-bird*, and  
cut under *catbird*.

**Mimusops** (mi-mū' sops), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), so called from the fancied resemblances of the flowers to an ape's face; < Gr. μῦσος, gen. of μῦς, an ape (< μῦσειοβαί, imitate, μῦσος, an imitator: see *mimē*), + ὄψις, face.] A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants of the natural order *Sapotaceae* and the tribe *Bumeliaceae*. It is characterized by having the six or eight segments of the calyx arranged in two series, the outer ones including the inner, which are more slender; the lobes of the corolla entire and three times as many as the calyx-segments; and the six or eight stamens, which are alternate with the same number of stamens. They are trees, or rarely shrubs, with a milky juice, and usually small white flowers, which are often fragrant, in axillary clusters. About 30 species are known, found throughout the tropics. Several, from India and Ceylon, yield a heavy durable timber, and *M. Elengi* also produces small edible berries, the seeds of which afford an abundance of oil. See *balatagum, bully-tree, cow-tree, and dilly*.

**min<sup>1</sup>**, *pron.* A Middle English form of *mine*.  
**min<sup>2</sup>**, *a.* [ME., also *myn, minne, mynne*, < AS. *min*, less (not 'small,' the positive form being not in use) = OS. *minnaro* = OFries. *minnera, minra* (cf. *min*, adv.) = MD. *mindre*, D. *minder* = MLG. *min, minner, minder* = OHG. *minnro*, MHG. *minner, minre, G. minder* = Icel. *minnr* = Sw. Dan. *mindre* = Goth. *minniza*, compar., less; cf. OS. *minnisto* = OFries. *minnust* = D. MLG. *minst* = OHG. *minnist*, MHG. *minnest*, G. *mindest* = Icel. *minnst* = Sw. *minst* = Dan. *mindst* = Goth. *minnists* (cf. *mins, minz*, adv.), superl., least; compar. and superl. (reduced in the compar. *min*, as in *bet for better, less*, etc.), = L. compar. *minor*, neut. *minus*, less (superl. *minimus*, least), positive stem *\*minu-*, whence *minuere*, lessen (see *minish, minuend*, etc.), = Gr. μῦς, little, small (not in good use, but assumed or revived as the base of the derived forms μῦσειον, lessen, μῦσειον, a little, etc.); cf. Ir. *min*, small; perhaps Skt. √ *mī* (present stem *mina-*), make less. Hence, from L., *minor*, *minus*, *minority*, etc., *minister, administrator*, etc., *minim, minimum, minimize, minute<sup>1</sup>, minuate<sup>2</sup>, minish, diminish, comminute*, etc.; from E., *mince, minnow*, etc.] Less.

The more and the *minne*.  
 Le Bone Florence (Ritson's Met. Rom., III.), l. 549.

It is of the for to forgyte  
 Alkyn tryspas both more & mynn.  
 Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 104.

**min<sup>3</sup>**† (*min*), *n.* [ME., also *minne, mynne*, < Icel. *minni*, memory, remembrance; cf. OS. *minna, minnia* = OHG. *mīma*, MHG. *minne*, G. (revived) *minne*, love, orig. 'memory': akin to E. *mind<sup>3</sup>, mind<sup>1</sup>*, etc.: see *mince<sup>3</sup>, mind<sup>1</sup>*.] Memory; remembrance.

**min<sup>4</sup>**† (*min*), *v. t.* [ME. *minnen, mynnen*, < Icel. *minna*, bring to mind, < *minni*, mind, memory; see *min<sup>3</sup>, n.* Cf. *mince<sup>3</sup>*.] 1. To bring to the mind of; remind.

Syr, of one thinge I wolde you mynne,  
 And beseeche you for to speede.  
 M.S. Harl. 2252, f. 88. (Halliwell.)

2. To remember.

The cloudys ovyr-caste, all lygt was leste,  
 Hys mygt was more then yv mygt mynne.  
 M.S. Cantab. Fl. ii. 38, l. 47. (Halliwell.)

Euery psalme qwencheth a synne  
 As ofte as a man thoth hem mynne.  
 Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 90.

3. To mention.

Palomydon put hym full prestly to say,  
 Aad menit of his mater, that I mynnet are.  
 Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8876.

**min<sup>4</sup>**† (*min*), *n.* [Perhaps a familiar var. of *min<sup>1</sup>, mama*.] Mother. [Scotch.]

I'm Johnny Faa o' Yetholm town,  
 There dwell my min and daddie O.  
 Johannie Faa (Child's Ballads, IV. 284).

**min<sup>5</sup>**† (*min*), *n.* A dialectal or affected form of *man*.

**min**. An abbreviation of *mineralogy, mineralogical, minimum, minute, minim, and minor*.

**mina<sup>1</sup>** (mī'nā), *n.* [L., also *mna*, < Gr. μῦν, a weight, a sum of money; < Heb. *māneh*, a weight, prop. part, portion, number, < *mānāh*, divide, measure out, allot.] A unit of weight and of value, originally Assyrian, but used also by the Greeks and other ancient peoples. Bronze and stone Babylonian and Assyrian standards show that there were two Assyrian minas, one varying from 560 to 1,040 grams, and the other of half that weight. The Assyrians divided the mins into 60 shekels, and 60 minas made a talent. In Athens at the time of Pericles it was, in weight of silver, 100 drachmas, equivalent to 436.3 grams, or 15.4 ounces avoirdupois, or 14 + ounces troy, and was in value about \$18.

[The Babylonians] constituted a new *mina* for themselves, consisting of 50 shekels instead of 60.  
 B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, Int., p. xxxii.

**mina<sup>2</sup>** (mī'nā), *n.* [Also *mino, myna, mynah*, and *maina*; < Hind. *mainā*, a starling.] One

of several different sturnoid passerine birds of India and countries further east. (a) Any species of the genus *Aceridotheres* (which see). (b) Any species of the genus *Eulabes*, several of which inhabit India, Ceylon, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, etc.; a hill-mina. (See *hill-mina*, and cut under *Eulabes*.) The common talking starling or religious grackle of India is *E.* (formerly *Gracula*) *religiosa*, of a purplish-black color with a white mirror on the wing, yellow bill and feet, and curious leafy lappets of a yellow or orange color on the head. It is easily tamed and taught to speak with singular distinctness. This and some other members of the same genus are common cage-birds in Europe and the United States.

**mina-bird** (mī'nā-bērd), *n.* Same as *mina<sup>2</sup>*.  
**minable<sup>1</sup>** (mī'nā-bl), *a.* [ < *mine<sup>2</sup> + -able*.] Capable of being mined.

He began to uadermine it (finding the earth all about very *minable*).  
 North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 115.

**minacious** (mī-nā'shūs), *a.* [= It. *minaccioso*, an extended form of *minace* = Pg. *minaz*, < L. *minax* (*minac-*), full of threats: see *menace, n.*] Threatening; menacing. [Rare.]

Whether the face of heaven smile upon us with a cheerful bright azure, or look upon us with a more sad and *minacious* countenance.  
 Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 63.

**minacity** (mī-nās'ī-ti), *n.* [ < L. *minax* (*minac-*), threatening, minacious (see *menace*), + *-ity*.] Disposition to threaten. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

**minar** (mī-nār'), *n.* [Ar. *minār*, a candlestick, lamp, lighthouse (cf. Heb. *manōrāh*, a candlestick); cf. *nār*, fire, *nūr*, light, *nawwir*, enlighten, illumine, Heb. *nūr*, shine.] In *Moslem arch.*, a lighthouse; a tower; a minaret.

In the burning sun the golden dome [of a mosque in the city of Meshed] seemed to cast out rays of dazzling light, and the roofs of the adjoining *minars* shone like brilliant beacons.  
 O'Donovan, Merv, vi.

**minaret** (mī'nā-ret), *n.* [= F. *minaret* = Pg. *minareto* = It. *minareto, minaretto*, < Sp. *minarete*, < Turk. *minār* = Hind. *mināra, minār*, a high slender tower, a minaret, < Ar. *manāra*, a lamp, lighthouse, minaret, < *minār*, candlestick, lamp, lighthouse; see *minār*.] In *Moslem arch.*, a slender and lofty turret typically rising by several stages or stories, and surrounded by one or more projecting balconies, characteristic of Mohammedan mosques, and corresponding to the belfry of a Christian church. From the balconies of the minarets the people are summoned to prayer five times a day by criers. See *muezzin*, and cut under *mosque*.

Another [mosque] has a very high *minaret* or tower, the out side of which is entirely cased with green tiles.  
 Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 121.

**minargent** (mī-nār'jent), *n.* [ < NL. (*alu*)*min*(ium) + L. *argentum*, silver.] A kind of aluminium bronze, the ingredients of which are copper 1,000 parts, nickel 700, antimony 50, and aluminium 20.

**minatorial** (mī-nā-tō'ri-āl), *a.* [ < *minatory* + *-al*.] Threatening; menacing.

**minatorially** (mī-nā-tō'ri-āl-i), *adv.* In a threatening or menacing manner.

**minatorily** (mī-nā-tō'ri-li), *adv.* In a minatory manner; with threats.

**minatory** (mī-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [= It. *minatorio*, < LL. *minatorius*, threatening (cf. *minator*, one who drives cattle), < L. *minari*, pp. *minatus*, threaten, drive: see *menace*.] Threatening; menacing.

The king made a statute minatory and *minatory*, towards justices of peace, that they should duly execute their office.  
 Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 76.

The *minatory* proclamation issued last week by the Czar from Livadia.  
 Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 877.

**minaul** (mī-nāl'), *n.* Same as *monaul*.

**minbar**, *n.* See *mimbar*.

**mince** (mīns), *v.*; pret. and pp. *minced*, ppr. *mincing*. [ < ME. *\*mincen*, *\*myncen*, *minsen*, (a) partly < AS. *minsian*, make less, become less, diminish (cf. verbal *n.* *minsung*, parsimony, abstinence) (= OS. *minsōn*, make less, = Goth. *minznan*, become less); with formative *-s* (as also in *cleanse, rinse*, etc.) (cf. Icel. *minnka* = Sw. *minska* = Dan. *minske*, make less, with formative *-k*, < *min*, less (see *min<sup>2</sup>*); (b) partly < OF. *mincer*, F. *mincer*, cut small, < *mince*, slender, slight, puny, prob. of Teut. origin, perhaps from the superl. of *min*, less (see *min<sup>2</sup>*), or more prob. the adj. *mince* is a back formation from the verb *mincer*, which is then < OS. *minsōn*, etc., make small: see above.] **I. trans.** 1. To make less; make small; specifically, to cut or chop into very small pieces: as, to *mince* meat.

*Mynce* that ploner. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.  
 When she saw Pyrrhus make malicious sport  
 In *mincing* with his sword her husband's limbs.  
*Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 537.

They brought some cold bacon and coarse oat-cake. The sergeant asked for pepper and salt, *minced* the food fine, and made it savory. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiv.

**2.** To lessen; diminish; especially, to diminish in speaking; speak of lightly or slightly; minimize.

Thy honesty and love doth *mince* this matter,  
 Making it light to Cassio. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 248.

For though shee held her to the commandment, yet the threatening annexed shee did somewhat *mince* and extenuate.  
 Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 25.

Be gone, Futell! do not *mince* one syllable  
 Of what you hear. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, i. 3.  
 What say the soldiers of me? and the same words;  
*Mince* 'em not, good Aëclus, but deliver  
 The very forms and tongues they talk withal.  
*Fletcher*, Valentinian, i. 3.

**3.** To utter primly; bring or show forth sparingly or in a half-apoken way; hence, to display with affected delicacy; use affectation in regard to: as, to *mince* one's words or a narrative; to *mince* the lapses of one's neighbors; a *minced* oath.

'Behold yon slimping dame, . . .  
 That *minces* vtrine, and doth shake the head  
 To hear of pleasure's name. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 122.

**4.** To effect mincingly. [Rare.]  
 Three times she bows, and with a modest grace  
*Minces* her spruce retreat.  
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, fil. 182.

**Minced collops.** See *collop*.—**Minced pie.** See *mince-pie*.—To *mince* matters, to speak of things with affected delicacy.

**II. intrans.** 1. To walk with short steps or with affected nicety; affect delicacy in manner.

Because the daughters of Zion are haughty, . . . walking and *mincing* as they go. *Isa.* iii. 16.

Away, I say; time wears: hold up your head and *mince*.  
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 1. 9.

**2.** To speak with affected elegance.  
 Low spake the lass, and lisped and *minced* the while.  
*Crabbe*, Works, i. 76.

**mince** (mīns), *n.* [ < *mince* (-*meat*).] Same as *mince-meat*.

Upsetting whatever came in his way—now a pan of milk, and now a basin of *mince*.  
*H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 342.

**mince-meat** (mīns'mēt), *n.* [Prop. *minced meat*.] 1. Meat chopped small; hence, anything chopped or broken into small pieces, literally or figuratively.

Their first shot struck us in the bows, knocked our two gunners into *mince* meat.

*R. L. Stevenson*, Master of Ballantrae, ii.

**2.** The material of which mince-pies are made.

Also called *minced meat* and *mince*.

**mince-pie** (mīns'pī'), *n.* [ < *mince* (-*meat*) + *pie*.] A pie made with minced meat, fruit, etc. It has long been especially associated with Christmas festivities among English-speaking peoples. Also called *minced pie*.

**mincer** (mīn'sēr), *n.* One who minces.

*Mincers* of each other's fame. *Tennyson*, Princess, lv.

**minch**† (*minch*), *n.* [ < ME. *mynche*; a reduced form of *minchen*.] Same as *minchen*. *Halliwell*.

**minchen**† (*min'chen*), *n.* [Also *mynchen, mincheon, minchun*; < ME. *minchen, monchen, muncchene*, < AS. *myneceu, myncecynn*, pl. *myneccena, munecena*, a nun, fem. of *munuc*, a monk: see *monk*.] A nun.

Mincheon Lane, so called of tenements there sometime pertaining to the *minchuns*, or nuns of St. Helen's, in Bishopgate Street.  
*Stow*, Survey of London, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., [III. 314.]

**minchery**† (*min'chēr-i*), *n.* [Also *mynchery*; < *minch, minchen*, + *-ry*.] A nunnery.

In telling how *Begu*, within the *minchery* at Hackness, was miraculously given to know of St. Hilda's death, miles away, at Whitby, etc.

*Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 297.

**minch-houset**, *n.* [Perhaps a dial. corruption of *men's house*, a cottage attached to a farmhouse, where the men-servants cook their victuals (Jamieson).] A roadside inn.

Then lay at a *minch-house* in the road, being a good inn for the country; for most of the public houses I mett with before in country places were no better than ale houses, which they call here *minch-houses*. . . . Gott to Lesmahago, which I found to be but a small village, but in it is a sort of *inn* or *minch-house* of considerable note kept by a farmer of great dealings.

Quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 44.



Minaret.  
 Mosque of Achmet, Constantinople.



I do thee wrong to *mind* thee of it.  
*Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 3. 13.  
There's not a bonnie bird that sings,  
But *minds* me o' my Jean.  
*Burns*, O' a' the Airts the Wind can Blaw.

3. To regard with attention; pay attention to; heed; notice.

Men must sometimes *mind* their affairs to make more room for their pleasures.  
*Cotton*, in *Waltou's Angler*, li. 238.  
Did you *mind* how he put the young fellow out of countenance that pretended to talk to him?  
*Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 242.  
Archimedes, the famous mathematician, was so intent upon his problems that he never minded the soldiers who came to kill him.  
*Swift*, *Trifical Essay*.

Never *mind* the difference, we'll balance that another time.  
*Sheridan*, *School for Scandal*, iv. 1.

4. To have the care of; attend to; specifically, to take or have the oversight of: as, a boy to *mind* the door.

Old women—some gossiping, some sitting vacant at the house door, some spinning or weaving, or *mind*ing little children.  
*J. A. Symonds*, *Italy and Greece*, p. 14.

Mrs. Duncan *mind*ed the two children most of the day, to the jealous rage of Tippie.  
*The Century*, XXXVI. 845.

5. To care for; be concerned about; be affected by.

Whose glory is in their shame, who *mind* earthly things.  
*Phil.* iii. 19.

They [the Brazilians] *mind*e the day, and are not carefull for the morrow.  
*Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 836.

They [the kine of Bashan] *mind*ed nothing but ease, softness, and pleasure.  
*Stillington*, *Sermons*, I. 1.

I did not *mind* bla being a little out of humour.  
*Steele*, *Tatler*, No. 206.

In the open chimney-place of the parlor was a wood fire blazing cheerfully on the backs of a couple of brass griffins who did not seem to *mind* it.  
*T. B. Aldrich*, *Ponkapog to Penth*, p. 63.

The peculiarity of liquids and gases is that they do not *mind* being bent and having their shapes altered.  
*W. K. Clifford*, *Lectures*, I. 175.

6. To look out for; be watchful against. [Colloq.]

"You'd better *mind* that fellow, Mr. Fitzgerald," said the native.  
*A. C. Grant*, *Bush-life in Queensland*, I. 130.

7. To regard with submission; heed the commands of; obey: as, a headstrong child that will *mind* no oīe.—8. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, to pray for. See a month's *mind*, under *mind*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*—9†. To intend; mean; purpose.

As for me, be sure I *mind* no harm  
To thy grave person.  
*Chapman*, *Ilad*.

**Mind the word!** be attentive to the order given.—**Mind your eye!** be careful. [Slang.—**Mind your helm!** be careful; take care what you do. [Naut. slang.—**To be minded**, to be disposed or inclined; have in contemplation.

Joseph was *mind*ed to put her away privily.  
*Mat.* i. 19.  
If thou be *mind*ed to peruse this little booke.  
*Levins*, *Manip. Vocab.* (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. 4.  
Ne'er a Sir Lucius O'Trigger in the kingdom should make me fight, when I wa'n't so *mind*ed.  
*Sheridan*, *The Rivals*, iv. 1.

**To mind one's own business.** See *business*.—**To mind one's p's and q's**, to be circumspect or exact; probably in allusion to the early difficulty of distinguishing the forms of the letters.

II. *intrans.* 1. To remember.—2. To be inclined or disposed; design; intend.

When one of them *mind*eth to go into rebellion, he will convey away all his lordships to feoffees in trust.  
*Spenser*, *State of Ireland*.

I *mind* to tell him plainly what I think.  
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 8.

I never *mind*ed to upbraid you.  
*J. Bradford*, *Letters (Parker Soc., 1853)*, II. 181.

3. To give heed; take note.

She, busied, heard the sound  
Of rustling leaves, but *mind*ed not.  
*Milton*, *P. L.*, l. 519.

**mind**<sup>2</sup> (*mind*), *n.* [Ir. *mind*, a crown, diadem.] A diadem: a name given to lunettes found in Ireland, commonly supposed to have been used as head-ornaments.

Gold ornament believed to be the ancient Celtic *mind* or head ornament, formed of a thin semi-lunar plate of gold with raised ribs.  
*S. K. Cat. Spec. Ethn.*, 1862, No. 851.

The richer and more powerful kings wore a similar torque about the waist, and a golden *mind* or diadem on state occasions.  
*Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 257.

**mind-cure** (*mind'kūr*), *n.* A professed method of healing which rests upon the suppositions that all diseased states of the body are due to abnormal conditions of the mind, and that the latter (and thus the former) can be cured by the direct action of the mind of the healer upon the mind of the patient. [Recent.]

**mind-curer** (*mind'kūr'er*), *n.* One who professes to cure disease by direct influence upon the mind of the patient. [Recent.]

**mind-day** (*mind'dā*), *n.* An anniversary of some one's death. See *a year's mind*, under *mind*<sup>1</sup>.

People of small wealth bequeathed enough to have this [lights upon the grave], among other rites, observed for them once every year, at each returning *mind-day* or anniversary of their death.

*Rock*, *Church of our Fathers*, III. l. 90.  
**mind**ed (*mind'ed*), *a.* [*< mind*<sup>1</sup> + -ed<sup>2</sup>.] Having a mind (of this or that kind): only in composition: as, high-*mind*ed, low-*mind*ed, feeble-*mind*ed, sober-*mind*ed, double-*mind*ed.

A quiet *mynd*ed man and nothing ambitions of glory.  
*Puttenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 13.  
Base *mind*ed they that want intelligence.  
*Spenser*, *Tears of the Muses*, l. 83.

**mind**edness (*mind'ed-nes*), *n.* Disposition; inclination toward anything; moral tendency: only in composition: as, heavenly-*mind*edness; clear-*mind*edness.

This base *mind*edness is fit for the evil one.  
*Ep. Hall*, *Holy Panegyrick*.

Open-*mind*edness had a still greater profit.  
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 463.

**minder** (*min'dèr*), *n.* [*< mind*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, + -er<sup>1</sup>.] 1. One who minds, attends to, or takes care of anything; a caretaker.

[This] must be reassuring doctrine to the *mind*ers of mules.  
*Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 22.

The history of invention shows how frequently important improvements in machinery are made by the workman or *minder* in charge of it.  
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 107.

"Doffing," which is the operation of removing the full bobbins, and supplying the spindles with another set, is performed by the attendant called a *minder*—always a female.  
*Spens' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 761.

2. One who is minded or taken care of; specifically, a pauper child intrusted by the poor-law authorities to the care of a private person. [Rare.]

"Those [children] are not his brother and sister!" said Mrs. Boffin. "Oh dear no, Ma'am. Those are the *Minders*, . . . left to be minded."  
*Dickens*, *Our Mutual Friend*, I. 10.

**mindful** (*mind'fūl*), *a.* [*< ME. myndeful*; *< mind*<sup>1</sup> + -ful.] 1. Taking thought or care; heedful; thoughtful.

Sir Guyon, *mind*full of his vow yplight,  
Uprose from drowsie couch, and him addrest  
Unto the journey which he had behight.  
*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. iii. 1.

What is man that thou art *mind*ful of him? Ps. viii. 4.

Hail, shepherd! Pan bless both thy flock and thee,  
For being *mind*ful of thy word to me!  
*Fletcher*, *Faithful Shepherdess*, li. 3.

2. Having knowledge, remembrance, or recognition; cognizant; aware.

And Guinevere, not *mind*ful of his face  
In the King's hall, desired his name.  
*Tennyson*, *Geraint*.

**mindfully** (*mind'fūl-i*), *adv.* Attentively; heedfully.  
*Johnson*.

**mindfulness** (*mind'fūl-nes*), *n.* The state or quality of being mindful; attention; heedfulness; intention; purpose.

There was no *mindfulness* amongst them of running awaic.  
*Holmeshead*, *Hist. Eng.*, an. 1010.

**mind-healer** (*mind'hō'ler*), *n.* Same as *mind-curer*.  
*Medical News*, LII. 1.

**mind**ing (*min'ding*), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *mind*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] Recollection; something to remember one by. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**mind**ing-school (*min'ding-skōl*), *n.* A house in which minders (see *minder*, 2) are kept and taught. [Rare.]

I keep a *mind*ing-school. . . I love children, and fourpence a week is fourpence.  
*Dickens*, *Our Mutual Friend*, l. 16.

**mindless** (*mind'les*), *a.* [*< ME. myndleas*, *< AS. gemyndleas*, also *myndleas*, senseless, foolish, *< gemynd*, mind, + -leas, E. -less.] 1. Without mind; wanting power of thought; brutish; stupid; inanimate.

Pronounce thee a gross lout, a *mindless* slave.  
*Shak.*, *W. T.*, I. 2. 301.

God first made angels, bodiless, pure minds;  
Then other things which *mindless* bodies be;  
Last he made man.  
*Sir J. Davies*, *Immortal of Soul*, § 9.

The shrieking of the *mindless* wind.  
*Whittier*, *Snow-Bound*.

He [the sick man] often awakened to look with his *mindless* eyes, upon their pretty silver fragments strewn upon the floor.  
*Cable*, *Old Creole Days*, p. 85.

2. Unmindful; thoughtless; heedless; careless.

How cursed Athens, *mindless* of thy worth.  
*Shak.*, *T. of A.*, iv. 3. 93.

*Mindless* of food, or love, whose pleasing reign  
Sooths weary life.  
*Pope*, *Ilad*, xxiv. 165.

3. Not exhibiting or denoting thought; void of sense; irrational; inane: as, "*mindless* activity," *Ruskin*.

**mind-reader** (*mind'rē'dèr*), *n.* One who reads, or professes to be able to read or discern, what is in another's mind. [Recent.]

The extreme subtlety of these indications is met by the unusual skill of the professional *mind-reader*.  
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIV. 154.

**mind-reading** (*mind'rē'ding*), *n.* The art of discerning or reading another's thoughts by some direct or occult process. [Recent.]

Mental suggestion is Rechet's contribution towards the task of naming the new phenomenon which is just now struggling for recognition, and which has been hitherto variously designated as "thought-transference," "*mind-reading*," and "telepathy."  
*Science*, V. 132.

It was shown that *mind-reading* so-called was really muscle-reading.  
*Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 17.

**mind-sick** (*mind'sik*), *a.* Disordered in mind.

Manie curlous *mind-sicke* persona utterlie condemne it.  
*Holmeshead*, *Descrip.* of Eng., li. 1.

**mind-stuff** (*mind'stuf*), *n.* A supposed substance or quasi-material which by its differentiations constitutes mind.

When matter takes the complex form of a living human brain, the corresponding *mind-stuff* takes the form of a human consciousness, having intelligence and volition.  
*W. K. Clifford*, *Lectures*, II. 85.

**mind-transference** (*mind'trans'fèr-əns*), *n.* Thought-transference. See *telepathy*.

Some experiments on the subject of *mind-transference*, or the occasional communication of mental impressions independently of ordinary perceptions, upon peculiar and rare nervous conditions.  
*Science*, VIII. 559.

**mine**<sup>1</sup> (*mīn*), *pron.* [In defs. 1 and 2, orig. gen. of *I* 2, *< ME. min, myn, < AS. min (= OS. OFries. mīn = D. mijn = MLG. min = OHG. MHG. mīn, G. mein (also OHG. mīnēr, MHG. mīner, G. meiner) = Icel. minn = Sw. Dan. min = Goth. meina*), genitive associated with nom. *ie, I*, dat. *mē, me, me, etc.*; prob. orig. an adj., with adj. suffix -n, from the root of *me*: see *me*<sup>1</sup>, *I* 2. In defs. 3, etc., merely poss. (adj.), *< ME. min, myn, mine, myne, < AS. mīn, etc.*, = Goth. *meins*, mine, my; from the genitive. Hence, by loss of the final consonant, *my*.] 1. Of me; me; the original genitive (objective) of *I*. It was formerly used with some *verba* where later usage requires *me*.

I was in Surrye a yre, and sett be *myne* one  
Aa soverayne and seynghour of seer kyngye londis.  
*Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.)*, I. 8313.

2. Of me; belonging to me. The independent possessive form of the first personal *me*, corresponding to *my* as attributive before the thing possessed: as, that (the thing spoken of or indicated) is *mine* (is of me, belongs to me, or is my thing); these books are all *mine* (my property): in this use now virtually an elliptical use of *mine* in def. 3.

My doctrine is not *mine* [of me], but his [of him] that sent me.  
*John* vii. 16.

3. Belonging to me; merely possessive, and construed as an adjective, preceding its noun, which may, however, be omitted. When the noun is expressed, the form is in ordinary use now reduced to *my*, the older form *mine* being rarely used except archaically before a vowel or *h*, or by a familiar transposition after the noun, as in *aister mine*, *baby mine*, etc.

*Myn* heritage mote I nedes selle,  
And ben a beggere, here may I nat dwellle.  
*Chaucer*, *Franklin's Tale*, l. 835.

I will encamp about *mine* house.  
*Zeph.* ix. 8.  
Mam, mother-*mine*, or mamme, as children first call their mothers.  
*Florio*, p. 297. (*Haliwell*.)

MI perdonato, gentle master *mine*.  
*Shak.*, *T. of the S.*, I. 1. 25.

Shall I not take *mine* ease In *mine* inn but I shall have my pocket picked?  
*Shak.*, I Hen. IV., iii. 3. 93.

*Mine* own romantic town!  
*Scott*, *Marmion*, iv. 30.

We sent *mine* host to purchase female gear.  
*Tennyson*, *Princeas*, i.

Like the other possessives in the independent form, *mine* preceded by *of* constitutes a double genitive of the possessor in the first person and any word understood denoting appurtenance or possession: as, a horse of *mine* (belonging to me); it is no fault of *mine*.

Upon a wretch whose natural gifts were poor  
To those of *mine*.  
*Shak.*, *Hamlet*, I. 5. 52.

By ellipsis, the possessive *mine* is used (like other possessives)—(1) To avoid repetition of the name of the thing possessed: as, your hand is stronger than *mine* (my hand).

Fleme them not fro oure companye,  
Sen thyne are *myne* and *myne* er thyne.  
*York Plays*, p. 458.

The remnant . . . shall know whose words shall stand,  
*mine* [my word], or their's.  
*Jer.* xliv. 28.

*Mine* and my father's death come not upon thee.  
*Shak.*, *Hamlet*, v. 2. 341.

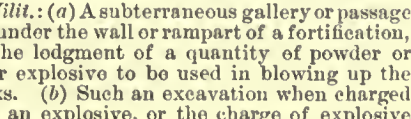
(2) To express generally 'that which belongs to me,' 'my possession, property, or appurtenance.'

Bothe to me and to myne mykull vnrigh,
And to yow & also yours zomeryng for euer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1721.
He shall glorify me: for he shall receive of mine, and
shall show it unto you. John xvi. 14.
If you like me, she shall have me and mine.
Shak., T. of the S., il. 1. 385.

Of mine. See of.
mine² (mīn), n. [*ME. mine, myne* = *D. mīn* = *G. Dan. mine* = *Sw. mina*, < *F. mine* = *Sp. Pg. lt. mina*, < *ML. mina*, a mine, < *minare*, open a mine, lead from place to place: see *mine²*, v.]

1. An excavation in the earth made for the purpose of getting metals, ores, or coal. Mine-work, in metal-mines, consists in sinking shafts and winzes, running levels, and stoping out the contents of the vein thus made ready for removal. In coal-mining the operations differ in detail from those carried on in connection with metal-mines, but are the same in principle. The details vary in coal-mining with the position and thickness of the beds. A mine differs from a quarry in that the latter is usually open to the day; but in any mine a part of the excavations may be an openwork (see that word), as in running an adit-level, which may be carried to a considerable distance before becoming covered by earth or rock. When the term mine is used, it is generally understood that the excavation so named is in actual course of exploitation; otherwise some qualifying term like abandoned is required. No occurrence of ore is designated as a mine unless something has been done to develop it by actual mining operations. There are certain excavations which are called neither mines nor quarries, as, for instance, places where clay is being dug out for bricks; such places are frequently (especially in England) called pits, and also openworks. With few and not easily specified exceptions, a quarry is a place where building-stone, or building-materials of any kind (as lime, cement, etc.), are being got; a mine, where some metal or metalliferous ore is in the process of exploitation. In English the term mine includes excavations designated by the French as mines, as well as some of those called by them minières; quarry is the equivalent of the French carrière. The term mine is sometimes extended in use to include the ores as well as the excavation.
And alle be it that men fynden gode Dyamandes in
Ynde, xi nathelaen men fynden hem more comunly upon
the Roches in the See, and upon Hilles where the Myne of
Gold is. Mandeville, Travels, p. 158.
I would not wed her for a mine of gold.
Shak., T. of the S., l. 2. 92.

2. Milit.: (A) A subterraneous gallery or passage dug under the wall or rampart of a fortification, for the lodgment of a quantity of powder or other explosive to be used in blowing up the works. (b) Such an excavation when charged with an explosive, or the charge of explosive.



Section of a Mine.
AIKB, crater; AB, crater-opening; C, radius of the crater; AO, radius of explosion; O, charge; OD, OF, radii of rupture.

used in such a mine, or sunk under water in operations of naval defense to serve a similar purpose to mines on land. The radius of explosion of such a mine is the straight line drawn from the center of the charge of a mine to the edge of the crater; the radius of rupture is the distance from the center to the curved surface to which the disturbance caused by the explosion extends.
The walls and ramparts of earth, which a mine had broken and crumbled, were of prodigious thickness.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 7, 1641.
With daring Feet, on springing mines they tread
Of secret Sulphur, in dire Ambush laid.
Congreve, On the Taking of Namure.

3. Figuratively, an abounding source or store of anything.
My God, that art
The royal mine of everlasting treasure.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 3.
The Assizes of Jerusalem will always remain a mine of fabled principles, and a treasure to scientific jurists.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 170.

4. An excavation made by an insect, as a leaf-miner.—5. A mineral. [Prov. Eng.]—6. Ore. [Prov. Eng.]
Take the myn of antimony aforesaid, and make thereof
al so sotill a poudre as ze kan.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnival), p. 10.

Thus, with Cleveland ironstone containing after calculation some 40 per cent. of iron, about 11 cwt. of limestone are usually requisite per ton of pig iron, or about 22 per cent. of the weight of mine used.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 297.

Common mine (mīn), a mine in which the radius of the crater, or circular opening produced by the explosion, is equal to the line of least resistance—that is, the shortest line from the center of the charge to the surface of the ground.—Electrical mine, a charge or series of charges of explosive used for mining and exploded by electricity; a submerged torpedo which can be exploded electrically from a distant point.

Electrical mines have the advantage over mechanical that by the removal of the firing battery the passage of a ship is rendered perfectly safe, and that the condition of the mine can be ascertained by electrical tests; but the electric cables are liable to damage, and add greatly to the expense of the defence.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 449.

Electro-mechanical mine, a submarine mine or torpedo, usually sunk and anchored a short distance below the surface, containing a voltaic battery and a circuit-closer which can be operated by the blow the torpedo receives from a passing ship.
Electro-mechanical mines can be made by placing a voltaic battery inside the mine itself and joining it up to a fuse and circuit-closer, the circuit-closer completing the circuit when the mine is struck.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 450.

Fairy of the mine. See fairy.—Mine-locomotive. See locomotive.—Overcharged or surcharged mine (mīn), a mine that produces a crater the radius of which is greater than the line of least resistance.—Submarine mine, a defensive torpedo.—The Bonanza mines. See bonanza.—Undercharged mine (mīn), a mine that upon explosion produces a crater the radius of which is less than the line of least resistance.

mine² (mīn), v.; pret. and pp. mined, ppr. mining. [*ME. mīnen, mynen*, < *OF. mīner*, *F. mīner* = *Sp. Pg. minar* = *It. minare* (= *G. mīnen*), mine, < *ML. minare*, open a mine, lead from place to place, < *LL. minare*, drive (as by threats), < *L. minari*, threaten, < *mine*, threats: see *menace*; cf. *minatory*, etc. In part the verb is due to the noun.] I. intrans. 1. To dig a mine or pit in the earth, in order to obtain minerals or to make a blast for explosion, as in a military mine; work in a mine.
The enemy mined, and they countermined.
Raleigh, Hist. World, V. iii. 10.
2. To burrow; form a lodgment by burrowing; as, the sand-martin mines to make a nest.—3. Figuratively, to work in secret; work by secret or insidious means.
After that his manhood and his pyne
Made love withhine her herte for to myne.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 677.
Mining traund shall find no way to creep
Into their fenced eard with grave advice.
Sackville, Gorboduc, l. 2.
II. trans. 1. To make by digging or burrowing.

In the time of Antecrist, a Fox schalle make there his trayne, and mynen an hole, where Kyng Alisandre leet make the Zates.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 267.
Condemned to mine a channeled way,
O'er the solid sheets of marble gray.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 2.

2. To dig away or otherwise remove the foundation from; undermine; sap: as, to mine the walls of a fort.
Merke sythene over the mountez in to his mayne londze,
To Meloyne the mayvayous, and myne doune the wallze.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 428.

The Prussians arrived, mined the arches, and attempted to blow up the bridge, sentinels and all.
Greville, Memoirs, Dec. 10, 1820.

3. To dig mines under, for the reception of explosives, as in mining or engineering works, and in military and naval operations.
Old Parr Street is mined, sir.—mined! And some morning we shall be blown into blazes—into blazes, sir; mark my words!
Thackeray, Adventures of Philip, vii.

There are many places where no sort of stationary mines could possibly survive a gale, and although the waters may be reported as mined in all directions, a bold test would show them to be clear of such dangers.
N. A. Rev., CXL. 274.

4. Figuratively, to ruin or destroy by slow or secret methods.
Whiles rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects unseen.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 148.

Dividing families, betraying counsels,
Whispering false lies, or mining men with praises.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 1.

mine³ (mīn), v. t. [*ME. mīnen, mynen, mīnen*, < *AS. gemynan*, remember, cf. *gemunan*, remember: see *min³*, *mind¹*, *mint³*, etc.] Same as *mind¹*.

mine-captain (mīn'kap'tān), n. The overseer of a mine.

mine-chamber (mīn'chām'bēr), n. Milit., the place where the explosive charge is deposited in a mine.

mine-dial (mīn'dī'al), n. See dial, 8.

mine-man (mīn'man), n. A miner.
I speak in other papers as if there may be a volatile gold in some ores and other minerals, where the mine-men do not find anything of that metal.
Boyle, Works, III. 99.

mineout, n. An obsolete form of *minion¹*.

miner (mī'nēr), n. [*ME. minour, mynour, mynor*, < *OF. minour, menour*, *F. mineur*, < *ML. minator* (cf. *Sp. minero* = *Pg. mineiro*, < *ML. minarius*), a miner, < *minare*, mine: see *mine²*, v.] 1. One who mines; a person engaged in digging for metals or minerals, or in forming a military or other mine.

Minors of marbuli ston & many other thinze.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1532.

2. In zool., an insect that mines: chiefly in composition: as, a leaf-miner.—Miners' inch. See inch¹.

mineral (mīn'e-ral), n. and a. [= *D. mineraal* = *G. Sw. Dan. mineral*, < *OF. mineral*, *F. minéral* = *Sp. Pg. mineral* = *It. minerale*, a mineral, < *ML. minerale*, also *minorale*, a mineral, ore, also a mine (often in pl. *mineralia*, *minoralia*, > *OF. minerailles*, minerals), prop. neut. of *mineratus*, adj. (which, however, occurs much later than the noun), < *minera*, *mineria* (after *Rom.*), prop. *minaria*, *minarium*, a mine, also a mineral (> *It. Sp. minera* = *OF. miniere*, a mine, *F. minière*, > *G. miner*, a mineral, ore), fem. and neut. respectively of an adj. *minarius*, pertaining to a mine (as a noun, *minarius*, m. a miner: see *miner*), equiv. to *mina*, a mine, < *minare*, mine, open a mine: see *mine²*.] I. n. 1. Any constituent of the earth's crust; more specifically, an inorganic body occurring in nature, homogeneous and having a definite chemical composition which can be expressed by a chemical formula, and further having certain distinguishing physical characters. A mineral is in almost every case a solid body, and, if it has been formed under suitable conditions, it has, besides its definite chemical composition, a definite molecular structure, which is exhibited externally in its crystalline form and also internally in its cleavage, its behavior with respect to light (optical properties), heat-propagation, electricity, etc. Furthermore, it has other characters, which may belong to it even when amorphous (though sometimes modified by crystallization), as specific gravity, hardness, fracture, tenacity, luster, color, fusibility, etc. A certain variation in physical characters is consistent with the identity of a mineral species, but if the same substance, as calcium carbonate in calcite and in aragonite, occurs in two or more groups of crystals which cannot be referred to the same fundamental form, each is ranked as a distinct species. A difference in specific gravity and in some other physical characters usually accompanies the difference in crystallization. How great a variation in chemical composition, as by isomorphous replacement, is consistent with the identity of a single mineral species is a point about which opinion differs: some authors treat the garnets (all of which have the same form and the same general formula) as a group of related species, and others as varieties of a single species. Chemical compounds formed in the laboratory or in the arts are not regarded as minerals; but where such compounds are already known as occurring in nature are thus termed they are usually called artificial minerals. Much attention has been devoted of recent years to the artificial reproduction of minerals, but almost solely as a matter of scientific interest, and as throwing light on the processes of nature.

2. A mineral. Steevens.
His very madness, like some ore
Among a mineral of metals base,
Shows itself pure.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 1. 26.
Shall it not be a wild fig in a wall,
Or fired brimstone in a mineral?
Ep. Hall, Satires, vi.
Acidiferous mineral. See acidiferous.—Adipocere mineral. See adipocere.—Ethiops mineral. See ethiops.—Agaric, bezoar, chameleon, etc., mineral. See the qualifying words.—Altered mineral, one which has undergone more or less chemical change under the processes of nature. The investigation of the alteration of minerals and of the pseudomorphic minerals (see *pseudomorph* and *pseudomorphism*) thus formed is a prominent branch of mineralogy.—Crystal mineral, see *ore-deposit*, a mixture of potassium nitrate and sulphate.—Mineral deposit, any valuable mass of ore. Like *ore-deposit*, it may be used with reference to any mode of occurrence of ore, whether having the characters of a true, segregated, or gash vein, or of any other form in which ores are found occurring. See *ore-deposit*.—Torbane Hill mineral. Same as *hoghead coal* (which see, under *coal*).

II. a. 1. Having the nature or character of a mineral as defined above; obtained from a mineral or minerals; belonging to the class of minerals; consisting of minerals: as, a mineral substance; the mineral kingdom. Coal dug from the earth is sometimes called mineral coal, to distinguish it from charcoal, which is artificially prepared by charring wood.
The lofty lines abound with endless store
Of mineral treasure.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, III.

2. Impregnated with minerals or mineral matter: as, mineral waters; a mineral spring.—Mineral acids, a name given to sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids.—Mineral alkali. Same as soda.—Mineral black, an impure variety of carbon, of gray-black color, sometimes used as a pigment.—Mineral blue. See blue.—Mineral candle. See candle.—Mineral caoutchouc, a variety of bitumen, intermediate between the harder and softer kinds. It sometimes much resembles india-rubber in its softness and elasticity, hence its name. It occurs near Castleton in Derbyshire. Also called *elaterite*.—Mineral chameleon. See chameleon.—Mineral charcoal. Same as *mother-of- coal* (which see, under *coal*).—Mineral coal. See II., 1, and *coal*, 2.—Mineral cotton, a fiber formed by allowing a jet of steam to escape through a stream of liquid slag, by which the slag is blown into fine white threads. It is a poor conductor of heat, and is therefore suggested as a covering for steam-bollers and pipes. (E. H. Knight.) A variety with short fiber is called *mineral wool*, and is used as a non-conductor of heat, a desulfening for floors of buildings, etc.—Mineral flax. See *asbestos*.—Mineral gray. See gray.—Mineral greens. See *green¹*.—Mineral kingdom,

that one of the three grand divisions of natural objects which consists of minerals or inorganic bodies, and of which mineralogy is the science, as distinguished from the vegetable and animal kingdoms.—**Mineral oil.** Same as *kerosene*.—**Mineral pitch,** a solid softish bitumen. See *asphaltum*, and *elastic mineral pitch*, under *elastic*.—**Mineral salt,** a salt of a mineral acid.—**Mineral solution,** arsenical liquor, or liquor potassae arsenitis.—**Mineral talow.** Same as *hatchettin*, 1.—**Mineral tar,** in *mineral*, bitumen of the consistency of tar. See *maltha* and *bitumen*.—**Mineral waters,** a name given to certain spring-waters so far impregnated with foreign substances as to have a decided taste and a peculiar operation on the physical economy. The ingredients contained in the principal mineral springs of the United States are gases, carbonates, sulphates, chlorids, oxid of iron, and silica. Mineral waters may in most cases be imitated artificially.—**Mineral wax.** Same as *ozocerite*.—**Mineral wool.** See *mineral cotton*.—**Mineral yellow,** a pigment made of oxid and chlorid of lead, obtained by digesting powdered litharge in a solution of common salt, washing, drying, and fusing the product. Also known as *Turner's yellow*, *Montpellier yellow*, *Cassel yellow*, *patent yellow*.

**mineral-dresser** (min' e-ral-dres' er), *n.* A small machine for trimming geological specimens. It consists of a strong frame with two opposed chisels, between which the specimen is placed; one of the chisels, after being adjusted at the proper distance, remains fixed, while the other, which is attached to a lever worked by a screw, is pressed with great force against it.

**mineral-holder** (min' e-ral-hol' der), *n.* A device for exposing small pieces of stone, ores, etc., under a microscope. It consists of two clamps or spindles pivoted so that the object held in them can be revolved readily.

**mineralisable, mineralisation, etc.** See *mineralizable, etc.*

**mineralist** (min' e-ral-ist), *n.* [*F. minéraliste* = *It. mineralista*; as *mineral* + *-ist*.] One who studies or is skilled in minerals; a mineralogist.

It is the part of a *mineralist* both to discover new mines and to work those that are already discovered.  
*Boyle, Origin of Forms, Proemial Discourse.*

A mine-digger may meet with a gem or a mineral which he knows not what to make of till he shews it a jeweller or a *mineralist*.  
*Boyle.*

**mineralizable** (min' e-ral-i-za-bl), *a.* [*Capable of being mineralized.* Also spelled *mineralisable*.]

**mineralization** (min' e-ral-i-zā' shon), *n.* [= *F. minéralisation* = *Sp. mineralización* = *Pg. mineralização* = *It. mineralizzazione*; as *mineralize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of mineralizing; the process of converting or being converted into a mineral, as a metal into an oxid, sulphuret, or other ore. The conversion of vegetable matter into coal is not properly mineralization, although sometimes so called. Proper mineralization of vegetable matter does take place, however, as when wood is converted into opal, or becomes silicified, as very frequently happens under certain conditions. This is commonly and properly called *fossilization* or *petrification*, and more rarely *mineralization*. Also spelled *mineralisation*.

Some phenomena seem to imply that the *mineralization* must proceed with considerable rapidity, for stems of a soft and succulent character, and of a most perishable nature, are preserved in flint.  
*Lyell, Elements of Geology, I. 92.*

**mineralize** (min' e-ral-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mineralized*, ppr. *mineralizing*. [= *F. minéraliser* = *Sp. Pg. mineralizar* = *It. mineralizzare*; as *mineral* + *-ize*.] *I. trans.* To change from the metallic character to that of an ore. Thus tin, a white metal, becomes very dark-colored and unmetallic in appearance when *mineralized* by oxygen, as it is in the common ore of that metal.

*II. intrans.* To go on a mineralogical excursion; make an excursion with the view of collecting minerals.

Also spelled *mineralise*.

**mineralizer** (min' e-ral-i-zér), *n.* A substance or agent that mineralizes; a substance that combines with a metal to form an ore. The principal mineralizer is sulphur, and combinations of the metals with this substance form the most common ores, especially at some depth below the surface. Near the surface the sulphureted ore are usually found to have been changed to oxids and carbonates. Some metals (as tin) are almost exclusively mineralized by oxygen; others (as iron) are extensively mineralized by both oxygen and sulphur. Arsenic, antimony, and chlorine are other important mineralizers. Some metals (as silver) exist in combinations containing sulphur, arsenic, and antimony, all combined with the metal to form one mineral species. Also spelled *mineraliser*.

Silver, tin, copper, lead, zinc, and iron are obtained almost exclusively in the form of ores—that is, in combination with a *mineralizer*, of which the most common one is sulphur.  
*J. D. Whitney, Metallic Wealth of the United States, p. 81.*

**mineralogic** (min' e-ral-loj' ik), *a.* [= *F. minéralogique* = *Sp. mineralógico* = *Pg. mineralógico*; as *mineralogy* + *-ic*.] Same as *mineralogical*.

**mineralogical** (min' e-ral-loj' i-ka), *a.* [*mineralogic* + *-al*.] Pertaining to mineralogy or the science of minerals: as, a *mineralogical* table.

**mineralogically** (min' e-ral-loj' i-ka-li), *adv.* According to the principles of, or with reference to, mineralogy.

**mineralogist** (min' e-ral' o-jist), *n.* [= *F. minéralogiste* = *Sp. Pg. It. mineralogista*; as *mineralogy* + *-ist*.] 1. One who is versed in the science of minerals, or one who treats or discourses of the properties of mineral bodies.

The exactest *mineralogists* have rejected it.  
*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., il. 1.*

2. In *conch.*, a conchologist or carrier-shell; any member of the family *Xenophorida* (or *Phoridae*). See *cut* under *carrier-shell*.

**mineralogize** (min' e-ral' o-jiz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *mineralogized*, ppr. *mineralogizing*. [*mineralogy* + *-ize*.] To collect mineralogical specimens; study mineralogy.

He was botantizing or *mineralogizing* with O'Toole's chaplain.  
*Miss Edgeworth, Ennui, xi.*

**mineralogy** (min' e-ral' o-ji), *n.* [*F. minéralogie* (> *Sp. mineralogía* = *Pg. It. mineralogia*), for *\*mineralologie*, < *minéral*, mineral, + *Gr. -λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science which treats of the properties of mineral species (see *mineral*), which teaches how to characterize, distinguish, and classify them, and which investigates their occurrence in nature with reference to their mode of formation (paragenesis) and the alteration which they may have undergone. Taken broadly, it includes also, as a branch, lithology, the object of which is the investigation of minerals in their mutual relations as parts of rock-masses. The investigation of rock-masses with respect to their history or occurrence as parts of the crust of the earth belongs to geology.—**Chemical mineralogy**, the investigation of the chemical composition of minerals, their method of formation, and the changes they undergo when acted upon chemically either in the laboratory or in nature.—**Descriptive mineralogy**, that branch of the science of mineralogy which is devoted to the description of the physical and chemical properties of mineral species.—**Determinative mineralogy**, that branch of the science of mineralogy which has as its object the determination of mineral species by means of appropriately arranged tables, based upon their physical and chemical characters.—**Physical mineralogy**, the science of the physical properties of minerals—that is, of their properties as related to cohesion, heat, light, electricity, etc. It includes, as special branches, crystallography and optical mineralogy.

**Minerva** (mi-nér' vā), *n.* [*L. Minerva, Ol. Menerva*, Etruscan *Menerva*; prob., with formative *-ra*, < *\*menes-* = *Gr. μένος*, mind, spirit, force, etc., < *√ men-*, think, as found in *men(t)-s*, mind, *meminisse*, remember, etc.: see *mind*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] In *Rom. myth.*, one of the three chief divinities, the other two being Jupiter and Juno. The chief seat of the cult of all three was the great temple on the Capitoline Hill. Minerva was a virgin, the daughter of Jupiter, the supreme god, and hence was identified, as the Romans came more and more under the influence of Hellenic culture, with the Greek Athene (or Athena), or Pallas, the goddess of wisdom, of war, and of the liberal arts. Like Athene, Minerva was represented in art with a grave and majestic countenance, armed with helmet, shield, and spear, and wearing long full drapery, and on her breast the ægis. See *cut* under *Athene*.—**Bird of Minerva**, the owl.—**Minerva Press**, a printing-press formerly in Leadenhall Street, London; also, a class of ultra-sentimental novels, remarkable for their intricate plots, published from about 1790 to 1810 at this press, and other productions of similar character.

**minerval** (mi-nér' val), *n.* [*F. minerval*, tuition fees, < *L. minerval*, a gift in return for instruction, < *Minerva*, the goddess of wisdom: see *Minerva*.] Entrance-money given for teaching.  
*Bailey, 1731.*

The chief *minerval* which he bestowed upon that society.  
*Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, I. 96.*

**minery** (mí-nér-i), *n.* [*mine*<sup>2</sup> + *-ery*.] Mines collectively; a mining district or its belongings; a quarry.

Nere this we were shew'd a hill of alume, where is one of the best *mineries*, yielding a considerable revenue.  
*Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 7, 1645.*

**minette** (mi-net'), *n.* [*F.*] A form of syenite in which brown mica predominates.

**minevert**, *n.* An obsolete form of *miniver*.

**ming**<sup>1</sup> (ming), *v.*; pret. and pp. *minged*, older forms *meint*, *ment*. [Early mod. E. also *minge*, *meng*; < ME. *mingen*, *mingen*, *myngen* (pp. *menged*, *meynd*, *meint*, *meynt*), < AS. *mengan* = OS. *mengan* = OFries. *mengia*, *menzia* = D. MLG. *mengen* = OHG. *mengan*, MHG. G. *mengen* = Icel. *menga* = Sw. *mänga* = Dan. *mænge*, mix, mingle; associated with AS. *gemang*, *gemong*, a mingled throng, crowd, assembly (whence *on gemang*, *on gemong*, or simply *gemang*, *gemong*, among: see *among*), = G. *gemenge*, a crowd (see *mong*<sup>1</sup>), from a root not found outside of Teut., unless it be a nasalized form with diff. vowel of the root of *mix*, which is improbable. No connection with *many* can be made out. Hence *mingle*.] *I. trans.* 1. To mix; mingle.

Of erthe and eir hit is mad i-nedelet to-gedere,  
With wynt and with watur ful wittliche i-meint.  
*Piers Plowman (A), x. 4.*  
Take juce of hembane  
With soure ayself, and hem togeder mengeth.  
*Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 32.*  
And so together he would minge bis pride and povertie.  
*Kendall's Poems (1577), G. 1. (Nares.)*  
Thil with his elder brother Themis  
His brackish waives be meynt.  
*Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.*

2. To trouble; disturb.  
*II. intrans.* To mix; mingle.  
With the Scottis gan he minge, and stifty stode in atoure.  
*Rob. of Brunne, p. 293.*  
Which never mings  
With other atream.  
*Sir A. Gorge, tr. of Lucan. (Nares.)*

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. in all uses.]  
**ming**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* [Also *minge*; < *ming*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] Mixture.  
Like the ore in the iie Choos, which is pure in the minge  
but dross in the furnace.  
*Greene, Tritameron of Love (1587).*

**ming**<sup>2</sup> (ming), *v.* [Also *minge*; < ME. *mingen*, *mengen*, *mungen*, *munezen*, < AS. *mynegian*, *myngian*, *gemynegian* (cf. OHG. *bi-munigōn*), bring to mind, have in mind, *myne*, mind, *gemyne*, mindful, < *gemunan*, remember (see *mine*<sup>3</sup>); mixed in ME. with AS. *myndgian*, *gemyndgian*, bear in mind, put in mind, < *gemynd*, mind: see *mind*<sup>1</sup>.] *I. trans.* To speak of; mention; tell; relate.

Hee minges his metyng amonges hem all,  
And what it might bee too meane the menne gan hee ask.  
*Alexander of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), I. 839.*  
Could never man work thee a worsor shame  
Than once to minge thy father's odious name.  
*Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. ll. 80.*

*II. intrans.* To speak; tell; talk; discourse.  
Than tid on a time as this tale minges,  
That William went til this gardin his wo fort slake.  
*William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 787.*

**mingle** (ming' gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mingled*, ppr. *mingling*. [Early mod. E. also *mingil*, *mengle*; < ME. *\*mengelen* (not found) = D. *mengelen* = MHG. G. *mengeln*, in comp. *vermengeln*, mingle; freq. of *ming*<sup>1</sup>.] *I. trans.* 1. To mix; blend; combine intimately; form a combination of.

They gave him vinegar to drink mingled with gall.  
*Mat. xvii. 34.*

We'll mingle our bloods together in the earth.  
*Shak., Pericles, I. 2. 113.*

I should advise all English-men that intend to travell  
into Italy, to mingle their wine with water.  
*Coryat, Crudities, I. 96.*

He looked at her with an expression of mingled incred-  
dulty and mortification.  
*Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 165.*

2. To form by mixing or blending; combine the  
parts or ingredients of; compound or concoct.  
Men of strength to mingle strong drink. *Isa. v. 22.*  
Flowers of more mingled hue  
Than her purified scarf can shew.  
*Milton, Comus, l. 994.*

3. To bring into relation or association; connect  
or conjoin.  
Those that mingle reason with your passion  
Must be content to think you odd.  
*Shak., Lear, ii. 4. 238.*

I owe you so much of my health, as I would not mingle  
you in any occasion of impairing it. *Donne, Letters, vi.*

4. To confuse; impair or spoil by mixture with  
something.

This is the mark at the which the devil shooteth, to  
evacuate the cross of Christ, and to mingle the institution  
of the Lord's supper. *Lattimer, Sermon of the Plough.*

The best of us appear contented with a mingled imper-  
fect virtue. *Rogers, Sermons.*

= *Syn. 1* and *2. Mingle, Mix, Blend. Mingle* and *mix* are  
often quite synonymous; where they differ, *mix* is likely  
to be found to indicate a more complete loss of individ-  
uality by that which is joined with something else. *Blend*  
vividly suggests the joining of two or more colors to form  
a third, and so a passing of two or more sounds, qualities,  
or the like into each other in such a way as to produce a  
result partaking of the qualities of each.

*II. intrans.* 1. To be or become joined, combin-  
ed, or mixed; enter into combination or int-  
imate relation: as, to *mingle* with society; oil  
and water will not *mingle*.

What, giri! though grey  
Do something mingle with our younger brown, yet ha' we  
A brain that nourishes our nerves.  
*Shak., A. and C., iv. 8. 19.*

I heard the wrack,  
As earth and sky would mingle.  
*Milton, P. R., iv. 453.*

2. To be formed by mixing or blending. [Rare.]  
The sun doth stand  
Beneath the mingling line of night and day.  
*Jones Very, Poems, p. 39.*  
= *Syn.* See *I.*

**mingle** (ming'gl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *mingle*; < *mingle*, *v.*] A mixture; a medley; a jumble.

Accervatim, adverb, on heapes, without ordre, In a *mingle*.  
Etist, Dict., 1559. (Nares.)

Trumpeters . . .  
Make *mingle* with our rattling tabourines.  
Shak., A. and C., iv. 8. 37.

**mingleable** (ming'gl-a-bl), *a.* [*mingle* + *-able*.] Capable of being mingled; miscible.

Merely by the fire, quicksilver may, In convenient vessels, be reduced . . . into a thin liquor like water, and *mingleable* with it.  
Boyle, Works, I. 529.

**mingle** (ming'gl-li), *adv.* In a mixed manner; confusedly.

**mingle-mangle** (ming'gl-mang'gl), *v. t.* [A varied redupl. of *mingle*, *v.*] To confuse; jumble together.

How pitteous then mans best of wlt is martyr'd,  
In barbaous manner tatter'd, torne, and quarter'd,  
So *mingle-mangled*, and so hack't and hew'd.  
J. Taylor, Works (1630). (Nares.)

**mingle-mangle** (ming'gl-mang'gl), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *mingle*, *v.*] A confused mixture; a medley.

Made a *mingle-mangle* and a hotch-potch of it.  
Latimer, Sermons, fol. 49 b. (Nares.)

Thou mayst conceyt what *mingle-mangle*  
Among this people every where did langle.  
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., Babylon.

**mingle-mangler** (ming'gl-mang'glér), *n.* One who mixes and confuses things; a blundering meddler.

There be leaveners still, and *mingle-manglers*, that have soured Christ's doctrine with the leaven of the Pharisees.  
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

**minglement** (ming'gl-ment), *n.* [*mingle* + *-ment*.] The act of mingling, or the state of being mixed.

**mingle** (ming'glér), *n.* One who mingles or mixes.

**Mingrelian** (ming-gré'li-an), *a. and n.* [*Mingrelia* (see def.) + *-an*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Mingrelia, near the Black Sea, formerly a principality and now a part of Caucasia, Russia. *II. n.* A native or an inhabitant of Mingrelia.

**miniard**, *a.* See *migniard*.

**miniardize**, *n. and v.* See *migniardise*.

**miniare** (min'i-ät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *miniared*, ppr. *miniaring*. [*L. miniatus*, pp. of *miniare*, < *It. miniare*, *Sp. miniar*, color with red lead, < *minium*, red lead; see *minium*.] To paint or tinge with or as with minium.

All the capitals in the body of the text [of the "Gesta Romanorum"] are *miniared* with a pen.  
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III.

**miniare** (min'i-ät), *a.* [*L. miniatus*, pp. of *miniare*; see *miniare*, *v.*] Of the color of minium.

**miniatus** (min'i-ä-tus), *a.* [*muniare* + *-us*.] In *entom.*, *miniare*.

**miniature** (min'i-a-tür or min'i-tür), *n. and a.* [*F. miniature* = *Sp. Pg. miniatura*, < *It. miniatura*, < *miniare*, < *L. miniare*, paint in minium; see *miniare*, *v.*] *I. n. 1.* A painting, generally a portrait, of very small dimensions, usually executed in water-colors, but sometimes in oil, on ivory, vellum, or paper of a thick and fine quality.

A bright salmon flesh-tint which she had originally hit upon while executing the *miniature* of a young officer.  
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, x.

Hence—*2.* Anything represented on a greatly reduced scale.

The water, with twenty bubbles, not content to have the picture of their face in large, would in each of these bubbles set forth the *miniature* of them. *Str P. Sidney*.

Tragedy is the *miniature* of humsn life; an epic poem is the draught at length. *Dryden, Eneld, Ded.*

*3.* A greatly reduced scale, style, or form.

We may reasonably presume it [Eden] to have been the earth in *miniature*. *Bp. Horne, Works, IV. II.*

The revolution through which English literature has been passing, from the time of Cowley to that of Scott, may be seen in *miniature* within the compass of his [Dryden's] volumes. *Macaulay, John Dryden.*

*4.* Red letter; lettering in red lead or vermilion.

If the names of other saints are distinguished with *miniature*, her's [the Virgin's] ought to shine in gold. *Hickses, Sermons, II.*

*5.* Anything small or on a small scale.

There's no *miniature*  
In her fair face, but is a copious theme  
Which would, discoursed at large, of make a volume.  
*Massinger, Duke of Florence, v. 3.*

*II. a.* On a small scale; much reduced from natural size.

Here shall the pencil bid its colours flow,  
And make a *miniature* creation grow.  
*Gay, The Fan, I.*

In this cave . . . nearly the whole of the ornamentation is made up of *miniature* rails, and repetitions of window fronts or façades.

*J. Ferguson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 116.*  
**miniature** (min'i-g-tür or min'i-tür), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *miniatured*, ppr. *miniaturig*. [*muniatura*, *n.*] To represent or depict on a small scale. [Rare.]

**miniaturist** (min'i-g-tür-ist or min'i-tür-ist), *n.* [*F. miniaturiste* = *Sp. Pg. miniaturista*; as *miniature* + *-ist*.] One who paints miniatures; an illuminator of manuscripts, or a painter of small pictures, especially portraits.

The famous *miniaturist* Jean Fouquet of Tours was named the king's [Louis XI.'s] enlumineur.  
*Encyc. Brit., XIV. 523.*

**minibus** (min'i-bus), *n.* [Irreg. < *L. min(or)*, less, or *min(imus)*, least, + *E. (omn)ibus*.] A cab or small four-wheeled carriage resembling an omnibus.

**Minié ball** (min-i-ä' bäl). The conical ball, with hollow base, used with the Minié rifle.

**Minié rifle**. See *rifle*.

**minifer-pin**, *n.* Same as *minikin*, 2. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**minify** (min'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *minified*, ppr. *minifying*. [Irreg., after the analogy of *magnify*, < *L. minor*, *minus*, less, + *-ficare*, make; see *minor*, *minus*, *min*?, and *-fy*.] 1. To make little or less; make small or smaller; lessen; diminish.

I think we can scarcely now estimate the *minifying* consequences of closing all outlook beyond this world.  
*F. P. Cobb, Peak in Darlein, p. 74.*

*2.* To make of less value or importance; treat as of slight worth; slight; depreciate.

Is a man magnified or *minified* by considering himself as under the influence of the heavenly bodies?  
*Southey, The Doctor, cxcvii.*

In both senses opposed to *magnify*.

**minikin** (min'i-kin), *n. and a.* [Formerly also *miniken*, *minnikin*, *minnikin*, *minnekin*; < MD. *minneken*, *minneckyn*, a little darling, a cupid, < *minne*, love, + *dim. -kin*: see *mine*? and *-kin*. Cf. *minz*?, *minion*?] 1. The later senses (2, 3, 4) depend on the adj.] *I. n. 1.* A fine mining lass. *Kennett MS. (Halliwell.)—2.* A pin of the smallest sort. Also called *minifer-pin*. *Halliwell.*—*3.* The second size of splints used in making matches.—*4.* A small sort of gut-string formerly used in the lute and viol, and various other stringed instruments: it was properly the treble string of a lute or fiddle.

His Lordship was no good musician, for he would peg the *minikin* so high that it cracked.

*Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, I. 147. (Davies.)*

A fiddler—a *miniken* tickler.  
*Marston, What you Will, iv. 1.*

This day Mr. Caesar told me a pretty experiment of his, of angling with a *minikin*, a gut string varnished over, which keeps it from swelling.  
*Pepys, Diary, March 18, 1667.*

*II. a.* Small; fine; delicate; dainty.

*Minghertina* [It.], a dainty laze, a *minikin* smirking wench. *Florin.*

And, for one blast of thy *minikin* mouth,  
Thy abesp shall take no harm.  
*Shak., Lear, III. 6. 45.*

**minim** (min'im), *a. and n.* [*F. minime* = *Sp. minimo* = *Pg. It. minimo*, least (as a noun, *F. minime* = *Sp. minima* = *Pg. It. minima*, ML. *minima*, a note in music), < *L. minimus* (fem. *minima*), least; superl., with compar. *minor*, less, used to supply the comparison of *parvus*, small, a positive form of the root *min-* not being in use; = *AS. min*, etc., less; see *min*?. Cf. *minium*, *minimus*, *minor*, etc.] *I. a.* Very small; diminutive; pygmy.

They [pygmies] disengage their endeard embrace,  
And tow'rd the King and guests that sat aghast  
Turned round each *minim* prettiness of face.  
*Tennant, Anster Fair, vi. 60.*

Their little *minim* forms arrayed  
In the tricky pomp of fairy pride.  
*J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.*

*II. n. 1.* A very diminutive man or being.

Not all  
*Minims* of nature, some of serpent kind,  
Wondrous in length and corpulence.  
*Milton, P. L., vii. 482.*

*Minims*, the tenants of an atom.

*Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, cv.*

*2.* [cap.] One of an order of monks, founded in the middle of the fifteenth century by St. Francis of Paola, confirmed by Pope Sixtus IV., and again confirmed by Pope Alexander VI. under the name of "Ordo Minimorum Eremitarum S. Francisci de Paola" (order of the least hermits of St. Francis of Paola). Members of this order, in addition to the usual Franciscan vows, were pledged to the observance of a perpetual Lent.

*3.* In *musical notation*, a note equivalent in time-value to one half of a semibreve: it is now also called a *half-note*, but in early medieval music it was the shortest note used. Also *minima*.—*4.* A short poem.

Pardon thy shepheard, nongst so many layes  
As he hath sung of thee in all his dayes,  
To make one *minime* of thy poore handisayd.  
*Spenser, F. Q., VI. x. 28.*

*5.* The smallest liquid measure, generally regarded as about equal to one drop. It is the sixtieth part of a fluidrachm. See *apothecaries' measure*, under *measure*.—*6.* A small size of type, now called *minion*.

**minima**<sup>1</sup> (min'i-mä), *n.* [ML.] Same as *minim*, *3.* **minima**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* Plural of *minimium*.

**minimal** (min'i-mäl), *a.* [*minim*, *minimium*, + *-al*.] Least or smallest; of minimum amount, quantity, or degree; also, pertaining or related to a minimum.

Such changes are, however, quite *minimal* in amount so long as the given presentations are not conspicuously agreeable or disagreeable. *J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 43.*

The positions of the loads corresponding to the maximal and minimal values of . . . and their numeric values, etc. *Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXVI. 287.*

**miniment** (min'i-ment), *n.* An obsolete variant of *miniment*.

**minimifcence** (min-i-mif'i-sens), *n.* [*L. minimus*, least, + *-ficientia*, after *magnificence*, *q. v.*] The opposite of *magnificence*. [Rare.]

When all your magnificences and my *minimifcences* are finished.  
*Walpole, Letters, II. 122.*

**minimisation**, *minimise*. See *minimization*, *minimize*.

**Minimite** (min'i-mit), *a.* [*Minim*, 2, + *-ite*?] Of or pertaining to the Minims, an order of monks. See *Minim*, 2. *Encyc. Brit., IX. 695.*

**minimitude** (min'i-mi-tüd), *n.* [*L. minimus*, least (see *minimium*), + *-itudo*, as in *magnitude*.] The opposite of *magnitude*. [Rare.]

These nuclei are so small that it seems almost a contradiction in terms to speak of their *minimitude*; for it requires the higher powers of the best microscopes to see them and follow out the process of conjugation.  
*Sir W. Turner, Nature, XL. 526.*

**minimization** (min'i-mi-zä'shon), *n.* [*mimimize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of minimizing; reduction to the lowest terms or proportions. Also spelled *minimisation*.


Similar *minimization* and multiplication of the reproductive germs takes place in bacteria.

*W. E. Carpenter, Micros., § 800.*

**minimize** (min'i-miz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *minimized*, ppr. *minimizing*. [*mimim(um)* + *-ize*.] To reduce to a minimum, or to the lowest terms or proportions; make as little or slight as possible; also, to depreciate; treat slightly; as, to *minimize* the chances of war. Also spelled *minimise*.

We are now . . . witnessing the expansion of the *minimized* demands of the Conference at Constantinople.  
*Gladstone, Gleamings, I. 112.*

She [Elizabeth] *minimized* the definition of authority.  
*Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 324.*

**minim-rest** (min'im-rest), *n.* In *musical notation*, a rest or sign for silence equivalent in time-value to a minim. Its form is .

**minimum** (min'i-mum), *n. and a.* [*L. minimum*, neut. of *minimus*, least; see *minim*.] *I. n.*; pl. *minima* (-näg). The smallest amount or degree; the least quantity assignable in a given case: opposed to *maximum*; in *math.*, that point where a function has a less value than for any neighboring values of the variable.

The prejudice which some persons have against standing an hour on the *estata* to be handled from head to foot in the *minimum* of clothing. *Kingsley, Hypatia, xiii.*

**Maxima and minima**. See *maximum*.

*II. a. 1.* Of the smallest possible amount or degree; least; smallest: as, a *minimum* charge.—*2.* Indicating or registering the lowest quantity or degree: as, a *minimum* thermometer.—**Minimum sensible**, the smallest or weakest impression that can be perceived by a given sense.

Two impressions of sound and light each of which approached very closely the *minimum sensible* would be reckoned as about equal. *J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 45.*

**Minimum thermometer**, a thermometer so constructed as to indicate the lowest temperature since its last adjustment. See *thermometer*.—**Minimum value** of a function, in *math.*, the value it has when it ceases to decrease, and begins to increase with the increase of the variable: it is not necessarily the absolute minimum.—**Minimum visible**, the smallest angular measure of which the eye can distinguish the parts. It is about half a minute.

**minimus** (min'i-mus), *n.*; pl. *minimi* (-ni). [*L. minimus*, least; see *minim*.] A being of the smallest size. [Rare.]

Get you gone, you dwarf,  
You *minimus*, of hind'ring knot-grass made.  
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 329.

**mining** (mī'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *mine*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] The business or work of a miner; also used attributively; as, a *mining* engineer; *mining* tools.—**Hydraulic mining.** See *hydraulic*.—**Mining claim.** (a) The claim of a discoverer, or of one who has taken possession of a mine, or unoccupied ground supposed to contain a precious metal or mineral, to the exclusive right to work it, or to a right of preemption; hence, generally, a piece of land supposed to contain a precious metal. (b) The area of mining-ground held under federal or State law by one claimant or association by virtue of one location and entry. In consequence of the peculiar right to follow a vein of ore beyond the line of the boundary upon the surface, it may be more correctly, though still somewhat vaguely, defined as a tract of mineral land, the owner of which is entitled to the surface rights and all subjacent minerals, together with certain lateral rights of mining beyond the boundary, and subject to the similar lateral rights of adjoining owners. When two veins connect or cross, priority of title generally gives a preference. *Cool-land claims* may be entered for not exceeding 160 acres to each individual, or 320 acres to each association. As to *placer-mining claims*, see *placer-claim*, under *placer*.—**Mining district, engineering, jurisprudence, partnership**, etc. See *district*, etc.

**mining** (mī'ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *mine*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] 1. Of burrowing habits: as, the rabbit is a *mining* animal. Hence—2. Insidious; working by underhand means.  
**mining-camp** (mī'ning-kamp), *n.* A temporary settlement for mining purposes.  
**minion**<sup>1</sup> (min'yōn), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *mineon*, *minyon*, *mynton*, *mignion*, *mignan* (= It. *mignone*), < OF. and F. *mignon*, a favorite, darling; as adj., favorite, pleasing, dainty; < OHG. *minna*, MHG. *minne*, memory, love; see *min*<sup>3</sup>, *mind*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *mignonette*.] I. *n.* 1†. One who or that which is beloved; a favorite; a darling.

They must in fine condemned be to dwell  
In thickes vnaene, in mewes for *minyons* made.  
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 118.  
And Duncan's horses, . . .  
Beauteous and swift, the *minions* of their race.  
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 4. 15.  
Man's his own *Minion*; Man's his sacred Type;  
And for Man's sake he loves his Workmanship.  
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

2. An intriguing favorite; one who gains grace by vile or unworthy means; a servile creature.  
*Minion*, your dear lies dead. Shak., Othello, v. 1. 33.  
It was my chance one day to play at chess  
For some few crowns with a *minion* of this king's,  
A mean poor man that only serv'd his pleasures.  
Fletcher, Double Marriage, ii. 1.

Hence—3. A pert or saucy girl or woman; one who is too bold or forward; a minx.  
Faat by her side didd sitt the bold Sanaloy,  
Fitt mate for such a mincing *mineon*.  
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 37.  
You'll cry for this, *minion*, if I beat the door down.  
Shak., C. of E., iii. 1. 59.

4. A small printing-type, about 10½ lines to the inch, intermediate between the sizes nonpareil (smaller) and brevier (larger).  
This line is printed in *minion*.

5†. A type of cannon in use in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.  
A *Minion* of brass on the summer dekke, with two or three other pieces.  
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 167.  
Then let us bring our light artillery,  
*Minions*, faic'nets, and sakers, to the trench.  
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, II. iii. 3.

It was thought fitter for our condition to build a vessel forty feet in length, and twenty-one in breadth, to be *minion* proof, and the upper deck musket proof.  
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 148.

II. † *a.* Fine; trim; dainty; delicate.  
On his *minion* harpe full well playe he can.  
Pleasaunte Pathwaie, sig. C. liij. (Richardson).  
Yonder is a *minion* awaine.  
Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 234).  
O mighty Mnae,  
The *mignonst* mayde of mounte Parnasse,  
Ever verdure with flowre and grasse,  
Of sundrys hewa.  
Putterham, Partheniades, xl.

**minion**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* An obsolete variant of *minium*.  
Let them paint their faces with *minion* and cerussa, they are but fewels of lust, and signs of a corrupt soul.  
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 473.

**minion**<sup>3</sup> (min'yōn), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] The siftings of ironstone after calcination at the iron-furnaces. *Weale*.

**minionette** (min-yō-net'), *a.* and *n.* [*n.* < *minion*<sup>1</sup> + -ette. Cf. *mignonette*.] I. *a.* Diminutive; delicate; dainty.  
His *minionette* face. Walpole, Letters, I. 205. (Davies.)

II. *n.* In *printing*, a bastard body of type, measuring about 11½ lines to the inch, smaller than *minion* and larger than nonpareil, in-

tended to be the equivalent of the French size "body six" of the Didot system; used by typefounders in the United States chiefly for combination borders planned on the Didot system.  
**minioning**<sup>†</sup> (min'yōn-ing), *n.* [*n.* < *minion*<sup>1</sup> + -ing<sup>1</sup>.] Kind or affectionate treatment.  
With sweete behaviour and soft *minioning*.  
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, iv. 3.

**minionize**<sup>†</sup> (min'yōn-iz), *v. t.* [*n.* < *minion*<sup>1</sup> + -ize.] To treat with partiality; be especially kind to; favor.  
Whom of base groomes His grace did *minionize*.  
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 26. (Davies.)

**minion-like** (min'yōn-lik), *adv.* Like a minion; finely; daintily.  
Hitherto will our sparkful youth laugh at their great-grandfather's English, who had more care to do well than to apeak *minion-like*.  
Camden, Remains, Languages.

**minionly**<sup>†</sup> (min'yōn-li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *mynionly*; < *minion*<sup>1</sup> + -ly<sup>2</sup>.] Same as *minion-like*.  
He wolde kepe goodly horses, and liva *mynionly* and elegantly.  
Taverner's *Adagies* (1552). (Nares.)

**minionship** (min'yōn-ship), *n.* [*n.* < *minion*<sup>1</sup> + -ship.] The state of being a minion.  
The Favorite Luines strengtheneth himselfe more and more in his *Minionship*.  
Howell, Letters, I. i. 17.

**minious** (min'i-us), *a.* [*n.* < *minium* + -ous.] Of the color of minium.  
They hold the sea receiveth a red and *minious* tincture from springs, wells, and currents, that fall into it.  
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, vi. 9.

**minish** (min'ish), *v.* [*n.* < ME. *minyshen*, *minischen*, *minushen*, *menushen*, *menusen*, < OF. *meuniser*, *mouiser*, *menuiser*, F. *ménuiser* = Pr. *menuzar* = It. *minuzzare*, < ML. \**minutiare*, make small, diminish, < L. *minutio*, smallness; see *minutio*. Cf. *aminish*, *diminish*.] I. *trans.* To lessen; diminish; render fewer or smaller.  
The faithful are *minished* from among the children of men.  
Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, xii. 1.  
The living of poor men [was] thereby *minished* and taken away.  
Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.  
Ye shall not *minish* ought from your bricks of your daily task.  
Ex. v. 19.

II. *intrans.* To become less; grow fewer or smaller.  
As the Waspe sonketh honis fro the bee,  
So *minisheth* our commoditee.  
Hakluyt's *Voyages*, I. 194.  
The very considerable *minishing* of the more experienced debaters . . . on the Liberal side. Saturday Rev., LXI. 67.  
[Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

**minishment**<sup>†</sup> (min'ish-ment), *n.* [*n.* < *minish* + -ment.] The act of diminishing; diminution.  
By him reputed as a *minishment*, and a withdrawing of the honor dewe to himselfe. Sir T. More, Works, p. 145.

**ministello**, *n.* [It. \**ministello*, dim. of *ministro*, a minister; see *minister*.] A petty minister.  
What pitiful *ministellos*, what pigmy Presbyters!  
By. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 194. (Davies.)

**minister** (min'is-tēr), *n.* [*n.* < ME. *ministre*, *ministre*, *mynester* (= D. G. Dan. Sw. *minister*), < OF. *ministre*, F. *ministre* = Sp. Pg. It. *ministro*, < L. *minister* (*ministr-*), an attendant, servant, assistant, a priest's assistant or other under-official, eocl. (LL. and ML.) a priest, etc.; with suffix -ter, < *minor* (for \**minos-*, cf. *ment. minus*), less; see *minor*. Cf. *magister*, a chief, leader, with the same suffix, < *major*, *magis*, greater, more; see *magister*, *master*<sup>1</sup>. Hence *ministerium*, *ministry*, *mister*<sup>2</sup>, *mistry*, *mystery*<sup>2</sup>, *minstrel*, etc.] I. One who performs service for another, or executes another's will; one who is subservient; an agent, servant, or attendant.  
When the Kyng lathed don, thanns don the Lordea; and afte hem hers *Mynysters* and other men, zif thei may have ony remenant.  
Mandeville, Travels, p. 170.  
O war! thou son of hell,  
Whom angry heavens do make their *minister*.  
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 2. 34.

The word *minister*, in the original *Διακονος*, signifieth one that voluntarily doth the business of another man; and differeth from a servant only in this, that servants are obliged by their condition to what is commanded them; whereas *ministers* are obliged only by their undertaking, and bound therefore to no more than they have undertaken.  
Hobbes, Leviathan, iii. 42.  
I have grounda for believing that Henry VIII. was the master, and in no sense the *minister*, of his people.  
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 289.

2. One who acts as a medium or dispenser; an administrator or promoter: as, a *minister* of God's will, of justice, etc.; a *minister* of peace or charity.  
Is therefore Christ the *minister* of sin? God forbid.  
Gal. ii. 17.  
Angels and *ministers* of grace defend us!  
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 39.

All thoughts, all passions, all delights,  
Whatever stirs this mortal frame,  
All are but *ministers* of Love,  
And feed his sacred flame. Coleridge, *Lova*.

3. In *politics*: (a) One of the persons appointed by the sovereign or chief magistrate of a country as the responsible heads of the different departments of the government; a minister of state: as, the *minister* of foreign affairs, of the interior, of finance, of war, of justice, etc. These officers constitute the *ministry* or executive department of the government; at their head is the *prime* (first) *minister*, or *premier*, the immediate deputy or representative of the sovereign or chief magistrate; he and other ministers, selected by him, are called collectively, as his coordinate advisers in matters of policy, the *cabinet*. *Minister* is used in most European countries as the official title of all heads of departments, but in Great Britain only in a generic sense (as, a *minister* of the crown), the individual ministers being officially designated the secretary of state for foreign affairs, for war, for the colonies, etc., or by other titles, as chancellor of the exchequer (minister of finance). In the government of the United States the title *minister* is not used at all, and there is no ministry; the corresponding officers, differing from the preceding both in mode of appointment and degree of power and responsibility, are called secretaries (of state, of the interior, of the treasury, of war, of the navy, of agriculture, postmaster-general, and attorney-general). See *cabinet*, 4.  
Very different training was necessary to form a great *minister* for foreign affairs. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xi.

(b) A diplomatic representative of a country abroad; a person accredited by the executive authority of one country to that of another as its agent for communication and the transaction of business between the two governments; specifically, the political representative of a state in another state, in contradistinction to an *ambassador*, who holds a nominally higher rank as in general the personal representative of the sovereign or chief of the state at the court of another sovereign. The United States heretofore have sent and received only ministers in this specific sense, called in full either *envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary* or *ministers resident*. We [the United States] have no ambassadors, we have comparatively few *envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary*, but seem to prefer *ministers resident*. E. Schuyler, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 112.

4. *Eccles.*, in the New Testament, a servant of God, God's word, Christ, or the church; an officer of the church; an attendant or assistant (Acts xiii. 5): translating *δίακονος* (whence *deacon*), but sometimes *λιτουργός* (*liturge*) or *ὑπηρέτης* (an assistant); hence, any member of the ministry. The word is used of civil authorities in Rom. xiii. 4-6. In the ancient church *minister* usually meant a deacon or one in minor orders, the Latin word *minister* being the equivalent of the Greek *δίακονος*. See *ministry*. These Orders of *Ministers* in Christ's Church,—Bishops, Priests, and Deacons. Book of Common Prayer, Pref. to Ordinal.

Mr. Williams, the teacher at Salem, was again convented, and all the *ministers* in the bay being desired to be present, he was charged with the said two letters. Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 204.

5†. An officer of justice.  
"I crye out on the *ministers*," quod he,  
"That sholden kepe and reule this cita."  
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 223.

6. The catfish, *Amiurus nebulosus*: apparently so called from the silvery white throat, contrasting with the dark back, and likened to a clergyman's white necktie. [Local, U. S.]  
"Horned pout," "bull-heads," or *ministers*, probably the hardiest of all the fresh-water fish, thrive in Northern and Eastern States. Tribune Book of Sports, p. 155.

**Ministers of the sick**, a Roman Catholic order of priests and laymen, founded by Camillus of Lellis, to serve hospital patients. It was made a religious order by Gregory XIV. (end of the sixteenth century).—**Minister's rental**, in *Scots law*, the rental of the parish lodged by the minister in a process of augmentation and locality.—**Syn.** 4. *Minister*, *Pastor*, *Clergyman*, *Divine*, *Parson*, *Priest*. *Minister* views a man as serving a church; *pastor* views him as caring for a church as a shepherd cares for sheep; *clergyman* views him as belonging to a certain class; *divine* is properly one learned in theology, a theologian; *parson*, formerly a respectful designation, is now little better than a jocular name for a clergyman; *priest* regards a man as appointed to offer sacrifice.

**minister** (min'is-tēr), *v.* [*n.* < ME. *ministren*, < OF. *ministrer* = Sp. Pg. *ministrar* = It. *ministrare*, < L. *ministrare*, attend, wait upon, serve, manage, govern, etc., < *minister*, an attendant, servant; see *minister*, *n.* Cf. *administer*.] I. *trans.* 1. To furnish, supply, or afford; give; serve: as, to *minister* consolation.  
And there the Gray Frere of Mounte Syon *mynystred* wyne vnto vs eury day twyse.  
Sir R. Gwyllforde, Pylgrymage, p. 18.

I would to God that these few lines, wherein I have made relation of that learned man's speeches, may *minister* occasion to some singular scholler to take in hand this worthy enterprise. Coryat, Crudities, I. 43 (sig. D).  
Most sweet attendance, with tobacco and pipes of the best sort, shall be *ministered*.  
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

Christ hath commanded prayers to be made, sacraments to be ministered, his Church to be carefully taught and guided.  
*Hooker, Eccles. Polity, III. 11.*

24. To perform; render. [Rare.]

Ceremonies may  
With full and holy rite be minister'd.  
*Shak., Tempest, IV. 1. 17.*

=Syn. 1. *Administer, Minister.* See *administer*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To act as a minister or attendant; perform service of any kind.

Thef ordeynd a conent, to ministrate in that kirke.  
*Rob. of Brunne, p. 80.*

I will sanctify also both Aaron and his sons, to minister to me in the priest's office.  
*Ex. xxix. 44.*

2. To afford supplies; give things needful; furnish means of relief or remedy.

When saw we thee an hungered, or athirst, or a stranger, or naked, or sick, or in prison, and did not minister unto thee?  
*Mat. xxv. 44.*

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased?  
*Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 40.*

But God's sweet pity ministers  
Unto no whiter soul than hers.  
*Whittier, Witch's Daughter.*

3. To contribute; be of service.

It is my belief that it doesn't often minister to friendship that your friend shall know your real opinion.  
*H. James, Jr., Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 337.*

4. To servo. [Rare.]

The wind is now thy organist; a clank  
(We know not whence) ministers for a bell  
To mark some change of service.  
*Wordsworth, Roslin Chapel.*

=Syn. *Administer to, Minister to* (see *administer*), contribute to, serve, assist, help, succor, wait upon.

**ministerial** (min-is-tō'ri-əl), *a.* [= F. *ministériel* = Sp. Pg. *ministerial* = It. *ministeriale*, < L. *ministerialis*, < L. *ministerium*, *ministry*: see *ministry, ministerium*.] 1. Performing service; ministering or ministrant; subservient; subsidiary.

Enlight'ning Spirits and ministerial Flames.  
*Prior, Solomon, 1.*

This mode of publication [public recitation] . . . was among the arts ministerial to sensual enjoyment.  
*De Quincey, Style, IV.*

2. Of or pertaining to a minister or ministry of state; belonging to executive as distinguished from legislative or judicial office: as, ministerial functions.

Very solid and very brilliant talents distinguished the ministerial benches.  
*Burke, Appeal to Old Whigs.*

Through the power of the members of the Federal Council to attend and speak in either house, the Swiss Assembly can therefore hear . . . what in England we call a ministerial statement.  
*E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 391.*

3. Pertaining to the office, character, or habits of a clergyman; clerical: as, ministerial garments.

It is the inward calling of God that makes a Minister, and his own painful study and diligence that manures and improves his ministerial gifts.  
*Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

**Ministerial acts, offices, powers,** in law, those acts, offices, or powers that are to be performed or exercised uniformly on a given state of facts, in a prescribed manner, in obedience to law or the mandate of legal authority, without dependence on the exercise of judgment as to the propriety of so doing. Thus, the duties of a sheriff or clerk of court are chiefly if not entirely ministerial.—**Ministerial benches.** See *bench*. =Syn. 3. *Ecclesiastical.*

**ministerialist** (min-is-tō'ri-əl-ist), *n.* [*ministerial* + *-ist*.] In politics, a supporter of the ministry in office.

The Ministerialists have not been able to maintain in the counties the advantage they had gained in the boroughs.  
*Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 231.*

**ministerially** (min-is-tō'ri-əl-i), *adv.* In a ministerial manner, character, or capacity.

The Son . . . submits to act ministerially, or in capacity of Mediator.  
*Waterland.*

**ministering** (min'is-tēr-ing), *p. a.* Attending and serving as a subordinate agent; serving under superior authority; performing personal services; tending.

Are they not all ministering spirits, sent forth to minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation? *Heb. 1. 14.*

When pain and anguish wring the brow,  
A ministering angel thou! *Scott, Marmion, VI. 30.*

**ministerium** (min-is-tō'ri-um), *n.* [*L. ministerium, ministry*: see *ministry*.] 1. In the Lutheran Church, a body of ordained ministers having the sole charge of examining, licensing, and ordaining candidates for the ministry, of conducting trials for clerical heresy, and of hearing all appeals from church councils for lay heresy. The word is also sometimes used in a more general sense, as synonymous with *synod*, which includes both ministers and lay delegates in one body. In such cases, however, the *ministerium* proper consists of the ordained ministers only.

2. A name sometimes given to the epistle corner of a Christian altar, because there the server or minister assists the priest celebrant in making preparation for offering the eucharistic sacrifice. *See*.

**ministry**, *n.* An obsolete form of *ministry*.

**ministrant**, *n.* A Middle English form of *ministrant*.

**ministrant** (min'is-trant), *a.* [*F. ministrant*, < ML. *ministrans*, servant: see *minister, n.*] Pertaining to a minister; ministerial. *Johnson.*

**ministrante** (min'is-tran-tē), *p. p.* [*Sp. Pg. ministrante*, < L. *ministrans*, p. p. of *ministrare*, serve: see *minister, v.*] 1. *a.* Ministering; performing service; exercising ministry of any kind.

And call swift flights of angels ministrant  
Array'd in glory on my cup to attend.  
*Milton, P. R., II. 385.*

That gentle hermit, in my helpless woe,  
By my sick couch was busy to and fro,  
Like a strong spirit ministrant of good.  
*Shelley, Revolt of Islam, IV. 5.*

II. *n.* One who ministers; a servant or dispenser.

Strange ministrant of undescribed sounds  
That come a-swooning over hollow grounds.  
*Keats, Endymion, 1.*

**ministration** (min-is-trā'shon), *n.* [*ME. ministracion*, < OF. *ministration* = It. *ministracion*, < L. *ministratio* (*n.*), service, < *ministrare*, pp. *ministratus*, serve: see *minister, v.*] 1. The act of ministering or serving; service.

As soon as the days of his ministration were accomplished.  
*Luke 1. 23.*

24. Administration; agency; intervention for aid or service.

Thanne comferte him with ministracion of oure quinte essence afore said, and he schal be al hool, but if he so that god wole algatis that he schal die.  
*Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 15.

To hang a man for sixpence, threepence, I know not what—to hang for a trifle, and pardon murder, is in the ministration of the law through the ill framing of it.  
*Cromwell, quoted in Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.*

3. A religious service or other function.

The solemn and splendid ministrations of the church were made more magnificent by the stately order of the processions, the display of gay and costly dresses, the gleaming of armor, and the waving of innumerable banners.  
*C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 100.*

**ministrative** (min'is-trā-tiv), *a.* [= It. *ministrativo*; as *ministrat* (*ion*) + *-ive*.] Affording service or aid; assisting.

**ministrator** (min'is-trā-tor), *n.* [= OF. *ministrateur* = Pg. *ministrador*, < L. *ministrator*, an attendant, servant, < *ministrare*, attend, serve: see *minister, v.*] An administrator.

The law and the ministrators of it.  
*Roger North, Examen, p. 74. (Davies.)*

**ministratoriously** (min'is-trā-tō'ri-us-li), *adv.* [*\*ministratorious* (< L. *ministratorius*, of or pertaining to service, < *ministrator*, servant: see *ministrator*) + *-ly*.] In the capacity of an administrator. [Rare.]

A man can but only ministratoriously give any temporal dominion or gift perpetual, as well to his own natural sonne, as to his sonne by imitation.  
*State Trials, 6 Rich. II., an. 1383* (John Wycliffe).

**mistress** (min'is-tres), *n.* [*OF. mistresse*, < L. *ministra*, equiv. to *ministra*, a servant, fem. of *minister*: see *minister*.] 1. A female minister, in any sense.

Thus was beauty sent from Heaven,  
The lovely mistress of truth and good.  
*Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, 1.*

24. A mistress.

The olde foxes cruell and severe mynistrasse  
Will learne the entermever to come forth.  
*Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues. (Nares.)*

**ministry** (min'is-tri), *n.*; pl. *ministries* (*-triz*). [Formerly also *ministry*; = F. *ministère* = Sp. Pg. It. *ministerio*, < L. *ministerium*, the office or function of an attendant or servant, attendance, service, office, occupation, employment, a suite of attendants, etc., < *minister*, an attendant, servant, minister: see *minister, n.* Cf. *ministerium*, and *mister*<sup>2</sup>, *mystery*<sup>2</sup>, ult. < L. *ministerium*.] 1. The act of ministering; the rendering of service; ministration.

It was a worthy edifying sight . . .  
To see kind hands attending day and night,  
With tender ministry, from place to place.  
*Thomson, Castle of Indulgence, II. 75.*

2. The state of ministering or serving; agency; instrumentality.

The natural world he made after a miraculous manner; but directs the affairs of it ever since by . . . the ordinary ministry of second causes.  
*Bp. Atterbury.*

Think not that he, . . . who filled the chambers of the sky  
With the ever-flowing air, hath need to use  
The ministries thou speakest of.  
*Bryant, Tale of Cloudland.*

3. The office or function of a minister, civil or ecclesiastical; the state of being a minister, in any sense; the exercise of a ministerial office: as, to discharge one's ministry faithfully; to enter the ministry of the gospel; to be appointed to the ministry of war.

Every one that came to do the service of the ministry . . . in the tabernacle of the congregation. *Num. IV. 47.*

Do you think in your heart that you are truly called . . . to the Order and Ministry of Priesthood?  
*Book of Common Prayer, Ordering of Priests.*

Their ministry perform'd, and race well run, . . .  
They die.  
*Milton, P. L., XII. 505.*

4. The general or a particular body of ministers of religion; the ministerial or clerical class; the clergy or priesthood. In episcopal churches the ministry consists of bishops, priests, and deacons, and of subdeacons and the minor orders, when such exist, in addition to these.

5. The body of ministers of state in a country; the heads of departments collectively; the executive administration: as, to form a ministry; the policy of the British ministry; the French ministry has resigned. In the United States the corresponding body is called the cabinet.

The word *Ministry* was not then in use, but Counsellors or Courtiers. For the King himself [Charles II.] then took so much upon him that the ministers had not that aggregate title. *Roger North, Examen, p. 60. (Davies.)*

The first English ministry was gradually formed; nor is it possible to say quite precisely when it began to exist.  
*Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxiv.*

6. A ministerial department of government; the organization of functionaries administering a branch of public affairs; a minister and his subordinates collectively: as, the ministry of war or of justice.

Immediately below these three institutions stand the ministries, ten in number. *D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 198.*

**ministryship** (min'is-tri-ship), *n.* [*ministry* + *-ship*.] The office of a minister; ministry. *Swift.* [Rare.]

**minium** (min'ium), *n.* [Formerly also *minion*, < OF. *minion*, F. *minium* = Sp. Pg. It. *minio*; < L. *minium*, native cinabar, red lead: said to be a Spanish (Hispanic) word. Hence *miniate, miniature*.] Red oxid of lead, Pb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, produced by maintaining the protoxid (lithargo) at a low red heat for some time in presence of air. It is a bright-orange granular powder, used as a pigment and in the manufacture of flint-glass. See *vermilion*.—**Iron minium**, a name given to a large number of substances used as paints, especially for iron-work and sea-going vessels.—**Oxidized minium**, a dried composition consisting of lead nitrate, lead peroxid, and undecomposed minium, obtained by drying a magma of minium and nitric acid.

**miniver** (min'iv-er), *n.* [Formerly also *miniver*, *meniver*, dial. *minifer*; < ME. *meniver, menyver*, < OF. *menu ver, menu vair, menu vair*, a grayish fur, miniver, also "the beast that bears it" (Cotgrave), lit. little vair: *menu*, little; *vair*, a kind of fur: see *minute*<sup>1</sup> and *vair*.] 1. A mixed or spotted fur once commonly used for lining or trimming garments. According to Cotgrave, it was "the fur of ermine mixed or spotted with the fur of the weasel called gris"; but according to Planché, miniver was the white part only of the patchwork designs of different furs in use at certain epochs during the middle ages, as is seen in the heraldic furs, which retain the designs most commonly used at that time.

A burnet cote heng therwith alle,  
Furred with no menyvere.  
*Rom. of the Rose, 1. 227.*

Me lists not tell of ouches rare,  
Of marbles green, and brisid hair,  
And kirtles furred with miniver.  
*Scott, L. of L. M., VI. 4.*

2. In *her.*, a fur like vair, with the peculiarity that the escutcheon-miniver contains six or more horizontal rows of spots.—3. The Siberian squirrel, which has fine white fur; also, the fur itself.

**minivet** (min'iv-et), *n.* One of various campophagine birds of the genus *Pericrocotus*.

**mink** (mingk), *n.* [Formerly also *minx* (appar. an error); appar. < Sw. *mänk*, a mink (*Putorius lutreola*), transferred from the European mink to the American species.] 1. An American digitigrade carnivorous quadruped of the family *Mustelida*, *Putorius (Lutreola) rison*, of semi-aquatic habits. The mink belongs to the same genus as the stoat and weasels, but to a different subgenus, its form being modified in adaptation to its aquatic habits, in which respect it approaches the otters. It was once called *lesser otter*. It is larger and stouter than any stoat, with shorter ears, uniformly bushy tail, and half-webbed feet; the color is rich dark chestnut-brown, blackening

on the back and tail; the chin, and usually some irregular patches on the throat, breast, or belly, are white. It is 15 to 18 inches long, the tail 6 or 8 inches more. It is found everywhere in North America in suitable places; its fur



American Mink (*Putorius Lutreola vison*).

is valuable, and the animal is systematically trapped, especially in British America. Like its relatives, the mink exhibits a strong musky odor, and is destructive to poultry. It has been tamed, and bred in minkeries, like the ferret. The little black or mountain mink, described by Audubon and Bachman as a distinct species, *P. nigrescens*, is a small dark variety. The corresponding animal in Europe is *P. lutreola*, commonly called *noz* or *nörz*, and by its Swedish name *mink* (sometimes *mank*)—the designation *European mink* being a late book-name. It is much like the American mink, but its average size is smaller, and it usually has the upper lip as well as the chin white, and presents certain dental peculiarities. The Siberian mink, lately so called, is the kulon, *P. sibiricus*, a quite different species. Also called *vison*.

2. Same as *kingfish* (a).  
**minkery** (ming'kér-i), n.; pl. *minkeries* (-iz). [*k* *mink* + *-ery*.] An establishment where minks are bred and trained for ratting, like the ferret.

Mr. Resseque's *minkery* consisted of twelve stalls, each twelve feet square, of stale soil, and surrounded with a fence, and some special precautions to prevent the escape of the animals.

*Coues, Fur-Bearing Animals* (ed. 1877), p. 182.

**minnet**, n. and v. See *min<sup>3</sup>*.  
**minne-drinking** (min'e-dring'king), n. [*G.* *minne*, love, + *E.* *drinking*, verbal n. of *drink*, v.] Originally, a heathen practice among the Teutonic nations at grand sacrifices and banquets, in honor of the gods or in memory of the absent or deceased. This custom was sanctioned by the church, the saints being substituted for the gods, and was especially consecrated to St. John the Evangelist and to St. Gertrude. Traces of it are still found in certain localities of Germany.

*Minne-drinking*, even as a religious rite, apparently exists to this day in some parts of Germany. At Otbergen, a village of Hildesheim, on Dec. 27 every year a chalice of wine is hallowed by the priest, and handed to the congregation in the church to drink as *Johannis segen* (blessing).  
*Grimm, Teut. Mythol.* (trans.), I. 62.

**minnekin**, n. An obsolete form of *minikin*.  
**minnelied** (min'e-lét), n. [*G.*, < *minne*, love, + *lied*, song.] A love-song.

The first lyrical writer of Holland was John I., duke of Brabant, who practised the *minnelied* with success.  
*Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 90.

**minnepoetry** (min'e-po'et-ri), n. The poetry of the minnesingers.

The classical representative of *minnepoetry*, Walther von der Vogelweide.  
*Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 454.

**minnesinger** (min'e-sing-ér), n. [*G.*, < *minne*, love, + *singer*, a singer.] One of a class of German lyric poets and singers of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, so called because love was the chief theme of their poems. They were chiefly or exclusively men of noble descent—knights, nobles, princes, and even emperors. They sang their pieces to their own accompaniment on the viol, and often engaged in poetical contests for the gratification of princes and ladies of the court. Among the chief seats of the minnesingers were Swabia and Austria, and the leading dialect used was the Swabian. The minnesingers were succeeded by the mastersingers. See *mastersinger*.

**Minnesotan** (min'e-só'tan), n. [*Minnesota* (see def.) + *-an*.] A native or an inhabitant of Minnesota, a northwestern State of the United States, north of Iowa.

**minnet** (min'et), n. See *minute<sup>2</sup>*.  
**minnie<sup>1</sup>** (min'i), n. A dialectal form of *minnow*.  
**minnie<sup>2</sup>** (min'i), n. [*Dim.* of *min<sup>4</sup>*.] A childish word for *mother*. [*Scotch.*]

Bad luck on the penny that tempted my minnie  
 To sell her poor Jenny for siller an' lau!  
*Burns, What Can a Young Lassie.*

**minnikin**, **minnikent**, n. and a. Obsolete forms of *minikin*.

**minning** (min'ing), n. [*ME.* *minnyng*; verbal n. of *min<sup>3</sup>*.] Reminding.

**minning-day** (min'ing-dä), n. [*ME.* *minnyng-day*.] The anniversary of a death, on which the deceased was had in special remembrance, and special offices were said for his soul. See *a year's mind*, under *mind*.

All the day and night after the Buriall they vse to have excessive ringinge for ye dead, as also at the twel-monethes day after, which they call a *minninge-day*.  
*Chetham Misc.*, V. xv. (*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 448.)

**minnis** (min'is), n. [*Cf.* *minnow*.] The stickleback. [*Local, Eng.*]  
**minnow** (min'ö), n. [Formerly also *minow*, *minoc*, *menow*, etc.; also dial. *minny*, *minnie* (cf. equiv. dial. *minim*, *minnar*, *mennam*, *mennom*, appar. conformed to *L.* *minimus*, least: see *minim*); < *ME.* *menow*, a minnow, appar. < *AS.* \**mine*, *myne* (pl. *mynas*), a minnow (glossed by *ML.* *mena*); possibly from the root of *min<sup>2</sup>*, less, with *ME.* term. *-ow* due to confusion with some other word, perhaps *OF.* *menu*, small; cf. *ME.* *menuse*, small fish, < *OF.* *menuse* (*ML.* *menusia*), small fish collectively, < *L.* *minutus*, small: see *menuse<sup>2</sup>*.] 1. The smallest of the British cyprinoid fishes, *Phoxinus*



Common English Minnow (*Phoxinus phoxinus*).

*aphya* or *lævis*. Artificial minnows are used by anglers for trolling, spinning, or casting, and are made of metal, glass, and rubber, gilded, silvered, or painted attractively.

Hear you this Triton of the minnows?  
*Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 89.

2. In the United States, one of many different fishes of small size. (a) Any cyprinoid of the genus *Phoxinus*, of which there are several species from 1½ to 3 inches long, in the Mississippi basin and westward, as *P. neogaeus*, *P. flavum*, *P. phlegathontis*. This is the correct use of *minnow*, though in popular speech it extends to various other little cyprinoids, also loosely called *roach*, *dace*, *shiner*, etc. Among these may be mentioned the red minnows of the genus *Chrosomus*, as *C. erythrogaster*, one of the prettiest of all, 2 or 3 inches long; the silvery minnow, *Hybognathus nuchalis*, and others of this genus; the black-headed minnow or fathead, *Pimephales promelas*; the blunt-nosed minnow, *Hyborynchus notatus*; the Texan hardmouth minnow, *Cochlognathus ornatus*; the bull-headed and straw-colored minnows, *Cliota taurocephalus* and *C. straminea*; the spotted-tail, *C. stigmaturus*, and more than 60 other kinds of *Cliota*; about 50 shiners of the genus *Minnius*; various species of the genera *Rhinichthys*, *Ceraticthys*, *Apoecoe*, *Couesius*, etc. These abound in fresh waters of the United States, and *minnow* is the usual name of all those which have not more particular designations. (b) One of numerous small cyprinoid fishes, otherwise known as *killifishes* and *mummychogs*, and more fully called *top-minnows*, as *Zygocentrus notatus* and many others of this genus. The most abundant of these is *Fundulus heteroclitus*, found in brackish waters from Maine to Mexico, and sometimes specified as *salt-water minnow*. *F. diaphanus* is the spring minnow. (c) Any American member of the family *Umbriidae* and genus *Umbra* or *Melanura*, as *U. or M. limi*, more fully called *mud-minnow*, 4 inches long, found from New England to Minnesota and South Carolina, often in mere mud-holes which would hardly be expected to lodge any fish. It is closely related to *U. crameri* of Austria. (d) One of various small viviparous perches or embiotocoid fishes of California, chiefly of salt water, as the sparada, *Micrometrus* or *Cymatogaster aggregatus*. (e) One of several small suckers or gastropod fishes: a loose use.

**minnow-harness** (min'ö-här'nes), n. An artificial bait used for trolling to which a minnow can be attached.

**minny** (min'i), n. A provincial form of *minnow*.  
**mino<sup>1</sup>** (mō'nō), n. [*Jap.*] A thatch-like rain-coat or cape made of hempen fibers, long grass, rushes, or the like laid close together, and bound



Mino.

in place at the top by plaiting or by some similar means: used in Japan by coolies, farm-laborers, etc.

**mino<sup>2</sup>** (mī'nō), n. A variant of *mina<sup>2</sup>*.  
**minor** (mī'nōr), a. and n. [*ME.* \**minour*, *mc-nour*, < *OF.* *menor*, *F.* *mineur* = *Sp.* *menor* = *It.* *minore*, < *L.* *minor* (neut. *minus*), less, compar. (with superl. *minus*, least: see *minim*, *minimum*, etc.) associated with adj. *parvus*, small; = *AS.* *min* = *OS.* *minniro*, etc., less: see *min<sup>2</sup>*.] I. a. 1. Smaller (than the other); less; lesser: applied definitively to one of two units or parts, and opposed to *major* or *greater*: as, the *minor* axis of an ellipse; the *minor* premise of a syllogism; the *minor* part of an estate.

They altered this custom from cases of high concernment to the most trivial debates, the *minor* part ordinarily entering their protest.  
*Clarendon, Great Rebellion.*

2. Smaller than others; of inferior rank or degree; lower; hence, small; inconsiderable; not capital, serious, or weighty: as, the *minor* officers of government; a *minor* canon; the *minor* points of an argument; *minor* faults or considerations.

Now frere *menour*, now *Jacobyn*.  
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6338.

Neither in the name of multitude do I only include the base and *minor* sort of people.  
*Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici*, ii. 1.

Inconsistency with respect to questions of *minor* importance is not likely to be regarded as dishonourable.  
*Macaulay, Sir W. Temple.*

3. Under age. [*Rare.*]  
 At which time . . . the king was *minor*.  
*Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.*, p. 145.

4. In *music*: (a) Of intervals, less; shorter; smaller (as compared with *major* intervals). The word is more often applied to seconds, thirds, sixths, sevenths, ninths, etc., designating an interval equal to the corresponding *major* interval less one half-step. It has also been applied to fourths, fifths, and eighths, and is then equivalent to the older term *diminished*. Finally, it is used to designate the smaller of two intervals that differ by a minute quantity, as a *minor* tone (10:9), which is a comma less than a *major* tone: opposed to *major*. See *interval*, 5. (b) Of tonalities and scales, characterized by a *minor* third and also usually by a *minor* sixth, and often a *minor* seventh: opposed to *major*. See *key*, *tonality*, *scale*. (c) Of triads and chords generally, characterized by a *minor* third between the lowest and the next to the lowest tones: opposed to *major*. See *triad*, and *chord*, 4. (d) Of modes, characterized by the use of a *minor* tonality and of *minor* cadences: as, the piece is written throughout in the *minor* mode: opposed to *major*. See *major*, 4. — **Bob minor**. See *bob<sup>1</sup>*, 7. — **Minor abstraction**. See *abstraction*. — **Minor axis**. Same as *conjugate axis* (which see, under *axis*). — **Minor canon, determinant, excommunication**. See the nouns. — **Minor orders** (eccl.). See *order*. — **Minor premise**, that premise which contains the *minor* term. This is the usual definition, but there has been much dispute on the subject. See *major*, 5. — **Minor prophets**, a name given collectively to twelve prophetic Old Testament books, from Hosea to Malachi, inclusive, and their authors. See *prophet*. — **Minor term**, in *logic*, the subject of the conclusion of a categorical syllogism.

II. n. 1. A person of either sex who is under age; one who is of less than the legal age for the performance of certain acts; one under the authority of parents or guardians, because of not having reached the age at which the law permits one to make contracts and manage one's own property; an infant in the legal sense. In Scots law, *minor*, when used in contradistinction to *pupul*, signifies a person above the age of pupilarity (twelve in females and fourteen in males) and under that of majority, which in both sexes is twenty-one years. The technical term in English and United States law for one under the age of legal capacity (twenty-one years) is *infant*, but *minor* is used in the same sense in general literature. Compare *age*, n., 3.

Long as the year's dull circle seems to run,  
 When the brisk *minor* pants for twenty-one.  
*Pope, Imit. of Horace*, l. i. 88.

King Henry, although old enough at seven to be crowned,  
 was still a *minor*.  
*Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 173.

2. In *logic*, the *minor* term, or the *minor* premise. See I.—3. In *music*, the *minor* mode or a *minor* tonality or *minor* chord taken absolutely.

In all your music our pathetic *minor*  
 Your ears shall cross.  
*Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.*

4. [*cap.*] A Franciscan friar; a *Minorite*: so called from a name of the Franciscan order, *Fratres Minores*, or Lesser Brethren. Also called *Friar Minor*. — **Minor of a determinant**. See *determinant*. — **Rosy minor** a species of moth. See *Miana*.  
**minoratē** (mī'nō-rāt), v. t. [*LL.* *minoratus*, pp. of *minorare* (> *It.* *minorare* = *Sp.* *minorar*, make less), diminish, < *L.* *minor*, less: see *minor*.] To diminish.

Which it [sense] doth not only by the advantageous assistance of a tube, but by less industrious experiments, showing in what degrees distance *minorates* the object.  
*Glauville, Vanity of Dogmatizing*, viii.

**minoration** (mī-nō-rā-shōn), *n.* [= F. *minoracion* = Sp. *minoracion* = Pg. *minoração* = It. *minorazione*, & L.L. *minoratio*(-n-), diminution, < *minorare*, diminutive: see *minorate*.] 1. A lessening; diminution.

We now do hope the mercies of God will consider our degenerated integrity unto some *minoration* of our offences.  
*Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, I. 2.

2. In med., mild purgation by laxatives.  
**minorative** (mī-nō-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *minoratif*, minorative, = Sp. Pg. *minorativo*, lessening, = It. *minorativo*, minorative; as *minoratio*(-ion) + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Mildly laxative: applied to certain medicines.  
**II.** *n.* A mildly laxative medicine.

For a *minorative* or gentle potion he took four hundred pound weight of colophoniac gummony.  
*Urquhart*, *tr.* of *Rabelais*, II. 33. (*Davies*.)

**minores** (mī-nōr-es), *n.* [*minor* + *-ess*.] **I.** A female under age.—**2.** A nun under the rule of St. Clare. (*Tyrolitt*.) [This word is found in the early printed editions of the “*Romans of the Rose*,” I. 149. *Moversesse* appears in modern editions taken from the original French (*Rom. of the Rose*, I. 141).]

**Minorite** (mī-nōr-it), *n.* and *a.* [*minor* + *-ite*?.] **I.** *n.* A Franciscan friar; a Minor. See *minor*, *n.*, 4.

Some *minorite* among the clergy.  
*Bp. Hacket*, *Abp. Williams*, II. 202. (*Davies*.)

**II.** *a.* Belonging to the Franciscans.  
Few movements within the bosom of the Church were more pregnant with auspicious augury for its reformation than the rise of the *Minorite* orders.

*J. Owen*, *Evenings with Sceptics*, II. 381.

**minority** (mī- or mī-nōr-'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *minorities* (-tiz). [= F. *minorité* = Fr. *minorité* = Sp. *minoridad* = Pg. *minoridade* = It. *minorità*, < ML. *minorita*(-s), a being less, minority, < L. *minor*, less: see *minor*.] 1. The state of being minor or smaller.

From this narrow time of gestation [msy] anaue a *minority* or smallness in the exclusion.  
*Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, III. 6.

2. The minor part in number; the smaller of two aggregates into which a whole is divided numerically; a number less than half: opposed to *majority*.

That *minority* of the Scottish nation by the aid of which the government had hitherto held the majority down.  
*Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, VI.

Remember, sir, that everything great and excellent is in *minorities*.  
*Emerson*, *Address to Kossuth*.

Specifically—3. The smaller of two related aggregates of persons; the minor division of any whole number of persons; as, the rights of the *minority*: government by *minorities*.

To give the *minority* a negative upon the majority, which is always the case where more than a majority is requisite to a decision, is . . . to subject the sense of the greater number to that of the lesser.

*A. Hamilton*, *The Federalist*, No. 22.

4. The state of being a minor or not come of age, and therefore legally incapacitated for the performance of certain acts; the period or interval before one is of full age, generally the period from birth until twenty-one years of age (see *age*, 3); in *Scots law*, the interval between puberty and majority. See *minor*, *n.*, 1.

What mean all those hard restraints and shackles put upon us in our *minority*.  
*South*, *Works*, IV. v.

King Edmund dying, his brother Edred in the *Minority* of his Nephews was crowned at Kingston upon Thames.  
*Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 11.

**Minority representation.** See *proportional representation*, under *representation*.

**minorship** (mī-nōr-ship), *n.* [*minor* + *-ship*.] The state of being a minor.

**Minotaur** (min'ō-tār), *n.* [*ME. Minotaur*, < OF. *Minotaure*, F. *Minotaure* = Sp. Pg. It. *Minotauro*, < L. *Minotaurus*, < Gr. *Μινώταυρος*, the *Minotaur*, appar. < *Μίνως*, *Minos*, a legendary king and lawgiver of Crete, + *ταύρος*, a bull. But this is perhaps a popular etym. of some name not understood.] In *Gr. myth.*, a monster represented as having a human body and the head of a bull, who was the offspring of *Pasiphaë*, wife of *Minos*, and a bull sent by *Posëidon*. He was confined in the Cretan labyrinth and fed with human flesh, devoured the seven youths and seven maidens whom *Minos* compelled the Athenians to send him periodically as tribute, and was killed by the hero *Theseus*, a member of the last company so sent, who escaped from the labyrinth by the aid of *Ariadne*, daughter of *Minos*. Hence, in modern literature, the name is used to characterize any devouring or destroying agency of which the action is in some way comparable to that attributed to the Cretan monster.

And by his [Theseus's] baner born is his pennon  
Of gold ful riche, in which ther was l-bete  
The *Minotaur* which that he slough in Crete.  
*Chaucer*, *Knight's Tale*, I. 122.

Thou may'st not wander in that labyrinth:  
There *Minotaurs* and ugly treasons lurk.  
*Shak.*, I Hen. VI., v. 3. 169.

**minour**, *n.* A Middle English form of *miner*.

**minstivet**, *a.* [Appar. irreg. < *mince*, *mince*, + *-itive*.] Mincing; affected; servile.

Never say, your lordship, nor your honour; but you, and you, my lord, and my lady: the other they count too simple and *minstivet*.  
*B. Jonson*, *Poetaster*, IV. I.

**minster** (mīn'stēr), *n.* [*ME. minster*, *myinster*, *munster*, *menstre*, etc., < AS. *mynster* = D. *munster* = MLG. *munster* = OHG. *munsturi*, *munstri*, *monastri*, MHG. G. *münster* = OF. *mustier*, *moustier*, F. *moutier*, < LL. *monasterium*, < Gr. *μοναστήριον*, a monastery; see *monastery*.] Originally, a monastery; afterward, the church of a monastery; also, from the fact that many such churches, especially in Great Britain, became cathedrals, a cathedral church which had such an origin: as, *York minster*; hence, any cathedral: as, the *minster* of Strasburg. It is found also in the names of several places which owe their origin to a monastery: as, *Westminster*, *Leominster*.

The same night the kyng comanded the children to go wake in the cheif *myinster* till on the morowa before messe, that no lenger he wolde a-bide.  
*Mertin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 374.

The Ages one great *minster* seem,  
That throbs with praise and prayer.  
*Lowell*, *Godminster Chimes*.

**minstralciel**, *n.* An old form of *minstrelsy*.

**minstrel** (mīn'strel), *n.* [*ME. minstrel*, *mynstrelle*, *minstral*, *mystral*, *menstral*, *munstral*, *minstral*, *menstral*, < OF. *menestral*, *menestrel*, *menesterel*, F. *ménéstral* = Pr. *menestral* = Sp. *menestral*, *menestril*, *ministril* = Pg. *minstrel*, *menestrel*, *menestrel* = It. *minstrello*, *minstrello*, < ML. *ministrilus* (also, after Rom., *ministrillus*), a servant, retainer, jester, singer, player, < L. *minister*, a servant, attendant: see *minister*. Cf. ML. *ministerialis* in same sense, < *ministerium*, service: see *ministerial*.] **I.** A musician, especially one who sings or recites to the accompaniment of instruments. Specifically, in the middle ages, the minstrels were a class who devoted themselves to the amusement of the great in castle or camp by singing ballads or songs of love and war, sometimes of their own composition, with accompaniment on the harp, lute, or other instrument, together with suitable mimicry and action, and also by story-telling, etc. The intermediate class of professional musicians from which the later minstrels sprang appeared in France as early as the eighth century, and was by the Norman conquest introduced into England, where it was assimilated with the Anglo-Saxon gleemen. Everywhere the social importance of the minstrels slowly degenerated, until in the fifteenth century they had formed themselves generally into guilds of itinerant popular musicians and mountebanks. In England they fell so low in esteem that in 1507 they were classed by a statute with rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars; but in France their guilds were maintained until the revolution. See *gleeman*, *troubadour*, *trouvére*, and *jongleur*.

When the servise was fynished, the kyng Arthur and the Barouns returned in to the pалеys, wheras was grete plenty of *minstralles*, and jogelours, and other.  
*Mertin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 454.

Ye'll ge'te the third to the *minstrel*  
That plays before the kyng.  
*Young Akin* (Child's Ballads, I. 184).

Wake ye from your sleep of death,  
*Minstrels* and bards of other days!  
*Scott*, *Bard's Incantation*.

But while the *minstrel* proper accompanied his lord to the field and shared with him the danger and the honour of his warlike exploits, the connection between him and the humbler kind of entertainer (the *jongleur*), who was still the servant of the multitude rather than of a particular lord, cannot have been wholly forgotten.

A. W. Ward, *Eng. Dram. Lit.*, I. 13.  
Hence—**2.** Any poet or musician. [*Poetical*.]  
—**3.** Originally, one of a class of singers of negro melodies and delineators of life on the Southern plantations which originated in the United States about 1830: called *negro minstrels*, although they are usually white men whose faces and hands are blackened with burnt cork. The characteristic feature of such a troupe or band is the middle-man or interlocutor, who leads the talk and gives the cues, and the two end-men, who usually perform on the tambourine and the bones, and between whom the indispensable conundrums and jokes are ex-



Minstrel.—From the *Maïson des Musiciens*, Rheims, France; 13th century.

changed. As now constituted, a negro-minstrel troupe retains but little of its original character except the black faces and the old jokes.

**minstrel-squire** (min'strel-skwir), *n.* A minstrel who was attached to one particular person.

**minstrelys** (mīn'strel-si), *n.* [*ME. minstrelacie*, *mynstrelaye*, *menstrelay*, *minstracie*, *menstraceye*, etc., < OF. *menestralis*, *minstrelys*, < *menestral*, *minstral*; see *minstrel*.] **1.** The art or occupation of minstrels; singing and playing in the manner of a minstrel; lyrical song and music.  
*Holleche thanne with his host hizede to here tentes*  
With merthe of alle *menstraceye*, and made hem attese.  
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1295.  
When every room  
Hath blaz'd with lights and bray'd with *minstreley*.  
*Shak.*, T. of A., II. 2. 170.  
Originally . . . the profession of the jocular included all the arts attributed to the minstrels; and accordingly his performance was called his *minstreley* in the reign of Edward II., and even after he had obtained the appellation of a *tręgetour*. *Strutt*, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 287.

**2.** An assemblage or company of minstrels; a body of singers and players.  
So many maner *minstracie* at that marlage were.  
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), I. 5010.  
The bride hath paced into the hall—  
Red as a rose is she!  
Nodding their heads before her goes  
The merry *minstreley*.  
*Coleridge*, *Ancient Mariner*, I.

**3.** A collection of instruments used by minstrels.  
For sorwe of which he brak his *minstralacie*,  
Bothe harpe and lute, and giterne and saurire.  
*Chaucer*, *Manciple's Tale*, I. 163.  
Lutte and rybbye, bothe gangaude,  
And all manere of *mynstrelays*.  
*Thomas of Erseeldoune* (Child's Ballads, I. 106).

**4.** A collection or body of lyrical songs and ballad poetry, such as were sung by minstrels: as, *Scott's "Minstrelys of the Scottish Border."*

The body of traditional *minstrelys* which commemorated the heroic deeds performed in these wars.  
*Precott*, *Ferd.* and *Isa*, *Int.*

**mint** (mint), *n.* [*ME. mint*, *mynt*, *mcnet*, *munet*, < AS. *mynet*, *mynt*, *mymyt* (not \**mynt*), a coin, coin, coinage, money (cf. *mynt-smiththe*, a place for coinage, a mint), = OFries. *menote*, *mente*, *monte*, *munte* = D. *mint* = MLG. L.G. *munte*, *monte* = OHG. *müniza*, *muniz*, MHG. G. *münze*, a place for coining money, a coin, = Icel. *mynt*, *mynt*, = Sw. *mynt*, a place for coining money, a coin, money, = Dan. *mynt*, a coin, money, *münt*, a place for coining money, = OF. *monete*, *monois*, F. *monnaie* (> E. *money*) = Pr. Sp. *moneda* = Pg. *moeda* = It. *moneta*, money, < L. *moneta*, a place for coining money, money, coin, < *Moneta*, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined, lit. adviser, < *monere*, warn, advise: see *monish*, *monitor*. Cf. *money*, a doublet of *mint*.] 1. A coin; coin; coined money; money.

Thees if me spende, or *mynt* for them recyves,  
The sonner wol they brynme ayelne and brynge  
Forth pigges moo.  
*Palladius*, *Husbondrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

**2.** A place where money is coined by public authority. The coining of money is now considered a prerogative of government. In early times there were many mints in England, but now the only one in that country is the Royal Mint, Tower Hill, London. The United States Mint was established by act of April 2d, 1792, and located at Philadelphia. Other mints have since been established at San Francisco, New Orleans, Carson City, and Denver (but the last two are, properly speaking, assay offices). The United States Mint is a bureau of the Treasury Department, under the charge of an officer called the Director of the Mint.

And so (vpon the matter) to set the *mint* on work, and to give way to new colnes of siluer, which should be then minted.  
*Bacon*, *Hist. Hen. VII.*, p. 215.  
In one higher roome of this *Mint* . . . I saw fourteen marvellous strong chests, . . . in which is kept nothing but money.  
*Coryat*, *Cruities*, I. 242.

**3.** Figuratively, a source of fabrication or invention.  
And haue a *mint* in their pragmatikall heads of such supersubtilt inuentions.  
*Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 202.  
The busy *mint*  
Of our laborious thoughts is ever going,  
And coining new desires. *Quarles*, *Emblems*, II. 2.

**4.** A quantity such as a mint turns out; a great supply or store: as, a *mint* of money.  
And so tasselled and so ruffled with a *mint* of bravery.  
*R. D. Blackmore*, *Lorna Doone*, p. 129.

**5.** [*cap.*] A place of privilege or asylum in Southwark, London, near the Queen's Prison, where persons sheltered themselves from justice, under the pretext that this place was an ancient palace of the crown. (*Rapalje and Lawrence*.) The privilege is now abolished.—

**Master of the mint**, an officer in the English administration who presided over the mint. The office has been abolished, the mint being now under the direct control of the chancellor of the exchequer.—**Warden of the mint**, formerly, an officer of the English mint next in rank to the master. He collected the seigniorage, and superintended the manufacture of the coin.

**mint<sup>1</sup>** (mint), *v. t.* [*ME.* \**mynten*, \**mynten*, < *AS.* *myntian* (= *OS.* *munifōn* = *OFries.* *mon-tia*, *mintia* = *D.* *MLG.* *munten* = *OHG.* *munizon*, *MHG.* *G.* *münzen* = *Sw.* *mynta* = *Dan.* *mynte*), coin, < *mynt*, a coin: see *mint<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*] 1. To coin; stamp and convert into money.

Silver and gold coyns, then mynted of purpose, was cast among the people in great quantitie.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 467.

A sovereign prince calls in the good old money . . . to be new marked and minted.  
*Lamb*, *Eliu*, p. 218.

2. To invent; forge; fabricate.

Look into the titles whereby they hold those new portions of the crown, and you will find them of such natures as may be easily minted.  
*Bacon*, *War with Spain*.

And such mint [minted] phrase, as 'tis the worst of canting, By how much it affects the sense it has not.  
*B. Jonson*, *Staple of News*, iv. 1.

A full catalogue of exotic words, such as are daily minted by our Logodædali.  
*Evelyn*, *To Sir Peter Wyche*.

**mint<sup>2</sup>** (mint), *n.* [*ME.* *mente*, *mynte*, *mente*, < *AS.* *mynte* = *MD.* *D.* *mynt* = *LG.* *mynte*, *mynte* = *OHG.* *minza*, *munza*, *MHG.* *G.* *münze*, *münze* = *Icel.* *mynta* = *Sw.* *mynta* = *Dan.* *mynte* (= *F.* *menthe*, > *Sp.* *It.* *menta*), < *L.* *menta*, *mentha*, < *Gr.* *μήθη*, *mēthē*, *mint*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Mentha*. The most familiar species are the peppermint, *M. piperita*, and the spearmint (garden-mint, mackerel-mint), *M. viridis*, well known as medicines and condiments. The bergamot-mint, affording a perfumers' oil, is *M. aquatica*; the crimped or curled mint, the variety *crispata* of the same. The water-mint (or brook-mint) of older usage was *M. sylvestris*, now called *horsemint*. The corn-mint is *M. arvensis*. The pennyroyal-mint or pennyroyal is *M. pulegium*—that is, flea-mint. The whorled mint is *M. sativa*; the wild mint of the United States, *M. Canadensis*. See *cut* under *Mentha*.

The mynte is in this moone ysowe.  
*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 192.

Then rubb'd it o'er with newly gather'd mint,  
A wholesome herb, that breath'd a grateful scent.  
*Dryden*, *tr.* of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, vill. 88.

2. One of several other, mostly labiate, plants with mint-like properties. Compare *catmint*.—**Green mint**, a cordial flavored with peppermint.—**Mint julep**. See *julep*.

**mint<sup>3</sup>** (mint), *v. i.* [*ME.* *minten*, *menten*, *mynten*, < *AS.* *myntan*, *gemyntan*, mean, intend, purpose, think, suppose, < *munan* (pres. *man*), think, consider, remember: see *mine<sup>3</sup>*, *mind<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. To aim; purpose; endeavor. [*Old Eng.* and *Scotch.*]

Wyth grete wrath he can mynte,  
But he fayled of hya dynte.  
*MS. Cantab.* *Fl.* ii. 38, l. 189. (*Hallivell*.)

They that mint at a gown of gold will always get a sleeve of it.  
*Scott*, *Monastery*, xvii.

2. To insinuate; hint. [*Scotch.*]

**mintage** (min'tāj), *n.* [*mint<sup>1</sup>* + *-age*. Cf. *F.* *monnayage* = *It.* *monetaggio*, < *ML.* *monetageum*, < *L.* *moneta*, money: see *money*, *monetage*.] 1. The act of coining or fabricating; formation; production by or as if by minting.

Few literary theories of modern mintage have more to recommend them. *Maine*, *Early Law and Custom*, p. 15.

The chief place of mintage in these regions was the great trading and colonizing city of Miletus.  
*B. V. Head*, *Historia Numorum*, Int., p. xlvi.

2. That which is minted, or formed by or as if by coining or stamping; hence, a fabrication or manufacture; a coinage.

Stamped in clay, a heavenly mintage. *Sterling*.

Of one of his mintages [coined words] Mr. Reade is, apparently, not a little proud. *F. Hall*, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 26.

3. The charge for or cost of minting; the duty or allowance for coinage; seigniorage on coins.

Some small savings would accrue from the less amount of mintage required. *Jevons*, *Money*, p. 168.

**mint-bush** (mint'būsh), *n.* A plant of the Australian genus *Prostanthera*.

**mint-drop** (mint'drɒp), *n.* 1. A sugar-plum flavored with peppermint.—2. A coin. [*Slang*, U. S.]

**minter** (min'tēr), *n.* [*ME.* *minter*, < *AS.* *myntere*, one who coins, one who deals in money, a money-changer, = *OS.* *muniteri*, a money-changer, = *OFries.* *menotere*, *mentere*, *mentre*, *munter* = *D.* *munter*, *muntster* = *MLG.* *munter*, = *OHG.* *munizari*, *MHG.* *munzer*, *G.* *münzer*, a money-changer, = *F.* *monnayeur* = *It.* *monetiere*, < *LL.* *monetarius*, a master of the mint, a coiner, < *L.* *moneta*, mint, money, coin: see *mint<sup>1</sup>* and *money*. Cf. *moneyer* and *manetary*.] A coiner; one who mints or stamps coin; hence, one who fabricates or makes as if by coining.

Since priests have been minters, money hath been worse than it was before. *Latimer*, *Sermon of the Plough*.

The minter must adde of other weight . . . If the silver be so pure. *Camden*, *Remains*, p. 204.

God stamped his image upon us, and so God is . . . our minter, our statutory. *Donne*, *Sermons*, vii.

**minth**, *n.* An obsolete variant of *mint<sup>2</sup>*.

The primrose, and the purple hyacinth,  
The dainty violet, and the wholesome minth.  
*Peete*, *Arraignment of Paris*, l. 1.

**mintjac** (mint'jak), *n.* Same as *munthac*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 602.

**mint-julep** (mint'jū'lep), *n.* See *julep*.

They were great roysters, much given to revel on hock-cake and bacon, mint-julep and apple-toddy.  
*Iring*, *Knickerbocker*, p. 247.

**mintman** (mint'man), *n.* A coiner; one skilled in coining or in coins.

Let such as are to informe councils out of their particular professions (as lawyers, sea-men, mint-men, and the like) be first heard before committees.  
*Bacon*, *Of Counsel* (ed. 1887).

**mint-mark** (mint'märk), *n.* A private mark put upon coins by the mint authorities for purposes of identification. Sometimes this mark indicates the place of mintage, as "S" on certain sovereigns of Queen Victoria, denoting that the pieces were coined at Sydney in Australia; sometimes it relates to the mint-master or other official.

**mint-master** (mint'mäs'tēr), *n.* [= *D.* *muntmeester* = *MHG.* *G.* *münzmeister* = *Sw.* *myntmästar* = *Dau.* *myntmaster*; as *mint<sup>1</sup>* + *master*.] 1. The master or superintendent of a mint.

That which is coined, as mintmasters confessed, is alayed with about a twelfth part of copper. *Boyle*.

2. One who invents or fabricates.

That the Iewes were forward Mint-Masters in this newly-coynd Religion of Mahomet. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 263.

Setting aside the odde coinage of your phrse, which no mintmaister of language would allow for stering.  
*Milton*, *On Def.* of Humb. Remonst.

**mint-sauce** (mint'sās'), *n.* In *cooking*, mint chopped and mixed with vinegar and sugar, used especially as a sauce for roast lamb.

**mint-stick** (mint'stik), *n.* Sticks of candy flavored with peppermint. [*Local*, U. S.]

The soldiers hunger for dates, figs, mint-stick, . . . that the sutler keeps for sale.  
*New York Tribune*, June 13, 1862. (*Bartlett*.)

**mint-tree** (mint'trē), *n.* A plant of the Australian genus *Prostanthera*, especially *P. lasiantha*.

**mint-warden** (mint'wār'du), *n.* See *warden of the mint*, under *mint*.

**mint-whilet**, *n.* Same as *minute-while*.

**minuend** (min'ū-end), *n.* [*L.* *minuendus*, to be diminished, gerundive of *minuere*, lessen: see *minute<sup>1</sup>*.] In *arith.*, the number from which another number is to be deducted in the process of subtraction.

**minuet** (min'ū-et), *n.* [= *Sp.* *minuete*, *minué* = *Pg.* *minuete* = *It.* *minuetta*, < *F.* *menuet*, a dance so called from the small steps taken in it, < *menuet*, smallish, little, pretty, thin (*Cotgrave*), dim. of *menu*, small, < *L.* *minutus*, small: see *minute<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. A slow and graceful dance, invented, probably in Poitou, France, about the middle of the seventeenth century. Throughout the eighteenth century it was the most popular of the more stately and ceremonious dances.—2. Music for such a dance, or in its rhythm, which is triple and slow. Minuets are frequently found in the old suite, and also in the later sonata and symphony. They properly consist of two contrasted sections of sixteen measures each, the second of which is generally called a *trio*, because originally written for but three instruments; but this regular form is often considerably modified. Beethoven was the first to replace the minuet in the sonata and the symphony by the *scherzo*, which resembled the minuet somewhat in rhythm, but was more sprightly and unrestricted in form and spirit.

**minum**, *n.* An obsolete form of *minim*. *Cotgrave*.

**minus** (mī'nus), *a.* [*L.* *minus*, neut. of *minor*, less: see *minor*.] 1. Less (by a certain amount); followed by a noun as an apparent object (a preposition, *by*, to be supplied): as, the net amount is so much minus the waste or tare; 25 minus 9 is 16. In algebra and arithmetic this sense is indicated by the sign −, called the minus sign or sign of subtraction: as, a − b = x, which is read "a minus b equals x"; 25 − 9 = 16.

2. Less than nothing; belonging to the inverse or negative side, as of an account; lying in the direction from the origin of measurement opposite to ordinary quantities; below zero, or below the lowest point of positive or upward reckoning: as, a minus amount or sum (that is, an amount or sum representing less or debt); a minus quantity in an equation (that is, one having the minus sign before it); the tempera-

ture was minus twenty degrees (written −20°, and read "twenty degrees below zero"). In some common mathematical phrase, *minus* seems to be used as an adverb modifying the numeral adjective. Thus astronomers speak of the year minus 584 of the Christian era, meaning 585 B. C.

3. Marking or yielding less than nothing or less than zero; negative in value or result: as, the minus sign (see *def.* 1).—4. Deprived or devoid of; not having; without, as something necessary: as, he escaped minus his hat and coat; a gun minus its lock. [*Celloq.* or *humorous*.]—5. Lacking positive value; wanting. [*Colloq.*]

His mathematics are decidedly *minus*, but the use of them is past long ago. *C. A. Brided*, *English University*, p. 74.

**Minus acceleration**. See *acceleration* (b).

**minuscula** (mi-nus'kü-lä), *n.*; pl. *minusculæ* (-lä). [*NL.*: see *minuscule*.] Same as *minuscule*.

**minuscule** (mi-nus'kü-l), *a.* and *n.* [= *F.* *minuscule* = *Sp.* *minúscula* = *Pg.* *It.* *minusculo*, < *NL.* *minuscula* (sc. *littera*), fem. of *L.* *minusculus*, rather small; dim. of *minor*, minus, less: see *minor*, *minus*. Cf. *majuscule*.] *I. a.* Small; of reduced form, as a letter; of or pertaining to writing in minuscule.

Minuscule letters are cursive forms of the earlier uncials. *Isaac Taylor*, *The Alphabet*, I. 71.

*II. n.* The kind of reduced alphabetical character which, originating in the seventh century, was from about the ninth substituted in writing for the large uncial previously in use, and from which the small letter of modern Greek and Roman alphabets was derived; hence, a small or lower-case letter in writing or printing, as distinguished from a capital or majuscule.

The *minuscule* arose in the 7th century as a cursive monastic script, more legible than the old cursive, and more rapidly written than the uncial, and constructed by a combination of the elements of both.

*Isaac Taylor*, *The Alphabet*, II. 160.

The period of the uncials runs from the date of the earliest specimens on papyrus to the 9th century, that of the *minuscule* from the 9th century to the invention of printing. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 148.

**minutary** (min'ū-tā-ri), *a.* [*minute<sup>2</sup>*, *n.*, + *-ary*.] Consisting of minutes. [*Rare*.]

This their clock gathering up the least crumb of time, presenting the *minutary* fractions thereof.

*Fuller*, *Worthles*, *Berkshire*.

**minute<sup>1</sup>** (mi-nūt'), *a.* [= *F.* *menu* = *Pr.* *menut* = *Sp.* *menudo* = *Pg.* *miudo* = *It.* *minuto*, < *L.* *minutus*, little, small, minute, pp. of *minuere*, make smaller, lessen, diminish, < *minu-*, stem of *minor*, smaller, less, *minimus*, smallest, least: see *minor* and *min<sup>2</sup>*.] 1. Very small, diminutive, or limited; extremely little in dimensions, extent, or amount.

We have also glasses and means to see small and minute bodies perfectly and distinctly. *Bacon*, *New Atlantis*.

He was fond of detail—no little thing was too minute for his delicate eye.

*Theodore Parker*, *Historic Americans*, Washington.

2. Very small in scope or degree; relating to or consisting of small points or matters; particular; closely precise or exact: as, *minute* details of directions; *minute* criticism.—3. Attending to very small particulars; marking or noting little things or precise details; very close or careful: as, *minute* observation.

These *minute* philosophers . . . plunder all who come in their way. *Berkeley*, *Minute Philosopher*, l.

If we wish to be very minute, we pronounce the *i* in the first syllable long. *Walker*.

*Bacon* was fond of display, and unused to pay minute attention to domestic affairs. *Macaulay*, *Lord Bacon*.

**Minute anatomy**. See *anatomy*. = *Syn.* 1. Little, diminutive, slender, fine.—2. *Circumstantial*, *Particular*, *Minute*, exact, detailed. A *circumstantial* account gives the facts in detail; while *circumstantial* may include only the leading circumstances, a *particular* account gleams more closely, gathering all that are of any importance or interest; a *minute* account details even the slightest facts, perhaps those that are trivial and tedious.

**minute<sup>2</sup>** (min'it), *n.* and *a.* [*ME.* *minute*, *myntet*, *mynt* (in comp. also *mynt-*), a minute (of time), a moment (also a small piece of money), = *MD.* *minute*, *D.* *minuut* = *G.* *minute* = *Sw.* *Dan.* *minut*, < *OF.* *minute*, *F.* *minute*, *f.*, = *Sp.* *Pg.* *It.* *minuto*, < *LL.* *minutum*, a small portion or piece, *ML.*, a small part (of time), a minute, neut. of *minutus*, small: see *minute<sup>1</sup>*.] *I. n.* 1. Something very small; an unimportant particular; a petty detail; a trifle; specifically, a mite or half-farthing.

But whanne a pore widewe was come, sche cast two myntis, that is, a ferthing. *Wyrt*, *Mark* xii. 42.

Let me hear from thee every minute of news.

*B. Jonson*, *Staple of News*, l. 2.

Curious of minutes, and punctual in rites and ceremonies, but most negligent and incurious of judgment and the love of God. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 268.

2. The sixtieth part of any unit. Especially—(a) The sixtieth part of an hour; loosely, a short space of time.

Every degree of the bordure containeth 4 minutes—that is to say, minutes of an houre. *Chaucer, Astrolabe.*

For the lachesse  
Of halfe a minute of an houre,  
Fro first he began labourre,  
He loste all that he had do.

*Gower, Conf. Amant., iv.*

Nor all the pleasures there  
Her mind could ever move one minute's stay to make.  
*Drayton, Polyolbion, vi. 33.*

(b) In *geom.*, the sixtieth part of a degree of a circle. Division of units by sixtieths is the characteristic of the Babylonian system. Ptolemy, following the Babylonian astronomers, divides the diameter of the circle into 120 tnechmata or degrees, and these into sixty parts and these again into sixty parts. These subdivisions were translated into Latin as *partes minutae prima* and *partes minutae secunda*, whence our minutes (primes) and seconds. In modern astronomical works minutes of time are denoted by the initial letter *m*, and minutes of a degree or of angular space by an acute accent ('). See *degree, 8.*

Altre goynge be See and be Londe toward this Contree of that I have spokke, and to other Yies and Londres bezounde that Contree, I have founden the Sterre Antartyk of 33 Degrees of heghte, and mo mynutes.

*Mandeville, Travels, p. 181.*

(c) In *arch.*, the sixtieth part of the diameter of a column at the base, being a subdivision used for measuring the minor parts of an order. See *module.*

3. A written summary of an agreement or of a transaction, interview, or proceedings; a note to preserve the memory of anything; usually in the plural. Specifically, the minutes are the record of the proceedings at a meeting of a corporation, board, society, church court, or other deliberative body, put in writing by its secretary or other recording officer.

When I came to my chambers, I writ down these minutes. *Steele, Spectator, No. 454.*

Into all the duties he had to perform he brought what is better than "Treasury minute" or rule or precedent—a warm heart, a careful conscience, and a good head. *Westminster Rev., CXXV. 92.*

= *Syn. Instant*, etc. See *moment.*

II. *a. 1.* Repeated every minute: as, a minute gun.—2. Made in a minute or a very short time: as, a minute pudding; minute beer.—*Minute bell*, a bell tolled at intervals of a minute as a sign of mourning.—*Minute gun*, one of a series of discharges of cannon separated by intervals of a minute, in token of mourning, as at the funeral of a military officer of rank, or of distress, as on board a vessel at sea.

*minute*<sup>2</sup> (min'it), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *minuted*, ppr. *minuting*. [From *minute*<sup>1</sup>.] To set down in a short sketch or note; make a minute or memorandum of; enter in the minutes or record of transactions of a corporation, etc.

I no sooner heard this critick talk of my works but I *minuted* what he had said, and resolved to enlarge the plan of my speculations. *Spectator.*

There stands a city!  
Perhaps 'tis also requisite to *minute*  
That there's a Castle and a Cobbler in it.  
*Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 99.*

*minute-book* (min'it-buk), *n.* A book in which minutes are recorded.

*minute-clock* (min'it-klok), *n.* A stop-clock used in making tests of gas. *E. H. Knight.*

*minute-glass* (min'it-glās), *n.* A sand-glass measuring a minute.

*minute-hand* (min'it-hand), *n.* The hand that indicates the minutes on a clock or watch.

*minute-jack* (min'it-jak), *n.* A jack of the clock-house, or a figure which strikes the bell in a clock: used in the following passage, probably, in the sense of 'time-server,' 'a person whose friendship changes with changes of the times or of fortune.'

You fools of fortune, treacher-friends, time's files,  
Cap and knee alaves, vapours, and minute-jacks!  
*Shak., T. of A., iii. 6. 107.*

*minute-jumper* (min'it-jun'për), *n.* See *jump-er*<sup>1</sup>.

*minutely*<sup>1</sup> (mi-nüt'li), *adv.* [From *minute*<sup>1</sup> + *-ly*<sup>2</sup>.] In a minute manner or degree; with great particularity, closeness, or exactness; closely; exactly; very finely: as, a *minutely* divided substance; to observe, describe, or relate anything *minutely*; *minutely* punctured.

*minutely*<sup>2</sup> (min'it-li), *a.* [From *minute*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*, + *-ly*<sup>1</sup>.] Happening every minute.

Now *minutely* revolts upbraid his faith-breath.  
*Shak., Macbeth, v. 2. 13.*

Throwing themselves absolutely upon God's *minutely*  
providence for the sustaining of them.  
*Hammond, Works, I. 472.*

*minutely*<sup>3</sup> (min'it-li), *adv.* [From *minutely*<sup>2</sup>, *a.*] Every minute; with very little time intervening.

As if it were *minutely* proclaimed in thunder from heaven.  
*Hammond, Works, I. 471.*

*minute-man* (min'it-man), *n.* A man ready at a minute's notice; specifically, during the American revolutionary period, one of a class of enrolled militiamen who held themselves in

readiness for instant service in arms whenever summoned.

An account is come of the Bostonians having voted an army of sixteen thousand men, who are to be called *minute-men*, as they are to be ready at a minute's warning.  
*Walpole, Letters (1775), IV. 2. (Davies.)*

It was the drums of Naseby and Dunbar that gathered the *minute-men* on Lexington Common.  
*Lovell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 223.*

*minuteness* (mi-nüt'nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being minute; extreme smallness; fineness.—2. Attention to small things; critical exactness.

*minuteria*, *n.* [It., < *minuto*, minute: see *minute*<sup>1</sup>.] Personal jewelry and metal-work of small size and delicate finish, especially of Italian make.

*minute-watch* (min'it-woch), *n.* A watch that distinguishes minutes of time, or on which minutes are marked.

*minute-wheel* (min'it-hwël), *n.* Same as *dial-wheel*. *E. H. Knight.*

*minute-while* (min'it-hwil), *n.* [ME. *mynnet-while*, *myntchile*; < *minute*<sup>2</sup> + *while*.] A minute's time; a moment.

Yækeles [ficles] in cueses, thorw hete of the sonnec,  
Melteþ in a mynut-while to myst and to watre.  
*Piers Plouman (B), xvii. 228.*

A guard of chosen shot I had  
That walked about me every *minute while*.  
*Shak., 1 Hen. VI., I. 4. 54.*

*minutia* (mi-nū'shi-ä), *n.*; pl. *minutiæ* (-ë). [= F. *minutie* = Sp. Pg. *minucia* = It. *minucia*, < L. *minutia*, smallness, pl. *minutiæ*, small matters, trifles, < *minutus*, small: see *minute*<sup>1</sup>, *a.*] A small particular or detail; a minute or trivial matter of fact: generally in the plural.

I can see the precise and distinguishing marks of national characters more in these nonsensical *minutiæ* than in the most important matters of state.  
*Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 51.*

*minutiose* (mi-nū'shi-ös), *a.* [= F. *minutieux* = Sp. Pg. *minucioso* = It. *minucioso*, < ML. as if *\*minutosus*, < L. *minutia*, smallness: see *minutia*.] Giving or dealing with *minutiæ* or minute particulars.

More than once I have ventured, in print, . . . an expression like "*minutiose* investigations," which seems to me to be not only unexceptionable, but much needed.  
*F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 168.*

*minutissimic* (min-ü'tis'i-mik), *a.* [L. *minutissimus*, superl. of *minutus*, small (see *minute*<sup>1</sup>), + *-ic*.] Extremely small. [Rare.]

Of these *minutissimic* yet adult forms, more than fifteen are *Gastropoda*. *Amer. Nat., XXII. 1014.*

*minx*<sup>1</sup> (mingks), *n.* [Formerly *minks*, *mynx*; a reduced form of *miniken*, with added *-s* (as also *mawks*, for *mawkin*, *malkin*.)] 1. A pert girl; a hussy; a jade; a baggage.

Mar. Get him to say his prayers, good Sir Toby, get him to pray.  
*Mal. My prayers, minx!* *Shak., T. N., iii. 4. 133.*

Why, you little provoking *minx*!  
*Sheridan, St. Patrick's Day, I. 2.*

2. A female puppy. *minx*<sup>2</sup> (mingks), *n.* [Also *minks*; an erroneous form of *mink*, due to the pl., or perhaps (as NL. *minx*) to conformation with *lynx*: see *mink*.] Same as *mink*.

*minx-otter* (mingks'ot'er), *n.* The mink.

*miny* (mi'ni), *a.* [From *mine*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*, + *-y*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Abounding with mines.—2. Of the nature of a mine or excavation in the earth.

The *miny* caverns, blazing on the day,  
Of Abyssinia's cloud-compelling cliffs.  
*Thomson, Autumn, I. 709.*

*Miocene* (mi'ö-sën), *a. and n.* [= F. *miocène*, < Gr. *μειων*, less, + *καιός*, recent.] *I. a.* In *geol.*, one of Lyell's subdivisions of the Tertiary. See *Tertiary*.

*II. n.* In *geol.*, the Miocene strata. Also spelled *Meiocene*.

*Miocenic* (mi'ö-sen'ik), *a.* [From *Miocene* + *-ic*.] Miocene. Also spelled *Meiocenic*.

M. Gaudry drew attention to a gigantic animal of the middle of the *miocenic* period of the Wyoming.  
*Lancet, No. 3436, p. 45.*

*Miohippus* (mi'ö-hip'us), *n.* [Also *Meiohippus*; NL., < E. *Mio(cene)* + Gr. *ἵππος*, horse.] A genus of fossil perissodactyl ungulates referred to the family *Equidae*, occurring in the Miocene strata of North America. These animals were about the size of sheep.

*miotite, meionite* (mi'ö-nit), *n.* [So called from its low pyramids; < Gr. *μειων*, less, + *-ite*<sup>2</sup>.] A mineral of the scapolite group, occurring on Monte Somma, Vesuvius, in transparent colorless tetragonal crystals.

*Mionornis* (mi'ö-nör'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μειων*, less, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of aub-fossil dinornithic birds of New Zealand, of the family *Dinornithidae*, including two species separated from the genus *Dinornis* by Julius Haast in 1874. Also *Meionornis*.

*miophylly* (mi'ö-fil-i), *n.* [From Gr. *μειων*, less, + *φυλλον*, a leaf.] A diminution of the normal number of leaves in a whorl, due to actual suppression. It differs from abortion in the suppressed organs having never started to grow. Miophylly occurs also in the calyx, corolla, androecium, and gynoecium. Also spelled *meiophylly*.

*miosis* (mi'ö'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μειωσις*, a lessening, < *μειωσις*, lessen, < *μειωω*, less, irreg. compar. of *μικρός*, small, or *ὀλίγος*, few.] Diminution. Specifically—(a) In *med.*: (1) A figure by which a thing is represented as less than it really is, as in belittling an opponent's statement, affecting to scorn an accusation, etc. (2) Understatement so as to intensify; especially, expression by negation of the opposite: *litotes*. (b) In *pathol.*, that period of a disease in which the symptoms begin to diminish. Also *meiosis*.

*miostemonous* (mi'ö-stem'ös-nus), *a.* [From Gr. *μειωω*, less, + *στέμον*, for 'stamen': see *stamen*.] Having the stamens less in number than the petals: said of plants. Also *meiostemonous*.

*miotaxy* (mi'ö-tak-si), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μειωω*, less, + *τάξις*, arrangement.] The suppression of an entire whorl of the members of any organ in a flower, as the sepals, petals, stamens, or styles. The androecium and gynoecium are most frequently suppressed, producing male or female flowers exclusively, as the case may be. Also spelled *meiotaxy*.

*miourai*, *n.* See *mier*<sup>1</sup>.

*mi-parti* (më'pä-r-të'), *a.* [F., < *mi* (< L. *medius*), half, + *parti*, part: see *medium* and *party*.] 1. Of two colors and equally or nearly equally divided between them: as, *mi-parti* hose, of which one leg is of a different color from the other.—2. In *her.*, divided per pale half-way down the escutcheon, the partition-line being met at the fesse-point by some other line, which must also be expressed in the blazon.

*mir* (mör), *n.* [Russ. *mirü*, union, concord, peace, also world; = O Bulg. *mirü*, peace, world, = Serv. Bohem. Pol. *mir* = Albanian *mir* = Lett. *mers*, peace.] A Russian commune; a community of Russian peasants. The rural population of Russia has been from ancient times organized into *mira* or local communities, in which the land is held in common, the parts of it devoted to cultivation being allotted by general vote to the several families for varying terms. Redistributions and equalization of lots take place from time to time. Houses and orchards are theoretically the property of the *mir*, but usually remain for a long time under the same ownership. Meadows and forests are frequently apportioned, and there is generally a common for grazing. Every *mir* in matters of local concern governs itself through its own assemblies and elected officers.

*mirabilyari* (mi-rab'i-lä-ri), *n.* [Prop. *mirabilary*, *q. v.*: see *mirable*.] A relater of wonders.

The use of this work . . . is nothing less than to give contentment to the appetite of curious and vain wits, as the manner of the *mirabilaries* is to do.

*Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II.*

*mirabile dictu* (mi-rab'i-lë dik'tü), [L.: *mirabile*, wonderful; *dictu*, abl. supine of *dicere*, say: see *mirable* and *diction*.] Wonderful to relate.

*mirabile visu* (mi-rab'i-lë vi'sü), [L.: *mirabile*, wonderful; *visu*, abl. supine of *ridere*, see: see *vision*.] Wonderful to see.

*mirabilarius* (mir-a-bil'i-ä-ri), *a. and n.* [From L. *mirabilarius*, a worker of wonders or miracles, prop. adj., < L. *mirabilis*, wonderful: see *mirable*.] *I. a.* Having to do with the working or the relation of wonders.

And wee leaue to you the stile of *Mirabilary* Miraclemongers. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 93.*

*II. n.* A book in which wonderful things are noted; a treatise on miracles, portents, prodigies, omens, and the like.

*Mirabilieæ* (mi-rab-i-li'ä-ë), *n. pl.* [NL. (Choisy, 1849), < *mirabilis* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous apetalous plants of the natural order *Nyctagineæ*, the four-o'clock family. The fruit is a utricle, surrounded by the base of the perianth, which keeps on growing after flowering; the embryo is much curved, with an elongated radicle. The tribe embraces 16 genera, *Mirabilis* being the type, and about 112 species, nearly all of which are confined to the western hemisphere.

*Mirabilis* (mi-rab'i-lis), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), < L. *mirabilis*, wonderful: see *mirable*.] A genus of nyctagineous plants, type of the tribe *Mirabilieæ*. The flowers are surrounded by an involucre of united bracts, which remain unchanged after flowering; the elongated perianth is rarely campanulate. They are handsome branching herbs with opposite leaves, the lower ones petiolate and the upper sessile, and with quite large, often fragrant flowers, which are white, scarlet, or variegated, and arranged in branching cymes. There

are 10 or 12 species, native of the warmer parts of America. *M. Jalapa* is the common four-o'clock or marvel of Peru. A few other species are somewhat cultivated. See *afternoon-ladies*.

**mirabilite** (mī-rab'i-lit), *n.* [So named by Glauber to express his pride at its artificial production; < L. *mirabilis*, wonderful (see *mirable*), + *-ite*.] A name given to the hydrous sulphate of sodium, or Glauber salt, occurring usually in a state of efflorescence about salt-springs. It is used as a substitute for soda in the manufacture of glass.

**mirable** (mī-r'ā-bl), *a.* [= OF. *mirable* = Sp. (obs.) *mirable* = Pg. *miravel* = It. *mirabile*, < L. *mirabilis*, wonderful, < *mirari*, wonder at, < *mirus*, wonderful: see *admire*. Cf. *marvel*, *a.* and *n.*, ult. < L. *mirabilis*, wonderful.] Wonderful.

Not Neoptolemus so *mirable*,  
On whose bright creast Fame with her loud 'at Oyes  
Cries "This is he!" *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 142.

**mirabolane†, mirabolant†, n.** See *myrobalan*.  
**miracle** (mī-r'ā-kl), *n.* [ME. *miracle*, *myracle*, < OF. *miracle*, F. *miracle* = Pr. *miracle* = Sp. *milagro* = Pg. *milagre* = It. *miracolo* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *mirakel*, < L. *miraculum*, a wonderful work, a miracle, a wonder, < *mirari*, wonder at, < *mirus*, wonderful: see *admire*.] 1. A wonder, or a wonderful thing; something that excites admiration or astonishment.

Be not offended, nature's *miracle*,  
Thou art allotted to be ta'en by me.  
*Shak.*, I Hen. VI., v. 3. 54.  
He has faults,  
Belike, though he be such a *miracle*.  
*Shirley*, *Love's Cruelty*, f. 1.

I have beheld the Ephesian's *miracle* —  
Its columns strew the wilderness.  
*Byron*, *Child Harold*, iv. 163.

How exquisitely minute,  
A *miracle* of design!  
*Tennyson*, *Maud*, xxiv. 1.

2. An effect in nature not attributable to any of the recognized operations of nature nor to the act of man, but indicative of superhuman power, and serving as a sign or witness thereof; a wonderful work, manifesting a power superior to the ordinary forces of nature.

That Cyteeok Josue, be *myracle* of God and commandement of the Anngel, and destroyed it and cursed it, and alle hem that byiled it azen. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 98.

Rabbi, we know that thou art a teacher come from God: for no man can do these *miracles* that thou doest except God be with him. *John* iii. 2.

*Miracles* have been wrought to convert idolaters and the superstitious, because no light of nature extendeth to declare the will and true worship of God.  
*Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, ff. 152.

To speak properly, there is not one *miracle* greater than another, they being the extraordinary effects of the hand of God, to which all things are of an equal facility.  
*Sir T. Browne*, *Religio Medici*, f. 17.

A *miracle* may be accurately defined a transgression of a law of Nature by a particular volition of the Deity, or by the interposition of some invisible agent.  
*Hume*, *Human Understanding*, Of Miracles, x., note.

What are *miracles*? They are the acts and manifestations of a Spiritual Power in the universe, superior to the powers and laws of matter. *Channing*, *Perfect Life*, p. 248.

The definition of a *miracle* as a violation of the laws of nature is, in reality, an employment of language which, in the face of the matter, cannot be justified.  
*Huxley*, *Hume*, p. 129.

3†. A miraculous story; a legend.

When seyed was al this *miracle*, every man  
As sobre was, that wonder was to se.  
*Chaucer*, *Prolog* to *Sir Thopas*, l. 1.

4. In the middle ages, one of a class of spectacles or dramatic representations exhibiting the lives of the saints or other sacred subjects; a miracle-play, somewhat resembling that still held at Oberammergau in Bavaria. Compare *mystery* 2.

At marketts & *miracles* we medleth va nevere.  
*Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 107.

The theatrical exhibitions in London, in the twelfth century, were called *miracles*, because they consisted of sacred plays, or representations of the miracles wrought by the holy confessors. *Strutt*, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 227.

To a *miracle*, wonderfully; admirably; beyond conception: as, he did his part to a *miracle*.

**miracle†** (mī-r'ā-kl), *v.* [ME. *miracleten*; < *miracle*, *n.*] I. *Intrans.* To work wonders or miracles.

This is the 5. beynge of blood deyn, and *miracletis* more than man mai bileve but if he se it.  
*Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 11.

II. *trans.* To make wonderful.

Who this should be,  
Doth *miracle* itself, loved before me.  
*Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, iv. 2. 29.

**miracle-monger** (mī-r'ā-kl-mung'gèr), *n.* A wonder-worker; an impostor who pretends to work miracles.

These *miracle-mongers* have alarmed the world round about them to a discernment of their tricks.  
*South*, *Works*, III. xi.

**miracle-play** (mī-r'ā-kl-plā), *n.* See *miracle*, 4.

Their usual name was plays, *miracle-plays* or *miracles*; the term *mysteries* not being employed in England. Yet their character is essentially that of the plays termed *mysteres* in France. *A. W. Ward*, *Eng. Dram. Lit.*, I. 21.

**miracle-worker** (mī-r'ā-kl-wèr'kèr), *n.* One who works miracles; a thaumaturgist.

He was deeply displeas'd by the demand for miracles, and repell'd the support which men were ready to give to a *miracle-worker*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 134.

**miraculist†** (mī-r'ā-klīst), *n.* [*miracle* + *-ist*.] One who records miracles.

Hears the *miraculist* report it, who himselfe was an actor. *Declaration of Popish Impostures* (1603). (*Nares*.)

**miraculize†** (mī-rak'ū-līz), *v. t.* [*L. miraculum*, a miracle (see *miracle*), + *-ize*.] To represent as a miracle; attribute to supernatural power. *Shafesbury*.

**miraculous** (mī-rak'ū-lus), *a.* [*F. miraculeux* = Sp. *milagroso* = Pg. *milagroso*, *miraculoso* = It. *miracoloso*, < ML. \**miraculosus* (in adv. *miraculose*), wonderful, < L. *miraculum*, a wonder, miracle: see *miracle*.] 1. Exceedingly surprising or wonderful; extraordinary; incomprehensible: as, a *miraculous* escape.

The invariable mark of wisdom is to see the *miraculous* in the common. *Emerson*, *Nature*.

2. Of the nature of a miracle; working miracles; performed by, involving, or exhibiting a power beyond the ordinary agency of natural laws; supernatural.

Behind the high altar they have what they call a *miraculous* picture of the virgin Mary, which, they say, was painted by St. Luke, but it is not to be seen. *Poococke*, *Description of the East*, II. i. 133.

Generation after generation the province of the *miraculous* has contracted, and the circle of scepticism has expanded. *Lecky*, *Rationalism*, I. 104.

=Syn. 2. *Preternatural*, *Superhuman*, etc. See *supernatural*.

**miraculously** (mī-rak'ū-lus-li), *adv.* In a miraculous manner; wonderfully; by extraordinary means; by means of a miracle; supernaturally.

Except theaetnaes had bene almost *miraculously* skillfull in Languagea. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 47.

The Sickness is *miraculously* decreased in this City, and Suburba. *Howell*, *Letters*, I. iv. 24.

Some cheats have pretended to cure diseases *miraculously*. *Porteus*, *Works*, II. xiv.

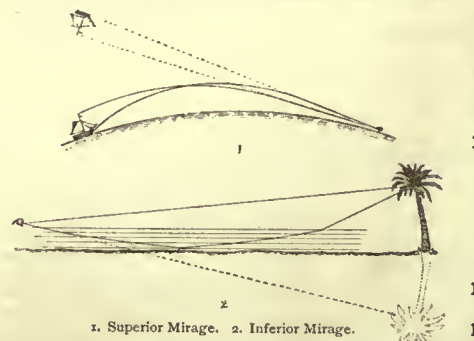
**miraculousness** (mī-rak'ū-lus-nes), *n.* The quality of being miraculous.

**mirador** (mī-r-a-dōr'), *n.*; pl. *miradores* (mī-r-a-dō-res). [Sp. (> Pg. *miradouro* = F. *miradore*), < *mirar*, behold: see *mirage*, *mirror*.] A belvedere or gallery commanding an extensive view. See *ent under belvedere*.

Meantime your valiant son, who had before  
Gain'd fame, rode round to every *mirador*.  
*Dryden*, *Conquest of Granada*, I. f. 1.

When he departed from the Alhambra, she betook herself to her *mirador*, overlooking the vega, whence she watched the army, as it went, in shining order, along the road leading to Loxa. *Irving*, *Granada*, p. 107.

**mirage** (mī-rāzh'), *n.* [*F. mirage* (= Pg. *mirage* = It. *miragio*), < *mirer*, < ML. *mirare*, look at: see *mirror*.] 1. An optical illusion due to excessive bending of light-rays in traversing adjacent layers of air of widely different densities, whereby distorted, displaced, or inverted images are produced. The requisite change in density arises only near the earth's surface, and the hot shining of the sun seems to be an invari-



able antecedent. The mirage of the desert presents an appearance of objects reflected in a surface of water; in this case the heated earth rarifies the air in the lower strata faster than it can escape, and the flatness of the ground conduces to the maintenance of the resulting abnormal distribution of density. Displacement by mirage is commonly vertical, but is lateral when the density-gradi-

ent is more or less inclined to the vertical. Looming and fata Morgana are species of mirage. See these words. Hence—2. Deceptiveness of appearance; a delusive seeming; an illusion.

The poetry which had preceded him [Chaucer] . . . at last had well nigh lost itself in chasing the *mirage* of allegory. *Lovell*, *Study Window*, p. 285.

**mirbane** (mēr'bān), *n.* A fanciful name under which nitrobenzene is sold as oil of *mirbane* or essence of *mirbane*.

**mire**<sup>1</sup> (mīr), *n.* [*ME. mire, myre*, < *Icel. mjrr*, later *myri* = *Norw. myre* = *Sw. Dan. myr*, a bog, swamp, = *OHG. mios*, *MHG. G. mies*, a bog, swamp, also moss (a plant), = *AS. meos*, moss (a plant): see *moss*<sup>1</sup>, *moss*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. Wet, slimy soil of some depth and of yielding consistency; deep mud.

He [the parson] sette not hys benefice to hyre,  
And leet his scheep encombred in the *myre*.  
*Chaucer*, *Gen. Prolog* to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 508.

I sink in deep *mire*, where there is no standing.  
Pa. Ixix. 2.

2. Filth.—*Dun* in the *mire*. See *dun*.  
**mire**<sup>1</sup> (mīr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mired*, ppr. *miring*. [*mire*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To plunge and fix in mire; set or stall in mud; sink in mud or in a morass.

Nor do I believe that there is a single instance of a skeleton of one of the extinct mammals having been found in an upright position, as if it had been *mired*. *Darwin*, *Geol. Observations*, ii. 351.

2. To soil or daub with slimy mud or foul matter.

Smirch'd thus, and *mired* with infamy.  
*Shak.*, *Much Ado*, iv. 1. 135.

*Harples miring* every dish. *Tennyson*, *Lucretius*.

II. *intrans.* To sink in mud; especially, to sink so deep as to be unable to move forward; stick in the mud.

Paint till a horse may *mire* upon your face.  
*Shak.*, *T. of A.*, iv. 3. 147.

**mire**<sup>2†</sup> (mīr), *n.* [*ME. mire*, also *mouire* (not in AS.), < *Icel. maurr* = *Sw. myra* = *Dan. myre* = D. *miere*, *micr* = *MLG. LG. mire* (> G. *miere*), an ant; cf. *Ir. moirbh*, *W. mor(-grugyn)* = *Corn. murrian* (pl.); *OBulg. mrawja* = *Serv. mraw* = *Pol. mrowka* = *Bohem. mravnec* = *Russ. muravei*; *Gr. μύρμηξ, μύρμος*; L. *formica* (? (> F. *fourmi*)); *Pers. mīr*, *Zend maori*, ant; an ancient Indo-Eur. designation of the insect, superseded in E. by the merely Teut. *ant*.] An ant. See *pismire*.

**mire**<sup>3†</sup> (mīr), *v. i.* [*L. mirari*, wonder: see *admire*, *mirror*.] To wonder; admire.

He *myred* what course may be warely taken.  
*Stanburst*, *Æneid*, ii. 292.

**Mirecourt lace**. See *lace*.

**mire-crow** (mīr'krō), *n.* The sea-crow, laughing-gull, or pewit-gull. [Local, Eng.]

**mire-drum** (mīr'drum), *n.* [In earlier form *mire-drumble*, *q. v.*; so called from its cry, and from haunting miry places.] A bittern.

**mire-drumble†** (mīr'drum'bl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *myredromble*, < *ME. myre-drombylle*, *-drommylle*, *-drommylle*, *-drumnyll*; < *mire*<sup>1</sup> + *drumbl*.] Same as *mire-drum*.

Utula is a byrde of the quantye of a crowe prync with speckes and ptythth hys bylle in to a myre place and makyth a grete sowne and noyse, and herby it semyth that vltia is a *myre dromble*. *Glanvill*, quoted in *Cath. Ang.*, p. 240.

**mire-duck** (mīr'duk), *n.* The common duck; the puddle-duck. See *duck*<sup>2</sup>.

**miriadet†, n.** An obsolete form of *myriad*.

**Miridae** (mīr'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Douglas and Scott, 1865), < *Miris* + *-idae*.] A family of heteropterous insects of the section *Capsina*, containing *Miris* and two other genera, and of wide distribution. The body is linear-elongate with subparallel sides, the head horizontal, clypeus very convex, pronotum trapezoidal, femora sometimes tufted beneath, and antennae of variable length.

**mirific†** (mī-rif'ik), *a.* [= F. *mirifique* = Sp. *mirífico* = Pg. It. *mirifico*, < L. *mirificus*, causing wonder or admiration, extraordinary, < *mirus*, wonderful, + *facere*, make.] Wonder-working; wonderful.

More numerous, wonder-working, and *mirific*. *Urquhart*, *tr. of Rabclais*, iii. 4. (*Davies*.)

**mirific†** (mī-rif'ik-əl), *a.* [*mirific* + *-al*.] Same as *mirific*.

**mirificent** (mī-rif'ik-sent), *a.* [LL. as if \**mirificen(t)s* (in deriv. LL. *mirificentia*), < L. *mirus*, wonderful, + *facere*, make. Cf. *mirific*.] Causing wonder. [Rare.]

Enchantment Agrippa defines to be nothing but the conveyance of a certain *mirificent* power into the thing enchanted. *Dr. H. More*, *Mystery of Iniquity*, I. xviii. § 3. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

mirriness (mir'i-nes), n. The state of being miry, or covered with deep mud.

Miris (mi'ris), n. [NL. (Fabricius, 1803); etym. dubious.] The typical genus of *Mirida*. Between 20 and 30 species are known, mainly European; 6 are North American, as *M. dorsalis*.

mirish (mir'ish), a. [*mir* + *-ish*]. Miry. miriti-palm (mir'i-ti-päm), n. Same as *itapalm*.

mirk, mirkily, etc. See *murk*, etc.

mirligoes, n. See *merligoes*.

miro (mä'rō), n. [Native name.] A New Zealand coniferous tree, *Podocarpus ferruginea*, called *black pine* by the colonists. It yields a hard brown timber suitable for turnery, cabinet-making, and civil architecture.

mirret, n. A Middle English form of *myrrh*.

mirror (mir'or), n. [Early mod. E. also *mirroure*, *myrrour*; < ME. *mirroure*, *myrroure*, *myrroure*, *myrroure*, < OF. *mirour*, *mirour*, *mirour*, F. *miroir* = Pr. *mirador* = It. *miratore*, *miradore*, a looking-glass (= Sp. *mirador*, a look-out, balcony: see *mirador*), < ML. as if *\*miratorium*, < L. *mirari*, wonder at, ML. *mirare* (> It. *mirare* = Sp. Pg. *mirar* = F. *mirer*), look at, < *mirus*, wonderful: see *admire*, *miracle*.] 1. A polished surface, as of metal, or of glass backed by a metal or other opaque substance, used to reflect objects, especially to reflect the face or person as an aid in making the toilet. The mirrors of the ancients were of polished metal, as are those of the Japanese and some other Oriental nations. Glass mirrors, consisting of transparent glass with a backing of metal to act as the reflecting surface, did not become common until the sixteenth century. Mirrors have been used for decoration of the person, being sewed to the material of the dress and serving as larger and more brilliant spangles; they have also been used in the interior decoration of buildings, especially in Persia and the East Indies. (Compare *ardish*.) The common method of preparing glass mirrors is to coat one side of the glass with an amalgam of tin and mercury (called *silvering*); but mirrors are now often made by depositing pure silver on the glass.

Now in this *mirroure* loke thou see; In goure free wille the choice life, To heven or helle whither ge wille goo. *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 78. In this *mirroure* she shall see Her self as much transform'd as me. *Congreve*, *Semele*, III. 3.

2. Specifically, in *optics*, a surface of glass or polished substance that forms images by the reflection of rays of light; a speculum. Optical mirrors are plane, convex, or concave. A *plane mirror* gives a *virtual image* whose apparent position is on the opposite side of the mirror from the reflected body and at an equal distance from it. A *convex spherical mirror* (supposing that it includes only a small part of a large spherical surface) reflects rays parallel to its axis, as those from the sun, to a point (F in fig. 1) called the *principal focus*, whose distance from the mirror is equal to half the radius of the sphere

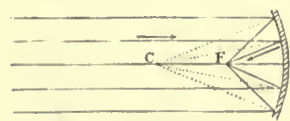


Fig. 1. C, center; F, focus.

of which the surface of the mirror forms a part. Rays proceeding from a luminous point upon the axis beyond the center (L in fig. 2) are reflected to a focus, f, between the center and F; and these two points are called *conjugate foci*, since they are interchangeable; a luminous body at L has a real inverted and diminished image formed at f. If, however, the luminous body be at f, the image is formed at L, also real and inverted, but magnified. If the luminous body is at F, the principal focus, the reflected rays are sent out in parallel lines; if nearer the mirror than F, the rays after reflection are divergent, and the image is virtual, erect, and magnified. In a *concave parabolic mirror* parallel rays are brought exactly to a focus at the geometrical focus; hence this form is suitable for reflectors, as in the headlight of a locomotive. The images formed by *convex mirrors* are always virtual and smaller than the object.



Fig. 2. C, center; F, focus.

3. Figuratively, that in or by which anything is shown or exemplified; hence, a pattern; an exemplar. That book [the Koran] sayth also that Jesu was sent from God alle nightly for to ben *Myrrour* and Ensamble and Tokne to alle men. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 133. How farrest thou, *mirror* of all martial men? *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., l. 4. 74.

4. In *arch.*, a small oval ornament surrounded by a concave molding; a simple form of *cartouche*.—5. In *ornith.*, same as *speculum*.—ARCHIMEDEAN MIRROR, a mirror intended for burning an enemy's ships or hoardings; proposed or essayed more than once in the middle ages. In imitation of the mirrors mentioned by Lucian as used by Archimedes. *Grose*, *Mil. Antiq.*, II. 167.—AXIS OF A SPHERICAL, CONCAVE, OR CON-

vex mirror. See *axis*.—CLAUDE LORRAIN MIRROR, a blackened convex glass designed to show the effect of a landscape reflected in somewhat exaggerated perspective: so called from the fancied similarity of its effects to the pictures of Claude Lorrain (1600-82), a landscape-painter celebrated for his rendering of sunlight and shadow and light-effects in general. Also called *Claude glass*.—CONJUGATE MIRRORS. See *conjugate*.—CYLINDRICAL MIRROR. See *cylindric*.—EASEL-MIRROR, a small mirror having a prop or foot fastened to the back of it by a hinge so that, at pleasure, the mirror may be set up on one edge.—MAGIC MIRROR. (a) A mirror in which, in various systems of fortune-telling or divination, a person was supposed to see reflected scenes in his future life, or an answer to some question. (b) A Japanese mirror of cast-metal, which, when made to reflect the sun's rays upon a screen at a proper distance, shows in the reflection bright images which are counterparts of raised figures or characters on the back of the mirror. These, like all Japanese mirrors, are generally circular in form, are about one eighth of an inch thick in the thinnest part, and are usually surrounded on the back by a raised rim. The surface of the mirror is generally slightly convex, and coated with an amalgam of mercury and the metal forming the mirror. The surface is locally modified in its curvature by the characters, either by the shrinkage of the metal in cooling, or by its deformation in the process of amalgamation or of polishing. Only a few of the mirrors which apparently answer to the general description in respect to their construction possess the "magic" property in any great degree.—SOEMMERING'S MIRROR, in *microscopy*, a plane mirror of polished steel, smaller than the pupil of the eye, placed before the eyepieces of the microscope to be used like the camera lucida in making drawings.

MIRROR (mir'or), v. t. [*mirror*, n.] To reflect in or as in a mirror.

Bending to her open eyes, Where he was *mirror'd* small in *paradis*. *Keats*, *Lamia*, ll.

Fiction . . . more than any other branch of literature mirrors the popular philosophy of the hour. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 590.

MIRROR-BLACK (mir'or-blak), a. An epithet applied to any ceramic ware having a lustrous black glaze, especially a rare and highly esteemed Japanese stoneware of ancient manufacture.

MIRROR-CARP (mir'or-kärp), n. A variety of the common carp, *Cyprinus carpio*, in which the skin is mostly naked, but has patches of very large scales on the back and also above the anal fin, and on the tail and the posterior part of the lateral line. It is the result of artificial selection and domestication, and is regarded as a better table-fish than the ordinary carp. See cut under *carp*.

MIRROR-GALVANOMETER (mir'or-gal-vä-nom'e-tär), n. A galvanometer with a mirror attached to the needle which reflects a beam of light intercepted by a scale of equal parts. The spot of light on the scale serves as an index.—THOMSON'S MIRROR-GALVANOMETER. See *galvanometer*.

MIRROR-SCRIPT (mir'or-skript), n. Writing as seen (reversed) in a mirror. Such writing is characteristic of a certain form of aphasia.

MIRROR-STONE (mir'or-stön), n. *Museovite*; so called because it "represents the image of that which is set behind it." *E. Phillips*, 1706.

MIRROR-WRITER (mir'or-rä'tär), n. One who writes mirror-script.

*Mirror-writers*, it would appear, if they did not "live before Agamemnon," lived not very long after him; for the first seven letters of that chieftain's name are so written in an inscription in the Louvre (Hall of Phidias, 69).

*Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, III. 41.

MIRTH (mërth), n. [*ME. mirth*, *mirthe*, *merthe*, *murth*, *myrthe*, *murthe*, *murzthe*, < AS. *mirigth*, *mirgth*, *mirhth*, *myrth*, *pleasure*, joy: with abstract formative -th, < *mirig*, *myrig*, pleasant: see *merry*.] 1. Pleasure; joy.

For-thi god in his goodness the fyrste gome Adam, Sette hym in solace and in sonereigne *myrthe*. *Piers Plowman* (B), xviii. 217.

He schall bryngte them to byys That nowe in bale are bonne, This *myrthe* we may not mys, For this same is Goddis sonne. *York Plays*, p. 189.

2. A state or feeling of merriment; demonstrative gaiety; jollity; hilarity.

So mekill *mirth* gan with tham mete Of nobill noyse and asnore swete. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

Present *mirth* hath present laughter. *Shak.*, T. N., II. 3. 49.

Great was the *mirth* in the kitchen, Likewise intill the ha'. *Earl Richard* (Child's Ballads, III. 276).

3. A cause or subject of merriment; that which excites gaiety or laughter. [Rare.]

Fayn wolde I don yow *mirthes*, wists I how, And of a *mirthes* I am right now bythought, To doon you esse, and it shal coste nought. *Chaucer*, *Prolog.* to C. T., l. 767.

He's all my exercise, my *mirth*, my matter. *Shak.*, W. T., l. 2. 166.

=Syn. *Mirth*, *Cheerfulness*.

I have always preferred *cheerfulness* to *mirth*. The latter I consider as an act, the former as a habit, of the mind.

*Mirth* is short and transient; *cheerfulness*, fixed and permanent. Those are often raised into the greatest transports of *mirth* who are subject to the greatest depressions of melancholy; on the contrary, *cheerfulness* (though it does not give the mind such an exquisite gladness) prevents us from falling into any depths of sorrow. *Mirth* is like a flash of lightning, that breaks through a gloom of clouds, and glitters for a moment; *cheerfulness* keeps up a kind of daylight in the mind, and fills it with a steady and perpetual serenity. *Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 381.

MIRTH (mërth), v. [*ME. mirthen*; < *mirth*, n.] I. *trans.* To please or make merry.

Lorde, som prayer thou kenne vs, That somewhat myght *mirthe* vs or mende vs. *York Plays*, p. 241.

II. *intrans.* To rejoice. *Hullucell*. MIRTHFUL (mërth'fül), a. [*mirth* + *-ful*]. 1. Full of mirth or gaiety; characterized by or accompanied with merriment; jovial; festive.

The Feast was sor'd the Bowi was crown'd; To the King's Pleasure went the *mirthful* round. *Prior*, *Solomon*, II.

The *mirthful* is the aspect of ease, freedom, abandon, and animal spirits. The serious is constituted by labour, difficulty, hardship, and the necessities of our position, which give birth to the severe and constraining institutions of government, law, morality, education, etc. *A. Bain*, *Emotions and Will*, p. 251.

2. Causing or provoking mirth or merriment.

And now what rests, but that we spend the time With stately triumphs, *mirthful* comic shows? *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 7. 44.

Tell *mirthful* tales in course that fill the room with laughter. *Beau and Fl.*, *Maid's Tragedy*, l. 1.

=Syn. 1. *Jovial*, etc. (see *jolly*), gay, gleeful, sportive, playful.

MIRTHFULLY (mërth'fül-i), *adv.* In a mirthful or jovial manner: as, the visitors were *mirthfully* disposed.

MIRTHFULNESS (mërth'fül-nes), n. The state of being mirthful; mirth; merriment.

A trait which naturally goes along with inability so to conceive the future as to be influenced by the conception is a childish *mirthfulness*—merriment not sobered by thought of what is coming.

*H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 34.

MIRTHLESS (mërth'les), a. [*mirth* + *-less*]. Without mirth or hilarity; joyless.

Whilst his gamesome cut-tailed cur With his *mirthless* msater plays. *Drayton*, *Shepherd's Sirena*.

MIRTHLESSNESS (mërth'les-nes), n. Absence of mirth.

MIRTLET, n. An obsolete spelling of *myrtle*.

MIRY (mir'i), a. [*ME. myry*; < *mir* + *-y*]. Abounding with mire or mud; of the nature of mire or mud; full of mire: as, a *miry* road; a *miry* lane.

Thou shouldest have heard in how *miry* a place, how she was bemoiled. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1. 77.

MIRYACHIT, n. A neurosis observed in Siberia, characterized by extreme excitability and sometimes exhibitions of terror, with imitation of word and deed and often obscene speech. It is similar to or identical with the *latah* of southern Asia and the *Malay archipelago*, and the affection of the *Jumpers* or *Jumping Frenchmen* of Maline.

MIRZA (mir'zä or mër'zä), n. [*Pers. mirzä* (> *Hind. mirzä*, prop. *mirzä*), prince; said to be a corruption of *amirzadeh*, son of a prince, < *amir*, prince, ameer (see *ameer*, *amir*), + *zadeh*, son; cf. *mir*, a lord, chief, prob. for *amir*.] A Persian title. When placed after the name of a person it designates him as a royal prince; when before the name it is the title for a scholar.

MIST, n. and *adv.* A Middle English form of *miss*¹.

MIS-¹. [*ME. mis-*, *mys-*, *improp. mysse*, < AS. *mis* = OS. *mis* = OFries. *mis* = D. *mis* = MLG. *mis* = OHG. *missa*, *missi*, MHG. *missen*, G. *missen*, *miss* = Icel. *mis* = Sw. *miss* = Dan. *miss* = Goth. *missa*, a prefix, 'wrong', 'bad', as in AS. *misdæd*, a wrong deed, misdeed, *misræd*, bad advice, *misdön*, do wrong, misdo, *misrædan*, mislead, *misræcan*, misteach, *miswritan*, miswrite, etc.; orig. an independent word, 'wrong', 'erroneous', 'having missed': see *miss*¹.] A prefix of Anglo-Saxon origin, meaning 'wrong', 'bad', 'erroneous', or, taken adverbially, 'wrongly', 'badly', 'erroneously', prefixed to nouns, as in *misdeed*, *misfortune*, *misinform*, etc., and verbs, *misdo*, *miscarry*, *misguide*, *misrule*, etc., including participles, as *mistaking*, *misbelieving*, etc., *mistaken*, *misspent*, etc. It is different from the prefix in *mischance*, *mischievous*, *miscount*, etc., with which it is more or less confused. (See *mis*².) The prefix *mis*¹ is never accented; the prefix *mis*² has the accent in some of the older words, as *mischievous*, *miscreant*, where its force as the prefix is no longer felt. In the following words in *mis*¹, the prefix is uniformly given as *mis*¹ except when the word in which it occurs can be traced to an Old French source. In such forms as *misadjustment*, etc., it is often indifferent whether the formation be regarded as *mis*¹ + *adjustment* or as *misadjust* + *-ment*.

**mis-<sup>2</sup>**. [**ME**. *mis*-, *mys*-, *mes*-, **OF**. *mes*-, **F**. *mé*-, *mes*-, **Pr**. *mes*-, *mēs*- = **Sp**. *meos*- = **It**. *mis*-, < **L**. *minus*, less; used in **Rom**. as a depreciatory prefix: see *minus*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning literally 'minus,' 'less,' and hence used in **Romance**, etc., as a depreciative or negative prefix, as in *misadventure*, *miscellaneous*, *mischievous*, *miscount*, *miscreant*, *misnomer*, etc. It is mostly merged with *mis-<sup>1</sup>*, from which in most cases it can be distinguished only by the etymology of the word.

**misacceptation** (*mis-ak-sēp-tā'shōn*), *n*. [**ME**. *mis-1* + *acceptation*.] The act of taking or understanding in a wrong sense; a false acceptance.

**misacceptation†** (*mis-ak-sēp'shōn*), *n*. [**ME**. *mis-1* + *acceptation*.] Misacceptation.  
The apostle, . . . contemning all impotent *misacceptations*, calls them what he finds them, a froward generation.  
Bp. Hall, Sermon to the Lords, Feb. 18, 1634.

**misaccount†** (*mis-ā-kōunt'*), *v. t.* [**ME**. *mis-*  
*accounten*, *misaccounten*, < **OF**. \**mesacompter*,  
count wrongly, < *mes- + compter*, account;  
see *mis-<sup>2</sup>* and *account*.] To miscalculate; mis-  
reckon.

He thought he *mysaccounted* hadde his day.  
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1185.

**misachievement** (*mis-ā-chēv'ment*), *n*. [**ME**. *mis-1* + *achievement*.] Wrong-deing; an achievement that is not desirable or commendable. *Davies*.  
Let them sink into obscurity that hope to swim in credit by such *mis-achievements*.  
Fuller, Worthies, Cornwall, I. 306.

**misact** (*mis-akt'*), *v. t.* [**ME**. *mis-1* + *act*.] To act or perform badly.  
The player that *misacts* an inferior and unnoted part carries it away without censure.  
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 391. (*Davies*.)

**misadjust** (*mis-ā-just'*), *v. t.* [**ME**. *mis-1* + *adjust*.] To adjust badly; put out of adjustment. *Jer. Taylor*.

**misadjustment** (*mis-ā-just'ment*), *n*. [**ME**. *mis-1* + *adjustment*.] The state or condition of being badly adjusted; disagreement; lack of harmony.  
The *misadjustment* of nature to our physical being.  
Mark Hopkins, Discussions for Young Men, p. 228.

**misadmeasurement** (*mis-ad-mezh'ūr-ment*), *n*. [**ME**. *mis-1* + *admeasurement*.] A faulty estimate or measurement.  
The liability of the understanding to underrate or to overvalue the importance of an object through mere *misadmeasurement* of its propinquity.  
E. A. Poe, Sphinx.

**misadventure** (*mis-ad-ven'tūr*), *n*. [**ME**. *mis-*  
*aventure*, *mesaventure*, *messaventure*, contr. *mis-*  
*avanter*, *mysavunter*, < **OF**. *mesaventure*, **F**.  
*mésaventure*, < *mes- + aventure*, adventure; see  
*mis-<sup>2</sup>* and *adventure*.] An unfortunate adventure  
or hap; a mischance; ill luck.

Certes, it were to va grete harme yef this deuell lye longe, what *mysaventure* hath he be suffered so longe.  
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 589.

Your looks are pale and wild, and do import  
Some *misadventure*.  
Shak., R. and J., v. 1. 29.

**Homicide by misadventure**. See *homicide<sup>2</sup>*.

**misadventured†** (*mis-ad-ven'tūrd*), *a*. [**ME**. *mis-*  
*adventure* + *-ed<sup>2</sup>*.] Unfortunate.

A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life;  
Whose *misadventured* piteous overthrows  
Do with their death bury their parents' strife.  
Shak., R. and J., Prolog., l. 7.

**misadventurous** (*mis-ad-ven'tūr-us*), *a*. [**CF**.  
**OF**. *mesaventureux*; as *misadventure* + *-ous*.]  
Characterized by misadventure; unfortunate.

The tidings of our *misadventurous* aynd.  
Sir H. Taylor, Edwin the Fair, iv. 1. (*Davies*.)

**misadvertence** (*mis-ad-vēr'tens*), *n*. [**ME**. *mis-1* + *advertence*.] Want of proper care, heed, or attention; inadvertence.  
Once by *misadvertence* Merlins sat  
In his own chair [the Siege Perilous].  
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

**misadvice** (*mis-ad-vīs'*), *n*. [**ME**. *mis-1* + *advice*.]  
Bad advice; injudicious counsel. *Ash*.

**misadvise** (*mis-ad-vīz'*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mis-*  
*advised*, ppr. *misadvising*. [**ME**. *misadvisen*,  
*misavisen*; < *mis-1* + *advise*.] 1. To give bad  
advice to.  
If it be when they hem *misadvise*.  
Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale.

2. To misinform; deceive; cause or lead to act under a misapprehension.  
Pardon my passion, I was *misadvised*.  
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 2.

Here also happened another pageant in a certain monk  
(if I be not *misadvised*) of Gloucester College.  
Foze (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 108).

**misadvisedly** (*mis-ad-vīz-ed-li*), *adv*. Under a  
misapprehension; inconsiderately.

**misadvisedness** (*mis-ad-vīz-ed-nes*), *n*. The  
state of being misadvised or under a misapprehension;  
the state of being mistaken.  
Unadvisedness coupled with heedlessness, and *misad-*  
*visedness* coupled with rashness, correspond to the culpa  
sine dolo.  
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, ix. 17.

**misaffected†** (*mis-ā-fekt'*), *v. t.* [**ME**. *mis-1* + *affected<sup>1</sup>*.]  
To dislike.  
That peace which you have hitherto so perversely *mis-*  
*affected*.  
Milton, On Def. of Hurab. Remonat.

**misaffected†** (*mis-ā-fek'ted*), *a*. [**ME**. *mis-1* + *affected<sup>1</sup>*.]  
Ill-affected; ill-disposed.  
These men are farther yet *misaffected*, and in a higher  
strain.  
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 575.

**misaffection†** (*mis-ā-fek'shōn*), *n*. [**ME**. *mis-1* + *affection<sup>1</sup>*.]  
A wrong affection.  
Earthly and grosse with *misaffections*, . . . it ushers the  
flesh of ainful courses.  
Bp. Hall, Character of Man.

**misaffirm** (*mis-ā-fēr'm*), *v. t.* [**ME**. *mis-1* + *affirm*.]  
To affirm incorrectly or wrongly.  
The truth of what they themselves know to be here  
*misaffirm'd*.  
Milton, Eikonoklastes, Pref.

**misaimed** (*mis-āmd'*), *a*. [**ME**. *mis-1* + *aimed*.]  
Not rightly aimed or directed. *Spenser*.

**misallegation†** (*mis-al-ē-gā'shōn*), *n*. [**ME**. *mis-1* + *allegation*.]  
An incorrect or false statement or assertion. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 361.

**misallege** (*mis-ā-lej'*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mis-*  
*alleged*, ppr. *misalleging*. [**ME**. *mis-1* + *allege<sup>1</sup>*.]  
To allege erroneously; cite falsely as a proof or argument.  
Now-a-days they are only used to exclude and drive forth  
episcopacy; but then they *misallege* antiquity.  
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 248.

**misalliance** (*mis-ā-lī'āns*), *n*. [**F**. *mésalliance*, < *mes- + alliance*, alliance; see *mis-<sup>2</sup>* and *alliance*.]  
An improper alliance or association; specifically, a marriage relation considered as degrading to one of the parties, owing to the inferior birth or standing of the other: in the latter sense often used in the French form, *mésalliance*.  
Their purpose was to ally two things in nature incompatible, the Gothic and the classic unity; the effect of which *misalliance* was to discover and expose the nakedness of the Gothic. *Ep. Hurd*, Chivalry and Romance, viii.

**misallied** (*mis-ā-līd'*), *a*. [**ME**. *mis-1* + *allied*.]  
Improperly allied or connected; affected by a misalliance.  
A *misallied* and disparaged branch of the house of Nimrod.  
Burke, Letter to a Noble Lord.

**misallotment** (*mis-ā-lōt'ment*), *n*. [**ME**. *mis-1* + *allotment*.]  
A wrong allotment.

**misalter†** (*mis-āl'tēr*), *v. t.* [**ME**. *mis-1* + *alter*.]  
To alter wrongly or for the worse.  
These are all . . . which have so *mis-altered* the leiturgy that it can no more be known to be itself.  
Bp. Hall, Ana. to Apol. for Smectymnuus, § 2.

**misanswer†** (*mis-ān'sēr*), *n*. [**ME**. *mis-1* + *answer*.]  
Misuse; failure.  
After the *misanswer* of the one talent.  
Bp. Hall, Vayle of Moses.

**misanthrope** (*mis-ān-thrōp*), *n*. [= **F**. *misanthrope* = **Sp**. *misanthropo* = **Pg**. *misanthropo* = **It**. *misanthropo*, < **Gr**. *μισάνθρωπος*, hating mankind, < *μισέω*, hate (< *μισός*, hatred), & *ἄνθρωπος*, a man; see *anthropic*. Cf. *philanthrope*.]  
A hater of mankind; one who harbors dislike or distrust of human character or motives in general.  
Alas! poor dean! his only scope  
Was to be held a *misanthrope*.  
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

**misanthropic** (*mis-ān-thrōp'ik*), *a*. [= **F**. *misanthropique* = **Sp**. *misantrópico* = **Pg**. *misanthropico* = **It**. *misanthropico*; as *misanthrope* + *-ic*.]  
Having the character of a misanthrope; characteristic of a misanthrope or of misanthropy. = **Syn**. *Cynical*, *Misanthropic*, *Pessimistic*.  
*Cynical* expresses a perverse disposition to put an unfavorable interpretation upon conduct, or to exercise austerity under profession of a belief in the worthlessness of any offered form of enjoyment. *Misanthropic* expresses a hatred of mankind as a race. *Pessimistic* is primarily and generally a philosophical epithet, applying to those who hold that the tendency of things is only or on the whole toward evil. Byron's Child Harold is "a jaded and *misanthropic* voluptuary"; such a person is apt to take a *cynical* view of others, in their motives, their virtues, their happiness, etc. It is disputed whether Swift's "Gulliver's Travels" is really *misanthropic* or only *cynical*.

**misanthropical** (*mis-ān-thrōp'ī-kāl*), *a*. [**ME**. *mis-*  
*anthropic* + *-al*.] Same as *misanthropic*.

**misanthropically** (*mis-ān-thrōp'ī-kāl-ī*), *adv*.  
In a misanthropic manner.

**misanthropist** (*mis-ān'thrō-pist*), *n*. [As *misanthrope* + *-ist*.]  
Same as *misanthrope*.

**misanthropize** (*mis-an'thrō-pīz*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misanthropized*, ppr. *misanthropizing*. [As *misanthrope* + *-ize*.] To render misanthropic. [**Rare**.]

**misanthropost, n**. [**Gr**. *μισάνθρωπος*: see *misanthrope*.] A misanthrope; a man-hater.  
I am *Misanthropos*, and hate mankind.  
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 53.

**misanthropy** (*mis-an'thrō-pī*), *n*. [= **F**. *misanthropie* = **Sp**. *misanthropia* = **Pg**. *misanthropia* = **It**. *misanthropia*, < **Gr**. *μισανθρωπία*, hatred of men, < *μισάνθρωπος*, hating man; see *misanthrope*.]  
Hatred or dislike of mankind; the habit of distrusting or of taking the worst possible view of human character or motives.  
But let not knaves *misanthropy* create,  
Nor feed the gall of universal hate.  
Langhorne, Enlargement of the Mind, I.

*Misanthropy* is only philanthropy turned sour.  
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 228.

**misapplication** (*mis-ap-li-kā'shōn*), *n*. [**ME**. *mis-1* + *application*.]  
A wrong or false application or purpose.  
He brings me informations, pick'd out of broken words in men's common talk, which, with his malicious *misapplication*, he hopes will seem dangerous.  
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, i. 3.

**misapply** (*mis-ā-plī'*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mis-*  
*applied*, ppr. *misapplying*. [**ME**. *mis-1* + *apply*.]  
To make an erroneous application of; apply or dispose of wrongly: as, to *misapply* a name or title; to *misapply* one's talents or exertions; to *misapply* public money.  
Virtue itself turns vice, being *misapplied*.  
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3. 21.

**misappreciate** (*mis-ā-prē-shi-āt*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misappreciated*, ppr. *misappreciating*. [**ME**. *mis-1* + *appreciate*.]  
To fail in rightly appreciating; undervalue.

**misappreciation** (*mis-ā-prē-shi-ā'shōn*), *n*. [**ME**. *mis-1* + *appreciation*.]  
The act or fact of misappreciating.  
There is still a sufficiency of survivors to check any grave *misappreciation* of facts.  
Edinburgh Rev., CXLV. 161.

**misappreciative** (*mis-ā-prē-shi-ā-tiv*), *a*. [**ME**. *mis-1* + *appreciative*.]  
Not appreciating rightly; not showing due appreciation.  
A man may look on an heroic age . . . with the eyes of a valet, as *misappreciative*, certainly, though not so ignoble.  
Lowell, Among my Books.

**misapprehend** (*mis-ap-rē-hend'*), *v. t.* [**ME**. *mis-1* + *apprehend*.]  
To apprehend incorrectly or wrongly; misunderstand; take in a wrong sense.  
Patient sinners may want peace through mistakes and *misapprehensions* of God.  
Stillingsfleet, Works, III. iii.  
Well, sir, I see our *misapprehension* has been mutual.  
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 2.

= **Syn**. Misconception, misunderstanding.

**misapprehensively** (*mis-ap-rē-hen'siv-li*), *adv*.  
By misapprehension or mistake.

**misappropriate** (*mis-ā-prō-pri-āt*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misappropriated*, ppr. *misappropriating*. [**ME**. *mis-1* + *appropriate*.]  
To appropriate wrongly; put to a wrong use: as, to *misappropriate* funds intrusted to one.

**misappropriation** (*mis-ā-prō-pri-ā'shōn*), *n*. [**ME**. *mis-1* + *appropriation*.]  
1. Wrong appropriation; application to a wrong use: as, *misappropriation* of money.  
He made a strict inquisition into the funds of the military orders, in which there had been much waste and *misappropriation*.  
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

2. Appropriation with misapplication: as, the *misappropriation* of a term.  
Linnaeus applied this and other similar terms to the pupa, and not to the metamorphosis, the confusion originating in their *misappropriation* by Fabricius. *Westwood*.

**misarrange** (*mis-ā-rānj'*), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mis-*  
*arranged*, ppr. *misarranging*. [**ME**. *mis-1* + *arrange*.]  
To arrange wrongly; place improperly or in a wrong order.

**misarrangement** (*mis-ā-rānj'ment*), *n*. [**ME**. *mis-1* + *arrangement*.]  
Wrong or disorderly arrangement.  
Here glittering turrets rise, upheaving high  
(Fantastic *misarrangement*!) on the roof  
Large growth of what may seem the sparkling trees  
And shrubs of fairy land.  
Cowper, Task, v. 111.

**misarray** (*mis-ā-rā'*), *n*. [**ME**. *mis-1* + *array*.]  
Want of proper array or ordering; confusion; disorder.  
Then uproar wild and *misarray*  
Marred the fair form of festival day.  
Scott, L. of the L., v. 27.

**misascribe** (mis-as-krīb'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misascribed*, ppr. *misascribing*. [*< mis-1 + ascribe.*] To ascribe falsely or erroneously.

That may be *misascribed* to art which is the bare production of nature. *Boyle.*

**Misassay** (mis-a-sā'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + assay.*] To attempt unsuccessfully.

Hast thou any sheep-cure *misassayed*? *W. Browne, Willie and Old Wernock.*

**misassign** (mis-a-sīn'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + assign.*] To assign erroneously.

We have not *misassigned* the cause of this phenomenon. *Boyle.*

**misattend** (mis-a-tend'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + attend.*] To disregard.

They shall recover the *misattended* words of Christ to the sincerity of their true sense. *Milton, Divorce, ll. 22.*

**misaunder**, *n.* A Middle English contracted form of *misadventure*.

**misaventure**, *n.* A Middle English form of *misadventure*.

**misaver** (mis-a-vér'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misaverred*, ppr. *misaverring*. [*< mis-1 + aver.*]

To aver falsely or erroneously; assert wrongly.

**misavise**, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *misadvise*.

**misbear** (mis-bār'), *v.* [*< ME. misberen; < mis-1 + bear.*]

To misbehave; bear one's self wrongly; misconduct one's self.

Of youre negligence and unkonnyng ye have *mysborn* yow and trespassed unto me. *Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.*

**misbecome** (mis-bē-kum'), *v. t.*; pret. *misbecame*, ppr. *misbecome*, ppr. *misbecoming*. [*< mis-1 + become.*] To fail to become or besem; suit ill; be unfitting.

Have *misbecom'd* our oaths and gravities. *Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 778.*

Why do you turn away, and weep so fast, And utter things that *misbecome* your looka? *Beau. and Fl., King and No King, III. 1.*

**misbecoming**<sup>1</sup> (mis-bē-kum'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of misbecome, v.*] An improper act; indecorous conduct. [*Rare.*]

She saw, and she forgot, . . . Remembered not the opulent, great Queen, Whom riotous *misbecomings* so became. *R. H. Stoddard, Guests of the State.*

**misbecoming**<sup>2</sup> (mis-bē-kun'ing), *p. a.* Unbecoming; unseemly; improper; indecorous.

Stir the constant mood of her calm thoughts, And put them into *misbecoming* plight. *Milton, Comus, l. 372.*

**misbecomingly** (mis-bē-kum'ing-li), *adv.* In a misbecoming manner.

Those darker humours that Stick *misbecomingly* on others. *Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, l. 2.*

**misbecomingness** (mis-bē-kum'ing-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being misbecoming; unsuitableness.

**misbede**, *v. t.* [*ME., < AS. misbeddan (= Icel. misbjóðha), offend, ill-use, < mis- + beddan, offer: see mis-1 and bid.*] To injure; wrong; insult.

Who hath yow *misboden* or offended? *Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 51.*

When Lowys herd that aune, that Robert was so dede, Ageyn right and lawe, tillc Henry he *misbede*. *Rob. of Brunne, p. 104.*

**misbefall** (mis-bē-fâl'), *v. i.* [*ME. misbefallen; < mis-1 + befall.*] To be unfortunate; turn out badly.

For elles but a man do so Ifim male ful ofte *misbefall*. *Gower, Conf. Amant., l.*

**misbeget** (mis-bē-get'), *v. t.* [*ME.; < mis-1 + beget.*] To beget wrongfully or unlawfully.

*Robert of Gloucester.*

**misbegot**, **misbegotten** (mis-bē-got', -got'n), *p. a.* [*< mis-1 + begot, begotten.*] Unlawfully or irregularly begotten; used also as a general epithet of opprobrium.

Three *misbegotten* knaves in Kendal green came at my back and let drive at me. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ll. 4. 230.*

The only thing that had saved the *misbegotten* republic as yet was its margin, its geographical vastness; but that was now discounted and exhausted. *H. James, Jr., Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 107.*

**misbehave** (mis-bē-hāv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *misbehaved*, ppr. *misbehaving*. [*< mis-1 + behave.*]

**I. intrans.** To behave ill; conduct one's self improperly or indecorously.

Sensible that they had *misbehaved* in giving us that disturbance. *Franklin, Autobotog., p. 102.*

**II. trans.** To conduct (one's self) ill: with the reflexive pronouns: as, he *misbehaved* himself.

If anis one doo offende or *misbehave* himselfe, he is to be corrected and punished. *J. Hooker, Supplement of the Irish Chronicles, an. 1563.*

**misbehaved** (mis-bē-hāv'), *p. a.* Guilty of ill behavior; ill-bred; rude.

Like a *misbehaved* and snllen wench, Thou poust'at upon thy fortune and thy love. *Shak., R. and J., III. 3. 143.*

**misbehavior**, **misbehaviour** (mis-bē-hāv'yōr'), *n.* [*< ME. mysbeyharyor; < mis-1 + behavīor.*] Improper, rude, or uncivil behavior; misconduct.

They schall stond and be in full powrs and streynght to reforme and redrese and stablysch and corecke and ponysch all such *mysbyharyors* and fanttes as haue be, or be nowe, or schalbe. *English Gilde (E. E. T. S.), p. 329.*

The cause of this *misbehaviour* and unworthy deportment was their not understanding the designs of mercy. *South, Works, IX. iv.*

**misbeholden** (mis-bē-hōl'dn), *a.* [*< mis-1 + beholden.*] Offensive; unkind: as, a *misbeholden* word. [*North. Eng. and U. S.*]

**misbelief** (mis-bē-lēf'), *n.* [*< ME. misbeleve, misbeleve; < mis-1 + belief.*] 1. Erroneous belief; false opinion; especially, belief in false religious doctrines.

Thus Makamede in *mysbyladye* man and wemman brougte, And in tns lore thei leyneu jut as well lered as lewede. *Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 181.*

*Misbelief* is generally a more hopeful foundation for the Evangelist to build upon than simple unbelief. *H. N. Ozonham, Short Studies, p. 420.*

**2. Ill belief; suspicion.**

Ye shul han no *misbeleve* No wrong conceit of me in your absence. *Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 202.*

**misbelieve** (mis-bē-lēv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misbelieved*, ppr. *misbelieving*. [*< mis-1 + believe.*] To believe erroneously. *Spenser, F. Q., IV. xii. 26.*

**misbelieved** (mis-bē-lēv'd'), *a.* [*< ME. misbeleved; < misbelief + -ed.*] Misbelieving; believing amiss.

O thou wikked serpent Jalonate, Thou *mysbeleved* and envynous folye. *Chaucer, Troilns, III. 838.*

**misbeliever** (mis-bē-lē-vēr'), *n.* One who holds false beliefs; especially, one who holds false religious opinions.

You call me [Shylock] *misbeliever*, cut-throat dog. *Shak., M. of V., l. 3. 112.*

**misbelieving** (mis-bē-lē-ving'), *p. a.* [*< ME. misbelievyng; ppr. of misbelieve.*] Believing erroneously; holding a false doctrine; especially, believing a false religion.

The Jonke that was so plentuous and riche er the *mysbelieveyng* peple were entred. *Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 191.*

Go, go, into old Titus' sorrowful honse, And hither hale that *misbelieving* Moor. *Shak., Tit. And., v. 3. 143.*

**misbeem** (mis-bē-sēm'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + be-see.*] To suit ill; misbecome.

Too much *misbeeming* a generous nature. *Raleigh, Hist. World, III. III. § 4.*

Go sell those *misbeeming* clothea thou wearat, And feed thyself with them. *Beau. and Fl., Phylaster, IV. 2.*

**misbestow** (mis-bē-stō'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + bestow.*] To bestow improperly; err in bestowing.

Alas that the Spirit of God should blow as an uncertaine wind, should so mistaka his inspiring, to *misbestow* his gifts promis'd only to the elect! *Milton, Apol. for Smeetyminus.*

Remember (dear) how loath and slow I was to cast a look or smile, Or one love-line to *misbestow*. *Carew, To the Jealous Mistress.*

**misbestowal** (mis-bē-stō'al), *n.* [*< mis-1 + bestowal.*] The act of bestowing improperly or inappropriately.

**misbirth** (mis-bērth'), *n.* [*< mis-1 + birth.*] Cf. *misbreyde*.] An abortion.

Thou blasphemous, scandalous *Misbirth* of nature. *Carlyle, Letters and Speeches of Cromwell, III. 178.*

**misbident**. Past participle of *misbede*.

**misborn** (mis-börn'), *a.* [*< ME. misboren, misbore, < AS. misboren, misboru, misshapen, degenerate, < mis- + boren, born: see mis-1 and born.*] Born to evil.

A pover childe, and in the name Of thikke, whiche is so *misbore*, We toke. *Gower, Conf. Amant., II.*

Ah! *misborne* Elle, In evill houre thy fces thee hither sent. *Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 42.*

**misbornet**, *p. a.* [*ME., pp. of misbear.*] Ill-behaved. *Chaucer.*

**misbreyde**, *n.* [*ME., for \*misbyrd, < AS. misbyrd, misbirto, misbyrdo, imperfec nature, < mis- + gebyrd, birth: see birth.*] Evil birth.

For thys skyls hyt may be seide, Handlyng synne for oure *mysbreyde*. *MS. Harl. 1701, l. 1. (Halliwell.)*

**miscalculate** (mis-kal'kū-lāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *miscalculated*, ppr. *miscalculating*. [*< mis-1 + calculate.*] To calculate erroneously; make a wrong estimate of.

After all the care I have taken, there may be, in such a multitude of passages, several misquotd . . . and *miscalculated*. *Arbutnot, Anc. Coins.*

**miscalculation** (mis-kal'kū-lā'shon), *n.* [*< mis-1 + calculation.*] Erroneous calculation or estimate.

**miscall** (mis-kāl'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + call.*] 1. To call by a wrong name; name improperly.

Punish that unhappy crime of nature Which you *miscall* my beauty. *B. Jenson, Volpone, III. 6.*

**2.** To give an unworthy name or character to; berate; revile.

The all-powerful and never-tiring waves of that great sea *miscalled* the Pacific. *Darwin, Voyage of the Beagle, I. 177.*

Whom she with leasings lewdly did *miscall* And wickedly backbite. *Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 24.*

Those messengers . . . did *miscall*, and abuse with call words, both our messenger and thee. *Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 403.*

To sneer at a Romish pageant, to *miscall* a lord's crest, were crimes for which there was no mercy. *Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.*

Mr. Fountain ascribed it to the sombre influence of Mrs. Bazalgetta, and *miscalled* her till Jane's hair stood on end. *C. Reade, Love me Little, VIII.*

**=Syn. 1.** To misname; mistern.

**miscapet**, *v. t.* [*For \*miscapce, < mis-1 + scape.*] To escape (one) wrongly.

Many deeds, words, and thoughtes *miscaped* me in my lyte. *Bp. Fisher, Sermons, I. 359. (Davies.)*

**miscarriage** (mis-kar'āj), *n.* [*< mis-1 + carriage.*] 1. A going wrong; failure of a purposed result; untoward event; mischance; as, the criminal escaped by *miscarriage* of justice.

These and the like *miscarriages* in point of correspondency were conceived to arise from . . . two errors in their government. *Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 344.*

They marvelled . . . [the ship] was not arrived, fearing some *miscarriage*. *N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 98.*

Your cares . . . atoud you tell, But wisely your *miscarriages* conceal. *Garth, Dispensary, v.*

**2.** A wrong or perverse course, as of conduct; improper action or behavior; misdemeanor.

By and by he fell upon a serious reprimand of the faults and *miscarriages* of some Princes and Governors. *Erelyn, Diary, March 22, 1675.*

Besides his *miscarriage* here in New-England, he was suspected of having murdered a man that had ventured monies with him when he first came into New-England. *N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 110.*

The dividing of the fleets, however, is, I hear, voted a *miscarriage*, and the not building a fortification at Sheerness. *Pepps, Diary, Feb. 17, 1668.*

**3.** In *pathol.*, the act of miscarrying (see *miscarry, v. t.*, 3); properly, untimely delivery before the twenty-eighth week of gestation. See *abortion, 1.*

**miscarriageable** (mis-kar'āj-a-bl), *a.* [*< miscarriage + -able.*] Liable to miscarry. [*Rare.*]

Why should we be more *miscarriageable* by such possibilities or hopes than others? *Bp. Hall, A Short Answer.*

**miscarry** (mis-kar'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *miscarried*, ppr. *miscarrying*. [*< ME. miscarriē; < mis-1 + carry.*]

**I. intrans. 1.** To fail of reaching the intended destination; go astray; be lost or carried astray in transit.

The cardinal's letter to the pope *miscarried*, And came to the eye o' the king. *Shak., Hen. VIII., III. 2. 30.*

Two ill-looking Ones, that I thought did plot how to make me *miscarry* in my journey. *Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 256.*

**2.** To go wrong; fail in object or purpose; come to naught; come to grief.

For what *miscarries* Shall be the general's fault, though he perform To th' utmost of a man. *Shak., Cor., I. 1. 270.*

Notwithstanding the desperate hazards run by the whale-catchers in their thin whale boats, . . . it has been rarely known that any of them have *miscarried*. *C. Mather, Mag. Chris., l. 3.*

Juries are proverbially uncertain, and justice most sometimes *miscarry*. *The Nation, XLVIII. 386.*

**3.** To suffer untimely delivery; bring forth young prematurely; give birth to a fetus which is not viable.

Prthtee tell me, how many Women with Child have *miscarried* at the Sight of thee? *N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 211.*

**4.** To be brought forth before the natural time, as a child.

An the child I now go with do *miscarry*, thou wert better thou hadst struck thy mother.  
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 4. 10.

**II.** † *trans.* To mismanage; bring to misfortune or failure. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1237.

**miscast** (mis-kást'), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *miscast*, ppr. *miscasting*. [*< mis-<sup>1</sup> + cast<sup>1</sup>*] **I.** To cast or reckon erroneously.

The number is somewhat *miscast* by Polybius.  
*Raleigh*, *Hist. World*, v. ii. § 8.

You have *mis-cast* in your Arithmetic,  
Mis-laid your Counters.

*Sylvester*, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, 1. 1.

**2.** To cast or direct erroneously or improperly: as, to *miscast* a glance.

It so befelle

That I at thilke tyme sle

On me that she *miscaste* hir eye.

*Gower*, *Conf. Amant.*, lii.

**miscast** (mis-kást'), *n.* [*< miscast, v.*] An erroneous cast or reckoning.

**miscasualty** (mis-kaz'ū-al-ti), *n.*; pl. *miscasualties* (-tiz). [*< mis-<sup>1</sup> + casualty*] An unfortunate occurrence; a mishance.

Miscarriages of children, *miscasualties*, unquietnesses.  
*Ep. Hall*, *Character of Man*.

**miscatholic** (mis-kath'ō-lik), *a.* [*< mis-<sup>1</sup> + catholic*]. Falsely styled or claiming to be Catholic; pseudo-Catholic.

Judge then, reader, whether the catholike blasphe that wrote this, or the *miscatholike* masse-preat that reproves it, be more worthy of Bedleeen.

*Ep. Hall*, *Honour of Married Clergy*, lii. 3.

**miscigenation** (mis'e-je-nā'shon), *n.* [Irreg. *< L. miscere, mix + genus, race, + -ation*] Mixture or amalgamation of races: applied especially to sexual union between individuals of the black and white races.

Individuals sometimes show a desperate desire for *miscigenation*, but they indulge it always at the expense of a loss of the respect of both races. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 83.

**miscellanarian** (mis'e-lā-nā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< miscellany + -arian*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to miscellanies, in either sense; connected with or engaged in miscellaneous matters.

The celebrated wits of the *miscellanarian* race, and essay writers, casual discoursers, reflection colners, meditation founders, and others of the irregular kind of writers.  
*Shaftesbury*, *Misc. Reflec.*, ii. 3.

**II.** *n.* A writer of miscellanies.

**miscellanet** (mis'e-lān), *n.* [*< L. miscellaneus, mixed*; see *miscellaneous*. Cf. *maslin<sup>2</sup>*, ult. *< L. miscere, mix*.] Same as *maslin<sup>2</sup>*.

**miscellanea** (mis'e-lā'nē-ā), *n. pl.* [*L., neut. pl. of miscellaneus, mixed*; see *miscellaneous*.] A collection of miscellaneous matters of any kind; specifically, a collection of miscellaneous literary compositions; miscellanies.

**miscellaneous** (mis'e-lā'nē-us), *a.* [= *F. miscellanée* (see *miscellany*)] = *Pg. It. miscellaneo*, *< L. miscellaneus*, *< miscellus*, mixed, *< miscere*, mix; see *mix<sup>1</sup>*.] **1.** Consisting of a mixture; diversified; promiscuous: as, *miscellaneous* reading; a *miscellaneous* rabble.

My second boy, . . . whom I designed for business, received a sort of *miscellaneous* education at home.  
*Goldsmith*, *Vicar*, 1.

My sitting-room is an old wainscoted chamber, with small panels, and set off with a *miscellaneous* array of furniture.  
*Irring*, *Sketch-Book*, p. 300.

**2.** Producing things of various sorts: as, a *miscellaneous* inventor.

Claudius Aelianus flourished in the reign of Trajan, unto whom he dedicated his *Tacticks*, an elegant and *miscellaneous* author.  
*Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, 1. 3.

=*Syn. 1.* See *promiscuous*.

**miscellaneously** (mis'e-lā'nē-us-li), *adv.* In a miscellaneous or mixed manner; with variety or diversity; promiscuously.

**miscellaneousness** (mis'e-lā'nē-us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being miscellaneous or mixed; diversified composition.

The . . . *miscellaneousness* of Rome, which made the mind flexible with constant comparison, and saved you from seeing the world's ages as a set of box-like partitions without vital connection. *George Eliot*, *Middlemarch*, xxii.

**miscellanist** (mis'e-lā-nist), *n.* [*< miscellany + -ist*] A writer of miscellanies.

**miscellany** (mis'e-lā-ni), *a.* and *n.* [*I. a.*: see *miscellaneous*. **II.** *n.* = *F. miscellanées*, *pl.* = *Sp. miscelánea* = *Pg. It. miscellanea*, *< L. miscellanea*, a writing on various subjects, a mixture of different sorts of broken meats, neut. *pl. of miscellaneus*, mixed; see *miscellaneous*.] **I.** *a.* Miscellaneous; diversified.—**Miscellany madam**, a woman who went about selling laces, perfumery, etc., and took part in carrying on intrigues.

As a waiting woman, I would taste my lady's delights to her; as a *miscellany madam*, invent new tires, and go visit courtiers.  
*B. Jonson*, *Cynthia's Revels*, iv. 1.

**II.** *n.*; *pl. miscellanies* (-iz). **1.** A mixture of various kinds; a combination of diverse objects, parts, or elements.

'Tis but a bundle or *miscellany* of sin.

*Hewyt*, *Sermon* (1658), p. 4. (*Latham*.)

Not like the piebald *miscellany*, man,  
Bursts of great heart and slips in sensual mire,  
But whole and one. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, v.

**2.** A diversified literary collection; a book or periodical publication containing compositions on various subjects.

Every old woman in the nation now reads daily a vast *miscellany* in one volume royal octavo.

*De Quincey*, *Style*, 1.

=*Syn. 1.* See *mixture*.

**miscellinet, a.** [*< L. miscellus*, mixed, + *-inē<sup>1</sup>*] Mixed; incongruous.

The present trade of the stage, in all their *miscellinē* interludes, what learned or liberal soul doth not already abhor?

*B. Jonson*, *Volpone*, Ded.

**miscensure** (mis-sen'shūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *miscensured*, ppr. *miscensuring*. [*< mis-<sup>1</sup> + censure, v.*] To censure wrongfully or without cause.

Pardon us, Antiquitie, if we *miscensure* your actions.

*Daniel*, *Hist. Eng.*, p. 101. (*Davies*.)

**miscensure** (mis-sen'shūr), *n.* [*< mis-<sup>1</sup> + censure, n.*] Unjust censure; censure wrongly directed.

Therefore, my Friends, returne, recant, re-call

Your hard Opinions and *mis-Censures* all.

*Job Triumphant* (tr. by *Sylvester*), li. 162.

**mischallenge** (mis-chal'enj), *n.* [*< mis-<sup>1</sup> + challenge*.] A false or wrong challenge; a challenge given amiss.

Lo! falstour, there thy meede unto thee take,

The meede of thy *mischallengē* and abet.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, IV. lii. 11.

**mischance** (mis-chāns'), *n.* [*< ME. myschaunce, meschaunce, meschance, mescheance, < OF. meschance, mescheance, an unfortunate chance, < mes- + chance, chance, chance: see mis-<sup>2</sup> and chance*.] An unfortunate chance; a mishap; ill luck; disaster.

The kynges spake to his barons, and seide that sore hym for thought the *myschance* of the Duke.

*Merlīn* (E. E. T. S.), 1. 78.

Let thy dauntless mind

Still ride in triumph over all *mischance*.

*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., lii. 3. 18.

By *mischance* he slept and fell;

A limb was broken when they lifted him.

*Tennyson*, *Enoch Arden*.

=*Syn.* *Mishap, Disaster, etc.* See *mishfortune*.

**mischance** (mis-chāns'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *mischanced*, ppr. *mischancing*. [*< mis-<sup>1</sup> + chance, v.*] To chance or happen wrongly or unfortunately; fall out adversely; meet with a mishap; come to ill luck.

And still I hope to be up advanced,

For my good parts; but still it has *mischaunced*.

*Spenser*, *Mother Hubb. Tale*, 1. 64.

If any such fortune should bee (as God forbid) that the ship should *mischance* or be robbed.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 284.

**mischancy** (mis-chān'si), *a.* [*< mischance + -y<sup>1</sup>*] Unfortunate; unlucky. [*Scotch*.]

**mischanter, n.** See *mishanter*.

**mischaracterize** (mis-kar'ak-tēr-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mischaracterized*, ppr. *mischaracterizing*. [*< mis-<sup>1</sup> + characterize*.] To characterize falsely or erroneously; impute a wrong character to.

**mischarge** (mis-chārz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mischarged*, ppr. *mischarging*. [*< mis-<sup>1</sup> + charge*.] To make error in charging: as, to *mischarge* items in an account.

**mischarge** (mis-chārz'), *n.* [*< mischarge, v.*] A mistake in charging; an erroneous entry in an account.

**mischief** (mis'chif), *n.* [*< ME. myschief, mischief, mischeef, meschief, mescheef, meschef, < OF. meschief, meschef, F. méchef = Pr. mescap, harm, mischief, = Sp. menoscabo, OSp. mazzabo, loss, = Pg. menoscabo, contempt, lit. a bad result, < L. minus, less (> OF. mes-, etc., bad), + caput, head (> OF. chief, etc., end); see mis-<sup>2</sup> and chief, and cf. chievel, achieve.] **1.** A harmful or troublesome event, circumstance, or contingency; an action or occurrence attended with evil or vexation; an annoying, frustrating, or hurtful state or condition of things; misfortune; calamity: used with much latitude of application: as, some one is making *mischief*; the *mischief* is that he cannot keep his temper.*

When Kay saugh that the kyng was at so grette *myschef*, he griped his sward, and come ther the kyng was overthrewen.

*Merlīn* (E. E. T. S.), 1. 119.

Shall the throne of iniquity have fellowship with thee, which frameth *mischief* by a law?

*Ps.* xciv. 20.

See *arrives* not at the *mischiefs* of being wiae, nor endurea euilla to come by foreseeing them.

*Ep. Earle*, *Micro-cosmographie*, A Childie.

The *mischiefs* was these allies would never allow that the common enemy was subdued.  
*Swift*.

**2.** The act, state, course, or disposition of causing annoyance, trouble, or harm; vexatious or injurious operation or tendency; the working of damage or disaster: as, the clouds bode *mischiefs*; what *mischiefs* is he up to now? often used in a kindly or playful sense, or for affectionate excuse: as, the lad is full of *mischiefs*, but not vicious.

Come, boy, with me; my thoughts are ripe in *mischiefs*.

*Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 132.

But when to *mischiefs* mortals bend their will,

How soon they find fit instruments of ill!

*Pope*, R. of the L., iii. 125.

Brom Bones . . . was always ready for either a fight or a frolic; but had more *mischiefs* than ill-will in his composition.

*Irring*, *Sketch-Book*, p. 431.

**3.** One who or that which does harm or causes injury or vexation; a source of trouble or annoyance: as, that child is a *mischiefs*.

Many of their horse . . . were now more a *mischiefs* to their own than before a terror to their enemies.

*Milton*.

Nature, as in duty bound,

Deep hid the shlnlrg *mischiefs* [gold] underground.

*Pope*, *Moral Essays*, lii. 10.

**4.** Annoyance, injury, or damage caused or produced; harm; hurt: as, to do *mischiefs*; irremediable *mischiefs*: now never used in the plural.

On the tother side dide well the kynges Carados, and the kynges de Cent Chiualers; thesee suffred many *myscheves*.

*Merlīn* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 163.

But Benjamin, Joseph's brother, Jacob sent not with his brethren; for he said, Lest peradventure *mischiefs* befall him.

*Gen.* xlii. 4.

I will heap *mischiefs* upon them. *Deut.* xxxii. 23.

We that have lived these last twenty years are certain that money has been able to do much *mischiefs*.

*I. Walton*, *Complete Angler*, p. 112.

I'll reach 'em, mother. . . . She wants to do everything herself. . . . But I can't let her do herself a *mischiefs* with stretching.

*George Eliot*, *Daniel Deronda*, xxxiii.

**5.** The devil. [*Colloq.*]—**Malignous mischiefs.** See *malicious*.—**To play the mischiefs**, to cause trouble, damage, or injury.—**To play the mischiefs with**, to agitate or disturb greatly; throw into disorder or confusion; play the devil with.—**What the mischiefs** (formerly **what a mischiefs**), an interrogatory exclamation equal to 'what the devil': as, *what the mischiefs* are you doing? *what the mischiefs* do you mean by that? [*Colloq.*]—**With a mischiefs**, with a vengeance.

The matronly medicines and instructions of this wise cunning woman will in a little time make her encrease with a vengeance, and multiply with a *mischiefs*.

*John Taylor*, *Works* (1630). (*Nares*.)

**With a mischiefs to you**, confound you; devil take you. *Bide down, with a mischiefs to ye, bide down.*

*Scott*, *Fortunes of Nigel*, xxvii.

=*Syn.* *Damage, Harm, etc.* See *injury*.

**mischiefs** (mis'chif), *v.* [*Also mischieve; early mod. E. also mischeef; < ME. mischeven, mescheven, mescheeven, < OF. meschever (= Sp. Pg. menoscabar), harm, injure, < meschiefs, meschief, harm; see mischiefs, n.*] **I. trans.** To hurt; harm; ruin.

Ye be greteylly affraied of the turment that is falle of youre fader, and of youre moder, and youre broder and austre, that thus be *myscheved*.

*Merlīn* (E. E. T. S.), i. 8.

Henry Purdie proved his coat,  
And very narrowlie had *mischiefs'd* him.

*Raid of the Redshank* (*Child's Ballads*, VI. 135).

**II. intrans.** To come to harm or misfortune; miscarry.

When pryde is moete in pryde,

Ande couetyse moete wys,

Thee schall Englonde *mys-cheve*.

*Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), 1. 85.

**mischiefs-maker** (mis'chif-mā'kēr), *n.* One who makes mischiefs; one who instigates or promotes quarrels or ill-will.

Her resentment was studiously kept alive by *mischiefs-makers* of no common dexterity. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, xv.

**mischiefs-making** (mis'chif-mā'king), *a.* Making trouble for others; causing quarrels.

**mischiefs-night** (mis'chif-nit), *n.* May-eve. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**mischievet, v.** See *mischiefs*.

**mischievous** (mis'chī-vus), *a.* [*< ME. \*meschevous; < OF. (AF.) meschevous, < meschiefs, harm; see mischiefs, n.*] **1.** Producing or tending to produce mischiefs or harm; injurious; deleterious; hurtful.

And every one threw forth reproches rife

Of his *mischievous* deedes.

*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, III. vi. 14.

*Lam* is an Epithete which they glue to Degnal, signifying wicked or *mischievous*. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 296.

The mass of the community are persuaded that his [Huckisson's] plans are *mischievous* to the last degree.

*Greville*, *Memoirs*, Sept. 13, 1830.

He [Edward Seymour] was . . . so *mischievous* an enemy that he was frequently courted. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, iv. 2. Fond of mischief; full of tricks; teasing or troublesome; as, a *mischievous* boy.

Lady Frelove is as *mischievous* as a monkey, and as cunning too. *Colman*, *Jessous Wife*, l. =Syn. I. Destructive, detrimental. See *injury*.—2. Roguish.

**mischievously** (mis'chi-vus-li), *adv.* In a mischievous manner; with injury, loss, or damage; with evil intention or disposition; in a troublesome or teasing manner; with playful tricks; roguishly; as, this law operates *mischievously*; they created a scandal *mischievously*.  
Too often and *mischievously* mistaken for it.  
South, *Works*, III. iv.  
Like Sirens *mischievously* gay.  
W. Harte, *Essay on Satire* (1736).

**mischievousness** (mis'chi-vus-nea), *n.* Capacity to do injury; hurtfulness; noxiousness; disposition to vex, annoy, or tease; roguishness; as, the *mischievousness* of youth.  
The *mischievousness* . . . found in an aged, long-practised sinner.  
South.

**mischomany** (mis'kō-mā-ni), *n.* [*Gr. μάχος*, a pedicel, + *μαία*, madness: see *mania*.] In bot., an extraordinary multiplication of pedicels or flower-stalks: a term proposed by Morren. [Not used.]

**miscibility** (mis-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. miscibilité*; as *miscible* + *-ity* (see *bility*).] The quality of being miscible; capability of being mixed.

The woad naphtha is submitted to certain prescribed tests in regard to color, specific gravity, boiling point, *miscibility* with water, contents of acetone, and capacity for absorbing bromine.  
Science, XIII. 58.

**miscible** (mis'i-bl), *a.* [= *F. miscible* = *It. miscibile*, *L.* as if *\*miscibilis*, mixable, *L. miscere*, mix: see *mix*.] Capable of being mixed: as, oil and water are not *miscible*.

Absolute alcohol is readily *miscible* with the naphtha or light paraffine, so that the solvent is readily removed.  
C. O. Whitman, *Microscopical Methods*, p. 121.

**miscitation** (mis-si-tā'shən), *n.* [*mis-* + *citation*.] A wrong citation; erroneous quotation.

What a *miscitation* is this! "Moses commanded." The law was God's, not Moses'.  
Bp. Hall, *Contemplations*, iv.

**miscite** (mis-sit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *miscited*, ppr. *misciting*. [*mis-* + *cite*.] To cite erroneously or falsely; misquote: as, to *miscite* a text of Scripture.

So Antichrists, their poison to infuse, *Miscite* the Scriptures, and Gods name abuse.  
Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, l. 3.

**misclaim** (mis-klām'), *n.* [*mis-* + *claim*.] A wrong or mistaken claim.

Error, *misclaim*, and forgetfulness become sniters for some remission of extreme rigour.  
Bacon.

**miscognize** (mis-kog'niz), *v. t.* [*mis-* + *cognize*.] To misunderstand or misapprehend.

The good never intervert nor *miscognize* the favour and benefit which they have received.  
Holland, tr. of *Plutarch*, p. 893.

**miscollect** (mis-kō-lekt'), *v. t.* [*mis-* + *collect*.] To collect or infer falsely.  
Hooker.

**miscollection** (mis-kō-lek'shən), *n.* [*mis-* + *collection*.] Erroneous reasoning; false inference or deduction. See *collection*, 4.

In his words and yours I find both a *miscollection* and a wrong charge.  
Bp. Hall, *Apol. against Brownists*.

**miscollocation** (mis-kol-ō-kā'shən), *n.* [*mis-* + *collocation*.] False collocation; faulty arrangement.

*Miscollocation* or dislocation of related words disturbed the whole sense.  
De Quincey, *Style*, l.

**miscolor** (mis-kul'or), *v. t.* [*mis-* + *color*, *v.*] To give a wrong color to; misrepresent.

A grand half-truth distorted and *miscoloured* in the words.  
Kingsley, *Alton Locke*, xxxiii.

**miscomfort** (mis-kum'fērt), *v. t.* [*ME. miscomforten*, *OF. mesconforter*, distress, *mes-* + *conforter*, comfort: see *mis-* and *comfort*.] To cause discomfort to. *Sir T. Malory*.

**miscomfort** (mis-kum'fērt), *n.* [*ME. miscomforte*; from the verb.] Discomfort.  
Too heavy for *miscomforte* of my chere.  
Testament of Love, l.

**miscomplain** (mis-kul'or), *v. i.* [*mis-* + *complain*.] To complain without cause.  
Therefore doth Ioh open his Mouth in vain;  
And voyd of Knowledge yet, yet *mis-complain*.  
Job Triumphant (tr. by Sylvester), iv. 256.

**miscomprehend** (mis-kom-prē-hend'), *v. t.* [*mis-* + *comprehend*.] To comprehend wrongly; misunderstand.

**miscomprehension** (mis-kom-prē-hen'shən), *n.* [*mis-* + *comprehension*.] Wrong comprehension; misunderstanding.

He believed that too much attention had been given to this subject, perhaps owing to a *miscomprehension* of the teachings of Graly Hewitt.  
Medical News, LIII. 365.

**miscomputation** (mis-kom-pū-tā'shən), *n.* [*mis-* + *computation*.] Erroneous computation; false reckoning.

**miscompute** (mis-kōm-pūt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *miscomputed*, ppr. *miscomputing*. [*mis-* + *compute*. Cf. *miscount*.] To compute or reckon erroneously. *Sir T. Browne*.

**miscompute** (mis-kōm-pūt'), *n.* [*miscompute*, *v.*] An unjust computation or estimation.

Buddens de Asse correcting their *miscompute* of Valla.  
*Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*, vii. 18.

**misconceit** (mis-kōn-sēt'), *n.* [Formerly also *misconceit*; *mis-* + *conceit*, *n.*] Misconception; misunderstanding; erroneous opinion.

He on his way did ride,  
Full of melancholie and sad misfare  
Through *misconceit*.  
Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. vi. 2.  
It is merely by accident that men are abused into a sin: that is, by weakness, by *misconceit*.  
Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 278.

That general *misconceit* of the Jews about the kingdom of the Messiah.  
South, *Works*, VII. ii.

**misconceit** (mis-kōn-sēt'), *v. t.* [*mis-* + *conceit*, *v.*] To judge wrongly; misconceive; form a false opinion about.

Renown'd Devereux, whose awkward fate  
Was *misconceit*ed by foul envy's hate.  
Ford, *Fame's Memorial*.

**misconceive** (mis-kōn-sēv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misconceived*, ppr. *misconceiving*. [*mis-* + *conceive*.] To conceive erroneously; form a wrong conception of; misunderstand; misapprehend; misjudge.

He that *misconceiveth* misdemeth.  
Chaucer, *Merchant's Tale*, l. 1166.

They appear to have altogether *misconceived* the whole character of the times.  
Macaulay, *History*.

=Syn. To misunderstand, misapprehend, mistake.

**misconceiver** (mis-kōn-sēv'ēr), *n.* One who misconceives.  
What a *misconceiver* 'tis!  
Fletcher (and another), *Nice Valour*, II. 1.

**misconception** (mis-kōn-sep'shən), *n.* [*mis-* + *conception*.] Erroneous conception; false opinion; misunderstanding.

It cannot be that our knowledge should be other than a heap of *misconception* and error.  
Glanville, *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, viii.

=Syn. Misunderstanding, misapprehension, mistake.

**misconclusion** (mis-kōn-klō'zhən), *n.* [*mis-* + *conclusion*.] An erroneous conclusion or inference.

A way, then, with all the false positions and *misconclusions*!  
Bp. Hall, *Fashions of the World*.

**misconduct** (mis-kōn-kōndukt'), *n.* [*mis-* + *conduct*, *n.*] 1. Wrong conduct; misbehavior.

They are industriously proclaimed and aggravated by such as are regular or innocent of the same slips or *misconducts* in their own behaviour.  
Addison, *Spectator*.

Let wisdom be by past *misconduct* learn'd.  
Thomson, *Castle of Indolence*, II. 72.

2. Mismanagement.

In 1487 the act which founded the Court of Star Chamber was passed, as a remedy for the evils of maintenance, the *misconduct* of sheriffs, and riots and unlawful assemblies.  
Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 362.

**misconduct** (mis-kōn-duk't'), *v. t.* [*mis-* + *conduct*, *v.*] 1. To conduct amiss; mismanage.—2. With a reflexive pronoun, to misbehave.

One of these was Trebonius, who had *misconducted* himself in Spain.  
Froude, *Cæsar*, p. 507.

**misconjecture** (mis-kōn-jek'tūr), *n.* [*mis-* + *conjecture*.] A wrong conjecture or guess.  
I hope they will . . . correct our *misconjectures*.  
*Sir T. Browne*, *Vulg. Err.*

**misconjecture** (mis-kōn-jek'tūr), *v. t.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *misconjectured*, ppr. *misconjecturing*. [*mis-* + *conjecture*, *v.*] To form a wrong conjecture.  
Many pressing and fawning persons do *misconjecture* of the humours of men in authority.  
Bacon, *Controversies of Church of Eng.*

**misconsecrate** (mis-kōn-sē-krāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misconsecrated*, ppr. *misconsecrating*. [*mis-* + *consecrate*.] To consecrate improperly.

The gust that tore their *misconsecrated* flags and sayles.  
Bp. Hall, *Defeat of Cruelty*.

**misconsecration** (mis-kōn-sē-krā'shən), *n.* [*mis-* + *consecration*.] Improper consecration.

**misconsequence** (mis-kōn-sē-kwens), *n.* [*mis-* + *consequence*.] A wrong consequence or deduction.

Satan and the profane world are very inventive of such shapes and colours as may make truth odious, drawing monstrous *misconsequences* out of it.  
Abp. Leighton, *Com. on Peter*, III. 8.

**misconster**, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *misconstruct*.

**misconstruct** (mis-kōn-strukt'), *v. t.* [*mis-* + *construct*.] 1. To construct wrongly.—2. To misconstrue.

**misconstruction** (mis-kōn-strukt'shən), *n.* [*mis-* + *construction*. Cf. *misconstrue*, *misconstruct*.] The act of misconstruing; wrong interpretation; a mistaking of the true meaning.

It pleased the king, his master, very late  
To strike at me, upon his *misconstruction*.  
Shak., *Lear*, II. 2. 124.

He was not unaware of the *misconstruction* to which this representation was liable.  
Paley, *Sermons*, xx.

**misconstrue** (mis-kōn'strō), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misconstrued*, ppr. *misconstruing*. [Formerly also *misconster*; *mis-* + *construe*.] To construe or interpret erroneously; take in a wrong sense; misjudge; misunderstand.  
Ah, Douglas, thou *misconstr'est* his intent!  
Greene, *Jaines IV.*, II.

My zeale deride,  
And all my deede *misconster*.  
Bp. Corbet, *Distracted Puritane*.

From its harmless glee,  
The wretch *misconstrued* villainy.  
Scott, *Rokeby*, iv. 21.

=Syn. See *construe* and *translate*.

**misconstruer** (mis-kōn'strō-ēr), *n.* One who misconstrues; one who makes a wrong interpretation.

Which those *misconstruers* are fain to understand of the distinct notifications given to the angels.  
Bp. Hall, *Cases of Conscience*, III. 10.

**miscontent** (mis-kōn-tent'), *a.* [*OF. mescontent*, *F. mécontent*, not content, *L. mes-* + *content*, content: see *mis-* and *content*.] Not content, or ill content; discontented.

She was not *miscontente* that he semed litel to regarde Jacob's welles.  
J. Udall, *On John* iv.

**miscontented** (mis-kōn-ten'ted), *a.* [*mis-* + *contented*.] Discontented.

Her highness [Queen Elizabeth] is not *miscontented* that either her own face or the said king's should be painted or portrayed.  
Cecil Papers, in *Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting*, I. 281.

**miscontentment** (mis-kōn-tent'ment), *n.* [*mis-* + *contentment*.] Discontent; dissatisfaction.

I here no specialte of the Kinges Majestes *miscontentment*.  
Bp. Gardiner, *To Paget* (1546). (Davies.)

His eyes declaring *miscontentment*.  
Molloy, *United Netherlands*, II. 379.

**miscontinuance** (mis-kōn-tin'ū-āns), *n.* [*mis-* + *continuance*.] In law: (a) Continuance by an improper process. (b) Discontinuance.  
Cowell.

**miscopy** (mis-kop'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *miscopied*, ppr. *miscopying*. [*mis-* + *copy*, *v.*] To copy wrongly or inaccurately; imitate imperfectly or in a mistaken manner.

It will be found . . . that the latter has recklessly *miscopied*, has suppressed important words and phrases, and has even added words of his own.  
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 213.

**miscopy** (mis-kop'i), *n.*; pl. *miscopies* (-iz). [*miscopy*, *v.*] An error in copying.  
Some of these differences may be resolved into *miscopies* or *mis-copies*.  
R. Hodgson, *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, III. 306.

**miscord** (mis-kōrd'), *v. i.* [*ME. miscorden*, *OF. mescorde*, *mesacorde*, *mes-* + *acorde*, agree: see *mis-* and *cord*, *accord*.] To be discordant.  
He [a heretic] was a man right experte in reasons, and sweete in his wordes and the workes *miscorden*.  
Testament of Love, II.

**miscorrect** (mis-kō-rekt'), *v. t.* [*mis-* + *correct*.] To correct erroneously; alter wrongly in attempting to correct.  
He passed the first seven years of his life at Mantua, not seventeen, as Scaliger *miscorrects* his author.  
Dryden.

**miscounsel** (mis-koun'sel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *miscounselled* or *miscounselled*, ppr. *miscounseling* or *miscounseling*. [*ME. misconselen*, *OF. mesconseillier*, *mesconseillier*, counsel badly, *mes-* + *conseillier*, counsel: see *mis-* and *counsel*.] To counsel or advise falsely.

If any broyer or syster dyspyse or *miscounsel* or lye his broyer in presence of ye alderman and of his breyeryn, schal pay di. ii. [wax].  
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 87.

Things *miscounselled* must needs miswend.  
Spenser, *Mother Hub. Tale*, l. 123.

**miscount** (mis-kount'), *v.* [*ME. miscounten*, *OF. mescounter*, *mescounter*, *mesunter*, *mes-compter*, *miscount*, *F. mécompter*, strike wrong

(said of a clock), < mes- + conter, count: see mis-2 and count1. I. trans. 1. To count erroneously; mistake in counting.

In their computacion they had mistaken and miscounted in their number an hundredth yera. Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 15.

2. To account wrongly; misjudge or misconstrue.

While my honest heat Were all miscounted as malignant haste. Tennyson, Princess, iv.

II. intrans. To make a false reckoning.

And if so be that he miscounteth, To make in his answers a falle. Gover, Conf. Amant., i.

Thus do all men generally miscount in the days of their health. Ep. Patrick, Divine Arithmetic, p. 6.

miscount (mis-kūnt'), n. [*< miscount, v.*] An erroneous counting or numbering.

miscoveting† (mis-kuv'et-ing), n. [*ME. miscoveting; < mis-1 + coveting.*] Wrongful coveting.

She makith folk compass and caste To taken other folkis thyng, Therough robberie or myscoveting. Rom. of the Rose, l. 196.

miscreance† (mis'krē-ans), n. [*< OF. mescreance (F. mécréance = It. miscredenza), unbelief, < mescreant, unbelieving: see miscreant.*] Unbelief; false faith; adherence to a false religion.

But through this, and other their miscreance, They maken many a wrong chevisaunce. Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

miscreancy (mis'krē-an-si), n. [*As miscreance: see -cy.*] 1†. Same as miscreance.

The more usual causes of deprivation are murder, manslaughter, heresy, miscreancy, atheism, simony. Ayliffe, Parergon.

2. The state of being a miscreant; turpitude.

Does the sudacity of man present us with such another instance of perfidious miscreancy? De Quincey, Essenes, ii.

miscreant (mis'krē-ant), a. and n. [*< ME. miscreant, miscreant, < OF. mescreant, F. mécréant (= It. miscredente), misbelieving, unbelieving, < mes- + creant, believing: see mis-2 and creant1, credent1.*] I. a. 1†. Misbelieving; unbelieving; infidel.

Al miscreant painyms, al false Jewes, al false heretikes, and al sedicious scismstikes. Sir T. More, Works, p. 774.

2. Vile; detestable.

For men like these on earth he shall not find In all the miscreant race of hman kind. Pope, Odyssey, xvii. 667.

II. n. 1†. An unbeliever; a misbeliever.

Robert . . . dyd many notable acts . . . at the wyntyng of the city of Acon vpon the myscreantes & Turkes. Rob. of Brunne, p. 102, note.

That miscreantes whilom kan honour, As for their goddis thaim deifyng. Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 52.

The emperor's generosity to the miscreante was interpreted as treason to the Christian cause. Gibbon, Decline and Fall, lviii.

2. A vile wretch; a scoundrel; a detestable villain.

Thou art a traitor and a miscreant. Shak., Rich. II., i. 1. 39.

miscreate† (mis-krē-āt'), a. [*< mis-1 + create, a.*] Formed unnaturally or illegitimately; deformed; monstrous; spurious.

Or nicely charge your understanding soul With opening titles miscreate, whose right Suits not in native colours with the truth. Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 16.

miscreated (mis-krē-ā'ted), a. [*< mis-1 + created.*] Same as miscreate.

For nothing might abash the villein bold, Ne mortall steele emperce his miscreated mould. Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 42.

What art thou, execrable shape! That darest, though grim and terrible, advance Thy miscreated front. Milton, P. L., ii. 683.

miscreation (mis-krē-ā'shon), n. [*< mis-1 + creation.*] A faulty or unnatural making or creation.

Cities peopled with savages and imps of our own miscreation. Kingsley, Life, II. 277.

miscreative (mis-krē-ā'tiv), a. [*< mis-1 + creative.*] Tending to wrong creation; that creates amiss. Shelley.

miscredent† (mis-krē'dent), n. [*< mis-1 + credent (after the older miscreant, q. v.).*] An unbeliever; an infidel; a miscreant.

Your sermon to vs of a dungeon appointed for offenders and miscredents. Stanikurst, in Holinshed's Descrip. of Ireland, iv.

miscredit (mis-kred'it), v. t. [*< mis-1 + credit.*] To give no credit or belief to; disbelieve.

The miscredited Twelve hasten back to the chateau for an answer in writing. Carlyle, French Rev., I. vii. 7.

miscredulity (mis-krē-dū'lī-ti), n. [*< mis-1 + credulity.*] Misdirected credulity; belief or credulity erroneously directed, or resting on a wrong object.

We cannot but justly tax the miscredulity of those who will rather trust to the Church than to the Scripture. Ep. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 6.

miscreed (mis-krēd'), n. [*< mis-1 + creed.*] An erroneous or false creed. [Rare.]

Why then should man, teasing the world for grace, Spoil his salvation for a fierce miscreed? Keats, Posthumous Poems, Sonnets, xiv.

miscrop (mis-krop'), n. [*< mis-1 + crop.*] Failure of a crop; scantiness in a harvest.

miscue (mis-kū'), n. [*< mis-1 + cue1.*] In billiards, an accidental slip of the cue at the moment of making a stroke, causing the tip to glance off the ball instead of striking it fairly as intended.

misdate (mis-dāt'), n. [*< mis-1 + date1, n.*] A wrong date.

misdate (mis-dāt'), v. t.; pret. and pp. misdated, ppr. misdating. [*< mis-1 + date1, v.*] To date erroneously; give a false or wrong date to.

In hoary youth Methusalem may die; O how misdated on their flattering tombs! Young, Night Thoughts, v. 777.

misdaub (mis-dāb'), v. t. [*< mis-1 + daub.*] To daub unskilfully; spoil by daubing. [Rare.]

Misdaubed with some untemperd and lately-laid mortar. Ep. Hall, To a Worthy Knight.

misdeal (mis-dēl'), n. [*< mis-1 + deal, n.*] In card-playing, a wrong deal; a deal in which the players do not all receive the proper number of cards or the cards in proper order.

misdeal (mis-dēl'), v.; pret. and pp. misdealt, ppr. misdealing. [*< mis-1 + deal, v.*] I. intrans. 1. To deal or act wrongly or falsely; misconduct one's self.—2. In card-playing, to make an incorrect distribution of the cards.

Fle on you, all the Honors in your fist, Countship, Housheadship—how have you misdealt! Browning, Ring and Book, l. 164.

II. trans. To deal or divide improperly; make a wrong deal of, as of the cards in card-playing.

misdecision (mis-dē-si-zh'on), n. [*< mis-1 + decision.*] 1. The act of deciding wrongly.

The danger of deception and consequent misdecision on the part of the judge. Bentham.

2. A wrong or erroneous decision.

The judge paid a penalty for his misdecision. Brougham.

misdeed (mis-dēd'), n. [*< ME. misdēde, < AS. misdād (= OS. misdād = OFries. misdād = D. misdaad = MLG. misdāt = OHG. misdīt, misdīt, MHG. missetāt, G. missethat = Sw. missdād = Dan. misdaad = Goth. misadēds), a wrong act, misdeed, < mis- + dād, deed: see mis-1 and deed.*] Misdeed is the oldest existing noun with the prefix mis-. Cf. misdo.] An evil or mischievous deed; a reprehensible or wicked action.

By my grete mysdede here hym siasyn hane I. Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 293.

I am clear from this misdeed of Edward's. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 183.

=Syn. See list under misdemeanor.

misdeem (mis-dēm'), v. t. [*< ME. misdeemen (= Icel. misdeema); < mis-1 + deem1.*] To judge erroneously; misjudge; mistake in judging.

Were we unchangeable in will, And of a wit that nothing could misdeem. Sir J. Davies, Immortality, viii.

A Stripling's graces blow, Fade, and are shed, that from their timely fall (Misdeem it not a cankerous change) may grow Rich mellow bearings, that for thanks shall call. Wordsworth, Sonnets, ii. 26.

misdemener (mis-dēm-mēn'), v. [*< OF. \*mesdemener, < mes- + demener, refl., conduct (oneself): see mis-2 and demean1.*] I. trans. To behave (oue's self) ill; conduct (one's self) improperly.

You, that best should teach us, Have misdemean'd yourself. Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 3. 14.

II. intrans. To misbehave.

But when our neighbours mis-demean, Our censures are exceeding keen. C. Smart, tr. of Phædrus, p. 149.

misdemeanant (mis-dēm-mē-nant), n. [*< OF. \*mesdemeanant, ppr. of \*mesdemener, misdemean: see mis-2 and demeanant.*] One who commits a misdemeanor; a person guilty of a petty crime.

Misdemeanants who have money in their pockets may be seen in many of our prisons. Sydney Smith.

It [Canada] was no penal colony; they were no set of political convicts or social misdemeanants sent out to be gotten rid of by the home government. Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 146.

misdemeanor, misdemeānor (mis-dēm-mē-nor), n. [*Formerly also misdemeanure, and improp. misdemesnor; < mis-2 + demeanor: see misdemean.*] 1. Ill behavior; evil conduct; fault.

God takes a particular notice of our personal misdemeanors. South, Works, IX. xii.

2. In law, an offense of a less grave nature than an indictable felony. See crime and felony.

A crime or misdemesnor is an act committed, or omitted, in violation of a public law either forbidding or commanding it. Blackstone, Com., IV. 1.

3†. Mismanagement; mistake in management or treatment.

Some natural fault in the soil, or misdemeanure of the owners. Seasonable Sermon, p. 25 (1644). (Latham.)

=Syn. 1. Misdeed, misconduct, misbehavior, trespass, transgression, misdoing.—2. See crime and offense.

misdepart† (mis-dē-pārt'), v. t. [*ME. misdeparten; < mis-1 + depart.*] To part or distribute unequally.

He misdeparteth richesse temporal. Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 9.

misderive (mis-dē-riv'), v. t.; pret. and pp. misderived, ppr. misderiving. [*< mis-1 + derive.*]

1†. To divert from the proper course; mislead; misdirect.

Misderiving the well-meant devotions of charitable and pious souls into a wrong channel. Ep. Hall, Cases of Conscience, iii. 7.

2. To err in deriving; as, to misderive a word.

misdescribe (mis-des-krīb'), v. t.; pret. and pp. misdescribed, ppr. misdescribing. [*< mis-1 + describe.*]

To describe falsely or erroneously. misdescription (mis-des-kríp'shon), n. [*< mis-1 + description.*] Erroneous description; faulty or fraudulent description: as, misdescription of goods by an importer.

I recently set myself the task of classifying them into the four classes of successful, partially successful, misdescriptions, and failures. Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 427.

misdesert† (mis-de-zért'), n. [*< mis-1 + desert2.*] Ill desert.

My haplesse case Is not occasion'd through my misdesert, But through misfortune. Spenser, F. Q., VI. i. 12.

misdevotion (mis-dē-vō'shon), n. [*< mis-1 + devotion.*] Misdirected devotion; mistaken piety.

A place where misdevotion frames A thousand prayers to saints whose very names The church knew not, heav'n knows not yet. Donne.

misdiet (mis-dī'et), n. [*< mis-1 + diet1, n.*] Improper diet or food.

A dry dropsie through his flesh did flow, Which by misdiet daily greater grew. Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 23.

misdiet† (mis-dī'et), v. t. [*< mis-1 + diet1, v.*] To eat improper or injurious food; diet irregularly or improperly.

Certainly this great body by mis-dieting and willfull disorder contracted these spiritual diseases. Ep. Hall, Balm of Gilead.

misdieter† (mis-dī'e-tēr), n. One who misdietes.

If, consorting with misdieters, he bathe himself in the muddy streams of their luxury and ryot, he is in the very next suburbs of death it selfe. Optick Glass of Humours (1639). (Nares.)

misdight† (mis-dīt'), a. [*< mis-1 + dight.*] Badly dressed.

Despis'd nature suit them once aright, Their bedde to their coate, both now mis-dight. Ep. Hall, Satires, iii. 7.

misdirect (mis-dī-rekt'), v. t. [*< mis-1 + direct.*] To direct wrongly. (a) To give erroneous information or instruction to. (b) To give a wrong course or direction to. (c) To write an incorrect address upon: as, to misdirect a letter.

misdirection (mis-dī-rek'shon), n. [*< mis-1 + direction.*] The act of misdirecting, or the state of being misdirected; wrong direction; an erroneous indication, guidance, or instruction: as, the misdirection of a letter; a judge's misdirections to the jury.

Through ignorance or misdirection it may limit or enfeeble the animal or being that misguides it. E. H. Clarke, Sex in Education, p. 26.

Egoists would regard this as chimerical and impossible, or, if possible, a plain misdirection of efforts. H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 204.

misdisposition† (mis-dis-pō-zish'on), n. [*< mis-1 + disposition.*] Bad disposition.

Besides supernatural delusions, there is a deceit of the sight; whether through the indisposition of the organ or the distance of the object, or the misdisposition of the medium. Ep. Hall, The Deceit of Appearance.

**misdistinguish** (mis-dis-ting'gwish), *v. t.* [**< mis-<sup>1</sup> + distinguish.**] To distinguish wrongly or erroneously; make false distinctions.

If we imagine a difference where there is none, because we distinguish where we should not, it may be denied that we *misdistinguish*. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. § 3.*

**misdivide** (mis-di-vid'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misdivided*, ppr. *misdividing*. [**< mis-<sup>1</sup> + divide.**] To divide wrongly.

**misdivision** (mis-di-vizh'on), *n.* [**< mis-<sup>1</sup> + division.**] A wrong or faulty division.

**misdo** (mis-dö'), *v.*; pret. *misdid*, pp. *misdone*, ppr. *misdoing*. [**< ME. misdōn, < AS. misdōn (= OFries. misdāa = D. misdoen = MLG. misdōn = OHG. missatuon, missiduon, MHG. missetuon);** act wrongly, offend, < *mis- + dōn*, do: see *mis-<sup>1</sup>* and *do*]. I. *trans.* 1†. To do wrong to; treat badly. *Chaucer*.—2. To do or perform amiss. Ergo, soule shal soule quyte and synne to synne wende, And at that man hath *mysdo* I, man, wyl amende. *Piers Plowman* (B), xviii. 339.

II. *intrans.* To act amiss; err in action or conduct.

If I have *misdone*, As I have wrong'd indeed both you and yours. *Greene, James IV., v.*

Not willfully *misdoing*, but unaware *Milod.*

**misdoer** (mis-dö'er), *n.* [**< ME. misdoere; < mis-do + -er<sup>1</sup>.**] One who misdoes or does wrong; one who commits a fault or crime; an evil-doer.

[They] compel all men to follow them, strengthening their kingdom with the multitude of all *misdoers*. *Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc.), p. 115.* Were they not contained in duty with a fear of law, which inflicteth sharp punishments to *misdoers*, no man should enjoy anything. *Spenser, State of Ireland.*

**misdoing** (mis-dö'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *misdo*, *v.*] A wrong done; a fault or crime; an offense.

Pandulph, a lawler, and Durant, a templer, comming vnto King John, exhorted him . . . to reforme his *misdoings*. *Hotinshead, King John, an. 1211.*

**misdoom** (mis-döm'), *v. t.* [**< mis-<sup>1</sup> + doom.** Cf. *misleem.*] To misjudge.

Know, there shall Iudgement come, To doom them right who Others, rash, *misdoom*. *Job Triumphant* (tr. by Sylvester), ll. 287.

**misdoubt** (mis-dout'), *v.* [**< mis-<sup>1</sup> + doubt<sup>1</sup>, v.**] I. *trans.* 1. To suspect; regard with suspicion. [Now colloq.]

That which was costly he feared was not dainty, and though the invention were delicate, he *misdoubted* the making. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III.*

We put him in charge of a woman who said she'd take care of him, but I *misdoubt* her. *C. F. Woolson, Anne, p. 371.*

2. To think; have a suspicion or inkling of.

We *misdoubted* that they would be slain by the way. *Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 70.*

II. *intrans.* To entertain doubt; have a suspicion.

*Misdoubling* much, and fearful of the event. *Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 116.*

I *misdoubt* much if you do not begin to forswear England. *The Century, XXVI. 822.*

**misdoubt** (mis-dout'), *n.* [**< mis-<sup>1</sup> + doubt<sup>1</sup>, v.**] 1. Unnecessary or unworthy doubt; irresolution; hesitation.

Now, York, or never, steel thy fearful thoughts, And change *misdoubt* to resolution. *Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. l. 332.*

2†. Suspicion, as of crime or danger.

He cannot so precisely weed this land As his *misdoubts* present occasion. *Shak., 2 Hen. IV., IV. l. 206.*

Uae not So hard a language; your *misdoubt* is causeless. *Ford, Broken Heart, v. I.*

**misdoubtful** (mis-dout'fūl), *a.* [**< misdoubt + -ful.**] Misgiving; mistrusting; suspicious.

She gan to cast in her *misdoubtfull* minde A thousand feare. *Spenser, F. Q., V. vl. 3.*

**misdraw** (mis-drà'), *v.*; pret. *misdrew*, pp. *misdrawn*, ppr. *misdrawing*. [**< ME. misdrāwen; < mis-<sup>1</sup> + draw.**] I. *trans.* To draw or draft badly.

The practical arguments and the legal disquisitions in America are often like those of trustee carrying out a *misdrawn* will. *Bagehot, Eng. Const. (Boston ed.), p. 286.* There were also 40 diagrams, . . . all *misdrawn*. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 427.*

II. *intrans.* To fall apart. **misdrawing** (mis-drā'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *misdraw*, *v.*] Distraction; falling apart.

For the realme no sholde not seme blisful, ylf there were a yoke of *mysdrawinges* in diverse parties. *Chaucer, Boethius, III. prose 12.*

**misdread** (mis-dred'), *v. t.* [**< mis-<sup>1</sup> + dread.**] To regard with dread or foreboding.

**misdread** (mis-dred'), *n.* [**< mis-<sup>1</sup> + dread.**] Dread of evil; foreboding.

The passions of the mind, That have their first conception by *mis-dread*, Have after-nourishment by care. *Shak., Pericles, I. 2. 12.*

**mise** (miz; F. pron. mēz), *n.* [**< ME. \*mise, < OF. mise, a putting, setting, laying out, expense, judgment, tax, etc., F. mise, a putting, setting, dress, etc., < ML. missa (also misa, after OF.),** a laying out, expense, fem. of *missus* (> F. *mis*), pp. of *mittere* (> F. *mettre*), send, put; see *mission*.] 1. Outlay; disbursement; expenditure. Hence, in *Eng. hist.*: (a) A gift of cattle, produce, or money made to a superior as a commutation, or to secure immunity from taxes, fines, and other impositions; thus, formerly, in Wales, an honorary gift of the people to a new king or prince of Wales; also, a tribute paid in the county palatine of Chester in England at the change of the owner of the earldom. The phrase *the mise* was often used to designate the revenue thus accruing to the crown or lord. (b) Any payment made to secure a liberty or immunity; tax or tallage.

Unnecessary impositions by way of excise, loans, *mises*, weekly and monthly assessments. *British Beltman, 1648 (Harl. Misc., VII. 628).* (*Davies.*)

2. In *common-law procedure*, in a writ of right, a traverse by which both parties put the cause directly upon the question as to which had the better right. A traverse upon some collateral point in a writ of right was called an *issue*, as in other actions.

A court which may try the *mise* joined upon a writ of right. *W. Nelson, Lex Manerlorum (1726), p. 36. (Bneye Dict.)*

I think there can be no doubt that, upon the *mise* joined on the mere right, every affirmative matter going to the right and title of the demandant, the want of which might have been pleaded in bar of this action (as contradistinguished from matter in abatement), is necessarily put in issue. *Lee, J., in 10 Gratt. (Va.), 355.*

3. Arbitration, or a settlement or agreement reached by arbitration. See phrases below.—

**Mise of Amiens**, the decision in favor of Henry III. of England rendered on January 23d, 1264, by Louis IX. of France, to whom the difficulties between Henry and certain of his rebellious barons had been referred for arbitration.—**Mise of Lewes**, the compact, agreement, or compromise by which, in May, 1264, the difficulties existing between Henry III. of England and his rebellious barons were settled.

The "*Mise of Lewes*," the capitulation which secured the safety of the king, contained seven articles. *Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 177.*

**mise**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* See *measel*.

**misease** (mis-ēz'), *n.* [**< ME. miseise, myseise, meseise, misesc, < OF. \*mesaise, mesaise, F. mēsaie, discomfort, < mes- + eise, aise, ease: see mis-<sup>2</sup> and ease.** Cf. *malease, disease.*] Discomfort; trouble.

And so endured the kynge in grete *myseise* for love of Ygerne, and at laste he complayned hym-self to tweyne that he moche trusted of grete angwyshes. *Merlin (E. E. T. S.), l. 64.*

So that he moste for *myseise* awel at the ende. *Robert of Gloucester, p. 34.*

**miseased** (mis-ēzd'), *a.* [**< ME. miscesed; < mis-ease + -ed<sup>2</sup>.**] Having discomfort or trouble.

Thanne is *miserlorde*, as selth the phillosophre, a vertu by which the corage of man is strid by the *myseise* of hym that is *myseesed*. *Chaucer, Parson's Tale.*

**miseasy** (mis-ē'zi), *a.* [**< ME. miseasy; < misease + -y<sup>1</sup>.**] Uneasy; uncomfortable.

Standing is me beste, vneth made I ligge for pure *mis-easie* sorowe. *Testament of Love, l.*

**miseditiōn** (mis-ē-dish'on), *n.* [**< mis-<sup>1</sup> + edition.**] A wrong editing; an erroneous edition.

A *mis-edition* of the Vulgate, which perverts the sense, by making a wrong stop in the sentence. *Ep. Hall, Cases of Conscience, III. 10.*

**miseducation** (mis-ēd-ū-kā'shon), *n.* [**< mis-<sup>1</sup> + education.**] Wrong, hurtful, or imperfect education.

But as for our *miseducation*; make not bad worse. *Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 81.*

**mise en scène** (mēz on sän). [**F.:** *mise*, a putting, setting; *en*, in, on; *scène*, stage: see *mise<sup>1</sup>*, *in<sup>1</sup>*, *scene*.] The setting of a drama on the stage.

**misemoney** (miz'mun'i), *n.* Money given by way of *mise*.

**misemploy** (mis-em-ploi'), *v. t.* [**< mis-<sup>1</sup> + employ.**] To employ wrongly or uselessly; make a bad, ineffective, or purposeless use of; as, to *misemploy* one's means or opportunities.

He did so much as he could do no more, all which hath been *misemployed* and abused by themselves. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 369.*

**misemployment** (mis-em-ploi'ment), *n.* [**< misemploy + -ment.**] Ill or useless employment; misapplication; misuse: as, the *misemployment* of time or money.

This year also he made provision to redress the *mis-employment* of lands or goods given to charitable uses. *Baker, King James, an. 1622.*

**misen**, *n.* An obsolete form of *mission*.

**misenite** (mis'en-it), *n.* [**< Miseno** (see *def.*) + *-ite<sup>2</sup>*.] In *mineral*, a hydrous sulphate of potassium found in white silky fibers in a hot tufa cavern near Miseno, Italy.

**misenroll**, **misenrol** (mis-en-ról'), *v. t.* [**< mis-<sup>1</sup> + enroll.**] To enter or enroll by mistake; enroll erroneously.

I should thee *misenroule* In booke of life. *Davies, Misus Sacrifice, p. 64. (Davies.)*

**misenter** (mis-en'tēr), *v. t.* [**< mis-<sup>1</sup> + enter<sup>1</sup>.**] To enter erroneously or by mistake: as, to *misenter* items in an account.

**misentreat** (mis-en-trēt'), *v. t.* [**< mis-<sup>1</sup> + entreat.**] To maltreat; abuse; treat badly. *Halliwell.*

**misentry** (mis-en'tri), *n.*; pl. *misentries* (-triz). [**< mis-<sup>1</sup> + entry.**] An erroneous entry or charge, as in an account.

**misepiscopist** (mis-ē-pls'kō-pist), *n.* [**< Gr. μισος, hate, + επίσκοπος, bishop, + -ist.**] A hater of bishops or of prelacy.

Those *misepiscopists* . . . envied and denied that honour to this or any other Bishops. *Ep. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 640. (Davies.)*

**miser**<sup>1</sup> (mī'zēr), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *miser* (and *misard*); < ME. \**miser*, *mescer*, < OF. \**miser* = Sp. *miser* = Pg. It. *miser*o, wretched, avaricious, < L. *miser*, wretched, unfortunate, unhappy, miserable, sick, ill, bad, worthless, etc.; cf. Gr. *μισος*, hatred. Hence also E. *miserable*, *misery*, etc., *commiserate*, *mescle*, etc. For the sense 2, cf. *miserable*, *a.*, 5.] I. *n.* 1†. A miserable person; one who is wretched or unhappy.

Vouchsafe to stay your steed for humble *misers* sake. *Spenser, F. Q., II. l. 8.*

I wish that it may not prove some ominous foretoken of misfortune to have met with such a *miser* as I am. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, II.*

2. An extremely avaricious person; one who hoards money; a niggard; one who in wealth conducts himself as one afflicted with poverty.

Rich honesty dwells like a *miser*, sir, in a poor house. *Shak., As you Like It, v. 4. 63.*

'Tis strange the *miser* should his cares employ To gain those riches he can see'er enjoy. *Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 1.*

**Miser's gallon**, a very small measure, probably a gill.

Her ordnance are gallons, pottles, quarts, pints, and the *miser's gallon*. *John Taylor, Works (1630).* (*Nares*.)

II. *a.* Characteristic of a miser. [Rare.]

Still o'er these scenes my mem'ry wakes, And fondly broods with *miser* care! *Burns, To Mary in Heaven.*

**miser**<sup>1</sup> (mī'zēr), *v. t.* [**< miser<sup>1</sup>, n.**] To gather or keep like a miser; keep with jealous care; hoard: with *up*.

**miser**<sup>2</sup>, **mizer** (mī'zēr), *n.* [Origin uncertain; said to be so called as used to "*miser up*" or collect the earth through which it bores; < *miser*<sup>1</sup>, *v.* Otherwise thought to be connected with G. *meisel*, a chisel.] An iron cylinder with an opening in the side and a cutting lip, attached to the lower end of a boring-rod, used in the process of sinking wells in water-bearing strata. The bottom is conical, with a valved opening through which the earth can pass upward. In the so-called "pot-miser," used in pebbly clay, there is no valve, but the soil is forced upward by a worm on the outside of the pot, which is conical in form, and over whose edge it falls as the instrument works its way downward.

**miser**<sup>2</sup> (mī'zēr), *v. t.* [Also *mizer*; < *miser*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] To collect in the interior of the boring-tool called a miser: used with *up*.

**miserable** (miz'ē-ra-bl), *a.* and *n.* [**< OF. miserabile, F. misérable = Sp. miserabile = Pg. miseravel = It. miserabile, < L. miserabilis, pitiable, < miserari, pity, < miser, wretched: see miser<sup>1</sup>.**] I. *a.* 1. Unhappy; wretched; hapless.

He should fear more the hart that may be done him by a poor widow, or a *miserable* man, than by the greatest gentleman of them all. *Latimer, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.*

What's more *miserable* than discontent? *Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. l. 201.*

Fallen cherub, to be weak is *miserable*, Doing or suffering. *Milton, P. L., l. 157.*

2. Causing or attended by suffering or unhappiness; distressing; doleful: as, a *miserable* lot or condition; *miserable* weather.

O gross and *miserable* ignorance. *Shak., 2 Hen. VI., IV. 2. 178.*

Being even as taking leave of this *miserable* world, God did direct him to the great way or Castragan. *Capt. John Smith, True Travels, l. 41.*

3. Manifesting misery; indicative of want or suffering; shocking; pitiable: as, a miserable hut; to be covered with miserable rags; miserable looks.—4. Of wretched character or quality; without value or merit; very poor; mean; worthless: as, a miserable soil; a miserable performer or performance; a miserable subterfuge.

Miserable comforters are ye all. Job xvi. 2.

It was miserable economy, indeed, to grudge a reward of a few thousands to one who had made the State richer by millions. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

5. Covetous; miserly; niggardly. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

The liberal-hearted man is, by the opinion of the prodigal, miserable; and by the judgment of the miserable, lavish. Hooker.

Which the king thankfully receiving, noting his miserable nature, and that his gift rather did proceed from hope of gain than good will.

Passion's Jest, etc. (1604). (Nares.)

Our language, by a peculiar significance of dialect, calls the covetous man the miserable man. South, Works, VIII. vi.

6†. Compassionate; merciful; commiserating. [Rare.]

My son 'a in . . . gaol, . . . and outstep [unless] the king be miserable, hees like to totter.

Heywood, King Edward IV. (Plays, I. 72, reprint, 1874).

=Syn. 1. Distressed, forlorn, disconsolate, afflicted, pitiable. See affliction.

II. n. An unfortunate, unhappy creature; a wretch.

'Tis a cruel journey to send a few miserables.

Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 36.

miserableness (miz'ə-rā-bl-nes), n. 1. The state or quality of being miserable; misery; wretchedness.—2†. Miserliness; niggardliness.

Miserableness

Hath brought in distressa.

Skelton, Why Come ye not to Court?

miserably (miz'ə-rā-bli), adv. In a miserable manner; calamitously; pitifully; deplorably; very poorly or meanly; wretchedly.

He will miserably destroy those wicked men.

Mat. xxi. 41.

Many men were lifted vp [by a tempest in the harbor of Domingo] and carried in the aire many bow-shots, some being thereby miserably bruised.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 910.

Where you shall be so miserably entertained.

Sir P. Sidney.

The younger clerks were . . . miserably paid.

Macaulay, Lord Clive.

miseration† (miz'ə-rā'shon), n. [= F. misération = Sp. miseración = Pg. miseração = It. miseraçione, < L. miseratio(n-), compassion, < miserari, pp. miseratus, pity: see miserable.] Commiseration; pity.

God of his miseration

Send better reformation.

Skelton, Why Come ye not to Court?

Misereatur (miz'ə-rē-ā'tēr), n. [So called because beginning with the words "Misereatur vestri omnipotens Deus" ("Almighty God have mercy upon you"): L. misereatur, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of misereri, pity: see miserere.] In the Roman Catholic and other Latin liturgies, the first part of the public form of absolution, following the Confiteor in the mass. It is also used at prime and complin, and, with the singular pronoun (tui), in sacramental absolution.

miserect† (mis-ē-rekt'), v. t. [ $\langle$  mis-1 + erect.] To erect wrongly; erect with a wrong object.

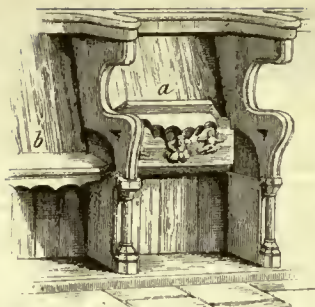
Cause those miserected altars to be beaten down to the ground. Bp. Hall, Hard Texts, Amos iii. 15.

miserere (miz'ə-rē-rē), n. [So called because beginning with the words, taken from the Vulgate version of the 51st Psalm, "Miserere mei, Domine" ("Pity me, O Lord"): L. miserere, 2d pers. sing. impv. of misereri, pity, < miser, wretched: see miser<sup>1</sup>.] 1. The 51st Psalm (50th in the Vulgate and Douay versions): so called from its first word. In the liturgies of the Roman Catholic and Greek churches it is used in the communion of the sick, the burial service, and on other like occasions. Hence—(a) The service of which the miserere forms a part. (b) A musical setting of this psalm. The most celebrated example is the Miserere of Allegri, written about 1635, which forms a part of the Tenebræ service sung in Holy Week at the Sistine Chapel in Rome. In the rendering of this miserere so much care, skill, and striking surroundings combine as to give it a unique effectiveness as a specimen of sacred music. (c) Any sacred musical composition of a penitential character. (d) A lamentation.

No more ay-meas and misereres, Tranzo.

Fletcher, Tamer Tamed, iii. 3.

2. A hinged seat in a church stall, made to turn up, and bearing on its under side a bracket capable of affording some support to one who, in standing, leans against it. The under side of the seat, in medieval and Renaissance examples, is usually



Miserere, from All-Souls College, Oxford.

a, miserere seat turned back, showing carving; b, seat let down.

ornamentally carved, often with grotesque or caricatures. Also called misericordia, misericorde, misericord. See stall.

We are still sitting here in this Miserere.

Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 1.

Miserere day, Ash Wednesday. Lee, Glossary.—Miserere week, the first week in Lent. Lee, Glossary.

misericorde, misericord (miz'ə-ri-kōrd'), n. [ $\langle$  ME. misericorde, < OF. misericorde, mercy, pity, also a dagger so called, F. misericorde = Sp. Pg. It. misericordia, < L. misericordia, mercy, < misericos, tender-hearted, pitiful, merciful, < miserere, pity, + cor (cord-) = E. heart: see miser<sup>1</sup> and core<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Merciful disposition; forgiving pity or kindness. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Now shul ye understonde that the releevynge of avarice is misericorde and pitee largely taken.

Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Misericord and Justice both diadain them.

Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, iii. 50.

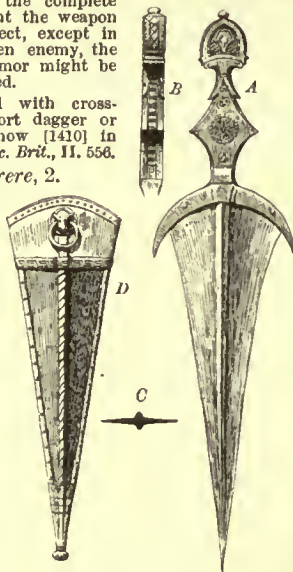
2. A dagger used by a knight to put a wounded man out of his misery (to give the coup de grâce). Against the complete armor of the knight the weapon would have no effect, except in the case of a fallen enemy, the joints of whose armor might be found and penetrated.

The long sword with cross-guard and the short dagger or misericorde were now [1410] in fashion. Encyc. Brit., II. 556.

3. Same as miserere, 2.

The misericords, or hinged seats, are decorated with very interesting carved subjects, three on each.

The Academy, No. [890, p. 364.]



Misericorde, 15th century.

A, the dagger; B, profile of hilt; C, section of blade; D, scabbard.

miserliness

(miz'ēr-li-nes),

n. The state or quality of being a miser or of miserly disposition or habits; avariciousness; niggardliness; penuriousness.

miserly (miz'ēr-li), a. [ $\langle$  miser<sup>1</sup> + -ly.] Like a miser; penurious; sordid; niggardly; parsimonious: as, a miserly person, or a person of miserly habits.—Syn. Parsimonious, Niggardly, etc. See penurious.

mise-roll† (miz'rōl), n. An official account or record in the exchequer of misfe-moneys.

misyery (miz'ē-ri), n.; pl. miseries (miz-ē-ri). [ $\langle$  ME. miserie, < OF. miserie, misere, F. misère = Sp. Pg. It. miseria, < L. miseria, wretchedness, < miser, wretched: see miser<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A state of grievous affliction or unhappiness; mental or physical suffering; wretchedness.

His soul was grieved for the misery of Israel.

Judges x. 16.

2. Any afflictive or depressed condition; want of the means of livelihood; destitution: as, the burning of the factory caused much misery among the poor.

In Naples misery laughs and sings, and plays the Pandean pipes, and enjoys itself.

T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 138.

3. A seated pain or ache; an acute local ailment: as, to have a misery in the teeth, or a misery in the side or back. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Mrs. Johns . . . talked about her husband, "and a misery in his side, . . . and how he felt it a-comin' on nigh on ter a week ago." M. N. Murfree, The Atlantic, XLi. 577.

4. That which makes miserable; a cause or source of affliction; misfortune; calamity: generally in the plural.

Weep and howl for your miseries that shall come upon you. Jas. v. 1.

I will not wish ye half my miseries.

Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1. 108.

Bent are they less with time than miseries.

W. Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 4.

5. Miserliness; penuriousness. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

But Brutus, skorning this misery and niggardlines [that of Octavius Cæsar], gave unto every band a number of weathers to sacrifice, and fifty silver Drachmas to every souldier.

North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1071.

=Syn. Affliction, Grief, Sorrow, etc. See affliction.

miset, n. See misaise.

misesteem (mis-es-tēm'), n. [ $\langle$  mis-1 + esteem.] Lack of esteem; disrespect.

misestimate (mis-es'ti-māt'), v. t.; pret. and pp. misestimated, ppr. misestimating. [ $\langle$  mis-1 + estimate.] To estimate erroneously. J. S. Mill, Logic, VI. viii. § 2.

misexpense† (mis-eks-pens'), n. [ $\langle$  mis-1 + expense.] Foolish expenditure.

O wretched end of idle vanity,

Of miserpence and prodigality.

The Beggar's Ape (c. 1607). (Nares.)

misexpound (mis-eks-pound'), v. t. [ $\langle$  mis-1 + expound.] To expound erroneously. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 6.

misexpression (mis-eks-presh'on), n. [ $\langle$  mis-1 + expression.] Wrong or improper expression.

Baxter.

misfait†, n. [ME., < OF. mesfait, mesfaite, misdeed, mishap, < mesfaire, misdo, do harm, < mes- + faire, do: see mis-2 and fait<sup>1</sup>, feat<sup>1</sup>, n.] Mishap; misfortune.

"I haue wonder of the," quod I, "that witty art holden,

Why thow ne aweest man and his make that no mysfait hem folwe."

Piers Plowman (B), xl. 366.

misfaith (mis-fāth'), n. [ $\langle$  mis-1 + faith.] Lack of faith or trust; distrust. Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

misfall† (mis-fāl'), v. i. [ME. misfallen; < mis-1 + fall.] To fall out unluckily.

Though the ones on a tyme mysfalle.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 1530.

misfare† (mis-fār'), v. i. [ $\langle$  ME. misfaren, < AS. misfaran, go wrong, go astray, fare ill (= OFries. misfara, do wrong, = Icel. misfara, go amiss, be lost), < mis- + faran, go, fare: see mis-1 and fare<sup>1</sup>.] To fare ill; go wrong or be unfortunate.

The fader and al his folk so misfaren hadde,

That alia here liues in a stonnde hadde be lore.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 1359.

Sigh this thyng how it misferde.

Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

misfare† (mis-fār'), n. [ $\langle$  ME. mysfare (= Icel. misfari); from the verb.] Ill fare; misfortune.

Jesus! the son of David calde,

Thou haue mercy!

Alas! I crye, he heria me nogt,

He has no ruthe of my mysfare.

York Plays, p. 211.

Great comfort in her sad misfare

Waa Amoret, companon of her care.

Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 30.

misfaring† (mis-fār'ing), n. [Verbal n. of misfare, v. t.] 1. Misfortune.—2. Evil-doing.

For all the rest do most-wath fare amis,

And yet their owne misfaring will not see.

Spenser, Colin Clout, I. 758.

misfashion† (mis-fash'on), v. t. [ $\langle$  mis-1 + fashion.] To fashion or form wrongly. Hake-will, On Providence.

misfate†, n. [ $\langle$  mis-1 + fate.] Ill fate or luck; misfortune.

Through their own mis-fate in husing none,

Or, haung Vertues, not to haue them known.

Panaretus (tr. by Sylvester).

misfeasance (mis-fē-zans), n. [Formerly also misfeasance; < OF. mesfaisance, wrong, trespass, < mesfaisant, doing wrong: see misfeasant. Cf. malfeasance.] In law: (a) A trespass; a wrong done. (b) In modern use, more specifically, the misuse of power; misbehavior in office; the wrongful and injurious exercise of lawful authority, as distinguished from malfeasance and nonfeasance. This word is often carelessly used in the sense of malfeasance.

misfeasant (mis-fē-zant), n. [ $\langle$  OF. mesfaisant, ppr. of mesfaire, mesfere (F. méfaire), do harm, < mes- + faire, < L. facere, do: see mis-2 and fact, and cf. damage-feasant.] In law, a trespasser; a misfeasor.

misfeasor, misfeasoz (mis-fē-zor), n. [ $\langle$  OF. mesfeisour, mesfeoz, < mesfaire, misdo: see misfeasant.] One who is guilty of misfeasance.

**misfeed**, *n.* [Also *misfeet*; < OF. *mesfaite*, an ill deed, < *mesfaire*, do wrong; see *misfeasant*, *mis-2*, and *feat*.] Ill deed; wrong. *Halliwell*.  
**misfeazance**, *n.* An obsolete form of *misfeasance*.

**misfeazor**, *n.* See *misfeazor*.  
**misfeign** (mis-fān'), *v. t. and t.* [*mis-1* + *feign*.] To feign with an evil design.  
For so *misfeigning* her true knight to bee.  
*Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 40.*

**misfire** (mis-fir'), *n.* [*mis-1* + *fire*.] A failure in firing, as of a gun or cannon.  
In case of *misfire* through no fault of the shooter, another bird shall be allowed.  
*Tribune Book of Sports, p. 395.*

**misfit** (mis-fit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misfitted*, ppr. *misfitting*. [*mis-1* + *fit*, *v.*] 1. To make, as a garment, etc., of a wrong size.—2. To supply with something that does not fit or is not suitable.

**misfit** (mis-fit'), *n.* [*mis-1* + *fit*, *n.*] A wrong or bad fit; something, as a suit of clothes, that fits badly.

**misforgive**, *v. t. and i.* [ME. *misforgiven*, *misforyeven*, < *mis-1* + *forgive*.] To forgive.  
His herte *mysforgaf* hym evermo.  
*Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1426.*

**misform** (mis-fōrm'), *v. t.* [*mis-1* + *form*.] To make of an ill form; put in a bad shape.  
With that *misformed* spright he backe returnd againe.  
*Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 55.*

**misformation** (mis-fōr-mā'shōn), *n.* [*mis-1* + *formation*.] An irregularity of formation; malformation.

**misfortunate** (mis-fōr-tū-nāt), *a.* [*mis-1* + *fortunate*.] 1. Producing misfortune.—2. Unfortunate.

We were the poorest of all, madam, and have been *misfortunate* from the beginning. *Miss Burney, Cecilia, l. 11.*  
That *misfortunate* wasting of his strength.  
*Sir H. Taylor, Philip Van Artevelde, II., lv. 4.*

**misfortune** (mis-fōr-tūn), *n.* [*mis-1* + *fortune*.] 1. Ill fortune; especially, adverse fortune for which the sufferer is not directly responsible; adversity.  
And never dare *misfortune* cross her foot.  
*Shak., M. of V., II. 4. 36.*

2. An unfortunate event or circumstance; a mishap or accident; anything that causes harm or disappointment: as, he had the *misfortune* to break his leg; it was his *misfortune*, not his fault.  
By *misfortunes* was my life prolong'd,  
To tell sad stories of my own mishaps.  
*Shak., C. of E., I. l. 120.*  
By *misfortune* his design'd Alterations did not arrive at Oxford till the Book was almost Printed off.  
*Mansfield, Aleppo to Jerusalem, Pref.*

For the purposes of the present discussion (upon bankruptcy "caused by misfortune without any misconduct on the debtor's part") *misfortune* is equivalent to some adverse event not immediately dependent on the actions or will of him who suffers from it, and of so improbable a character that no prudent man would take it into his calculations in reference to the interests either of himself or of others.  
*Fry, L. J., L. R. 20 Q. B. 816.*

3. A lapse from virtue. [Colloq.]  
"If you please, ma'am, I had a *misfortune*, ma'am," replied the girl, casting down her eyes. "What, have you not been married?" "No, ma'am, not yet."  
*Marryat, Midshipman Easy, III.*

=*Syn. 2.* *Mischance*, *Mishap*, *Misfortune*, *Disaster*, *Calamity*, *Catastrophe*, *misadventure*, *ill*, *harm*, *reverse*, *blow*, *stroke*, *trouble*. The first six words are arranged in the order of strength; they agree in denoting untoward events, produced by causes presumably independent of the sufferer. *Mischance* is the lightest word for that which is really disagreeable; a *mishap* may be comparatively a trivial thing; both generally apply to the experience of individuals. *Misfortune* is the most general of these words; a *misfortune* is a really serious matter; it may befall a person, family, or nation. A very serious misfortune affecting large numbers is a *calamity*, the central idea of which is wide-spread and general mischief. A *disaster* is not necessarily wide-spread; it is generally sudden, and its importance is in its effects upon other interests, as inarring or ruining particular plans, hopes, courses, or conditions of things. A *disaster* may befall an individual; a *calamity* can come to an individual only by affecting his welfare largely, or bringing him into deep distress. A *catastrophe* is strictly a great misfortune bringing things to an end, a final crash, a finishing stroke: as, this brought on the *catastrophe*. See *affliction*.

**misfortunet** (mis-fōr-tūn), *v. i.* [*misfortune*, *n.*] To fall out unfortunately or unhappily; fail or miscarry.

The Queens, after marriage, was concerned with child, but it *misfortunet*.  
*Stowe, Chron., Pref.*

**misfortunet** (mis-fōr-tūn), *a.* [*misfortune* + *-et*.] Attended by misfortune; unfortunate.  
Charity hath the judging of so many private grievances in a *misfortunet* wedlock.  
*Milton, Tetrachordon. (Latham.)*

**misforyeve**, *v. t. and i.* See *misforgive*.

**misframe** (mis-frām'), *v. t.* [*mis-1* + *frame*.] To frame wrongly or amiss. *Sir T. More, Works, p. 874.*

**misgestured** (mis-jes'tūrd), *a.* [*mis-1* + *gesture* + *-ed*.] Awkward or ill-behaved.  
To be *misgestured* in our prayers.  
*Bp. Hall, Contemplations, Foyle of Amalek.*

**misget** (mis-get'), *v. t.* [ME. *misgeten*; < *mis-1* + *get*.] To get wrongly or unlawfully; procure by unlawful means.  
Of that that were first *misget*.  
*Gower, Conf. Amant., viii.*  
Leave, laytor, quickly that *misgotten* welt  
To him that hath it better justlyde.  
*Spenser, F. Q., VI. l. 18.*

**misgiet**, *v. t.* See *misguy*.

**misgive** (mis-giv'), *v.*; pret. *misgave*, pp. *misgiven*, ppr. *misgiving*. [*mis-1* + *give*.] Cf. *misforgive*.] 1. *trans.* 1.† To give or grant amiss.  
I knew nothing of any of their liberty *misgiven* or misused, till about a fortnight since.  
*Adp. Laud, Works, V. 264.*

2. To give doubt or apprehension to; make apprehensive; cause to hesitate: used of the mind, heart, conscience, etc., with a pronoun for object, or with the object unexpressed.  
Surely those unarmed and Pettlinging People needed not have bin so formidable to any but to such whose consciences *misgave* them how ill they had deserv'd of the People.  
*Milton, Eikonoklastes, lv.*

Her mind *misgave* by a she heard  
That 'twas his wedding day.  
*Young Bekie (Child's Ballads, IV. 14).*

Emmy's mind somehow *misgave* her about her friend. Rebecca's wit, sprits, and accomplishments troubled her with a rueful disquiet.  
*Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxv.*

II.† *intrans.* 1. To give way to doubt; be apprehensive; hesitate.  
We shrink at near hand, and fearfully *misgive*.  
*Bp. Hall, Calling of Moses.*

2. To give way; break down.  
Plans *misgive* and prospects lour and look dreary on every side of me.  
*T. Chalmers, Lect. on Romans, xlv.*

**misgiving** (mis-giv'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *misgive*, *v.*] A failing of confidence; doubt; distrust.  
She boasts a confidence she does not hold;  
... conscious of her crimes, she feels instead  
A cold *misgiving*, and a killing dread.  
*Cowper, Conversation, l. 770.*

**misgo** (mis-gō'), *v. i.*; pret. *miswent*, pp. *misgone*, ppr. *misgoing*. [*mis-1* + *go*, *v.*] 1.† To go wrong; go astray.  
I wot wel by the eradel I have *misgo*;  
Here lth the miller and his wif also.  
*Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 335.*  
zif any man hase in court *mys-gayne*,  
To porter warde he schalle be tane,  
Ther to a-hyde the lordes wylle.  
*Babes Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 310.*

Lord, how was I *misgone*? how easly 'tis to erre!  
*Marston, Dutch Courtezan, II. 1.*

2. To miscarry. [Rare.]  
Some whole fleets of cargoes ... had ruinously *misgone*.  
*Carlyle, Reminiscences, I. 169.*

**misgoggle**, *v. t.* See *misgruggle*.

**misgovern** (mis-guv'ern), *v. t.* [*mis-1* + *govern*.] To govern ill; administer unfaithfully.

**misgovernance** (mis-guv'ér-nāns), *n.* [*mis-1* + *governance*; < *mis-1* + *governance*.] 1. Misbehavior; misconduct.  
He [Adam] for *misgovernance*  
Was drive out of his helgh prosperitee  
To labour, and to helle, and to meschance.  
*Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 22.*

2. Misgovernment.  
He [the prior] confessed that he had a vision indeed; which was, that the Realm of England should be destroyed through the *Misgovernance* of King Richard.  
*Baker, Chronicles, p. 148.*

**misgoverned** (mis-guv'ér-nd), *p. a.* 1. Ill or badly governed; characterized by bad administration, as of public affairs: as, a *misgoverned* country or people.—2.† Led astray; misguided; ill-behaved.  
Rude, *misgovern'd* hands from windows' tops  
Threw dust and rubbish on King Richard's head.  
*Shak., Rch. II., v. 2. 5.*

**misgovernment** (mis-guv'érn-ment), *n.* [*mis-1* + *government*.] 1. Bad government, management, or administration of public or private affairs.  
Men lay the blame of those evils whereof they know not the ground upon public *misgovernment*.  
*Raleigh, Essay.*

2. Want of self-restraint; irregularity in conduct; misbehavior.  
Eschus betymes the whirlpools of *misgovernment*.  
*Gascogne, To the Youth of England.*

**misgracious** (mis-grā'shuus), *a.* [*mis-1* + *gracious*.] Not gracious or agreeable; disagreeable; uncouth.  
Thus, pretty lady,  
I am sorry for thy much *misgovernment*.  
*Shak., Much Ado, lv. l. 100.*

**misgraft** (mis-grāf'), *v. t.* [*mis-1* + *graft*.] To graft amiss; graft on a wrong or unsuitable stock.  
His figure [Vulcan's]  
Both in visage and of stature,  
Is lofty and *misgracious*.  
*Gower, Conf. Amant., v.*

**misgraft** (mis-grāf'), *v. t.* [*mis-1* + *graft*.] The old and correct form of *misgraft*. See *graft*, *n.*  
The course of true love never did run smooth;  
But either it was different in blood, . . .  
Or else *misgrafted* in respect of years.  
*Shak., M. N. D., I. l. 137.*

**misgraft** (mis-grāf'), *v. t.* [*mis-1* + *graft*.] To graft amiss; graft on a wrong or unsuitable stock.  
**misgreet**, *v. t.* [*mis-1* + *greet*.] To err or offend in greeting or saluting.  
And if any one of this brotherhood *misgreet* another, let him make boot [amends] with thirty pence.  
Quoted in *English Güta* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xviii.

**misgrounded** (mis-groun'ded), *a.* [*mis-1* + *grounded*.] Not well grounded; ill-founded.  
*Donne, The Cross.*

**misgrowth** (mis-grōth'), *n.* [*mis-1* + *growth*.] An abnormal growth; an excrescence.  
Medieval charity and medieval chastity are manifestly *misgrowths* . . . of the ideas of kindness and pureness.  
*M. Arnold, Last Essays, Pref.*

**misgruggle**, **misguggle** (mis-grug'l, -gug'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misgruggled*, *misguggled*, ppr. *misgruggling*, *misguggling*. [Also *misguggle*; < *mis-1* + *gruggle*, rump, disorder; origin obscure.] To mangle or disfigure; rumple; handle roughly. [Scotch.]  
Donald had been *misgruggled* by one of these doctors about Paris.  
*Scott, Waverley, xviii.*

**misguess** (mis-ges'), *v. t. or i.* [*mis-1* + *guess*.] To guess wrongly or erroneously.  
Some false shrewes there be hee *mysse gesseth* amonge.  
*Sir T. More, Works, p. 976.*

**misguggle**, *v.* See *misgruggle*.

**misguidance** (mis-gi'dāns), *n.* [*mis-1* + *guidance*.] Bad or erroneous guidance; harmful direction or advice; evil influence over thought or action.  
By causing an error in . . . his judgment, to cause an error in his choice too; the *misguidance* of which must naturally engage him in those courses that directly tend to his destruction.  
*South, Works, I. xii.*

Grievous *misguidance* of the artisans by their advisers.  
*W. H. Grey, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., l. 8.*

**misguide** (mis-gīd'), *v. t. and t.* and pp. *misguided*, ppr. *misguiding*. [*mis-1* + *guide*.] 1. To guide erroneously; give a wrong direction to; lead astray in action or thought.  
Now the fair goddess, Fortune,  
Fall deep in love with thee; and her great charms  
*Misguide* thy opposers' swords!  
*Shak., Cor., I. 5. 23.*

The chariot of government would be often, and dangerously, *misguided* by rash unskilful drivers, did not an invisible hand hold the reins, and gently direct the course of it.  
*Bp. Aterbury, Sermons, I. viii.*  
Vanity is more apt to *misguide* men than false reasoning.  
*Goldsmith, Polite Learning, viii.*

2. To ill-use; maltreat. [Scotch.] = *Syn. 1.* To mislead, misdirect.  
**misguide** (mis-gīd'), *n.* [*mis-1* + *guide*.] Misguidance; guidance into error; hence, trespass; error; sin.  
Nor split, nor Angell, though they man surpas,  
Could make amends to God for man's *misguyde*.  
*Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love, l. 144.*

**misguiding** (mis-gī'ding), *n.* Mismanagement.  
We have an over guid caus this dey,  
Through *misguiding* to spill.  
*Battle of Balrinnes* (Child's Ballads, VII. 225).

**misguilt** (mis-gilt'), *n.* [*mis-1* + *guilt*, *n.*] Offense; fault.  
For what maner *misgelt* hastow me forsake?  
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1541.

**misgurn** (mis-gurn'), *n.* [*mis-1* + *gurn*; origin obscure.] A kind of loach, *Misgurnus fossilis*. *Willughby*.

**Misgurnus** (mis-gér-nus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1803), < F. *misgurn*, *misgurn*: see *misgurn*.] A genus of *Cobitidae* or loaches, characterized by the numerous barbels, which are 10 or 12 in number. It comprises the *misgurn*, *M. fossilis* of central and eastern Europe, and related Asiatic loaches. The specific name of the *misgurn* (*fossilis*) refers to its burrowing in the mud: it is not a fossil fish.

**misguy**, *v. t.* [ME. *misgyen*, *misgien*; < *mis-1* + *guy*.] To misguide.  
Tho wiste he wel he hadde himself *misgyed*.  
*Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 543.*

**mishallowed** (mis-hal'od), *a.* [*< mis-1 + hal-  
lowed.*] Consecrated to evil uses, or by unhal-  
lowed means.

I do not find David climbing up those *mishallowed* hills.  
*Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iil. 29.

Had set upon his conqueror's flesh the seal  
Of his *mishallowed* and anointed steel.

*A. C. Swinburne*, Tristram of Lyonesse, i.

**mishandle** (mis-han'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mishan-  
dled*, ppr. *mishandling*. [*< mis-1 + handle.*]  
To maltreat.

Very few be ou'er manye to be so wrongfuillye *myse-  
handeled* and punished.  
*Sir T. More*, Works, p. 899.

**mishanter, mischanter** (mi-shan'tér), *n.* [A  
dial. corruption of *misanter*, *misaventure*: see  
*misadventure*. The form *mischanter* is prob.  
due to association with *mischance*.] Misfor-  
tune; disaster; an unlucky chance. [Scotch.]

**mishap** (mis-hap'), *n.* [*< ME. mishap*; *< mis-1 + hap*, *n.*] 1. An unfortunate or evil hap;  
mischance; misfortune.

Many grete *mishappes*, many hard traualee.  
*Rob. of Brunne*, p. 175.

Secure from worldly chanced and *mishaps*.  
*Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 1. 152.

2. A lapse from virtue. [Collog.]

Lady Betty was the frind and correspondent of Swift.  
In early life she made a *mishap*.

*Cunningham*, Note to Walpole's Letters, I. 95.

=Syn. 1. *Mischance*, *Disaster*, etc. See *misfortune*.

**mishap** (mis-hap'), *v. i.* [ME. *mishappen*; *< mis-1 + hap*, *v.*] To happen or turn out ill;  
go wrong.

Gawein was ener pensif for his vncle that he hadde lefte  
in Carmelide, that hym sholde eny thinge *myshappe* vpon  
the wey.  
*Mertin* (E. E. T. S.), iil. 471.

For eyther I mot sleen him at the gappe,  
Or he moot sleen me, if that he *myshappe*.  
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 788.

I fear all is not well,  
*Mishap*, that he is come without her.  
*B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iil. 1.

**mishappen** (mis-hap'n), *v. i.* [*< ME. mishap-  
pen*; *< mis-1 + happen*]. 1. To happen ill.

His fearefull freends weare out the wofull night,  
Affraid leas't to themselves the like *mishappen* might.  
*Spenser*, F. Q., i. iil. 20.

2. To fare ill.

Boste and deignouse pride and ille auisement  
*Mishapnes* offendide.  
*Rob. of Brunne*, p. 289.

**mishappiness** (mis-hap'i-nes), *n.* [*< mis-1 + hap-  
piness*]. Unhappiness; wretchedness; mis-  
ery.

What wit haue wordes so prest and forceable  
That may containe my great *mishappinesse*?  
*Wyatt*, Complaint upon Loue.

**mishappy** (mis-hap'i), *a.* [ME. *myshappy*; *< mis-1 + happy*.] Unhappy.

Sorwefull and *mishappy* is the condition of a poure beg-  
gar.  
*Chaucer*, Tale of Melibéus.

**mishear** (mis-hér'), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *mis-  
heard*, ppr. *mishearing*. [*< ME. mishere*, *< AS. mis-  
hýran*, disobeý, *< mis- + hýran*, hear, obey: see *mis-1* and *hear*.] To mistake in hearing.

It is not so; thou hast mispoken, *misheard*.  
*Shak.*, K. John, iil. 1. 4.

**misheed** (mis-héd'), *n.* [*< mis-1 + heed*].  
Want of heed or care; heedlessness.

Daily heer to die,  
In Cares, and Feares, and Miserie,  
By *miss-heed*, or by *miss-hap*.  
*Sylvester*, tr. of H. Smith's Micro-cosmo-graphia.

**mishmash** (mish'mash), *n.* [A varied reduplica-  
tion of *mask*. Cf. equiv. G. *mischmasch*  
(= Dan. *miskmask*), a varied reduplication of  
*mischen*, mix.] A hotchpotch; a medley.

A chaos, a confused lump, a formelesse masse, a *mish-  
mash*.  
*Florio*, p. 95. (*Italiuettl.*)

Their lagnage . . . [is] a *mish-mash* of Arabic and Por-  
tuguese.  
*Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 27.

**Mishmi** or **Mishmee bitter**. See *Coptis*.

**Mishnah** (mish'ná), *n.* [Also *Mishna*; Heb.  
*mishnâh*, repetition, explanation, *< shânâh*, re-  
peat.] 1. In *Jewish lit.*, a collection of halach-  
oth or binding precepts and legal decisions  
deduced by the ancient rabbis from the Penta-  
teuch, and itself forming a second or oral law.  
See *halakah*. These halachoth, which had been pre-  
served for several centuries by tradition among the do-  
ctors of the synagogue, were gradually committed to writ-  
ing. The first who attempted to reduce them to order was  
Hillel I. (B. C. 75-A. D. 10), president of the Sanhedrim,  
who arranged them in six Sedarim or orders. The final  
redaction, however, was made by Rabbi Jehudah, surnamed  
"the holy," about the end of the second century of our era.  
The Mishnah is divided into six parts, each of which con-  
tains a number of treatises, which are subdivided into  
chapters, and these agsin into paragraphs or mishnoth.  
The first part relates to agriculture; the second regulates  
the manner of observing festivals; the third treats of wo-  
men and matrimonial cases; the fourth of damages and

losses in trade, etc.; the fifth is on "holy things"—that is,  
oblations, sacrifices, etc.; and the sixth treats of the se-  
veral sorts of purification. The Mishnah forms the text on  
which the Gemara is based. See *Gemara* and *Talmud*.

The *Mishnah* consists chiefly of Halakah; there is,  
comparatively speaking, little Agadah to be found in it.  
It is not, however, as many think, either a commentary  
on the Halakhic portions of the Pentateuch, or on the  
ordinances of the Sopherim, or on both together. It rather  
presupposes the knowledge of and respect for both the  
Mosaic and the Sopheric laws, and it only discusses, and  
finally decides on, the best mode and manner of executing  
these. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 503.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *mishnoth* (mish'noth).] A para-  
graph of the Mishnah.

A *mishnah*, if genuine, never begins with a passage of  
the Pentateuch, and even comparatively seldom brings  
direct proof from or gives reference to it.  
*Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 503.

**Mishnaic** (mish-ná'ík), *a.* [*< Mishna(h) + -ic.*]  
Of or pertaining to the Mishnah; traditional.

The weighty reference to the *Mishnaic* usage remains,  
however, in full force, however conservative be our deci-  
sion on the date of Chronicles. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 561.

**Mishnic** (mish'nik), *a.* [*< Mishna(h) + -ic.*]  
Of or pertaining to the Mishnah.

The wife whom Rashi, according to *Mishnic* precept  
(Aboth, v. 21), married at the age of eighteen.  
*Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 284.

**mishnoth**, *n.* Plural of *mishnah*, 2.

**misimagination** (mis-i-maj-i-ná'shōn), *n.* [*< mis-1 + imagination*.] Wrong imagination or  
conception; delusion.

Who can without indignation look upon the prodigies  
which this *mis-imagination* produces in that other sex?  
*Bp. Hall*, Righteous Mammon.

**misimprove** (mis-im-pröv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp.  
*misimproved*, ppr. *misimproving*. [*< mis-1 + im-  
prove*].] To fail to improve or make a good  
use of; misapply; neglect opportunities of im-  
proving; as, to *misimprovec* time, talents, ad-  
vantages.

If a spiritual talent be *misimproved*, it must be taken  
away. *South*, Works, XI. xfi.

**misimprovement** (mis-im-pröv'ment), *n.* [*< mis-1 + improvement*.] Ill use or employment;  
failure to improve; misapplication.

Their neglect and *misimprovement* of that season.  
*South*, Works, XI. xii.

**misincline** (mis-in-klín'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp.  
*misinclined*, ppr. *misinclining*. [*< mis-1 + in-  
cline*.] To give a wrong or evil inclination or  
direction to.

Our judgments are perverted, our wills depraved, and  
our affections *misinclined*, and set upon vile and unworthy  
objects. *South*, Works, X. i.

**misinfer** (mis-in-fér'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *misin-  
ferred*, ppr. *misinferring*. [*< mis-1 + infer*.] *I.*  
*trans.* To infer wrongly. *Hooker*, Eccles. Pol-  
ity, v. 52.

*II. intrans.* To draw a wrong inference.  
**misinform** (mis-in-för'm'), *v.* [*< mis-1 + in-  
form*].] *I. trans.* To inform erroneously or  
falsely; make a wrong statement to; give wrong  
or misleading instruction to.

That he might not through any mistake . . . *misinform*  
me. *Boyle*, Works, I. 681.

Lest, by some fair-appearing good surprised,  
She dictate false, and *misinform* the will  
To do what God expressly hath forbid.  
*Milton*, P. L., ix. 355.

*II.† intrans.* To testify falsely; make false  
or misleading statements.

You *misinforme* against him for concluding with the  
Papists. *Bp. Mountagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, xxii.

**misinformant** (mis-in-för'mant), *n.* [*< misin-  
form + -ant*.] One who misinforms or gives  
false information.

**misinformation** (mis-in-för-má'shōn), *n.* [*< mis-1 + information*.] Wrong information; false  
account or intelligence.

Let not such [military commanders] be discouraged (who  
deserve well) by *misinformations*, and for the satisfying  
the humours and ambitions of others.  
*Bacon*, Advice to Villiers, § 23.

**misinformer** (mis-in-för'mér), *n.* One who  
gives wrong information.

Those slanderous tongues of his *misinformers*.  
*Bp. Hall*, Account of Himself.

**misinspire** (mis-in-spír'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mis-  
inspired*, ppr. *misinspiring*. [*< mis-1 + inspire*.]  
To inspire falsely.

Some god *misinspired*  
Or man took from him his own equal mind.

*Chapman*, *Odyssey*, xiv.

**misinstruct** (mis-in-strukt'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + instruct*.] To instruct amiss.

Let us not think that our Saviour did *misinstruct* his dis-  
ciples. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 49.

**misinstruction** (mis-iu-struk'shōn), *n.* [*< mis-1 + instruction*.] Wrong instruction.

Correcting by the clearnesse of their owne judgement  
the errors of their *mis-instruction*.  
*Milton*, Apology for Smectymnus.

**misintelligence** (mis-in-tel'i-jēns), *n.* [*< F. mé-  
sintelligence*; as *mis-2 + intelligence*.] 1.  
Wrong or false information.

Mr. Lort was certainly misinformed. . . I showed one  
or two of them [tales] to a person since my recovery, who  
may have mentioned them, and occasioned Mr. Lort's *mis-  
intelligence*.  
*Walpole*, Letters, VII. 167. (*Davies*.)

2†. Misunderstanding; disagreement.

He lamented the *misintelligence* he observed to be be-  
tween their majesties. *Clarendon*, Life, II. 329.

**misintend** (mis-in-tend'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + in-  
tend*.] To misdirect; aim ill.

When suddenly, with twinkle of her eye,  
The Damsell broke his *misintended* dart.  
*Spenser*, Sonnets, xvi.

**misinterpret** (mis-in-tér'pēt), *v. t.* [*< F. mé-  
interpréter*; as *mis-2 + interpréter*.] To interpret  
erroneously; do the work of interpreter incor-  
rectly or falsely; understand or explain in a  
wrong sense.

The experience of your own uprightnesse *misinterpreted*  
will put ye in mind to give it [this discourse] free audi-  
ence and generous construction.

*Milton*, Divorce, To Parliament.

Such is the final fact I fling you, sirs,  
To mouth and mumble and to *misinterpret*.  
*Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 322.

=Syn. See *translate*.  
**misinterpretable** (mis-in-tér'pre-tá-bl), *a.* [*< misinterpret + -able*.] Liâble to be misinter-  
preted. *Donne*.

**misinterpretation** (mis-in-tér'pre-tá'shōn), *n.*  
[*< F. misinterprétation*, *< méinterpréter*, misin-  
terpret: see *misinterpret*.] Erroneous inter-  
pretation; a wrong understanding or explana-  
tion.

In a manner less liâble to *misinterpretation*.  
*D. Stewart*, Philos. Essays, i. 3.

**misinterpreter** (mis-in-tér'pre-tér), *n.* One  
who interprets erroneously.

Whom, as a *mis-interpreter* of Christ, I openly protest  
against. *Milton*, Divorce, To Parliament.

**misintreat** (mis-in-trét'), *v. t.* Same as *mis-  
entreat*.

Had a man done neuer so much harme, . . . if he might  
once come into the Temple, it was not lawful for any to  
*misintreat* him. *Grafton*, Chronicle, vi., an. 3522.

**misjoin** (mis-join'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + join*.] To  
join unfitly, improperly, or inappropriately.

Luther, more mistaking what he read,  
*Misjoins* the sacred body with the bread.  
*Dryden*, Hind and Panther, il. 142.

**misjoinder** (mis-join'dér), *n.* [*< mis-1 + join-  
der*.] In law, a joining in one suit or action of  
causes or of parties that ought not to be so  
joined.

**misjudge** (mis-juj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *misjudged*,  
ppr. *misjudging*. [*< mis-1 + judge*.] *I. trans.*  
To err in judging of; judge erroneously or  
wrongfully.

Clarendon might *misjudge* the motive of his retirement.  
*Johnson*, *Waller*.

=Syn. To misapprehend, misunderstand, misconceive.

*II. intrans.* To err in judgment; form erro-  
neous opinions or notions.

Too long, *misjudging*, have I thought thee wise.  
*Fenton*, in Pope's *Odyssey*, tv. 88.

Have we *misjudged* here, . . .  
Enfeebled whom we sought to fortify,  
Made an archbishop and undone a saint?  
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 212.

**misjudgment, misjudgement** (mis-juj'ment),  
*n.* [*< mis-1 + judgment*.] Erroneous judgment;  
error in judging or determining.

**miskal** (mis'kal), *n.* [Also *miscal* and *miteal*,  
*mithkal*, *metgal*, *metical*, etc.; *< Ar. mithqal*, a  
weight (used in weighing), *< thaqala*, be heavy,  
*thiqal*, weight.] An Arabian unit of weight, be-  
ing ¼ (or, according to others, ½) of a dirham  
(which see). In Constantinople and Smyra the miskal  
is 4.8 grams, or 74 grains Troy.

**miskeep** (mis-kép'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + keep*.] To  
keep ill or wrongly.

Goods are great Hils to those that cannot vse them :  
Misers *mis-keep*, and Prodigals mis-spend them.  
*Sylvester*, Memorials of Mortality, st. 75.

**misken** (mis-ken'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misken-  
ned*, ppr. *miskenning*. [*< mis-1 + ken*.] To be  
or appear to be ignorant of; mistake for an-  
other; misunderstand. [Scotch.]

Were I you, Ranald, I would be for *miskenning* Sir Dun-  
can [and] keeping my own secret.  
*Scott*, Legend of Montrose, xlii.

And why wilt thou thyself *miskin*?  
Man, take thine old cloak about thee,  
*Take Thine Old Cloak about Thee.*

**misken**<sup>2</sup> (mis-'ken), *n.* A transposed form of *misken*.

And would you mellow my young pretty mistress  
In such a *miskin*!  
*Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, III.*

**miskinning** (mis-ken'ing), *n.* [*<* ME. *miskeninge*.] In *laue*, wrong citation. *Wharton*.

**miskin** (mis-'kin), *n.* A small bagpipe.

Now would I tune my *miskins* on the green.  
*Drayton, Eclogues, II.*

**miskindle** (mis-kin'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *miskindled*, ppr. *miskindling*. [*<* mis-1 + *kindle*<sup>2</sup>.] To kindle amiss; inflame to a bad purpose.

Such is the *miskindled* heat of some vehement spirits.  
*Bp. Hall, Mischief of Faction.*

**misknow** (mis-nō'), *v. t.*; pret. *misknew*, pp. *misknown*, ppr. *misknowing*. [*<* mis-1 + *know*<sup>1</sup>.] To know imperfectly; misapprehend.

How apt are we, if thou dost never so little vary from  
our apprehensions, to *misknow* thee, and to wrong our  
selves by our mis-opinions! *Bp. Hall, The Resurrection.*  
But great men are too often unknown, or, what is worse,  
*misknown.* *Carlyle, Sartor Resartus (1831), p. 10.*

**misknowledge** (mis-nōl'ej), *n.* [*<* mis-1 + *knowledge*.] Misapprehension; imperfect knowledge.

Least at this time men might presume further upon the  
*misknowledge* of my meaning to trouble this parliament  
than were convenient. *Wilson, James I. (Nares.)*

**mislabel** (mis-lā'bel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mis-labeled* or *mislabelled*, ppr. *mislabeling* or *mislabeling*. [*<* mis-1 + *label*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] To mark with a wrong label, designation, or address.

It might so easily have been *mislabelled* or mixed up  
with other Sassanian fragments.  
*J. Ferguson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 83.*

**mislaid**<sup>1</sup> (mis-lā'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mislaid*, ppr. *mislaid*. [*<* mis-1 + *lay*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. To lay in a wrong or unaccustomed place; put in a place afterward forgotten: as, to *mislaid* a letter or one's gloves.

Was ever any thing so provoking, to *mislaid* my . . .  
jewels? *Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, III.*

It was *mislaid* among a multitude of other papers, at  
the time when I was solicited to communicate the former  
drawing to a gentleman then writing the "History of  
Music." *Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 131.*

2. To place or set down erroneously; give or assign a wrong location to.

The fault is generally *mislaid* upon nature. *Locke.*

**mislaid**<sup>2</sup> (mis-lā'), Preterit of *mislaid*.

**mislayer** (mis-lā'ér), *n.* One who mislays, misplaces, or loses.

The *mislayer* of a merestone is to blame.  
*Bacon, Judicature (ed. 1887).*

**mislead**, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *mizzele*<sup>1</sup>.  
**mislead** (mis-lēd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misled*, ppr. *misleading*. [*<* ME. *misleden*, *<* AS. *mislēdan* (= D. *misleiden* = MLG. *mislēden* = OHG. *misleiten*, G. *missleiten* = Sw. *missleda*), lead astray, *<* mis-, wrongly, + *lēdan*, lead: see *mis*-1 and *lead*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. To lead or guide wrongly; lead astray; especially, to draw into error; cause to err; delude: as, to *mislead* an inquirer.

Trust not servants who *mislead* or misinform you.

*Bacon.*

The antiquity of it, and because it is not so common, and especially because some of the Ancients and of the Popists have been *mislead* by these dreames.

*Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 87.*

Do we not perpetually see men of the greatest talents and the purest intentions *misled* by national or factional prejudices?

*Macaulay, Milford's Hist. Greece.*

2†. To misconduct; misbehave: used reflexively.

The folk of Trole *henselven* so *mysleden*,  
That, with the wors, at nyght homward they fledden.  
*Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 43.*

=Syn. 1. *Mislead*, *Delude*. *Mislead* means to lead wrong, whether with or without design. *Delude* always, at least figuratively, implies intention to deceive, and that means are used for that purpose. We may be *misled* through ignorance and in good faith, but we are *deluded* by false representations. A person may *delude* himself.

By education most have been *misled*.  
*Dryden, Hind and Panther, III. 389.*

Those dreams that on the silent night intrude,  
And with false flitting shades our minds *delude*,  
Jove never sends us downward from the skies.  
*Swift, Dreams.*

**misleader** (mis-lē'dér), *n.* One who misleads or draws (another) into error.

That villainous abominable *misleader* of youth, Falstaff.  
*Shak., I Hen. IV., II. 4. 508.*

**misleading** (mis-lē'ding), *p. a.* Tending to lead astray; deceptive: as, a *misleading* theory.

Mere resemblances or dissimilarities may therefore prove *misleading*.  
*Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 373.*

**misleadingly** (mis-lē'ding-li), *adv.* In a misleading manner; deceptively.

**mislead** (mis-lēd'), *a.* [*<* ME. *mislered*, pp. of *misleren*, *<* AS. *mislēran*, teach wrongly, *<* mis-, wrongly, + *lēran*, teach: see *mis*-1 and *lead*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. Mistought; ill-tutored; ill-trained. [*Scotch*.]

I will not see a proper lad so *mislead*d as to run the  
country with an old knave. *Scott, Monastery, xxvi.*

2. Wrongly informed; imposed upon.

Put up your whistle,  
I'm no design'd to try its mettle;  
But if I did, I wad be kiltle  
To be *mislead*d.

*Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.*

**mislearn** (mis-lérn'), *v. t.* [*<* mis-1 + *learn*.] To learn wrongly or amiss.

**mislearned** (mis-lér'ned), *p. a.* [*<* mis-1 + *learned*.] Not truly or wisely learned.

Such is this which you have here propounded on the  
behalf of your friend, whom it seems a *mislearned* ad-  
vocate would fain hear up in a course altogether unjusti-  
fiable. *Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience; Add. Case, I.*

**mislen**, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *maslin*<sup>2</sup>.

**misletoet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *mistletoe*.

**mislicht**, *a.* [ME., *<* AS. *mislíc* (= OS. *misselic*, *mislíc*, *missenlic*, *missenalíc*, *mislíc* = OS. *mislík* = OFries. *mislík* = OHG. *missalih*, *misselih*, MHG. *misselich*, *mislích*, G. *mislich* = Goth. *mis-salciks*), various, *<* mis-, Goth. *missa-*, etc., wrong, different, + *-lic*, E. *-ly*<sup>1</sup>: see *mis*-1 and *-ly*<sup>1</sup>.] Various; diverse; different.

**misliche**, *adv.* [ME., also *misseliche*, etc., *<* AS. *misslice*, *mislíce* (= OS. *mislíko* = OHG. *missilicho*, MHG. *misseliche*, *mislíche*, G. *mislich*), variously, *<* *mislíc*, various: see *mislíc*.] 1. Variously.

Fuller seouen gere heo *mislích* foren. *Layamon, I. 6270.*

Menne that *myslych* wer murdered therein,

By justes unloyfull lugged too death.  
*Atinander of Macedonia (E. E. T. S.), I. 1160.*

2. Wrongly; mistakenly; amiss.

That ich more of that matere so *misseliche* thanke!  
That Ich more of that matere so *misseliche* thanke!  
*William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 711.*

**mislie** (mis-lī'), *v. i.*; pret. *mislay*, pp. *mislain*, ppr. *mislying*. [ME. *misliēn*, *mislyēn*, etc., *<* mis-1 + *lie*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] To lie awkwardly or uncomfortably.

The dede sleepe . . . fil on this carpenter, . . .  
And eft he routheth [snoreth] for his heed *myslay*.  
*Chaucer, Miller's Tale, I. 461.*

**mislight** (mis-lit'), *v. t.* [*<* mis-1 + *light*<sup>1</sup>.] To lead astray by or as by a light.

No will o' the wise *mislight* thee.  
*Herrick, Night-piece, To Julia.*

**mislike** (mis-lik'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *misliked*, ppr. *misliking*. [*<* ME. *misliken*; *<* AS. *misli-cian* (= Icel. *mislika* = OHG. *misselichēn*), displease, *<* mis- + *lician*, please: see *mis*-1 and *like*<sup>3</sup>.] 1. trans. 1†. To displease; be displeasing to.

When I wist of this werk wite ge for sothe,  
It *mislikede* me mochel migt no man me blame.  
*William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 2089.*

2. To be averse to; disapprove of; dislike.

Some will say that children of nature loue pasture and  
*mislike* learning. *Aecham, The Scholmaster, p. 44.*

Graue and wise counsellours . . . In their iudicial hear-  
ings do much *mislike* all scholasticall rhetoricks.  
*Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poeste, p. 116.*

*Mislike* me not for my complexion,  
The shadow'd livery of the burnish'd sun.  
*Shak., M. of V., II. 1. 1.*

They [England and America] mistrust and *mislike* the  
centralization of power. *Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 178.*

3†. To offend; disgust.

Bellaria . . . oftentimes comming herself into his bed-  
chamber, to see that nothing should be amis to *mislike*  
him. *Greene, Pandosto, or the Triumph of Time (1588).*

II.† *intrans.* To be displeased or offended; disapprove: followed by *of* or *with*.

Desiring you hereafter never to *mislike* with me, for the  
taking in hande of any laudable and honest enterprise.  
*Quoted in Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.),*  
*[Forewords, p. III.]*

I can decipher their qualities, though I vterly *mislike*  
of their practices.  
*Greene, Pandosto, or the Triumph of Time (1588).*

They made sport and I laught, they mispronounc't and  
I *mislike*d, and, to make up the anticisms, they were out  
and I hist. *Milton, Apology for Smectymnaus.*

**mislike** (mis-lik'), *n.* [*<* *mislike*, *v.*] The state of not liking; misliking; aversion.

Setting your scorn and your *mislike* aside.

*Shak., 3 Hen. VI., IV. 1. 24.*

O let not my secure simplicity breed your *mislike*.

*Marston, Dutch Courtesan, II. 1.*

**misliken** (mis-li'kn), *v. t.* [*<* mis-1 + *liken*. Cf. *mislike*.] To disappoint. *Hallucell.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

**mislikeness** (mis-lik'nes), *n.* [*<* mis-1 + *likeness*.] False likeness; misleading resemblance. So oft by *sauthe* *mislikenes* wrong'd.

*Southey, To A. Cunninghamam. (Davies.)*

**misliker** (mis-li'kér), *n.* One who mislikes or dislikes.

It can always be urged by certain *mislikers* of his . . . that these typical phrases are not the important phrases.

*Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 799.*

**misliking** (mis-li'king), *n.* [*<* ME. *mislíkyng*; verbal *n.* of *mislike*, *v.*] 1. Disapprobation; indignation.

Going forth with the byshop till they came to Windsor,  
hee entred the Castle, to the great *misliking* of the bysh-  
oppe. *Stow, Hen. III., an. 1264.*

2. Distaste; aversion.

Ze schall, when I am alone,  
In grete *myslykyng* leude,  
But whanne I ryse agayne,  
Than schall youre myrthe be mende.  
*York Plays, p. 237.*

**mislin**, *n.* An obsolete form of *maslin*<sup>2</sup>.

**misling**, *n.* See *mizzling*.

**mislippen** (mis-lip'n), *v. t.* [*<* mis-1 + *lippen*.] 1. To disappoint.—2. To deceive; delude.

I hafins think his een hae him *mislippen*d.

*Tannahil, Poems, p. 27.*

3. To neglect to perform; pay no proper attention to: as, to *mislippen* one's business.—4. To suspect; mistrust.

I thought it best to slip out quietly though, in case she  
should *mislippen* something of what we are gaun to do.  
*Scott, Black Dwarf, IV. 2.*

[*Prov. Eng. or Scotch* in all senses.]

**mislive** (mis-liv'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *mislived*, ppr. *misliving*. [*<* ME. *misliēn*, *<* AS. *misliuban*, lead a bad life, *<* mis-, wrongly, + *liuban*, live: see *mis*-1 and *live*<sup>1</sup>.] To lead a wrong or vicious life.

If he *misliēn* in leadnes and lust,  
Little bootes all the wealth and the trust.  
*Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.*

**mislived** (mis-livd'), *a.* [ME. *myslyved*; *<* mis-1 + *live*<sup>1</sup> + *-ed*<sup>2</sup>. Cf. *mislíce*.] Living amiss or viciously.

G olde, unholson, and *myslyved* man!  
*Chaucer, Troilus, IV. 330.*

**mislivert** (mis-liv'ér), *n.* One who follows evil courses.

As *mislyuers* obstinate.

*Roy and Barton, Rede me and Be noft Wroth, p. 121.*  
*(Davies.)*

**misliving** (mis-liv'ing), *n.* [*<* ME. *mislíkyng*; verbal *n.* of *mislike*, *v.*] Evil course of life.

Yef they will repent and for sake thei *myslykyng*, and  
do as they teche hem that ben for the grette loue he hadde  
to man and gret tendrenesse. *Martin (E. E. T. S.), I. 2.*

**mislocation** (mis-lō-kā'shon), *n.* [*<* mis-1 + *location*.] Misplacement.

*Mislocation* of words in the structure of a sentence.  
*L. Bacon, Genesis of the New England Churches, p. x.*

**misloджет** (mis-loj'), *v. t.* [*<* mis-1 + *lodge*.] To lodge amiss or in the wrong place. *Marston.*

**mislook** (mis-lūk'), *n.* [ME. *mislōke*; *<* mis-1 + *look*<sup>1</sup>.] A sight of some object hurtful or unlooky to look upon.

Outde telleth in his boke  
Ensampler touchend of *misloke*,  
*Gower, Conf. Amant., I.*

**misluck** (mis-luk'), *n.* [*<* mis-1 + *luck*.] Ill luck; misfortune.

Poor man! It was his *misluck* to marry that wicked  
wife. *Wodroephe, French and English Grammar (1625),*  
*p. 301. (Latham.)*

**misluck** (mis-luk'), *v. i.* [*<* *misluck, n.*] To meet with ill luck; misarry. [Rare.]

If one *misluck*, there may still be another to make terms.  
*Carlyle, Misc., IV. 343.*

**mislyt**, *a.* See *mizzly*.

**mismake** (mis-māk'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mismade*, ppr. *mismaking*. [*<* mis-1 + *make*<sup>1</sup>.] To make wrongly; spoil in the making: as, to *mismake* a dress.

But proudeth that they [translations] shal not be read  
if they be *misse-made*, til they be by good examinacoi  
amended. *Sir T. More, Works, p. 234.*

**mismange** (mis-man'āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mismanaged*, ppr. *mismanaging*. [*<* mis-1 + *manage*.] To manage badly; conduct carelessly or improperly.

The debates of most princes' councils, and the business  
of assemblies, would be in danger to be *mismanag'd*.  
*Locke, Ifuman Understanding, IV. xvii. 4.*

**mismange** (mis-man'āj), *n.* [*<* *mismange, v.*] Mistake; misarrangement.

A *mismange* of government. *Beverly, Virginia, I. ¶ 20.*

**mismanagement** (mis-man'āj-ment), *n.* [*< mis-manage + -ment.*] Careless or improper management.

Such revolutions happen not upon every little *mismanagement* in publick affairs.

Locke, *Of Civil Government*, § 225.

**mismannered** (mis-man'ér-d), *a.* [*< mis-1 + mannered.*] Unbecoming. *Hallivell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**mismanners** (mis-man'ér-z), *n. pl.* [*< mis-1 + manners.*] Bad manners; ill breeding.

I hope your honour will excuse my *mismanners* to whisper before you.

Vanbrugh, *The Relapse*, iv. 1.

**mismarkt** (mis-márk'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + mark<sup>1</sup>.*] To mark wrongly; err in noting or marking.

Thou haste the *mismarkid*, trewly be traste;  
Wherfore of thi misse thou the amende.

York Plays, p. 258.

**mismatch** (mis-mach'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + match<sup>1</sup>.*] To match unsuitably, or inaccurately or unfitly.

**mismatchment** (mis-mach'ment), *n.* [*< mismatch + -ment.*] An unfortunate match; misalliance. *Mrs. Gore.*

**mismate** (mis-mát'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mismated*, ppr. *mismating*. [*< mis-1 + mate<sup>1</sup>.*] To mate or match amiss or unsuitably.

Be not too wise,  
Seeing that ye are wedded to a man,  
Not all *mismated* with a yawning clown.

Tennyson, *Geraint*.

**mismean†** (mis-mēn'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + mean<sup>1</sup>.*] To mistake the meaning of; misinterpret.

*Mismeane* me not.

N. Ward, *Simple Cobler*, p. 66.

**mismeasure** (mis-mezh'ūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mismeasured*, ppr. *mismeasuring*. [*< mis-1 + measure.*] To measure incorrectly; estimate erroneously.

With aim *mismeasured* and impetuous speed.

Young, *Night Thoughts*, v. 784.

Which prefers that right and wrong should be *mismeasured* and confounded on one of the subjects most momentous to human welfare.

J. S. Mill.

**mismeasurement** (mis-mezh'ūr-ment), *n.* [*< mis-1 + measurement.*] Inaccurate or inexact measurement.

**mismetret†, mismetret†, v. t.** [*< ME. mismetren, mismetren; < mis-1 + meter<sup>2</sup>, v.*] To spoil the meter or measure of (verses) by reading them badly.

And for ther is so grete dyversite  
In English, and in writynge of our tonge,  
So preyre I God, that non myswrite the,  
Ne the *mismetretre* for default of tonge.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, v. 1796.

**misname** (mis-nām'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misnamed*, ppr. *misnaming*. [*< mis-1 + name.*] To call by a wrong name; give an unsuitable or injurious name to.

Whom you could not move by sophistical arguting, them you thinke to confute by scandalous *misnaming*.

Milton, *Church-Government*, i. 6.

And that thing made of sound and show  
Which mortais have *misnamed* a heau.

Beattie, *Wolf and Shepherds*.

**misnomer** (mis-nō'mēr), *n.* [*< ME. \*mesnomer, < OF. mesnomer, mesnommer, F. dial. ménomer, misname, < mes- + nomer, nommer, name, < L. nominare, name: see mis-2 and nominate.*] 1. A misnaming; the act of applying a wrong name or designation.

Many of the changes, by a great *misnomer* called Parliamentary reforms, went, . . . in their certain . . . effect, home, to the utter destruction of the constitution of this kingdom.

Burke, *To a Noble Lord*.

There never was a greater *misnomer* than to call a savage a child of Nature.

Quoted in J. F. Clarke's *Self-Culture*, p. 223.

2. In *law*, an error in name; misstatement in a document of the name of a person. *Misnomers* in proceedings are now frequently amended by the court, provided no party has been misled or prejudiced. Hence — 3. A mistaken name or designation; a misapplied term.

The Anglican Church is constantly declared to be merely a convenient *misnomer* for a subordinate function of the Legislature.

H. N. Ozenham, *Short Studies*, p. 895.

**misnomer** (mis-nō'mēr), *v. t.* [*< misnomer, n.*] To designate by a mistaken or unsuitable name; misname. *Richardson*. [*Rare.*]

**misnumber** (mis-num'bér), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + number, v.*] To number or reckon wrongly; miscalculate.

Which might well make it suspected that the armies by sea, before spoken of, were *misnumbered*.

Raleigh, *Hist. World*, v. 1. 8.

**misnurture** (mis-nér'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misnurtured*, ppr. *misnurturing*. [*< mis-1 + nurture.*] To nurture or train wrongly.

He would punish the parents *misnurturing* their children.

Ep. Hall, *Elisha Cursing the Children*.

**misobserve** (mis-qb-zèrv'), *v. t. and i.*; pret. and pp. *misobserved*, ppr. *misobserving*. [*< mis-1 + observe.*] To observe incorrectly or imperfectly; err in observing.

If I *misobserve* not, they [children] love to be treated as rational creatures sooner than is imagined.

Locke, *Education*, § 81.

**misobserver** (mis-qb-zèr'ver'), *n.* One who observes inaccurately or imperfectly.

**misocleret** (mis-ō-kler'), *a.* [*< Gr. μισειν, hate (< μισος, hatred), + LGr. κληρος, the clergy: see cleric.*] Hating the clergy.

King Henry VI., acted herein by some *misoclere* courtiers (otherwise in himself friend enough to churchmen), sent this archbishop [Chicheley], for a new year's gift, a shred-pie . . . in jeer. *Fuller*, *Church Hist.*, IV. iii. 11.

**misogamist** (mi-sog'a-mist), *n.* [*As misogyn-y + -ist.*] A hater of marriage.

**misogamy** (mi-sog'a-mi), *n.* [= *F. misogamie = Sp. misogamia = Pg. It. misogamia, < Gr. as if \*μισογαμία, < μισος, hating marriage, < μισειν, hate, + γαμος, marriage.*] Hatred of marriage.

It is *misogyny* rather than *misogamy* that he affects.

C. Lamb, *To Coleridge*.

**misogrammatist†** (mis-ō-gram'a-tist), *n.* [*< Gr. μισειν, hate, + γράμμαρα, letters, learning (see grammar), + -ist.*] One who dislikes or despises learning.

Wat Tyler, . . . being a *misogrammatist*, . . . hated every man that could write or read.

Fuller, *Worthies*, II. 341. (*Davies*.)

**misogyny** (mis-ō-jin), *n.* [*< Gr. μισογυνης, μισος, a woman-hater: see misogyny.*] A misogynist. *Coleridge.*

**misogynist** (mi-soj'i-nist), *n.* [*As misogyn-y + -ist.*] A woman-hater.

The hardest task is to persuade the erroneous obstinate *misogynist*, or woman-hater, that any discourse acknowledging their worth can go beyond poetry.

Whillock, *Manners of the English*, p. 322.

He was unmarried, and a *misogynist* to boot.

Mrs. H. Ward, *Robert Elsmere*, xiv.

**misogynistical** (mi-soj-i-nis'ti-kal), *a.* [*< misogynist + -ic-al.*] Woman-hating; misogynous.

This *misogynistical* Rostrelian was brought over to Oxford by Boyle. *Dr. J. Brown*, *Spare Hours*, 3d ser., p. 46.

**misogynous** (mi-soj'i-nus), *a.* [*< Gr. μισογυνης, hating women, a woman-hater, < μισειν, hate, + γυνή, woman.*] Hating the female sex; woman-hating.

**misogyny** (mi-soj'i-ni), *n.* [= *F. misogynie = Sp. misoginia = Pg. misoginia = It. misoginia, < Gr. μισογυνία, also μισογύνεια, hatred of women, < μισογυνος, hating women: see misogynous.*] Hatred of women.

**misologist** (mi-sol'ō-jist), *n.* [*As misology + -ist.*] A hater of reason.

Socrates warns his friends against losing faith in inquiry. Theories, like men, are disappointing; yet we should be neither misanthropists nor *misologists*.

Encyc. Brit., XIX. 199.

**misologue** (mis-ō-log), *n.* [*< Gr. μισολογος, hating argument: see misology.*] A misologist.

**misology** (mi-sol'ō-ji), *n.* [*< Gr. μισολογία, hatred of argument, < μισολογος, hating argument, < μισειν, hate, + λογος, discourse, argument, reason: see Logos, -ology.*] Hatred of reason.

The sombre hierarchs of *misology*, who take away the keys of knowledge.

J. Morley.

That Bruno's scorn sprang from no *misology* his own varied erudition proves.

G. H. Lewes, *Hist. Philos.*, II. 106.

**misoneism** (mis-ō-nē'izm), *n.* [*< Gr. μισειν, hate, + νεος, new, + -ism.*] Hatred of innovation.

**misopinion** (mis-ō-pin'yon), *n.* [*< mis-1 + opinion.*] Erroneous opinion; wrong ideas.

But where the heart is firstalsed with *misopinion*, ablative directions are forstal needfull to unteach error, ere we can learne truth.

Ep. Hall, *Sermon xv.*, Sept., 1662.

**misorder†** (mis-ōr'dér), *n.* [*< mis-1 + order, n.*] Disorder; want of method; irregularity.

See and consider if any *misorder* be amongst our servants or apprentices.

Hakluyt's *Voyages*, I. 343.

An art that showeth th' idea of his mind

With vainness, frenzy, and *misorder* fraught.

Sir J. Davies, *Dancing*.

**misorder** (mis-ōr'dér), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + order, v.*] 1. To order or manage amiss; put out of order; derange.

The company entendeth not to allow or accept ignorance for any lawful or iust cause of excuse, in that which shall be *misordered* by negligence.

Hakluyt's *Voyages*, I. 262.

If the child misse . . . in *misordering* the sentence, I would not have the master fronne.

Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 27.

2. To misconduct; misbehave: used chiefly reflexively.

"My lords," said he, "I do confess that I have *misordered myself* very far, in that I have presumptuously and boldly preached."

Latimer, quoted in R. W. Dixon's *Hist. Church of Eng.*, ii. The place where they were last found begging or *misordering* themselves.

Ribton-Turner, *Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 181.

**misordered** (mis-ōr'dér-d), *p. a.* Misdirected; irregular; disorderly.

Few of them cum to any great aige, by reason of their *misordered* life when they were yong.

Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 33.

Vicious rule and *misordered* customes.

Holinshed, *Hist. Scotland*.

**misorderly†** (mis-ōr'dér-li), *a.* [*< mis-1 + orderly, a.*] Irregular; improper. *Ascham*, *The Scholemaster*, p. 28.

**misorderly†** (mis-ōr'dér-li), *adv.* [*< mis-1 + orderly, adv.*] In an irregular or disorderly way.

All persons above the age of fourteen years, being taken begging, vagrant, & wandering *misorderly*, should be apprehended.

Stow, Q. Elizabeth, an. 1572.

**misordination** (mis-ōr-di-nā'shon), *n.* [*< mis-1 + ordination.*] Irregular or faulty ordination.

**misotheism** (mis-ō-thē-izm), *n.* [*< Gr. μισοθεος, < μισειν, hate, + θεος, God: see theism.*] Hatred of God. *De Quincey*. [*Rare.*]

**misowning†** (mis-ō'ning), *a.* [*< mis-1 + owning.*] Derogatory.

He abjured all articles belonging to the crafts of necromancie, or *misowning* to the faith.

Stow, *Henry VI.*, an. 1440.

**mispaint** (mis-pānt'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + paint.*] To paint falsely or in wrong colors.

In the details . . . are several things misseen, untrue, which is the worst species of *mispainting*.

Cartlyle, *Sterling*, II. 5. (*Davies*.)

**mispassion†** (mis-pash'on), *n.* [*< mis-1 + passion.*] Evil passion or feeling; wicked thought.

Not only the outward act of murder is a breach of the law, but the inward *mispassion* of the heart also.

Ep. Hall, *Hard Texts*, Mat. v. 22.

**mispay†** (mis-pā'), *v. t.* [*< ME. mispaien, mispayen, < OF. mespaier, mespayer, < mes- + paier, pay: see mis-2 and pay.*] To dissatisfy; displease.

Weie I wote alle prayed he went fro that cite  
Vnto Rome *mispaye* to the pope's se.

Rob. of Brunne, p. 323.

I can nought of enue finde  
That I mispoke haue ought behynde,  
Wherof ioue ought be *mispayde*.

Gower, *Conf. Amant.*, II.

**mispayret†, n.** [*ME., var. of despair, with substituted prefix mis-2.*] Despair.

Syr, he seyde, the kyng Edgare

Dryveth the to grete *mispayre*.

M.S. *Canab.* ff. II. 88, f. 123. (*Hallivell*.)

**mispendet†** (mis-pens'), *n.* See *misspense*.

**misperception** (mis-pér-sep'shon), *n.* [*< mis-1 + perception.*] Imperfect or erroneous perception.

**misperformance** (mis-pér-fór'mans), *n.* [*< mis-1 + performance.*] Bad or careless performance.

It is an argument against the *misperformance* of duty.

H. W. Beecher, *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 192.

**mispersuadet†** (mis-pér-swād'), *v. t.* [*< mis-1 + persuade.*] To persuade amiss; lead to a wrong conclusion.

Poor reduced souls . . . were *mispersuaded* to hate and condemn us.

Ep. Hall, *Free Prisoner*.

**mispersuasibleness†** (mis-pér-swā'si-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of not being persuadable.

Sons of *mispersuasibleness*, that will not be drawn or persuaded by the tendered mercies of God.

Abp. Letighton, *Com.* on 1 Pet. i. 14, 16.

**mispersuasion** (mis-pér-swā'zhon), *n.* A false persuasion; wrong opinion.

The end of . . . [our Lord's] speech was to reform their particular *mispersuasion* to whom he spake.

Hooker, *Eccles. Poitly*, vii. 16.

Stns that I acted upon wilful ignorance and voluntary *mispersuasion*.

Jer. Taylor, *Holy Living*, iv. 10.

**mispickel** (mis-pik-el), *n.* [= *F. mispickel, < G. mispickel, in 16th century also mispickel, misspickel, mistpuckel, mispickel, origin obscure.*] Same as *arsenopyrite*.

**misplace** (mis-plās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misplaced*, ppr. *misplacing*. [*< mis-1 + place, v.*] To place wrongly; put in the wrong place; locate improperly or unsuitably; as, to *misplace* a book; *misplaced* confidence.

See wealth abused, and dignities *misplaced*.

Cowper, *Tirocinium*, l. 815.

Every *misplaced* beauty is rather a defect.

Goldsmith, *The Bee*, No. 3.

**misplacement** (mis-plās'ment), *n.* [*< misplace + -ment.*] The act of misplacing, or putting in the wrong place.

**misplay** (mis-plā'), n. [*< mis-1 + play.*] A wrong play.

All balls moved by the *mis-play* must be returned to their former position by the umpire or adversary.

*Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 445.

**misplead** (mis-plēd'), v. i. [*< mis-1 + plead.*] To plead amiss or in a wrong manner.

**mispleading** (mis-plō'ding), n. [Verbal n. of *misplead*, v.] In law, an error in pleading.

Perhaps the *mispleading* of a word shall forfeit all.  
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 482. (*Davies*.)

**misplease** (mis-plēz'), v. t. [*< ME. misplesen* (cf. OF. *mesplaire*); *< mis-1 + please.*] To displease, or fail in pleasing.

Schulde neuere than this erthe for this erthe *myplease* heuene king. *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

**mispoint** (mis-point'), v. t. [*< mis-1 + point.*] To point improperly; punctuate wrongly.

**mispolicy** (mis-pol'i-si), n. [*< mis-1 + policy*].  
Bad policy; impolicy.

**mispractice** (mis-prak'tis), n. [*< mis-1 + practice.*] Wrong practice; misdeed; misconduct.

**mispraise** (mis-prāz'), v. t. and i.; pret. and pp. *mispraised*, ppr. *mispraising*. [*< mis-1 + praise.*] To praise falsely or injudiciously.

The "biographical infection," the natural frailty to *mispraise* and overpraise, has not failed to show itself.  
*Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 341.

**misprint** (mis-print'), v. t. [*< mis-1 + print.*]

To make an error in printing (something); print wrong.

There might have bene some ouersight, either in himself or in the printer, by misse writing or by misse prynnyng these figures of algorisme.  
*Sir T. More*, Works, p. 772.

**misprint** (mis-print'), n. [*< misprint, v.*] A mistake in printing; a typographical error.

**misprise**<sup>1</sup>, n. and v. See *misprize*<sup>1</sup>.

**misprise**<sup>2</sup>, v. t. See *misprize*<sup>2</sup>.

**misprision**<sup>1</sup> (mis-prizh'ŋ), n. [*< OF. mesprision*, mistake, error, fault, wrong, misprision, a thing done or taken amiss, *< mespris*, pp. of *mesprendre*, mistake: see *misprize*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *prison*.] 1. Mistake; error; misunderstanding.

To prevent therefore all future *misprisions* I have compiled this true discourse.  
*Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, Ded.

They threw away their Armes, and were friends, and desired there might be a token giuen to be knowne by, least we might hurt them by *misprision*.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 100.

2. In law: (a) Criminal neglect in respect to the crime of another: used especially in connection with felonies and treason, to indicate a passive complicity, as by concealment, which falls short of the guilt of a principal or accessory.

There is some strange *misprision* in the princes.  
*Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 1. 187.

Honour in us had injury, we shall prove.  
Or if we fall to prove such injury  
More than *misprision* of the fact—what then?  
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 77.

(b) More loosely, any grave offense or misdemeanor having no recognized fixed name, as maladministration in an office of public trust: also termed *positive misprision*, as distinguished from *negative misprision*, or mere neglect or concealment.

No one of the trade shall set him to work until he shall have made amenda before the mayor and aldermen, and before them such *misprision* shall be redressed.  
*English Guilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. cxli.

**Misprision of felony**, concealment of a felony.—**Misprision of heresy**, failure to denounce one who has been guilty of heresy.

The edict further provided against all *misprision of heresy*, by making those who failed to betray the suspected liable to the same punishment as if suspected or convicted themselves.  
*Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 262.

**Misprision of treason**, knowledge and concealment of treason, without assenting to it.

This elaborate accusation contained eight counts of high treason and *misprision of treason*.  
*Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 345.

**misprision**<sup>2</sup> (mis-prizh'ŋ), n. [*< misprize*<sup>2</sup>, *misprize*<sup>2</sup>, + *-ion*, after *misprision*<sup>1</sup>.] An act of undervaluing or disdaining; scorn; contempt.

Such men they were as by the Kingdom were sent to advise him, not sent to be cavill'd at, because Elected, or to be entertained by him with an undervalue and *misprision* of their temper, judgment, or affection.  
*Milton*, Eikonoklastes, l.

**misprize**<sup>1</sup> (mis-priz'), n. [Also *misprise*; *< OF. mesprise* (F. *méprise*), a mistake, *< mespris*, pp. of *mesprendre* (F. *méprendre*), be mistaken, *< mes- + prendre*, *< L. prehendere*, *prendre*, take: see *mis-2* and *prize*<sup>1</sup>, n.] Mistake; misconception; error; blunder.

A goodly Ship, . . . Which through great disadventure, or *mesprise*, Her selfe had runne into that hazardize.  
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 19.

**misprize**<sup>1</sup> (mis-priz'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *misprized*, ppr. *misprizing*. [Formerly also *misprisc*; *< misprize*<sup>1</sup>, n.] To mistake; misconstrue.

You spend your passion on a *misprized* mood:  
I am not guilty of Lysander's blood.  
*Shak.*, M. N. D., III. 2. 74.

**misprize**<sup>2</sup> (mis-priz'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *misprized*, ppr. *misprizing*. [Also *misprise*; *< OF. mespriser* (F. *mépriser* = Pg. *menospreciar* = Pg. *menospreciar*), despise, *< mes- + priser*, prize, value: see *mis-2* and *prize*<sup>2</sup>.] To slight or undervalue; disparage; despise.

*Misprize* me not; I will trample on the heart, on the soul of him that shall say I will wrong you.  
*B. Jonson*, Case Is Altered, III. 3.

Less liked he still that scornful jeer  
*Misprized* the land he loved so dear.  
*Scott*, L. of L. M., v. 80.

**misprize**<sup>2</sup> (mis-priz'), n. [*< misprize*<sup>2</sup>, v.] Contempt; scorn.

Then, if all fayle, we will by force it win,  
And eke reward the wretch for his *mesprise*.  
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. ix. 9.

**misproceeding** (mis-prō-sē'ding), n. [*< mis-1 + proceeding.*] Erroneous or irregular proceeding.

Which errors and *misproceedings* they doe fortify and intrench.  
*Bacon*, Church Controversies.

**misprofess** (mis-prō-fes'), v. [*< mis-1 + profess.*] I. trans. To make a false profession of; make unfounded pretensions to.

Keep me back, O Lord, from them who *misprofess* arts of healing the soul or the body. *Donne*, Devotions, p. 68.

II. intrans. To make a false profession.

**mispronounce** (mis-prō-nouns'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *mispronounced*, ppr. *mispronouncing*. [*< mis-1 + pronounce.*] To pronounce erroneously or incorrectly.

**mispronouncement** (mis-prō-nouns'ment), n. [*< mispronounce + -ment.*] The act of mispronouncing.

**mispronunciation** (mis-prō-nun-si-ā'shon), n. [*< mis-1 + pronunciation.*] 1. The act of pronouncing incorrectly.—2. A wrong or improper pronunciation.

**misproportion** (mis-prō-pōr'shon), v. t. [*< mis-1 + proportion.*] To fail to place in proper proportion; join or compare without due proportion.

**misproud** (mis-proud'), a. [*< ME. misproud*; *< mis-1 + proud.*] Unduly or unwarrantably proud or vain; arrogant; haughty.

Ne no *mysproude* man amonges lordes ben allowed.  
*Piers Plowman* (B), xlii. 436.

Ah! thou *misproud* prentice, darest thou presume to marry a lady's sister?  
*Marston, Jonson, and Chapman*, Eastward Ho, III. 2.

Of thy *misproud* ambitious clan,  
Theu, James of Bothwell, wert the man.  
*Scott*, L. of the L., v. 26.

**mispunctuate** (mis-pungk'tū-āt), v. t. or i.; pret. and pp. *mispunctuated*, ppr. *mispunctuating*. [*< mis-1 + punctuate.*] To punctuate wrongly.

**misprussuit** (mis-për-sūt'), n. [*< mis-1 + pursue.*] A mistaken or misdirected pursuit.

The world, . . . given up to Atheism and Materialism, full of mere sordid mishells, *misprussuits*, and misresults.  
*Carlyle*, Sterling, viii. (*Davies*.)

**misqualify** (mis-kwō'i-fi), v. t.; pret. and pp. *misqualified*, ppr. *misqualifying*. [*< mis-1 + qualify.*] To qualify or characterize erroneously or imperfectly.

What is called religious poetry, . . . which is commonly a painful something misnamed by the noun and *misqualified* by the adjective.  
*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 295.

**misquemet**, v. t. [*< ME., < mis-1 + queme.*] To displease; offend.

But if any man these *misqueme*,  
He shall be baight as a bere.  
*The Ploverman's Tale*, l. 605.

**misquotation** (mis-kwō-tā'shon), n. [*< mis-1 + quotation.*] 1. The act of quoting wrong.—2. An incorrect quotation.

**misquote** (mis-kwōt'), v. t. or i.; pret. and pp. *misquoted*, ppr. *misquoting*. [*< mis-1 + quote.*] 1. To quote or cite incorrectly.

Take hackney'd jokes from Miller, get by rote,  
And just enough of learning to *misquote*.  
*Byron*, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

2. To misread; misconstrue; misinterpret.

Look how we can, or sad or merrily,  
Interpretation will *misquote* our looks.  
*Shak.*, I Hen. IV., v. 2. 13.

=Syn. *Garble*, etc. See *misstate*.

**misraise** (mis-rāz'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *misraised*, ppr. *misraising*. [*< mis-1 + raise.*] To raise or excite unwisely or without due cause.

Here we were out of danger of this *misraised* fury.  
*Bp. Hall*, Free Prisoner, § 5.

**misrate** (mis-rāt'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *misrated*, ppr. *misrating*. [*< mis-1 + rate*, v.] To rate erroneously; estimate falsely.

Assuming false, or *misrating* true, advantages.  
*Barrow*, Works, III. xxix.

**misread** (mis-rēd'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *misread*, ppr. *misreading*. [*< mis-1 + read*]. To read wrongly; misconstrue; misinterpret; mistake the sense or significance of.

He *misread* the disposition of the great body of citizens.  
*Froude*, Caesar, p. 209.

**misreading** (mis-rē'ding), n. [Verbal n. of *misread*, v.] Erroneous reading or citation; misinterpretation.

A similar *misreading* of Ballinger, contained in a single sentence, is the one point from which I dissent in the extremely clear and concise chapter.  
*E. Gurney*, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 163, note.

**misreceive** (mis-rē-sēv'), v. t.; pret. and pp. *misreceived*, ppr. *misreceiving*. [*< mis-1 + receive.*] To receive ungraciously; take amiss.

There is nothing that more dishonoureth governors than to *misreceive* moderate addresses.  
*Waterhouse*, Apology (1653), p. 249. (*Latham*.)

**misrecite** (mis-rē-sit'), v. t. [*< mis-1 + recite.*] To recite or repeat incorrectly.

The alledgers of testimonies . . . do *misrecite* the sense of the author they quote.  
*Boyle*, Works, II. 477.

**misreckon** (mis-rek'n), v. t. [*< mis-1 + reckon.*] To reckon or compute erroneously.

It is a familiar error in Josephus to *misreckon* times.  
*Raleigh*, Hist. World, II. xvii. 10.

**misreckoning** (mis-rek'ning), n. An erroneous or false reckoning.

**misredet**, v. t. [*< ME. misreden*, *< AS. misrēdan*, advise wrongly, give bad counsel, *< mis-*, wrongly, + *rēdan*, advise: see *read*<sup>1</sup>, *redel*<sup>1</sup>.] To advise unwisely or to bad purpose.

**misrefer** (mis-rē-fēr'), v. t. and i. [*< mis-1 + refer.*] To refer or report wrongly.

Th' outward sense,  
Which oft *misapprehend* and *misreferre*.  
*Davies*, Mirum in Modum, p. 12. (*Davies*.)

**misreflect** (mis-rē-flekt'), v. t. [*< mis-1 + reflect.*] To reflect wrongly; misrepresent: as, to *misreflect* an object.

**misreform** (mis-rē-rōrm'), v. t. [*< mis-1 + reform.*] To reform amiss or imperfectly; change for the worse. *Milton*.

**misregard** (mis-rē-gärd'), n. [*< mis-1 + regard.*] Misconstruction.

When as these rimes be red  
With *misregard*. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. viii. 29.

**misregulate** (mis-reg'ū-lät), v. t.; pret. and pp. *misregulated*, ppr. *misregulating*. [*< mis-1 + regulate.*] To regulate wrongly or imperfectly.

**misrehearse** (mis-rē-hērs'), v. t. or i.; pret. and pp. *misrehearsed*, ppr. *misrehearsing*. [*< mis-1 + rehearse.*] To rehearse or quote inaccurately; err in recapitulating or repeating.

He would make you ween here that I bothe *misrehearse* and misconstrue.  
*Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1009.

**misrelate** (mis-rē-lät'), v. t. [*< mis-1 + relate.*] To relate falsely or inaccurately; give a false account of.

To satisfy me that he *misrelated* not the experiment, he . . . gave me the opportunity of trying it. *Boyle*.

**misrelation** (mis-rē-lä'shon), n. [*< mis-1 + relation.*] Erroneous relation or narration.

**misreligion** (mis-rē-lij'ŋ), n. [*< mis-1 + religion.*] False religion.

Brauded with the infamy of a Paganish *misreligion*.  
*Bp. Hall*, The Ten Lepers.

**misremember** (mis-rē-mem'bër), v. t. or i. [*< mis-1 + remember.*] To mistake in recalling to mind; err by failure of memory.

My selfe was ouersene in that place wryth a litle haat,  
In *misre-remembering* one worde of his.  
*Sir T. More*, Works, p. 1139.

He is here, practising for the mask; of which, if I *misremember* not, I wrote as much as you desire to know.

**misrender** (mis-ren'dër), v. t. [*< mis-1 + render.*] To render or construe inaccurately; translate erroneously.

They [the Psalmists] must at least be allowed to contain polished and fashionable expressions in their own language, how coarsely soever they have been *mis-rendered* in ours.  
*Boyle*, Works, II. 297.

**misrepeat** (mis-rē-pët'), v. t. [*< mis-1 + repeat.*] To repeat erroneously.

The petition was of many sheets of paper, and contained many false accusations (and . . . some truths misrepeat- ed). *Winthrop*, *Hist. New England*, I. 122.

**misreport** (mis-rē-pōrt'), *v.* [*< mis-1 + report.*] **I. trans.** 1. To report incorrectly.

Yf they be such indeed, quod your frende, and that they bee not mistaken or misrepeated. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 249.

2†. To give a false report of; misrepresent maliciously; backbite; slander.

Not to backbite, slander, misreport, or undervalue any man. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 197.

**II. intrans.** To make an incorrect report.

Cæsar, whose Authority we are now first to follow, wanted not who tax'd him of mis-reporting in his Commentaries. *Milton*, *Hist. Eng.*, I.

**misreport** (mis-rē-pōrt'), *n.* [*< misreport, v.*] A false or incorrect report.

We are not to be guided in the sense we have of that book . . . by the misreports of some ancients. *N. Greu*, *Cosmologia Sacra*, iv. 1.

**misreporter** (mis-rē-pōr'tēr), *n.* One who mis-reports or reports falsely.

**misrepresent** (mis-rep-rē-zent'), *v.* [*< mis-1 + represent.*] **I. trans.** 1. To represent erroneously or falsely; give a false or incorrect account or representation of, whether intentionally or not.

In the very act of misrepresenting the laws of composition, he shows how well he understands them. *Macaulay*, *John Dryden*.

2. To fail to represent correctly or in good faith as agent or official representative; act contrary to the wishes or interests of, as of one's principal or constituents, in the transaction of business, legislation, etc.

**II. intrans.** To convey a false impression.

Or do my eyes misrepresent? Can this be he? *Milton*, S. A., I. 124.

**misrepresentation** (mis-rep'rē-zen-tā'shon), *n.* [*< mis-1 + representation.*] 1. Erroneous or false representation; an unfair or dishonest account or exposition; a false statement; as, to injure one's character by misrepresentations.

The Scriptures frequently forbid rash judgments, and censoriousness, and a misrepresentation of other men's actions, and hard thoughts concerning them. *Jortin*, *Discourses*, iii.

2. Incorrect or unfaithful representation in the capacity of agent or official representative, as of a principal in a matter of business, or of constituents in legislation.—3. In map-making, faultiness in a map-projection, estimated with regard to its unequal scale in different parts and to its distortion of angles.

**misrepresentative** (mis-rep-rē-zen'ta-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< mis-1 + representative.*] **I. a.** Tending to misrepresent or convey a false impression; misrepresenting.

**II. n.** One who misrepresents, or fails to represent truly. [Rare.]

Let us hope the lovers of this sort of freedom are misrepresentatives of their race. *Congregationalist*, Aug. 12, 1886.

**misrepresenter** (mis-rep-rē-zen'tēr), *n.* One who misrepresents.

**misrepute** (mis-rē-pūt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. mis-reputed, ppr. misreputing. [*< mis-1 + repute.*] To repute or estimate erroneously; hold in wrong estimation.

They shall vindicate the misreputed honour of God. *Milton*, *Divorce*, ii. 22.

**misresemblance** (mis-rē-zem'blāns), *n.* [*< mis-1 + resemblance.*] An imperfect or mistaken resemblance or description. [Rare.]

Return we now  
To a lighter strain, and from the gallery  
Of the Dutch poet's misresemblances  
Pass into mine.

*Southey*, To A. Cunningham. (*Davies*.)

**misresult** (mis-rē-zult'), *n.* [*< mis-1 + result.*] An untoward or unwelcome result or conclusion. *Carlyle*. See quotation under *mispursuit*.

**misrule** (mis-rōl'), *n.* [*< mis-1 + rule, n.*] 1. Bad rule; misgovernment; wrongful exercise of power or authority.

As if . . . I to them [my enemies] had quitted all,  
At random yielded up to their misrule. *Milton*, P. L., x. 628.

2. Absence of control or restraint; insubordination; disorder.

Fare not with foll' our foe for to glade,  
Ne wrk not vnywysly in thi wilde dedis,  
That thi manhod be marte thrugh thi mysreule. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), I. 6126.

The loud misrule  
Of Chaos far removed. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 271.

There, in the portal placed, the heaven-born maid  
Enormous riot and misrule survey'd. *Fenton*, in *Pope's Odyssey*, I. 138.

**Abbot of misrule.** See *abbot*.—Lord or king of misrule. See *lord*.

**misrule** (mis-rōl'), *v. t. or i.*; pret. and pp. mis-ruled, ppr. misruling. [*< ME. misreulen*; *< mis-1 + rule, v.*] To rule badly; govern unwisely or oppressively.

Nor has any mter a right to require that his subjects should be contented with his misgovernment by showing them a neighbouring pruce who oppresses and misrules far more. *Brougham*.

**misruly**† (mis-rō'li), *a.* [*< mis-1 + ruly, as also in unruly.*] Unruly; ungovernable.

Curb the range of his misruly tongue. *Ep. Hall*, *Satires*, VI. 178.

**miss** (mis), *v.* [*< ME. missen, myssen*, *< AS. missan* (not \**missian*), *miss* (fail to hit), *escape* the notice of, = OFries. *missa*, *be without*, = D. *missen* = MLG. LG. *missen* = OHG. MHG. G. *missen* = Icel. *missa* = Sw. *mista* = Dan. *mis-te* = Goth. \**missjan* (not recorded), *miss*; from an orig. noun or adj. extant as a prefix, AS. and E. *mis* = D. *mis* = OHG. *missa-*, MHG. *miss-*, G. *miss-*, *miss-*, *mis-* = Icel. *mis-* = Sw. *miss-* = Dan. *mis-* = Goth. *missa-*, 'wrongly,' 'amiss,' in the adverb, E. *miss*<sup>1</sup>, ME. *mis* = D. *mis* = Icel. *mis*, wrongly, *amiss*, = Goth. *misso*, interchangeably, and in the derivative, AS. *mislic*, *misselic*, *mistlic*, *missenlic*, *missendlic*, etc., = Goth. *missaleiks*, various, diverse, different (see *mislích*); prob. with orig. pp. suffix -t (E. -d<sup>2</sup>, -ed<sup>2</sup>) from the root of AS. *mīthan* (pp. *mīthen*), *avoid*, *conceal*, *be concealed*, *refrain*, = OS. *mīthan* = OFries. *mītha* = D. *mijden* = MLG. *miden* = OHG. *mīdan*, MHG. *mīden*, G. *mēiden*, *avoid*. The different senses 'miss,' 'avoid,' 'change,' 'be various,' may all be derived from that of 'deviate.' Cf. the development of senses associated with *mad*<sup>1</sup>, from 'change,' 'alter,' to 'main' in a physical sense, 'distract' in a mental sense. See *mis-*, *amiss*, etc.] **I. trans.** 1. To fail to reach or attain; come short of, or go aside or deviate from, as what is aimed at, expected, or desired; fail to hit, catch, or grasp; as, to miss the mark.

Though we could not have his life, yet we missed not our desires in his soft departure. *Sir T. Browne*, To a Friend.

I was to see Monsieur Verney at his Apartment at the upper-end of the Royal Physick Garden, but, missing my visit, went up with a young Gentleman of my Lord Ambassador's Retinue, to see Mr. Bennet. *Lister*, *Journey to Paris*, p. 63.

The pleasure miss'd her, and the scandal hit. *Pope*, *Moral Essays*, ii. 128.

As I never miss sm, I had the misadventure to kill the Honourable Master Crofts at the first shot. *Scott*, *Feveril of the Peak*, xxxiv.

2. To fail or come short of, as from lack of capacity or opportunity; fail to be, find, attain to, or accomplish (what one might or should have been, found, attained to, or accomplished): as, he just missed being a poet; you have missed your true vocation.

The invention all admired, and each how he  
To be the inventor miss'd. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 499.

3. To fail to find, get, or keep; come short of having or receiving; fail to obtain or enjoy: as, to miss the way or one's footing; to miss a meal or an appointment.

In that city virtue shall never cease,  
And felicity no soule shall misse. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 584, App.

If she desired above all things to have Argalus, Argalus feared nothing but to miss Parthenia. *Sir P. Sidney*.

Spur to destruction—  
You cannot miss the way. *Fletcher*, *Humorous Lieutenant*, ii. 2.

One must have eyes that see, and ears that hear, or one misses a good deal. *Mrs. J. H. Ewing*, *Idyll of the Woods*.

4. To become aware of the loss or absence of; find to be lacking; note or deplore the absence of; feel the want or need of: as, to miss one's watch or purse; to miss the comforts of home; to miss the prattle of a child.

Neither missed we anything. . . Nothing was missed of all that pertained unto him. 1 Sam. xxv. 15, 21.

Thee I have miss'd, and thought it long, deprived Thy presence. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 857.

The king was no sooner gone than the army missed him, and was all in the greatest uproar. *Bruce*, *Source of the Nile*, II. 21.

5. To fail to note, perceive, or observe; overlook or disregard: as, to miss the best points of a play.

The faults of his understanding and temper lie on the surface, and cannot be missed. *Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, vii.

6. To escape; succeed in avoiding.

I have purged and vexed my body much since I writ to you, and this day I have missed my fit; and this is the first time that I could discern any intermission. *Dante*, *Letters*, xxii.

So well my Armour did resist,  
So oft by Flight the Blow I mist. *Cowley*, *Anacreontics*, iv.

And you have miss'd the irreverent doom  
Of those that wear the Poet's crown. *Tennyson*, *To —*.

7. To omit; leave out; skip, as a word in reciting or a note in singing.

She would never miss one day  
A walk so fine, a sight so gay. *Prior*, *Lady's Looking-Glass*.

8†. To do without; dispense with; spare.

We cannot miss him; he does make our fire,  
Fetch in our wood. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, I. 2. 311.  
I will have honest, valiant souls about me;  
I cannot miss thee. *Fletcher*, *Mad Lover*, ii. 1.

9†. To lack; be deprived of.

For as a man may nat see that mysseth hus eye,  
No more can no clerkes bote if hit be of booke. *Piers Plowman* (C), xv. 44.

To miss one's tip, to fall in one's scheme or purpose; fail in effecting a desired object. [Slang.]

Jupe [a circus clown] . . . didn't do what he ought to do. Was short in his leaps and bad in his tumbling. . . In a general way that's missing his tip. *Dickens*, *Hard Times*, I. 6.

One as had had it very sharp actly runs right at the leaders, . . . only luckily for him he misses his tip and comes over a heap o' stones. *T. Hughes*, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, I. 4.

To miss out, to omit; leave out.

In several instances the transcriber by a slip of the pen has missed out words or parts of words. *English Gids* (E. E. T. S.), p. 432, note.

To miss stays (naut.), to fall in going about from one tack to another. See *stay*.—To miss the cushion†. See *cushion*.

**II. intrans.** 1. To fail of success or effect; miscarry; fail to hit the mark, as in shooting, playing certain games, etc.

How mygte y of thi mercy mys,  
Sithen to helpe man thou art so hende? *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 208.

Men observe when things hit, and not when they miss. *Bacon*.

Flying bullets now,  
To execute his rage, appear too slow;  
They miss, or sweep but common souls away. *Waller*.

2†. To fall short; fail in observation or attainment: with *of* or *in*.

Butt for alle he myst of his entent. *Genevades* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1383.

If your scholer do misse sometimes in marking rightlie these foresaid sixe things, childe not hastelic. *Ascham*, *The Scholemaster*, p. 31.

To that end he [St. Paul] lays down the most powerfull Motive and Consideration: for in due season ye shall reap if ye faint not; i. e. ye shall not miss of a reward from God. *Stillingfleet*, *Sermons*, II. vii.

3†. To go astray; go wrong; slip; fall.

Saye, and not misse,  
How long agone, and whence yt was,  
The fayre rounde worlde first came to passe,  
As yt now ys? *Puttenham*, *Partheniades*, xi.

Emongst the Angels, a whole legione  
Of wicked Sprighthes did fall from happy bits;  
Whst wonder, then, if one of women all did mis? *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, III. ix. 2.

**miss**<sup>1</sup> (mis), *n.* [*< ME. mis, mys, misse, mysse*; from the verb. Cf. *amiss*.] 1. A failure to find, reach, catch, hit, grasp, obtain, or attain; want of success.

And so he made his mis to mende  
The sawter buke right to the ende. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 78.

Ye misse of Lord Sandwich redoub'd the losse to me, and shew'd the folly of hazarding so brave a flecte. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, June 2, 1672.

2†. Error; fault; misdeed; wrong-doing; sin.

When we war put out of that bliss  
To won in midelerth for our mis. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

O rakel hand, to doon so foule a mys [var. *amys*]. *Chaucer*, *Manciple's Tale*, l. 174.

Thus, although God sent his holy spirit to call mee, and though I heard him, yet . . . I went forward obstinately in my misse. *Greene*, *Groats-Worth of Wit* (ed. 1617).

3†. Hurt or harm from mistake or accident.

Beholde trelete of my manhede  
That makes me oft to do of mysse. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 106.

And though one fall through heedless hast,  
Yet is his misse not mickle. *Spenser*, *Shep. Cal.*, July.

4. Loss; want; hence, a feeling of loss.

I beseehe you to sende me for simes oon of your olde gownes, which will countirvale much of the premysse I wote wele; and I shall be yours while I lye, and at your comandement; I have grete myse of it, God knows. *Paston Letters*, II. 334.

The boy not to be found?

A sad miss of him.

Maasinger, Bashful Lover, ll. 1.

5. Specifically, in printing, a failure on the part of the person feeding the blank sheets to a press to supply a sheet at the right moment for impression. The miss must be corrected by running through several sheets to absorb the ink put on the blanks by the form.

6. In the game of loo, an extra hand dealt out, for which the players in turn have the option of exchanging their own.—A miss is as good as a mile, a narrow escape is no worse than a remote one; so one escapes a danger it does not matter much how near it approached.

miss<sup>1</sup> (mis), adv. [ME. mis, mys, mysse = D. mis = Icel. mis, adv., wrong, amiss; see miss<sup>1</sup>, v. Cf. miss, n., amiss.] Wrongly; badly; amiss.

The things ben so mys entochanged.

Chaucer, Boethius, iv. prose 5.

To correcten that is mis I mente.

Chaucer, ProL to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 446.

miss<sup>2</sup> (mis), n. [An abbr. of mistress, at first prob. as a title, the form Mistress, as written Mrs. and pronounced mis'ez, being still commonly abbreviated in rustic use in New England and among the Southern negroes, to Miss, often printed Mis'. Cf. also def. 3. See mistress, Mrs.] 1. Mistress: a reduced form of this title, which, so reduced, came to be regarded, when prefixed to the name of a young woman or girl, as a sort of diminutive, and was especially applied to young girls (corresponding to master as applied to young boys), older unmarried girls or women being styled mistress even in the lifetime of the mother; later, and in present use, a title prefixed to the name of any unmarried woman or girl. In a restricted use, the title Miss, with the surname only, now distinguishes the eldest daughter of a family, the younger daughters having the title Miss prefixed to their full name: as, Miss Brown, Miss Mary Brown, etc. Some matronly unmarried women, holding independent positions as householders or otherwise, are still styled Mistress (Mrs.) as a mark of special respect, at least in some parts of the United States. In speaking or writing of two or more persons of the same name by the title of Miss, the plural form is often given to the name as a whole, as the Miss Smiths, instead of to the title, as the Misses Smith.

The four Miss Willises.

Dickens, Sketches, iii.

Miss Guest held her chin too high, and . . . Miss Laura spoke and moved contentially with a view to effect.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iv. 9.

Her says to me "Are you Mrs. or Miss?" "Neither, ma'am," I says, "I are a servant." That young woman respected herself and her calling.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 256.

2. A young unmarried woman; a girl. In this sense chiefly colloquial; in trade use it has reference to sizes, etc.: as, ladies', misses', and children's shoes.

Where there are little masters and misses in a house, they are great impediments to the diversions of the servants.

Sometimes I half wish I were merely A plain or a penance miss.

Locker, A Nice Correspondent.

3. A mistress (of a household). [Southern U. S., in negro use.]—4†. [In this use a direct abbr. of mistress in the same sense—a slang use, independent of the above.] A kept mistress.

She being taken to be the Earle of Oxford's missie (as at this time they began to call lewd women).

Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 9, 1662.

Undecent women, . . . inflaming several young noble-men and gallants, became their misses.

Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 18, 1660.

If after all you think it a disgrace That Edward's miss thus perks it in your face.

Pope, Epil. to Rowe's Jane Shore, l. 46.

missa (mis'ä), n. [LL., mass: see mass<sup>1</sup>.] 1. The mass; a mass.—2. In the Mozarabic liturgy, a variable prayer or address, called more fully the Oratio Missæ (Prayer of the Mass), answering to the Gallican Prefatio Missæ (Preface of the Mass). It probably derived its name from the fact that the dismissal (missa) of the catechumens originally preceded it.

missal (mis'al), a. and n. [I. a. = OF. missal, < ML. missalis, of the mass, < missa, the mass: see mass<sup>1</sup>. II. n. = F. missel = Sp. misal = Pg. missal = It. messale, < ML. missale, a mass-book, neut. of missalis, of the mass: see I.] I. a. Pertaining to the mass, or to the missal or Roman Catholic mass-book.

It had been good for our missal priests to have dwelled in that country.

Latimer, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

The missal sacrifice.

Ep. Hall.

Missal litanies. See litany, 2. II. n. In the Rom. Cath. Ch., the book containing all the liturgical forms necessary for celebrating mass throughout the year. Origin-

nally the ordinary, canon, and some other parts of the mass were contained in the sacramentary, which also included the offices for the other sacraments. In addition to this the antiphonary, lectionary, and evangeliary had to be used. Early in the eighth century the name of missal (missalis (sc. liber), missale) came to be applied to the sacramentary, and later to books containing additional parts of the mass. A book like the modern missal, containing all the forms of the mass, was called a plenary missal (missale plenarium). The modern Roman missal (the "reformed missal") was issued substantially in its present form under Pius V. in 1570, and revised again under Clement VIII. and Urban VIII. It is the only Latin missal allowed to be used in the Roman Catholic Church, with the exception of the limited local use of the Ambrosian, Mozarabic, and some monastic rites. Roman Catholic priests in England do not follow the Saruin and other ancient English uses, but the present Roman rites. The Uniate and other Latinizing communities to Oriental countries are allowed to retain their ancient offices, with alterations more or less considerable. In the Roman missal, after the introductory matter (calendar, general rubrics, etc.) come the introits, collects, epistles, gospels, graduals, offertoria, secrets, communions, postcommunions, etc., throughout the year. The ordinary and canon of the mass are placed in the middle of the book, between the proper of Holy Saturday and that of Easter Sunday. After these masses de tempore follow the common of saints, votive and special masses, etc., and masses allowed to be used in special places. The euchologion of the Greek Church answers not to the missal, but to the original sacramentary.

The Sacramentary became subdivided into the full mass-book or missal properly so named. Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ll. 19. As tender and reverential . . . as a nun over her missal. O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, ii.

missal-book† (mis'al-bük), n. The mass-book or missal.

They present to him the Cross, and the Missal-Book to swear upon. Howell, Letters, l. v. 42.

missay (mis-sä'), v. [*ME. missayen, myssayen, mysseyen*; < *mis-1* + *say-1*.] I. trans. It†. To say or utter wrongly or amiss.

Least any thing in general might be missaid in their publick Prayers through ignorance, or want of care, contrary to the faith. Milton, Animadversions, § 2.

2. To speak ill of; slander. [Obsolete or archaic.]

It is synoe . . . what that he by lightnesse or folle mysseyeth or scorneth his neighebores. Chaucer, Parson's Tale. Be thou no chyder, ne of wordys boold To myssay thy neyghbora neuther yong ne oolde. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

Far Hefer had I fight a score of times Tho' hear thee so missay me and revile. Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

3†. To reproach; rebuke.

And myssede the Lewes manliche and anaaced hem to bete. Piers Plowman (B), xvi. l. 27.

II.† intrans. To speak amiss; speak ill. Now merite swete, yf I myssye. Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 317.

missayer† (mis-sä'èr), n. One who missays; an evil-speaker.

And if that any missayere Despise women, . . . Blame him, and bidde him holde him stille. Bon. of the Rose, l. 2231.

misscript (mis-skript'), n. [*mis-1* + *script*.] A word wrongly or incorrectly written. F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 175, note.

missee (mis-sè'), v.; pret. missaw, pp. misseen, ppr. misseeing. [*mis-1* + *see*, v.] I. trans. To take a wrong view of; see in a false or distorted form.

Success may blind him, and then he missee the facts and comes to ruin. Carlyle, In France.

The average man . . . by conforming himself to the common convention of the crowd, . . . secures himself from being much misseen. New Princeton Rev., II. 6.

II. intrans. To take a wrong, false, or distorted view; see inaccurately or imperfectly. Herefo he fundamentally mistook, missee, and miswent. Carlyle, Misc., IV. 236. (Encyc. Dict.)

misseek (mis-sèk'), v. t.; pret. and pp. missought, ppr. misseeking. [*mis-1* + *seek*.] To seek or search for in a wrong way or wrong direction.

And yet the thing that most is your desire You do misseeke. Wyatt, Of the Meane and Sure Estate.

misseeing†, a. [*mis-1* + *seeing*, a.] Misbecoming; unbecoming; sorry.

For never knight I saw in such misseeing plight. Spenser, F. Q., l. ix. 23.

misseeing†, n. [*mis-1* + *seeing*, n.] Simulation. With her witchcraft and misseeing sweets. Spenser, F. Q., l. vii. 50.

missel (mis'l), n. Same as mistlethrush. Imp. Dict.

misseldinet, misseldent, n. Obsolete variants of mistletoe.

mistlethrush, n. See mistlethrush. mistletoet, n. An obsolete spelling of mistletoe.

missel-tree (mis'l-trè), n. In British Guiana, a moderate-sized tree, *Bellucia quinquerivis*, of the natural order *Melastomaceæ*. It bears a six-celled berry, flavored like raspberry, seated in a permanent yellow bell-shaped calyx. Smith, Dict. Economic Plants.

missemblancet (mis-sen'blans), n. [*mis-1* + *semblance*.] False resemblance.

missend (mis-sen'd'), v. t.; pret. and pp. missent, ppr. missending. [*mis-1* + *send*.] To send amiss or incorrectly; as, to missend a letter.

missense† (mis-sens'), v. t. [*mis-1* + *sense*.] To give a wrong sense or meaning to. Missensing his lines. Feltham, Resolves, p. 107.

missentence† (mis-sen'tens), n. [*mis-1* + *sentence*.] A wrong or undeserved sentence. That mis-sentence which pronounced by a plain . . . man would appear most gross. Ip. Hacket, Aup. Williams, l. 72. (Davies.)

misserve (mis-sèrv'), v. t.; pret. and pp. misserved, ppr. misserving. [*ME. misserven*; < *mis-1* + *serve*.] To serve badly. I was misserved of my dyner. Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 78).

The good statute, . . . whereby a man may have what he thinketh he hath, and not be abused or misserved in that he buys. Bacon, Judicial Charge.

misset (mis-set'), v. t.; pret. and pp. misset, ppr. missetting. [*ME. missetten*; < *mis-1* + *set-1*.] To set amiss; place wrongly.

Many a worde I oversklypte In my tale, for pure fere Lest my wordys mysett were. Chaucer, Death of Blauche, l. 1210.

If, therefore, that boundary of suits [an oath] be taken away, or misset, where shall be the end? Bacon, Judicial Charge.

misset (mis-set'), p. a. Out of humor. [Scotch.] Our minnie's sair mis-set after her ordinar, sir. Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xviii.

misshape (mis-shāp'), v. t.; pret. misshaped, pp. misshapen or misshaped, ppr. misshaping. [*ME. misshapen*; < *mis-1* + *shape*, v.] To shape ill; give bad form to; deform.

O was it warwolf in the wood, . . . My ain true love, that mis-shaped thee? Kempton (Child's Ballads, I. 141).

Some figures monstrous and misshaped appear. Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 171.

misshape (mis-shāp'), n. [*mis-1* + *shape*, n.] A bad or distorted shape or figure; deformity. The one of them . . . did seeme to looke askew, That her mis-shape much helpt. Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 20.

misshapen (mis-shā'pn), p. a. Ill-shaped; deformed; ugly. Ther are mo misshapen a-mong suche beggars Than of many other men that on this molde walken. Piers Plowman (C), x. 171.

I could rather see the stage filled with agreeable objects . . . than see it crowded with withered or misshapen figures. Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

misshapeness (mis-shā'pni-nes), n. The state of being misshapen or deformed.

missheathe (mis-shèth'), v. t.; pret. and pp. missheathed, ppr. missheathing. [*mis-1* + *sheathe*.] To sheathe amiss or in a wrong place.

This dagger hath mista'en, . . . And is mis-sheathed in my daughter's bosom! Shak., R. and J., v. 3. 205.

[In this passage some editions read "And it misheathed."] missificatet (mis'i-fi-kät'), v. i. [*ML. missificatus*, pp. of *missificare*, celebrate mass, < *missa*, mass (see *mass*), + *L. facere*, make.] To celebrate mass. [Rare.]

What can be gather'd hence but that the Prelat would still sacrifice? conceive him, readers, he would missificate. Their altars indeed were in a fair forwardness. Milton, Church-Government, l. 5.

missile (mis'il), a. and n. [= OF. *missile* = It. *missile*, < L. *missilis*, that may be thrown, neut. *missile*, a weapon to be thrown, a javelin, in pl. *missilia*, presents thrown among the people by the emperors, < *mittere*, pp. *missus*, send: see *mission*.] I. a. Capable of being thrown; adapted to be hurled by the hand, or discharged from a weapon, as from a sling, bow, or gun, or from a military engine.

His missile weapon was a lying tongue, Which he far off like swiftest lightning flung. P. Fletcher, Purple Island.

We bend the bow, or wlag the missile dart. Pope.

II. n. Anything thrown for the purpose of hitting something; specifically, a weapon or projectile designed for throwing or discharging, as a lance, an arrow, a bullet, or a cannon-ball.

Some were whelm'd with missiles of the wall, And some were push'd with lances from the rock. Tennyson, Princess, ProL

**missing** (mis'ing), *n.* [*ME. myssyng*; verbal *n.* of *miss*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] Want; lack.

Of myrthe neuermore to haue *myssyng*,  
*York Plays*, p. 3.

**missing** (mis'ing), *p. a.* Not present or not found; absent; gone.

If by any means he be *missing*, then shall thy life be for his.  
1 *Kl. xx. 39.*

And for a time caught up to God, as once  
Moses was in the mount, and *missing* long.  
*Milton*, *P. R.*, li. 15.

**Missing link.** See *link*<sup>1</sup>.

**mis-sing**, *v. t.* and *i.* [*mis*-1 + *sing*.] To sing amiss. *Richardson*.

Now, sileer [*Wernock*], thou hast split the marke,  
Albe that I ne wot I han *mis-song*.  
*W. Browne*, *Young Willie and Old Wernock*.

**missingly** (mis'ing-li), *adv.* So as to miss or feel the absence of something. [*Rare.*]

I have *missingly* noted he is of late much retired from court.  
*Shak.*, *W. T.*, lv. 2. 35.

**mission** (mish'on), *n.* [*F. mission*, a sending, a mission, *OF. mission*, expense, = *Sp. mision* = *Pg. missão* = *It. missione* = *D. missie* = *G. Dan. Sw. mission*, a mission, < *L. misio(n-)*, a sending, sending away, despatching, discharging, release, remission, cessation, < *mittere*, send. The *E.* words derived from the *L. mittere* are numerous, e. g. *admit*, *amit*<sup>2</sup>, *commit*, *compromit*, *domit*, *emit*, *intermit*, *omit*, *permit*, *pretermit*, *remit*, *submit*, *transmit*, etc., *misel*<sup>1</sup>, *compromise*, *demise*, *dismiss*, *premise*, *premiss*, *promise*, *surmise*, *admission*, *commission*<sup>1</sup>, *dismission*, etc., *commissary*, *emissary*, *promissory*, etc., *mass*<sup>2</sup>, etc., *mess*<sup>1</sup>, *message*, *messenger*, *mission*, *missionary*, *missive*, etc., with numerous secondary derivatives.] **I.** A sending of an agent or a messenger; a charge given to go and perform some service; delegation for a specific duty or purpose: as, to be sent on a *mission* to a foreign government, or to the heathen.

Whose glorious deeds, but in these fields of late,  
Made emulous *missions* 'mongst the gods themselves.  
*Shak.*, *T. and C.*, iii. 3. 189.

They never enquired whether the Miracle were wrought or no, or whether their Doctrine were true; all their Question was about their *Mission*, whether it were ordinary or extraordinary.  
*Stillingfleet*, *Sermons*, II. i.

**2.** That for which one is sent or commissioned; the power conferred or duty imposed on an envoy or messenger; a delegated business or function; an errand.

Ilst thou perform'd my *mission* which I gave?  
*Tennyson*, *Morte d'Arthur*.

Hence—**3.** That for which a person or thing is destined or designed; predestined function; determinate purpose or object.

How to begin, how to accomplish best  
His end of being on earth, and *mission* high.  
*Milton*, *P. R.*, li. 114.

The ardour and perseverance with which he [*William of Orange*] devoted himself to his *mission* have scarcely any parallel in history.  
*Macaulay*, *Hist. Eng.*, vii.

Miss *Wisk's mission* . . . was to show the world that woman's *mission* was man's *mission*; and that the only genuine *mission* of both man and woman was to be always moving declaratory resolutions about things in general at public meetings.  
*Dickens*, *Black House*, xxx.

What if it be the *mission* of that age  
My death will usher into life, to shake  
This torpor of assurance from our creed?  
*Browning*, *Ring and Book*, II. 224.

**4.** An organized effort for the spread of religion, or for the enlightenment and elevation of some community or region; organized missionary effort; religious propagandism: as, *Christian missions*; the home and foreign *missions* of the Presbyterian Church; domestic *missions*; the city *mission*.—**5.** In the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, a series of special religious services organized to quicken the piety of Christians and convert the impenitent. The person appointed to conduct such a mission is termed a *missioner*.—**6.** A particular field of missionary activity; a missionary post or station, or the body of missionaries established there; a center of organized missionary effort or of religious propagandism; specifically, in the Roman Catholic Church, the district assigned to a missionary priest.—**7.** The office or establishment of a foreign envoy; the charge or post of an ambassador; a foreign legation: as, the *mission* to Persia; the members of the British *mission* at Washington.—**8**†. Dismissed; discharge from service.

In Cesar's army, somewhat the soldiers would have had,  
yet only demanded a *mission* or discharge.  
*Bacon*, *Apophthegms*.

=*Syn.* **2.** Office, duty, charge, embassy.

**mission** (mish'on), *v. t.* [*mission*, *n.*] To send on a mission; commission. *Southey*. [*Rare.*]

Lamia, regal, drest,  
Silently paced about, and, as she went, . . .  
*Mission'd* her viewless servants to enrich  
The fretted splendour of each nook and niche.  
*Keats*, *Lamia*, li.

**missionary** (mish'on-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. missionnaire* = *Sp. misionario*, *misionero* = *Pg. misionario*, *missionar* = *It. missionario*, pertaining to a mission, < *L. misio(n-)*, a mission: see *mission*.] **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to missions, especially Christian missions; proper to one sent on a mission; characteristic of a propagandist: as, a *missionary* society or meeting; *missionary* funds; *missionary* work; *missionary* zeal or energy.—**Missionary bishop**, a bishop having jurisdiction in a heathen country, or in districts newly settled or not yet erected into dioceses. Missionary bishops of the Church of England are commonly called *colonial bishops*, whether their jurisdictions are in British colonies or not. In most of the British colonies, however, the bishops are diocesan.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *missionaries* (-riz). **1.** One who is sent upon a mission; an envoy or messenger.

Through the transparent region of the skies,  
Swift as a wisp, the *missionary* flies.  
*Garth*, *Dispensary*, iv.

**2.** Specifically, a person sent by ecclesiastical authority to labor for the propagation of his religious faith in a community where his church has no self-supporting indigenous organization; hence, any propagandist.

The Presbyterian *missionary*, who hath been persecuted for his religion.  
*Swift*.

The armies mustered in the North were as much *missionaries* to the mind of the country as they were carriers of materials.  
*Emerson*, *Soldiers' Monument*, Concord.

**missioner** (mish'on-ēr), *n.* [*mission* + -er<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *missionary*.] **1.** One sent on a mission; an envoy.

And these the *missioners* our zeal has made.  
*Dryden*, *Hind and Panther*, ii. 565.

**2.** A missionary.

For the *Missioners* living here [in Tonquin] are purposely skill'd in mending Clocks, Watches, or some Mathematical Instruments, of which the country people are ignorant.  
*Dampier*, *Voyages*, II. l. 96.

When . . . the first European *missioner* entered China, the court was informed that he possessed great skill in astronomy.  
*Goldsmith*, *Citizen of the World*, clv.

Ricci died [at Peking] in 1610, but was succeeded by *missioners* not less able and zealous.  
*Cath. Dict.*, p. 478.

**3.** One engaged in holding special religious services at a chapel or other place appendant to and supported by a mother church or religious society; specifically, in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, a priest or member of a religious order devoted to the holding of missions. See *mission*, *n.*, 5.

There was an interesting discussion on special mission services; some advocating mission preaching, and preachers being set apart for this work. . . . Every pastor should be a *missioner*, and aim at conversions.  
*Congregationalist*, June 11, 1885.

**mission-rooms** (mish'on-rōmz), *n. pl.* Rooms where missionary work is carried on.

He recommends children's services and Eucharists, encouragement of healthy and innocent amusements, the multiplication of *mission-rooms* in squallid districts.  
*Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 57.

**mission-school** (mish'on-skōl), *n.* **1.** An institution for the training of missionaries.—**2.** A school for religious and sometimes secular instruction, either (*a*) intended to provide for the poorer classes and supported in whole or in part by charity, or (*b*) conducted by missionary agents in a foreign field.

**missis, missus** (mis'iz, -uz), *n.* [A contracted form of *mistress*.] **1.** *Mistress*: a contracted form in colloquial or provincial use. The word thus contracted is spelled out chiefly in representations of vulgar speech; but as a title it is in universal spoken use in the form *\*missess* or rather *\*misses* (mis'ez), and is almost invariably written *Mrs*. See *mistress*.

Mr. Harding and Mr. Arabin had all quarrelled with *missus* for having received a letter from Mr. Slope.  
*Trollope*, *Barchester Towers*, xxxii.

**2.** A wife. [*Dial.* and *colloq.*]

"You old booby," Rebecca said [to her husband], . . . "beseech is not spelt with an *a*, and earliest *is*." So he altered these words, bowing to the superior knowledge of his little *Missis*.  
*Thackeray*, *Vanity Fair*, xxv.

**missish** (mis'ish), *a.* [*miss*<sup>2</sup> + -ish<sup>1</sup>.] Like a miss; prim; affected; lackadaisical.

You are not going to be *missish*, I hope, and pretend to be affronted at an idle report.  
*Jane Austen*, *Pride and Prejudice*, lvii.

**missishness** (mis'ish-nes), *n.* Affectation of the airs of a young miss; primness; silly affectation.

I have lost him by my own want of decision—my own *missishness* rather, in liking to have lovers in order to tease them. *T. Hook*, *All in the Wrong*, ii. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**Mississippi** (mis-i-sip'i), *n.* [So called from the river or State of that name.] An old game, similar to bagatelle, in which balls are struck by a cue into pockets at one end of a table, and the players score according to the number above that pocket into which a ball is struck. *Strutt*.

**Mississippian** (mis-i-sip'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Mississippi* (see def.) + -an.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the State of Mississippi or the river Mississippi.

**II.** *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Mississippi, one of the Gulf States of the United States.

**missit** (mis-sit'), *v. i.* [*ME. missitten*; < *mis*-1 + *sit*.] To be unbecoming.

Boon nor brekke  
Nas ther non seen that *missat*.  
*Chaucer*, *Death of Blanche*, l. 941.

**missive** (mis'iv), *a.* and *n.* [*F. missif* (fem. *missive*, *n.*, orig. and now only as *adj.*, in *lettre missive*, a letter *missive*) = *Pr. missiu* = *Sp. misivo* = *Pg. It. missivo*, < *ML. missivus*, sent, for sending, fem. sing. or neut. pl. *missiva*, a letter sent, < *L. mittere*, pp. *missus*, send: see *mission*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Sent or proceeding, as from some authoritative or official source.

To write your letters *missive*, and send out  
Your privy seals. *B. Jonson*, *Devil is an Ass*, lii. 1.

**2**†. Thrown or hurled; missile.

Part hidden veins digg'd up, . . .  
Wherof to found their engines and their balls  
Of *missive* ruin. *Milton*, *P. L.*, vi. 519.

**Letter missive.** See *letter*<sup>3</sup>.

**II.** *n.* **1.** That which is sent; specifically, a written message; a letter; especially, in *Scots law*, a letter interchanged between parties, in which the one party offers to enter into a contract on certain conditions, and the other party accepts the offer, completing the contract.—**2**†. A person sent; a messenger.

Did pocket up my letters, and with taunts  
Did gibe my *missive* out of audience.  
*Shak.*, *A. and C.*, ii. 2. 72.

Whiles I stood rapt in the wonder of it, came *missives* from the king, who all-halled me "Thane of Cawdor."  
*Shak.*, *Macbeth*, l. 5. 7.

**Miss-Nancy** (mis'nān'si), *n.* An affectedly prim young person of either sex; an effeminate young man. [*Colloq.*]

The milksofs and *Miss Nancys* among the young men didn't come [into the "oil country" of Pennsylvania].  
*Philadelphia Times*, July 2, 1883.

**Miss-Nancyism** (mis'nān'si-izm), *n.* [*Miss-Nancy* + -ism.] Affected nicety or primness; fussiness about trifles; effeminacy. [*Colloq.*]

Ineffable silliness, sneering at the demand for honesty in politics as *Miss Nancyism*.  
*Harper's Weekly*, March 20, 1886.

**Missourian** (mi-sō'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Missouri* (see def.) + -an.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the State of Missouri or the river Missouri.

**II.** *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Missouri, one of the United States west of the Mississippi and south of Iowa.

**Missouri compromise.** See *compromise*.

**Missouri currant.** See *Ribes*.

**Missouri hyacinth.** See *hyacinth*, 2.

**Missouri sucker.** See *Cycloptus*.

**missoy-bark** (mis'oi-bārk), *n.* [Also *massoy-bark*; < *missoy* or *massoy*, a native name (?), + *E. bark*<sup>2</sup>.] The bark of a species of cinnamon, *Cinnamomum Burmanni*, var. *Kiamis*, found in New Guinea and the Papuan Islands. It yields an aromatic oil, and is said to be used in Japan in the form of a powder.

**misspeak** (mis-spēk'), *v.*; pret. *misspoke* (formerly *misspake*), pp. *misspoken* (sometimes *misspoke*), ppr. *misspeaking*. [*ME. misspeken*; < *mis*-1 + *speak*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To speak wrongly or improperly.

Now I me repente  
If I *misspake*.  
*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, l. 934.

It is not so; thou hast *misspoke*, misheard.  
*Shak.*, *K. John*, lii. 1. 4.

**2**†. To speak disrespectfully or disparagingly: with *of*.

Who but *mis-speaks* of Thee, he spets at Heav'n.  
*Sylvester*, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, ii. The Decay.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To speak or pronounce wrongly; utter imperactly.

Then as a mother which delights to hear  
Her early child *mis-speake* half-utter'd words.  
*Donne*, *Poems*, p. 177.

**2.** To express improperly or imperfectly; speak otherwise than according to one's intention;

used reflexively: as, I *misspoke myself*. [Colloq.] —3t. To blame or calumniate. *Davies*.

*Misspeak* not all for hire amiss; there bin that keepe flockes, That never chose but once, nor yet begulled love with mocks. *Feele*, Arraignment of Paris, III. l.

**misspeaker** (mis-spō'kēr), *n.* [*<* ME. *misspēche*; *<* *mis-1* + *er-1*.] One who speaks falsely or slanderously.

He was oon of the beste knyghtes, and wiseste of the worlde, and ther-to the leste *misspēker*, and noon a-vsuntor. *Mertin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 472.

**misspecht** (mis-spēch'), *n.* [*<* ME. *misspēche*, *misspēche*; *<* *mis-1* + *spech*.] A wrong speech; evil report; defamation.

Than Mellors mekly hire maydena dede calle, And many of hire meyne for drede of *misspēche*, And went ful wightly to Will[el]ma Inne. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), I. 1523.

And otherwise of no *misspēche* My conscience for to seche. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., II.

**misspell** (mis-spel'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misspelled* (sometimes *misspelt*), ppr. *misspelling*. [*<* *mis-1* + *spell*<sup>2</sup>.] To spell incorrectly.

**misspelling** (mis-spel'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *misspell*.] A false spelling; false orthography.

**misspend** (mis-spend'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misspent*, ppr. *misspending*. [*<* ME. *misspenden*; *<* *mis-1* + *spend*.] To spend amiss; make a bad or useless expenditure of; waste; as, to *misspend* time or money; to *misspend* life.

I have *misspendyd* my yonge age In synne and wantonhedde also. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 174.

We shall *misspend* The time of action. *B. Jonson*, Sejanna, II. 2.

**misspense** (mis-spens'), *n.* [Also *misspense*, *misspense*; *<* *mis-1* + *spense* (*disburse*).] Wrong or useless expenditure; waste; ill employment.

If your negligence, your riotous *misspense* had empstred your estate, then Satan had impoverished you. *Bp. Hall*, Epistles, II. 10.

Their *misspense* of money. *Fryane*, Hilstrio-Mastix, I. II.

**misspent** (mis-spent'), *p. a.* Ill-spent; badly or uselessly employed: as, *misspent* time; a *misspent* life.

**misstate** (mis-stāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misstated*, ppr. *misstating*. [*<* *mis-1* + *state*, *v.*] To state wrongly; make an erroneous representation of; as, to *misstate* a question in debate.

**misstatement** (mis-stāt'mēt), *n.* [*<* *misstate* + *-ment*.] A wrong statement; an erroneous account or relation; as, a *misstatement* of facts in testimony, or of accounts in a report.

In justice both to Mr. Garrick and Dr. Johnson I think it necessary to rectify this *misstatement*. *Boswell*, Johnson, *stat.* 56.

**misstay** (mis-stā'), *v. i.* [*<* *mis-1* + *stay*<sup>1</sup>.] *Naut.*, to miss stays; fail of going about from one tack to another: said of a sailing vessel when tacking.

**misstep** (mis-step'), *n.* [*<* *mis-1* + *step*, *n.*] 1. A wrong or false step.

As he was descending a flight of stairs, he made a *misstep*, and fell headlong down five or six stairs. *Prescott*.

2. A mistake in conduct; an incautious or erroneous act.

**missstep** (mis-step'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *missstepped*, ppr. *missstepping*. [*<* ME. *misssteppen*; *<* *mis-1* + *step*, *v.*] 1. To make a false step; stumble.

She shall not with hir Itell to *Misssteppe*, but he seeth it all. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., v.

2. To make a mistake; stray.

The Tree of Life: true name; (alas the while!) Not for th' effect it had, but should have kept, If Man from duty never had *miss-stept*. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., Eden.

**missucceed** (mis-suk-sēd'), *v. i.* [*<* *mis-1* + *succeed*.] To succeed badly; fail; turn out ill.

By the *missucceeding* of matters. *Fuller*, Worthies, Lincoln, II. 270.

**missuccess** (mis-suk-sēs'), *n.* [*<* *mis-1* + *success*.] Ill success; failure.

**missuggestion** (mis-su-jes'chōn), *n.* [*<* *mis-1* + *suggestion*.] A wrong or evil suggestion.

These chenters, . . . that would fain win you from us with mere tricks of *missuggestion*. *Bp. Hall*, To a Worthy Knight.

**missuit** (mis-sūt'), *v. t.* [*<* *mis-1* + *suit*, *v.*] To be unbecoming to; ill become.

In a tone *Missuiting* a great man most. *Mrs. Browning*, Napoleon III. in Italy, xviii.

**missummation** (mis-su-mā'shōn), *n.* [*<* *mis-1* + *summation*.] An incorrect summation or addition.

A *missummation* in a fitted account could hardly have surprised him more disagreeably. *Scott*, Rob Roy, II.

**missupposal** (mis-su-pō'zāl), *n.* [*<* *mis-1* + *supposal*.] An erroneous supposition. [Rare.]

In this case the act [the shooting of William Rufus] was *mis-adviced*, proceeding on the *mis-supposal* of a preventive circumstance. *Bentham*, Introduct. to Morals and Legislation, IX. 9.

**missuret**, *n.* [*<* L. as if *\*missura*, *<* *mittere*, pp. *missus*, send: see *mission*.] A mission. *Davies*.

This current parts Itself Into two rivulots — a commission, a commixtion: the *missure*, 'I send you,' the mixture, 'as lambs among wolves.' *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 110.

**missus**, *n.* See *missis*.

**missway** (mis-swā'), *v. t.* [*<* *mis-1* + *sway*, *v.*] To misgovern. *Davies*.

Through *misswaying* it seemed to decline. *Davies*, Microcosmos, p. 60.

**misswear** (mis-swār'), *v. i.*; pret. *misswore*, pp. *missworn*, ppr. *misswearing*. [*<* *mis-1* + *swear*.] To swear falsely.

**misswoman**, *n.* See *miswoman*.

**missy**<sup>1</sup> (mis'i), *a.* [*<* *miss*<sup>2</sup> + *-y*<sup>1</sup>.] Of or resembling a miss or young lady; characteristic of young misses; sentimental.

The common namby-pamby little *missy* phrase, "ladies have nothing to do with politics." *Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, xxviii. (*Davies*.)

**missy**<sup>2</sup> (mis'i), *n.* A diminutive of *miss*<sup>2</sup>; common in England and in the southern United States.

Send your dog in, *missy*; . . . he obeys you like a Christian. *R. D. Blackmore*, Erema, xiv.

Be a good child, *missy*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, I.

**mist**<sup>1</sup> (mist), *n.* [*<* ME. *mist*, *<* AS. *mist*, darkness, dimness (of the air), also dimness of sight (not used in the sense of 'fog' or 'vapor'), = MD. *mist*, *mest*, D. *mist*, darkness, fog, *mist*, = LG. *mist* = Icel. *mistr* = Sw. *mist*, darkness, mist. On the assumption that the sense 'vapor' is more original, the word has been identified with OS. *mist* = D. *mist*, *mest* = MLG. *miste*, LG. *mest*, *mess* = OHG. MHG. G. *mist* = Dan. *mist* (in *mistbank*, a hotbed) = Goth. *maisthus*, dung, connected with AS. *meox*, ME. *miz*, E. *mizen*, dung (see *miz*<sup>2</sup>, *mizen*), G. *δύχλη*, *δύχλη*, mist, OBulg. Russ. *migla*, Lith. *migla*, mist, Skt. *mihira*, a cloud, *megha*, cloud, *mih*, rain, mist, etc., from a root appearing in the verb, AS. *migan* = D. *migen* = LG. *migen* = MLG. *migen* = Icel. *miga* = L. *mingere* = G. *δύχειν* = Lith. *meshu*, urinate, orig. (as in the above-cited derivatives meaning 'cloud,' 'mist,' 'rain,' and in Skt.) 'sprinkle,' 'rain,' = Skt. *mih*, urinate, sprinkle.] 1. A cloud consisting of an aggregation of a vast number of minute globules of water, and resting upon the ground; fog.

There was such a *mist* that a man coude not see y length of a spere before him. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. lviil.

Heavy *Mists* obscure the burd'ned Air. *Congreve*, Death of Queen Mary.

2. Precipitation consisting of extremely fine droplets of water, much smaller and more closely aggregated than in rain: distinguished from fog in that the droplets are larger and have a perceptible downward motion. In a ship's log-book, abbreviated *m*.

The *mist* and rain which the west wind brings up from a boundless ocean. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xli.

The rain had thinned into a fine close *mist*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, I. 13.

A *mist* is much wetter to the feel than a fog. *R. H. Scott*.

3. Something which dims or darkens and obscures or intercepts physical or intellectual vision like a fog; obscurity.

These prophets spoken so in *myst*, What thil mente we neuere knewe. *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

His passion cast a *mist* before his sense. *Dryden*.

Raising *mists* over the Scripture-scene, which thereby they misse and cannot finde. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 15.

All *mist* from thence Purge and disperse. *Milton*, P. L., III. 53.

Where there is a giddiness in the head, there will always be a *mist* before the eyes. *South*, Works, III. li.

**Scotch mist**, a particularly heavy and wetting mist like that common in the highlands of western Scotland, which is notably continuous, dense, and penetrating; also, humorously, rain. — *Syn.* 1. *Fog*, *Haze*, etc. See *rain*.

**mist**<sup>1</sup> (mist), *v.* [*<* ME. *\*misten*, *<* AS. *mistian*, grow dim (= D. *misten*, be misty, be foggy), *<* *mist*, darkness, dimness: see *mist*<sup>1</sup>, *n.* Hence freq. *mistle*<sup>2</sup>, *misle*, now spelled *mistle*.] *I. trans.* To cover or obscure with or as with mist; cloud; obscure.

Send me a looking-glass: If that her breath will *mist* or stain the stone, Why then she lives. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 262.

Whose sense, if I have *misted* or *misted* in these many words, I crane pardon. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 14.

No soft bloom *Misted* the cheek. *Keats*, Lamia.

**II. intrans.** To be misty or drizzling: as, it *mists*. [Colloq.]

**mist**<sup>2</sup>. An obsolete or occasional form of *missed*, preterit and past participle of *miss*<sup>1</sup>.

**mista'en** (mis-tān'), *pp.* A contraction of *mistaken*.

This dagger hath *mista'en*. *Shak.*, R. and J., v. 3. 208.

**mistakable** (mis-tā'kə-bl), *a.* [*<* *mistake* + *-able*.] That may be mistaken; liable to be misunderstood.

They are set forth in minor and less *mistakable* numbers. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 1.

**mistake** (mis-tāk'), *v.*; pret. *mistook*, pp. *mistaken*, ppr. *mistaking*. [*<* ME. *mistaken*, *<* Icel. *mistaka*, take wrongly, make a slip (= Sw. *miss-tagga*, make a mistake), *<* *mis-*, wrongly, + *taka*, take; see *mis-1* and *take*.] *I. trans.* 1t. To take wrongly; appropriate erroneously or through misapprehension.

Like a fair house built on another man's ground; so that I have lost my edifice by *mistaking* the place where I erected it. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., II. 2. 225.

*Mistake* a cloak From my lord's back, and pawn it. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, I. 1.

2. To take or choose erroneously; choose amiss, as between alternatives; regard (something) as other than it is: as, to *mistake* one's road or bearings; to *mistake* a fixed star for a planet.

You have *mistook*, my lady, Polluxes for Leontes. *Shak.*, W. T., II. 1. 81.

Reasoning at ev'ry step he treada, Man yet *mistakes* his way. *Couper*, The Doves.

Men are apt to *mistake* the strength of their feeling for the strength of their argument. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 290.

3. To take in a wrong sense; conceive or understand erroneously; misunderstand; misjudge: as, to *mistake* one's meaning or intentions.

Sir, we shall a-mende to you for vs and for ours felowes alle these things, w-with-oute more saying, wher-of we have a-gein you *mystaken*, wher-fore we be-ache you of pardon. *Mertin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 501.

Then, good my liege, *mistake* me not so much To think my poverty is treacherous. *Shak.*, As you Like It, I. 3. 66.

To be *mistaken*. (a) To be misunderstood, misconceived, or misapprehended. (b) To make a mistake; be in error; be wrong; misapprehend. — To *mistake* away, to take away wrongly or improperly; purloin. See def. 1.

**II. intrans.** 1t. To take a wrong part; transgress.

Ladyes, I preye ensample takith, Ye that ageyns youre love *mistakith*. *Rom. of the Rose*, I. 1540.

2. To err in advice, opinion, or judgment; be under a misapprehension or misconception; be unintentionally in error.

If I *mistake* not, thou art Harry Monmouth. *Shak.*, I Hen. IV., v. 4. 59.

**mistake** (mis-tāk'), *n.* [= Dan. Sw. *miss-tag*; from the verb.] 1. An error in action, opinion, or judgment; especially, misconception, misapprehension, or misunderstanding; an erroneous view, act, or omission, arising from ignorance, confusion, misplaced confidence, etc.; a slip; a fault; an error; a blunder.

Infallibility is an absolute security of the understanding from all possibility of *mistake*. *Tsilton*.

But what is commonly said of Cedar, that the Worm will not touch it, is a *mistake*, for I have seen of it very much worm eaten. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 29.

No *mistake* can be greater than that which looks on the Roman plebs as the low multitude of a town. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 292.

A sentiment, in itself amiable and respectable, led him [William III.] to commit the greatest *mistake* of his whole life. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiv.

2. In *law*, an erroneous mental conception that influences the will and leads to action. *Pomeroy*. It is usually considered that if neglect of a legal duty was the cause it deprives the error of the character of mistake in the legal sense. See *accident*, 2 (a). — And no *mistake*, unquestionably; assuredly; certainly; without fail. [Colloq.]

I mean to go along all square, and no *mistake*. *Trotlope*. — *Syn.* 1. *Error*, *Bull*, etc. See *blunder*.

**mistaken** (mis-tā'kn), *p. a.* 1. Wrongly taken; misunderstood; misconceived.

So, like the watchful traveller That by the moon's *mistaken* light did rise, Lay down again, and closed his weary eyes. *Dryden*, Astræa Redux, I. 149.

mistaken

2. Erroneously entertained, apprehended, received, or done; marked or characterized by mistake; erroneous; incorrect; blundering; said of acts, statements, notions, etc.

The fallacious and mistaken reports of sense. South, Sermons, II. ii. Lyeurgus . . . founded his whole system on a mistaken principle. Macaulay, Midford's Hist. Greece.

Nothing can be more mistaken than the comparison made by some of those who have regretted Paganism (Schiller, for instance, in "The Gods of Greece"), between the melancholy of Christianity and the melancholy which is the mark of old age. J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 145.

3. Having made a mistake; laboring under a mistake; in error: said of persons. She, mistaken, seems to dote on me. Shak., T. N., ii. 2. 36.

I believe him mistaken, altogether mistaken, in the estimates which he has expressed. D. Webster, Speech, May 7, 1834.

mistakenly (mis-tā'kn-li), adv. By mistake; erroneously.

mistaker (mis-tā'kēr), n. One who mistakes or misunderstands.

The well-meaning ignorance of some mistakers. Bp. Hall, Apol., Adv't to the Reader.

mistaking† (mis-tā'king), n. [Verbal n. of mistake, v.] An error; a mistake.

I have done thee worthy service, Told thee no lies, made thee no mistakings. Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 248.

The way to find out the Truth is by others' mistakings. Selden, Table-Talk, p. 112.

mistakingly† (mis-tā'king-li), adv. Erroneously; falsely.

mist-bow (mist'bō), n. A white rainbow observed at times when mist or fog prevails; a fog-bow.

mist-colored (mist'kul'ord), a. Colorless or nearly so: as, a mist-colored leader made of silk-worm gut (a favorite leader with anglers).

misteach (mis-tēch'), v. t.; pret. and pp. mistaught, ppr. misteaching. [From ME. misteichen, < AS. mistēcan, misteach, < mis- + tēcan, teach: see mis-1 and teach.] To teach wrongly; instruct erroneously.

More shame for those who have mistaught them. Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonat.

mistell†, n. See mistle†.

mistell† (mis-tel'), v. t. [= D. mistellen; as mis-1 + tell.] To tell or number incorrectly.

Their prayers are by the dozen, when, if they miss-tell one, they think all the rest lost. Breton, Strange Newses, p. 5. (Davies.)

That Bizantian Prince that did mistell A four-fould Essence in the onely One. Sylvester, Triumph of Faith, i. 35.

mistemper† (mis-tem'pēr), v. t. [From mis-1 + temper, v.] To disturb; disorder.

This inundation of distemper'd humour Rests by you only to be qualified. Shak., K. John, v. 1. 12.

mistent†, v. t. [From ME. mysetenten; appar. < mis-1 + tenten, tempt, try: see tempt.] To mistake.

Syr ge haf your tale myse-tente, To say your perle is all awaye, That is in cofer, so comly elente. Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 257.

mister<sup>1</sup> (mis'tēr), n. [Also dial. mester, measter, < ME. maister, mayster, etc., whence also E. master, of which mister is merely a variant form, now differentiated in use: see master<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Master: a word which has lost its real meaning, and become a mere conventional title: nearly always written in the abbreviated form Mr. (a) Prefixed to the name of a gentleman, or now, by extension, to that of any man, as a conventional title of address or mention. [The abbreviation Mr. (also M.), as found in books of the sixteenth century and for some time later, is to be read Master. (Compare master<sup>1</sup>, n., 7.) Mister is simply a weaker form of Master.]

Has his majesty dnb'd me a Knight for you to make me a Mister? Foote, Mayor of Garratt, i. You will come down, Mister Bertram, as my guest to Wycombe Hall? Mrs. Browning, Lady Geraldine's Courtship, xiii.

(b) Prefixed to the official designation of certain officers or dignitaries in formal address, as Mr. President, Mr. Secretary, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Clerk. You, Mr. Dean, frequent the great. Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 113.

2. Sir: used alone, in address, when the man's name is not known: as, mister, you've dropped your gloves; have a paper, mister? [The disappearance of master and mister, and the restricted and obsolescent use of sir, as an unaccompanied term of address, and the like facts with regard to mistress, Mrs., and madam, tend to deprive the English language of polite terms of address to strangers. Sir and madam or ma'am as direct terms of address are old-fashioned and obsolescent in ordinary speech, and mister and lady in this use are confined almost entirely to the lower classes.]

mister<sup>2</sup> (mis'tēr), n. [From ME. mister, myster, mystir, mistere, misteir, mester, meister, mestier, < OF. mestier, mester, trade, calling, occupation, need, F. métier = Sp. mester = Pg. mester = It. mestiere, trade, calling, occupation, < L. ministerium, service, office, ministry: see ministry. Cf. mystery<sup>2</sup>, mystery<sup>2</sup>.] 1†. Trade; mechanical occupation; craft.

In youthe he lerned hadde a good mister, He was a wel good wrighte, a carpenter. Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 613.

Of hem that ben artificers, Whiche vaen craftes and mesters, Whose arte is cleped mechanike. Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

2†. Condition in life; fortune.

I noot which hath the wofullere mester. Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 482.

3†. Manner; kind; sort.

But telleth me what mister men ye been. Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 852.

What mister thing is this? let me surveye it. Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, ii. 3.

4. Need; necessity; anything necessary. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Hit may wel be that that mester were his mantyle to wassche. Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), lii. 342.

Whan he com nygh he knewe well his vncle, and saugh that he hadde grete myster of socoure. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 476.

World's gear was henceforward the least of her care, nor was it likely to be muckle her mister. Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xlv.

mister<sup>2</sup> (mis'tēr), v. [From mister<sup>2</sup>, n.] I. trans. To occasion loss to.

II. intrans. 1. To need; require. As for my name, it mistreth not to tell. Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 51.

2. To be in necessitous circumstances.—3. To be necessary or indispensable. [Obsolete or Scotch in all uses.]

mistern (mis-tēr'n), v. t. [From mis-1 + term, v.] To designate wrongly; miscall; revile.

World's exile is death; then banished Is death mis-termed. Shak., R. and J., iii. 3. 21.

Not mee alone did he revile and dare to the combat, but glickt at Paphaget once more, and misterned all our other Poets and writers about London. Nash, Strange Newses (1592), sig. C 2, 3.

mistership†, n. A corruption of mistress-ship.

Tamora. How now, good fellow! wouldst thou speak with us? Clown. Yes, forsooth, an your mistership be imperial. Shak., Tit. And., iv. 4. 40.

mystery<sup>1</sup>†, n. An obsolete spelling of mystery<sup>1</sup>.

mystery<sup>2</sup>† (mis'tēr-i), n. See mystery<sup>2</sup>.

mist-flower (mist'flou'ēr), n. A pretty composite plant, Eupatorium (Conoclinium) caelestinum, found in the United States from Pennsylvania and Ohio southward, occasionally cultivated. Its cymose blue heads suggest those of Ageratum, but are smaller and not so rich.

mistful (mist'fūl), a. [From mist<sup>1</sup> + -ful.] Clouded or dimmed with or as if with mist.

I must perforce compound With mistful eyes, or they will issue too. Shak., Hen. V., iv. 6. [35.]

misthake†, n. [From ME. mysthake; < mist<sup>1</sup> + hake, a cover: see mist<sup>1</sup> and hackle<sup>2</sup>.] A covering of mist; a cap of clouds.

Mist maged on the mor, malt on the moontez; Vch hille had a hatte, a myst-hakel huge. Sir Gavayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2081.

misthink (mis-think'), v.; pret. and pp. misthought, ppr. misthinking. [From ME. \*misthinken, mistenchen; < mis-1 + think<sup>1</sup>.] I. intrans. To think erroneously or unfavorably.

When they misthinke, they lightly let it passe. Court of Love, i. 483.

I hope your grace will not mis-think of me. Chapman (?) Alphonus, Emperor of Germany, ii. 2.

Yes, there is the note and all the parts, if I misthink not. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

mistle

Thoughts which how found they harbour in thy breast, Adam, misthought of her to thee so dear? Milton, P. L., ix. 289.

II.† trans. To think ill of; have an erroneous or unfavorable opinion of.

How will the country, for these woful chances, Msthink the king, and not be satisfied? Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 108.

misthought† (mis-thāt'), n. [From mis-1 + thought.] Erroneous notion; mistaken opinion.

But I with better reason him aviz'd, And shew'd him how, through error and misthought Of our like persons, eath to be disguiz'd, Or his exchange or freedom might be wrought. Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 58.

misthrive (mis-thriv'), v. i.; pret. misthrove (sometimes misthrieved), pp. misthriren, ppr. misthriwing. [From mis-1 + thrive.] To thrive badly. Worcester.

misthrow (mis-thrō'), v. t.; pret. misthrew, pp. misthrown, ppr. misthrowing. [From ME. msthrowen; < mis-1 + throw<sup>1</sup>, v.] To cast wrongly or amiss.

Hast thou thyn ele ought [var. nought] misthrowe? Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

mistic (mis'tik), n. [Found only in the erroneous spelling mystick; < Sp. místico: see mistico.] Same as mistico.

mistical†, a. An obsolete spelling of mystical.

mistico (mis'ti-kō), n. [From Sp. mistico = Cat. mistic, mistic, a vessel (see def.), < Ar. mesticah, lit. a flat or plane; cf. mosattah, adj., flat, plane, sath, a flat roof.] A small coasting-vessel, in character between a xebec and a feueca, used in the Mediterranean trade.

mistide† (mis-tid'), v. i. [From ME. mistiden, < AS. mistidan, turn out ill, < mis- + tidan, happen: see mis-1 and tide.] 1. To betide amiss or ill; happen unfortunately.—2. To suffer misfortune.

Atte laste he shal mishappe and mistide. Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

mistigris (mis'ti-gris), n. [From F. mistigris, the knave of clubs; origin obscure.] In a variety of the game of poker, an additional card to which the holder can give the value of any card not already in his hand. The American Hoyle.

mistihead† (mis'ti-hed), n. [From misty<sup>1</sup> + -head.] Uncertainty; obscurity; mystery.

What meneth this? what is this mistihead? Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 224.

mistily (mis'ti-li), adv. [From ME. mistily; < misty<sup>1</sup> + -ly<sup>2</sup>.] In a misty manner; dimly; obscurely.

Philosophes spoken so mistily In this craft that men can not come therby. Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 883.

mistime†, v. i. [From ME. mystymen; < mis-1 + time<sup>1</sup>.] To time wrongly; say or do inopportune or out of season.

Golden words, but mistimed above twelve hundred years. Milman.

mistimed (mis-timd'), a. Ill-timed; ill-adapted or unsuited to the occasion or circumstances; inopportune; unseasonable.

This mistimed vault. Millions will have been uselessly squandered, and all because of mistimed economy and crass stupidity. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 405.

mistiness (mis'ti-nes), n. A condition of being misty; obscurity: as, mistiness of weather; mistiness of ideas.

For the mistiness scattereth and breaketh suddenly. Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 91.

miston†, n. Same as mixture.

Both bodies do, by the new texture resulting from their miston, produce color. Boyle, Colours.

mistitle (mis-ti'tl), v. i.; pret. and pp. mistitled, ppr. mistittling. [From mis-1 + title, v.] To call by a wrong title or name.

Buchanan writes as if Ethelfrid, asslated by Keauin, whom he mistitles King of East-Saxons, had before this time a battel with Aidan. Milton, Hist. Eng., iv.

mistle<sup>1</sup>† (mis'l), n. [Also mistel; < ME. mistle, mistil, < AS. mistel, bird-lime, mistletoe (L. viscus) (also in comp. æmistle, 'oak-mistle,' and misteltān, mistletoe), also basil (L. ocimum) (also in comp. earthmistle, 'earth-mistle,' basil) (= MD. mistel = OHG. mistil, MHG. G. mistel = Icel. mistil = Sw. Dan. mistel, mistletoe); prob., with formative -el, < \*mist, bird-lime, glue, = OD. mest, mist, bird-lime, glue, also dung, D. mest, dung: see mist<sup>1</sup>. Hence, in comp., mistlethrush, mistletoe.] 1. Bird-lime.—2. Mistletoe.

If snowe do confinne, sheepe hardly that fare Crave mistle and ivle for them for to spare. Tusser, Husbandry. (Latham.)

Mistle, which groweth upon apple-trees and crab-trees, is a great number of white or yealow berries, viscum. Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 96. (Varee.)



**mistle<sup>2</sup>**, *r. i.* An obsolete form of *mizzle<sup>1</sup>*.  
**mistlethrush** (mis'tl-thrush), *n.* [Also commonly *missel-thrush*; formerly also *miselthrush*, *missel-trush*; so called because it is fond of the berries of the mistle or mistletoe; < *mistle<sup>1</sup>* + *thrush*.] Cf. equiv. *G. misteldrossel* (*drossel* = *E. throstle*) and *mistler*.] A species of thrush, the *Turdus viscivorus*, common in most parts of Eu-



Mistlethrush (*Turdus viscivorus*).

rope, and some parts of western Asia and northern Africa. Like the fieldfare, mavis, redwing, black-bird, and ring-ouzel, it is an abundant and well-known English thrush. It is the largest European bird of its kind, measuring from 11 to 11½ inches in length and about 19½ in extent of wings. The form is stout, and the coloration most like that of the song-thrush, *T. musicus*. The upper parts are grayish-brown, grayer on the head, and of a yellowish tinge on the rump; there is a whitish streak from the bill over the eye, and the under parts are whitish, profusely spotted with black. Also called, locally, *storm-cock*, *thrice-cock*, *holnthrush*, *screechthrush*.

We meet in Aristotle with one kind of thrush called the *missel thrush*, or feeder upon *miscitoe*.  
*Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, II. 6.

**mistletoe** (miz'- or mis'-lō), *n.* [Formerly also *misseltoe*, *miseltoe*, *miseltoe*, *misltoe*, var. *misselden*, *misseldine*, *misceloden*; < ME. \**mistelton* (f), < AS. *misteltān*, *mistiltān* (= *ieel. mistilteinn* = Dan. *mistelten*), *mistletoe*, < *mistel*, bird-line, also *mistletoe*, and *basil*, + *tān*, a twig; see *mistle* and *tan<sup>2</sup>*. The second element, having passed out of common use as a separate word, suffered alteration to *-toe*, the radical final *n* being appar. taken as the old plural suffix *-n*.] 1. A European plant, *Viscum album*, of the natural order *Loranthaceae*, growing parasitically on various trees. It is a jointed dichotomous shrub, with sessile, oblong, entire leaves, and small yellowish-green flowers, the whole forming a pendent bush, which is covered in



Branch of Mistletoe (*Viscum album*), with fruits. *a*, longitudinal section through the male flower; *b*, the female inflorescence.

winter with small white berries containing a glutinous substance. The shrub is said to be disseminated by birds, which eat the berries and disperse the nutdigested seeds in their droppings. It is found on a great variety of trees, especially the apple-tree, but seldom on the oak. The mistletoe (compare def. 2) was consecrated to religious purposes by the ancient Celtic nations of Europe, and was held in peculiar veneration by the Druids, especially when found growing on the oak. Traces of this old superstitions regard for the mistletoe still survive in European countries, as in the custom of kissing under it at Christmas. It was formerly highly esteemed as an antispasmodic, but is not now so used. It seems, however, to have some pharmacodynamic properties.

Like some rare Fruit-Tree over-top with spight Of Briers and Bushes. . . . Till choakt withall, It dies as they do growe, And beareth nought but Moss and *Mistletoe*.  
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Vocation. The *mistletoe* hung in the castle hall, The holly branch shone on the old oak-wail.  
*T. H. Bayly*, The Mistletoe Bough.

2. A plant of some other species of *Viscum*, or of one of the genera *Loranthus*, *Phoradendron*, and *Arceuthobium*, their species almost all having the same parasitic habit. The mistletoe (*Viscum*) mentioned by Latin writers in their account of the Druids is thought by some to have been *Loranthus Europaeus* of southern Europe, said to grow on a species of oak in the south of France. The mistletoe of the eastern United States is *Phoradendron flavesces*, common on various trees, especially the tupelo and red maple. See *gad-bush*.

**mistlike** (mist'lik), *adv.* [*misl<sup>1</sup>* + *like<sup>2</sup>*.] In the manner of a mist.

*Mist-like*, infold me from the search of eyes.  
*Shak.*, R. and J., III. 3. 78.

**mistradition** (mis-trā-dish'on), *n.* [*mis-1* + *tradition*.] A wrong or false tradition; mis-applied tradition.

The huge corruptions of the Church, Monsters of *mistradition*.  
*Tennyson*, Queen Mary, IV. 2.

**mistrain** (mis-trān'), *v. t.* [*mis-1* + *train*.] To train or educate amiss.

With corruptfull brybes is to untruth *mistrained*.  
*Spenser*, F. Q., V. xl. 54.

**mistral** (mis'tral), *n.* [*F. mistral* = Sp. *mistral*, < Pr. *mistral*, OPr. *maestral*, lit. 'the master-wind', < *maestre*, master, < L. *magister*, master; see *master<sup>1</sup>*.] In southern France and vicinity, a cold and dry northwest wind which blows in furious gusts from time to time in much of that region, notably in winter. The mistral derives its peculiar properties from the character of the country over which it blows; it extends from the mouth of the Ebro to the Gulf of Genoa, but is strongest and most frequent over Provence, and especially in the delta of the Rhone. Also written *maestral*.

When the *Mistral* blows, the sky is almost always blue and cloudless, and the air very dry; the contrast between the prevailing sunshine and the piercing cold of the wind is very striking. In the Rhone valley every second day is a *Mistral* day; in Marseilles it blows 175 days in the year.  
*Fischer*.

It is only truth to say, however, that the *mistral*, an odious, cold, cutting northeast wind, blows here in the winter, and gives Avignon a bad name.  
*C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, I.

**mistranscription** (mis-trān-skrip'shōn), *n.* [*mis-1* + *transcription*.] A wrong or imperfect transcription; a faulty copy.

A mistake arising from the *mistranscription* of the title.  
*Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 219.

**mistranslate** (mis-trāns-lāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mistranslated*, ppr. *mistranslating*. [*mis-1* + *translate*.] To translate erroneously.

Eusebius by them *misse-translated*.  
*Bp. Hall*, Honour of Married Clergy, I. § 25.

**mistranslation** (mis-trāns-lā'shōn), *n.* [*mis-1* + *translation*.] An erroneous translation or version.

**mistransport** (mis-trāns-pōrt'), *v. t.* [*mis-1* + *transport*.] To mislead by passion or strong feeling.

And can ye then with patience think that any ingenuous Christian should be so farre *mistransported* as to condemn a good prayer because, as it is in his heart, so is it in his book too?  
*Bp. Hall*, An Humble Remonstrance.

**mistreading** (mis-tred'ing), *n.* [*mis-1* + *treading*.] A wrong treading or going; hence, a false step; an evil course.

But thou dost in thy passages of life Make me believe that thou art only mark'd For the hot vengeance and the rod of heaven To punish my *mistreadings*.  
*Shak.*, I Hen. IV., III. 2. 11.

**mistreat** (mis-trēt'), *v. t.* [*mis-1* + *treat*, *v.*] To treat badly; maltreat; abuse. [Rare.]

A poor *mistreated* democratic beast.  
*Southey*, Nondescripts, IV. (*Davies*).

**mistreatment** (mis-trēt'ment), *n.* [*mis-1* + *treatment*.] Wrong or unkind treatment; abuse.

**mistress** (mis'tres), *n.* [Formerly also *mistres*, *mistris*, *misteris*; < ME. *maistresse*, *maestresse*, < OF. *maistresse*, F. *maitresse* = It. *maistressa*, < ML. *magistra*, fem. of L. *magister*, master, chief; see *mister<sup>1</sup>*, *master<sup>1</sup>*. In familiar use the word has been contracted to *missis* or *missus*, a form regarded as vulgar except when written *Mrs.* and used as a title, correlated to *Mr.*: see *missis*. The term is also abbreviated *Miss*, esp. as a title, now of different signification from *Mrs.*: see *miss<sup>2</sup>*.] 1. A woman who has authority or power of control, as over a house or over other persons; a female head, chief, or director; a wo-

man who is served by or has the ordering of others: the feminine correlative of *master*: as, the *mistress* of a family or of a school. It is also extended to things which are spoken of as feminine.

The same scravauntes do werke not to the only vse of his said *Maitresse*, but to his or their owne use.  
*English Gilds* (F. E. T. S.), p. 330.

Vertue once made that contrie *Mistres* ouer all the worlde.  
*Acham*, The Schollemaster, p. 72.

That prudent Pallas, Albions *Mistress*, That Great Eliza.  
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., Babylon.

The maids officious round their *mistress* wait.  
*Pope*, *Iliad*, III. 526.

At 7 the Children are set to work: 20 under a *Mistress* to spin Wool and Flax, to Knit Stockings.  
 Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, [I. 25].

2. A title of address or term of courtesy nearly equivalent to *madam*, formerly applied to any woman or girl, but now chiefly and specifically to married women, written in the abbreviated form *Mrs.* (now pronounced mis'ez), and used before personal names. In English law it is the proper style of the wife of an esquire or gentleman. See *miss<sup>2</sup>*.

'Tis well, *mistress*; your choice agrees with mine.  
*Shak.*, *Pericles*, II. 5. 18.

If Mr. Bickerstaff marries a child of any of his old companions, I hope mine shall have the preference: there is *Mrs. Mary* is now sixteen.  
*Steele*, *Tatler*.

Now *mistress* Gilly (careful soul!) Had two stone bottles found!

*Cowper*, John Gilly.

In 1834, *Memoirs of the Life and Correspondence of Mrs. Hannah More* [unmarried] . . . were published.

*Chambers*, Eng. Literature (ed. Carruthers), VI. 335.

*Mrs. Browning's* later poems chiefly concerned public affairs.  
*Dict. Nat. Biog.*, VII. 81.

3. A woman who has mastered any art or branch of study: used also of things.

Rest, then, assur'd, I am the *mistress* of my art, and fear not.

*Fletcher* (and another?), *Prophetess*, II. 1.

The mind of man is in the duties of religion so little *mistress* of strict attention, so unable to fix itself steadily even on God.

*Bp. Atterbury*, *Sermons*, II. xlx.

A letter desires all young wives to make themselves *mistresses* of Wingate's Arithmetic.  
*Addison*, *Spectator*.

4. A woman who is beloved and courted; a woman who has command over a lover's heart; a sweetheart: now used only in poetic language or as an archaism.

O! *mistress* mine, where are you roaming?  
 O! stay and hear; your true love's coming.  
*Shak.*, T. N., II. 3. 40.

5. A woman who illicitly occupies the place of a wife.

Ay, go, you cruel man! go to your *mistresses*, and leave your poor wife to her miseries.  
*Colman*, *Jealous Wife*, I.

But soon, his wrath being o'er, he took Another *mistress*, or new book.

*Byron*, *Mazeppa*, IV.

6†. In the game of bowls, the small ball at which the players aim; the jack.

Zelman using her owne byas, to bowl near the *mistresse* of her owne thoughts.  
*Sir P. Sidney*, *Arcadia*, III.

There's three rubs gone, I've a clear way to the *mistress*.  
*Middleton*, No Wit Like a Woman's, II. 3.

**mistress** (mis'tres), *v.* [*mistress*, *n.*] I. † *intrans.* To attend as a lover upon a mistress; pay court to women.

The idleness, which yet thou canst not file By dressing, *mistressing*, and complement.  
*G. Herbert*, Church Porch, st. 14.

II. *trans.* To become mistress of. [Rare.]

This one is a first-rate gilder, she *mistressed* it entirely in three days.

*C. Keade*, *Never too Late to Mend*, xlii. (*Davies*).

**mistressly** (mis'tres-li), *a.* [*mistress* + *-ly<sup>1</sup>*.] Of or pertaining to a mistress, as of a household.

Will he take from me the *mistressly* management, which I had not faultily discharged?  
*Richardson*, *Clarissa Harlowe*, I. 298. (*Davies*).

**mistress-ship** (mis'tres-ship), *n.* [*mistress* + *-ship*.] 1. Rule or dominion of one who is mistress; authority exercised by a woman.

If any of them shall usurp a *mistress-ship* over the rest, or make herself a queen over them.  
*Bp. Hall*, *Resolutions for Religion*, § 11.

2†. Ladyship: a style of address, preceded by a possessive pronoun: as, your *mistress-ship*.

**mistrial** (mis-tri'al), *n.* [*mis-1* + *trial*.] In law: (a) A trial the result of which is vitiated by errors, as by disqualification in a juror or in the judge.

The law here grants a *mistrial* for inebriety among the jurors, but sees no extenuating circumstance in the alcoholic insanity of the accused.  
*Allen*, and *Neurod.*, VIII. 270.

(b) More loosely, an inconclusive trial; a trial that fails to issue in a decision, as where the jury cannot agree.

If there had been a *mistrial*, the colored jurymen voting to acquit and the white jurymen to convict, etc. *Philadelphia Press*, July 1, 1889.

**mist-rick** (mist'rik), *n.* [*< mist + \*rick (?) for reek, vapor.*] A dense mist. [Australia.]

The dawn at 'Morrabinda' was a *mist-rick* dull and dense, the sunrise was a stullen, sluggish lamp. *Contemporary Rev.*, III. 405.

**mistrust**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *mistrust*. **mistrowi**, *v.* [*< ME. mistrowen, < AS. \*mistreo-wian, mistriwan (= OHG. missatrūen, MHG. missetrouen, G. misstrauen = Icel. mistrúa), mistrow, mistrust; < mis-<sup>1</sup> + treówian, treówan, trow: see mis-<sup>1</sup> and trow.*] **I. intrans.** To distrust; doubt.

And in thaire herthe thal bigan  
To be *mistrowand* ilka man  
To God thal groched al bidene.  
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.  
3e no more so *mistrowand*,  
But trowe trewly.  
*York Plays*, p. 454.

But our Lady was evyr stedfast in the feit,  
And *mistrowid* not of his reureccion.  
*MS. Laud.* 415, f. 42. (*Hallwēll.*)

**II. trans.** To doubt; mistrust.

"Yef this be so," quod the Inge, "neuer shall I *mystrowe* the."  
*Mervin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 21.

**mistrowi**, *n.* [*< ME. mistrowe; < mistrow, v.*] **Mistrowi**. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), I. 3314.

**mistrowing**, *n.* [*< ME. mistrowinge; verbal n. of mistrow, v.*] Distrust; suspicion.

For espyall and *mistrowynges*,  
Thei did than such thynges  
That every man might other know.  
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., vi.

**mistrust** (mis-trust'), *n.* [*< ME. mistrost, mistruste (= MD. mistroot = OHG. missetrōst); < mis-<sup>1</sup> + trust.*] Lack of trust or confidence; suspicion.

Your *mistrust* cannot make me a traitor.  
*Shak.*, Aa you Like it, i. 3. 58.

On *mistrust* that the Nations beyond Bodotria would generally rise, and forelay the passages by land, he caused his Fleet, making a great shew, to bear along the Coast.  
*Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

**mistrust** (mis-trust'), *v. t.* [*< ME. \*mistrusten, mistrysten, mistristen; < mis-<sup>1</sup> + trust, v.*] **1.** To suspect; doubt; regard with suspicion or jealousy.

For though a man be falle in jalous rage,  
Let maken with this water his potage,  
And never shal he more his wif mistruste.  
*Chaucer*, Prolog. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 83.  
*Mystruste* not thy frende for none accusation.  
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 332.

I will never *mistrust* my wife again.  
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5. 141.

I am ever ready to *mistrust* a promising title.  
*Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 4.

**2.** To suspect; apprehend; said of a fact or circumstance.

This is an accident of hourly proof,  
Which I *mistrusted* not.  
*Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 189.

**mistruster** (mis-trust'ér), *n.* One who mistrusts. *Milton*.

You infidels and *mistrusters* of God.  
*Barnes*, Works, p. 354.

**mistrustful** (mis-trust'fúl), *a.* [*< mistrust, n., + -ful.*] Having mistrust; wanting trust or confidence; suspicious; doubting; as, a *mistrustful* spirit.

In ordinary conferences easie and apert, in conuersation simple, in cspitation subttill and *mistrustfull*.  
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 245.

I hold it cowardice  
To rest *mistrustful* where a noble heart  
Hath pawn'd an open hand in sign of love.  
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 8.

**mistrustfully** (mis-trust'fúl-i), *adv.* In a mistrustful manner; with misgiving, suspicion, or doubt.

**mistrustfulness** (mis-trust'fúl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being mistrustful; suspicion; doubt.

**mistrustless** (mis-trust'les), *a.* [*< mistrust, n., + -less.*] Unsuspecting; unsuspecting.

The swain, *mistrustless* of his smuttid face,  
While secret laughter titter'd round the place.  
*Goldsmith*, Des. VII., l. 27.

**mistryst**, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *mistrust*. **mistryst**<sup>2</sup> (mis-trist'), *v. t.* [*< mis-<sup>1</sup> + tryst.* Cf. *mistrust*.] To disappoint by failing to keep an engagement; bring into trouble or confusion by disappointing; deceive; use ill. [Scotch.]

They are sair *mistrysted* yonder in their Parliament House.  
*Scott*, Rob Roy, xiv.

**mist-tree** (mist'trē), *n.* See *Litsea* and *Rhus*. **mistune** (mis-tūn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mistuned*, ppr. *mistuning*. [*< mis-<sup>1</sup> + tune, v.*] **1.** To tune incorrectly.

My instrument *mystuned* shal hurt a trow song.  
*Skelton*, A Claricorde.

Offt from the body, by long ails *mistuned*,  
These evils sprung.  
*Armstrong*, Art of Preaerving Health.

**2.** To sing out of tune.

While hymn *mistuned* and muttered prayer  
The victim for his fate prepare.  
*Scott*, Lord of the Isles, v. 28.

**misturn** (mis-tēr'n'), *v.* [*< ME. misturnen, mistournen, mistornen; < mis-<sup>1</sup> + turn, v.*] **I. trans.** To turn aside wrongly; pervert.

Naturel entencyon ledith yow to thilke verray good, but many manere errors *misturneth* yow therefo.  
*Chaucer*, Boethius, iii. prose 3.

**II. intrans.** To go wrong.

And when this littel worlde *misturneth*,  
The great worlde all overturneth.  
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., Prolog.

**mistus, mixtus** (mis'-, miks'tus), *n.* [*< L. mistus, mixtus, a mixing, mingling, < miscere, pp. mistus, mixtus, mix: see mix<sup>1</sup>.*] In bot., a cross-breed. *Gray*. See *cross*<sup>1</sup>, II.

**mistutor** (mis-tū'tor), *v. t.* [*< mis-<sup>1</sup> + tutor, v.*] To instruct amiss.

Gay *mistutored* youths, who ne'er the charm  
Of Virtue heard, nor wait at Wisdom's door.  
*T. Edwards*, Sonnets, xviii., To G. Onslow.

**misty** (mis'ti), *a.* [*< ME. misty, mysty, < AS. mistig, misty, dark (= MD. mistigh = MLG. mistich, foggy), < mist, darkness: see mist<sup>1</sup>, n.*] **1.** Accompanied or characterized by mist; overspread with mist: as, *misty* weather; a *misty* atmosphere; a *misty* day.

For I have seyn of a ful *misty* morwe  
Folwen ful oft a merye someres day.  
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1060.

Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day  
Stands tiptoe on the *misty* mountain tops.  
*Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 5. 10.

**2.** Dim, obscure, or clouded, as if by mist; hence, confused; not perspicuous: as, *misty* sight; a *misty* writer or treatise; a *misty* explanation.

Blind were those eyes, saw not how bright did shine  
Through flesh's *misty* veil those beams divine.  
*Donne*, On Mrs. Bonistred.

To be *misty* is not to be mystic.  
*Lowell*, Study Window, p. 201.

**misunderstand** (mis-un-dēr-stand'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misunderstood*, ppr. *misunderstanding*. [*< mis-<sup>1</sup> + understand.*] **1.** To understand amiss; attach a false meaning to; take in a wrong sense; misconceive; interpret or explain to one's self erroneously.

What! will some men say, shalt a man be ruined eternally for a *misunderstood* place of Scripture?  
*Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xi.

This, if it be neglected, will make the reader very much mistake and *misunderstand* his meaning.  
*Locke*.

Rude America, with her . . . *misunderstood* yearning for a rightful share of the culture and beauty of the older world.  
*Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 389.

**2.** To fail to understand (a person with reference to his words or actions): as, I *misunderstood* you. = **Syn.** To misapprehend.

**misunderstander** (mis-un-dēr-stand'ēr), *n.* One who misunderstands.

But diners and many texts . . . seemd unto the *misunderstanders* to speake against purgatory.  
*Sir T. More*, Works, p. 324.

**misunderstanding** (mis-un-dēr-stand'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *misunderstand, v.*] **1.** Mistake as to the meaning of something; misconception; erroneous interpretation.

Sometimes the *misunderstanding* of a word has scattered and destroyed those who have been in possession of victory.  
*South*, Sermons, I. viii.

You see how clearly I have endeavoured to explicate this harmless position; yet I perceive some tough *misunderstandings* will not be satisfied.  
*Bp. Hall*, To the Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

**2.** A disagreement; difference; dissension; quarrel.

Servants mistake, and sometimes occasion *misunderstandings* among friends.  
*Swift*.

**misusage** (mis-ū'zāj), *n.* [*< OF. mesusage (F. mésusage), misusage, < mesuser, misuse: see misuse, v.*] Ill usage; bad treatment; abuse.

The fame of their *misusage* so prevented them that the people of that place also, offended thereby, would bring in no wares.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 21.

**misusage**, *n.* [*< OF. mesusage, misuse, < mesuser, misuse: see misuse, v., and cf. usance.*] Ill treatment; misuse.

He had chafed at their *misusage*.  
*Bp. Hackett*, Alp. Williams, i. 202. (*Davies.*)

**misuse** (mis-ūz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misused*, ppr. *misusing*. [*< ME. misusen, misusen, < OF. mesuser, mesuzer (F. mésuser), < mes- + user, use: see mis-<sup>2</sup> and use, v.*] **1.** To treat or use improperly; apply to an improper purpose; make a false or improper use of.

Me thinketh these wordes thou *misusest*.  
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., v.

Bacchus, that first from out the purple grape  
Crush'd the sweet poison of *misused* wine.  
*Milton*, Comus, l. 47.

**2.** To use or treat badly; abuse or maltreat in act or speech.

Hang him, dishonest varlet! we cannot *misuse* him enough.  
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2. 105.

He that did wear this head was one  
That pilgrims did *misuse*.  
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

= **Syn.** Abuse, Misuse. See abuse.

**misuse** (mis-ūs'), *n.* [*< ME. misuse, < OF. mesuis, mesuz, ill use, < mes- + us, use: see mis-<sup>2</sup> and use, n.*] **1.** Improper use; misapplication; employment in a wrong way or to a bad purpose; perversion.

How names taken for things mislead the understanding, the attentive reading of philosophical writers would discover, and that in words little suspected of any such *misuse*.  
*Locke*.

After the *misuse* of the one talent.  
*Bp. Hall*, Cont., Veil of Moses.

**2.** Abuse; ill treatment.

Upon whose dead corpse there was such *misuse* . . .  
By those Welshwomen done, as may not be,  
Without much shame, retold or spoken of.  
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 1. 43.

= **Syn.** 1. Perversion, profanation, prostitution. See abuse, v. t.

**misusement** (mis-ūz'ment), *n.* [*< OF. mesusement, < mesuser, misuse: see misuse, v., and -ment.*] The act of misusing; misuse; abuse.

And Darius could not bee otherwise persuaded but that shee was asloun because she would not consent to her *misusement*.  
*J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 82.

**misuser** (mis-ūz'ēr), *n.* [*< misuse, v., + -er.*] **1.** One who misuses; one who uses incorrectly.—**2.** In law, abuse of any liberty or benefit such as may cause its forfeiture.

An office, either public or private, may be forfeited by . . . *mis-user* or abuse, as if a judge takes a bribe, or a park-keeper kills deer without authority.  
*Blackstone*, Com., II. x.

**misvalue** (mis-val'ū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *misvalued*, ppr. *misvaluing*. [*< mis-<sup>1</sup> + value, v.*] To value falsely or too little; misesteem; underrate.

I am so yong, I dread my warke  
Wot be *misvalued* both of old and yong.  
*W. Browne*, Young Willie and Old Wernock.

**misventure** (mis-ven'tūr), *n.* [*< mis-<sup>1</sup> + venture. Cf. misadventure.*] An unfortunate venture; a misadventure.

All friends were touched with a kind of . . . joy to see, as I said, the color of Jack's money, after so many *misventures* and foiled struggles.  
*Cartleye*, in Froude.

**misventurous** (mis-ven'tūr-us), *a.* [*< mis-<sup>1</sup> + venturous.*] Wanting boldness or daring; timorous; fearful.

*Misventurous* Irishwomen, giving up their plan of emigration.  
*Cartleye*, The Century, XXIV. 20.

**misvouch** (mis-vouch'), *v. t.* [*< mis-<sup>1</sup> + vouch.*] To vouch or allege falsely.

That very text or saying . . . is *misvouched*.  
*Bacon*, True Greatness of Britain.

**miswander** (mis-won'dēr), *v. i.* [*< ME. miswanderen; < mis-<sup>1</sup> + wander.*] To wander; stray.

The *miswandrynge* error mistedeth hem into false goodes.  
*Chaucer*, Boethius, iii. prose 2.

**misway** (mis-wā'), *n.* [*< ME. miswaie; < mis-<sup>1</sup> + way.*] A wrong path.

Whoso that sekkith soth by a deep thought and covyetheth nat to ben deceyved by no *mys weyes*, lat him rollen and treden withinne hymself the lyht of his inward sythe.  
*Chaucer*, Boethius, iii. meter 11.

**misway**, *adv.* [*< ME. myswey; adverbial use of misway, n.*] Wrong; wrongly; amiss; astray.

Love makith alle to goon *myswey*.  
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4706.

**miswear** (mis-wār'), *v. i.* [*< mis-<sup>1</sup> + wear.*] To wear ill; prove bad on wearing. See quotation under *miswork, v. t.*

**miswed** (mis-wed'), *v. t.* [*< mis-<sup>1</sup> + wed.*] To wed unsuitably. *Milton*.

**misween** (mis-wēn'), *v. i.* and *t.* [*< mis-<sup>1</sup> + ween.*] To misjudge; distrust.

Full happie man (misweening much) was hee,  
So rich a spoile within his power to see.  
Spenser, Astrophel, l. 100.

**miswend** (mis-wond'), v. i. [**ME.** *miswenden*, < **AS.** *miswenden* (= **OHG.** *missawentjan*, **MIHG.** *missawenden*), turn wrong, pervert, go wrong, < *mis- + wendan*, turn, go: see *mis-1* and *wend*<sup>1</sup>.] To go wrong; wander; stray.

And eche in his complainthe telleth  
How that the worlde is miswend.  
Gower, Conf. Amant., Prol.

But things miscounselled must needs *miswend*.  
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 123.

**miswint**, v. t. [**ME.** *miswinnan*; < *mis-1* + *win*.] To obtain by fraud or cheating.

For-thy hee mete of more coat, mortrewes and potages.  
Of that that men *miswonne* thei maiden hem wel at ease.  
Piers Plowman (C), xvt. 48.

**miswit**, v. t. [**ME.** *miswiten*; < *mis-1* + *wit*<sup>1</sup>, v.] To know ill.

**miswive**, v. t. and i. [**ME.** *miswiven*; < *mis-1* + *wive*.] To marry unanitably.

**miswoman**, n. [Formerly also *misswoman*; < *mis-1* + *woman*.] An evil woman; a temptress.  
Fly the *miswoman*, least she thee deceite.  
Remedy of Love, l. 148.

**miswonting**, n. [**ME.** *miswonting*.] Disuse; want of practice.

These feeble beginnings of luke warme grace . . . by  
*miswonting* perish.  
Bp. Hall, Divine Meditation, vii.

**mis-word** (mis-wörd'), n. [**ME.** *misword* (= **MHG.** *mis-wort*); < *mis-1* + *word*.] 1. A curse.  
—2. A word uttered amiss.

The Tyrants sword  
Is not made drunk with bloud for a *Mis-word*.  
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Capitaines.

**miswork**, v. [**ME.** *miswerken*, *miswerchen*; < *mis-1* + *work*, v.] I. *intrans.* To work or do ill.

Cheresehe here & chaste 3if that chauce falles  
That sche wold *miswerche* wrongli any tyme.  
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5148.

II. *trans.* To do or make badly.

Which law [5 Eliz., c. 4], being generally transgressed,  
makes the people buy in effect chaff for corn; for that  
which is *miswrought* will miswear. Bacon, Judicial Charge.

**misworship** (mis-wër'ship), n. [**ME.** *mis-worship*; < *mis-1* + *worship*, n.] Worship of a wrong object; falso worship.

In respect of *misworship*, he was the son of the first Jeroboam, who made Israel to sin.

Bp. Hall, Joash with Elisha Dying.  
Such hideous jungle of *misworships*, misbeliefs, men  
made as we are did actually hold by and live at home in.  
Caryle.

**misworship** (mis-wër'ship), v. t.; pret. and pp. *misworshipped* or *misworshipped*, ppr. *misworshipping* or *misworshipping*. [**ME.** *mis-worship*; < *mis-1* + *worship*, v.] To worship wrongly or improperly.

There are not wanting nations . . . which have *misworshipped* it [the heaven] for their God.  
Bp. Hall, Sol's Farewell to Earth, § 3.

**misworshiper**, **misworshipper** (mis-wër'ship-ër), n. One who misworships.

God is made our idol, and we the *misworshippers* of him.  
Bp. Hall, Sermon at Whitehall, 1640.

**miswrench** (mis-wrench'), v. t. [**ME.** *miswrenchen*, v.] To twist or turn out of the right course.

The wardes of the chirehe key  
Through mishandlinge ben *miswrencht*.  
Gower, Conf. Amant., v.

**miswrite** (mis-rît'), v. t.; pret. *miswrote*, pp. *miswritten*, ppr. *miswriting*. [**ME.** *miswriten*, < **AS.** *miswritan*, write wrongly, < *mis-*, wrongly, + *writan*, write: see *mis-1* and *write*.] To write incorrectly; make a mistake in writing.  
Chaucer.

He [Josephus] did *mis-write* some number of the years.  
Raleigh, Hist. World, II. xxii. § 6.

But the manuscript is all in one simple, undisguised,  
feminine handwriting, and with no interlineation save  
only here and there the correction of a *miswritten* word.  
The Century, XXXVIII. 799.

**miswrought** (mis-rât'), a. [**ME.** *miswrought*.] Badly done. Bacon.

**misy** (mis'y), n. [Also *missy*; < **F.** *misy*, < **L.** *misy*, < **Gr.** *μίσω*, an ore supposed to be copperas; perhaps of Egyptian origin.] A sulphur-yellow mineral occurring in loose aggregations of small crystalline scales. It consists of hydrous sulphate of iron, and is derived from the decomposition of pyrite. Also called *yellow copperas* and *copiapite*.

**misyoke** (mis-yök'), v. t. and i.; pret. and pp. *misyoked*, ppr. *misyoking*. [**ME.** *mis-yoke*, v.] To yoke or join unsuitably.

Perpetually and finally hindered in wedlock, by *mis-yoking* with a diversity of nature as well as of religion.  
Milton, Divorce, II. 19.

**miszealous** (mis-zel'us), a. [**ME.** *miszealous*; < *mis-1* + *zealous*.] Actuated by false zeal.

Go on now, ye *miszealous* spirits.  
Bp. Hall, Noah's Dove.

**mit**, n. See *mitt*.

**mita** (mĕ'ti'), n. [**Sp.**, a tribute, payment; see *mita*<sup>2</sup>.] Forced labor in mines, farms, and factories to which the Indians of Peru were formerly subjected. One seventh of the male population were subject to service for a year, for which they were to be paid, but they could not be taken beyond a specified distance from their homes.

**mitainet**, n. A Middle English form of *mitten*.

**mitcal** (mit'kal), n. Same as *miskal*.

**mitcht**, n. [**ME.** *mieche*, *myeche*, *mieche* (cf. **MD.** *MLG.* *miecke*), < **OF.** *miche* = **Pr.** *mica*, *mieha*, a small loaf of bread, lit. a crumb, < **L.** *mica*, a crumb: see *mica*<sup>1</sup>, *mic*.] A loaf of bread.

He that hath *myeche* tweyne,  
Ne valud' in his demelgne,  
Lyveth more at ese, and more is riche,  
Than doth he that is chiche.  
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5685.

**mitch-board** (mich'börd), n. *Naut.*, a crutch for the support of a boom or mast. See *crutch*<sup>1</sup>, 3 (d). [**Local**, Eng.]

**Mitchella** (mi-chel'ü), n. [**NL.** (Linnæus, 1753), named after John Mitchell, a botanist of Virginia.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Rubiaceæ* and the tribe *Anthospermeæ*, characterized by having perfect flowers with a funnel-shaped corolla, which is from three- to six-lobed, the stamens inserted upon its throat, and by the hairy style, which has four thread-shaped lobes. They are creeping herbs, with opposite round-ovate leaves having minute stipules, and small white fragrant dimorphic flowers, which are axillary or terminal, and grow in pairs. The fruit is a scarlet berry-like double drupe. There are 2 species, an American, *M. repens*, the partridge-berry, and a Japanese, which, however, may be identical with the American. See *partridge-berry*.

**mite**<sup>1</sup> (mīt), n. [**ME.** *mite*, *myte*, < **AS.** *mite* = **MD.** *mije*, **D.** *mijt* = **MLG.** *LG.* *mite* = **OHG.** *miza*, *miza*, **MHG.** *mize*, **G.** (after **LG.**) *miete* = **Dan.** *mide* (cf. **F.** *mite*, **Sp.** *mita*, **ML.** *mita*, < **L.G.**), a mite; prob. lit. 'cutter', 'biter', from the verb shown in **Goth.** *maitan* = **Icel.** *meita* = **AS.** \**mētan*, cut: see *emmet*, *ant*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A small arachnid of the order *Acarida*; any acarid. Mites once formed a comprehensive genus *Acarus* or family *Acarida*, terms not yet obsolete; but, with the introduction of many more genera, the establishment of several families, and the elevation of the group to the rank of an order, a more elaborate nomenclature has been established, in which neither *Acarus* nor *Acarida* is retained. (See *Acarida*.) Adult mites are eight-legged like most arachnids; but some six-legged immature forms at one time constituted a supposed genus *Leptus*. (See *Leptus*, and cut under *harvest-tick*.) The species of mites are very numerous, diversified in form, and various in habits. Many are parasitic; others are terrestrial or aquatic; others live in cheese, flour, sugar, etc. *Mite* is consequently much used in composition. The cheese-mite or flour-mite is *Tyroglyphus siro* or *T. longior*; the sugar-mite is *Glyciphaga prunorum*, or another of the same genus. Such mites compose the family *Tyroglyphida*, and are among those longer known as species of *Acarus* or *Acarida*. Itch-mites are *Sarcoptes*, as *Sarcoptes scabiei*. (See cut under *itch-mite*.) Mange-mites are *Demodicida*; garden-mites or harvest-mites, *Trombidida*; spinning-mites, *Tetranychida*; beetle-mites or wood-mites, *Oribatida*; spider-mites, *Gamasida*; water-mites, *Hydrachnida*; snout-mites, *Belletida*; gall-mites, *Phylloptida*. Certain mites, the *Foridida*, are commonly distinguished as ticks, as *Ixodes ricinus* (see cut under *Acarida*), and those of the family *Trombidida* are indifferently called *harvest-mites*, *harvest-ticks*, *harvest-bugs*, *red-bugs*, and by other names. See the compound and technical names.

That cheese of itself breeds *mites* or maggots, I deny.  
Ray, Works of Creation, II.

Say what the use, were finer optics given,  
To inspect a *mite*, not comprehending the heaven?  
Pope, Essay on Man, l. 196.

2. Some insect like or likened to a mite, as a dust-louse (*Psocus*).

For life is so high a perfection of being that in this respect the least fly or *mite* is a more noble being than a star.  
South, Works, III. x.

**mite**<sup>2</sup> (mīt), n. [**ME.** *mite*, *myte* (= **OF.** *mite*, a small coin, = **Sp.** *mita*, a payment, assessment, tribute), < **MD.** *mije*, **D.** *mijt*, small coin, a mite; prob. akin to *mitel*<sup>1</sup>, from the same root, **Goth.** *maitan*, etc., cut: see *mitel*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A small coin of any kind, of slight value; any very small sum of money. No coin seems to have been so called specifically.

William wigtill with-oute any more,  
Greithed him as gall as any gom thurt bede,  
Of alle tre a-tir that to knigt longed,  
So that non migt a-mend a *mite* worth, i wene.  
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4543.

And though the number of sheep increase never so fast,  
yet the price falleth not one *mite*, because there be so few  
sellers.  
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), I.

There came a certain poor widow, and she threw in [i. e. into the treasury] two *mites* [tr. Gr. *λεπτά*: see *lepton* and *minute*], which make a farthing. Mark xii. 42.

We usually observe the same routine. I put down my  
*mite* first; then my young family enroll their contribu-  
tions, . . . and then Mr. Partridge brings up the rear.  
Dickens, Bleak House, viii.

2†. An English weight somewhat heavier than  
a grain troy.—3†. An old money of account, the  
twenty-fourth part of a penny.

4 *mites* is the aliquot part of a penny, viz. 1, for 6 times  
4 is 24, and so many *mites* marchants assigne to 1 penny.  
T. Hill, Arithmetic (1690), III. l.

4. Anything very small; a very little particle  
or quantity: also applied to persons.

"Now ich see," saide Lyl, "that surgerie ne phisika  
May nat a *myte* availle to medlen a-gens Eide."  
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 179.

I felt benevolence for her, and resolved some way or  
other to throw in my *mite* of courtesy, if not of service.  
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 19.

The White Sulphur waters, she said, had not done her a  
*mite* of good.  
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 256.

**mited** (mi'ted), a. [**ME.** *mited* + *-ed*<sup>2</sup>.] Damaged  
or spoiled by insufficient salting, as eured fish.  
Perley.

**Mitella** (mi-tel'ü), n. [**NL.** (Tournefort, 1700),  
< **L.** *mitella*, dim. of *mitra*, a turban; see *miter*.]  
A genus of plants of the natural order *Saxifraga-*  
*ceæ* and the tribe *Saxifrageæ*, characterized by a  
one-celled ovary with parietal placentæ which  
are alternate with the stigmas, five petals which  
are three-cleft or pinnatifid, and a superior epau-  
sule without beaks. They are herbs, with long-peti-  
olate heart-shaped lobed or crenate leaves, which have  
membranaceous stipules attached to the petioles, and an  
erect slender scape bearing an elongated raceme of small  
greenish flowers, which are often drooping. There are 5  
species, indigenous to the temperate parts of North Amer-  
ica, one of which is also found in Siberia. *M. diphylla* and  
*M. nuda* are the best-known. See *bishop's-cap*.

**miter**, **mitre** (mi'tër), n. [Early mod. E. also  
*myter*, *mytre*; < **ME.** *mitre*, *myter*, *mytir*, *mytre*,  
< **OF.** *mitre*, **F.** *mitre* = **Pr.** **Sp.** *mitra* = **It.**  
*mitra*, **OIt.** *metra*, a miter, < **L.** *mitra*, < **Gr.**  
*μίτρα*, a belt, girdle, fillet, head-band, turban.]  
1. A form of head-dress anciently worn by the  
inhabitants of Lydia, Phrygia, and other parts  
of Asia Minor.—2. A sacerdotal head-dress, as  
that worn by the ancient Jewish high priest,  
or that worn by a bishop. The Jewish miter was  
made of linen, and wrapped in folds about the head, like  
a turban. Before the fourteenth century the miter in  
the Christian church was  
low and simple; but now  
it consists of a coronet  
surmounted by a lofty and  
deeply cleft cap. The priv-  
ilege of wearing the miter  
in the Roman Catholic  
Church was a concession  
of the popes, and was for-  
merly exercised by card-  
inals and the higher dig-  
nities. Bishops and abbots  
(if to be mitered) receive the  
miter from the consecrat-  
ing bishop. Three kinds of  
miters are distinguished:  
(1) the precious miter, made  
of gold or silver plate and  
adorned with jewels, (2) the  
auriphygiate miter, and (3)  
the simple miter of white  
silk or linen. The bishops of  
the Church of England wore  
miters as late as the corona-  
tion of George III., and some  
Anglican bishops occasion-  
ally wear them at the present  
day. See *tiara*, and cut under  
*auriphygia*.

Her golden cap she cast unto the ground,  
And crowned *mitre* rudely threw asyde.  
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 25.

The Cardinal [Wolsey] sent to the King, to lend him the  
*Mitre* and Pall, which he used to wear at any great Solemn-  
ity.  
Baker, Chronicles, p. 279.

His *Miter* on his head of cloth of stauer, with two long  
laibes hanging downe behind his  
neck.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 37 (sig. D).  
All the old known *mitres* still in  
existence have a white ground.  
Rock, Church of our Fathers, II.  
[109, note.]

There, other trophies deck the  
truly brave, . . .  
Such as on Hough's unsmiled  
*mitre* shone.  
Pope, Epil. to Satires, II. 239.

3. A chimney-cap or -pot  
of terra-cotta, brick, stone,  
or metal, designed to ex-  
clude rain and wind from  
the flue, while allowing the  
smoke, etc., to escape; a  
cowl; hence, anything hav-  
ing a similar use.

For, like as in a Limbeck th' heat of Fire  
Raiseth a Vapour, which still mounting higher  
To the Still's top; when th' odoriferous sweat  
Above the *Miter* can no further get,  
It, softly thickning, falleth drop by drop.  
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 3.



Episcopal Miter.—French type of the 14th century.



Miter of glazed pottery; 14th century. From Semur-en-Auxois, France.

4. In *conch.*, a miter-shell.—5. In *carp.*: (a) A scribe or guide for making saw-cuts to form miter-joints. (b) A combined square and miter-edge or pattern. (c) Same as *miter-joint*.—6. A gusset in seamstresses' work, knitting, and the like.—**Miter gearing**. Same as *beveled gearing* (which see, under *gearing*).

**miter, mitre** (mī'tēr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mitered, mitted*, ppr. *mitring, mitring*. [Early mod. E. also *myter, mytre*; < ME. *mitren, mytren*, < OF. *mitrer, F. mitrer* = Sp. Pg. *mitrar* = It. *mitrare*, OIt. *metrare*, < ML. *mitrare*, < *mitra*, a miter; see *miter, n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To bestow a miter upon; raise to a rank to which the dignity of wearing a miter belongs, especially to episcopal rank.

More than all thy marchants other thy *mytrede* bisshopes.  
*Piers Plowman* (C), v. 193.

From such apostles, O ye *mitred* heads,  
Preserve the church! *Cowper*, *Task*, ii. 329.

2. To ornament with a miter.

Your first essay was on your native laws;  
Those having torn with ease and trampled down,  
Your fangs you fasten'd on the *mitred* crown.  
*Dryden*, *Hind and Panther*, l. 202.

3. In *carp.*, to join with a miter-joint; make a miter-joint in. See *miter-joint*.—4. In *needle-work*, to change the direction of, as a straight band, border, or the like, by cutting it at an abrupt angle, sacrificing a three-cornered piece, and bringing the cut edges together: a term derived from carpenter-work.—5. In *bookbinding*, to join perfectly, as lines intended to meet at right angles.—**Cut and mitered string**. See *string*.—**Mitered abbey or monastery**, an abbey or monastery presided over by a mitered abbot.

The abbess received a ring, which, however, was not bestowed on any abbot unless his house were a *mitred abbey*.  
*Koek*, *Church of our Fathers*, ii. 194.

**Mitered abbot, back, border, etc.** See the nouns.

**II. intrans.** In *arch.*, to meet in a miter-joint.  
**miter-block** (mī'tēr-blok), *n.* In *joinery*, a block arranged for sawing pieces to an angle of 45°.  
*E. H. Knight*.

**miter-board** (mī'tēr-bōrd), *n.* A miter-box in which a piece is laid while the saw reciprocates between guides which cause it to make the kerf at the prescribed angle. *E. H. Knight*.

**miter-box** (mī'tēr-boks), *n.* In *carp.*, a long narrow wooden box consisting of a bottom and two sides in which kerfs at an angle of 45° (or some other angle) are cut for the reception of a saw: used in cutting pieces of wood to form miter-joints. The piece of wood to be mitered is laid in the box, and the saw, being worked through the guide-cuts in the vertical sides, cuts the wood to the necessary angle. (See *miter-joint*.) Another form consists of a bed and a fence, against which the work rests, and an adjustable guide for the saw, so that it admits of cutting at any required angle. In printing the name is given to a square channel of wood or iron having diagonal cuts in the sides, in which a saw can move freely in cutting pieces of wood or brass of uniform angles.

**miter-cut** (mī'tēr-kut), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, a groove cut in the surface of plate-glass for ornamentation. The cross-section of the groove or cut is very nearly an equilateral triangle.

**miter-dovetail** (mī'tēr-duv'tāl), *n.* In *joinery*, a form of concealed dovetail presenting only a single joint-line, and that on the angle. *E. H. Knight*.

**miter-drain** (mī'tēr-drān), *n.* A drain laid within the metaling of roads, to convey the water to the side drains.

**miter-flower** (mī'tēr-flōw'ēr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Cyclamen*.

**miter-gage** (mī'tēr-gāj), *n.* A gage for determining the angle of a miter-joint or bevel-joint for picture-frames, moldings, etc. *E. H. Knight*.

**mitering-machine** (mī'tēr-ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* 1. In *carp.* and *joinery*, a machine for sawing or cutting to a true angle of 45° the ends of pieces to be joined, in order that they may be united by a miter-joint, or for cutting the pieces at any desired angle to make a bevel-joint. One form of this machine consists of a table with a circular saw and adjustable guides or fences; another consists of a bed and guide, with two blades at right angles, for making a downward cut, fixed at an angle of 45° to the guide and actuated by a lever. The latter form is used for mitering picture-frames and small moldings.

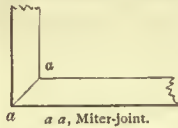
2. In *printing*, a mechanism of iron and steel, designed to cut the ends of metal rules with exact bevels and secure true joints at any angle. This is done in some machines by a saw, in others by a file or chisel.

**miter-iron** (mī'tēr-ī'ēr), *n.* A fagot for forging, composed of a group of bars of angular section wedged about a cylindrical bar within a hoop.

**miter-jack** (mī'tēr-jak), *n.* A simple form of miter-box or templet, consisting merely of a bed

and a fence, against which the work rests. It is used for making miter-joints on small moldings.

**miter-joint** (mī'tēr-jōint), *n.* A joint in which the plane of the abutting surfaces bisects the angle (properly 90°) formed by the abutting pieces.



Each of the abutting pieces is dressed to an angle of 45°; when they are dressed to an angle greater or less than 45° they are generally termed *bevel-joints*. When the angle formed by the junction of two parts is 45°, and the plane of division bisects this angle, the joint is sometimes called a *half miter-joint*. Also called *miter*.

**miter-mushroom** (mī'tēr-mush'rōm), *n.* A kind of mushroom of the genus *Helvella*, *H. crispa*: so named from the shape of the pileus. It grows in woods, and is delicate eating.

**miter-plane** (mī'tēr-plān), *n.* In *carp.*: (a) A plane in which the bit is set at an acute angle with the longitudinal axis of the stock. The effect of this arrangement is to give the action of the plane the character of a draw-cut. (b) A plane which runs in a race in angular relation to fences or gages, usually adjustable, by which the stuff to be planed is held to the action of the tool.

**miter-post** (mī'tēr-pōst), *n.* Same as *meeting-post*.

**miter-shaped** (mī'tēr-shāpt), *a.* Having the shape of a miter: said especially of a form of head-dress worn by women in the middle of the fifteenth century.

**miter-shell** (mī'tēr-shel), *n.* The turreted shell of a mollusk of the genus *Mitra* or family *Mitridae*; a tiara-shell. See cut under *Mitra*.

**miter-sill** (mī'tēr-sil), *n.* A raised step against which the foot of a canal-lock gate shuts on the floor of a lock-bay. *E. H. Knight*.

**miter-square** (mī'tēr-skwār), *n.* In *carp.*, an immovable bevel for striking upon a piece of stuff an angle of 45°.

**miter-valve** (mī'tēr-valv), *n.* A valve of which the lid or plug is the frustum of a cone, the face of the seat being inclined at an angle of 45° to the axis of the valve.

**miter-wheel** (mī'tēr-hwēl), *n.* 1. In *mech.*, a particular kind of bevel-wheel, the bevel being limited to an angle of 45°, and the teeth of the wheel meshing with the teeth of another of the same bevel and diameter. The shafts of the wheels are at right angles with each other; and rotary motion in any plane is, by this mechanism, translated, without change of velocity, into motion in another plane at right angles with the first. Miter-wheels are much used in mill-work. See *bevel-wheel* and *bevel-gear*.



Miter-wheels.

2. In *glass-cutting*, a wheel used for cutting a groove of triangular section.

**miterwort** (mī'tēr-wért), *n.* A name common to all plants of the genus *Mitella*.—**False miterwort**. See *coolwort* and *Tiarella*.

**mithe**, *v. t.* [ME. *mithen*, < AS. *mīthan* (= OS. *mīthan* = OFries. *for-mītha* = OHG. *mīdan*, MHG. *mīden*, G. *meiden*), avoid, conceal, refrain from, forbear, intr. lie concealed: see *miss*.] To avoid; conceal.

His sorwe he conthe ful wel *mithe*.  
*Havelok*, l. 943.

**miter** (mī'tēr), *n.* A Scotch form of *mother*.  
**mitich**, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *mythic*.

**Mithra**, *n.* See *Mithras*.

**Mithradatic** (mith-rā-dat'ik), *a.* Same as *Mithridatic*, 1.

**Mithræum** (mith-rē'um), *n.* [NL., < L. *Mithras*, *Mithras*: see *Mithras*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a shrine or sanctuary of Mithras: usually an underground cell, grotto, or crypt in which the secret mysteries of Mithras were celebrated.

In the *Mithræum* there were—there are still, because we have saved the place from destruction, and added it to the curiosities of Rome—the remnant of the seven torches . . . which were kept burning before the image of Mithras *Tauroctonos*.  
*Lanciani*, *Anc. Rome in the Light of Mod. Discov.*, p. 192.

**Mithraic** (mith-rā'ik), *a.* [< *Mithras* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the ancient Persian and late Roman god Mithras.

Two statues of *Mithraic* torch-bearers.  
*C. O. Müller*, *Manual of Archæol.* (trans.), § 206.

The *Mithraic* doctrines appear to have comprised all the prominent features of the Magian or Chaldean system, and we need not be surprised, therefore, that they are represented as embracing magical, occult, and thaumaturgical science.

*A. Wüster*, in *Knight's Anc. Art and Myth.* (1876), p. xix.

**Mithraicism** (mith-rā'i-sizm), *n.* [< *Mithraic* + *-ism*.] Same as *Mithraism*.

**Mithraicism**, with explanations of its alliance with Occidental Christianity.

*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, *Literary Notices*, XXXII. 560.

**Mithraism** (mith'ra-izm), *n.* [< *Mithras* + *-ism*.] The worship of Mithras.

The religion of Mithra . . . played an important part in the thought of the early centuries of the Christian era, yet little is known of *Mithraism* at the present time.

*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII. 283.

**Mithraist** (mith'ra-ist), *n.* [< *Mithras* + *-ist*.] A worshiper of Mithras.

This fact suggests a question . . . whether the Christians borrowed from the *Mithraists*, or the *Mithraists* from the Christians, or whether the coincidences are casual.

*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII. 283.

**Mithraize** (mith'ra-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Mithraized*, ppr. *Mithraizing*. [< *Mithras* + *-ize*.] To teach, profess, or practise Mithraic doctrines; observe the rites of Mithras.

**Mithras, Mithra** (mith'ras, mith'ra), *n.* [L. *Mithras, Mithres*, < Gr. *Mithras*, < OPers. *Mitra* = Skt. *Mitra*, lit. 'friend'.] 1. A deity of the ancient Persians, the god of light or of the sun, who came at last to be regarded as the ruler of both the material and the spiritual universe, and was worshipped with an elaborate ritual, with accompaniment of ceremonial mysteries. In this form his worship was adopted by the Romans under the early empire, and enjoyed great popularity. Representations of Mithras are common in Roman art, usually showing him as a youth in Oriental dress performing the mystic sacrifice of a bull. Sacred caves or grottos were the regular seats of his worship.

They call upon no peculiar name of God, but only *Mithra*; in the which word they all agree together in one nature of the divine Majesty, whatsoever it be.

*Sir T. More*, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), II. 11.

The sacred grotto of *Mithras*, in the Campus Martius [Rome], . . . in the plot of ground which is now occupied by the Marignoli palace.

*Lanciani*, *Anc. Rome in the Light of Mod. Discov.*, p. 166.

2. A genus of South American lycænid butterflies. *Hübner*, 1816.—3. A genus of spiders. *Koch*, 1835.

**mithridate** (mith'ri-dāt), *n.* [Also *methridate*, and improp. *mithradite*; < OF. *mithridat*, *methridat*, F. *mithridate* = Sp. It. *mitridato* = Pg. *mithridato*, < ML. *mithridatum* for LL. *mithridatum*, an antidote, neut. of L. *Mithridatius*, *Mithridateus*, of Mithridates, < *Mithridates*, < Gr. *Μιθραδάτης*, *Μιθριδάτης*, Mithridates VI., King of Pontus (died about 63 B. C.), who fortified himself against poisons by taking antidotes; a name of Pers. origin: cf. *Mithras*.] In *old phar.*, one of various compositions of many ingredients in the form of electuaries, supposed to serve either as an antidote or as a preservative against poison.

I feel me ill; give me some *mithridate*;  
Some *mithridate* and oil, good sister, fetch me.  
*B. Jonson*, *Every Man in his Humour*, iv. 6.

Wine, an it be thy will! strong lusty wine!  
Well, fools may talk of *mithridate*, cordials, and elixirs;  
But from my youth this was my only physic.

*Fletcher* (and another), *Sea Voyage*, v. 2.

This is a course that will . . . alter slander into piety,  
. . . that the viper's flesh may become *mithridate*.

*Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 753.

**Mithridate mustard**, a kind of penny-cress. See *peppercorn*.

**Mithridatic** (mith-ri-dat'ik), *a.* [= F. *mithridatique* = Pg. *mithridatico*, < L. *Mithridaticus*, pertaining to Mithridates, < *Mithridates*, Mithridates: see *mithridate*.] 1. Of or pertaining to Mithridates, specifically to Mithridates VI. of Pontus (died about 63 B. C.): as, the *Mithridatic wars*. Also *Mithradatic*.—2. [l. c.] Pertaining to or of the nature of mithridate.

**mithridatum**, *n.* [Improp. *methridatum* (after *methridate*); < ML. *mithridatum* for LL. *mithridatum*, an antidote: see *mithridate*.] Same as *mithridate*.

But what brave spirit could be content to sit in his shop,  
with a flappet of wood before him, . . . selling *Mithridatum* and dragons-water to visited houses [during the plague]?  
*Beau.* and *Fl.*, *Knight of Burning Pestle*, l. 3.

**mitigable** (mit'i-gā-bl), *a.* [< LL. \**mitigabilis* (in adv. *mitigabiliter*), < *mitigare*, mitigate: see *mitigate*.] Capable of being mitigated.

The vigour of that ceremonious law was *mitigable*.  
*Barrow*, *Works*, II. xv.

**mitigant** (mit'i-gant), *a.* [= F. *mitigant* = Sp. It. *mitigante*, < L. *mitigan(t)-s*, ppr. of *mitigare*, mitigate: see *mitigate*.] Mitigating; lenitive; soothing; alleviating. *Bailey*, 1727.

**mitigate** (mit'i-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mitigated*, ppr. *mitigating*. [< L. *mitigatus*, pp. of *mitigare* (> It. *mitigare* = Sp. Pg. *mitigar* = F. *mitiger*), make mild, gentle, soft, or tender, < *mitis*, mild, etc., + *agere*, make: see *agent*.] 1. To make milder or more tolerable; reduce in amount or degree, as something objectionable, reprehensible.

sible, distressing, harmful, etc.; moderate; alleviate; assuage.

And dieted with fasting every day,  
The swelling of his wounds to mitigate.  
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 26.

To mitigate the scorn he gives his uncle,  
He prettily and aptly taunts himself.  
Shak., Rich. III., III. 1. 133.

I esteem it the office of a physician not only to restore health, but to mitigate pain and dolours.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 190.

I may mitigate their doom  
On me derived.  
Milton, P. L., x. 76.

Her benevolent heart sought every means to mitigate the authorized severities of the law.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 16.

2. To soften; mollify; make mild and accessible. [Rare.]

Where the King took displeasure, she would mitigate and appease his mind.

Sir T. More, Int. to Utopia, p. lxxxv.

Turning to the master of the Temple, [he] began with gentle words to mitigate him. Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 35.

The severe little man was mitigated. Dr. J. Brown, Rab. = Syn. 1. Alleviate, Relieve, etc. See alleviate.

**mitigatedly** (mit'i-gā-ted-li), *adv.* In a mitigated degree.

This young man, indeed, was mitigatedly monastic. He had a big brown frock and cowl, but he had also a shirt and a pair of shoes. H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 125.

**mitigation** (mit-i-gā'shon), *n.* [*<* ME. *mitigacioun*, *mitigacion*, *<* OF. (and F.) *mitigation* = Sp. *mitigacion* = Pg. *mitigaçõ* = It. *mitigazione*, *<* L. *mitigatio* (*n*-), soothing, mitigation, *<* *mitigare*, mitigate; see mitigate.] The act of mitigating, or the state of being mitigated; alleviation; abatement or diminution of anything harsh, painful, severe, afflictive, calamitous, or the like.

But for thi mykel mercy mitigationoun I biseche.  
Piers Plowman (B), v. 477.

What pleasure he [the sinner] can have in the thoughts of his former excesses, when not one drop can be procured for the mitigation of his flames. Stillfleet, Sermons, I. x.

The simple race  
Of mountaineers . . . partake man's general lot  
With little mitigation. Wordsworth, Excursion, v.

In mitigation of damages, in law, for the purpose of showing that the damages were less than is claimed.

**mitigative** (mit'i-gā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*<* F. *mitigatif* = Pr. *mitigativ* = Sp. Pg. It. *mitigativo*, *<* LL. *mitigativus*, soothing, *<* L. *mitigare*, soothe, mitigate; see mitigate.] I. *a.* Lenitive; tending to alleviate. Cotgrave.

II. *n.* That which mitigates or tends to moderate or alleviate.

Which may the fennice of loue aslake  
To the loner, as a mitigative.  
Remedy of Love, Prol., l. 20.

**mitigator** (mit'i-gā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *mitigador* = It. *mitigatore*; as mitigate + *-or*.] One who or that which mitigates.

**mitigatory** (mit'i-gā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *mitigatorio*, *<* L. *mitigatorius*, soothing, *<* *mitigare*, soothe, mitigate; see mitigate.] I. *a.* Tending or having power to mitigate; alleviating; softening. Sir J. Mackintosh.

II. *n.* That which has power to mitigate or alleviate.

He talks of hard usages, and straining points of law in cases of life, and such mitigatories.

Royer North, Examen, p. 316. (Davies.)

**miting** (mī'ting), *n.* [ME. *mytyng*, *mygthyng*; *<* *mitē* + *-ing*.] A little one: used in endearment or in contempt.

No more of this matere thou move the,  
Thou nouel and mytyng emell.  
York Plays, p. 314.

**mitis** (mī'tis), *n.* [NL. use of L. *mitis*, mild, gentle.] A South American cat: same as *chati*.

**mitis-casting** (mī'tis-kās'ting), *n.* The name given by P. Ostberg, the inventor of the process, to a method of increasing the fluidity and lowering the fusing-point of iron and steel, by adding a small quantity of aluminium (about half of one per cent.) to the charge in the crucible the moment it has been melted. This is said greatly to facilitate the casting process, and to add to the strength of the metal. The aluminium is added in the form of an alloy of 6 to 10 per cent. of that metal with iron. This alloy is made by a patented process consisting, as is stated, in adding clay to the iron in the process of smelting. The mitis-castings are said to be rapidly taking the place of malleable-iron castings.

**mitis-green** (mī'tis-grēn), *n.* Same as *Paris green* or *Scheele's green*. See *green* 1.

**Mitosata** (mī-tō-sā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. *<* Gr. *μίτος*, a thread, + *-ata*.] In Fabricius's system of classification, the centipeds and millepeds: equivalent to *Myriapoda*. [Not used.]

**mitotic** (mī-tō'sik), *a.* [*<* *mitosis* (*is*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or exhibiting mitosis. Also *mitotic*.

**mitosis** (mī-tō'sis), *n.*; *pl.* *mitoses* (-sēz). [NL., *<* Gr. *μίτος*, a thread, + *-osis*.] 1. Splitting of the chromatin of a nucleus, or subdivision of any minute granular bodies embedded in living protoplasm. The mitosis occurring in nuclear kinetics is commonly qualified as *karyomitosis*. — 2. A figure occurring during mitosis as a result of that process.

**mitotic** (mī-tō't'ik), *a.* [*<* *mitosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Same as *mitotic*.

This scheme of Remak's . . . is now contrasted with another mode of division, the *mitotic* division ("karyomitosis," . . . "mitosis," or "indirect division" of Fleming; "karyokinesis" or "karyokinetic" division of Schleicher). *Micros. Sci.*, XXX. II. 163.

**mitotically** (mī-tō't'i-kal-i), *adv.* By mitosis.

It may be doubted whether these cells divide only mitotically. *Micros. Sci.*, XXX. II. 196.

**Mitra** (mī'trā), *n.* [NL., so called from the shape of the shell, *<* L. *mitra*, *<* Gr. *μίτρα*, a miter, turban; see *miter*.] 1. The typical genus of *Mitridæ*, having a heavy long fusiform shell with well-developed spire and plicate columella, likened to a bishop's miter. There are over 200 species, mostly from the Philippine and related waters, but also from other warm seas, as the West Indian. The best-known is *M. episcopatilis*, ornamented with square spots of red, orange, or salmon color. An arctic species is *M. (Volutimitra) groenlandica*.

2. A genus of aealephs.

**Mitracea** (mī-trā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Mitra* + *-acea*.] Same as *Mitridæ*.

**mitracean** (mī-trā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Mitracea* or *Mitridæ*; mitrifirm.

II. *n.* A miter-shell; any member of the *Mitracea*.

**mitraille** (F. pron. mē-trā'yē'), *n.* [*<* F. *mitraille*, small bits of grape-shot, with unorig. *r*, *<* OF. *mitaille*, fragments, as coarse filings, *<* *mit*, a small piece of money, a mite; see *mitē*.] Small missiles, especially grape, canister, fragments of iron, and the like, when fired, as upon an enemy at close quarters.

**mitraille** (F. pron. mē-trā'yē'), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *mitraillé*, ppr. *mitraillant*. [*<* F. *mitrailler*, fire mitraille, *<* *mitraille*, mitraille; see the noun.] To fire mitraille at. [Rare.]

At the moment when the regiment nearest the enemy was beginning a retreating movement, in order to entice the Prussians on, the latter emerged from a wood between Borney and Colombey, and *mitrailléd* the French. *Scotsman*.

**mitrailleur** (F. pron. mē-trā'yē'), *n.* [F., masc. noun of agent, *<* *mitrailler*, fire mitraille; see *mitraille*, *v.*] An artilleryman in charge of a mitrailleuse.

**mitrailleuse** (F. pron. mē-trā'yēz'), *n.* [F., fem. noun of agent, *<* *mitrailler*, fire mitraille; see *mitraille*, *v.*] A machine-gun or combination of gun-barrels and mechanism intended to discharge small missiles in great quantity and with great rapidity; especially, a form of machine-gun introduced in the French army about 1868, and first brought into service in the Franco-German war of 1870-1. See cuts under *machine-gun*.

The Maxim *mitrailleuse* or machine gun of rifle caliber. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 102.

**mitral** (mī'tral), *a.* [*<* F. *mitral* = It. *mitrale*, *<* ML. *\*mitralis* (neut. *mitrale*, a box in which to keep a miter), *<* *mitra*, a miter; see *miter*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a miter; resembling a miter.

Wholly omitted in the *mitrall* column. *Sir. T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, II.

2. In *anat.*, mitriform; bivalvular: specifically applied to that valve in the heart which guards the left auriculoventricular orifice. Also called *bicuspid*. — 3. In *med.*, pertaining to the mitral valve; as, *mitral* sounds; *mitral* insufficiency; *mitral* disease.

**mitrate** (mī'trāt), *a.* [*<* *miter* (*mitr-*) + *-ate*.] In *bot.*, bonnet-shaped, or rounded and folded: said of the pileus of certain fungi.

**mitre**, *n.* and *v.* See *miter*.

**Mitrephorus** (mī-tref'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., also *Mitrephoros*, *<* Gr. *μίτροφορος*, *μίτροφορος*, wearing a turban or miter, *<* *μίτρα*, turban, miter (see *miter*), + *-φορος*, *<* *φέρω* = E. *bear*.] 1. In *entom.*, a singular genus of cecidius, having the prothorax armed with an anterior horn. The only species is *M. waterhousei* of Brazil. *Schönherr*, 1837. — 2. In *ornith.*, a genus of small olivaceous flycatchers of the family *Tyrannidae*, named by Selater in 1859. It includes several species, as *M. fulvifrons*, inhabiting the southwestern United States, Mexico, and tropical America. The name being preoccupied in entomology, it was changed to *Mitrephanes*. *Coues*.

3. A genus of worms.

**Mitridæ** (mī'trī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Mitra* + *-idæ*.] A family of rachiglossate pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Mitra*; the miter-shells. The family is related to the volutes and olives, and is often merged in *Volutidæ*. The teeth of the odontophore are disposed in three longitudinal rows, and the long turreted shell has a narrow aperture with the columella plicated near the anterior end. About 400 species have been described, chiefly from tropical seas; those of the Pacific are of large size and striking colors, though the pattern may be concealed in the living state by the horny epidermis. Also called *Mitracea*. See cut under *Mitra*.

**mitriform** (mī'trī-fōrm), *a.* [= F. *mitriforme*, *<* L. *mitra*, a miter, + *forma*, form.]

1. In *bot.*, resembling a miter; conical, hollow, open at the base, and either entire there or irregularly cut: applied to certain fruits and to the calyptra of mosses. See *calyptra*. — 2. In *conch.*, shaped like a miter-shell; resembling the *Mitridæ*.

**Mitrinæ** (mī-trī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Mitra* + *-inæ*.] 1. A subfamily of *Mitridæ*, nearly equivalent to the family. — 2. The *Mitridæ* regarded as a subfamily of some other family, as the *Volutidæ* or the *Muricidæ*.

**mitry** (mī'tri), *a.* [*<* OF. *mitré*, pp. of *miter*, miter; see *miter*, *v.*] In *her.*, charged with a number of miters, as a bordure, a fesse, or the like.

**mitt** (mit), *n.* [Also *mit*; abbr. of *mitten*.] 1. Same as *mitten*. — 2. A sort of glove without fingers, or with very short fingers. Mitts sometimes cover the hand only and sometimes the forearm to the elbow. A common material is black lace; they are also knitted of silk of various colors. They were especially worn by women early in the nineteenth century; the fashion has recently been revived.

3. Something resembling a mitt.

The hands and forearms of the women of Yap, in the Western Carolines are tattooed with *mita*, as in the Marshall Islands. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 208.

**mitten** (mī'tn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *mittain*; *<* ME. *mitaine*, *mytane*, *myteine*, *myten*, *myteyne*, *<* OF. (and F.) *mitaine* (ML. *mitana*, *mitanna*), also *mitan*, *miton* (= Sp. *miton*); cf. ML. *mita*, *mitten*: derived by some, in the supposed original sense of 'half-glove,' from OHG. *mittamo*, MHG. *mittemo*, middle, midmost (superl. of *mitte*, middle; see *mid*); by others referred to a Celtic source; cf. Gael. Ir. *mutan*, a thick glove, a muff, Gael. *miotag*, *miotog*, a mitten, Ir. *mutog*, a stump, a hand or glove without fingers.] 1. *n.* A glove; a covering for the hand, with or without fingers.

Take the porter thil staffe to halde,  
And thil mytens also.  
*M.S. Cantab.* F. v. 48, l. 52. (Halliwell.)

Twey *myteynes*, as mete, maad all of clontes;  
The fyngers weren for-werd & ful of fen honged.  
*Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 428.

2. A covering for the hand, differing from a glove in not having a separate cover for each finger, the thumb only being separated, made of leather, dogskin, sealskin, etc., or knitted of thick wool.

*Mittens* of dog-skin, lined with the fur of the Arctic hare. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 26.

3. A mitt.

My sister Clotilda was . . . studying. . . I remember . . . her clear white apron, her crimson muffedees and short close black mittens. *E. S. Sheppard*, Charles Anchester, II.

To get the mitten, to receive only the mitten, instead of the hand; be refused as a lover. [Colloq.] — To give one the mitten, to refuse to marry one. [Colloq.] — To handle without mittens. Same as to handle without gloves (which see, under *glove*).

**mitten** (mī'tn), *r. t.* [*<* *mitten*, *n.*] 1. To put mittens on.

Mittened cats catch no mice. *Proverb.*  
With mittened hands, and caps draw low.  
*Whittier, Snow-Bound.*

2. To give the mitten to. See phrase under *mitten, n.* [Colloq.]

For me she mittened a lawyer, and several other chaps.  
*Carlton, Farm Ballads, p. 19.*

**mitten†** (mit'ent), *a.* [*L. mitten(-s)*, ppr. of *mittere*, send; see *mission.*] Sending forth; emitting.

The fluxion . . . thrust forth by the part *mitten* upon the inferior weak parts.  
*Whiceman, Surgery.*

**mittimus** (mit'i-mus), *n.* [So called from the word beginning the writ (in *L.*), *L. mittimus*, we send, 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. act. of *mittere*, send; see *mission.*] 1. In law: (a) A precept or command in writing, given by a justice of the peace or other proper officer, directed to the keeper of a prison, requiring him to receive and hold in safe-keeping an offender charged with a crime until he be delivered by due course of law; a warrant of commitment to prison. (b) A writ directing the removal of a suit or of a record from the court granting it to another.—2. A dismissal from an office or situation.

Out of two noblemen's houses he had his *mittimus* of "Ye may be gone."  
*Nash, Hane with you to Saffron-Walden.*

**Mittler's green.** See *green*<sup>1</sup>.

**mitty** (mit'i), *n.*; pl. *mitties* (-iz). [Origin obscure.] The small stormy petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*. *Montagu.* [Local, Eng.]

**mitu** (mit'u), *n.* [Braz.] 1. The galeated curassow, a South American bird of the family *Cracidae*, technically called *Pauxi mitu*, *Ouarax mitu*, or *Mitu galeata*. See cut under *Pauxi*.—2. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of the family *Cracidae*, of which the mitu is the type. *Lesson, 1831.* Also called *Mitua*, *Uraz*, *Uragis*, and *Pauxi*.

**Mitua** (mit'ū-ā), *n.* [NL., < *mitu*, q. v.] 1. Same as *Mitu*, 2. *H. E. Strickland, 1841.*—2. In entom., a genus of coleopterous insects.

**mituporanga** (mit'ū-pō-rang'gā), *n.* [Braz.] 1. The hocco, curassow, or curaçao-bird, *Crax atector*, and some related species of *Cracinae*.—2. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of curassows, of the family *Cracidae*, the type of which is *Crax globicera* or *Mitu daubentoni*. *Reichenbach.*

**mity** (mī'ti), *a.* [*L. mite*<sup>1</sup> + *-y*<sup>1</sup>.] Having mites; abounding with mites: as, *mity* cheese.  
Cheese is a *mity* elf,  
Digesting all things but itself.  
*Proverbial rime.*

**miurus** (mī-ū'rus), *n.* [LL. *miurus*, *miuros*, < Gr. *μειουρος*, sc. *στίχος*, a shortened verse, lit. curtailed, < *μειων*, less, + *οπία*, tail.] A dactylic hexameter with the thesis or first syllable of the last foot short or apparently short; a hexameter irregularly terminating in an iambus (—) or a pyrrhic (—) instead of a spondee (—) or trochee (—). See *dolichurus*. Also *meiurus*.

**mix**<sup>1</sup> (miks), *v.* [*ME. mixen*, transposed from \**mischen* (as *ax*<sup>3</sup> for *ask*<sup>1</sup>), < AS. *miscian* = MLG. *mischen* = OHG. *miskan*, *miskan*, MHG. *G. mischen* = W. *mysgu* = Gael. *measg* = OBulg. *nicshati* = Serv. *mijeshati* = Bohem. *misheti* = Pol. *mieszuo* = Russ. *mieshati*, *mix*; also, OBulg. *mieshiti* = Serv. *mijesiti* = Bohem. *misiti* = Pol. *miesic* = Russ. *miesiti*, knead, in OBulg. and Bohem. also *mix*; = L. *miscere* (pp. *mistus*, *mixtus*) = Gr. *μίγειν*, *mix*; cf. Skt. *miçra*, *mixed*; with orig. formative *-sk*, < Teut. *√ mik*, Indo-Eur. *√ mig*, as in Gr. *μυγίναί*, *μυγίναί*, *mix*. The Teut. forms are prob. native, as the appar. deriv. *mash*<sup>1</sup> indicates; but they have prob. been influenced by the L., to which also the Celtic forms may be referred, and to which most of the E. words associated with *mix* are due, namely *mixture*, *mistion*, *mixture*, etc., *admix*, *commix*, etc. From the L. *miscere* are also derived *maslin*<sup>1</sup>, *maslin*<sup>2</sup>, *mastiff*, *messin*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To unite or blend promiscuously into one mass, body, or assemblage, as two or more substances, parts, or quantities; mingle intimately or indiscriminately: as, to *mix* different kinds of wine; to *mix* flour and water; herds inseparably *mixed*.

His life was gentle, and the elements  
So *mix'd* in him that Nature might stand up  
And say to all the world "This was a man!"  
*Shak., J. C., v. 5. 74.*

2. To cause to unite or blend, as one object or quantity with another or others; bring into close combination or association with another or others.

Ephraim, he hath *mixed* himself among the people.  
Hos. vii. 8.  
You *mix* your sadness with some fear.  
*Shak., 2 Hen. 1V., v. 2. 46.*

3. To form by mingling; produce by blending different ingredients: as, to *mix* bread.

Hadst thou no poison *mix'd*, no sharp-ground knife,  
No sudden mean of death, though ne'er so mean,  
But "banished" to kill me?—"banished"?"  
*Shak., R. and J., lii. 3. 44.*

That Psyche, wont to bind my throbbing brow,  
To smooth my pillow, *mix* the foaming draught  
Of fever.  
*Tennyson, Princess, li.*

To *mix up.* (a) To confuse; entangle mentally. (b) To involve; implicate. [Colloq. in both senses.]

Years and years after Charles Albert's death, there came back to Turin an Italian exile, who in his hot youth had been *mixed up*, very much against the grain, in an abortive plot for the assassination of the late King.  
*E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 53.*

=Syn. 1. *Blend*, etc. (see *mingle*), combine, compound, incorporate. See *mixture*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become united or blended promiscuously; come together in intimate combination or close union: as, oil and water will not *mix*.

When Souls *mix* 'tis an Happiness.  
*Cowley, The Mistress, Platonick Love.*

The clear water was not *mixing* with the blue.  
*Froude, Sketches, p. 96.*

2. To be joined or associated; become a part (of); become an ingredient or element (in): as, to *mix* with the multitude, or to *mix* in society.

I will *mix* with you in industry  
To please.  
*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.*

Some, who turn their travels to the greatest advantage, endeavour to *mix* with the people of the country.  
*Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 277.*

**mix**<sup>1</sup> (miks), *n.* [*L. mix*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] A mixture; a jumble; a blunder; a mess. [Colloq.]

She'll show the note to Miss Greeaway, and you'll be rined. Oh, poor Mr. Welling! Oh, what a fatal, fatal—*mix!*  
*W. D. Howells, A Likely Story, lii.*

**mix**<sup>2</sup> (miks), *n.* [Also dial. *mux*; < ME. *mix*, *mex*, < AS. *miox* (dat. *mioxæ*, *mixæ*, *myxæ*) = Fries. *miux*, *miux*, muck, dung; akin to *muck*<sup>1</sup> and to forms cited under *mist*<sup>1</sup>. Hence *mixen*.] 1. Dung; muck. [Prov. Eng.]—2†. A vile wretch.

The queene his moder on a time as a *mix* thougt  
How faire & how fetis it was.  
*William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 125.*

Messenger to this *myx*, for mendeunte of the peple,  
To mele with this misster mane, that here this mounthe  
gomez.  
*Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 989.*

**mix**<sup>2</sup> (miks), *v. t.* [*L. mix*<sup>2</sup>, *n.* Cf. *muck*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] To clean out. *Hallivell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**mixable** (mik'sa-bl), *a.* [*L. mix*<sup>1</sup> + *-able*.] Capable of being mixed; miscible. Also *mixible*.

**mixed**<sup>1</sup> (miktst), *p. a.* 1. Consisting of different elements or parts; mingled: as, a *mixed* feeling of pleasure and grief.

The government in that time of Moses was *mixt*, the Monarchie belag in Moses. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 110.*

2. Promiscuous; indiscriminate; not comprised in one class or kind.

A *mixed* multitude went up also with them. Ex. xii. 38.  
Will shines in *mixed* company, where he has the discretion not to go out of his depth.  
*Addison, The Man of the Town.*

In Anne's reign it was used as a coffee-house, but it no longer was extremely fashionable, as the company was very *mixed*.  
*Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 149.*

3. Confused; befogged mentally. [Colloq.] Also spelled *mixt*.

**Mixed actions, in law.** See *action*, 8.—**Mixed beauty, cadence, chalice,** etc. See the nouns.—**Mixed canon,** in music, a canon for more than two voice-parts in which the intervals of pitch between the successive voices are not the same.—**Mixed chorus, quartette, voices,** in music, male and female voices combined.—**Mixed cognition, concomitant, equation, fabric.** See the nouns.—**Mixed fish,** fish of various kinds, including soft fish and hard fish. *Milner.*—**Mixed greens.** See *green*<sup>1</sup>.—**Mixed laws,** those which concern both person and property.—**Mixed metaphor, meter,** etc. See the nouns.—**Mixed mode.** (a) In music. See *maneria*. (b) *pl.* In metaph. See *mode*<sup>1</sup>.—**Mixed nuisance, number, olive, power, proof.** See the nouns.—**Mixed questions,** questions which arise from the conflict of foreign and domestic laws.—**Mixed ratio or proportion,** one in which the sum of the antecedent and consequent is compared with the difference of the antecedent and consequent. Thus, if *a : b :: c : d*, then by *mixed* proportion *a + b : a - b :: c + d : c - d*.—**Mixed subjects of property,** such as fall within the definition of things real, but which nevertheless are attended with some of the legal qualities of things personal, or vice versa.—**Mixed train,** a railway-train combining both passenger-cars and freight-cars.—**Mixed voyage,** a voyage for both whaling and sealing.—**Mixed yarn.** See *yarn*.

**mixed**<sup>2</sup>, *a.* [ME., < *mix*<sup>2</sup> + *-ed*<sup>2</sup>.] Filthy; vile.

That fule traytoure, that *mixed* cherl. *Havelok, 1. 2533.*

**mixedly** (mik'sed-li or mikst'li), *adv.* In a mixed manner.

Not to proceed precisely, or merely according to the laws and customs either of England or Scotland, but *mixtly*.  
*Bacon, Union of England and Scotland.*

**mixell, mixel, n.** See *mixhill*. *Levins; Hulbet.*

**mixen** (mik'sn), *n.* [Also *mixen*, dial. *muxen*; < ME. *mixen*, < AS. *myxen*, *mixen*, *micsxen*, *meoxen*, a dunghill, dung; orig. adj., 'of dung,' < *meox*, dung; see *mix*<sup>2</sup> and *-en*<sup>3</sup>. Cf. *midding*, which is remotely related.] A dunghill; a laystall. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Hooly writ us have been defouled, us moore than the sonne that shyneth on the *mixene*. *Chaucer, Parson's Tale.*

Charge the gardeners now  
To pick the faded creature [fish] from the pool,  
And cast it on the *mixen* that it die.  
*Tennyson, Gersaint.*

**mixen-cart†** (mik'sn-kärt), *n.* A dung-cart. *Mir. for Mags.* (*Hallivell.*)

**mixer** (mik'sér), *n.* 1. One who or that which mixes or mingles.

To the sewers and sinks  
With all such drinks,  
And after them tumble the *mixer*.  
*Longfellow, Catawba Wine.*

2. Specifically, a machine for mixing various substances. See *malaxator*.

**mixhill** (miks'hil), *n.* [Also dial. contracted *mixell*, *mixel*; < *mix*<sup>2</sup> + *hill*<sup>1</sup>.] A dunghill. *Grosc.* [Prov. Eng.]

**mixible** (mik'si-bl), *a.* [*L. mix*<sup>1</sup> + *-ible*. Cf. *mixable* and *miscible*.] Same as *mixable*.

**mixing** (mik'sing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *mix*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] The act of mingling or compounding two or more ingredients into one body, mass, or compound; mixture.

**mixing-machine** (mik'sing-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. A machine for mixing or compounding. The usual form is some adaptation of the Chilian mill with revolving pan and fixed millers, scrapers, and stirrers for mixing drugs, fertilizers, paints, etc. 2. A hollow copper cylinder used in mixing the materials for gunpowder.

**mixing-sieve** (mik'sing-siv), *n.* A sieve for combining ingredients intimately by sifting them together.

**mixion†**, *n.* [*L. mix*<sup>1</sup> + *-ion*. Cf. *mixtion*, *mixture*.] Same as *mixture*.

**mixite** (mik'sit), *n.* [After A. *Mixa*, commissioner of mines in Bohemia.] In *mineral*, a hydrous arseniate of bismuth and copper occurring in capillary crystals of a bluish-green color. It was first found at Joachimsthal in Bohemia, and later in Utah, United States.

**mixobarbaric** (mik'sō-bār-bar'ik), *a.* [*L. μξοβαρβαρος*, half-barbarous, < *μξο-*, a combining form of *μυγίναί*, *mix* (> *μξίς*, Attic *μειξίς*, a mixing), + *βαρβαρος*, barbarous; see *barbarous*.] Not purely barbaric; showing more or less influence of civilized or refined types; noting some working of civilization, or culture, or art amid barbarism.

All the barbaric and *mixo-barbaric* coinages limited from Greek prototypes beyond the pillars of Hercules on the west and as far as the Indus on the east.  
*C. T. Newton, Art and Archaeol., p. 413.*

**Mixodectes** (mik-sō-dek'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μξο-*, *mixed*, + *δῆκτης*, a biter, biting, < *δάκνειν*, bite.] The typical genus of the family *Mixodectidae*, with very large incisor teeth and the last lower premolar single-cusped. *M. gracilis* and *M. pungens* are examples.

**Mixodectidae** (mik-sō-dek'tē-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mixodectes* + *-idae*.] A family of extinct Eocene mammals, having the dental formula of the existing lemurs, and in some respects approaching the *Daubentonidae*. There are several genera, as *Mixodectes* and *Necrolemur*, of North America and Europe. See cut at *Necrolemur*.

**mixogamous** (mik-sog'g-mus), *a.* [*L. μξο-*, *mixed*, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *ichth.*, characterized by or pertaining to mixogamy.

The majority of Teleostei are *mixogamous*—that is, the males and females congregate on the spawning beds, and the number of the former being in excess, several males attend to the same female, frequently changing from one female to another.  
*Günther, Study of Fishes, p. 177.*

**mixogamy** (mik-sog'g-mi), *n.* [As *mixogamous* + *-y*.] In *ichth.*, congregation in unequal numbers of male and female fishes in spawning-time, the males being in excess and several males attending one female for a time and then changing for another.

**Mixolydian** (mik-sō-lid'i-an), *a.* [*L. μξο-λύδιος*, half-Lydian; as a noun, sc. *τόνος* or *ἀρμονία*, the Mixolydian mode; < *μξο-*, *mixed*, + *λύδιος*, Lydian; see *Lydian*.] See under *mode*<sup>1</sup>.

**mixon**, *n.* See *mizen*.

**mixt** (mɪkst), *p. a.* Another spelling of *mixed*<sup>1</sup>.

**mixtie-maxtie**, *a.* See *mixty-maxy*.

**mixtiform** (miks'ti-fōrm), *a.* [*L. mixtus*, mixed, + *forma*, form.] Of a mixed form or character. [Rare.]

That so mixtiform National Assembly.

Carlyle, *French Rev.*, I. vii. 9.

**mixtilineal** (miks-ti-lin'ē-āl), *a.* [*L. mixtus*, pp. of *miscere*, mix, + *linea*, line, + *-al*.] Containing or consisting of a mixture of lines, right, curved, etc.

**mixtilinear** (miks-ti-lin'ē-ār), *a.* Same as *mixtilineal*.

**mixtion** (miks'chōn), *n.* [Formerly *mistion*; < OF. *mistion*, F. *miztion* = Sp. *mistion*, *miztion* = Pg. *mixtão* = It. *mistione*, < *L. mixtio*(*n-*), *mistio*(*n-*), a mixing, mixture, < *miscere*, pp. *mixtus*, *mistus*, mix: see *mixt*.] 1. Mixture; promiscuous commingling.

Others, perceiving this rule to fall short, have pieced it out by the *miztion* of vacuity among bodies, believing it is that which makes one rarer than another.

Sir K. Digby, *Nature of Bodies*.

2. Among French artists, a mixture of amber, mastie, and asphaltum used as a medium or mordant for affixing leaf-gold to wood or distemper pictures.

**mixture** (miks'tūr), *n.* [*ME. mixture*, < OF. *mixture*, *misture*, F. *mixture* = Sp. *mistura*, *mixtura* = Pg. *mistura* = It. *mistura*, < *L. mixtura*, *mistura*, a mixing, mixture, < *miscere*, pp. *mixtus*, *mistus*, mix: see *mixt*.] 1. The act of mixing, or the state of being mixed.

The mixture of those things by speech which by nature are divided is the mother of all error.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, iii. 3.

2. That which results from mixing; a mixed mass, body, or assemblage; a compound or combination of different ingredients, parts, or principles; specifically, in *phar.*, a preparation in which insoluble substances are suspended in watery fluids by means of gum arabic, sugar, the yolk of eggs, or other viscid matter. When the suspended substance is of an oleaginous nature, the mixture is properly called an *emulsion*. *U. S. Dispensatory*.

Whanne ze wole drawe the toon fro that othir, putte al that mixture into a strong watir maad of vitriol and of eal petre.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Fureivall), p. 9.

What if this mixture do not work at all?

Shak., *R. and J.*, iv. 3. 21.

Society, in the modern acceptation of a miscellaneous mixture, which equalizes men even in their inequality. . . . opened that wider stage which a growing metropolis only could exhibit.

I. D'Israeli, *Amen. of Lit.*, II. 351.

3. Admixture; something mingled or added.

The wine of the wrath of God, which is poured out without mixture into the cup of his indignation. *Rev.* xiv. 10.

His acts were some virtuous, some politic, some just, some pious; and yet all these not without some mixture of Vice.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 11.

There's no great Wit without some Mixture of Madness, so saith the Philosopher.

Hosell, *Letters*, I. v. 16.

4. In *chem.*, a blending of several ingredients without chemical alteration of the substances, each of which still retains its own nature and properties: distinguished from *combination*, in which the substances unite by chemical attraction, lose their distinct properties, and form a compound differing in its properties from any of the ingredients.—5. In *organ-building*, a flue-stop having two or more pipes to each digital, the pipes being so tuned as to give certain sets of the shriller harmonies of the fundamental tone of the digital; a compound stop. The stop is known as "of two ranks," "of three ranks," etc., according to the number of pipes to a digital. The harmonics chosen for reinforcement vary with the pitch of the fundamental tone, a low tone being provided with higher harmonics than a high one. The points in the compass where changes from one set of harmonics to another take place are called *breaks*. The harmonics usually chosen are those that lie at the intervals of fifths or octaves from the fundamental tone, rarely at those of thirds or sevenths. Mixtures serve two purposes: to enrich the total effect of heavy combinations by reinforcing the brilliant overtone of the harmony, and to emphasize the upper tones of heavy chords by reinforcing their nearer harmonics. They are never properly used except in combination with foundation-stops. Mixtures are variously named, as *cornet*, *sur-mixture*, etc.

6. A cloth of variegated or mottled coloring, usually of sober tints.—7. In *printing*, type-setting that calls for the use of three or more distinct faces or faces and bodies of type. [Eng.]—8. Same as *krasis*.—**Brown mixture**. See *brown*.—**Deflagrating mixture**. See *deflagrate*.—**French mixture**. See *French*.—**Griffith's mixture**, a mixture containing iron carbonate; the *mistura ferri composita* of the United States Pharmacopœia.—**Heather mixture**. Same as *heather*.—**Isomorphous mixture**. See *isomorphous group*, under *isomorphous*.—**Mechanical**

**mixture**. See *chemical combination*, under *chemical*.—**Mixture of colors**. See *color*.—**Oxford mixture**, woollen cloth of a very dark gray color. Also called *Oxford gray*, *pepper-and-salt*, and *thunder-and-lightning*.—**Prince's mixture**, a dark kind of snuff scented with attar of roses.—**Rule of mixtures**. Same as *alligation*, 2.—**Syn. 2. Mixture**, *Miscellany*, *Medley*, *Farrago*, *Hotchpotch*, *Jumble*; variety, diversity. *Mixture* is a general term denoting a compound of two or more ingredients, more often, but not necessarily, congruous. *Miscellany* is a collection of things not closely connected, but brought together by rational design: "A *miscellany* has the diversity without the incongruity of a *medley*." (C. J. Smith, *Syn. Disc.*, p. 564.) Specifically, a *miscellany* is a collection of independent literary pieces, the unity lying only in their general character. A *medley* is a mixture or collection of things distinctly incongruous: the word has the specific sense of a song or tune made up of scraps of other songs or tunes ingeniously and amusingly fitted together. *Farrago* emphasizes the confusion or indiscriminateness of the mixture or collection: it is applied chiefly to printed or spoken discourse. *Hotchpotch* is a still more energetic expression of the confusion of the collection, the idea being drawn from the boiling together of shreds of all sorts of food. *Jumble* implies the idea of a heap turned over and over till everything is hopelessly mixed. The figurative uses correspond essentially to the literal.

Pure from passion's mixture rude,  
Ever to base earth allied. Lovell, *Comm. Ode*.

The world lies no longer a dull miscellany and lumber-room, but has form and order. Emerson, *Misc.*, p. 94.

The sun was in the west when we left Jellalabad with its strange medley of associations, and strolled back through the gardens to the camp.

Arch. Forbes, *Souvenirs of some Continents*, p. 202.

I've heard, I confess, with no little surprise

English history call'd a farrago of lies.

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 338.

A mash'd heap, a hotchpotch of the slain.

Dryden, *tr. of Juvenal's Satires*, III. 615.

The Alhambra is a jumble of buildings, with irregular tiled roofs, and absolutely plain, rough, uncolored walls on the exterior. C. D. Warner, *Roundabout Journey*, p. 247.

**mixture-stop** (miks'tūr-stop), *n.* See *mixture*, 5.

**mixtus**, *n.* See *mizzen*.

**mixty-maxy** (miks'ti-maks'ti), *a.* [A var. reduplication of *mixt*.] Promiscuously mingled. Also *mixtie-maxtie*. [Scotch.]

Yon mixtie-maxtie, queer hotch-potch,

The Coalition.

Burns, *Prayer to the Scotch Representatives*.

**mizen**, *n.* See *mizzen*.

**mizmaze** (miz'māz), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *maze*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A confused maze; a labyrinth.

The clue to lead them through the mizz-maze of variety of opinion and authors to truth.

Locke, *Conduct of the Understanding*, § 20.

Unless he had repeated that verbal mizmaze of the convention.

The American, VIII. 308.

2. Confusion; bewilderment.

I was all of a mizmaze—I was all in bewilderment.

Parish's *Sussex Glossary*. (Davies.)

**mizzen** (miz'n), *n.* [Also *mizen*; early mod. E. *mizen*, *misen*, *misson*, *mysson*, *meisseine*, *meson*; < F. *misaine* = Sp. *mesana* = Pg. *mezana*, < It. *mezzana*, *mizzen-sail*, lit. 'middle' (sc. *vela*, sail), fem. of *mezzano*, middle, L. *medianus*, middle: see *median*<sup>1</sup>, and cf. *mezzanine*, etc.] *Naut.*, the aftermost fore-and-aft sail in a ship, set abaft the mizzenmast, and having its head extended by a gaff; a spanker. See *spanker*.

They hoist their sailes, both top and top,

The meisseine and all was tride-a.

John Dory (Child's Ballads, VIII. 105).

The mizen is a large sail of an oblong figure extended upon the mizen-mast. Falconer, *Shipwreck*, II. note 6.

To bagpipe the mizzen. See *bagpipe*.

**mizzenmast** (miz'n-māst or -mast), *n.* The mast that supports the mizzen; the aftermost mast of a three-masted vessel.

**mizzen-rigging** (miz'n-rig'ing), *n.* The rigging connected with the mizzenmast; the shrouds of the mizzenmast.

**mizzen-sail** (miz'n-sāl or -sail), *n.* [Formerly also *misen-sail*, *meson-sayle*, etc.; < *mizzen* + *sail*.] Same as *mizzen*.

There came many small botes with mysson sayles to goe for Chio.

Itakluyt's *Voyages*, II. 100.

**mizzle**<sup>1</sup> (miz'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *mizzled*, ppr. *mizzling*. [Formerly also *misle*, *misel*, *mistle*; < ME. *miselen*, *misellen*, "mistelen, freq. of *misten*, mist: see *mist*<sup>1</sup>, v.] To rain in very fine drops; drizzle.

As misting drops hard flints in time doth pearse,  
G. Whetstone, *A Remembrance of Gascoigne*.

Now gynes to mizzle, bye we homeward fast.

Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, November.

Another mizzling, drizzling day!

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 307.

**mizzle**<sup>2</sup> (miz'l), *n.* [*mizzle*<sup>1</sup>, v.] Fine rain. **mizzle**<sup>3</sup> (miz'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mizzled*, ppr. *mizzling*. [Formerly also *mizzel*; origin obscure.] I. *intrans.* 1. To succumb; yield;

hence, sometimes, to become tipsy. Halliwell. —2. To disappear suddenly; decamp; run off. [Slang.]

Cut your slick, sir—come, mizzle! be off with you!—go!

Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 199.

See here, Paul; if you keep him on here long he won't stand it—he'll mizzle out.

C. F. Woolson, *Jupiter Lights*, xiv.

II. *trans.* To overcome; confuse; entangle mentally.

Then their bodies being satisfied, and their heads prettily mizzled with wine, they walke abroad for a time, or els conferre with their familiars.

Stubbes, *Anatomic of Abuses* (1595), p. 57.

**mizzled** (miz'ld), *a.* [A dial. var. of *measled*.] Spotted; having different colors. [Scotch.] **mizzling** (miz'ling), *n.* [Formerly also *mizzling*; early mod. E. *miseling* (*myselyng*); verbal n. of *mizzle*<sup>1</sup>, v.] A thick mist or fine rain; a mist.

My doctrine droppe as doeth y<sup>e</sup> rayne, and my speech flow as doeth the dew, and as the *myselyng* vpon the herbes, and as the droppe vpon the grasse.

Bible of 1551, Deut. xxxii. 2.

**mizzly** (miz'li), *a.* [Formerly also *mizly*; < *mizzle*<sup>1</sup> + *-y*.] Misty; drizzly.

The thick driving flakes throw a brownish mizzly shade over all things.

S. Judd, *Margaret*, i. 17.

**mizzy** (miz'i), *n.*; pl. *mizzies* (-iz). [A var. of *meeze*, or of the related *moss*<sup>2</sup>; see *moss*<sup>2</sup>.] A bog or quagmire. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

**M. L.** An abbreviation of *Middle Latin* or *Medieval Latin*.

**MM.** An abbreviation (in French) of *Messieurs* (gentlemen, sirs).

**mm.** An abbreviation of *millimeter*.

**M. M.** An abbreviation of *Maelzel's metronome*. See *metronome*.

**Mme.** A contraction of *Madame*.

**Mn.** In *chem.*, the symbol for *manganese*.

**mnemonic** (nē-mon'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *mnémonique* = Sp. *mnemonico* = Pg. It. *mnemonico*, < NL. *mnemonicus*, < Gr. *μνημονικός*, belonging to memory, < *μνήμων* (*μνημον-*), mindful, < *μνάσθαι*, remember: see *mind*<sup>1</sup>.] I. *a.* Pertaining to memory; especially, assisting or intended to assist the memory: as, *mnemonic words*; *mnemonic lines*.

II. *n.* Same as *mnemonics*.

Mere processes and a sterile *mnemonic*.

Fitch, *Lectures on Teaching*, p. 24.

**mnemonical** (nē-mon'ik-əl), *a.* [*mnemonic* + *-al*.] Same as *mnemonic*. Boyle, *Works*, VI. 326.

**mnemonician** (nē-mō-nish'ən), *n.* [*mnemonic* + *-ian*.] One who is skilled in mnemonics; specifically, a teacher or professor of mnemonics.

**mnemonics** (nē-mon'iks), *n.* [Cf. F. *mnémonique* = Sp. Pg. It. *mnemonica*, f.; < Gr. *μνημονικά*, mnemonics, pl. of *μνημονικός* (sc. *τέχνημα*), mnemonics, neut. of *μνημονικός*, mnemonic: see *mnemonic*.] The art of improving or developing memory; a system of precepts and rules intended to assist or improve the memory. Also *mnemonic*.

**mnemonist** (nē'mō-nist), *n.* [*mnemon(ic)* + *-ist*.] One versed in the science of mnemonics; one who practises the art of memory.

Various other modifications of the systems of Feinsigle and Aimé Paris were advocated by subsequent *mnemonists*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 533.

**Mnemosyne** (nē-mos'i-nē), *n.* [L., < Gr. *Μνημοσύνη*, the mother of the Muses, a personification of *μνημοσύνη*, memory, < *μνήμων*, remembering (see *mnemonic*), + *-σύνη*, a suffix of abstract nouns.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the goddess of memory, daughter of Uranus (heaven) and Ge (earth), and mother, by Zeus, of the Muses.—2. [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of hemipterous insects of the family *Fulgoroidea*, separated from *Flata* by Stål in 1866 for the South American *M. planiceps*.

**mnemotechnic** (nē-mō-tek'nik), *a.* [*Gr. μνήμη*, memory, + *τέχνη*, art.] Mnemonic.

**mnemotechnics** (nē-mō-tek'niks), *n.* [Pl. of *mnemotechnic*: see *-ics*.] A system of aids to memory; mnemonics.

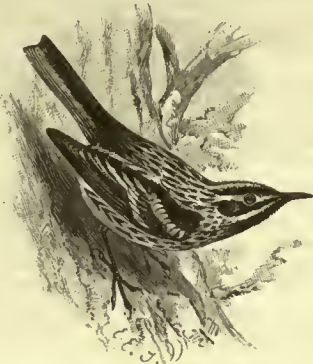
On what principle of *mnemotechnics* the ideas were connected with the knots and colors, we are totally in the dark.

D. G. Brinton, *Myths of the New World*, I.

**mnemotechny** (nē'mō-tek-ni), *n.* [= F. *mnémotechnie*, < Gr. *μνήμη*, memory, + *τέχνη*, art.] Same as *mnemotechnics*.

**Mniotilta** (ni-ō'til'tā), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *μνίον*, moss, + *τίλος*, verbal adj. of *τίλλειν*, pull or pull out, as hair.] A genus of American creeping warblers of the family *Sylvioidae* or *Mniotiltidae*, founded by Vieillot in 1816. There is only

one species, *M. varia*, the common black-and-white creeper of the United States. The bill and feet are black. The entire plumage is streaked and spotted with black and white. This bird abounds in woodland, and has the habits



Black-and-white Creeper (*Mniotilta varia*).

of a creeper rather than of a warbler. The nest, placed on the ground or on a stump or log, is built of moss, bark-strips, grass, leaves, hair, etc.; the eggs are 4 or 5 in number and white in color, profusely speckled with reddish.

**Mniotiltæ** (mī-ō-tīl'tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mniotilta* + *-æ*.] A restricted section of *Sylvioidæ*; the creeping warblers proper of the genera *Mniotilta*, *Parula*, and *Protonotaria*. *S. F. Baird*, 1858.

**Mniotiltidæ** (mī-ō-tīl'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mniotilta* + *-idæ*.] An extensive family of oscine passerine birds, named from the genus *Mniotilta*, formerly oftener called *Sylvioidæ*; the American warblers. They have 9 primaries, 12 rectrices, scutellate tail, and a moderate bill usually notched and furnished with rictal vibrissæ. There are many genera and upward of 100 species, all confined to America. They are small and usually prettily colored birds of the woodland, all insectivorous and in temperate and cold regions migratory. They abound in species and individuals in eastern portions of the United States, where they form a very characteristic feature of the avifauna. Leading genera in that country are *Dendroica*, *Mniotilta*, *Parula* (or *Compsothlypis*), *Protonotaria*, *Helminthorus*, *Helminthophila*, *Geothlypis*, *Icteria*, *Myiodytes*, and *Setophaga*. The family is usually divided into 3 subfamilies: *Mniotiltinæ* (or *Sylviolinæ*), *Icterinæ* (or *Geothlypinæ*), and *Setophaginæ*, or the wood-warblers, ground-warblers, and fly-catching warblers respectively. Also called *Dendroicidæ*.

**mo, moe** (mō), *a.* and *adv.* [= *Sc. mac.* < ME. *mo*, *ma*, < AS. *mā* (= OFries. *mā* = MHG. *mē*), more (in number), a reduced compar. form connected with the adj. *māra*, more; see *more*.] More. The form *mo* is often used by Shakspere, Spenser, etc., and sometimes archaically by more recent writers; but the *mo* which is common in the vulgar speech of the southern United States is a negro pronunciation of *more* (properly written *mō*).

His Ave Maria he lerid hym slws,  
And other prayers many *ma*.  
*MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, l. 142. (Halliwell.)*

There were wont to ben 5 Soudana; but now there is no  
mo but he of Egypt. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 36.*

I sawe Calliope with Musea *mo*.  
*Spenser, Shep. Cal., June.*

The children of Israel are *mo* and mightier than we.  
*Ex. i. 9 (Oxf., 1717). (Nares.)*

**Mo.** In *chem.*, the symbol for *molybdenum*.

**mo.** An abbreviation of *month*.

**moa** (mō'ā), *n.* [New Zealand.] A gigantic extinct bird of the family *Dinornithidæ*. See cut under *Dinornis*.

**Moabite** (mō'ā-bit), *n.* and *a.* [LL. *Moabites*, < Gr. *Μοαβίτης*, < *Μοάβ*, also *Μωάβοσ* (> LL. *Moab*), < Heb. *Μ'ābh*, Moab.] **I. n.** One of a tribe of people descended from Moab, one of the sons of Lot (Gen. xix. 36, 37), anciently inhabiting the mountainous region lying to the east of the Dead Sea and of the lower part of the river Jordan.

**II. a.** Pertaining to Moab or the Moabites. — **Moabite stone**, a slab of black basalt bearing an inscription of thirty-four lines in Hebrew-Phœnician characters, the oldest monument of the Semitic alphabet. It was found in 1868 at the ancient Dibon of Moab. Before it could be removed it was broken in many pieces, through the jealousy of Arab tribes, but a squeeze of the inscription had been previously taken, and the chief fragments are now in the Louvre Museum. The stone is the most important surviving relic of Moabite civilization, and is believed to date from about 900 B. C. The inscription records the victories of King Meaah over the Israelites.

**Moabites** (mō'ā-bit-tes), *n.* [ < *Moabite* + *-ess*.] A female Moabite.

So Naomi returned, and Ruth the *Moabites*, her daughter in law, with her. *Ruth i. 22.*

**Moabitic** (mō'ā-bit'ik), *a.* [ < *Moabite* + *-ic*.] Relating or pertaining to the Moabites; Moabite: as, the *Moabitic* prophecies.

**moan** (mōn), *v.* [Early mod. E. *mone*; < ME. *monen*, *moonen*, also *menen*, < AS. *mānan*, moan,

lament: see *moan*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To utter a low dull sound expressive of physical or mental suffering; lament inarticulately or with mournful utterance.

Let there bechance him pitiful mischances  
To make him *moan*. *Shak., Lucrece, l. 977.*

A sound as though one *moaned* in bitter need.  
*William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 155.*

**2.** To give forth a saddening or gloomy sound, like one in distress; sound like a low cry of distress.

And listens to a heavy sound,  
That *moans* the mossy turrets round.  
*Scott, L. of L. M., l. 12.*

Though the harbour bar be *moaning*.  
*Kingsley, Three Fishers.*

**3†.** To murmur; complain; protest.

Than they of the towna began to *mone*, and sayd, this dede ought nat to be suffred.  
*Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. ccxlviii.*

**II. trans.** 1. To lament; deplore; bewail. Much seemed he to *mone* her haplesse chauce.  
*Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 25.*

*Moan* the expense of many a vanlah'd sight.  
*Shak., Sonnets, xxx.*

**2†.** To cause to make lamentation; afflict; distress: as, "which infinitely *moans* me," *Beau. and Fl.*

**moan** (mōn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *mone*; < ME. *monc*, *moyne*; from the verb.] 1. A low dull sound expressing grief or pain; a sound of lamentation not so deep as a groan; audible expression of sorrow; grief expressed in words or cries.

Sullen *moans*,  
Hollow groans,  
And cries of tortured ghosts!  
*Pope, St. Cecilia's Day, l. 60.*

Hence—**2.** A low dull sound resembling that made by a person moaning.

Rippling waters made a pleasant *moan*. *Byron.*

**3†.** Lament; lamentation; complaint: especially in the phrase to *make one's moan*.

At-after dinner gone she to daunce,  
And syng she also, aave Dorigene alone,  
Which made alway hire compleint and hire *mone*.  
*Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 192.*

They *make their moan* that they can get no money.  
*Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.*

Oh, here's my friend! I'll *make my moan* to him.  
*Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, III. 1.*

**moan** (mō'au), *a.* [ < *moa* + *-an*.] Moa-like; of or pertaining to a moa.

**moanful** (mōn'fūl), *a.* [Formerly also *moneful*; < *moan* + *-ful*.] Sorrowful; mournful.

At last, in *moanful* march, they went towards the other shepherds.  
*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, IV.*

He saw a *moanful* sort  
Of people. *Warner, Albion's England, l. 4.*

**moanfully** (mōn'fūl-i), *adv.* In a moanful manner; with moans or lamentation.

This our poets are ever *moanfully* singing.  
*Barrow, Works, III. viii.*

**Moaria** (mō-ā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < *moa*, *q. v.*] In *zoogeog.*, a hypothetical South Pacific continent of which only New Zealand and other Oceanian or Polynesian islands remain: so called from the supposed former range of the moas. Its assumed existence accounts for many features of the present geographical distribution of animals and plants. The name was proposed by Dr. Mantell.

**Moarian** (mō-ā'ri-an), *a.* [ < *Moaria* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Moaria.

**moat** (mōt), *n.* [Early mod. E. *mote*; < ME. *mote*, < OF. *mote*, an embankment, *motte*, a little hill, butt, clod, lump, turf, = Pr. *mota*, an embankment, = Sp. Pg. *mota*, a mound, = It. *motta*, a mound, a moat, < ML. *mota*, a mound, hill, a hill on which a castle is built, a castle, an embankment, a ditch, also turf; prob. of Teut. origin: cf. G. dial. (Bav.) *mott*, peat, (Swiss) *mutte*, turf, = D. *mot*, dust of turf. Cf. also Ir. *mota*, a hill. For the inclusion of the two senses 'embankment' and 'ditch,' cf. *dike* and *ditch*.] **1†.** A mound; a hill.

I lyken it tyll a cete [city] that war wrought  
Of gold, of precyouse stones aere,  
Opon a *mote*, sett of berylle clere,  
With walles, and wardes, and turrets,  
And entré, and yhates, and garrettes.  
*Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 8896.*

**2.** In *fort.*, a ditch or deep trench dug round the rampart of a castle or other fortified place, and often filled with water.

Or as a *moat* defensive to a house,  
Against the envy of less happier lands.  
*Shak., Rich. II., II. 1. 48.*

The Citadell is moted round about with a broad *mote* of fine running water.  
*Coryat, Crudities, I. 124.*

**3†.** A building; dwelling; abode.

By-gonde the broke by alente other alade,  
I hoped that *mote* merked wore.  
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), l. 142.

**moat** (mōt), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *mote*; < *moat*, *n.*] To surround with a ditch for defense; also, to make or serve as a moat for.

He paints, he carves, he builds, he fortifies,  
Makes citadels of curious fowl and fish,  
Some he dry-dishes, some *moats* round with broths.  
*B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.*

The first Europeans who settled here were the Portuguese. They also built the great Fort: but whether they moted round the Hill, and made an island of that spot of ground, I know not.  
*Dampier, Voyages, II. l. 161.*

**moat** (mōt), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *mote*.  
**moate**, *v.* A variant of *mote*.  
**moated** (mō'ted), *a.* [ < *moat* + *-ed*.] Furnished with a moat.

There, at the *moated* grange, resides this dejected Marlana.  
*Shak., M. for M., III. 1. 277.*

A great castle near Valladolid,  
Moated and high and by fair woodlands hid.  
*Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Theologian's Tale.*

**moat-hen** (mōt'hen), *n.* Same as *marsh-hen* (*e*).

An earlier name [for the moor-hen] was *Moat-hen*, which was appropriate in the days when a moat was the ordinary adjunct of most considerable houses in the country.  
*A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 808.*

**mob** (mob), *n.* [ < MD. *mop*, a woman's cap (D. *mop-muts*, a night-cap, < *mop* + *mutts*, a cap; see *mutch*). Cf. *mop*.] A mob-cap.

Went in our *mobs* to the dumb man (Duncan Campbell), according to appointment. *Addison, Spectator, No. 323.*

Some pretty young ladies in *mobs* popped in here and there.  
*Steele, Guardian, No. 65.*

**mob** (mob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mobbed*, ppr. *mobbing*. [ < *mob*, *n.*] 1. To conceal or cover, as the face, by a cap or hood.

Having moat of them china as smooth as women's, and their faces *mob'd* in hooda and long coats like petticoats.  
*Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, Pref. to ii.*

I have known her for two months take possession of our easy chair, *mobbed* up in flannel night-caps.  
*Goldsmith, To the Printer.*

**2.** To dress awkwardly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**mob** (mob), *n.* [Abbr. of *mobile*, orig. *mobile vulgus*, the fickle crowd: see *mobile*, *n.*] 1. The common mass of people; the multitude; hence, a promiscuous aggregation of people in any rank of life; an incoherent, rude, or disorderly crowd; rabble.

I may note that the rabble first changed their title, and were called the *mob*, in the assemblies of this club (Green Ribbon Club). *Roger North, Examen, p. 574. (Davies.)*

A *mob* of cobblers and a court of kings.  
*Dryden, Cuck and Fox, l. 328.*

The *mob* of gentlemen who wrote with ease.  
*Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. l. 108.*

Though he (William IV.) has trotted about both town and country for sixty-four years, and nobody ever turned round to look at him, he cannot stir now without a *mob*, patrician as well as plebeian, at his heels.  
*Greville, Memoirs, July 18, 1830.*

**2.** A riotous assemblage; a crowd of persons gathered for mischief or attack; a promiscuous multitude of rioters.

He shrunk from the dangers that threatened him, and sacrificed his conscience and his duty to the menaces of a *mob*.  
*Bp. Porteus, Works, V. xxii.*

Fire-engines were no longer needed to wet down huge *mobs* that threatened to demolish the Carondelet Street brokers' shops or the Cuban cigar-stores.  
*G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, p. 261.*

**3.** A herd, as of horses or cattle; a flock, as of sheep. [Australian.]

They suggested a romantic turn of mind, whereas she was only thinking "I wonder whether there will be a *mob* of fat cattle ready for the butcher next month."  
*Mrs. Campbell Praed, The Head Station, p. 2.*

**Swell mob.** See *swell-mob*. = *Syn. Rabble*, etc. See *populace*.

**mob** (mob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mobbed*, ppr. *mobbing*. [ < *mob*, *n.*] 1. To attack in a disorderly crowd; crowd round and annoy; beset tumultuously, whether from curiosity or with hostile intent: as, to *mob* a person in the street.

The fair Mrs. Pitt has been *mobbed* in the park, and with difficulty rescued by some gentlemen.  
*Walpole, Letters (1749), I. 213.*

George Thompson was *mobbed* from this platform.  
*W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 58.*

**2.** To scold. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**mobbard**, *n.* [ME. *mobbard*, *mobbard*; origin obscure.] A clown.

Nay, such *mobbards* shall neuere man va make,  
Erste schulde we dye all at onys. *York Plays, p. 246.*

**mobbify** (mob'i-fī), *v. t.* [ < *mob* + *-ify*.] To mob; beset or surround in crowds.

*Mobbify* out at elections conformable loyal gentlemen.  
*Roger North, Examen, p. 345. (Davies.)*

mobbish (mob'ish), a. [*mob* + *-ish*]. Of or pertaining to or characteristic of a mob; resembling a mob; tumultuous; vulgar.

A small city guard, to prevent mobbish disorders. *Hume, Essays*, II. 11.

Mr. Fox treated the associations for prosecuting these libels as tending to prevent the improvement of the human mind, and as a mobbish tyranny. *Burke, Condition of the Minority* (1793).

mobblet, v. t. See *mobble*.  
mobby (mob'i), n. [Also *abby* (and *mobec*); supposed to be of negro (W. Ind.) origin.] 1. An obsolete variant of *abby*.—2. The liquid or juice expressed from apples or peaches, for distillation in the manufacture of apple- or peach-brandy.—3. The liquor made from such juice, a kind of rum. See *mobec*.

Their strong drink is Madeira wine, cider, *mobby* punch, made either of rum from the Caribbee Islands, or brandy distilled from their apples and peaches. *Beverley, Virginia*, IV. ¶ 74.

mob-cap (mob'kap), n. [*mob* + *cap*]. A cap with a bag-shaped or puffy crown and a broad band and frills.

A mob-cap: I mean a cap, much more common then than now, with side-pieces, fastening under the chin. *Dickens, David Copperfield*, xiii.

Her milk-white linen mob-cap fringed round and softened her face. *Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, xv.

mobee (mō'bē), n. [Cf. *mobby*.] A fermented liquor made by the negroes of the West Indies from sugar, ginger, and snakeroot.

mobile (mō'bil or mob'il), a. and n. [Early mod. E. *mobil*; < ME. *mobil* (mixed with *mobile*, < OF. *moble*), < OF. *moble*, F. *moble* = Sp. *móvil* = Pg. *mobil* = It. *mobile*, < L. *mobilis*, for \**moribilis*, movable, < *morere*, move: see *more*.] I. a. 1. Changeable; fickle.



Mob-cap, 18th century.

In distraction of *mobile* people. *Testament of Love*, I.

2. Capable of being moved from place to place. The nynde commandement es Thou sall noghte couayte the hous or other thyng *mobill* or in-*mobill* of thi neighbour. *Hampole, Prose Treatises* (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

3. Moving; in motion; not stationary. To treat of any star *Fyxt* or eis *mobil*. *Skelton, Why Come ye not to Court?* (*Lathan*.)

4. Movable; easily moving or movable; capable of facile movement; hence, changing; quickly responding to emotion or impulse.

In all these examples, and especially in the Ephesian heads, the eye appears rather as if seen through a slit in the skin than as if act within the guard of highly sensitive and *mobile* lids.

*C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol.*, p. 79. Mademoiselle Virginie . . . raised her *mobile* French eyebrows in sprightly astonishment. *W. Collins, Yellow Mask*.

This accounts for the viscosity of all, even of the most *mobile* liquids. *A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics*, p. 223.

II. n. 1. That which is movable.

There can be no direction, distance, dimension, unless a *mobile* moves in that direction, and a sensation appreciates it. *G. H. Leves, Probs. of Life and Mind*, II. IV. § 45.

2. A moving principle; a mover. Thou first *Mobile* Which mak'at all wheel In circle round. *Howell, Letters*, I. v. 11.

mobile<sup>2</sup> (mob'i-lē), n. [Short for L. *mobile vulgus*, the fickle crowd: *mobile*, neut. of *mobilis*, mobile, inconstant, fickle; *vulgus*, the common people: see *vulgar*. Hence later *mob*.] The populace; the rabble; the mob.

Enciting the *mobile*, headed by Tomaso Anello, commonly called Masaniello. *Wood, Athenæ Oxon.*, II. 384.

Like a bawd in her old velvet petticoat, resigned into the secular hands of the *mobile*. *Stief, Tale of a Tub*, vi.

The word *mobile* [*mobile vulgus*] was first introduced into our language about this time [1690-90], and was soon abbreviated into *mob*. T. Brown, in 1690, uses both the Latin word at length and the abbreviation; and in the Preface to "Cleomenes," two years afterwards, our author uses *mob* with a kind of apology—"as they call it."

*Malone, Note on Dryden's Don Sebastian*, Pref. **Mobilian** (mō-bil'i-an), a. and n. [*Mobile* (see def.) + *-ian*.] I. a. Pertaining to Mobile, the principal city of the State of Alabama.

II. n. An inhabitant of Mobile. **mobillaner** (mō-bil'i-an-ēr), n. [*Mobile* (see def.) + *-ian* + *-er*]. A fresh-water tortoise, *Pseudemys mobilensis*, of the family *Clemmydæ*, the largest of this family in the United States. The shell is often 14 or 16 inches long. This tortoise inhabits the Gulf States from western Florida to Texas, and is frequently sold in the markets of Mobile and other cities. **mobilisation, mobilise**. See *mobilization*, *mobilize*.

mobility (mō-bil'i-ti), n. [*F. mobilité* = Sp. *movilidad* = Pg. *mobilitade* = It. *mobilità*, < L. *mobilitas*], mobility, < *mobilis*, mobile: see *mobile*, a.] 1. The property of being mobile or easily movable; susceptibility of motion or movement; readiness to move or change in response to impulse or slight force; hence, changeableness: as, *mobility* of features.

That extreme *mobility* which belongs only to the fluid state. *Herschel, Outlines of Astronomy*, § 385.

Perfect *mobility*, the perfect absence of viscosity, is an ideal attribute not possessed by any actual fluid. *A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics*, p. 200.

2. Movement; motion. Thou mortal Time, every man can tell, Art nothing else but the *mobility* Of sonne and moon chaunging in every degre! *Sir T. More, Int. to Utopia* (ed. Dublin), p. 1xix.

3 (mob-il'i-ti). The populace; the mob: a use suggested by *mobility*. [Slang.] She singled you out with her eye as commander-in-chief of the *mobility*. *Dryden, Don Sebastian*, IV. 1.

During which the Door is kept by a Couple of Brawny Beadles, to keep out the *Mobility*. Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, (II. 111.)

mobilization (mō'bi- or mob'i-li-zā'shon), n. [*F. mobilisation* (= Sp. *movilización* = Pg. *mobilização* = It. *mobilizzazione*), < *mobiliser*, mobilize: see *mobilize*.] *Milit.*, the act of mobilizing or putting in readiness for service; the act of putting a body of troops on a war footing: as, the *mobilization* of an army or a corps by mustering its members and organizing, equipping, and supplying it for active operations. Also spelled *mobilisation*.

The full strength is made up at the moment of war by what is called *mobilisation*—that is, the drawing to the units (such as battalions, or batteries, or regiments of cavalry) . . . reserve men sufficient to complete them. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 12.

mobilize (mō'bi-liz or mob'i-liz), v.; pret. and pp. *mobilized*, ppr. *mobilizing*. [*F. mobiliser* (= Pg. *mobilisar*), liberate, make movable or ready, < *mobile*, movable: see *mobile*, I.] I. *trans.* To put in motion or in readiness for motion. Specifically—(a) *Milit.*, to prepare (an army or army-corps, etc.) for active service. See *mobilization*. In rude societies . . . the army is the *mobilized* community, and the community is the army at rest. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol.*, § 515.

(b) In naval affairs, more rarely, to make corresponding preparation of a fleet or squadron for active service on a war footing.

While the great *mobilized* fleet was at Spithead. *Elect. Rev. (Eng.)*, XXV. 231.

II. *intrans.* *Milit.*, to prepare for motion or action; make ready for active operations, or for taking the field.

The Germans were *mobilizing* like clock-work; the French were trying to *mobilize*, and finding that the attempt produced chaos. *Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents*, p. 50.

Also spelled *mobilise*. **mob-law** (mob'lā), n. The rule of the mob or the disorderly classes; violent usurpation of authority by the rabble; lynch-law.

mobile<sup>1</sup> (mō'bl), a. and n. [ME., also *moeble*, *meeble*, < OF. *moble*, *meuble*, movable, pl. *mobles*, *meubles*, movable property, furniture, etc., < L. *mobilis*, moving, movable: see *mobile*, I.] I. a. Movable; having motion.

All the signes, be they moist or drie, or *mooble* or fix. *Chaucer, Astrolabe*, I. § 21.

II. n. Movable goods; personal property. Of my *mobile* thou dispone, Right as the smeth best is for to done. *Chaucer, Troilus*, v. 300.

*Moebles* and *vmobiles* and al that thou mygte fynde, Brene it, here it nongte away be it neuere so riche. *Piers Plowman* (B), III. 267.

Ryght so men reuerenceth more the ryche for hua mnche *meoble* Than for the kyn that he cam of other for hua kynde wittes. *Piers Plowman* (C), xv. 182.

mobile<sup>2</sup>, mobblet (mob'l), v. t. [Freq. of *mob*.] To wrap up (the head) in or as in a hood; mob.

But who, O, who had seen the *mobled* queen . . . Run barefoot up and down. *Shak., Hamlet*, II. 2. 524.

Their heads and faces are *mobled* in fine linen, that no more is seen of them than their eyes. *Sandys, Travels*. **mob-master** (mob'mās'tēr), n. A demagogue. *Davies*.

A sort of military disposition of *mob-masters*. *Roger North, Examen*, p. 571.

mobocracy (mob-ok'rū-si), n.; pl. *moboeracies* (-siz). [Irreg. < E. *mob* + *-ocracy* as in *democracy*, *aristocracy*, etc.] 1. Government by the mob or populace; ochlocracy; governing

power exercised or controlled by the disorderly classes. Compare *ochlocracy*.

It is a good name that a Dr. Stevens has given to our present situation (for one cannot call it a Government), a *Mobocracy*. *Walpole, To Mann*, III. 245 (1757). (*Davies*.)

A *moboeracy*, however, is always usurped by the worst men. *F. Ames, Works*, II. 111.

2. The mob; the populace; the common crowd; the uneducated or lawless class in a community. The American demagogue is the courtier of American *moboeracy*. *The Century*, XXXI. 54.

**mobocrat** (mob'ō-krat), n. [Irreg. < *mob* + *-ocrat* as in *democrat*, *aristocrat*, etc.] One of the mobocracy or turbulent mob; a leader of the mob; a demagogue.

The idiotic notion, possibly entertained by a brainless *mobocrat* here and there, that if you only perfect your voting apparatus you are absolutely certain of good government. *P. Boyne*.

These *moboerats* intended to be Cromwells. *W. Phillips, Speciees*, p. 332.

**mobocratic** (mob'ō-krat'ik), a. [*moboerat* + *-ic*.] Of or relating to mobocracy.

**mobsman** (mobz'mān), n.; pl. *mobsmen* (-men). [*mob*, poss. of *mob*, + *man*.] A member of the swell-mob; a dressy thief or swindler who affects the airs of a gentleman: generally, *swell-mobsman*. [Slang.]

She once went to a concert, and got acquainted with a *mobsman*, who accompanied her home. *Mayhew*.

**mob-story** (mob'stō'ri), n. A vulgar story or tale. *Addison*.

**moccador, mockador** (mok'ā-dō), n. [Also *mochado*, *mockadoe*, *mockuloo*; cf. OF. *mocade*, also *mocayart*, *mocado* (Cotgrave), < OIt. *mocaiaro*, *mocaiorra*, *mocado* (Florio); perhaps so called as used for handkerchiefs: see *mocador*, *muckender*.] 1. A stuff in use in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It is mentioned as being made of wool and of silk, and apparently of a mixture of either with flax, and was a substitute for the more expensive velvet. It was probably a material similar to velvetine, and of many grades of fineness and beauty.

Who would not think it a ridiculous thing to see a Lady in her milke-bonnet with a velvet gowne, and at a bridal in her chacock of *moccado*? *Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 238.

2. Sham; mockery. Neither of them would sit, nor put their hats on: what *moccado* is this to such a poor soul as I! *Richardson, Pamela*, II. 37. (*Davies*.)

**moccador<sup>2</sup>**, n. [Also *moekador*, *moekadour*, *muckador*, etc., and hence *muckender*, q. v.; < ME. *mokador* = F. *mouchoir*, a handkerchief, = It. *mocciatore*, *mocciadore*, a snuffer, < ML. as if \**mucatorium*, < *mucare*, wipe the nose, < *mucus*, *mucus*, mucus: see *mucus*.] A handkerchief. For eye and nose the netlethe a *mokadour* Or sudary. *Lydgate, Advice to an Old Gentleman*, xi.

**moccasin<sup>1</sup>** (mok'ā-sin or -su), n. [Also *moccason*, *moccassin*, *mocassen*, < Algonkian *mawcassun*, *makkassin*, *makin*; a shoe (see def.).] A shoe or cover for the feet, made of deer-skin or other soft leather,



Moccasin.

without a stiff sole, and usually ornamented on the upper side: the shoe customarily worn by the American Indians. All the footsteps had the prints of *moccasin*. *J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans*, xii.

**Moccasin embroidery**. Same as *grass-embroidery*. **moccasin<sup>2</sup>** (mok'ā-sin or -su), n. [Also *moccason*, *moccassin* (?); appar. short for *moccassin-snake*, which is then < *moccasin*<sup>1</sup> + *snake*; but the reference to *moccasin*<sup>1</sup> is not explained.] A venomous serpent of the United States. (a) *Ancistrodon* (or *Toxicophis* or *Trigonocephalus*) *pisceivorus*, a somewhat aquatic snake of the southern United States, resembling the copperhead, *Ancistrodon contortrix*, specifically called *water-moccasin*, sometimes *water-riper*. See cut on following page. (b) The same or a very similar snake found on dry land, the so-called *high-land moccasin*, *A. atrofuscus*, known in the southern United States as the *cottonmouth*, and much dreaded. Moccasins are rather small snakes, commonly about two feet long, dark olive-brown above and yellowish-brown below, with blackish bars and blotches. They are much darker in color than the copperhead, lacking the bright bronzy tints of the latter, and there is a whitish or light streak along the lip: they also have the scales in 25 instead of 23 rows, and no loral plate. The top of the head is mostly covered with scales like those of the back, instead of large regular plates as in innocuous serpents; it is flat and broad, and shows the pit between the eyes and nose as in all the *Crotalidæ* or pit-vipers.



Water-moccasin (*Anelastodon piscivorus*).

**moccasin** (mók'á-sind or -sнд), *a.* [*< moccasin<sup>1</sup> + -ed<sup>2</sup>*.] Wearing or covered with moccasins.

Our moccasin feet made no noise.  
*T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 333.*

**moccasin-flower** (mók'á-sin-flou'ér), *n.* See *Cypripedium*, *Indian-shoe*, and *lady's-slipper*.

**moccasin-plant** (mók'á-sin-plant), *n.* Same as *moccasin-flower*.

**moccasin-snake** (mók'á-sin-snák), *n.* [See *moccasin<sup>2</sup>*.] Same as *moccasin<sup>2</sup>*.

**moccenigo**, *n.* [Also *moccinigo*, *< It. Mocenigo*, *moccinigo*, so called from *Mocenigo*, a patrician family of Venice.] A small coin formerly current in Venice, worth about 18 United States cents.

You shall not give me six crowns . . . nor half a ducat; no, nor a moccinigo.  
*B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.*

*Mal.* Lend me the trifling ducats. . . .  
*Cor.* Not a moccenigo. *Shirley, Gentlemen of Venice, i. 1.*

**mocha** (mō'kä), *n.* [*< Mocha* (see *def.*).] 1. A choice quality of coffee, properly that produced in Yemen in Arabia, Mocha being its port. The mocha of general commerce, however, is obtained from other sources. The kernels are smaller than in other varieties.—2. One of certain geometrid moths, notably of the genus *Ephyra*, having somewhat the color of burnt coffee: as, the dingy *mocha*, *E. orbicularis*; the birch *mocha*, *E. pendularia*.—3. A cat of a black color intermixed with brown: so called from the *Mocha stone*. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**Mocha pebble**. Same as *Mocha stone* (which see, under *stone*).

**Mocha senna**. Same as *India senna* (which see, under *senna*).

**Mocha stone**. See *stone*.

**moche**<sup>1</sup>, *a.* and *adv.* A Middle English form of *much*.

**moche**<sup>2</sup> (mōsh), *n.* [F.] A package of spun silk: a French word used in English for the unbroken parcels of silk received from the continent of Europe.

**mochelt**, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *mickle*.

**mochras**, **mochurrus** (mō'krās, mō'kur-us), *n.* [Hind. *mochras*.] An astringent gummy exudation from a kind of cotton-tree, *Bombax Malabaricum* (*B. heptaphyllum*, L.), in India: used medicinally by the natives.

**mock**<sup>1</sup> (mók), *v.* [*< ME. mokken*, *< OF. mocquer*, *moquer*, F. *moquer* = Pr. *mochar* = It. *moccare*, *mock*; cf. MD. *mocken*, *mumble*, = MLG. G. *mucken*, *mumble*, *grumble*, = Sw. *mucka* = Dan. *mukke*, *mumble*; cf. W. *mocio*, Gael. *mag*, *mock*, *deride*; L. *maccus*, a buffoon; Gr. *μῶκος*, *mockery*, *mock*, *mimic*, *ridicule*. The relations of these forms are undetermined; the word is supposed to be ult. imitative.] I. *trans.* 1. To treat derisively or contemptuously; make sport of by mimicry, ridicule, or sarcasm; deride.

They utterly despise and mock sooth-sayings, and divinations of things to come by the flight and voices of birds, and all other divination of vain superstition.  
*Sir T. More, Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), ii. 11.

Elijah mocked them, and said, Cry aloud. 1 Ki. xviii. 27.  
She mocks all her woosers out of suit.  
*Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 364.*

2. To simulate, imitate, or mimic; produce a semblance of.

To see the life as lively mock'd as ever  
Still sleep mock'd death. *Shak., W. T., v. 3. 20.*

I would mock thy chant anew,  
But I cannot mimic it.  
*Tennyson, Second Song to the Owl.*

3. To deceive by simulation or pretense; disappoint with false expectation; fool.

Thou hast mocked me and told me lies. Judges xvi. 10.  
Mind is a light which the gods mock us with,  
To lead those false who trust it.  
*M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.*

4†. To set at naught; defy.

I would . . . mock the lion when he roars for prey,  
To win thee, lady. *Shak., M. of V., ii. 1. 30.*

=Syn. 1. *Ridicule*, etc. (see *taunt*), jeer at, gibe at, take off, make game of.—2. *Mimic*, *Ape*, etc. See *imitate*.—3. To delude.

II. *intrans.* To use ridicule or derision; gibe or jeer; flout: often with *at*.

Vse not to scorn and mocke as an Ape.  
*Books of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 110.  
The adversaries saw her, and did mock at her sabbaths.  
Lam. i. 7.

For gnarling sorrow hath less power to bite  
The man that mocks at it, and sets it light.  
*Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 293.*

**mock**<sup>1</sup> (mók), *n.* and *a.* [*< mock<sup>1</sup>, v.*] I. *n.*

1. Derisive or contemptuous action or speech; also, a bringing into contempt or ridicule.

And other-whiles with bitter mockes and mowes  
He would him scorn. *Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 49.*

Afflict me with thy mockes, pity me not.  
*Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5. 33.*

And have a great care, Mistress Abigail,  
How you deprecate the spirit any more  
With your rebukes and mockes.  
*Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, tv. 1.*

2. That which one derides or mocks.

A Puritan gentleman is her mock and nothing else.  
*A. E. Barr, Friend Olivia, t.*

3. Mimicry; imitation. [Rare.]

Now reach a strain, my lute,  
Above her [the nightingale's] mock, or be for ever mute.  
*Crashaw, Music's Duel.*

4. A trifle. [Prov. Eng.]—5. Mock turtle.

I once had some cheap mock in an eating-house, and it tasted like stewed tripe with a little glue.  
*Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, 1. 218.*

To make a mock of, to make a subject of mockery; deride or bring into contempt.

They crucify again unto themselves the Son of God, and make a mock of him.  
*Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.*

To make mock (or mocks) at, to make light of; make sport of.

Was this the face . . . which I had so often despised,  
made mock at, made merry with? *Lamb, Old Actors.*

II. *a.* 1. Feigned; counterfeit; spurious: as, *mock heroism*; *mock modesty*; a *mock battle*.

I fear me, some be rather mock gospellers than faithful ploughmen.  
*Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.*

Who with mock patience dire complaints endure,  
Which real pain and that alone can cure.  
*Crabbe, Works, 1. 13.*

2. Having close resemblance, as if imitative.—**Mock brawn**, **gold**, etc. See the nouns.—**Mock lead**, **mock ore**, popular names of blende.—**Mock moon**. See *paraselene*.—**Mock pennyroyal**, **plane**, **privet**. See the nouns.—**Mock sun**. See *parhelion*.—**Mock turtle**, a dish consisting of calf's head stewed or baked, and so dressed with sauces and condiments as to resemble turtle.

**mock**<sup>2</sup> (mók), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A root or stump. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A tuft of sedge. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**mockable** (mók'á-bl), *a.* [*< mock<sup>1</sup> + -able*.] Capable of being mocked; exposed to derision. [Rare.]

Those that are good manners at the court are as ridiculous in the country as the behaviour of the country is most mockable at the court. *Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 49.*

**mockado†**, **mockadoet**, *n.* See *moccado*.

**mockadour†**, *n.* A variant of *muckender*.

**mockaget** (mók'áj), *n.* [*< mock<sup>1</sup> + -age*.] Mock-cry.

Thus speaketh the Prophete by an ironye—that is, in derision, or mockage. *Bible of 1551, 2 Chron. xviii.*, note.

I wonder at the young men of our days,  
That they can doat on pleasure, or what 'tis  
They give that title to, unless in mockage.  
*Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, i. 2.*

**mock-apple** (mók'ap'1), *n.* The wild balsam-apple. See *Echinocystis* and *balsam-apple*.

**mockard†**, *n.* [ME. *mokarde*, *< OF. mocquart*, *moquart*, a mocker, deceiver, *< mocquer*, *mock*: see *mock<sup>1</sup>, v.*] A mocker; deceiver.

Avaryce, ryche and harde,  
Ys a thefe, a mockerad [read *mokarde*].  
*MS. Havl. 1701, f. 41.* (*Hallivell*.)

**mockaw†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *macaw*.

**mock-beggar†** (mók'beg'áj), *n.* [*< mock<sup>1</sup>, v.*, + *obj. beggar*.] An uncharitable or inhospitable person: as, *mock-beggar's hall*.

A gentleman without means is like a faire house without furniture or any inhabitant, save onely an idle house-keeper; whose rearing was chargeable to the owner, and painful to the builder, and all ill bestowed, to make a mock-beggar that hath no good morrowe for his next neighbour. *Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent* (*Description* 1616). (*Nares*.)

**mock-bird** (mók'bêrd), *n.* A mocking-bird.

The mock-bird is ever surest to please when it is most itself. *Goldsmith, Animated Nature, III. v. 2.*

**mock**er (mók'ér), *n.* 1. One who or that which mocks, as by mimicry, derision, or deceit.

Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging. Prov. xx. 1.  
But, beloved, remember ye the words which were spoken before of the apostles of our Lord Jesus Christ, how that they told you there should be mockers in the last time.  
Jude 17, 18.

2. A mocking-bird; one of the *Mimina*.  
**mockernut** (mók'er-nut), *n.* The white-hearted hickory, *Carya tomentosa*. The nut is sweet and oily, very thick-shelled, and not flattened as in the white hickory. See *Carya*, *caryin*, and *hickory*.

**mockery** (mók'ér-i), *n.*; pl. *mockeries* (-iz). [*< ME. mokrery*, *< OF. mocquerie*, F. *moquerie*, *mockery*, *< moquer*, *mock*: see *mock<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. The act of mocking; derisive or deceitful speech or action.

He never mocks,  
For mockery is the fume of little hearts.  
*Tennyson, Guinevere.*

2. Derision; ridicule; careless insult or contempt; sport; jest.

Now am I sayn,  
Thow shalt not iangeh atte me in mockery,  
for thow hast lost thy sheld as wele as I.  
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), i. 2330.

To set before their eyes the injury that they had unjustly done the holy place, and the cruel handling of the city, whereof they made a mockery. 2 Mac. viii. 17.

Is not this meer mockery, to thank God for what hee can doe, but will not? *Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxi.*

They were delivered up to be the spoil and mockery of nations. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.*

3. Counterfeit appearance; false show: sham.

Hence, horrible shadow!  
Unreal mockery, hence!  
*Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 107.*

And bear about the mockery of woe  
To midnight dances.  
*Pope, Elegy to the Mem. of an Unfortunate Lady, 1. 57.*

The mockery of what is called military glory.  
*Sumner, Speech at Cambridge, Aug. 27, 1846.*

4. Vain effort; fruitless labor; that which disappoints or frustrates.

It is, as the sir, invulnerable,  
And our vain blows malicious mockery.  
*Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 146.*

=Syn. 2. Mimicry, jeering, gibes.

**mocket**<sup>1</sup>† (mók'et), *n.* [Cf. *mocketer*.] A napkin. *Cotgrave*. (*Hallivell*.)

**mocket**<sup>2</sup> (mók'et), *n.* Same as *moquette*.

**mocketer** (mók'et-ér), *n.* Same as *moccador*.

**mock-God†** (mók'god), *n.* [*< mock<sup>1</sup>, v.*, + *obj. God*.] One who mocks at God or divine things; a blasphemer.

You monsters, scorners, and mock-Gods.  
*S. Ward, Sermons, p. 100.* (*Davies*.)

**mock-guest†** (mók'gest), *n.* [*< mock<sup>1</sup>, v.*, + *obj. guest*.] One who seems to offer hospitality, but only in empty show, like the Barmecide in the Arabian Nights. *Davies*.

Those mock-guests are guilty in tempting others to tempt them. *Fuller, Holy State, i. 1. 7.*

**mock-heroic** (mók'hê-rō'ik), *a.* Counterfeiting or burlesquing the heroic style, character, or bearing: as, a *mock-heroic* poem; a *mock-heroic* swagger.

**mocking-bird** (mók'ing-bêrd), *n.* An oscine passerine bird of the subfamily *Mimina* and restricted genus *Mimus*; a mock-bird or mocker. The best-known species is *M. polyglottus*, which abounds in the southern parts of the United States; it is the most famous songster of America, and is much prized as a cage-



Mocking-bird (*Mimus polyglottus*).

bird. Its proper song is of remarkable compass and variety, and besides this the bird has a wonderful range, being able to imitate almost any voice or even mere noises. This vocalization is confined to the male. The bird is about 10 inches long and 14 in extent of wings. It is ashy-gray above, soiled-white below; the bill and feet are black, and the wing- and tail-feathers in part pure white. The extent of this white on the wings and tail distinguishes the sexes,

being greatest in the male. The nest is placed in trees and bushes, and is bulky and inartistic, built of twigs, grass, leaves, etc. The eggs are bluish-green, heavily freckled with various brownish shades; they are 4 to 6 in number, measuring on an average 1 inch by 0.75 inch. See *Mimina*.

**mockingly** (mōk'ing-li), *adv.* In a mocking or jeering manner; with ridicule, derision, or contempt; so as to disappoint, deceive, or cheat.

"Let's meete," quoth Echoe, *mockingly*.  
Warner, *Albion's England*, ix. 45.

**mocking-stock** (mōk'ing-stok), *n.* A laughing-stock; a butt.

None of vs. . . . [but] shall be a *mocking-stock* to our enemies.  
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, vi.

Not prephancy nor wickedness, but Religion it selfe is a byword, a *mocking-stock*, & a matter of reproach.  
Perrins, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 6.

**mocking-wren** (mōk'ing-ron), *n.* An American wren of the genus *Thryothorus*, such as the Carolina wren (*T. ludovicianus*) or Bewick's wren (*T. bewickii*).

**mockish** (mōk'ish), *a.* [*< mock* + *-ish*.] Mocky; sham.

After this *mockish* election, then was he crowned.  
Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 67.

**mock-orange** (mōk'or'ānj), *n.* 1. Any plant of the genus *Philadelphus*, but especially *P. coronarius*. Its fragrance in blossom resembles that of orange-flowers. See *syringa*.—2. See *wild orange*, under *orange*.

**mock-shadow** (mōk'shad'ō), *n.* Twilight. *Hal-lucell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**mock-thrush** (mōk'thrush), *n.* A bird of the subfamily *Mimine*; especially, one of the genus *Harpophynchus*, as the thrasher, *H. rufus*.

**mock-turtle** (mōk'tēr'tl), *a.* Imitating turtle (soup): only in the phrase *mock-turtle soup* (an imitation of turtle soup made with calf's head).

**mock-velvet** (mōk'vel'vet), *n.* A fabric made in imitation of velvet; especially, such a fabric in common use in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, supposed to be the same as *moccado*.

Hee wears his apparell much after the fashion; his means will not suffer him to come too nigh; they afford him *mock-velvet*, or *satinsico*.  
Sir T. Overbury, *Characters*, M 6 b. (*Nares*.)

**mocmain** (mōk'mān), *n.* [Appar. of E. Ind. or Chin. origin; perhaps < Chin. *muh* (= Jap. *mokū*), tree, + *mien* (= Jap. *men*), cotton.] A white shining fiber of great lightness and elasticity, produced by the silk-cotton plant *Bombax Malabaricum*.—**Mocmain truss**, a truss stuffed with this fiber.

**moco** (mō'kō), *n.* [*Braz.*] A Brazilian rodent of the family *Caviidae*; the rock-cavy, *Cavia ruestri*.

**mocuddum** (mō-kud'um), *n.* [Also *mokuddum*, *mocuddim*, prop. *mukaddam*, < Hind. *muqaddam*, a chief, leader; as *adj.*, preceding; < Ar. *qawada*, lead.] In India, a head man. Specifically—(a) The head man of a village, responsible for the collection of the revenue. (b) The head man of a gang of laborers or body of peons. *Fule and Burnett*.

**mod**, *n.* A Middle English form of *mood*.  
**mod**. An abbreviation (a) of *modern*; (b) in *music*, of *moderato*.

**modal** (mō'dal), *a. and n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *modal* = It. *modale*, < ML. *modalis*, pertaining to a mode, < L. *modus*, mode; see *model*, *n.*] **I. a.** 1. Pertaining to or affected by a mode; relating to the mode or manner, and not to the substance.

When we speak of faculties of the soul, we assert not with the schools their real distinction from it, but only a *modal* diversity. *Glanville*, *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, iii.

Specifically—2. Of or pertaining to a grammatical mode.

Other verb-phrases, of a *modal* meaning, are made with the auxiliary verbs *may*, *can*, *must*, and *ought*.  
*Whitney*, *Essentials of Eng. Grammar*, ¶ 291.

All those adjectives which have a *modal* secondary force are future.  
*Amer. Jour. Philol.*, x. 40.

**Modal abstraction**, the fixing of the attention upon one particular mode of the object of imagination, to the neglect of the others; opposed to *partial abstraction*, by which, for example, we may think of the head of an animal without thinking of the rest of the body.—**Modal categorical**. See *categorical*.—**Modal composition**, the composition of an ens with one of those modes which are in their own nature distinguished from the ens.—**Modal distinction**, a distinction by which one and the same thing is distinguished from itself by its possession of diverse modes, as the distinction of Philip drunk from Philip sober; a formalistic phrase.—**Modal enunciation**. See *enunciation*.—**Modal identity**, either the absence of modal distinction, or the identity of a mode of things which may be really distinct.—**Modal proposition**, a proposition in which the predicate is affirmed of the subject under some qualification: but the term is almost always confined to propositions in which some fact is said to be possible, contingent, necessary, or impossible.—**Modal syllogism**, a syllogism one of whose premises is a modal proposition.

**II. n.** A modal proposition.

Their characteristic property as *modals* belongs to form rather than to matter; and Aristotle ought not to be considered as unphilosophical for introducing them into the Organon. *Grote*, *Aristotle*, iv.

**Conjunct modal**. See *conjunct*.—**Disjunct modal**. See *disjunct*.

**modalism** (mō'dal-izm), *n.* [*< modal* + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine, adopted by Sabellius in the third century, that the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit are different manifestations of one and the same person.

The orthodox doctrine of the Trinity stands between tritheism and *modalism*, now leaning to the one, now to the other, when either the tripersonality or the unity is emphasized. *P. Schaff*, *Christ and Christianity*, p. 68.

**modalist** (mō'dal-ist), *n.* [*< modal* + *-ist*.] In *theol.*, one who holds or professes modalism.

**modalistic** (mō-dal-ist'ik), *a.* [*< modalist* + *-ic*.] In *theol.*, of or pertaining to modalism.

The presbyter Hippolytus was successful in convincing the leaders of that church that the *Modalistic* doctrine, taken in its strictness, was contrary to Scripture.

*Harnack*, *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 127.

**modality** (mō-dal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *modalities* (-tiz). [= F. *modalité* = Pg. *modalidade* = It. *modalità*, < ML. *modalitas* (-s), < *modalis*, modal; see *modal*.] 1. The fact of being a mode.—2. A determination of an accident; a mode.

These excellencies are of more real and eternal worth than the angelical manner of moving so in an instant, and those other forms and *modalities* of their knowledge and volition. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 194.

**3. Mode in the logical sense**; that wherein problematical, assertoric, and apodictic judgments are distinguished.

Lastly, under the head of *Modality*, we have seen that all phenomena, as objects, are in themselves contingent, or only hypothetically necessary, i. e. necessary on the presupposition of the existence of something else.

*E. Caird*, *Philos. of Kant*, p. 564.

Just as the adjectives which contain the modal force of possibility can lose this *modality*, so also certain adjectives can assume the same, although the *modality* was not originally in them. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, x. 44.

**4. In civil law**, the quality of being limited as to time or place of performance, or, more loosely, of being suspended by a condition: said of a promise.—5†. Same as *modalism*.

To object that the faith in the Holy Trinity obliges us to as great a difficulty as the Pontifical *modalité* is very trifling, since that is only matter of belief indefinite. We are not required to explain the manner of the mysteric. *Evelyn*, *To Rev. Father Patrick*.

**Adverbial modality**. See *adverbial*.—**Categories of modality**. See *category*, 1.

**modally** (mō'dal-i), *adv.* In a modal manner; in a manner or relation expressing or indicating a mode or form; as regards mode or manner.

**modder**, *n.* Same as *mauther*.

**mode** (mōd), *n.* [Also, in grammar, logic, and music, *mod*; also, as mere L., *modus*; in ME. *moede* (see 8), < OF. *\*moed*, *meuf*, later *mode*, F. *mode*, manner, way, mode, style, fashion, = Sp. Pg. It. *modo*, manner, mode (also Sp. Pg. It. *moda*, f., fashion, < F.) (cf. D. *mode* = G. *mode* = Sw. *mod* = Dan. *mode*, style, fashion, < F.; G. Sw. Dan. *modus*, in grammar, < L.), < L. *modus*, measure, due measure, rhythm, melody, etc., manner, way, mode, mode in grammar, etc.; akin to E. *metel*. The form *mood*, as used, along with *mode*, in grammar, music, and logic, is prob. due in part to some confusion with *mood*, as if 'an attitude of mind.'] 1. A manner of acting or doing; way of performing or effecting anything; method; way.

A table richly spread in regal *mode*.  
*Milton*, *P. R.*, ll. 340

What *modes* of sight between each wide extreme!  
*Pope*, *Essay on Man*, l. 211.

Ring in the nobler *modes* of life,  
With sweeter manners, purer laws.  
*Tennyson*, *In Memoriam*, cvl.

**2. Customary manner**; prevailing style; fashion.

It was grown a *Mode* to be vicious, and they had rather be damned than be out of the fashion.

*Stillingfleet*, *Sermons*, I. xli.

To White Hall, and in the garden spoke to my Lord Sandwich, who is in his gold-buttoned suit, as the *mode* is, and looks nobly.  
*Pepys*, *Diary*, II. 8.

If after this we look on the people of *mode* in the country, we find in them the manners of the last age.  
*Addison*, *Country Manners*.

**3. In gram.**, the designation, by the form of the verb, of the manner of our conception of an event or fact, whether as certain, contingent, possible, desirable, or the like. The *moda* of the English verb are the *indicative*, *subjunctive*, and *imperative*; and other verbal phrases are usually called by the name of *moda*, as *potential*, *conditional*, and so on. See these terms. Also commonly, but less properly, *mood*.

**4. The natural disposition or the manner of existence or action of anything**; a form: as,

heat is a *mode* of motion; reflection is a *mode* of consciousness.

There is something in things which neither is the thing itself, nor another thing, nor yet nothing, but a certain medium betwixt them both. And this used to be called a *mode*; for example, A degree of quality is not quality, nor yet is it wholly nothing, but a *mode*.  
*Burgesdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman.

A *mode* is the manner of existence of a thing. Take, for example, a piece of wax. The wax may be round or square or of any other definite figure; it may also be solid or fluid. Its existence in any of these *moda* is not essential; it may change from one to another without any substantial alteration. As the *mode* cannot exist without a substance, we can accord to it only a secondary or precarious existence in relation to the substance, to which we accord the privilege of existing by itself, per se *existere*; but though the substance be not restricted to any particular *mode* of existence, we must not suppose that it can exist, or at least be conceived by us to exist, in none. All *moda* are therefore variable states; and though some *mode* is necessary for the existence of a thing, any individual *mode* is accidental. *Sir W. Hamilton*, *Metaph.*, viii.

I am . . . assured that those *modes* of consciousness which I call perceptions and imaginations, in as far only as they are *modes* of consciousness, exist in me.  
*Descartes*, *Meditations* (tr. by Veitch), iii.

Where the substantiality of God, as the "highest monad," is insisted on, the finite monads become mere *modes* of his existence. *E. Caird*, *Philos. of Kant*, p. 82.

That *mode* or process of the Moral Faculty which we call Conscience. *H. Sidgwick*, *Methods of Ethics*, p. 341.

**5. A combination of ideas**. See the quotations.

*Modes* I call such complex ideas, which, however compounded, contain not in them the supposition of subsisting by themselves, but are considered as dependences on or affections of substances.  
*Locke*, *Human Understanding*, II. xii. 14.

There are some [*modes*] which are only variations or different combinations of the same simple idea, . . . as a dozen, or score: which are nothing but the ideas of so many distinct units added together: and these I call simple *modes*, as being contained within the bounds of one simple idea. *Locke*, *Human Understanding*, II. xii. 5.

Combinations of simple ideas of different kinds I have called "mixed *modes*."  
*Locke*, *Human Understanding*, II. xii. 5.

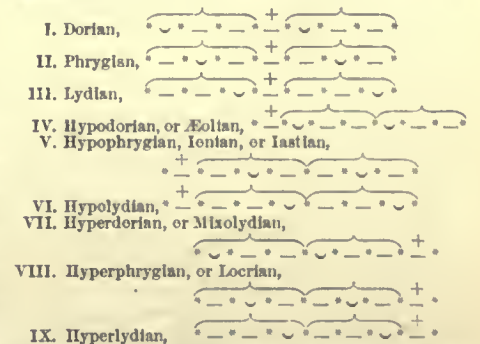
**6. In logic**: (a) A modification or determination of a proposition with reference to possibility and necessity. (b) A variety of syllogism. See *mood* 2, the more usual but less proper form.

Tindal would be fayne wit in what figure it is made; he shal finde in the first figure and in the third *mode*.  
*Sir T. More*, *Works*, p. 504.

(c) The consignificative of a part of speech. (d)

An accidental determination.—7. In *music*:

(a) A species or form of scale; a method of dividing the interval of the octave for melodic purposes; an arrangement of tones within an octave at certain fixed intervals from each other. Three great systems of modes are to be distinguished—the ancient Greek, the Gregorian, medieval, or ecclesiastical, and the modern. These three were successively derived from each other, but with noteworthy changes of both principle and nomenclature. (1) In the Greek system each mode consisted of two tetrachords (two whole steps and one half-step in each) plus one whole step (the disjunctive tone). The nature and the name of the mode varied according to the tetrachord used as a basis and according to the position of the disjunctive tone, or, in other words, according to the relative order of the whole steps and half-steps. When the diatonic tone lay between the two component tetrachords, the mode was named simply from the tetrachord used—the mode containing Dorian tetrachords was called *Dorian* or *Doric*, etc.; but when it lay below or above both of them, the prefixes *hypo-* and *hyper-* respectively were added, as *Hypophrygian*, *Hyperlydian*, etc. Below is a table of the nine original modes, reckoned upward, the whole steps being indicated by —, the half-steps by ~, the constituent tetrachords by ~~, and the diatonic tone by +:



These modes were embodied in scales of about two octaves, sometimes called *transposing scales*, which were more or less susceptible of transposition. By the later theorists fifteen such scales were recognized, each derived from one of the foregoing modes, and beginning at a different pitch, each a half-step higher than the preceding. These scales, though not always differing from each other in mode, but only in relative pitch, were also called *modes*, and were named like the modes themselves. Assuming the lowest

tone of the lowest scale to be A, the series of later scales or "modes" would be:

- Hypodorian, embodying mode IV. above, A. Hypoionian, Hypoastian, or lower Hypophrygian (mode V.), B7. Hypophrygian (mode V.), B. Hypoaeolian, or lower Hypolydian (mode VI.), C. Hypolydian (mode VI.), C7. Dorian (mode I), D. Ionian, Iastian, or lower Phrygian (mode II.), E7. Phrygian (mode II.), E. Aeolian, or lower Lydian (mode III.), F. Lydian (mode III.), F7. Hyperdorian, or Mixolydian (mode VII.), G. Hyperionian, Hyperastian, or higher Mixolydian (mode VII.), G7. Hyperphrygian, or Hypermixolydian (mode VIII.), A. Hyperaeolian, or lower Hyperlydian (mode IX.), B7. Hyperlydian (mode IX.), B.

The fact that the term mode has been applied from very early times both to the ideal octave-forms, or true modes, and to the practical scales or tonalities based upon them has led to great confusion. Furthermore, the extant data of the subject are fragmentary and obscure, so that authorities differ widely. (The summary here given is taken chiefly from Alfred Richter.) The esthetic and moral value of the different modes was much discussed by the Greeks, and melodies were written in one or other of the modes according to the sentiment intended to be expressed. (2) The Gregorian, medieval, or ecclesiastical system was originally intended partly to follow the ancient system. Several of the old modes were retained, but subsequently received curiously transposed names. The system was initiated by Ambrose, Bishop of Milan, in the latter part of the fourth century, perfected by Gregory the Great about 600, and still further extended between the eleventh and sixteenth centuries. It exercised a deep influence upon the beginnings of modern music, and is still in use in the Roman Catholic Church. The ecclesiastical modes differ from each other both in the relative position of their "finals" or key-notes and in the order of their whole steps and half-steps. They are authentic when the final is the lowest tone of the ambitus or compass, and plagal when it is the fourth tone from the bottom. Four authentic modes were established by Ambrose, the four corresponding plagal modes were added by Gregory, and six others were subsequently appended, making fourteen in all. In each mode certain tones are regarded as specially important—the final, on which every melody must end, and which is nearly equivalent to the modern key-note; the dominant, or principal reciting-note; and the mediant and participant, on which phrases (other than the first and last) may begin and end: these are generically called modulations. All the modes are susceptible of transposition. Assuming the final of the first mode to be A, the full series is as follows (finals are marked F, dominants D, and mediant M):

- I. Dorian (authentic) F M D
II. Hypodorian (plagal) a-b-c-d-e-f-g-a
III. Phrygian (authentic) e-f-g-a-b-c-d-e
IV. Hypophrygian (plagal) b-c-d-e-f-g-a-b
V. Lydian (authentic) f-g-a-b-c-d-e-f
VI. Hypolydian (plagal) c-d-e-f-g-a-b-c
VII. Mixolydian (authentic) g-a-b-c-d-e-f-g
VIII. Hypomixolydian (plagal) d-e-f-g-a-b-c-d
IX. Aeolian (authentic) a-b-c-d-e-f-g-a
X. Hypoaeolian (plagal) e-f-g-a-b-c-d-e
XI. \*Locrian (authentic) b-c-d-e-f-g-a-b
XII. \*Hypolocrian (plagal) f-g-a-b-c-d-e-f
XIII. Ionian (authentic) c-d-e-f-g-a-b-c
XIV. Hypoionian (plagal) g-a-b-c-d-e-f-g

\*Not used, on account of the tritone between B and F.

(3) In the modern system only two of the historic modes are retained—the major, equivalent to the Greek Lydian and the medieval Ionian, and the minor (in its full form), equivalent to the Greek and medieval Aeolian. These modes differ from each other in the order of their whole steps and half-steps, as follows:

- Major: \* - \* - \* - \* - \* - \* - \* - \* - \* - \*
Minor (full or descending): \* - \* - \* - \* - \* - \* - \* - \* - \* - \*
("instrumental"): \* - \* - \* - \* - \* - \* - \* - \* - \* - \*
(ascending): \* - \* - \* - \* - \* - \* - \* - \* - \* - \*

See major, minor, and scale. (b) In medieval music, a term by which the relative time-value or rhythmic relation of notes was indicated. Two kinds of modes were recognized: the great, fixing the relation between the notes called "large" and "long," and the less, fixing that between those called "long" and "breve"; and each of these kinds might also be perfect, making the longer note equal to three of the shorter, or imperfect, making it equal to two of the shorter. 8t. Measure; melody; harmony.

Musyce, a damysel of oure hows that syngeth now lyhtere moedes or prossayons, now hevyere. Chaucer, Boethius, ii. prose I.

9. In lace-making: (a) An unusual decorative stitch or fashion, characteristic of the pattern of any special sort of lace; especially, a small piece of such decorative work inserted in the pattern of lace. Hence, because such decorative insertions are more open than the rest of the pattern, mode is used as equivalent to jour.

The use of meshed grounds extended [1650-1720], and grounds composed entirely of varieties of modes were made. Encyc. Brit., XIV. 185.

(b) The filling of openwork meshes or the like between the solid parts of the pattern.—10. A garment for women's wear, apparently a mantle with a hood, worn in England in the eighteenth century.

Certain wardrobes of the third story were ransacked, and their contents, in the shape of brocaded and hooped petticoats, satin saques, black modes, lace lappets, etc., were brought down in armfuls by the Abigail. Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xviii.

Accidental mode. See substantial mode.—Adverbial mode, that sort of modification of a proposition that may be effected by the addition of such adverbs as possibly and necessarily.—All the mode, all the fashion; very fashionable.

There laid out 10s. upon pendants and painted leather gloves, very pretty and all the mode. Pepys, Diary, I. 404.

Formal mode. See formal.—Immediate mode, a mode which is attributed immediately to its subject; mediate mode, one which is attributed to its subject by the intervention of another mode.—Intrinsic mode, in logic. See intrinsic.—Material mode. See material.—Metaphysical mode of expression. See metaphysical.—Mixed mode. (a) In music. See maneria. (b) In the philosophy of Locke. See def. 5.—Nominal mode, that sort of modification of the meaning of a proposition which may be effected by such phrases as "it is possible that," or "it is necessary that."—Substantial mode, a mode that affects a substance in so far as it is substance (as, for example, existence); accidental mode, a mode which only modifies an accident.—Syn. I. Method, Way, etc. (see manner1), process.

mode1† (mōd), v. i. [mode1, n.] To conform to the mode or fashion: with an indefinite it. [Rare.]

He could not mode it, or comport either with French fickleness or Italian pride. Fuller, Worthies, Warwick, III. 274.

mode2†, n. A Middle English form of mood1. mode-book (mōd'būk), n. A fashion-book.

Her head-dress cannot be described; it was like nothing in the mode-book or out of it. Mrs. Henry Wood, East Lynne, vii.

model (mod'el), n. and a. [Formerly also model = D. model = G. Sw. modell = Dan. model], < OF. modelle, F. modèle = Sp. Pg. modelo = It. modello, a model, mold, < L. \*modellus, dim. of modulus, measure, standard, dim. of modus, measure; see mode1, and cf. module, modulus, mould1, mold1.] I. n. 1. A standard for imitation or comparison; anything that serves or may serve as a pattern or type; that with which something else is made to agree in form or character, or which is regarded as a fitting exemplar.

It is natural for men to think that government the best under which they drew their first breath, and to propose it as a model and standard for all others. Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vii.

[These works] are put into the hands of our youth, and cried up as models for imitation. Goldsmith, The Bee.

I regarded her as a model, and yet it was a part of her perfection that she had none of the stiffness of a pattern. H. James, Jr., Louisa Palisot, ii.

2. Specifically—(a) A detailed pattern of a thing to be made; a representation, generally in miniature, of the parts, proportions, and other details to be copied in a complete production.

Hollandes state, the which I will present In cartes, in nappes, and eke in models made. Gascoigne, Voyage into Holland (1572).

A dozen angry models jetted steam: A petty railway ran. Tennyson, Princess, ProL

A little model the Master wrought, Which should be to the larger plan What the child is to the man. Longfellow, Building of the Ship.

(b) In the fine arts: (1) A living person who serves a painter or sculptor as the type of a figure he is painting or modeling, or poses for that purpose during the execution of the work; also, one who poses before a class to serve as an object to be drawn or painted. (2) In sculpture, also, an image in clay or plaster intended to be reproduced in stone or metal. (3) A canon, such as the sculptural canons of Polykletus and Lysippus, or the fancied rigid canons for the human form in ancient Egypt. See doryphorus and Lysippan.—3. A plan or mode of formation or constitution; type shown or manifested; typical form, style, or method: as, to build a house on the model of a Greek temple; to form one's style on the model of Addison.

It [a proposition] hath much the model and frame of our oath of allegiance, but with some modification. Donne, Letters, cxvii.

The church remains according to the old model, though it has been ruined and repaired. Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 133.

The cathedral at Salzburg is built on the model of saint Peter's at Rome.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 213. The ship was of a model such as I had never seen, and the rigging had a musty odor. G. W. Curtis, Prue and I, p. 147.

4. A mechanical imitation or copy of an object, generally on a miniature scale, designed to show its formation: as, a model of Jerusalem or of Cologne cathedral; a model of the human body. Hence—5. An exact reproduction; a facsimile. [Rare.]

I had my father's signet in my purse, Which was the model of that Danish seal. Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 50.

6t. An abbreviated or brief form. See mod-ule, 1.

This gave occasion to the deputy governor to write that treatise about arbitrary government, which he first tendered to the deputies in a model, and finding it approved by some, and silence in others, he drew it up more at large. Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 283.

The New Model. See New Model.

II. a. 1. Serving as a model.—2. Worthy to serve as a model or exemplar; exemplary: as, a model husband.

There is a model lodging-house in Westminster, the private property of Lord Kinnsaird. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 345.

Model doll, a large figure, more or less resembling the human form, sometimes of life-size, dressed in any fashion which it may be desired to exemplify, and serving as a model of dress. Such model dolls were formerly much used.

model (mod'el), v.: pret. and pp. modeled or modelled, ppr. modeling or modellling. [Formerly also model; < F. modeler = Sp. Pg. modelar = It. modellare, model; from the noun: see model, n.] I. trans. 1. To form or plan according to a model; make conformable to a pattern or type; construct or arrange in a set manner.

By what example can they shew that the form of Church Discipline must be minted and modell'd out to secular pretences? Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Those, mighty Jove, mean time, thy glorious Care, Who model Nations. Prior, First Hymn of Callimachus.

The camp seemed like a community modelled on the principle of Plato's republic. Quoted in Prescott's Ferd. and Isa., i. 14.

[Nothing] justifies even a suspicion that vertebræ are modelled after an ideal pattern. H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 210.

2. To mold or shape on or as on a model; give form to by any means: as, to model a hat on a block; to model a ship; specifically, in drawing or painting, to give an appearance of natural relief to.

Every face, however full, Padded round with flesh and fat, Is but modell'd on a skull. Tennyson, Vision of Sin, iv.

3. To make a model of; execute a copy or representation of; imitate in form: as, to model a figure in wax.

When they come to model heaven And calculate the stars. Milton, P. L., viii. 79. Many a ship that sailed the main Was modell'd o'er and o'er again. Longfellow, Building of the Ship.

II. intrans. 1. To make a model or models; especially, in the fine arts, to form a work of some plastic material: as, to model in wax.—2. To take the form of a model; assume a typical or natural appearance, or, in a drawing or painting, an appearance of natural relief.

The face now begins to model and look round. F. Fowler, Charcoal Drawing, p. 44.

modeler, modeller (mod'el-er), n. One who models; especially, one who forms models or figures in clay, wax, or plaster. modelless (mōd'les), a. [< mode1 + -less.] Measureless.

Using such mercilesse cruelty to his forraine enimies, and such modelesse rigour to his native citizens. Greene, Cards of Fancie (1587).

modeling, modelling (mod'el-ing), n. [Verbal n. of model, v.] The act or occupation of forming models, or of bringing objects or figures to a desired form; specifically, in the fine arts, the act of a sculptor in shaping his model for any piece of carving, or the art of shaping models; also, the bringing of surfaces of the carving itself into proper relief and modulated relation; in painting, etc., the rendering of the appearance of relief and of natural solidity and curvature.

A new school of taxidermists, with new methods, whose aim is to combine knowledge of anatomy and modelling with taxidermic technique, are now coming to the front, and the next generation will discard all processes of "stuffing" in favour of modelling. Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 90.

The present work is very happily grouped, and painted with unusual care, though even here the *modelling* in the numerous portraits—especially those of the Charterhouse pensioners—is painstaking rather than really firm or expressive of the structure beneath.

*The Academy*, May 25, 1889, p. 365.

**Modeling-tools**, in *sculp.*, the tools, made of wood, bone, or metal, used by sculptors in forming their models



Modeling-tools.

of clay or plaster. The chief forms now in use are given in the accompanying illustration.

**modeling-board** (mod'el-ing-bōrd), *n.* A board used in loam-molding to give shape to the mold. *E. H. Knight.*

**modeling-clay** (mod'el-ing-clā), *n.* Fine plastic clay, specially prepared for artists' use in modeling by kneading with glycerin, or by other methods.

**modeling-loft** (mod'el-ing-lōft), *n.* Same as mold-loft.

**modeling-plane** (mod'el-ing-plān), *n.* In *carp.*, a short plane used for planing on rounded surfaces. It is from 1 to 5 inches long, and from  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch to 2 inches wide. *E. H. Knight.*

**modeling-stand** (mod'el-ing-stand), *n.* In *sculp.*, a small wooden table with a round movable top, at a convenient height, used for supporting a mass of clay while the sculptor is at work upon it. The stand, which is usually mounted on three legs, has a flat piece of wood set horizontally between the legs, about half-way down, on which modeling-tools, etc., may be laid.

**modelize** (mod'el-iz), *v. t.* [*< model + -ize.*] To frame according to a model; give shape to; mold. *B. Jonson.*

Which some devout bunglers will undertake to manage and modelize.

*Ep. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 426. (*Davies.*)

**modeller, modelling.** See *modeler, modeling.*  
**model-wood** (mod'el-wūd), *n.* The hard light-colored wood of the rubineous tree *Adina (Nauelca) cordifolia*. [*India.*]

**Modenes** (mō-de-nēs' or -nēz'), *a. and n.* [*< It. Modenese, < Modena, Modena.*] **I. a.** Of or belonging to Modena.

**II. n. sing. or pl.** A native or an inhabitant of the city or province or former duchy of Modena in northern Italy; people of Modena.

**moder**, *n.* A Middle English form of *mother*.  
**moder**, *v. t.* [*< OF. moderer, F. modérer = Sp. Pg. moderar = It. moderare, < L. moderare, regulate: see moderate.*] To moderate; regulate, especially the temper or disposition; calm; quiet.

Gladly the two dnkes of Berrey and Borgonne wolde have *modered* that volage, but they might nat be heric.

*Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clxxxvii.

These dynges somewhat *modered* dyers mennies hartes, so that they were nere at the poynto to haue broken their voyage.

*Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., III. clxxxvii.

**moderabel**, *a.* [*< L. moderabilis, moderate, < moderare, moderate: see moderate, v.*] Temperate; moderate. *Cokeram.*

**Moderado** (mod-e-rā'dō), *n.* [*< Sp. moderado, moderate.*] In *mod. Spanish hist.*, a member of a political party of conservative tendencies.

**moderancet**, *n.* [*ME., < OF. moderance = It. moderanza, < ML. moderantia, moderation, < L. moderan(t)-s, ppr. of moderare, moderate: see moderate, v.*] Moderation. *Caston.*

**moderantism** (mod'e-ran-tizm), *n.* [*< F. modérantisme, < modérant, ppr. of modérer, regulate: see moderate.*] The practice or profession of moderation, especially in political opinion or measures: a term used in France during and since the first revolution with reference to the class of persons called *moderates* in a political sense.

In Paris Robespierre determined to increase the pressure of the Terror; no one should accuse him of *moderantism*.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 604.

**moderate** (mod'e-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *moderated*, ppr. *moderating*. [*< L. moderatus, pp. of moderare (> ult. E. moder<sup>2</sup>), regulate, restrain,*

*moderate, < moder-, modes-, a stem appearing also in modestus, moderate, discreet, modest, < modus, measure: see mode<sup>1</sup> and modest.*] **I. trans.** 1. To reduce the amount or intensity of; lessen; reduce; restrain; specifically, to reduce from a large amount or great degree to a medium quantity or intensity; as, to *moderate* the heat of a room; to *moderate* one's anger, ardor, or passions.

I had rather  
Your art could force him to return that ardur  
To me I bear to him, or give me power  
To moderate my passions.

*Fletcher (and another ?), Prophetess*, II. 1.

Fear, . . . if it have not the light of true understanding concerning God wherewith to be *moderated*, breedeth likewise superstition.

*Hooker, Eccles. Polity*, v. 3.

We saw sand cast upon the earth to moderate the fertility.

*Sandys, Travails*, p. 93.

Though Love *moderated* be the best of Affections, yet the Extremity of it is the worst of Passions.

*Baker, Chronicles*, p. 114.

2. To decide as a moderator; judge. [*Rare.*]

It passeth mine ability to moderate the question.

*R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

If any of them grudge this book a room, and suspect it of new or dangerous doctrine, you who know us all can best moderate.

*Donne, Letters*, iv.

=**Syn.** 1. To mitigate, abate, appease, pacify, quiet, assuage, soothe, soften.

**II. intrans.** 1. To become less violent, severe, rigorous, or intense: as, the storm begins to moderate.

Mine herte for thee is disconsolate,  
My paines also nothing me moderate.

*Lamentation of Mary Magdalen*, l. 516.

When his profit *moderated*,  
The fury of his heart abated.

*S. Butler, Hudibras*, III. II. 463.

2. To preside as a moderator, as at a meeting. —To moderate in a call, in Presbyterian churches, to preside at a congregational meeting at which a call is addressed to a minister—a duty performed by a minister of the presbytery to which the congregation belongs.

**moderate** (mod'e-rāt), *a. and n.* [*< L. moderatus (> It. moderato = Sp. Pg. moderado = F. modéré, pp. of moderare, regulate: see moderate, v.*] **I. a.** 1. Restrained; temperate; keeping within somewhat restricted limits in action or opinion; avoiding extremes or excess; thinking or acting soberly or temperately: as, to be moderate in all things; a moderate drinker.

They were moderate Divines; indeed, neither hot nor cold.

*Milton, Reformation in Eng.*, l.

The moderate sort of men thus qualified,  
Inclined the balance to the better side.

*Dryden, Abs. and Achit.*, l. 75.

2. Thinking, speaking, or acting with habitual slowness; very deliberate. [*Colloq.*]—3. Of things, limited in extent, amount, or degree; not extreme, excessive, or remarkable; restricted; medium: as, moderate wealth or poverty; a moderate quantity; moderate opinions or ability; moderate weather or exercise.

There is not so much left to furnish out  
A moderate table.

*Shak., T. of A.*, III. 4. 117.

His (James II.'s) pretensions were moderate when compared with those which he put forth a few months later.

*Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, vi.

The play had a moderate success, being acted but seven times.

*A. Dobson, Selections from Steele, Int.*, p. xx.

=**Syn.** 1. *Moderate, Temperate*, reasonable, judicious, mild. When used absolutely, moderate nearly always refers to a person's temper or opinions, whereas temperate similarly used generally refers to a person's habits in respect to bodily indulgence: a moderate man is one who is not extreme in his views or violent in his sentiments; a temperate man, one who is not addicted to over-indulgence either in eating or in drinking.

**II. n.** One who is moderate in opinion or action; one who is opposed to extreme views or courses, especially in politics or religion. (a) One of a political party in Spain: same as *Moderado*. (b) In *French hist.*, in the revolutionary period, one of various parties or factions falling short of the violence of the Jacobins, as the Girondins, Dantonists, etc. (c) [*cap.*] In *Scottish eccles. hist.*, one of a party in the national church, originating early in the eighteenth century, which, while less strict in doctrine, discipline, and practice than the rival evangelical party, insisted particularly on the maintenance of lay patronage, and opposed the claims of parishioners to have a voice in the choice of their ministers. It was the struggle against Moderatism that led to the Disruption of 1843 and the formation of the Free Church of Scotland.

**moderately** (mod'e-rāt-li), *adv.* In a moderate manner, or to a moderate degree, amount, or extent; not excessively: as, water moderately warm.

Therefore love moderately; long love doth so.

*Shak., R. and J.*, II. 6. 14.

**moderateness** (mod'e-rāt-nes), *n.* The state or character of being moderate; temperateness;

a middle state between extremes: as, the moderateness of the heat: used commonly of things, as moderation is of persons.

**moderation** (mod'e-rā'shon), *n.* [*< OF. moderation, F. modération = Sp. moderacion = Pg. moderação = It. moderazione, < L. moderatio (n-), moderating, < moderare, pp. moderatus, moderate: see moderate, v.*] 1. The act of moderating or restraining; the process of tempering, lessening, or mitigating.

And what is all virtue but a moderation of excesses?

*South, Sermons*, VI. 1.

2. The state or quality of being moderate or keeping a due mean between opposite extremes; freedom from excess; temperance; due restraint.

"Moderation is a good mean, though men desire a great deal." "Measure is a merry mense" was a proverb, and is quoted by Skelton in his "Significance," l. 355.

*Richard the Redeless, Notes*, p. 293.

Let your moderation be known unto all men.

*Phil. iv. 5.*

Pand. Be moderate, be moderate.  
Cres. Why tell you me of moderation?

*Shak., T. and C.*, IV. 4. 2.

The winds, that never moderation knew,  
Afraid to blow too much, too faintly blew.

*Dryden, Astraea Redux*, l. 242.

3. Habitual slowness of thought, speech, or action; great deliberation. [*Colloq.*]—4. The act of presiding over, regulating, or directing as a moderator.—5. *pl.* In the University of Oxford, England, the first public examination for degrees.

The Introduction of English Literature as a special subject, either to Moderations or in the Final Schools.

*Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 257.

I believe that a man who has taken a good Class in Moderations would, so far as mental training is concerned, do wisely in taking up a fresh subject, especially Modern History.

*Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 35.

=**Syn.** 2. Forbearance, equanimity, sobriety, self-restraint, mildness, composure, calmness.

**moderatism** (mod'e-rā-tizm), *n.* [*< moderate, a., + -ism.*] 1. The state or character of being moderate, in any sense. Specifically—2. [*cap.*] The attitude and practice of the Moderates in the Church of Scotland. See moderate, *n.* (c).

The following year (1785) Wesley ordained ministers for Scotland. There his societies were quite outside of the established Presbyterianism of the day, with its lukewarm moderatism.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 187.

An idealising and illusive fervour which arose in antagonism to the moderation, or somnolence in religious matters, which had long been prevalent.

*Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 4.

**moderatist** (mod'e-rā-tist), *n.* [*< moderate, a., + -ist.*] One who is characterized by or professes moderatism; a moderate.

**moderato** (mod'e-rā'tō), *adv.* [*It.: see moderate, a.*] In music, at a moderate pace or tempo; when combined with other terms, moderately: as, allegro moderato, moderately fast. Abbreviated mod.

**moderator** (mod'e-rā-tōr), *n.* [= *F. modérateur = Sp. Pg. moderador = It. moderatore, < L. moderator, one who regulates or governs, < moderare, regulate: see moderate, v.*] 1. One who or that which moderates, restrains, or represses.

As by the former figure we use to enforce our sense, so by another we temper our sense with words of such moderation as in appearance it abateth it but not in deede, and ts by the figure Liptote, which therefore I call the Moderator.

*Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 153.

Angling was, after tedious study, a calmer of unquiet thoughts, a moderator of passions, and procurer of contentedness.

*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

2. In microscopy, a device used to diminish the intensity or vary the character of the light which illuminates the object: it consists commonly of a screen of opal glass, ground glass, or glass of a pale-blue or neutral tint.—3. An umpire; a judge.

Sol is appointed moderator in this our controversy.

*Greene, Planetomachia.*

The magistrates declared to them (when they refused to forbear speech unseasonably, though the moderators desired them) that, if they would not forbear, it would prove a civil disturbance.

*Winthrop, Hist. New England*, l. 285.

4. The person who presides at a meeting or disputation: now used chiefly in churches of the Presbyterian and Congregational order (as, the moderator of a presbytery or of the General Assembly), and in town-meetings in the United States.—5. In the universities of Cambridge and Oxford, one of the public officers appointed to superintend the examinations for honors and degrees: so called because they formerly had to moderate or preside in the exercises of

undergraduates for the degree of bachelor of arts.—6. A moderator-lamp.

**moderator-lamp** (mod'ē-rā-tor-lamp), *n.* A form of lamp in which the oil is forced through a tube up toward the wick by a piston pressing on its surface, to which a downward impulse is communicated by means of a spiral spring situated between it and the top of the barrel or body of the lamp. The passage of the oil up the tube is so regulated or moderated by an ingenious internal arrangement of the tube that its flow is uniform, hence the name.

**moderatorship** (mod'ē-rā-tor-ship), *n.* [**<** *moderator* + *-ship*.] The office of moderator.

**moderatrix** (mod'ē-rā-tres), *n.* [**<** *F. moderatrice* = *It. moderatrice*, **<** *L. moderatrix*, fem. of *moderator*: see *moderator*.] Same as *moderatrix*. *Fuller, Ch. Hist., II. ii. 90.*

**moderatrix** (mod'ē-rā-triks), *n.* [**<** *L. moderatrix*, fem. of *moderator*: see *moderator*. Cf. *moderatrix*.] 1. A woman who moderates or governs: used sometimes figuratively.

Wisdom (from above)  
Is th' only *Moderatrix*, spring, and guide,  
Organ and honour of all Gifts beside.

*Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II, The Magnificence.*

2†. A female umpire or judge.

I'll sit as *moderatrix*, if they press you  
With over-hard conditions.

*Massinger, City Madam, II. 2.*

The debate was closed, and referred to Mrs. Shirley as *moderatrix*.

*Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 387. (Davies.)*

**modern** (mod'ern), *a.* and *n.* [= *D. G. Sw. modern* = *Dan. moderne*, **<** *F. moderne* = *Sp. Pg. It. moderno*, **<** *L. modernus*, of the present time, *modern*, **<** *mōder-*, *mōdes-*, a stem appearing also in *moderare*, regulate, *modestus*, discreet (see *moderate*, *modest*), **<** *modus*, measure (with ref. to *L. modo*, just now, only, but, prop. abl. of *modus*, lit. 'by measure'): see *modēl*. Cf. *L. hodiernus*, of to-day, **<** *hodie*, to-day: see *hodiern*.] **I. a.** 1. Pertaining to the present era, or to a period extending from a not very remote past to the passing time; late or recent, absolutely or relatively; not ancient or remote in time. With reference to history, *modern* is opposed to either *ancient* or *medieval*—modern history comprising the history of the world since the fall of the Roman empire, or since the close of the middle ages (see *middle ages*, under *age*); but the word is often used in a much more limited sense, according to the subject or occasion: as, *modern* fashions, tastes, inventions, science, etc., generally referring to the comparatively brief period of from one to three or four generations. See *modern languages*, below. Abbreviated *mod*.

Some of the ancient, and likewise divers of the *modern* writers, that have laboured in natural magick. *Bacon.*

Garcilasso de la Vega appears to have been one of those dubious politicians who, to make use of a *modern* phrase, are always "on the fence."

*Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 19, note.*

Man is, after all, according to the boldest speculations of the geologist, among the most modern of living creatures. *Encyc. Brit., II. 342.*

Montaigne is really the first *modern* writer—the first who assimilated his Greek and Latin, and showed that an author might be original and charming, even classical, if he did not try too hard.

*Lovell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 339.*

2. Not antiquated or obsolete; in harmony with the ideas and habits of the present: as, *modern* fashions; *modern* views of life.—3†. Common; trite; general; familiar; trivial.

Full of wise saws and *modern* instances.  
*Shak., As you Like it, II. 7. 156.*

Betray themselves to every *modern* censure, worse than drunkards.  
*Shak., As you Like it, IV. 1. 7.*

Alas! that were no *modern* consequence.  
*B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 3.*

4. In *her*. See *ancient*†, 5.—**Modern civil law.** See *civil law*, under *civil*.—**Modern English.** See *English*, 2.—**Modern epoch**, in *geol.*, sometimes (though rarely) used as the equivalent of *recent*, and by this is generally meant the latest division of the Quaternary, or, as sometimes called, the "Human period."—**Modern formal logic**, the logic of De Morgan and of Boole and their followers.—**Modern geometry**, Greek, Hebrew, history. See the nouns.—**Modern impression**, in *engraving*, an impression taken from an old plate which has been worked over and put into condition for reprinting.—**Modern languages**, properly, all languages now living, but usually limited to certain living languages as opposed to ancient Latin and Greek, especially in a restricted sense to those civilized languages of the present time which have special literary and historical importance, namely French, German, Italian, and Spanish, with English. In the first rank (two or more of these being usually included in the province of a "professor of modern languages") and Dutch, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Icelandic, etc., in the second. The phrase being chiefly scholastic or academical, those great modern languages less studied by English students, as Russian, New Greek, Turkish, Arabic, Hindustani, etc., are usually ignored in this classification.—**Modern Latin.** See *Latin*.—**Syn. 1. Recent, Late**, etc. See *new*.

**II. n.** 1. One who has lived or lives in modern times, or who lives at the present day, in dis-

inction from one of the ancients, or from one who lived in time past.

There are *moderns* who, with a slight variation, adopt the opinion of Plato.  
*Boyle, On Colours.*  
Some in ancient Books delight,  
Others prefer what *Moderns* write.

*Prior, Alma, 1.*

It would be impertinent in a *modern* to pretend to say Betterton did not possess all those graces and qualities which formed the complete actor.

*Life of Quin* (reprint 1887), p. 12.

2. One who adopts new views and opinions.  
**modern** (mod'ēr-nēr), *n.* One who adopts modern styles of thought, expression, manners, etc.

Report (which our *moderns* clepe floundring Fame) peeps mee in memorye of a notable jest I heard long agoe.

*Nashe, Pierce Penilesse* (1592).

**modernisation, modernise**, etc. See *modernization*, etc.

**modernism** (mod'ēr-nizm), *n.* [= *Sp. Pg. modernismo*; as *modern* + *-ism*.] 1. A deviation from ancient manner or practice; something recently made or introduced; especially, a modern phrase, idiom, or mode of expression.

Scribblers send us over their trash in prose and verse, with abominable curtailings and quaint *modernisms*.

*Swift.*

2. Modern cast or character; a modern method of thinking, or the habit of regarding matters from a modern point of view. [**Rare.**]

The intense *modernism* of Mr. Froude's mind.

*Saturday Rev.*

**modernist** (mod'ēr-nist), *n.* [= *F. moderniste* = *Sp. Pg. modernista*; as *modern* + *-ist*.] 1. A modern.

Something is amts. . . which even his brother *modernists* themselves, like ingrates, do whetper so loud.

*Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.*

2. One who admires or prefers that which is modern; especially, an advocate of modern learning, or of the study of modern languages, in preference to the ancient.

The *modernist* of to-day demands the abolition of Greek as a required study in a liberal course.

*E. J. James, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIV. 291.*

**modernity** (mō-dēr'nī-ti), *n.* [= *F. modernité* = *It. modernità*; as *modern* + *-ity*.] 1. The quality or state of being modern; modernism in time or spirit. [**Rare.**]

Now that the poems (Chatterton's) have been so much examined, nobody (that has an ear) can get over the *modernity* of the modulations.

*Walpole, Letters, IV. 297* (1782). (*Davies.*)

He is a pupil of Boulanger and Lefehvre, and thoroughly French in the *modernity* and quality of his vision.

*Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 510.*

2. Something that is modern.

But here is a *modernity* which beats all antiquities for curiosity.

*Walpole, Letters, I. 313* (1758). (*Davies.*)

**modernization** (mod'ēr-nī-zā'shon), *n.* [**<** *modernize* + *-ation*.] The act of modernizing, or the state of being modernized. Also spelled *modernisation*.

**modernize** (mod'ēr-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *modernized*, ppr. *modernizing*. [**<** *F. moderniser* = *Sp. modernizar* = *Pg. modernisar*; as *modern* + *-ize*.] To give a modern character or appearance to; adapt to modern persons, times, or uses; cause to conform to modern ideas or style: as, to *modernize* the language of an old writer. Also spelled *modernise*.

From the stiff and antiquated phraseology which he adopted, I have thought it necessary to *modernize* it a little.  
*Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 209.*

**modernizer** (mod'ēr-nī-zēr), *n.* One who modernizes or renders modern. Also spelled *moderniser*.

No unsuccessful *modernizer* of the Latin satirists.  
*Wakefield, Memoirs, p. 75.*

**modernly** (mod'ēr-nī), *adv.* [**<** *modern* + *-ly*.] In modern times.

Thir [the Romans'] Leader, as some *modernly* write, was Gallo of Ravenna.  
*Milton, Hist. Eng., III.*

**modernness** (mod'ēr-nēs), *n.* The quality or character of being modern; conformity to modern ideas or ways; recentness.

The *modernness* of all good books seems to give me an existence as wide as man.  
*Emerson, Nominalist and Realist.*

The more we know of ancient literature the more we are struck with its *modernness*.  
*Lovell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 178.*

**modest** (mod'est), *a.* [**<** *F. modeste* = *Sp. Pg. It. modesto*, **<** *L. modestus*, moderate, keeping measure, discreet, modest, **<** *mōdes-*, a stem appearing as *mōder-* in *moderare*, moderate, **<** *mōdus*, measure: see *modēl*, *moderate*.] 1. Retir-

ing in disposition or demeanor; restrained by a sense of propriety, humility, or diffidence; not ostentatious, bold, or forward; unobtrusive.

And we see him as he moved,  
How *modest*, kindly, all-accomplish'd, wise.

*Tennyson, Idylls of the King, Ded.*

2. Acting with decorum or delicacy; restrained by chaste or scrupulous feelings; pure in thought and conduct.

And, that augmented all her other prayse,  
She *modest* was in all her deeds and words.

*Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 35.*

Mistress Ford, the honest woman, the *modest* wife.

*Shak., M. W. of W., IV. 2. 136.*

Thou woman, which wert born to teach men virtue,  
Fair, sweet, and *modest* maid, forgive my thoughts!

*Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 5.*

3. Manifesting or seeming to manifest humility, propriety, or decorum; not gaudy, showy, or meretricious.

That women adorn themselves in *modest* apparel.  
1 Tim. ii. 9.

In peace there's nothing so becomes a man  
As *modest* stillness and humility.

*Shak., Hen. V., III. 1. 4.*

The yellow violet's *modest* bell  
Peeps from the last year's leaves below.

*Bryant, The Yellow Violet.*

4. Moderate; not excessive or extreme; not extravagant: as, a *modest* computation; a *modest* fortune.

*Modest* wisdom plucks me  
From over-credulous haste.

*Shak., Macbeth, IV. 3. 119.*

I have in the relation of my wrongs  
Been *modest*, and no word my tongue deliver'd  
To express my insupportable injuries  
But gave my heart a wound.

*Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, II. 1.*

5. Unpretentious.

There is, it is true, a *modest* hotel for the use of those who make a short visit. *Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 487.*

=**Syn.** 1. Unassuming, unpretending, coy, shy. See *bashfulness*.—2. Decent, chaste, virtuous.

**modestless** (mod'est-less), *a.* [**Irreg.** **<** *modest* + *-less*.] Without modesty.

Alas! how faithless and how *modestless*  
Are you, that, in your Ephemerides,  
Mark th' year, the month, and day, which euermore  
Gainst years, months, dayes shall dam vp Saturns dore!

*Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 1.*

**modestly** (mod'est-li), *adv.* In a modest manner; with due reserve, propriety, or decorum; unobtrusively; delicately; moderately: as, to speak *modestly* of one's achievements; to behave, dress, or live *modestly*.

**modesty** (mod'es-ti), *n.* [**<** *ME. modestie*, **<** *OF. (and F.) modestie* = *Sp. Pg. It. modestia*, **<** *L. modestia*, moderation, **<** *modestus*, modest: see *modest*.] 1. The quality of being modest; moderation; freedom from exaggeration or excess.

*Modestie*: which worde not being knowen in the English tongue, ne of all them which vnderstonde Latine, excepte they had red good auctours, they improperly named this vertue dyscretion. *Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, I. 25.*

2. Retiring disposition or demeanor; disinclination to presumption, ostentation, or self-assertion; unobtrusiveness; reserve proceeding from absence of over-confidence or self-esteem.

Snit the action to the word, the word to the action; with this special observance, that you o'erstep not the *modesty* of nature.  
*Shak., Hamlet, III. 2. 21.*

There is a kind of confession in your looks which your *modesties* have not craft enough to colour.  
*Shak., Hamlet, II. 2. 289.*

The people carried themselves with much silence and *modesty*.  
*Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 91.*

*Modesty* is a kind of shame or bashfulness proceeding from the sense a man has of his own defects compared with the perfections of him whom he comes before.  
*South, Sermons, II. iv.*

Next to Sir Andrew in the club-room sits Captain Sentry, a gentleman of great courage, good understanding, but invincible *modesty*. He is one of those that deserve very well, but are very awkward at putting their talents within the observation of such as should take notice of them.  
*Steele, Spectator, No. 2.*

3. Decorous feeling or behavior; purity or delicacy of thought or manner; reserve proceeding from pure or chaste character.

Talk not to a lady in a way that *modesty* will not permit her to answer.  
*Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe.*

The sister of St. Gregory of Nyssa was afflicted with a cancer in her breast, but could not bear that a surgeon should see it, and was rewarded for her *modesty* by a miraculous cure.  
*Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 838.*

=**Syn.** 2. *Diffidence, Shyness*, etc. See *bashfulness*.

**modesty**† (mod'es-ti), *v. t.* [**<** *modesty*, *n.*] To lose from modesty: with *away*. [**Rare.**]

Twice already have you, my dear, if not oftener, *modesty*'d away such opportunities as you ought not to have slipped.  
*Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. 88. (Davies.)*

**modesty-bit** (mod'es-ti-bit), *n.* Same as *modesty-piece*.

Smile if you will, young ladies! your great-grandmothers wore large hoops, peaked stomachers, and *modesty-bits*.  
*Southey, The Doctor, lvi. (Davies.)*

**modesty-piece** (mod'es-ti-pēs), *n.* See the quotation.

A narrow lace . . . which runs along the upper part of the stays before, . . . being . . . a part of the tucker, . . . is . . . called the *modesty-piece*.  
*Addison, Guardian, No. 118.*

**modicity** (mō-dis'i-ti), *n.* [*F. modicité* = *Pg. modicitude*, *ML. modicita(t)-s*, moderateness, *L. modicus*, moderate, *modus*, measure; see *modicum*, *modē*.] Moderateness; meanness; littleness. *Cotgrave.*

**modicum** (mod'i-kum), *n.* [*L. modicum*, neut. of *modicus*, moderate, small, lit. keeping within duo measure, *modus*, measure; see *modē*.] 1. A small or moderate quantity; a scanty or meager allowance; a limited amount or degree.

Though nature weigh our talents, and dispense  
To every man his *modicum* of sense.  
*Cotter, Conversation, l. 2.*

2. Any small thing; a diminutive person.

*Marc.* Where are you, you *modicum*, you dwarf?

*Mari.* Here, giantless, here.  
*Massinger, Duke of Milan, ll.*

3. Something eaten to provoke thirst.

There was no boot to bid runne for drama to drive down  
this undigested *modicum*.  
*Armin, Nest of Ninnies (1608). (Nares.)*

Lay open all thy secrets and the mystical hieroglyphick  
of rashes a'th' coales, *modicums*, and shoving-hornes.  
*Dekker, Gulfa's Hornbook (1609).*

**modifiability** (mod-i-fi-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*modifiable* + *-ity*; see *-bility*.] Capability or susceptibility of being modified or varied, as in character, type, form, or function.

Living matter once originated, there is no necessity for another origination, since the hypothesis postulates the unlimited, though perhaps not indefinite, *modifiability* of such matter.  
*Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 41.*

Other causes than those which are usual become conceivable; other effects can be imagined; and hence there comes an increasing *modifiability* of opinion.  
*H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 486.*

**modifiable** (mod'i-fi-ā-ble), *a.* [*F. modifiable*, *L.* as if *\*modificabilis*, *modificare*, modify; see *modify*.] Capable of being modified or varied; capable of being changed in character, type, form, or function.

It appears to me mere difficult to conceive a distinct visible image in the uniform unvariable essence of God than in variously *modifiable* matter.  
*Locke, Examination of Malebranche.*

At the same time . . . we clearly recognize the limits which separate what is *modifiable* from what is unmodifiable.  
*G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, ll. 26.*

**modifiableness** (mod'i-fi-ā-ble-ness), *n.* *Modifiability.*

Buffon, who contended for the *modifiableness* of species.  
*Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIII, 117.*

**modifiable** (mod'i-fi-ā-ble), *a.* [*L.* as if *\*modificabilis*, *modificare*; see *modifiable*.] Same as *modifiable*. *Bailey.*

**modificate** (mod'i-fi-kāt), *v. t.* [*L. modificateus*, pp. of *modificare*, moderate; see *modify*.] To qualify; modify.

Ife [Christ] shall reign for ever and ever, not only to the *modificated* eternity of his mediators, . . . but also to the complete eternity of the duration of his humanity.  
*Ep. Pearson, The Creed, vi.*

**modification** (mod'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*F. modification* = *Sp. modificacion* = *Pg. modificação* = *It. modificazione*, *L. modificatio(n)-a*, a measuring, *modificare*, limit, control, modify; see *modify*.] 1. Determination by a mode or quality; qualification.

The use hereof [of sense] being only to minister to the *modification* of life in the vital principle, wherein the essence of sense doth consist.  
*N. Greer, Cosmologia Sacra, ll. 3.*

2. The act or process of modifying or altering in character, form, or function; the act or process of producing variation.

Unity of type, maintained under extreme dissimilarities of form and mode of life, is explicable as resulting from descent with *modification*; but is otherwise inexplicable.  
*H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 136.*

3. Alteration or change: often specifically in the sense of abatement or reduction.

The chief . . . of all signes . . . is Humane voice, and the several *modifications* thereof by the Organs of Speech, viz. the Letters of the Alphabet, formed by the several Motions of the Mouth.  
*Holder, Elem. of Speech, p. 6.*

For those progressive *modifications* upon *modifications* which organic evolution implies, we find a sufficient cause in the *modifications* after *modifications* which every environment over the Earth's surface has been undergoing throughout all geologic and pre-geologic times.  
*H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 160.*

4. The result of variation or alteration; that which marks or shows variation of character, form, or function; mode, form, or condition reached through process of change, or through being modified.

If it [the soul] be neither matter nor any *modification* of matter.  
*Clarke, To Mr. Dodswell.*

The word *modification* is properly the bringing a thing into a certain mode of existence, but it is very commonly employed for the mode of existence itself.  
*Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., viii.*

Every act of will for the control of the mental train, or for the apprehension of an object of sense, through concentrated attention, is defined by some particular mental state or *modification* upon which it is directed.  
*G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 537.*

5. In *Scots law*, the determining of the amount of the stipend of the minister of a parish. This is fixed by a decision of the Court of Teinds, called a *decree of modification*.—6. In *music*, same as *temperament*.—**Latent mental modification**, an unconscious activity of mind. *Hamilton*.—**Mental modification**, a state of the mind.—**Syn.** Change, alteration, variation, qualification.

**modificative** (mod'i-fi-kā-tiv), *n.* [= *F. modificatif* = *Sp. It. modificativo*; as *modificare* + *-ivo*.] That which modifies or serves to modify or qualify.

We may observe that the Spirit of Truth itself, where numbers and measures are concerned, in times, places, and persons, useth the aforesaid *modificatives* ["almost" and "very nigh"].  
*Fuller, Worthies, l. xxl.*

**modifier** (mod'i-fi-kā-tor), *n.* [*modificare* + *-or*.] A modifier.

Nitrogen is an agent distinctly sedative and anti-cathartic; sulphuretted hydrogen, a *modifier* of the skin and of mucous membranes.  
*Science, XIV, 318.*

**modifier** (mod'i-fi-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [*modificare* + *-ory*.] Tending to modify or produce change in form or condition; modifying.

A certain *modifier* syllable.  
*Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 131.*

**modifier** (mod'i-fi-ēr), *n.* One who or that which modifies.

**modify** (mod'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *modified*, ppr. *modifying*. [*ME. modifien*, *F. modifier* = *Sp. Pg. modificear* = *It. modificare*, *L. modificare*, limit, control, regulate, deponent, *modificari*, measure off, set bounds to, moderate, *modus*, measure, + *ficere*, make; see *modē* and *-fy*.] 1. To qualify; especially, to moderate or reduce in extent or degree.

Of his grace  
He *modifies* his first severe decree. *Dryden.*

Morton, at once archbishop and chancellor, allowed his judgment on a fraudulent executor to be *modified* by the reflexion that he would be "damnē in hell."  
*Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 317.*

2. To change the properties, form, or function of; give a new form to; alter slightly or not very much; vary: as, to *modify* the terms of a contract; a prefix *modifies* the sense of a word; light is *modified* by its transmission through certain media. In crystallography one crystalline form is said to *modify* another when the two occur together in the same crystal, the modified form predominating; thus, the cube may be *modified* by the trapezohedron. A highly modified crystal is one showing a large number of different crystalline forms.

The sixteenth statute doth me grete grevance,  
But ye must that release or *modify*.  
*Court of Love, l. 1014.*

The middle part of the broad beam of white light which fell upon the paper did, without any confine of shadow to *modify* it, become coloured all over with one uniform colour.  
*Newton, Opticks.*

*Modify* implies the continued existence of the subject-matter to be *modified*, but with some change or qualification in form or qualities without touching the mode of creation. It implies no power to create or bring into existence, but only the power to change or vary in some particular an already created or existing thing.  
*State v. Lawrence, 12 Oreg. 297.*

Thus I can understand how a flower and a bee might slowly become, either simultaneously or one after the other, *modified* and adapted to each other in the most perfect manner, by the continued preservation of all the individuals which presented slight deviations of structure mutually favorable to each other.  
*Darwin, Origin [of Species], p. 98.*

**Modified logic.** See *pure logic*, under *logic*.

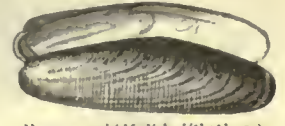
**modii**, *n.* Plural of *modius*.

**modilicht**, *adv.* A Middle English form of *modily*.

**modillion** (mō-dil'yon), *n.* [*OF. modillon*, *modiglion*, *F. modillon* = *Sp. modillon* = *Pg. modilhão*, *Lt. modiglione*,

a modillion, *L. modulus*, a model; see *model*, *module*, *modulus*.] In *arch.*, a block carved into the form of an enriched bracket, used normally under the corona in the cornice of the Corinthian and Composite, and occasionally of the Roman Ionic, orders, and in Renaissance and modern designs based upon these, and also in appropriate forms in the various medieval styles; a corbel; a bracket. Compare *mutule*. Also spelled *modillon*.—**Angular modillion**, a modillion at the return of a cornice, in the diagonal vertical plane passing through the angle or miter of the cornice.

**Modiola** (mō-dī'ō-lij), *n.* [*NL.*, *L. modiolus*, a bucket on a water-wheel, nave of a wheel, etc.; see *modiolus*.] In *conch.*, a common and well-known genus of mussels, of the family *Mytilide*, much resembling *Mytilus*, but not having the umbones terminal; the horse-mussels. *M. modiola* and *M. pleatula* are abundant on European and American beaches. There are numerous others, some of great size, all resembling the common mussel. Also *Modiolus*.



Horse-mussel 'Modiola lithophaga'.

**modiolar** (mō-dī'ō-lār), *a.* [= *F. modiolar*; as *modiolus* + *-ar*.] Same as *modioliform*.

**modioli**, *n.* Plural of *modiolus*, 1.

**modioliform** (mō-dī'ō-li-fōrm), *a.* [*L. modiolus*, a bucket on a water-wheel, a nave (see *modiolus* and *NL. Modiola*), + *forma*, form.] 1. Shaped like the nave of a wheel; barrel-shaped.—2. In *conch.*, resembling a mussel of the genus *Modiola*; mytiliform or mytiloid.—3. Resembling a modiolus; columelliform or columellar.

**modiolus** (mō-dī'ō-lus), *n.* [*NL.*, *L. modiolus*, a bucket on a water-wheel, nave of a wheel, a trepan (*ML. dim. of modius*, a measure (of grain), a peek, also the socket of a wheel), *modus*, measure; see *modē*.] 1. Pl. *modioli* (-li). In *anat.*, the columella cochleæ or central pillar around which the cochlear lamina winds in a spiral like a staircase.—2. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, same as *Modiola*. *Lamarck, 1799*.—**Central canal of the modiolus**. See *canal*.

**modish** (mō'dish), *a.* [*modē* + *-ish*.] According to the mode or customary manner or style; fashionable; stylish; often used with a suggestion of contempt. [Obsolescent.]

'Tis not *modish* to know Relations in Town.  
*Congree, Way of the World, III, 15.*

A nurse in a *modish* Paris cap. *Hood, Miss Kilmansegg.*  
This [two young ladies in white evening dresses], as a *modish* portrait, has much merit, the drawing of the faces being admirable, and much delicate and unobtrusive skill being lavished on the rendering of the stuffs and ornaments.  
*The Academy, May 25, 1889.*

**modishly** (mō'dish-li), *adv.* In a modish or fashionable manner.

**modishness** (mō'dish-ness), *n.* The quality of being modish; stylishness; fashionableness.

**modist** (mō'dist), *n.* [*modē* + *-ist*.] A follower of the mode or fashion.

**modiste** (mō-dēst'), *n.* [*F.* (= *Sp. Pg. It. modista*), a milliner, *modē*, mode, fashion; see *modē*.] A woman who deals in articles of fashion, particularly in women's apparel; a milliner or dressmaker.

They [the English] may make good colonists, sailors, and mechanics; but they do not make good singers, dancers, actors, artists, or *modistes*.  
*Smiles, Character, p. 263.*

**modius** (mō'di-us), *n.*; pl. *modii* (-i). [*L. modius* (> *Gr. μῶδιος*), a dry measure (see *def. 1*), a vessel of this capacity, *modus*, measure; see *modē*.] 1. A Roman dry measure, one third of the amphora, containing about 8½ liters or 550 cubic inches, and thus equal to nearly 2 English gallons.—2. In *classical art*, a head-dress of high cylindrical form, approaching that of *modius*, the measure of capacity (see *def. 1*), worn typically by certain divinities. See *ent* on following page.

**modiwart**, *n.* Same as *modwearp*.

**Modot** (mō'dō), *n.* [Appar. a made name. Cf. *Mahu*.] The prince of darkness; the fiend.

The prince of darkness is a gentleman: *Modo* he's called, and *Mahu*.  
*Shak., Lear, III, 4. 149.*

**Modoc whistle.** See *whistle*.

**modo et forma** (mō'dō et fōr'mā), [*L.*: *modo*, abl. of *modus*, manner; *et*, and; *forma*, abl. of *forma*, form; see *modē* and *form*.] In manner and form: a phrase used in old Latin law-pleadings.

**modoqua** (mō'dō-kwā), *n.* Same as *madoqua*.

**modulant** (mod'ū-lant), *n.* [*L. modulans* (t)-s, ppr. of *modulari*, modulate; see *modulate*.]



Romanesque Modillion.  
Church of Celle (Loire), France.



Modius.—Head of Statuette of Koré or Proserpine, found at Cnidus.

That which modulates or varies. See *modulate*, *r. t.*, 2.

In modern English verse alliteration only plays the subordinate part of a *modulant*, not to be unduly decried where not overdone.

*E. Wadham*, *Eng. Versification*, p. 119.

**modular** (mod'ū-lār), *a.* [= *F. modulaire*; as *module* + -ar<sup>3</sup>.] Pertaining to modulation; pertaining to or regulated by a module or a modulus.—**Modular equation**. See *equation*.—**Modular focus**, a focus of a conicoid or quadric surface. "The distance of any point on the quadric from such a focus is in a constant ratio to its distance from the corresponding directrix, the latter distance being measured parallel to either of the planes of circular section." (*Salmon*).—**Modular function**, a higher periodic function connected with a group of periods

$$\left( \nu, \frac{ax+b}{cx+d} \right),$$

where  $ad - bc = 1$ .—**Modular method of generation of quadrics**, a method based on the fundamental property of the modular foot.—**Modular numbers**, in Landen's transformation, numbers approximating to the value of the new modulus. They are the successive approximations in the process of finding the arithmetico-geometrical mean of the old complementary modulus and unity.—**Modular ratio**, the modulus of a system of logarithms. See *logarithm*.—**Modular transformation of an elliptic integral**, a transformation of the elliptic integral into another with a different modulus.

**modulate** (mod'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *modulated*, ppr. *modulating*. [*L. modulatus*, pp. of *modulari*, measure, regulate, modulate, < *modulus*, measure; see *modulus*. Cf. *module*, *v.*] **I. trans.** 1. To modify; adjust; adapt; regulate.

With the gift of song, Carlyle would have been the greatest of epic poets since Homer. Without it, to *modulate* and harmonize and bring parts into their proper relation, he is the most amorphous of humorists, the most shining avatar of whim the world has ever seen.

*Lovell*, *Study Windows*, p. 148.

2. To vary or inflect the sound or utterance of, especially so as to give expressiveness to what is uttered; vary or adapt in tone.

In all vocal music it [the tongue] helpeth the wind-pipe to *modulate* the sounds.

*N. Greve*, *Cosmologia Sacra*, I. v. 16.

He listened to the voice of nature, and *modulated* his own unto it.

*Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, v. 3.

Caius Gracchus, it is said, when he harangued the Roman populace, *modulated* his tone by an oratorical flute or pitch-pipe.

*Iving*, *Knickerbocker*, p. 213.

We are conscious of a murmuring humble voice; it is a beggar, who is *modulating* a prayer for alms and bowing assiduously.

*Harper's Mag.*, LXIX. 680.

3. To vary the pitch of; inflect; melodize.

The master's hand, in *modulated* air,  
Blows the loud organ breathe.

*Somerville*, *The Chase*, iii.

He [Glück] is to play on a set of drinking-glasses, which he *modulates* with water.

*Walpole*, *Letters*, II. 14.

4. In *music*, to change from one key (tonality) to another, by utilizing one or more of the tones common to both.

**II. intrans.** 1. In *music*, to pass from one key (tonality) into another, or from the major into the minor mode, or vice versa. See *modulation*, 3 (b). Hence—2. To vary, oscillate, or fluctuate. [Rare.]

It is written from no well-defined standpoint, but *modulates* from illustrations of the Rochefort experimenters to the telepathic drawings of the English society for psychic research, and thence to the localization diagrams of Perrier, with no clear method.

*Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 516.

**modulation** (mod'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*F. modulation* = *Sp. modulacion* = *Pg. modulação* = *It. modulazione*, < *L. modulatio(n-)*, < *modulari*, regulate, modulate; see *modulate*.] 1. The act of modulating. (a) The act of modifying, adjusting, or adapting.

The emperours . . . delited in daunsyng, perceyving therein to be a perfecte measure, whiche mays be called *modulation*.

When we fix ourselves upon the meditation and *modulation* of the mercy of God, even his judgments cannot put us out of tune, but we shall sing and be cheerful even in them.

*Donne*, *Sermons*, ii.

(b) The act of inflecting the voice or any instrument in a musical manner.

The rings of the wind-pipe are fitted for the *modulation* of the voice.

*N. Greve*, *Cosmologia Sacra*, I. v. 10.

(c) The modification of the voice or of utterance to express various shades of meaning or emotion.

The poets of Elizabeth had attained an art of *modulation* which was afterwards neglected and forgotten.

*Johnson*, *Waller*.

2. A state or condition reached by a process of modulating, modifying, or varying.

That delicate *modulation* of surface treatment which gives high value to the best Florentine metal work.

*C. C. Perkins*, *Italian Sculpture*, p. 124.

3. (a) In *Gregorian music*, one of the tones in a mode with which every phrase of a melody in that mode must begin and end. The regular modulations of each mode include the final, the dominant, the mediant, and the participant, each of which has its own peculiar functions. (See these words, and also *mode* 1.) To these are added two other tones in each mode, called *conceded modulations*, which are of minor importance. (b) In *mod. music*, the act, process, or result of changing, in the course of a piece, from one key (tonality) to another, so that a new tone becomes the key-note and the relative significance of all the tones common to both tonalities is altered.

When a tone foreign to the original tonality of a piece is used, a modulatory effect is nearly always produced. If this effect is carried out into a cadence in the new key, the modulation is called *final*; otherwise it is *passing* or *transient*. All modulations, however, require a return to the original key before the end of the piece. The tone by which the transition is introduced or effected is called the *note of modulation*; this tone in the simpler forms of modulation is usually the fourth or the seventh tone of the new key. The simplicity of a modulation depends upon the closeness of relationship between the keys involved. The simplest modulations are into the keys either of the dominant or of the subdominant, and are effected by sharpening the fourth tone or flattening the seventh tone respectively of the original key.

Modulations into the relative minor or into the minor keys of the supertonic or of the mediant are effected by sharpening the fifth, the first, or the second tone of the original key respectively. Numerous other more intricate modulations are possible, especially in instrumental music. A modulation is *abrupt*, *distinct*, or *extraneous*, when it leads into a key not closely related with the original one. It is *deceptive* when it utilizes a series of chords in an unusual and startling way. It is *melodic* when produced by the introduction of a tone foreign to the original tonality, and *harmonic* when produced by the use of a chord common to both tonalities first in its relation to one and then in that to the other. It is *enharmonic* when it is effected on an instrument of fixed intonation, like the pianoforte, by calling a key (digital) first by one name and then by another, as when E<sub>3</sub> in the key of B<sub>3</sub> is called D<sub>3</sub> in the key of B<sub>2</sub>. Modulation is one of the most important resources of modern music. It introduces endless variety of both melodic and harmonic effect, with great possibilities in the way of sequences and imitations. It increases the unity of a composition and the importance of the original tonality by introducing a temporary disturbance of original tonal relations, with a subsequent complete and emphatic resumption of them. It affords means for the expression of very complex emotional conditions, particularly those of unrest, contrast, etc. In the style of Wagner it has often been pushed to the limit of toleration, so as almost to destroy that sense of fixed tonality which is the basis of musical certitude. The most remarkable harmonic convenience for modulation, at least in instrumental music, is a chord of four tones consisting of three minor thirds successively superposed, which is called the *chord of the diminished seventh*. This chord may be regarded as based upon any one of its four tones, which is then the seventh tone of either a major or a minor scale. Its harmonic nature is therefore peculiarly ambiguous and unstable. (c) A musical composition exemplifying modulation.—4. Sound modulated; melody.

Innumerable songsters, in the freshening shade  
Of new-sprung leaves, their *modulations* mix  
Mellifluous.

*Thomson*, *Spring*, I. 609.

5. In *archt.*, the proportion of the different parts of an order according to a module. = *Syn.* I (b). *Accent*, etc. See *inflection*.

**modulator** (mod'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [= *F. modulateur* = *Sp. Pg. modulador* = *It. modulatore*, < *L. modulari*, a regulator, director, < *modulari*, regulate; see *modulate*.] 1. One who or that which modulates.

What a variety of uses hath nature laid upon that one member, the tongue, the grand instrument of taste, the faithful judge, the centinel, the watchman of all our nourishment, the artful *modulator* of our voice!

*Derham*, *Physico-Theology*, v. 5.

2. A chart of the musical scale, indicating the relations of its essential tones to each other and of the whole scale to its related scales. The form of modulator generally used in the tonic sol-fa system of teaching music is shown in the accompanying chart.

s	DOH <sup>1</sup>	f
	TE	m
f	ta	le
m	LAIH	r
	la se se	
r	SOH	d
	sa ha fe	t
d	F'AIH	
t	ME	l
	ma re	
l	RAY	a
	ra de	
s	DOH	f

**modulatory** (mod'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [*F. modulateur* + -ory.] Of or pertaining to modulation.

Modulations are really governed by the same laws which apply to any succession of harmonies whatsoever, and the possibilities of *modulatory* device are in the end chiefly dependant upon intelligible order in the progression of the parts.

*Grove's Dict. Music*, II. 345.

**module** (mod'ūl), *n.* [*F. module* = *Sp. módulo* = *Pg. It. modulo*, a measure, module, < *L. modulus*, a small measure, a measure, mode,

meter, dim. of *modus*, measure; see *mode* 1. Cf. *modulus*, *model*, *mold*.] 1†. A little measure; hence, a small quantity.—2. In *archt.*, a standard of measure often taken, particularly in antiquity and the middle ages, to regulate the proportions of an order or the disposition of an entire building. In the classical style the diameter or semidiameter of the column at the base of the shaft is usually selected as the module, and this is subdivided into parts or minutes, the diameter generally into sixty or the semidiameter into thirty. Some architects employ no fixed number of divisions of the module, but divide it into as many parts as they deem serviceable for the work in hand.

3†. A model or representation; a mold; a pattern.

Among so many *Modules* admirable,  
Th' admired beauties of the King of Creatures,  
Com, com, and see the Womans rapt features.

*Sylvester*, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, I. 6.

4. In *numis.*, the size of a coin or medal, measured by the diameter. [Rare.]

**modulet** (mod'ūl), *r. t.* [*F. moduler* = *Sp. Pg. modular* = *It. modularc*, *modolare*, modulate, < *L. modulari*, regulate, modulate; see *modulate*.] 1. To model; shape.

O, would I could my father's cunning use,  
And souls into well *modulet* clay infuse.

*Sandys*, *Ovid* (1638), p. 10. (*Latham*.)

2. To modulate.

That Charmer of the Night, . . .  
That *modulet* her tunes so admirably rare,  
As man to set in parts at first had learn'd of her.

*Drayton*, *Polyolbion*, xiii. 70.

**modulet†** (mod'ū-lēt), *n.* [*< module* + -et.] A small model; a microcosm.

But soft, my Muse: what? wilt thou re-repeat  
The Little-Worlds admired *Modulet*?

*Sylvester*, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, I. 7.

**Modulidæ** (mō-dū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Modulus* + -idæ.] A family of tænioglossate rostriferous gastropods represented by the genus *Modulus*. The animal has a radula like that of the *Cerithiidae*, but has no siphon, and the shell is holostomatous and trochiform, but with a columellar tooth. The species are inhabitants of tropical seas, and one, *Modulus tectum*, is abundant in the West Indies.

**modulize†** (mod'ū-liz), *r. t.* [*< module* + -ize.] To model.

While with the Duke, th' Eternal did denise,  
And to his inward sight did *modulize*  
His Tabernacle's admirable Form.

*Sylvester*, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, ii, *The Lawe*.

**modulus** (mod'ū-lus), *n.* [*L. modulus*, a measure, dim. of *modus*, measure; see *module*, *mode* 1.] 1. In *math.*, a real positive number that serves as measure or parameter of a function or effect. Represented by *M*, or *μ*.—2. In *physics*, the measure of an effect under conditions whose measure is unity. Thus, a physical modulus is not a number, but a physical quantity.—3. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods, referred to the *Littorinidae* or periwinkles, or made type of the family *Modulidae*. The shell is depressed and trochiform, with a deeply cut columellar tooth and many-whorled operculum.—**Absolute modulus of gravitation**, the acceleration due to the gravitation of a body toward a mass of one gram at a distance of one centimeter. It amounts to 648 × 10<sup>-10</sup> centimeters per second.—**Angle of the modulus**, in *math.*, the angle of which the modulus is the sine.—**Complementary modulus**, in *math.*, the cosine of the angle of the modulus.—**Gravity-modulus**, in *physics*, a modulus of elasticity in which the weight of a unit mass is taken as the unit of force.—**Length of modulus**, in *physics*, a modulus of elasticity expressed as a length by taking the weight of the unit volume of the material referred to as the unit of force.—**Modulus of a congruence**, in *math.*, that measure or divisor which gives

equal remainders when the two congruent numbers are divided by it, this constituting the congruence. Thus, 23 is congruent to 2, the modulus being 7; and this is written by Gauss and others  $23 \equiv 2 \pmod{7}$ .—**Modulus of a linear transformation**, in *math.*, the square of the determinant of the matrix of transformation—that is, if the transformation takes place according to the equations

$$\begin{aligned} x &= a\xi + b\eta + c\zeta \\ y &= d\xi + e\eta + f\zeta \\ z &= g\xi + h\eta + i\zeta, \end{aligned}$$

then the modulus of transformation is

$$\begin{vmatrix} a, & b, & c \\ d, & e, & f \\ g, & h, & i \end{vmatrix}^2$$

**Modulus of a machine**, the ratio of the load to the power in equilibrium.—**Modulus of a matrix**, in *math.*, the determinant of the matrix, this having the same constituents arranged in the same way.—**Modulus of an elliptic integral, differential, or function**, in *math.*, that positive number less than unity the square of which multiplies the square of the sine of the amplitude or variable angle in the delta or square root which enters into the expression of such a quantity.—**Modulus of an imaginary**, in *math.*, that real positive number which multiplied by a root of unity gives the imaginary.—**Modulus of a system of logarithms**, in *math.* See *logarithm*.—**Modulus of elasticity**, in *physics*, in its general sense, the quantity of elasticity or the ratio of a stress to the strain that occasions it; but applied by older and less careful writers to Young's modulus (named after its inventor, Dr. Thomas Young, a celebrated English physicist (1773–1829), which is the pressure or tension on the end of a bar per unit of section divided by the compression or elongation per unit of length so produced. See *elasticity*.—**Modulus of gravitation**, in *astron.*, the square root of the component acceleration due to gravitation of any body toward the sun at a distance equal to the mean distance of the earth. See *absolute modulus*, above.—**Modulus of propulsion**. See the quotation.

As 100 cubic inches of cylinder capacity are needed to move an engine with 20 tons adhesive weight one inch, if we divide 100 by 20 we will get the cylinder capacity needed for each ton. That is,  $100 \div 20 = 5$  cubic in. cylinder capacity per ton (of 2,000 lbs.) of adhesive weight is needed to move any locomotive one inch. This quantity we have named the *modulus of propulsion*.

Forney, Locomotive, p. 415.

**Quadratic modulus**, in *math.*, the square of the determinant.—**Young's modulus**. See *modulus of elasticity*, above.

**modus (mō'dus), n.** [*L. modus*, manner, mode; see *mode*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Manner; mode: same as *mode*<sup>1</sup>.

We are not to hope that the *modus* of it should fall, or be comprehended, under human enquiry.

Bacon, Physical Fabrics, viii., Expi.

The same evangelical power did institute that calling, for the *modus* of whose election it took such particular order. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 164.

2. In *Rom.* and *civil law*, and *early Eng. law*, the manner or qualifying terms of a gift or disposition of property. The introduction of writing as the instrument of gift or transfer enabled donors to vary the customary legal consequences by expressing an intent as to the manner or mode in which the act should have effect; and that part of the instrument which thus qualified what otherwise would have been the ordinary legal effect was termed the *modus*, and the same term was used to designate the legal qualification thus imposed. Hence, more specifically—(a) The clause in a will or other gift (and the legal obligation created thereby) by which the donor charged an obligation upon the legatee or donee, not as a condition the breach of which would create a forfeiture, but as a personal obligation, which the legatee would assume by accepting the gift. (b) Also, in *early Eng. law*, the clause in a conveyance enlarging or restricting the estate which otherwise would be granted by it, as for instance by giving to the donee and his heirs, or his heirs and assigns, or by giving to the donee and only a specified class of heirs. Hence the old common-law maxim *modus et conventio vincunt legem* and *modus legem dat donationem*, meaning specific qualification and express agreement override the law, or give the law to the transfer. (c) In *eccles. law*, the exemption, or partial exemption, from the payment of tithes, termed *modus decimandi* and *modus non decimandi* respectively.

One terrible circumstance of this bill is turning the tithe of flax and hemp into what the lawyers call a *modus*, or a certain sum in lieu of a tenth part of the product. *Swift*.

A tithe of turf and a tithe of furze had been lately introduced, and certain *moduses*, or compositions, which had elsewhere been substituted for other tithes, were in this province [Muuster] unknown.

Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

**Modus operandi**, a plan or mode of working.—**Modus ponens**, in *logic*, inference from a hypothetical proposition and the truth of the antecedent to the truth of the consequent: as, If I am bad, I deserve punishment; I am bad, hence I deserve punishment.—**Modus tollens**, in *logic*, the inference from a hypothetical proposition and the falsity of the consequent to the falsity of the antecedent: as, If I were to jump out of the window, I should break my neck; now I won't break my neck, hence I sha'n't jump out of the window.—**Modus vivendi**, a manner or way of living; a temporary arrangement pending a settlement of matters in debate, as between two nations.

**modwall (mod'wāl), n.** [Also *mudwall, mid-wall*; origin obscure.] The bee-eater, *Merops apiaster*. [Local, British.]

**mody<sup>1</sup>† (mō'dī), u.** [*L. mōdi* + *-y*.] Fashionable; modish.

Mr. Longman, you make me too rich and too *mody*.

Richardson, Pamela, I. 128. (Davies.)

**mody<sup>2</sup>†, a.** An obsolete form of *mooly*.

**moe<sup>1</sup>, a. and adv.** See *mo*.

**moe<sup>2</sup>†, n. and v.** An obsolete form of *mow*<sup>6</sup>.

**moeblēt, a. and n.** Same as *mōblē*.

**moellon (mō'el-lōn), n.** [*F.*, < *OF. moillon, moylon*, broken stone, rubble, cf. *moillon, moelon*, middle, center, < *moelle*, marrow, pith, = *Sp. moello* = *Pg. medulla* = *It. midollo*, < *L. medulla*, narrow, pith, crumbs, < *medius*, middle. Cf. *OF. moye, moie*, the soft part of stone, < *L. media*, fem. of *medius*, middle; see *medium*. Cf. *moiety*.] Rubble-stone, sometimes used in architecture, set in mortar, for such uses as filling between the facing-walls of a structure or in the spandrels of a bridge.

**mœrologist (mœ-rol'ō-jist), n.** [*L. mœrolog-y* + *-ist*.] A professional mourner. [Rare.]

**mœrology (mœ-rol'ō-jī), n.** [*Gr. μοῖρα*, part, lot, fate, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak; see *-ology*.] The practice or art of professional mourning.

**Mæsogoth (mē'sō-goth), n.** [*L. Mæsogothi*, pl., < *L. Mæsi*, Gr. *Μαίσι*, a people of Thrace, *L. Mæsia*, Gr. *Μαίσις*, *Mæsia* (*Μαίσις ἡ ἐν Εὐρώπῃ*, Mysia in Europe, in distinction from Mysia in Asia Minor), their country (see *def.*), + *Gothi*, Gr. *Γόθοι*, Goths; see *Goth*.] One of those Goths who settled in Mæsia, a Roman province north of the Balkans, south of the Danube, and east of Illyricum, and there, under the protection of the Roman emperors, devoted themselves to agricultural pursuits. The Mæsogoths were converted to Christianity in its Arian form by Bishop Ulfilas in the fourth century. See *Goth*.

**Mæsogothic (mē-sō-goth'ik), a. and n.** [*L. Mæsogothicus*, < *Mæsogothi*, the Mæsogoths; see *Mæsogoth*.] 1. a. Of or pertaining to the Mæsogoths or their language.

II. n. The language of the Mæsogoths. See *Gothic, n.*

**mofet, v.** An obsolete form of *move*.

**mofette (mō-fet'), n.** [= *Sp. mofeta*, < *It. (dial.) mofetta*, < *L. nephitis*, a noxious exhalation; see *mephitic*.] An irrespirable gas escaping from the earth; a gas-spring. It is sometimes (although rarely) applied by writers in English to carbonic-acid gas escaping from the rocks in regions of nearly extinct volcanism, and, by extension, to the openings from which this gas escapes. The mofettes are analogous to the soffioni or "blow-holes," but betoken a still further advance of the region toward complete extinction of the volcanic forces.

**moffle (mof'l), v. i.**; pret. and pp. *moffled*, ppr. *moffling*. [Freq. of *muff*(1). Cf. *muffle*.] To do anything clumsily or ineffectually; botch. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

**mofussil (mō-fus'il), n.** [Hind. *mufussal*, the country as distinguished from the town, lit. separate, < *Ar. fāsala*, separate, *fassala*, cut, cut out, detail.] In India, the country stations and districts as distinguished from the residences; or, in a district, the rural localities as distinguished from a station or official residency; the country as distinguished from towns.

A whiff of freshness and fragrance from the *mofussil* will be as the mangoes and the doriāns.

J. W. Patmer, The New and the Old, p. 308.

**mog<sup>1</sup>†, v. i.** See *muy*<sup>2</sup>.

**mog<sup>2</sup>† (mog), v. i.**; pret. and pp. *mogged*, ppr. *mogging*. [Origin obscure.] To move away. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

**Mogadore gum.** Same as *Barbary gum* (which see, under *gum*<sup>2</sup>).

**Mogdad coffee.** See *coffee*.

**moggan (mog'an), n.** [*Gael. and Ir. mogan*.] A footless stocking. [Scotch.]

**mogilalia (moj-i-lā'li-ā), n.** [*NL.*, < *Gr. μογιλάλιος*, hardly speaking, < *μῶγος*, hardly, + *λαλέειν*, talk, prattle.] In *pathol.*, stammering speech.

**Mograbian (mō-grā'bi-an), a. and n.** [*L. Ar. and Turk. Moghrab*, *Mograb* (see *Mograbian*), + *-ian*.] Same as *Mograbian*.

**Mograbian (mō-grā-bin), a. and n.** [Also *Moghrabin*, *Mughrabian*, *Mohgrabin* (?), *Maugrabian*; < *Ar. Turk. Moghrabi*, < *Moghrab*, *Mograb* (see *def.*). Cf. *Mograbian*.] 1. a. Relating to Mograb, a region in northern Africa, regarded as nearly equivalent to the coast-region of Morocco and Algeria.

II. n. An inhabitant of Mograb.

My proper name is only known to my brethren. The men beyond our tents call me Hayraddin *Maugrabian*—that is, Hayraddin the African Moor.

Scott, Quentin Durward, xvii.

**Mogul (mō-gul'), n. and a.** [= *F. Sp. Pg. Mogol* = *Ar. Moghul* = *Pers. Moghol*, *Mughal* = *Turk. Mughul*, < *Hind. Mughal*, < *Mongolian Mongol*, *Mengol*; see *Mongol*.] 1. n. 1. A Mongol or Mongolian; specifically, in *hist.*, one of the followers of Baber, conqueror of Hindustan in the sixteenth century.—2. A name for the best qual-

ity of playing-cards.—**Mogul engine.** See *engine*.—**The Great Mogul.** (a) The common designation among Europeans of the sovereign of the so-called Mogul empire, or empire of Delhi, at one time including most of Hindustan, established by Baber about 1526, and brought under British control in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the last nominal emperor being deposed in 1857. Also called simply the *Mogul*.

King, poet, priest, the *Mogul* was to the good Mahomedan what a descendant of the House of Jesse would be to a nation of Jews. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 62. Hence—(b) Any great personage.

II. a. Of or relating to the Moguls, or the Mongol empire in India: as, the *Mogul language*; the *Mogul dynasty*.—**Mogul architecture**, the style of Mohammedan architecture evolved and carried out by the Mogul emperors in India, from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century. The period was one of lavish expenditure in building, and innumerable mosques, royal tombs, and palaces testify to its artistic originality, to its excellent use of both arched and columnar construction,



Mogul Architecture.—The Taj Mahal, Agra, India.

and of the dome, characteristically of bulbous form, and to the delicacy and good taste of its decorators in carving and in inlaying with precious stones. The arches are usually pointed, and as a rule resemble in outline the so-called Tudor arch. Minarets and especially small pavilions covered with domical roofs, either surrounding a large dome or placed in great numbers at the angles or along the parapets of the copings of palaces, are other characteristic features.

**Moguntine (mō-gun'tin), a.** [*L. Moguntia*, also *Mogontiacum*, *Magontiacum*, *Magontiacus*, the ancient name of the city now called in G. Mainz, sometimes *Mentz*, in F. *Mayence*.] Of or pertaining to Mainz, a city at the junction of the Rhine and the Main.

**moha (mō'hā), n.** The grass *Setaria Italica*, or Italian millet.

**mohair (mō'hār), n. and a.** [Formerly also *moekaire*; < *OF. mouhaire, moaire, mohere*, F. *moire* (> E. *moire*, Gr. *mōhr*, *moire* = Pr. *moira* = *Sp. moare, muér, mué* = *Pg. morim* = *It. moero*), *mohair*; cf. *It. moajardo*, haircloth; prob. < *Ar. mukhayyar*, a fabric of goat's hair, a kind of camellet.] 1. n. 1. The hair of the Angora goat, a native of Asia Minor.—2. A kind of fine camellet made of such hair, sometimes watered (see *moire*); also, an imitation of the real mohair made of wool and cotton, much used for women's dress.

Cloth of Wool, Karsies, *Moekaires*, Chamlets, and all sorts of Silke. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 273.

She, . . . when she sees her friend in deep despair, Observes how much a chintz exceeds mohair!

Pope, Moral Essays, il. 170.

**Mohair glacé,** a French dress-goods made of cotton and goat's hair.

II. a. Made of mohair: as, a *mohair cloak*.—**Mohair braid**, worsted braid used for binding garments.—**Mohair luster**, a black dress-goods of cotton and mohair. It has some resemblance to alpaca.

**mohair-shell (mō'hār-shel), n.** In *conch.*, a certain species of *Foluta*, of a closely and finely reticulated texture, having a resemblance to mohair.

**Mohamedan, a. and n.** An obsolete form of *Mohammedan*.

**Mohammedan (mō-ham'e-dan), a. and n.** [Also *Mohammadan*, *Muhammadan* (also *Mahomedan*, *Mahometan*, q. v.) (= D. *Mohamedaan* = G. *Mohamedaner* = Sw. *Mohammedan*, *Muhamedan* = Dan. *Muhamedaner* = Hind. *Muhammadī*), < *Mohammed*, < *Ar. Mahammad*, a man's name, lit. 'praised,' < *hamada*, praise. From the *Ar. Muhammad* are also ult. E. *Mahound*, *Mahoun*, *maumet*, *mammet*, etc.] 1. a. Pertaining to Mohammed, or Mahomet (about A. D. 570 to 632), the founder of the Moslem religion, and after his flight from Mecca (622) the creator of the realm which grew into the Saracenic empire; pertaining to the religious and social system founded by Mohammed.—**Mohammedan calendar, era**, etc. See the nouns.

**II. n.** A follower of Mohammed, the founder of the Moslem religion; one who professes Mohammedanism; a Moslem or Mussulman.

**Mohammedanism** (mō-ham'e-dan-izm), *n.* [**<** Mohammedan + *-ism*.] 1. The Mohammedan religion and polity; the religious and ethical system taught in the Koran; Islamism.—2. Belief in or adherence to the teachings of Mohammed.

**Mohammedanize** (mō-ham'e-dan-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Mohammedanized*, ppr. *Mohammedanizing*. [**<** Mohammedan + *-ize*.] To make conformable to the principles or rites of Mohammed; make Mohammedan; convert to Islam. Also spelled *Mohammedianize*.

**Mohammedism** (mō-ham'e-dizm), *n.* [**<** Mohammed + *-ism*.] Same as *Mohammedanism*.

**Mohammedize** (mō-ham'e-diz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Mohammedized*, ppr. *Mohammedizing*. Same as *Mohammedanize*.

**moharra, mojarra** (mō-har'jā), *n.* [Pg.] 1. An embiotocoid fish, *Hypsurus caryi*, having a very short anal fin: so called from its resemblance to the *Gerridae*, which are known by the same name. [Local, Monterey, California.]—2. Any fish of the family *Gerridae*.

**Moharram** (me-har'ām), *n.* Same as *Muharram*.

**Mohawk** (mō'hāk), *n.* [Formerly also *Mohock*, *Mohack*; Amer. Ind.] 1. One of a tribe of American Indians of the Huron-Iroquois family, situated along the Mohawk river. It was the easternmost of the Five Nations. See *Iroquois*.—2. A ruffian; specifically [*cap.* or *l. c.*], one of those who infested the streets of London about the beginning of the eighteenth century: so called from the Indian tribe of that name.

Give him [a youngster] Port and potent Sack;  
From a Milkop he starts up *Mohack*.  
*Prior*, *Alma*, iii.

Did I tell you of a race of rakes, called the *Mohocks*, that play the devil about this town every night, slit people's noses and beat them, etc.?  
*Swift*, *Journal to Stella*, March 8, 1711.

The *Mohock*-club, a name borrowed it seems from a sort of cannibals in India, who subsist by plundering and devouring all the nations about them.  
*Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 324.

Who has not trembled at the *Mohock's* name?  
*Gay*, *Trivia*, iii. 326.

**Mohegan** (mō-hē'gān), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Mohican*.

**Mohican** (mō-hē'kan), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Mohegan*; from the native name.] 1. *a.* Of or relating to the Mohicans or Mehegans.

**II. n.** One of a tribe of American Indians of the Algonkin stock.

**Moho** (mō'hō), *n.* [NL., **<** Hawaiian *moho*, the bird here defined.] 1. A genus of meliphagine birds peculiar to the Sandwich Islands, named by Lesson in 1831. The bill is arcuate, longer than the head, with naked operculate nostrils; the tarsi are boot-ed; and the plumage is blackish with yellow pectoral tufts and some white tail-feathers. There are 2 species, *M. nobilis* and *M. apicalis*, formerly called *yellow-tufted bee-eater*. Also *Mohoa* (*Reichenbach*, 1850) and *Arctocephalus* (*Cabanis*, 1847).



Yellow-tufted Moho (*Moho nobilis*).

**Mohockt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *Mohawk*.

**mohoe** (mō-hō'), *n.* [Also *moho*, *mohaut*.] Same as *mahoe*, 1.

**mohr** (mēr), *n.* [Ar.: cf. *mohr*, a colt.] An African antelope or gazel, *Gazella mohr*. The horns are annulated with ten or twelve complete rings. It is much sought after by the Arabs, on account of producing the bezoar-stones so highly valued in Eastern medicine, commonly called in Morocco *mohr's eggs*. A related species, *Gazella semmeringi*, is known as *Sommering's mohr*. Also *mohor* and *mhorr*.

**mohsite** (mō'sīt), *n.* [Named after Friedrich Mohs, a German mineralogist (1773-1839).] Native titanite iron, or ilmenite.

**mohur** (mō'hēr), *n.* [Also *mohar*; **<** Hind. *muhar*, *muh*, *mohr*, **<** Pers. *muhur*, *muh*, *mohr*, a seal, a gold coin.] A modern gold coin of India under the British dominion, equivalent



Obverse. Reverse. Mohur. (Size of the original.)

to 15 rupees, or about \$7; also, a gold coin of the native princes of India from the sixteenth century onward.

**mohwa-tree**, *n.* See *mahwa-tree*.

**moider** (moi'dēr), *v.* [Also *moither*; cf. *muddle*.] 1. *trans.* 1. To confuse; perplex; distract; bewilder.

I've heard strangely *moyder'd* ere sin 'bout this same news oth' French king. I conno believe 'tis true.  
*Wit of a Woman* (1705). (*Nares*.)

You'll happen be a bit *moithered* with it [a child] while it's so little.  
*George Eliot*, *Silas Marner*, xiv.

2. To spend in labor.

She lived only to scrape and hoard, *moidering* away her loveless life in the futile energies and sordid aims of a miser's wretched pleasure.  
*Cornhill Mag.*

[Obsolete or prev. Eng. in both uses.]

**II. intrans.** To labor hard; toil. [Prov. Eng.]

**moidore** (moi'dōr), *n.* [Also *moadore*; **<** Pg. *moeda d'ouro*, lit. money or coin of gold; *moeda*, **<** L. *moneta*, money; *de*, **<** L. *de*, of; *ouro*, **<** L. *aurum*, gold: see *money*, *de*<sup>2</sup>, and *aurum*, *or*<sup>3</sup>.]



Obverse. Reverse. Moidore. (Size of the original.)

A gold coin (also called *lisbonine*) formerly current in Portugal. It was equivalent in value to about \$6.50.

He says his expenses in the relief of our prisoners have been upwards of fifty *moidores*.  
*Jefferson*, *Correspondence*, I. 231.

**moiety** (moi'e-ti), *n.*; pl. *moieties* (-tiz). [Formerly also *moitie*; **<** F. *moitié* = Sp. *mitad* = Pg. *metade* = It. *metà*, a half, **<** L. *medieta*(-t)-s, a half, the middle, a middle course, **<** *medius*, middle: see *mediety* and *medium*.] 1. A half part or share; one of two equal parts: as, a moiety of an estate, of goods, or of profits.

The charge there would be so great by crauers and expenses that the *moitie* of the profit would bee wholly consumed.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 257.

2. A portion; a share.

Methinks my moiety, north from Burton here,  
In quantity equals not one of yours.  
*Shak.*, I Hen. IV., iii. 1. 96.

**Anti-moiety law**, a United States statute of 1874, which repealed all United States moiety acts.—**Moiety act**, a statute giving one half of fines, penalties, and forfeitures to informers or private prosecutors.—**Moiety system**, a system at one time adopted by the United States government for finding out the names and indebtedness of delinquent taxpayers, by which the informer or person making the discovery and aiding in the collection received as compensation a certain proportion of the amount collected.

**moil** (moil), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *moile*, *moyle*; **<** ME. *moilen*, *moillen*, *moylen*, *meisten*, **<** OF. *moiller*, *moier*, *moillier*, *muiller*, F. *mouiller* = Pr. *molhar* = Sp. *moillar*, *mojar* = Pg. *molhar* = It. *mollare*, wet, moisten, **<** L. as if *\*molliare*, *for mollire*, soften, **<** *mollis*, soft: see *moll*<sup>2</sup>. Connection with L. *moliri*, toil (see *molimen*), or with W. *mael*, teil, or with obs. E. *moil*<sup>2</sup>, a mule, need not be assumed.] 1. *trans.* 1. To wet; moisten.—2. To soil; dirty; daub.

When the day was therefore come, and that he saw that it rayned still worse then it did before, hee pitied the centinels so too *moyled* and wette.  
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 354. (*Richardson*.)

All they which were left were *moiled* with dirt and mire by reason of the deepness of the rotten way.  
*Knolles*, *Hist. Turks*.

At first happy news came, in gay letters *moiled*  
With my kisses.  
*Mrs. Browning*, *Mother and Poet*, st. 7.

3. To fatigue by labor; weary.  
**II. intrans.** 1. To soil one's self; wallow in dirt.

A simple soule much like myselve dyd once a serpent find,  
Which (almost dead with cold) lay *moiling* in the myre.  
*Gascoigne*, *Constance of a Louer*.

2. To drudge; labor; toil.

I never heard a more pertinent Anagram than was made of his Name, William Noy, I *moil* [*moyl*] in Law.  
*Howell*, *Letters*, I. vi. 17.

They saw him daily *moiling* and delving in the common path, like a beetle.  
*Longfellow*, *Kavanagh*, i.

**moil**<sup>1</sup> (moil), *n.* [**<** *moil*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. Defilement.

The *moil* of death upon them.  
*Browning*.

2. Labor; drudgery.

Made to tread the mills of toil,  
Up and down in ceaseless *moil*.  
*Whittier*, *Barefoot Boy*.

**moil**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *moyle*; **<** ME. *\*moile*, **<** OF. *\*moile*, *mule*, a mule: see *mule*.] A mule.

And at the sayd Noulassa we toke *moyles* to stey us vp the mountayne.  
*Sir R. Gwyllforde*, *Pylgrymage*, p. 80.

Endure this, and be turnd into his *moil*  
To bear his sumptures.  
*Chapman*, *Byron's Conspiracy*, iii. 1.

**moil**<sup>3</sup>, *n.* [**<** OF. *\*moile*, *mule*, F. *mule* = Sp. *mula* (also dim. *mulilla*) = It. *mula*, a slipper, **<** L. *mullus* (sc. *calceus*), a red leather shoe, **<** *nullus* (**>** OF. *moil*), a red mullet: see *mullet*<sup>1</sup>.] A kind of high shoe.

Thou wear'st (to weare thy wit and thrift together)  
*Moyles* of velvet to save thy shoes of leather.  
*J. Heywood*, *Works and Epigr.* (*Nares*.)

**moil**<sup>4</sup> (moil), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *glass-making*, the metallic oxid adhering to the glass which is broken from the end of the blowpipe.  
*E. H. Knight*.

**moil**<sup>5</sup> (moil), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A tool occasionally used by miners in certain districts instead of a pick when accurate cutting is to be done. The *moil* (also called a *set*) is usually made of drill-steel, about two and a half feet long, and pointed at the end like a gad. The gad, however, is short, and intended to be struck with the hammer; the *moil* is held and worked in the hand, like a short crowbar.

**moilet**, *n.* [**<** F. *moelle*, marrow, = Sp. *moello* = Pg. *medulla* = It. *midolla*, **<** L. *medulla*, marrow: see *medulla*.] A dish of marrow and grated bread. *Bailey*, 1731.

**moiler** (moi'lēr), *n.* A toiler; a drudge.

**moillere**, *n.* See *mulier*<sup>1</sup>.

**moily** (moi'li), *n.* Same as *muley*. [Prov. Eng.]

**moineau** (moi'nō), *n.* [**<** F. *moineau*, a bastion (see *def.*), a ravelin, a piece of ordnance (Cotgrave); appar. a fig. use of *moineau*, a sparrow, **<** OF. *moinel*, *moisnel*, contr. of *moissonel*, dim. of *moisson*, a sparrow, **<** L. as if *\*muscio(n)-*, **<** *musea*, a fly: see *Musea*.] In *fort.*, a small flat bastion raised in front of an intended fortification, to defend it from attacks by means of small-arms.

**moire** (mwēr), *n.* [**<** F. *moire*, watered silk: see *mohair*.] 1. A clouded or watered appearance on metals or textile fabrics.—2. A kind of watered silk; also, watered mohair. See *watered*.

My wife and I went to Pater-Noster Rowe, and there we bought some greene-watered *Moire*, for a morning waste-coate.  
*Pepys*, *Diary*, Nov. 21, 1660.

**Moire antique**, silk watered in the antique style so as to resemble the materials worn in olden times.

**moiré** (mwō-rā'), *n.* [F.] Same as *moire*, 1.—

**Moiré antique**. See *moire antique*, under *moire*.—**Moiré métallique**, tin-plate, or iron-plate which has been first coated with tin, so treated by acids as to give it a clouded, variegated, or variously crystalline surface. The effect is enhanced by heating the plate irregularly with a blowpipe immediately before applying the acids, or by first heating the plate, and then sprinkling it with water to cool it irregularly, and immediately applying the acids. The surface to be treated is first cleaned by washing with alkaline water, then dried, then dipped in dilute nitric or hydrochloric acid, then washed in pure water, and afterward in lime-water, to neutralize any remaining traces of acid, and dried. Lastly, the surface is usually covered with a tinted transparent lacquer. Plates of clean iron dipped in melted zinc, in the so-called galvanizing process, often acquire a beautiful crystalline surface, resembling in general effect the *moiré métallique*.

**moiré** (mwō-rā'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *moiréd*, ppr. *moiréng*. [**<** *moiré*, *n.*] To give a variety of shades to, by the *moiré métallique* process of tin-coating.

The solution [salt, or sal ammoniac] may be applied to the surfaces to be *moiréd* with the aid of a sponge.  
*W. H. Wahl*, *Galvanoplastic Manipulations*, p. 521.

**moirent**, *n.* See *morcen*.

**moirologist** (moi-rol'ō-jist), *n.* Same as *marologist*. [Rare.]

The *moirologists* will sing of the loneliness of the living, of the horrors of death, of the black earth, and the cold dreary frozen Hades. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLIII, 215.

**moise** (moiz'), *n.* [Cf. OF. *moise*, *moisse*, *moise*, a barrel: see *measc*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. A kind of pancake. *Hallivell*.—2. Cider. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

**moison**, *n.* [ME., also *moysoun*, < OF. *moison*, F. *moisson*, harvest, reaping-time, < L. *messio* (-*n*), a reaping, < *metere*, pp. *messus*, reap (> *messis*, harvest).] Harvest; growth.

Some ther ben of other moysoun,  
That drowe nygh to her season.

*Ann. of the Rose*, l. 1677.

**moist** (moist), *a. and n.* [ME. *moist*, *moyst*, < OF. *moiste*, F. *moite*, damp, moist, < L. *musteus*, new, fresh, < *mustum*, new wine, *mustus*, new, fresh: see *must*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. *a.* 1. New; fresh. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Hire hosen weren of fyn scarlet reed,  
Ful streyte y-tyed, and shooes ful moyste and newe.

*Chaucer*, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 457.

2. Damp; slightly wet; suffused with wetness in a moderate degree: as, *moist air*; a *moist hand*.

In places drie and hooete we must assigne  
Hem mooides *moist*, and ther as it is colde.

*Palladius*, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

The hills to their [the clouds'] supple  
Vapour, and exhalation, dusk and *moist*,  
Sent up amain.

*Milton*, P. L., xl. 741.

**Moist chamber**, a chamber which enables objects under microscope examination to remain moist, and be studied without intervention of thin glass. *Micrographic Dict.*—**Moist color**. See *color*.—**Moist gangrene**. See *gangrene*, 1.—**Moist gum**. Same as *dextrine*. = *Syn.* 2. *Damp*, *Dank*, *Moist*, *Humid*. *Damp* is generally applied where the slight wetness has come from without, and also where it is undesirable or unpleasant: as, a *damp cellar*, *damp sheets*, a *damp evening*. *Dank* strongly suggests a disagreeable, chilling, or unwholesome moistness. *Moist* may be a general word, but it is rarely used where the wetness is merely external or where it is unpleasant: as, a *moist sponge*, a *moist hand*, *moist leather*. "If we said the ground was *moist*, we should probably mean in a favorable condition for vegetation; if we said it was *damp*, we should probably mean that we ought to be careful about walking upon it." (C. J. Smith, *Synonyms Discriminated*, p. 293.) *Humid* is a literary or scientific term for *moist*, but would be applicable only to that which is so penetrated with moisture that the moisture seems a part of it: as, *humid ground*, but not a *humid sponge* or hand.

Combing out her long blaek hair

*Damp* from the river. *Tennyson*, Princess, lv.

My lips were wet, my throat was cold,

My garments all were *dank*.

*Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner.

Give me your hand; this hand is *moist*, my lady.

*Shak.*, Othello, iii. 4. 36.

Growths of jasmine turn'd

Their *humid* arms festooning tree to tree.

*Tennyson*, Fair Women.

II. *n.* Wetness; wet; moisture.

So, too much *Moist*, which (vnconcoct within)

The Liver spreads betwixt the flesh and skin,

Puffs vp the Patient, stops the pipes and pores

Of Excrements.

*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 2.

**moist** (moist), *v. t.* [ME. *moisten*, *moysten*; < *moist*, *a.*] To make moist; moisten. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Philosophes som tyme wenten upon these Hilles, and heiden to here Nose a Spounge *moysted* with Watre, for to have Eyr.

*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 17.

Write till your Inke be dry, and with your tears

*Moist* it again, and frame some feeling line.

*Shak.*, T. O. of V., III. 2. 76.

**moisten** (moi'sn), *v.* [Cf. *moist* + *-en*<sup>1</sup>.] I. *intrans.* To become moist.

Nor let her true hand falter, nor blue eye

*Moisten*, till she had lighted on his wound.

*Tennyson*, Geraint.

II. *trans.* 1. To make moist or damp; wet superficially or in a moderate degree.

So that it [the river] as well manures as *moystens* with the fat and pregnant slime which it leaveth behind it.

*Sandys*, Travels, p. 76.

The wood is *moistened* before it is placed upon the burning coals. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, l. 258.

2. To soften; make tender.

It *moistened* not his executioner's heart with any pity.

*Fuller*.

**moistener** (mois'nér), *n.* One who or that which moistens.

**moist-eyed** (moist'id), *a.* Having the eyes watery or wet, especially with tears.

**moistful** (moist'fúl), *a.* [Cf. *moist* + *-ful*.] Abounding in moisture; moist.

Her *moistful* temples bound with wreaths of quivering reeds.

*Drayton*, Polyolbion, xviii. 28.

**moistify** (mois'ti-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *moistified*, pp. *moistifying*. [Cf. *moist* + *-ify*.] To make moist; wet. [Humorous.]

Scotland, my auld, respected Mither!

Tho' whyles ye *moistify* your leather.

*Burns*, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives, Postscript.

**moistless** (moist'les), *a.* [Cf. *moist*, *n.*, + *-less*.] Without moisture; dry. *Warner*, Albion's England, viii. 29.

**moistness** (moist'nes), *n.* [Cf. ME. *moystnesse*; < *moist* + *-ness*.] The state of being moist; dampness; a small degree of wetness.

**moistry**, *n.* [Cf. *moist* + *-ry*.] Moisture. Generally fruitful though little *moistry* be used thereon.

*Fuller*, Worthies, Somerset, II. 278.

**moisture** (mois'tür), *n.* [Cf. ME. *moysture*, *moisture*, < OF. *moisteur*, *moistour*, F. *moiteur*, *moistness*, < *moiste*, moist: see *moist*.] 1. Diffused and sensible wetness; fluid diffused or exuding; damp.

O, that infected *moisture* of his eye!

*Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 323.

Lignum Aloes are like Olive trees, but somewhat greater; the innermost part of the wood is best, with blake and browne veins, and yielding an Oylike *moisture*; it is sold in weight against Silver and Gold.

*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 507.

2. Liquid. [Rare.]

If some penurious source by chance appeared  
Scanty of waters when you scoop'd it dry,  
And offer'd the full helmet up to Cato,  
Did he not dash th' untasted *moisture* from him?

*Addison*, *Cato*, III. 5.

**Atmospheric moisture**, the aqueous vapor of the atmosphere and the aqueous particles suspended in the form of fog and cloud, or precipitated as rain, hail, snow, etc. The proportion of aqueous vapor in the air is variable; it may amount to one twentieth part or more of the whole atmosphere. See *hygrometer*, *hygrometry*.

**moisture** (mois'tür), *v. t.* [Cf. *moisture*, *n.*] To moisten; wet.

Who denideth the abundance of the waters into riuers,  
or who maketh a waye for ye stormy wether, that it wa-  
tereth and *moistureth* the drye and barren ground?

*Bible of 1551*, Job xxxviii. 26.

**moistureless** (mois'tür-less), *a.* [Cf. *moisture* + *-less*.] Without moisture.

**moisty** (mois'ti), *a.* [Cf. ME. *moisty*; < *moist* + *-y*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. New; fresh.

For were it win, or old or *moisty* ale

That he hath dranke, he speketh in his nose.

*Chaucer*, Prolog. to Manciple's Tale, l. 60.

2. Wet; moist.

The mate which the *moystie* lilles did cast forth took not away clerely the vse of the prospect.

*J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 87.

**moither**, *v.* See *moider*.

**mojarra**, *n.* See *moharra*.

**mokadori**, *n.* See *moccador*, *muckender*.

**moke**<sup>1</sup>, *v.* An obsolete form of *muck*<sup>1</sup>.

**moke**<sup>2</sup> (mök), *n.* [Possibly connected with *mesh*<sup>1</sup>, in one of its variant forms *mask*<sup>2</sup>, AS. *max* (\**mase*): see *mesh*<sup>1</sup>.] The mesh of a net: hence applied to any wickerwork. *Hallivell*, [Prov. Eng.]

**moke**<sup>3</sup> (mök), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *mök*, dozing, *möka*, doze.] 1. A donkey.

A girl in our society accepts the best part which offers itself, just as Miss Chumney, when entreated by two young gentlemen of the order of costermongers, inclines to the one who rides from market on a *moke*, rather than to the gentleman who sells his greens from a hand-basket. *Thackeray*, *Newcomes*, xxx.

Hence—2. A stupid fellow; a dolt.—3. *Theat.*, a variety performer who plays on several instruments.—4. A negro. [Slang in all senses.]

**moke**<sup>4</sup>, *a.* A Middle English form of *muck*. *Mokey*, 1731.

**mokelt**, *a. and n.* A Middle English form of *mickle*.

**mokerert**, *n.* Same as *muckerer*.

**mokihana** (mō-ki-han'ä), *n.* [Hawaiian.] A tree of the Sandwich Islands, *Melicope* (*Felca*) *anisata*, all parts of which, especially the capsules, emit when bruised a strong, spicy, anisate odor. The wood is used in making ornaments.

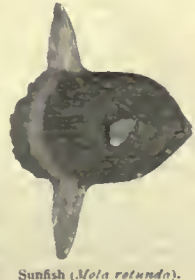
**mokret**, *v.* An obsolete form of *mucker*<sup>2</sup>.

**mokyt**, *a.* An obsolete variant of *mucky*, *muggy*.

**molt**, *n.* A Middle English form of *mull*<sup>1</sup>.

**mola** (mō'lä), *n.*; pl. *mole* (-lä). [NL., < L. *mola*, a millstone: see *molar*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. In *entom.*, the grinding surface of a molar or broad basal tooth of the mandible.—

2. [cap.] In *ichth.*, the typical genus of plectognath fishes of the family called either *Molidae* or *Orthogoriscidae*, having as type the sunfish or head-fish, named *Orthogoriscus mola* by Bloch and Schneider, or *M. rotunda* of Cuvier and recent authors. It is a large clumsy fish of extraordinary shape, which varies much with age, inhabiting most tropical and



Sunfish (*Mola rotunda*).

temperate seas, and attaining a weight of 700 or 800 pounds; the skin is thick and granular, and the vertical fins are confluent behind. Also called *Cephalus*.

**molani**, **molaynet**, *n.* [ME., also *molane*, *mulan*, *molcyn*; appar. of OF. origin.] A bit for a horse.

His *molaynes* & alle the metail anamayd was thenne.

*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 160.

**molar**<sup>1</sup> (mō'lär), *a. and n.* [= F. *molaire* = Sp. Pg. *molar* = It. *molare*, < L. *molaris*, belonging to a mill; as a noun (sc. *lapis*) a millstone, also (sc. *dens*, tooth) a grinder-tooth; < *mola*, a millstone, in pl. *mola*, a mill, < *molere*, grind: see *mill*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *mole*<sup>3</sup>, *mole*<sup>4</sup>.] 1. *a.* 1. Grinding, triturating, or crushing, as distinguished from cutting, piercing, or tearing, as a tooth.—2. Of or pertaining to a molar or molars: as, *molar glands*.—3. In *entom.*, of or pertaining to a mola: as, a *molar space* or area.—**Molar glands**. See *gland*.

II. *n.* 1. In *anat.*, a grinding tooth or grinder; a backtooth; especially, a molar tooth which is not preceded by a milk-molar or milk-tooth: distinguished from *premolar*, *canine*, and *incisor*. In man there are three true molars on each side of each jaw. The two next to these are called *premolars* or *false molars*. The posterior molar is the *wisdom-tooth*. See *dental formula* (under *dental*) and *tooth*, and cut under *ruminant*.

2. In *ichth.*, a tooth which has a rounded or convex surface, as in sparoid fishes, or a flat surface, as in the *Myliobatidae*.—3. In *entom.*, one of the thick internal processes with a grinding surface found on the mandibles of many insects, near the base.—**False molar**, a molar which has been preceded by a milk-molar; a premolar.

**molar**<sup>2</sup> (mō'lär), *a.* [Cf. L. *molas*, a great mass (see *mole*<sup>3</sup>), + *-ar*<sup>3</sup>.] Pertaining to a mass or to a body as a whole; acting on or by means of large masses of matter; acting in the aggregate and not in detail; massive: ordinarily used in contrast to *molecular*.—**Molar force**. See *force*<sup>3</sup>.

**molar**<sup>3</sup> (mō'lär), *a.* [Cf. *mole*<sup>4</sup> + *-ar*<sup>3</sup>. Cf. *molar*<sup>1</sup>, of same ult. formation.] Relating to or having the characters of a uterine mole: as, *molar pregnancy*. See *mole*<sup>4</sup>.

**molariform** (mō-lar'i-fōrm), *a.* [Cf. L. *molaris*, a molar, + *forma*, form.] Having the shape of a molar tooth; resembling a molar tooth.

*Molariform* teeth in a continuous series.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 430.

**molarimeter** (mō-lä-rim'e-tér), *n.* [Cf. L. *molaris*, a millstone, + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] A thermometer for determining the temperature of meal as it issues from the mill-spout. Its peculiarity is a sort of jacket or chute which conducts the outflowing meal to and around the bulb.

**molary** (mō'lä-ri), *a.* [Cf. L. *molaris*: see *molar*<sup>1</sup>.] Fitted for grinding or bruising food: specifically applied to projections on the inner side of the mandibles of certain insects.

**Molasse** (mō-läs'), *n.* [F., < *mollasse*, flabby, < *mol*, soft, < L. *mollis*, soft.] In *geol.*, a name given in Switzerland to an important geological formation belonging in part to the Miocene and in part to a position intermediate between the Eocene and the Miocene. The formation is in places over 6,000 feet thick, and chiefly of lacustrine origin. The fossil vegetation of the Molasse is of great interest, being subtropical in character, containing palms of an American type, and also the coniferous genus *Sequoia*, now limited to California. It is the upper member of the Molasse which contains these plant-remains, and this part of the series is made up of red sandstones, marls, and conglomerate (nagelfluh). The lower division of the Molasse is a sandstone containing marine and brackish-water shells.

**molasses** (mō-läs'ez), *n.* [Formerly also, and prop., *mellasses*; = F. *mélasse* = It. *mellazzo* (also, after F., *melassa*), < Sp. *melaça* = Pg. *melaco*, molasses, < L. *mellaceus*, honey-like, < *mel* (*mell-*), honey: see *mell*<sup>2</sup>.] The uncrystallized syrup produced in the manufacture of sugar. It properly differs from treacle in that it comes from sugar in the process of making, while treacle is obtained in the process of refining: but the two words are often used synonymously.—**Maple molasses**. See *mole*.

**molaynet**, *n.* See *molan*.

**mold**<sup>1</sup>, **mould**<sup>1</sup> (möld), *n.* [Cf. ME. *mold*, *molde*, *moolde*, < AS. *molde*, dust, soil, ground, earth, the earth, = OFries. *molde* = OHG. *molta*, *molt*, MHG. *molte*, *molte*, G. dial. *molt*, dust, earth, = Icel. *mold* = Sw. *mull* = Dan. *muld*, *mold*, = Goth. *mulda*, dust; with formative *-d* (orig. *-d<sup>2</sup>*), from the verb represented by Goth. *malan* = AS. \**malan*, etc., grind: see *mcal*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *mull*<sup>1</sup>, dust, *malm*, soft stone, sand, etc., from the same source. The proper spelling is *mold*, like *gold* (which is exactly parallel phonetically); but *mould* has long been in use, and is still commonly preferred in Great Britain.] 1. Fine

soft earth, or earth easily pulverized, such as constitutes soil; crumbling or friable soil.

In that thi acions or thi pianntae may  
Be sette a litle asunder, gemmea three  
Of scions under moode is sette alway.

Palladius, *Ilusbondric* (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

The black earth, everywhere obvious on the surface of the ground, we call *mould*.  
Woodward.

2. The earth; the ground. [Obsolete or provincial; in Scotch usually in the plural, *moulds*, *mools*.]

Theg Horn were under *molde*,  
Other ellea wher he wolde.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), i. 317.

There is moo mysahpe peple amonge these beggeres  
Thane of alle maner men that on this *molde* walketh.

Piers Plowman (B), vii. 96.

Affrighted then they did behold  
His body turning into *mould*,  
And though he had a month been dead,  
This handkerchief was about his head.

The Suffolk Miracle (Child's Ballads, i. 222).

Their bones are mingled with the *mould*,  
Their dust is on the wind.

Bryant, The Greek Boy.

3. The matter of which anything is formed; material.

No mates for you,  
Unless you were of gentler, milder *mould*.

Shak., T. of the S., i. 1. 60.

Nature formed me of her softest *mould*,  
And sunk me even below my own weak sex.

Addison, Cato, i. 6.

In or under the *molds*, in the earth; buried. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Late, late i' the night the bairnies grate,  
Their mither, she under the *mools* heard that.

Old ballad.

The truth . . . first came out by the minister's wife,  
after Sir John and her ain gudeman were bath in the  
*moulds*.

Scott, Redgauntlet, letter xi.

**mold<sup>1</sup>, mould<sup>1</sup>** (mōld), *v. t.* [*< mold<sup>1</sup>, n.*] To cover with mold.

Guinea grass requires to be *molded*, when the stalks and roots throw out new stalks and grass shoots.

T. Roughley, Jamaica Planter's Guide (1823), p. 309.

**mold<sup>2</sup>, mould<sup>2</sup>** (mōld), *v.* [First in early mod. E. *mould*, *moude*; a later form, with excrecent *d*, of ME. *moulen*, *moulen*, *mollen*, earlier *moulen*, *mülen*, grow musty, mold, *< Icel. mygla* (= Sw. *mögla*), grow muggy or musty, mold (*cf. mygla* = Sw. *mögel*, mold, moldiness), *< mugga*, soft drizzling mist, mugginess; see *mug<sup>1</sup>, muggy*. The form *mould* instead of *moul* arose partly out of confusion with the pp. *mouled*, also spelled *mowled*, *mowde*, and used as an adj. (whence the later adj. *mouldy*, *moldy*), and partly out of confusion of the noun *mould<sup>2</sup>* (for *\*moul*) with *mould<sup>1</sup>*, *mold<sup>1</sup>*, friable earth, dust, etc. (with which the word has generally been identified), and also with *mould<sup>3</sup>*, *mold<sup>3</sup>*, for *mole<sup>1</sup>*, a spot, and, as to form, with *mould<sup>4</sup>*, *mold<sup>4</sup>*, a model (the *d* in *mould<sup>3</sup>*, *mold<sup>3</sup>*, and *mould<sup>4</sup>*, *mold<sup>4</sup>* being also excrecent.)] **I. intrans.** To grow musty; become moldy; contract mold.

Other leten thinges *mousten* other [or] rusten.  
Anceren Ruele, p. 344.

Let us not *moulen* [var. *moulen*] thus in idleness.  
Chaucer, Prolog. to Man of Law's Tale, l. 32.

There be some houses where . . . baked meats will  
*mould* more than in others.  
Bacon.

**II. trans.** To cause to contract mold; as, damp *molds* cheese.

**mold<sup>2</sup>, mould<sup>2</sup>**, *p. a.* [*< ME. mould*, *mouled*, *mowled*, *mowde*, *mouled*, *muled*, pp. of *moulen*, grow musty; see *mold<sup>2</sup>, v.* This form, prop. *mouled*, is put here as involved in *mold<sup>2</sup>, v.* and *n.*] Grown musty; molded; moldy.

This white top writeth miu olde yeres;  
Miu herte is also *mouled* as miu heres.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, i. 8867.

And with his biode shall wasshe undefouled  
The gyfte of man with rust of synne *i-mouled*.

Lydgate. (Halliwell.)

Thy drynkes sowren thy *mollyd* mete,  
Where with the feble myght wel  
fare. *MS. Cantab.* Fl. ii. 88, f. 16.  
[Halliwell.]

**mold<sup>2</sup>, mould<sup>2</sup>** (mōld), *n.* [See *mold<sup>2</sup>, v.* and *p. a.*] A minute fungus or other vegetable growth of a low type, especially one of such vegetable organisms as appear on articles of food when left neglected, decaying matter, bodies which lie long in warm and damp air, animal and vegetable tissues, etc.; in a somewhat looser sense, mustiness or incipient decay. Most of the common molds belong to the ge-



Mold (*Penicillium glaucum*), magnified. *m*, the mycelium; *c*, the conidia.

*nua Mucor*. *M. Mucedo* forms small downy tufts of grayish-white color on bread, decaying fruit, etc. *M. Syzygites* occurs on decaying mushrooms. *Phycomyces nitens*, a related form, grows on oily or greasy substances. The common blue mold on decaying bread, cheese, etc., is *Penicillium glaucum*. See *Mucor*, *Mucorini*, *Penicillium*.

All *moulds* are inceptions of putrefaction, as the *moulds* of pica and flesh, which *moulds* afterwards turn into worms.  
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 339.

**Black mold**, a general name for certain hyphomycetous fungi having dark-colored or carbonized mycelium, belonging chiefly to the family *Dermatiaceae*.

**mold<sup>3</sup>, mould<sup>3</sup>** (mōld), *n.* [A later form, with excrecent *d*, of *mole<sup>1</sup>*. Prob. due in part to confusion with *mold<sup>2</sup>, mold<sup>2</sup>*. The form is extant chiefly in *iron-mold*.] A spot; a stain; as that caused by rust.

Upon the little breast, like cristall bright,  
She moud perceive a litle purple *mold*,  
That like a rose her silken leaves did faire unfold.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 7.

**mold<sup>3</sup>, mould<sup>3</sup>** (mōld), *v. t.* [*< mold<sup>3</sup>, n.*] To stain, as with rust.

**mold<sup>4</sup>, mould<sup>4</sup>** (mōld), *n.* [*< ME. mold*, *mould*, *molde*, with unorig. medial *d*, for *\*molle*, *< OF. molle*, *moule*, *mole*, *mosle*, *modle*, F. *moule* = Sp. Pg. *molde*, a mold, measure, *< L. modulus*, a measure, model: see *modulus*, *model*.] 1. A form or model pattern of a particular shape, used in determining the shape of something in a molten, plastic, or otherwise yielding state.

The *mould* of a man's fortune is in his own hands.  
Bacon, Essays, Fortune.

New honours come upon him,  
Like our strange garments, cleave not to their *mould*  
But with the aid of use.

Shak., Macbeth, i. 3. 145.

Made in his image! Sweet and gracious souls,  
Dear to my heart by nature's fondest names,  
Is not your memory still the precious *mould*  
That lends its form to Him who hears my prayer?

O. W. Holmes, Love.

2. Form; shape; cast; character.

My sonne, if thou of anche a *mold*  
Art made, now tell me pleine thy shrift.

Gower, Conf. Amant., iv.

French churches, both under others abroad and at home in their own country, all cast according to that *mould* which Calvin had made.

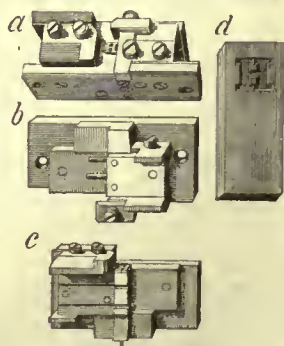
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

The expectancy and rose of the fair state,  
The glass of fashion, and the *mould* of form.

Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 161.

Men of *mould*  
Well embodied, well ensouled.  
Emerson, Monadnoc.

3. Specifically, in *founding*, the form into which a fused metal is run to obtain a cast. *Molds* for metals and alloys having a low melting-point, as lead, type-metal, Britannia metal, etc., are made of iron or plaster of Paris, and may be used many times. *Molds* for the less fusible metals and alloys, as iron, brass, bell-metal, etc., are made in sand or loam and are divided into three classes: (a) *Open molds*, in which the pattern is impressed in the sand and withdrawn, and the molten metal is then poured in and finds its level. (b) *Close molds*, or molds in two parts called the *drag* and the *case* (or *cope*), forming together a *two-part flask*, one part being placed over the other, and each being impressed with one half of the matrix or pattern. See *flask*, 2. (c) *Loam-molds*, or molds built up with a core of brickwork or other material, and covered with founders' loam. As in the case of open molds, with close molds a pattern, usually of wood, is used, being impressed one half at a time in the two parts of the flask or mold-drag-box, which, when put together so as to correspond, form the mold. Loam-molds are used especially in making large hollow castings, and do not require a pattern. These molds are of every shape and size, from molds for kettles and water-pipes to those for engine-cylinders and great cannon. Fine molds for making castings of insects, flowers, and other delicate objects are formed by suspending the object in a box by means of wires and covering it with plaster of Paris. When set the mold is heated until the object is burned, and the ash is then blown out, leaving



Details of Type-mold.  
*a*, the two halves of the mold united but without the matrix, showing the face of the type H as formed in the mold; *b*, one half of the mold; *c*, the other half of the mold, showing the body of the letter H in position; *d*, the matrix relatively enlarged, showing the face of the letter H.

Every body of type has its special mold, which can be used for that body only, but the mold is made adjustable for the varying widths of type.

4. In *terra-cotta work*, the plaster forms used in making terra-cotta architectural ornaments. They are usually in a number of parts, and when the clay is set sufficiently the mold is carefully taken apart. Similar molds are used also for glass, pottery, and waxwork.

5. In *stucco-work*, a templet or former for shaping cornices, centerpieces, etc.—6. In *paper-manufacture*, a frame with a bottom of wire netting which is filled with paper-pulp that in draining away leaves a film of pulp which is formed into a sheet of paper.—7. In *ship-building*, the pattern used in working out the frames of a vessel.—8. A former or matrix used in various household operations, as an incised stamp of wood for shaping and ornamenting pats of butter, or a form of metal, earthenware, etc., for giving shape to jellies, blanc-mange, ices, etc.—9. In *cookery*, a dish shaped in a mold; as, a *mold* of jelly.

We had preserved plums to the *mould* of rice. *Dickens*.

10. In *anat.*, same as *fontanelle*, 2.—11. Among gold-beaters, a number of pieces of vellum or a like substance, laid over one another, between which the leaves of gold are laid for the final beating.—**Elastic mold.** See *elastic*.—**Gold-beaters' mold.** See *gold-beater*.

**mold<sup>4</sup>, mould<sup>4</sup>** (mōld), *v. t.* [*< OF. moller*, *moler*, F. *mouler* = Sp. Pg. *moldar*, *< L. modulari*, measure; from the noun: see *mold<sup>4</sup>, n.*] 1. To form into a particular shape; shape; model; fashion; cast in or as in a mold; specifically, to form articles of clay upon a whirling table or potter's wheel, or in molds which open and close like those employed in metal-casting.

Though he have been or seemed somewhat harsh heretofore, yet now you shall find he is new *moulded*.

Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 229.

If these two things be supposed, that a man set before him honest and good ends, and again, that he be resolute, constant, and true unto them, it will follow that he shall *mould* himself into all virtue at once.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ff. 300.

Did I request thee, Maker, from my clay  
To *mould* me man?

Milton, P. L., x. 744.

2. In *ship-building*, to give the required depth and outline to, as ships' timbers.—**Diamond-molded glass.** See *glass*.—**Molded breadth**, the greatest breadth of a ship, measured to the outside of the frame-timbers.—**Molded charcoal.** See *charcoal*.—**Molded glass**, glass which is blown in a mold. The mold fits around the melted glass held on the end of the pontil, and is adapted for easy and rapid adjustment.—**Molded wood**, wood embossed in designs by having the pattern stamped deeply on the end grain of the wood, this end being then planed down to the bottom of the impression, and soaked in water, when the compressed parts swell up into high relief. Medallions and other decorative objects were produced in this way in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

**mold<sup>5</sup>, n.** An obsolete form of *mole<sup>2</sup>*. *Levins*. **moldability, mouldability** (mōl-da-bil'ē-ti), *n.* [*< moldable*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being molded.

**moldable, mouldable** (mōl'dā-bl), *a.* [*< mold<sup>4</sup> + -able*.] Capable of being molded or formed.

The differences of impressible and not impressible; figurative and not figurative; *mouldable* and not *mouldable*.  
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 846.

**moldalet, n.** [ME., also *molde-ale*, a funeral feast, *< molde*, earth (with ref. to burial), + *ale*, a drinking, a feast: see *mold<sup>1</sup>* and *ale*. Cf. *moldmeat*. Hence *mulled ale*: see *mulled*.] A funeral feast. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 341.

**Moldavian** (mōl-dā'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Moldavia* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I. a.** Of or relating to Moldavia, a former principality of eastern Europe, now forming part of the kingdom of Rumania.—**Moldavian balm**, a blue-flowered labiate herb, *Dracocephalum Moldavica*, cultivated in flower-gardens, and of some culinary use.—**Moldavian cloak**, a long outer garment worn by women about 1850, having a cape in front covering the arms and serving on each side as a kind of sleeve.

**II. n.** A native or an inhabitant of Moldavia. **mold-board** (mōld'bōrd), *n.* 1. The curved board or metal-plate in a plow, which turns over the furrow.—2. In *founding*, the board on which the pattern for a mold is laid; a follow-board. **mold-box** (mōld'boks), *n.* A box used in casting steel under pressure for the manufacture of guns, etc. As devised by Sir Joseph Whitworth, this is a cylindrical box in which melted crucible steel or Siemens-Martin process steel is subjected to a hydrostatic pressure of 6,000 pounds per square inch. Two closely fitting hoops of steel of ample strength are fitted on the interior with cast-iron lags having vertical channels on the faces fitted to the hoops, and numerous channels leading from the vertical channels to the interior of the mold-box. The interior surfaces of the lags are lined with refractory sand. A central core of cast-iron faced with refractory sand, and provided with horizontal and vertical channels like the lags, is erected in the box, leaving an annular space into which the metal is run. By means of a hydraulic press an annular piston or plunger is driven down upon the upper surface of the molten metal. The

gases which would otherwise be retained in the metal are thus forced out, escaping through the channels in the lags and the core.

**mold-candle** (mōld'kan'dl), *n.* A candle formed in a mold, as distinguished from a *dipped candle* or *dip*. See *dip*, *n.*, 2.

**mold-cistern** (mōld'sis'tern), *n.* In *sugar-making*: (a) The vat which receives the drippings from the sugar-loaves. (b) A tank in which the molds are washed after use. *E. H. Knight*.

**molder**<sup>1</sup>, **moulder**<sup>1</sup> (mōl'dér), *v.* [A freq. form of *mold*<sup>1</sup>, *mould*<sup>1</sup>.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To turn to mold or dust by natural decay; waste away by a gradual separation of the component particles, especially without the presence of water; crumble.

The ninth [means to induce and accelerate putrefaction] is by the interchange of heat and cold, or wet and dry; as we see in the *mouldering* of earth in frosts and sunne.

*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 837.

To Dust must all that Heav'n of Beauty come!  
And must Pastora moulder in the Tomb!  
*Congreve*, Death of Queen Mary.

The brass and marble remain, yet the inscriptions are effaced by time, and the imagery moulders away.

*Locke*, Human Understanding, II. x. 5.

2. To be diminished; waste away gradually.

If he had sat still the enemy's army would have moldered to nothing.  
*Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

**II.** *trans.* To turn to dust; crumble; waste.

These rocks [falling from mountain-tops] . . . when their foundations have been moldered with age.  
*Addison*, Remarks on Italy.

**molder**<sup>1</sup>, **moulder**<sup>1</sup> (mōl'dér), *n.* [*molder*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] Mold; clay.

Not that we are privy to the eternal counsel of God, but for that by sense of our ayrie bodiea we have a more refined faculty of foreseeing than men possibly can have that are chained to such heavey moulder.

*Nashe*, Pierce Penilicse, p. 85. (*Halliwel*.)

**molder**<sup>2</sup>, **moulder**<sup>2</sup> (mōl'dér), *n.* [*ME. \*moldere*, *moldare*, *moldare*, a former (*kneader*); < *mold*<sup>2</sup> + *-er*<sup>1</sup>.] One who molds or forms into shape; specifically, one who is employed in making castings in a foundry.

Unthinking, overbearing people, who . . . set up for reformers, and new moulders of the constitution.

*Bp. Berkeley*, Discourse to Magistrates.

More distinct style than even blank-verse, and quite as plainly takes the stamp of its molder.

*The Century*, XXIX. 508.

Molders' clamp, flask, etc. See *clamp*, etc.

**moldery** (mōl'dér-ē), *a.* [*molder*<sup>1</sup> + *-y*<sup>1</sup>.] Of the nature of or like mold. *Loudon*.

**mold-facing** (mōld'fā'sing), *n.* In *iron- and brass-founding*: (a) A thin coating of finely pulverized material dusted upon the inside faces of molds, to insure smooth outside surfaces on the castings. For iron, powdered charcoal and mill-dust, and sometimes plumbago, are used. For brass, pease-meal, powdered soapstone, rottenstone, graphite, and chalk are variously employed. (b) A wash of plumbago and water laid on the faces of a mold by gentle manipulation with a soft brush, and allowed to dry before the cast is made.

**moldiness, mouldiness** (mōl'di-nes), *n.* [*moldy*<sup>1</sup> + *-ness*. Cf. *moldness*.] The state of being moldy; moldy growth; minute fungi. See *mold*<sup>2</sup>.

His few Greek books a rotten chest contain'd,  
Whose covers much of mouldiness complain'd.

*Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, III.

**molding**<sup>1</sup>, **moulding**<sup>1</sup> (mōl'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *mold*<sup>1</sup>, *mould*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] The act of covering with mold; mold used to cover the roots of plants.

When the sprouts [of sugar-cane] are six or eight inches high, it will be necessary to put a gang in to give them a plentiful *molding*, in order to cover their roots and feed their stems.

*T. Roughley*, Jamaica Planter's Guide (1823), p. 335.

**molding**<sup>2</sup>, **moulding**<sup>2</sup> (mōl'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *mold*<sup>2</sup>, *mould*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] 1. The process of shaping any plastic substance into a given form, as wax into artistic figures, or clay into bricks.

For there was never man without our *molding*,  
Without our stamp upon him, and our justice,  
Left any thing three ages after him  
Good, and his own. *Fletcher*, Tamer Tamed, III. 3.

2. Anything cast in a mold, or anything formed as if by a mold.—3. In *arch.*, a member of construction or decoration so treated as to introduce varieties of outline or contour in edges or surfaces, whether on projections or in cavities, such as on cornices, string-courses, bases, door- or window-jambes, lintels, etc. In classical architecture moldings are divided into three classes: the *right-lined*, as the fillet, tenia, listel, regula; the *curved*, as the astragal or bead, the torus, the cavetto, the quarter-round, ovolo, and echinus; and the *conopseid*, as the ogee, talon, or cyma reversa, the cyma recta or olinea, and the scotia or trochloa, all of which are known by many synonymous

names. In Roman architecture all curved moldings are formed of portions of circles, while in Greek architecture they are for the most part formed of some conic section, of which the curve, in good work, is always of extreme refinement. All these moldings are frequently on-



Sections of Medieval Moldings.

1, Normao style; 2, Early English style; 3, Decorated style; 4, Perpendicular style.

riched by carving. In the architecture of the middle ages there is very great diversity in the form and arrangement of the moldings. In the Norman style they consist almost entirely of rounds and hollows, variously combined with splays and filets, a striking peculiarity of this style being the recurrence of moldings broken into zigzag lines. In the succeeding English style, the early Pointed, the moldings are much lighter and more boldly cut. In the Decorated style of the fourteenth century there is still greater diversity, and this period is further characterized by the introduction of the *roll-molding*, and another termed the *scove-molding*. In the Perpendicular style large and often shallow hollows prevail, and the moldings are in general of flatter profile and less effective than those of earlier periods. The moldings of medieval architecture are very commonly sculptured with surface-ornament beautiful in design and elaborate in workmanship. See cuts under *dog-tooth*, *double-cone*, *egg*, *indented*, *keel-molding*, *lozenge*, *retz*, 3.—**Beit-molding**, a molding passing entirely around the interior of a passenger-car, directly above the windows. *Car-Builders' Dict.*—**Dovetail-molding**. See *dovetail*.—**Embattled molding**. See *embattled*.—**Nail-headed molding**. See *nail-headed*.—**Nebuly molding**, in *arch.*, a molding in Romanesque architecture the edge of which



Nebuly Molding.—Southwell Minster, England.

forms an undulating or wavy line: Introduced in corbel-tables and archivolts.—**Raking molding**, a molding inclined from the horizontal or vertical, as that which often follows the line of a staircase, the rail of an ascending balustrade, etc.

**molding-bed** (mōl'ding-bed), *n.* A machine for working retilinear moldings in marble. A traveling frame carries revolving grinders, and is adjustable vertically by a screw to the height required by the thickness of the marble. The grinders are solid cylinders of cast-iron, and are counterparts of the required moldings.

**molding-board** (mōl'ding-bōrd), *n.* Same as *mold-board*.

**molding-box** (mōl'ding-boks), *n.* In *foundry-work*, a molding-flask.

**molding-crane** (mōl'ding-krān), *n.* A crane adapted for use in a foundry in handling molds and flasks; a foundry-crane.

**molding-cutter** (mōl'ding-kut'ér), *n.* A tool working on the principle of the plane-iron or center of a hand-plane, the edge of which is formed by a bevel on one side of the tool. The edges of molding-cutters are formed to correspond with the outline of the cross-sections of the moldings to be cut, each cutter being adapted to only one pattern of molding. Thus, to cut a molding of semicircular cross-section, the edge of the cutter must be a semicircle of the exact size of the molding. Such moldings were formerly cut by hand-planing, but this is now almost entirely superseded by power-planing machines with rotary cutters.

**molding-file** (mōl'ding-fil), *n.* A file with a concave face used for finishing molded surfaces.

**molding-flask** (mōl'ding-flāsk), *n.* 1. Same as *flask*, 2.—2. In *dentistry*, a jointed receptacle in three parts, in which the vulcanite model and plaster mold are secured in making dentures ready for the muffle. *E. H. Knight*.

**molding-frame** (mōl'ding-frām), *n.* In *foundrying*, the templet by which an object is shaped in loam-molding. *E. H. Knight*.

**molding-hole** (mōl'ding-hōl), *n.* In *foundrying*, an excavation in the foundry-floor in which eastings of large size are made.

**molding-loam** (mōl'ding-lōm), *n.* A mixture of clay and sand employed by founders in constructing molds for loam-molding.

**molding-machine** (mōl'ding-mā-shēn'), *n.* 1. In *wood-working*, one of a class of high-speed power-machines for planing, recessing, shaping, molding, profiling, and paneling wood. Such machines occupy in wood-working much the same position as the milling-machine in metal-work, as both operate by means of revolving cutters. In molding-machines all the work is performed by revolving cutter-heads having variously shaped knives. These cutters are used singly, as in some panel-machines, and project through the table on which the work is laid, or they are arranged in gangs and series so that the wood in passing through the machine is exposed successively to all the cutters. By this gang-system of cutters it is possible to cut moldings and edgings of the most complicated pattern. One form of the machine has the cutters between the cutter-arbor bearings, and is known as a *snatching-machine* or *wood-planing machine*, or an *inside-molding machine*. In another form the cutters project up through the table and are arranged to work upon the inside edges of moldings. This type is known as the *edge-molding machine*. Sometimes called *carving-machine*, *variety-planer*, or *relief-planing machine*.

2. A machine for making molding from an artificial composition. The material is forced from a hopper by a compressor, is carried by an apron beneath a die-wheel, and after being shaped by this it is delivered on a table.

3. In *sheet-metal working*, a rolling-machine with shaped rollers of which one is the counterpart of the other, for molding sheet-metal into shape for cornices, balusters, etc.—4. In *foundrying*: (a) A machine for making loam-molds in flasks from small patterns carried by the machine. (b) A gear-molding machine.—**Gear-molding machine**, an apparatus for molding large gear-wheels from a pattern of a small section of the gear, as of two teeth and the interdental space.—**Stone-molding machine**, a machine for working stone moldings. It resembles one form of stone-saw, but differs from it in having the frame which carries the revolving grinder adjustable, by means of a screw beneath, to the thickness of the slab. The grinder is kept constantly supplied with moist sand.—**Surface-molding machine**, a form of molding-machine with double-edged cutters and a rapid reverse motion. It is used to cut scrolls and plain or molded designs on the surface of solid wood, to rout such work as ends of pews and stairs, to form grooves for in-laid work, to make tracings for carving, etc.

**molding-mill** (mōl'ding-mil), *n.* A sawmill or shaping-mill for timber.

**molding-plane** (mōl'ding-plān), *n.* In *joinery*, a plane used in forming moldings; a match-plane. Such planes have various patterns or convex and concave soles for making the different parts of moldings, as hollows and rounds.

**molding-plow** (mōl'ding-plou), *n.* A plow with two mold-boards to throw the soil to both sides at once; a ridging-plow. It is used in forming ridges, in hilling potatoes, etc.

**molding-sand** (mōl'ding-sand), *n.* A mixture of sand and loam of which molds for use in a foundry are made.

**molding-saw** (mōl'ding-sā), *n.* A circular saw or combination of circular saws for cutting out blocks approximating to the shapes of ornamental moldings. The molding is finished by cutters formed to the exact curve.

**molding-table** (mōl'ding-tā'bl), *n.* A table on which a potter molds his ware. It has a trough or trough in which the workman moistens his hands, and a block-and-stock board on which he places the tile-mold. There are also four pegs driven into the table at the corners of the block-and-stock board, to sustain the mold and regulate the thickness of the tile.

**mold-loft** (mōld'lōft), *n.* A large room in a ship-building yard in which the several parts of a ship are drawn out in their proper dimensions from the construction drawings. Also called *modeling-loft*.

[The] various problems [of laying-off] are solved upon the floor of a building known as the *Mould Loft*, where the drawings furnished by the designer are transferred in chalk lines in full size, and then by the aid of geometry, and in the manner discussed in the following pages, the draughtsman determines and draws in the shapes of the various components of the frame. Moulds are made to the lines, and with these moulds and other data furnished by the draughtsman the workmen are enabled to trim the timbers, or bend the angle-irons, and place such marks upon them as shall leave nothing but the putting together and fastening them in their places in order to construct the frame of the ship.

*Thearle*, Naval Architecture, § 1.

**moldmeat**, *n.* [Osc. *mouldmete*; < *mold*<sup>1</sup> + *meat*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *moldale*.] A funeral feast.

**moldness, mouldness**, *n.* [ME. *mouldnes*; < *mold*<sup>2</sup>, *a.*, + *-ness*.] Moldiness. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 244.

**mold-stone** (mōld'stōn), *n.* The jamb-stone of a door or window.  
**mold-turner** (mōld'tēr'nēr), *n.* A maker of metal frames or shapes. *Simmonds.*  
**moldwarp, mouldwarp** (mōld'wārp), *n.* [Also *molewarp*; cf. dial. *molwart, moodiewart, moudiewart*, etc.; < ME. *moldwarp, moidwarp, moldewarp, moldewarp, molewarp, molwarp, molwarp* (= MD. *molworp, mulworp, molworp, D. molworp* = MLG. *molworm, LG. mulworp, molworm* = OHG. *moltwercf, multwercf, moltwercfe, müwercf, MHG. moltwercf, moltwercfe, mulwercf, müwercf, G. maubwercf* = Icel. *moldwarpa* = Sw. *mulvad* = Dan. *muldvarp*), < AS. *molde*, the earth, dust, + *worpan*, throw: see *mold<sup>1</sup>* and *warp*. Cf. *mole<sup>2</sup>*.] The mole, *Talpa europaea*. See *mole<sup>2</sup>*. [Now only prov. Eng.]

For *moldewarpes* caties is to kepe,  
 To ligge in waite to touche with her cle.  
*Palladius, Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 109.

In this, as Olendour persuaded them, they thought they should accomplish a Prophecy; as the King Henry were the *Moldwarp* cursed of God's own Mouth.  
*Baker, Chronicles*, p. 161.

**moldy<sup>1</sup>, mouldy<sup>1</sup>** (mōl'di), *a.* [*< mold<sup>2</sup> + -y<sup>1</sup>*, taking the place of the *p. a. mold<sup>2</sup>, mould<sup>2</sup>*, and of the ME. *mowly, < moulen*, mold: see *mold<sup>2</sup>, mould<sup>2</sup>*.] Overgrown or filled with mold; mildewed; musty; fusty; decaying; stale.

As the kyge sate at mete, all the brede waxe anone *mowly* and hoor, y<sup>t</sup> no man myght ete of it.  
*Golden Legend*, fol. 65.

Ulysses and old Nestor, whose wit was *mouldy* ere your grandsires had nails on their toes.  
*Shak., T. and C.*, li. 1. 115.

There was not  
 So coy a beauty in the town but would,  
 For half a *mouldy* biscuit, sell herself  
 To a poor bisognon.  
*Massinger, Maid of Honour*, iv. 1.

**moldy<sup>2</sup>, mouldy<sup>2</sup>** (mōl'di), *n.*; pl. *moldies, mouldies* (-diz). [See *moldwarp, mole<sup>2</sup>*.] A molecatcher. [Prov. Eng.]

**moldy-hill, mouldy-hill** (mōl'di-hil), *n.* [Also dial. *moadie-hill*; < *moldy<sup>2</sup>, mouldy<sup>2</sup>*, + *hill<sup>1</sup>*.] A mole-hill. [Prov. Eng.]

He has pitch'd his sword in a *moodie-hill*,  
 And he has leas'd twenty lang feet and three.  
*Greene and Bewick* (Child's Ballads, III. 84).

**moldy-rat, mouldy-rat** (mōl'di-rat), *n.* A mole. [Prov. Eng.]

**mole<sup>1</sup>** (mōl), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *mail* (in this form mixed with *mail<sup>1</sup>*, ult. < L. *macula*, a spot), also by some confusion *maul, moil*; < ME. *mole, mool*, < AS. *māl, mēl*, a spot, = OHG. MHG. *meil*, OHG. also *meila, meilā*, MHG. *meile* = Goth. *mail*, a spot, perhaps orig. \**mahal* = L. *macula*, a spot; whence *macula, macule, macle, mackie, mail<sup>1</sup>*. A diff. word from AS. *māel* = MD. *mael*, D. *maal* = OHG. MHG. *māl*, G. *mal*, a mark, a point of time, time, = Goth. *mēl*, a point of time: see *meal<sup>2</sup>*. Hence, by corruption, *mold<sup>3</sup>, mould<sup>3</sup>*.] 1. A spot; a stain, as on a garment.

"Bi Criste," quod Conscience tho, "thi best cote, Haukyn,  
 Hath many *moles* and spottes; it moste ben ywashe."  
*Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 31.

One yron *mole* defaceth the whole peece of lawne.  
*Livy, Enpiines, Anat.* of Wit, p. 39.

Specifically—2. A small permanent abnormal spot on the surface of the human body, usually of a dark color and slightly elevated, and often hairy; a pigmentary nevus; also, a vascular nevus. See *nevus*.

On her left breast  
 A *mole* cinque-spotted, like the crimson drops  
 F' the bottom of a cowslip.  
*Shak., Cymbeline*, li. 2. 33.

Upon laying together all particulars, and examining the several *moles* and marks by which the mother used to describe the child when he was first missing, the boy proved to be the son of the merchant. *Addison, Spectator*, No. 130.

**mole<sup>1+</sup>** (mōl), *v. t.* [*< ME. molen*; < *mole<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*] To spot or stain.

He had a cote of Crystendome as holykirke bifeneeth,  
 As it was *molded* in many places with many sondri plottes.  
 Of Fruyde here a plotte, and there a plotte of vixhoxme spechs.  
*Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 275.

**mole<sup>2</sup>** (mōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *mool, moulte, mowle, mold*, < ME. *mol, molde, melle* (= D. *mol* = MLG. *mol, mul*), appar. an abbr. of orig. *molewarp*, prop. *moldwarp*. Such abbreviation so early as in the ME. period is not satisfactorily explained.] 1. An insectivorous mammal of the family *Talpidae* (which see for technical characters). There are at least 7 genera of moles, of which *Talpa*, *Mogera*, *Parascaptor*, and *Scalops* are confined to the Old World, and *Condylura*, *Scalops*, and *Scapanus* to America. The several species are much alike in general appearance and habits, all living under ground, where they burrow with wonder-

ful facility, and construct galleries often of great extent and complexity. They are stout thick-set animals, usually 6 or 8 inches long, with very small or rudimentary eyes and ears, sharp snout, no visible neck, strong and highly fossorial fore feet, and short tail. They feed chiefly upon earthworms. The best-known is the common mole of Europe, *Talpa europaea*. The Japanese mole is *Mogera wogura*. All the American moles differ decidedly from those of Europe and Asia; they are called *shrew-moles*, and the commonest is *Scalops aquaticus*, of wide distribution in the United States. The American moles of the genus *Scapanus* are nearest those of the Old World. There are two of these, the hairy-tailed or Brewer's (*S. americanus* or *breweri*) and *S. townsendi*; the latter is confined to western portions of the continent. The star-nosed mole of North America is *Condylura cristata*. See cuts under *Talpa*, *Scalops*, and *Condylura*.

The *molds*, and other such as diggett howe,  
 Anole hem not, in harde lande yf thai growe.  
*Palladius, Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

When in the darkness over me  
 The four-handed *mole* shall scrape.  
*Tennyson, To ———*. (Poems omitted after 1833.)

2. A kind of plow or other implement drawn or driven through the subsoil in making drains; a mole-plov.—**Cape mole.** (a) The chrysochlore or golden mole of South Africa, *Chrysochloris aureus*. (b) This rodent bathyergue or mole-rat of South Africa, *Bathyergus maritimus*.—**Golden mole.** Same as *Cape mole* (a).—**Oregon mole,** a large mole, *Scapanus townsendi*, inhabiting the Pacific States.

**mole<sup>2</sup>** (mōl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mole<sup>d</sup>*, ppr. *mole<sup>ing</sup>*. [*< mole<sup>2</sup>, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To clear of mole-hills. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To burrow or form holes in, as a mole: as, to *mole* the earth.

II. *intrans.* To destroy moles. [Prov. Eng.] **mole<sup>3</sup>** (mōl), *n.* [*< F. mole* (> Russ. *mola*) = Sp. *mole*, *muelle* = Pg. *molhe* = It. *mole*, *molo* (> G. *molo*), < L. *moles*, a great mass, a massive structure, esp. of stone, a pier, dam, mole, pile, hence a burden, difficulty, effort, labor. Hence ult. *amolish, demolish, emolument, molecul, molest*, etc.] 1. A mound or massive work, formed largely of stone, inclosing a harbor or anchorage, to protect it from the violence of the waves.

The foundations of Nero's port are still to be seen. It was altogether artificial, and composed of huge *moles* running round it, in a kind of circular figure, except where the ships were to enter.  
*Addison, Remarks on Italy* (ed. Bohn), I. 455.

Bid the broad arch the dangerous flood contain,  
 The *mole* projected break the roaring main.  
*Pope, Moral Essays*, iv. 200.

2. A form of ancient Roman mausoleum, consisting of a round tower on a square base, insulated, encompassed with columns, and covered with a dome. [Rare.]

**mole<sup>4</sup>** (mōl), *n.* [*< F. mole* = Sp. Pg. It. *mola*, < L. *mola* (= Gr. *μύλη*), a false uterine formation, a particular use of *mola*, a millstone: see *mill<sup>1</sup>*.] A somewhat shapeless, compact fleshy mass occurring in the uterus, either due to the retention and continued life of the whole or a part of the fetal envelopes after the death of the fetus (a *maternal* or *true mole*), or being some other body liable to be mistaken for this, as the membrane in membranous dysmenorrhea, or perhaps a polypus (a *false mole*).—**Cystic, hydatid, or vesicular mole,** a true mole composed largely of myxomatous growths originating in the chorionic villi.

**mole<sup>5</sup>** (mōl), *n.* [*< L. mola* (= Gr. *μύλη*), spelt coarsely ground and mixed with salt (*mola salsa*); cf. *mola*, a millstone: see *mill<sup>1</sup>*.] Coarse meal mixed with salt, in ancient times used in sacrifices.

She with the *mole* all in her handes devout  
 Stode near the altar. *Surrey, Æneid*, iv.  
 Crumble the sacred *mole* of salt and corn,  
 Next in the fire the Jags with brimstone burn.  
*Dryden, tr.* of Virgil's Pastorals, viii.

**mole<sup>6+</sup>**, *v. i.* [A ME. var. of *mole<sup>3</sup>*.] To speak.

This valyant bierns  
*Moles* to hir mildly with fuile meke words.  
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), i. 3067.

**mole-bat** (mōl'bat), *n.* See *mole-bat*.

**mole-bout<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* Same as *mole-bat*.

*Bota*, a fish that grunteth, called a *Mole-bout*.  
*Florio* (1598).

**mole-but** (mōl'but), *n.* The short sunfish, a typical species of *Moldide*, technically called *Mola mola*, *M. rotunda*, or *Orthogoriscus mola*. Also *mole-bat*. See cut at *Mola*.

**mole-cast** (mōl'kást), *n.* A mole-hill.

**mole-catcher** (mōl'kach'ēr), *n.* One whose business is to catch moles.

**mole-cricket** (mōl'krík'ēt), *n.* A fossorial orthopteran insect of the genus *Gryllotalpa*: so called from its habit of burrowing in the ground like a mole by means of its large and peculiarly shaped fore legs. There are upward of 20 species, found in various parts of the world; that common in Europe is *G. vulgaris*, about 1½ inches long, and of a brown color. It constructs extensive subterranean galleries, cutting through the roots of the plants encountered, and thus



Mole-cricket (*Gryllotalpa borealis*).  
 a, adult, somewhat enlarged; b, anterior tarsus or fore foot, greatly enlarged.

doing much damage in gardens. Also called *fen-cricket*, *fan-cricket*, and sometimes *earth-crab*.

**molecular** (mō-lek'ū-lār), *a.* [= F. *moléculaire* = Sp. Pg. *molecular*, < NL. \**molecularis*, < *molecula*, a molecule: see *molecule*.] 1. Relating to molecules; consisting of molecules: as, *molecular* structure.

The general principle of *molecular* science . . . finds numerous examples both in inorganic chemistry and in biology.  
*G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology*, p. 549.

2. Acting in or by means of the molecules or ultimate physical elements of a substance. Compare *molar<sup>2</sup>*.

Our thoughts are the expression of *molecular* changes in that matter of life which is the source of our other vital phenomena.  
*Huxley, Physical Basis of Life*.

The *molecular* movements within animals of the simplest class are the digestion of food and the elaboration of the materials of reproduction.  
*E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest*, p. 231.

**Atomic or molecular heats of bodies.** See *atomic*.—**Molecular attraction**, that species of attraction which operates upon the molecules or particles of a body, as distinguished from the attraction of gravitation. Cohesion and chemical affinity are instances of molecular attraction.—**Molecular force.** See *force<sup>1</sup>*.—**Molecular weights.** See *weight*.

**molecularity** (mō-lek'ū-lar'ī-ti), *n.* [*< molecul- + -ity*.] The condition or character of being molecular.

**molecularium** (mō-lek'ū-lār'i-um), *n.* [NL.: see *molecular*.] An apparatus invented by Berliner for illustrating a number of electrical phenomena on the theory of molecular vibration.

**molecularly** (mō-lek'ū-lār-li), *adv.* As regards molecules.

The expansion and contraction of the protoplasm give motion to the prearranged and *molecularly* unyielding levers of the animal engine.  
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 567.

**molecule** (mōl'e-kūla), *n.* [*< F. molécule* = Sp. *molecula* = Pg. *molecula* = It. *molecula, molecola*, < NL. *molecula*, a molecule, dim. of L. *moles*, a mass: see *mole<sup>3</sup>*.] 1. The smallest mass of any substance which is capable of existing in a separate form—that is, the smallest part into which the substance can be divided without destroying its chemical character (identity). All the physical changes of a body, as the dissolving of sugar in water, the melting of lead, the change of water into steam, the magnetization of steel, and so on, are phenomena which take place without the loss of identity of the substance itself, and which concern the relations of the molecules among themselves. Hence the molecule is taken as the physical unit. A homogeneous body is regarded as made up of similar molecules, whose relations determine its physical qualities, and particularly its physical state as a gas, liquid, or solid. A gas, according to the kinetic theory of gases, is composed of molecules darting about in paths which are very nearly rectilinear through the greater part of their lengths. Liquids are supposed to be composed of molecules which wander about, but have not nearly rectilinear paths; while solids are believed to be composed of molecules bound together by cohesion and moving in quasi-orbital paths. A molecule of any substance is conceived as made up of one or more atoms, whose relations to each other are considered in chemistry. (See *atom*.) The exact nature of the molecules is still largely a matter of hypothesis, but as regards their size Sir William Thomson has reached a quasi-definite conclusion as follows: "If a drop of water were magnified to the size of the earth, the molecules or granules would each occupy spaces greater than those filled by small shot and smaller than those occupied by cricket-balls."

A molecule may consist of several distinct portions of matter held together by chemical bonds. . . . So long as the different portions do not part company, but travel together in the excursions made by the molecule, our theory calls the whole connected mass a single molecule.  
*Clerk Maxwell, Heat*, p. 286.

The molecule of any substance is, by some chemists, defined as being the smallest portion of that substance to which can be attributed all the chemical properties of the substance; by others, as the smallest portion which, so long as the substance is chemically unchanged, keeps together without complete separation of its parts.

We have, I believe, what we may almost call a new chemistry, some day to be revealed to us by means of photographic records of the behaviour of molecules.

J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 109.

Hence—2. A very small particle or bit of something; a particle; an atom. [Colloq.]—

3. In ornith., the tread or eicatricula of a fecundated ovum. [Rare.]—**Constituent molecule**, a molecule which is united with others unlike itself, as some of the ingredients of a heterogeneous body.—**Integral molecule**. See *integral*.—**Organic molecules**, bodies capable of neither generation nor corruption, which were supposed by Buffon to account for the properties of living matter.—**Syn.** 1. *Atom*, etc. See *particle*.

**mole-eyed** (mōl'ēd), *a.* 1. Having very small eyes, like a mole's; having imperfect sight; purblind.

But this *mole-eyed*, dragon-tailed abomination [a crocodile] . . . was utterly loathsome.  
G. W. Curtis, Nile Notes of a Howadj, p. 75.

Hence—2. Figuratively, short-sighted; taking a narrow view of things: as, *mole-eyed parsimony*.

**mole-heapt**, *n.* Same as *mole-hill*. *Minsheu*.  
**mole-hill** (mōl'hil), *n.* A little hill, hillock, mound, or ridge of earth thrown up by moles in burrowing underground. When moles are working near the surface in search of food, the hills become tortuous ridges which may be traced sometimes for many yards with little or no interruption.

A dovil of pride  
Ranges in airy thoughts to catch a star,  
Whiles ye grasp *mole-hills*. Ford, Fancies, l. 3.  
The glass through which an envious eye doth gaze  
Can easily make a *mole-hill* mountain seem.  
P. Fletcher, Upon his Brother's Book, Christ's Victory.

To make a mountain of (or out of) a mole-hill, to magnify an insignificant matter.

**mole-hole** (mōl'hōl), *n.* The burrow of a mole.  
**molendinaceous** (mō-len-di-nā'shi-us), *a.* [*L. molendinum*, a mill-house (< *L. molendus*, gerundive of *molere*, grind: see *mill*), + *-aceous*.] Like a windmill; resembling the sails of a windmill: applied to fruits or seeds which have many wings. [Rare.]

**molendinarius** (mō-len-di-nā'ri-us), *a.* [*LL. molendinarius*: see *molendinarius*.] Same as *molendinaceous*.

**molendinarius** (mō-len-di-nā'ri), *a.* [*LL. molendinarius*, < *molendinum*, a mill-house: see *molendinaceous*.] Relating to a mill; acting as a miller. [In the quotation the word is intentionally pedantic.]

Diamond, then, O lovely Molinara, unless thou wouldst rather that I should transport thee on horseback to the house of thy *molendinarius* father. Scott, Monastery, xxix.

**mole-plant** (mōl'plant), *n.* Same as *mole-tree*.  
**mole-plow** (mōl'plou), *n.* A plow having a pointed iron shoe secured to the end of a standard, used in making a deep drain for water.

**mole-rat** (mōl'rat), *n.* 1. A myomorphic rodent quadruped of the family *Spalacidae* (which see for technical characters): so called from its resemblance to a mole in appearance and habits. The mole-rats are stout-bodied rodents, with short, strong limbs (of which the fore ones are fossorial), short or rudimentary tail, and minute or rudimentary eyes



Mole-rat (*Spalax typhlus*).

and ears. They live under ground and burrow very extensively. All belong to the Old World. The best-known species is *Spalax typhlus* of Europe and Asia. Others are Indian and African, of the genera *Heterocephalus* and *Rhizomys*. The bathyergues are mole-rats of the subfamily *Bathyerginae*, inhabiting Africa, as the strand mole-rat, *Bathyergus maritimus*, and species of the genera *Helio-phobus* and *Georchus*.

2. A fossorial murine rodent of the family *Muridae* and subfamily *Siphoninae*. It resembles the preceding superficially and in habits to some extent. These mole-rats are confined to the palearctic region, where they are represented by the genera *Siphonys* and *Ellotobius*. The zokor, *S. aspalax*, is the best-known.

3. The Australian duck-mole or duck-billed platypus, *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*.  
**mole-shrew** (mōl'shrō), *n.* 1. An American short-tailed shrew, of the family *Soricidae* and genus *Blarina*, somewhat resembling a small mole. *B. brevicauda* is the largest and best-known spe-

cies, common in the United States and Canada. See cut under *Blarina*.

2. Any American mole; a shrew-mole. All the American *Talpidae* (genera *Scalops*, *Scapanus*, and *Condylura*) differ from the Old World moles, and somewhat approach shrews in character. The name is also applied to *Neurotrichus gibbsi*, which is of a different family (*Soricidae*).

**moleskin** (mōl'skin), *n.* and *a.* 1. *n.* 1. The skin of a mole.—2. A kind of fustian, double-twilled and extra strong, and cropped before dyeing. Compare *beaverteen*, 2.

**II.** *a.* Made of or resembling moleskin: as, a *moleskin* vest; a *moleskin* purse.

**mole-spade** (mōl'spād), *n.* A spade or spud used in prodding for moles, or in setting traps for them.

Poore Menaphen neither asked his awaynes for his sheepe, nor took his *mole-spade* on his necke to see his pastures.  
Greene, Menaphen, p. 33.

**molest** (mō-lest'), *v. t.* [*ME. molesten*, < *OF. molester*, *F. molester* = *Sp. Pg. molestar* = *It. molestare*, < *L. molestare*, trouble, annoy, molest, < *molestus*, troublesome, < *mōles*, a burden, difficulty, labor, trouble: see *mole*.] To trouble; disturb; harass; vex; meddle with injuriously.

But how this cas doth *Trollus moleste*,  
That may none earthly mannes tongue saye.  
Chaucer, *Trollus*, iv. 850.

My Father was afterwards most unjustly and spitefully molested by yt Jeering Judge Richardson, for preveynng the execution of a woman.  
Evelyn, *Diary*, Nov. 3, 1633.

The moping Owl does to the Moon complain  
Of such a wand'ring near her secret bower,  
*Molest* her ancient, solitary reign. Gray, *Elegy*.

=**Syn.** Annoy, Plague, etc. (see *tease*), incommode, discommode, inconvenience.

**molest†** (mō-lest'), *n.* [*CF. molestie*.] Trouble.

Thus clogg'd with love, with passions, and with grief,  
I saw the country life had least *molest*.  
Greene, *Song of a Country Swain*, in *The Mourning* [Garment].

**molestation** (mol-es- or mō-les-tā'shon), *n.* [= *F. molestation*, < *ML. molestatio(n)*, < *L. molestare*, trouble: see *molest*, *v.*] 1. The act of molesting.—2. The state of being molested; annoyance; vexatious interference.

The knight and his companion, having reached the castle, now passed the bridge, and entered the gate without molestation.

Hoole, tr. of Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, xiv., note 8.

3. In *Scots law*, the troubling or harassing of one in the possession of his lands. An action of molestation arises chiefly in questions of commonry or controverted marches or land-boundaries. = **Syn.** 1. See *tease*.

**molester** (mō-les'tēr), *n.* One who molests, disturbs, or annoys.

Surely to every good and peaceable man it must in nature needs be a hateful thing to be the displeaser and molester of thousands. Milton, *Church-Government*, ii., Pref.

**molestful** (mō-lest'fūl), *a.* [*CF. molest + -ful*.] Troublesome; annoying; harassing.

But that [pride] which breaketh out to the disturbance and vexation of others is hated as *molestful* and mischievous.  
Barrow, *Works*, I. xxli.

**molestiet**, *n.* [*ME.*, < *OF. molestie* = *Sp. Pg. It. molestia*, < *L. molestia*, troublesomeness, trouble, < *molestus*, troublesome: see *molest*, *n.*] Trouble; distress.

In this manere he ne geteth hym nat suffisaunce that power forletheth and that *moleste* [var. *molestie*] prikketh.  
Chaucer, *Boethius*, iii. prose 9.

**molestious** (mō-les'chus), *a.* [*CF. molestie + -ous*.] Troublesome; annoying.

**molet†**, *n.* A Middle English form of *mullet*<sup>1</sup>.

**mole-track** (mōl'trak), *n.* The track or course of a mole under ground.

**mole-tree** (mōl'trē), *n.* A biennial plant, caperspurge (*Euphorbia Lathyris*), considered efficacious in clearing land of moles. Its seeds have been used as a cathartic. Also *mole-plant*.

**molette** (mō-let'), *n.* [*OF.*: see *mullet*<sup>2</sup>.] In *her.*, same as *mullet*<sup>2</sup>.

**molewarp**, *n.* See *moldearp*.

**moley**, *a.* See *moly*<sup>1</sup>.

**moleynet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *mullen*.

**moli** (mō'i), *n.* [Native name.] A small tree, *Dracena Schizantha*, growing in elevated regions in the Somali country, Africa. It yields a sort of dragon's blood, said not to be exported, yet resembling, if not identical with, that known as *drop dragon's blood*, attributed to *Dracena Ombet* of the island of Socotra.

A resin of acidulous flavor obtained from the *moli* tree (*Dracena Schizantha*).  
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 341.

**Molidæ** (mōl'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Mola + -idæ*.] A family of gymnodont plectognath fishes, of the superfamily *Moloidea*; the sunfishes, head-fishes, mole-butts, or molidæ. They have a compressed-oblong body, longer than high, and a posterior marginal or caudal fin between the dorsal and anal, supported

by corresponding intersplinal bones (in the adult at least 4 or 5 above and 8 or 9 below) and connected with the posterior surfaces of the neural and hemal spines of the last complete (typically 16th) vertebra. The family contains several fishes of remarkable appearance, whose body ends behind so abruptly that it seems as if cut off. The best-known, *Mola rotunda*, attains great size, sometimes weighing 700 or 800 pounds; it is best known by the name of *sunfish*. Other species, belonging to two different genera, are smaller. The family is also named *Orthogoriscidae*, and is synonymous with the subfamily *Cephalinae*. See cut under *Mola*, 2.

**Molièresque** (mō-l'yār-esk'), *a.* [*CF. Molière* (see def.) + *-esque*.] Pertaining to or resembling Molière (Jean Baptiste Poquelin, called Molière, 1622-73), the greatest comic writer of France, or his plays.

Crispin and Turcaret are unquestionably *Molièresque*, though they are perhaps more original in their following of Molière than any other plays that can be named.  
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 473.

**molimen** (mō-lī'men), *n.* [*L. molimen*, great effort, < *moliri*, toil, < *mōles*, a burden, difficulty: see *mole*.] Great effort or endeavor; specifically, in *physiol.*, extraordinary effort made in the performance of any function: as, the menstrual *molimen*.

**moliminous** (mō-lim'i-nus), *a.* [*L. molimen (-inus)*, great effort, + *-ous*.] 1. Made with great effort or endeavor.—2. Of grave import; momentous.

Prophesies of so vast and *moliminous* concernment to the world.  
Dr. H. More, *Mystery of Godliness*, p. 231.

**moliminously** (mō-lim'i-nus-li), *adv.* In a moliminous or laborious and unwieldy manner. See the quotation under *cumbersomely*. [Rare.]

**Molina** (mō-lī'nā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Mola + -ina*<sup>2</sup>.] Günther's third group of *Gymnodontes*: same as the family *Molidae*.

**moline** (mō'lin), *n.* and *a.* [*LL. molinus*, pertaining to a mill, *molina*, a mill, < *L. mola*, millstone, mill: see *mill*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. *n.* The crossed iron sunk in the center of the upper millstone, for receiving the spindle fixed in the lower stone: a mill-rynd.



Cross Moline.

**II.** *a.* In *her.*, resembling a moline.—**Cross moline**. See *cross*.

**Molinia** (mō-lī'nī-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Schrank, 1789), named after J. Molina, a writer upon Chilean plants and animals.] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Festuceae* and the subtribe *Eragrostea*, characterized by an elongated narrow panicle, small spikelets with from two to four flowers, and awnless glumes, the empty ones being slightly smaller than the flowering ones. There is but a single species, *M. corruca*, found throughout Europe, and variously named *blue* or *purple moles-grass*, *purple moor-grass*, and *Indian grass*. It is a rather coarse stiff perennial, often three feet high, having narrow flat leaves, which are chiefly radical and form large tufts. It is common in woods, on moors, and in wet heathy places, but is of little agricultural value.

**Molinism** (mō'li-nī-zm), *n.* [*CF. Molina* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The doctrine, propounded in 1588 by Luis Molina, a celebrated Spanish Jesuit, that the efficacy of divine grace depends simply on the will which accepts it—that grace is a free gift to all, but that the consent of the will is requisite in order that grace may be efficacious.

**Molinist**<sup>1</sup> (mō'li-nīst), *n.* [*CF. Molina* (see *Molinism*) + *-ist*.] One who holds the opinions of Molina in respect to grace, free will, and predestination. See *Molinism*.

**Molinist**<sup>2</sup> (mō'li-nīst), *n.* [*CF. Molinos* (see def.) + *-ist*.] A quietist, or follower of Miguel de Molinos (1627-96), who taught the direct relationship between the soul and God.

**molitura** (mol'i-tūr), *n.* [*CF. ML. molitura*, a grinding, < *L. molere*, grind: see *mill*<sup>1</sup>. *CF. mul-ture*.] A fee paid in kind for the use of a mill; multure. *Davies*.

This [the Bishop of Rome's] claim of universal power and authority doth bring more *moliture* to their mill.  
Abp. Bramhall, *Works*, II. 159.

**Moll**<sup>1</sup> (mol), *n.* [Also *Moll*, *Mal* (also dim. *Mollie*); a reduced form of *Mary*. It occurs with dim. *-kin* in *malkin*, *maekin*.] 1. A familiar form of the feminine name *Mary*.—2. [*I. c.*] A female companion not bound by ties of marriage, but often a life-mate: a word in common use among navvies, costermongers, and the like. [*Eug.*]—**Moll Thompson's brand**, M. T. (i. e. empty): applied to an empty jug, decanter, bottle, or other vessel for liquor. [*Colloq.* and jocular.]

**moll**<sup>2</sup> (mol), *a.* [*L. mollis*, neut. *molle*, soft.] In *music*, minor: us, C *moll*, or C minor.

**molla**, **mollah** (mol'ā), *n.* [Also *moolah*, *moolah*, *mulla*, *mullah*; < *Turk. Pers. molla*, *meela* = *Hind. mauli*, *maulavi*, < *Ar. mawla*, a dignitary, judge, etc., master, lit. patron.] 1. A Moham-

medan title of honor or compliment given to various religious dignitaries, as heads of orders, and others exercising functions relating to the sacred law, as well as to students of that law. It is not conferred by formal authority, but is an expression of public respect, like *master*.—2. A superior judge of the Moslem sacred law.

The nomination [of the mufti of Constantinople] must fall on one of the *mollahs*, who form the upper stratum of the hierarchy of niema. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 661.

**mollēt**, *n.* A Middle English form of *mull*<sup>1</sup>.

**mollmoke**, *n.* Same as *mallemmuck*.

**Molles** (mol'ez), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *L. mollis*, soft. Cf. *mollusk*.] In Lamarck's classification (1801–12), an order of *Vermes*, containing the tapeworms and flukes.

**molleton** (mol'e-ton), *n.* [F., < *mollet*, dim. of *mon*, *mol*, soft, < *L. mollis*, soft.] Swanskin; a kind of woolen blanketing used by printers as an elastic impression-surface. *Simmonds*.

**mollewelle**, *n.* [ME.; origin obscure. Cf. *milwell*.] The sea-calf. *Nominal MS. (Halliwell)*.

**moll-hern** (mol'hérn), *n.* The common European heron, *Ardea cinerea*. [Local, Eng.]

**Mollia** (mol'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *L. mollis*, soft; see *moll*<sup>2</sup>, *Molles*.] In Lamarck's classification (1801–12), an order of his class *Radiaria*, containing the aclephes.

**mollicity** (mo-lis'i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *L. mollities*, softness (see *mollities*), + *-ity*.] Softness; mollities.

**mollie** (mol'i), *n.* [Abbr. of *mallemaroking*. Cf. *molly*<sup>2</sup>.] A meeting of ship-captains held on board one of several whaling-ships when ice-bound in company. See the quotation. [Naut. slang.]

Whenever the whaling fleet is stopped for a number of days in the ice, it is the practice for the captains to assemble on board one or the other of the ships to discuss the prospects of the season's catch. These interviews are called *Mollies*, and are announced by a bucket hoisted as a signal at the fore-royal masthead. . . . Generally speaking, a *Mollie* means making a night of it. *Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely*, p. 183.

**mollient** (mol'i-ent), *a.* [= Sp. *moliente*, < *L. mollit*(t)-s, ppr. of *mollire*, soften, < *mollis*, soft; see *moll*<sup>2</sup>.] Softening; emollient; soothing. *Bailey*, 1727.

**molliently** (mol'i-ent-li), *adv.* With softening or soothing effect.

**mollifiable** (mol'i-fi-a-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *mollificable* = Pg. *mollificavel*; as *mollify* + *-able*.] Capable of being mollified, softened, or soothed. *Ash*.

**mollification** (mol'i-fi-kä'shon), *n.* [< F. *mollification* = Pr. *mollificacio* = Sp. *mollificacion* = Pg. *mollificação* = It. *mollificazione*, < ML. *mollificatio*(n)-, < LL. *mollificare*, soften; see *mollify*.] 1. The act of mollifying or softening.

For induration, or *mollification*, it is to be enquired what will make metals harder and harder, and what will make them softer and softer.

*Bacon, Physiological Remains*.

2. Pacification; an appeasing; something that will soothe.

Some *mollification* for your giant, sweet lady.

*Shak.*, T. N., i. 5. 218.

**mollifier** (mol'i-fi-ér), *n.* One who or that which mollifies. *Bacon*.

**mollify** (mol'i-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *mollified*, ppr. *mollifying*. [< F. *mollifier* = Pr. *mollificar* = Sp. *mollificar* = Pg. *mollificar* = It. *mollificare*, < LL. *mollificare*, soften, < *mollificus*, making soft, < *L. mollis*, soft, + *facere*, make; see *-fy*.] 1. *Trans.* 1. To soften; make soft or tender.

When they have killed a great beast, they cut out all the veins and sinews . . . and likewise all the Suet: which done, they diue them in water to *mollifie* them. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 213.

They have not been closed, neither bound up, neither *mollified* with ointment. *Isa.* i. 6.

2. To soothe; mitigate; appease; pacify; calm or quiet.

All things tending to the preservation of his life and health, or to the *mollifying* of his cares, he [a king religious and zealous in God's cause] procureth. *Raleigh, Hist. World*, V. II. 3.

Chiron *mollify'd* his cruel mind  
With art, and taught his warlike hands to wind  
The silver strings of his melodious lyre. *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's *Art of Love*, l.

3. To make less harsh; qualify; tone down; moderate; abate.

Since the sin and *mollify* damnation with a phrase. *Dryden*.

They would . . . sooner prevail with the houses to *mollify* their demands. *Clarendon, Great Rebellion*.

4. To induce or incline by making tender.

If it wrought no further good in him, it was that he, in despite of himselfe, withdrewe himselfe from harkening to that which might *mollifie* his hardened heart.

*Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie*.

I shall deliver words will *mollify*  
The hearts of beasts to spare thy innocence.

*Beau. and Fl.*, Phylaster, v. 2.

=Syn. 2 and 3. To mitigate, ease, moderate.—2. To soothe, quiet.

II. *Intrans.* To become soft or tender. [Rare.]

Philanax, feeling his heart more and more *mollifying* unto her, renewed the image of his dead master in his fancy. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, iv.

**molligut** (mol'i-gut), *n.* The angler or goosefish, *Lophius piscatorius*. [Connecticut, U. S.]

**molline** (mol'in), *n.* [< *L. mollis*, soft, + *-ine*<sup>2</sup>.] A base for ointments used in the treatment of skin-diseases. It is essentially a soft soap mixed with excess of fat and glycerin. It is made of caustic potash lye having a specific gravity 1.145, glycerin, and coconut-oil, in the proportions 100 parts of oil, 40 parts of lye, and 30 parts of glycerin. The saponification of the oil is carefully performed without heat. The glycerin is afterward thoroughly incorporated by carefully heating and mixing, and the result is a yellowish-white substance of soft consistency containing 17 per cent. of uncombined oil, which is easily removed from the skin by either warm or cold water.

It is necessary to say that no lard is ever used, a substitute being found in a saponaceous preparation which is known under the name of *molline*.

*Lancet*, No. 3423, p. 693.

**Mollinedia** (mol-i-né'di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), named after F. *Mollinedo*, a Spanish chemist and naturalist.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants of the natural order *Monimiaceæ* and the tribe *Monimiceæ*, characterized by sessile or stalked drupes on a disk-shaped receptacle, from which the perianth falls off like a lid, by subsessile anthers with the cells united into one at the apex, and by an indefinite number of stamens. They are trees or shrubs, with opposite leaves and insignificant green flowers, which are usually dioecious and grow in axillary or subterminal clusters. There are 30 species, natives of Australia and the warmer parts of America. Several species are highly aromatic, like the nutmeg. See *inkberry*, 3.

**mollinet** (mol'i-net), *n.* [< OF. *molinet*, F. *moulinet* (= Sp. *molinito*), a small mill, dim. of *moulin* = Sp. *molino* = Pg. *molino* = It. *molino*, a mill; see *mill*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *moulinet*.] A mill of small size. *Bailey*, 1731.

**molliplose** (mol-i-pí'los), *a.* [< *L. mollis*, soft, + *pilos*, a hair; see *pilose*.] Having soft or fine pelage or plumage, as a quadruped or bird; being fleecy, fluffy, or downy, as hair or feathers.

**molliposity** (mol'i-pí-los'i-ti), *n.* [< *molliplose* + *-ity*.] Fleeciness or fluffiness of the pelage or plumage of quadrupeds or birds.

**mollities** (mo-lis'i-éz), *n.* [L., softness, < *mollis*, soft.] In med., softness; softening.—**Mollities cerebri**, softening of the brain.—**Mollities ossium**, softening of the bones; osteomalacia.

**mollitious** (mo-lis'us), *a.* [< *L. mollities*, softness; see *mollities*.] Luxurious.

Here, *mollitious* alcoves gilt,

Superb as Byzant domes that devils built!

*Browning, Sordello*, iii.

**mollitude** (mol'i-tüd), *n.* [< *L. mollitudo*, softness, < *mollis*, soft.] Softness; effeminacy. *Campbell*.

**Molluginææ** (mol-n-jin'ë-ë), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fenzl, 1840), < *Mollugo* (*Mollugin*) + *-ææ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the natural order *Ficoideæ*, characterized by a deeply five-parted calyx, and by having from three to five petals, or sometimes none, and hypogynous or partly perigynous stamens. It includes 14 genera, *Mollugo* being the type, and about 73 species, the majority of which grow in Africa; but a few genera, as *Mollugo* and *Olinus*, are very widely distributed.

**Mollugo** (mo-lü'gö), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < *L. mollugo*, a plant also called lappago, < *mollis*, soft.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Ficoideæ* and the tribe *Molluginææ*, characterized by a capsular fruit, a three- to five-celled ovary containing many ovules, and stipulate leaves which often appear to be whorled. They are erect or diffuse herbs, usually having forked branches, linear-obovate or spatulate leaves, and inconspicuous greenish flowers in axillary umbel-like cymes. About 13 species have been enumerated, which are common in the warmer parts of the globe. *M. verticillata* is common throughout the United States. See *carpet-weed*, and *Indian chickweed* (under *chickweed*).

**mollusc**, *n.* See *mollusk*.

**Mollusca** (mo-lus'kä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *molluscum*, a soft-bodied animal, a mollusk; see *mollusk*.] One of the leading divisions of invertebrate animals; an extensive series of invertebrates whose bodies are soft, without any jointed legs, and commonly covered with a hard

shell in one, two, or more pieces, and whose principal parts are neither segmented into a series of longitudinal rings, as in insects, crustaceans, and worms, nor radiately arranged, as in echinoderms; the mollusks, as the univalve or bivalve shell-fish of ordinary language. Mollusks have no trace of a notochord or orochord, which distinguishes them from certain organisms, as ascidians, formerly classed with them. They are primitively bilaterally symmetrical, or have a right and left "side" along a main axis; this form is best expressed in the chitons, and is evident in bivalves, snails, etc., but its expression is often obscured by a twisting to which the body is subjected in various univalves, as those whose shells are spiral. (See *Isopleura*, *Antisopleura*.) There is always a well-defined alimentary canal, with definite walls. A nervous system is well developed as a set of ganglia with connecting commissures, one characteristic feature of which is the formation of a nervous ring or collar around the gullet, and another is the torsion of the visceral commissures in those forms whose bodies are twisted as above said. (See *Euthyneura*, *Streptoneura*.) Most mollusks have a distinct head, which, however, is not apparent in bivalves, leading to a division of headless mollusks (*Acephala* or *Lipocephala*). A characteristic organ of *Glossophora* or mollusks with heads is the odontophore, buccal mass, or lingual ribbon, whose radula serves as a rasping-organ in a mouth otherwise soft and toothless. Various modifications of the radular teeth give rise to several descriptive terms. (See *ptenoglossate*, *rachiglossate*, *rhypidoglossate*, *tenioglossate*.) There is always a heart, with a ventricle and at least one auricle, and dorsal in position. Its relative situation with respect to the gills differs in certain groups of mollusks. (See *opisthobranchiate*, *proobranchiate*.) The circulation is double. The respiratory system is branchial, and in some cases, as of snails and slugs, modified for breathing air into a kind of lung. (See *Pulmonata*, *Gasteropoda*.) The primitive typical gills are paired organs called *ctenidia*; but these undergo many modifications, and their function of respiration may be assumed vicariously by other parts of the body not homologous with them. These modifications give rise to the names of many subordinate groups of mollusks, especially of gastropods, besides that of the great series *Lamelliobranchiata*. The renal organs of mollusks are technically called *nephridia*, or *organs of Bojanus*. (See cut under *Lamelliobranchiata*.) The sexual organs are developed, either in the same individuals, or in different individuals of opposite sexes. The characteristic organ of locomotion is the foot or *podium*, a development of the under surface of the body, which may be a broad flat sole (see cut under *Gasteropoda*), upon which the mollusk creeps, or otherwise shaped. It is often wanting, as in the oyster, or may give rise to a thready byssus by which the animal is rooted, as in the mussel. Forms of the podium give names to most of the leading groups of mollusks, as *cephalopods*, *pteropods*, *scaphopods*, *heteropods*, *gastropods*, and *pelecypods*. A large part of the soft integument of mollusks forms what is called the *mantle* or *pallium*, from which the shell, when present, is developed (see *entropalliate*, *sinupalliate*), and the impression of the edge of the mantle on the inside of the shell is the *pallial line*. Some mollusks are entirely naked, or have only a rudimentary and concealed shell, as land-slugs and sea-slugs, and also most of the living cephalopods. The body of cephalopods is strengthened by an internal skeleton, the calamary or cuttlebone, though no mollusk has an articulated internal skeleton. But the great majority of mollusks have a hard shell (whence the old names *Testacea*, *Ostracodermata*), of a horny or chitinous or more decidedly calcareous substance. Those whose shell is single are called *univalves*; those in which it forms a hinged pair of shells are *bivalves*; but the former may have an additional shelly piece, closing the aperture, the *operculum*; and the two main valves of the latter may be supplemented by accessory valves (see cut under *accessory*). *Bivalves* are the natural group of headless or lamelliobranch mollusks; but *univalves* include several orders, though the word is chiefly used of the numerous and conspicuous gastropods. A few mollusks are technically *multivalve*; such are the chitons, hence called *Polyplacophora*, having several segments of the shell in lengthwise series. (See cut under *chiton*.) Cirripeds used to be considered multivalve mollusks. The shell is usually covered outside with a rough skin or *epidermis*; inside it may be beautifully lustrous, as with *mother-of-pearl*. Most mollusks live either in salt, brackish, or fresh water; land-mollusks are mostly found in damp places. Most are locomotory, either by creeping or by swimming; some swim by flapping their shells, others by moving various appendages; many adhere to or even burrow deeply in rocks; a few are parasitic. Some are carnivorous, others herbivorous; most are oviparous, a few ovoviviparous. Many are important as food, and the shells of many are put to useful or ornamental purposes. Certain bivalves furnish pearls. The *Mollusca* have been variously rated, limited, and classified; at one time the bodies of the animals were differently named from their shells. (See *Linnæus*.) (1) The name was originally proposed by Jonston in 1650 for naked cephalopods and for *Aphyxia*, and adopted by Linnæus in 1758 as his second order of *Vermes*, including similar naked forms and some heterogeneous elements. Linnæus made the *Testacea* or shelled mollusks his third order of *Vermes*; and these two groups were combined as a class by Poli in 1791. (2) About 1800 Cuvier made *Mollusca* the second of his four branches of the animal kingdom, with seven classes, *Cephalopoda*, *Gasteropoda*, *Pteropoda*, *Acephala*, *Brachiopoda*, *Nuda*, and *Cirrhopoda* (the *Nuda* being ascidians, and the *Cirrhopoda* being crustaceans). (3) In Lamarck's system, 1819, *Mollusca*, as a class, were exclusive of the bivalves (called by him *Conchifera*), and were divided into five orders, *Pteropoda*, *Gasteropoda*, *Trachelipoda*, *Cephalopoda*, and *Heteropoda*. (4) In 1839 Swainson extended *Mollusca* to all invertebrates except the articulate. (5) The cirripeds having been recognized as crustaceans by Thompson in 1830, and the same naturalist having at the same time investigated the polyzoans, the relation of the latter to the brachiopods led H. Milne-Edwards in 1844 to associate the two Cuvierian groups *Brachiopoda* and *Nuda* with the *Polyzoa* in a division called *Molluscoidea* (the vertebrate affinities of the *Nuda* or ascidians not being recognized till much later, in 1866). (6) These dissociations from *Mollusca* in a former

sense have left the group now generally recognized and as above defined. It is regarded as a phylum whose main divisions are classes. These main groups are, in one series of headless mollusks, *Acephala* or *Apoccephala*, the single class variously called *Conchifera*, *Lamelibranchiata*, *Elatobranchia*, *Pelecypoda*, *Cornuopoda*, and by other names of bivalves; and, in another series, *Cephalophora*, *Odontophora*, or *Glossophora*, the four classes *Gasteropoda*, *Scaphopoda*, *Pteropoda*, and *Cephalopoda*. But from among the gastropods are to be taken the chitons (together with *Neomunia* and *Chetoderma*), unless *Gasteropoda* is used in a very broad sense; and some authors also dissociate the heteropoda as a class. See further under the above technical names.

**molluscan** (mo-lus'kan), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. molluscus, soft (NL. molluscum, a mollusk), + -an.*] *I. a.* Soft-bodied; pertaining to the *Mollusca* in any sense, or having their characters; molluscoid; malacozoic; as, a molluscan type.

*II. n.* A mollusk; a shell-fish; any member of the *Mollusca*, *Molluscoidea*, or *Malacozoa*.

**molluscoid** (mo-lus'koid), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. molluscum, mollusk, + Gr. eidos, form.*] *I. a.* 1. Like a mollusk; molluscous or molluscous.—*2.* Specifically, as much like a mollusk as a brachiopod or a moss-animal is; pertaining to the *Molluscoidea*, or having their characters.

*II. n.* An animal of the group *Molluscoidea* in any sense.

**Molluscoidea** (mol-us-koi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.: see molluscoid.*] Same as *Molluscoidea*.

**molluscoidal** (mol-us-koi'dal), *a.* [*< molluscoid + -al.*] Same as *molluscoid*.

**molluscoidan** (mol-us-koi'dan), *a.* and *n.* Same as *molluscoid*.

**Molluscoidea** (mol-us-koi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.: < Mollusca + -oidea.*] A subkingdom or branch of the animal kingdom related to the *Mollusca* proper, constituted by Henri Milne-Edwards in 1844 for certain animals which had before been included in *Mollusca*. (*a.*) At first embracing the classes of brachiopods, polyzoans or bryozoans, and tunicates or ascidians. (*b.*) Restricted to the tunicates and polyzoans. (*c.*) Restricted to the brachiopods and polyzoans. (*d.*) Further restricted to the brachiopods alone.

**molluscoidean** (mol-us-koi'dē-an), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Same as *molluscoid*, *2.*

*II. n.* Same as *molluscoid*.

**Molluscoides** (mol-us-koi'dēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.: < Mollusca + -oides.*] The original form of the word *Molluscoidea* or *Molluscoidea*. *II. Milne-Edwards, 1844.*

**molluscous** (mo-lus'kus), *a.* [*< mollusk + -ous.*] Same as *molluscous*: as, molluscous softness or flabbiness.

A molluscous man, too suddenly ejected from his long-acustomed groove, where, like a toad imbedded in the rock, he had made his niche exactly fitting to his own shape, presents a wretched picture of helplessness and shiftiness. *Saturday Rev.*

**molluscum** (mo-lus'kum), *n.* [*NL., neut. of L. molluscus, soft: see mollusk.*] In *pathol.*, a term applied to certain soft cutaneous tumors of slow growth without constitutional symptoms.—**Molluscum adenosum.** Same as *molluscum epitheliale*.—**Molluscum albinozum.** Same as *molluscum fibrosum*.

—**Molluscum bodies**, peculiar round or oval bodies, sharply defined and of a fatty appearance, seen under the microscope among the contents of the tubercles of molluscum epitheliale.—**Molluscum contagiosum.** Same as *molluscum epitheliale*.—**Molluscum epitheliale**, an epidemic growth in the form of papules and tubercles from the size of a pinhead to that of a pea, or rarely larger, pish and waxy in appearance, and containing molluscum bodies. It has been said on questionable evidence to be contagious.—**Molluscum fibrosum**, an affection of the skin consisting of sessile, painless, soft or sometimes firm fibromata, from the size of a pea to that of an egg or larger.—**Molluscum non-contagiosum** or **pendulum.** Same as *molluscum fibrosum*.—**Molluscum sebaceum** or **seesite.** Same as *molluscum epitheliale*.—**Molluscum simplex.** Same as *molluscum fibrosum*.

**mollusk, mollusc** (mol'usk), *n.* [*< F. mollusque = Sp. molusco = Pg. It. mollusco, < NL. molluscum, a mollusk (cf. L. molluscum, a fungus which grows on the maple-tree; mollusca, a nut with a thin shell), neut. of L. molluscus, soft, < mollis, soft: see moll<sup>2</sup>.*] A soft-bodied animal, usually with an external shell; a member of the *Mollusca* in any sense. See *Mollusca*.—**Articulated mollusks**, a former name of De Blainville's *Malentozaria*, comprising the ctenopods and the chitons, unnaturally associated. See *Nematopoda, Polyplacophora*.—**Hemal mollusks**, those mollusks (and supposed molluscs) whose intestine has a neural flexure, as the heteropods, many gastropods, etc.—**Neural mollusks**, those mollusks and molluscoids whose intestine has a neural flexure. They are the cephalopods, pteropods, pulmonates, and lamelibranchs, together with brachiopods and polyzoans.

**molluskigerous** (mol-us-ki-j'g-rus), *a.* [*Prop. \*molluscigerous; < NL. molluscum, a mollusk, + L. gerere, carry: see -ger, -gerous.*] Having or bearing mollusks: specifically applied by Huxley to the elongated tubular sacs occasionally found attached by one end to an intestinal vessel of an echiuoderm, *Synapta digitata*, and con-

taining the ova or embryos of the molluscan parasite *Eutoconcha mirabilis*.

**moll-washer** (mol'wash'er), *n.* The washer or wagtail, a bird. Also called *molly wash-dish*, etc. [*Local, Eng.*]

**moll-wire** (mol'wir), *n.* A pickpocket who robs women only. [*Thieves' slang.*]

**Molly** (mol'i), *n.* [*Dim. of Moll, or var. of the orig. Mary: see Moll<sup>1</sup>.*] 1. A familiar form of the feminine name *Mary*.—*2.* [*l. c.; pl. mollies (-iz).*] The wagtail, a bird; as, the yellow *molly* (the yellow wagtail); the *molly wash-dish* (the pied wagtail). [*Local, Eng.*]

**molly**<sup>2</sup> (mol'i), *n.*; *pl. mollies (-iz).* [*Abbr. of mollymuck, malle-muck.*] The malle-muck or fulmar, *Fulmarus glacialis*. See *fulmar*<sup>2</sup>.

**molly**<sup>3</sup> (mol'i), *n.*; *pl. mollies (-iz).* [*Hind. moli.*] In India, a gardener or one of the caste of gardeners. Also *mallee*.

Our garden is nearly washed away, and our molly, or gardener, does not present us with our morning bouquet. *W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II, 121.*

**mollycoddle** (mol'i-kod-1), *n.* [*Also mollycoddle; < Molly, Moll<sup>1</sup>, + coddle<sup>2</sup>.*] One who lacks resolution, energy, or hardihood; an effeminate man: used in derision or contempt.

He [Fielding] couldn't do otherwise than laugh at the puny cockney bookseller, pouring out endless volumes of sentimental waddle, and hold him up to scorn as a mollycoddle and a milkop.

*Thackeray, English Humorists, Hogarth, Smollett, and [Fielding].*

**molly cottontail.** See *cottontail*.

**Molly Maguire** (mol'i ma-gwir'). [*A name assumed (from Molly, a familiar form of the feminine name Mary, and Maguire, a common Irish surname) by the members of the organization (def. 1), in allusion to the woman's dress they wore as a disguise. There is no evidence that the name referred orig. to a particular person named Molly Maguire.*] *I.* A member of a lawless secret association in Ireland, organized with the object of defeating and terrorizing agents and process-servers, and others engaged in the business of evicting tenants.

These *Molly Maguires* were generally stout active young men, dressed up in women's clothes, with faces biskened or otherwise disguised. . . . In this state they used suddenly to surprise the unfortunate grippers, keepers, or process-servers, and either duck them in bog-holes or beat them in the most unmerciful manner, so that the *Molly Maguires* became the terror of all our officials.

*W. S. Trench, Realities of Irish Life, vi.*

Hence—*2.* A member of a secret organization in the mining regions of Pennsylvania, notorious for the commission of various crimes, including murderous attacks upon the owners, officers, or agents of mines, until their suppression by the execution of several of their leaders, about 1877.

**mollymawk** (mol'i-mak), *n.* A variant of *malle-muck*.

**molly-puff** (mol'i-puf), *n.* A gambling decoy.

Thou molly-puff! were it not justice to kick thy guts out? *Shirley, The Wedding, iv, 3.*

**Moloch** (mō'lok), *n.* [*Also sometimes Molech; < LL. Moloch, < Gr. Μολόχ, Μολόχ, < Heb. mōlekh (usually with the article) (also Milkōm, Malkām, > Gr. Μελόχμ, E. Milcom); cf. melekh (= Ar. melik, king, < mālakh, reign, part. mōlēkh, reigning).*] 1. The chief god of the Phenicians, frequently mentioned in Scripture as the god of the Ammonites, whose worship consisted chiefly of human sacrifices, ordeals by fire, mutilation, etc.: also identified with the god of the Carthaginians called by classical writers *Kronos* or *Saturn*. Hence the word has now become a designation of any baseful influence to which everything is sacrificed.

And they built the high places of Baal, . . . to cause their sons and their daughters to pass through the fire unto Molech; which I commanded them not.

*Jer. xxxii, 35.*

First Molech, horrid king, besear'd with blood Of human sacrifice, and parents' tears. *Milton, P. L., I, 392.*

It was a very Molech of a baby, on whose insatiate altar the whole existence of this particular young brother was offered up a daily sacrifice. *Dickens, The Haunted Man, II.*

*2.* [*NL.*] The typical genus of *Molochinae*. There is but one species, *M. horridus* of Australia, one of the most repulsive, though in reality one of the most harmless, of reptiles, the horns on the head and the numerous spines on the body giving it a formidable aspect.

*3.* [*l. c.*] A lizard of this genus: as, the spiny *molech*.

**Molochinae** (mol-ō-kī'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.: < Moloch + -inae.*] A subfamily of agamoid lizards having a depressed body, a very small mouth, and the upper teeth directed horizontally inward. The body is beset with large spines, especially on the head, giving an ugly and formidable appearance to an entirely harmless creature.

**molochine** (mol'ō-kin), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Molochinae*.

*II. n.* A molech.

**Molochize** (mō'lok-iz), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp. Molochized, ppr. Molochizing.* [*< Moloch + -ize.*] To sacrifice or immolate as to Moloch. [*Rare.*]

I think that they would Molochize them [their babies] too, To have the heavens clear. *Tennyson, Harold, I, 1.*

**moloïd** (mol'oid), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Moloïdeae*.

*II. n.* A member of the family *Molidae*.

**Moloïdeae** (mō-loi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL.: < Mola + -oïdeae.*] In Gill's ichthyological system, a superfamily of gymnodont pleotognath fishes, founded upon the single family *Molidae*. The moloïds are without pelvia or ribs; they have the body truncated behind, the caudal region aborted, and the jaws without median sutures. See *Molidae*.

**Molokan** (mol-ō-kīn'), *n.*; *pl. Molokani (-ē).* [*Russ. molokanū, < moloko, milk: see milk.*] A member of a Russian sect living chiefly in southeastern Russia. They condemn image-worship, fasting, and episcopacy, and accept the Bible as the only rule of faith and conduct. They hold their religious services in private houses, and have a simple church organization. Their name is derived from their reputed practice of drinking milk on fast-days—a departure from the custom of the Orthodox Church. Also written *Malakan*.

The *Molokani* are Russian sectarians—closely resembling Scotch Presbyterians. *D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 157.*

**molompi** (mō-lom'pi), *n.* [*Native name.*] The African rosewood. See *rosewood*.

**molopes** (mō-lō'pēz), *n. pl.* [*NL.: < Gr. μολωπ (μολωπ-), the mark of a stripe, a weal.*] In *pathol.*, same as *ribcices*.

**molosse** (mō-lōs'), *n.* [*< F. molosse = Sp. moloso, < L. molossus, a foot so called: see molossus.*] Same as *molossus*, *1.*

*molossi.* *II.* Plural of *molossus*, *1.*

**Molossian** (mō-lōs'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Molossia, < Gr. Μολοσσία, the country of the Molossi, < Μολοσσός, Molossian, pl. Μολοσσοί, L. Molossi, the Molossians.*] *I. a.* Relating or belonging to the Molossians, or Molossi, a tribe of ancient Epirus, in northern Greece.

*II. n.* 1. One of the Molossian tribe.—*2.* [*l. c.*] One of the *Molossidae*.

**molossic** (mō-lōs'ik), *a.* [*< Molossus + -ic.*] In *pros.*, being or pertaining to a molossus.

**Molossidæ** (mō-lōs'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.: < Molossus + -idæ.*] The *Molossinae* regarded as a family composed of the genera *Molossus*, *Nyctinomus*, and *Chromocles*; the bulldog bats, or mastiff bats.

**Molossinæ** (mol-ō-si'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.: < Molossus + -inæ.*] A subfamily of bats of the family *Emballonuridae*; the molossoid or bulldog bats: so called from the physiognomy, a peculiar expression being conferred by the thick pendulous chops, like a bulldog's. They have large feet, with the first toe, or first and also the fifth, much larger than the rest, the feet free from the wing-membrane, which fold under the forearm, a retractile interferomembrane sheathing and sliding along the tail, and a single pair of large upper incisors. In all the genera, excepting *Myrtacina*, the long tail is produced far beyond the interferomembrane. Leading genera are *Molossus*, *Chromocles*, and *Myrtacina*.

**molossine** (mō-lōs'in), *a.* and *n.* [*< Molossus + -ine<sup>1</sup>.*] *I. a.* Pertaining to the *Molossinae*, or having their characters; molossoid.

*II. n.* A bulldog bat; a molossoid.

**molossoid** (mō-lōs'oid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Molossus + -oid.*] *I. a.* Molossine, in a wide sense; pertaining to or resembling the *Molossinae*.

*II. n.* A member of the *Molossinae*; a molossoid bat.

**Molossus** (mō-lōs'us), *n.* [*In def. 1, L. molossus, a metrical foot, < Gr. μολοσσός, a metrical foot of three long syllables, < Μολοσσός, Molossian. In def. 2, NL., < L. Molossus, a Molossian hound, < Gr. Μολοσσός, Molossian: see Molossian.*] 1. [*l. c.*; *pl. molossi (-i).*] In classical *pros.*, a foot of three long syllables.—*2.* In *mammal.*, the typical and leading genus of *Molossinae*. There are numerous species, inhabiting tropical and subtropical America, as *M. glaucivus*, *M. obscurus*, etc. These bulldog bats have the tail long and exerted, thick pendulous lips, prominent nostrils, large rounded ears, the incisors one above and one or two below on each side, and the premolars two below and one or two above on each side.

*3.* In *conch.*, a genus of mollusks. *Montfort, 1808.*

**Molothrus** (mol'ō-thrus), *n.* [*NL. (Swainson, 1831), said by the namer to come from Gr. "μολοθρος, qui non vocatus alienas aedes intrat," an unbidden guest, appar. an error for Molobrus (as given by J. Cabanis), < Gr. μολοθρός, a greedy fellow.*] A genus of American oscine passerine birds of the family *Icteridae* and subfamily *Agelaiinae*, parasitic in habit; the cow-

birds, cowpen-birds, or cow-buntings. There are several species of North and South America, all of which lay their eggs in other birds' nests, so far as is known, like the Old World cuckoos. *M. ater* or *pecoris* abounds in most parts of the United States. *M. aeneus*, a large handsome species, inhabiting Texas and Mexico, is the bronzed or red-eyed cow-bird. The genus is also called *Hypobletis*. See cut under *cow-bird*.

**molrooken** (mól'ruk-en), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The great crested grebe, *Podiceps cristatus*. *C. Swainson*. [Lough Neagh, Ireland.]

**molsh, a.** See *mulsh*.

**molt<sup>1</sup>**, **moul<sup>1</sup>** (mólt), *v.* [With unorig. *l*, < ME. *mouten*, *mowten* = D. *muiten* = MLG. LG. *muten* = OHG. *mūzōn*, MHG. *mūzen*, change, G. *mausen*, change the feathers or skin, molt, < L. *mutare*, change: see *mutē<sup>2</sup>* and *mew<sup>3</sup>*, doublets of *molt<sup>2</sup>*.] **I. trans.** To shed or cast, as feathers, hair, or skin; slough off: often used figuratively.

So shall my anticipation prevent your discovery, and your secrecy to the king and queen *moult* no feather. *Shak.*, Hamlet, II. 2. 306.

Mute the skylark and forlorn,  
When she *moults* the firstling plumes. *Coleridge*.

We all *moult* our names in the natural course of life.  
*Southey*, The Doctor, lxxx. (*Davies*.)

**II. intrans.** 1. To cast or shed feathers, hair, skin, or the like; undergo or accomplish a molt; exuviate; mew. See the noun.

Long as the bird may live, and often as it may *moult*, the original style of markings never gives way to any other. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., IX. 3.

2. To be about to be cast off or shed, as plumage.

Our hero gave him such a sudden fist in the mouth as dashed in two of his teeth that then happened to be *moulting*. *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 104. (*Davies*.)

**molt<sup>2</sup>**, **moul<sup>1</sup>** (mólt), *n.* [*< molt<sup>2</sup>, moul<sup>1</sup>, v.*] 1. The act or process of shedding or casting any tegumentary, cuticular, or exoskeletal structures or appendages, as feathers, hair, skin, nails, horns, hoofs, claws, or shell; ecdysis; exuviation. The surface of the body of most animals, outside of the parts which are vascular or supplied with blood, is worn away by friction, attrition, or other mechanical means. This process may be slight and gradual or continuous, as in the case of man, where it results in scarf-skin and dandruff; or it may be periodical and very extensive, affecting the whole cuticle or its appendages. Mammals shed their hair usually once a year. Birds molt their feathers usually at least once, often twice, sometimes thrice a year, the last two cases constituting the *double* and the *triple molt*. Both these classes of animals, in some cases, molt cuticular substances in mass. Thus, the American antelope sheds the sheath of the horn; lemmings and ptarmigans drop their claws; some birds of the auk family shed the horny parts of the beak; snakes cast their cuticle whole, even to the layer over the eyeball; crustaceans slough the whole shell; and numberless other invertebrates have a proper molt of similar or analogous character.

2. The period or time of molting.

**moltable** (mól'ta-bl), *a.* [Irreg. for *meltable*.] That can be melted; fusible.

**molte**. An obsolete past participle of *melt<sup>1</sup>*. *Chaucer*.

**molten<sup>1</sup>** (mól'tn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *melt<sup>1</sup>*.] 1. Melted; in a state of fusion or solution: as, *molten* gold.

Love's mystick form the artizans of Greece  
In wounded stone or *molten* gold express. *Prior*.

Solid iron floats upon *molten* iron exactly as ice floats upon water. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 124.

A prince whose manhood was all gone,  
And *molten* down in mere uxoriousness.  
*Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. Made or produced by means of melting.

And he received them at their hand, and fashioned it with a graving tool, after he had made it a *molten* calf. *Ex. xxxii. 4.*

3. Liquid.

Sum hem kepe  
Three nyght in *molten* dounge.  
*Palladius*, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

**molten<sup>2</sup>**, **moulten** (mól'tn), *p. a.* [Irreg. for *molted*, pp. of *molt<sup>2</sup>*, *v.*] Having molted; being in the state of molting.

A clip-wing'd Griffin, and a *moulten* Rauen.  
*Shak.*, I Hen. IV. (fol. 1623), iii. 1. 152.

**moltenly** (mól'tn-li), *adv.* Like what is in a melted state; liquidly.

A living language . . . *moltenly* ductile to new shapes of sharp and clear relief in the moulds of new thought. *Lovell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 155.

**molting**, **moulting** (mól'ting), *n.* [With unorig. *l*, as in *molt<sup>2</sup>*, *moul<sup>1</sup>*, *v.*, < ME. *mouting*, *mowtyng*; verbal *n.* of *molt<sup>2</sup>*, *moul<sup>1</sup>*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of molting; molt.

O hath my leaden soul the art t' improve  
Her wasted talent, and, unrais'd, aspire  
In this sad *moulting* time of her desire?  
*Quarles*, Emblems, v. 4.

2. The molting season.

Also in sothe the secon was paste  
for hertis y-headid so hy and so noble  
To make ony myrthe for *mowtyng* that nyghed.  
*Richard the Redeless*, li. 12.

**molto** (mól'tō), *adv.* [It., very much, < L. *multus*, much: see *multitude*.] In music, very; much: as, allegro *molto*, very fast.

**Molucca balm.** See *Moluccella*.

**Molucca bean, deer,** etc. See *bean*, etc.

**Moluccella** (mol-uk-sel'ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), named from the Molucca Islands, of which the plant was supposed to be a native.] A genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Stachydeae* and the subtribe *Lamieae*. It is characterized by the posterior lip of the corolla being usually concave and covered with long soft hairs, by the calyx being larger at the apex, with an oblique limb having from five to thirteen unequal spiny teeth, and by having the anther-cells extremely divergent. They are very smooth annual herbs, with petiolate leaves and axillary whorls of small flowers. There are but 2 species, both native in the eastern Mediterranean region. *M. laevis*, an old garden-flower from Asia, once supposed to come from the Moluccas, is called *Molucca balm*, and also *shell-flower*, from its large cup-shaped calyx, which has the small corolla at the bottom.

**Molva** (mól'vā), *n.* [NL. (Nilsson, 1832), a name of this fish.] A genus of gadoid fishes, related to the burbot and cusk, having the mouth terminal, anal fin entire, and canine teeth on the vomer and mandible. *M. molva* or *vulgaris* is the common ling of North Atlantic waters. See cut under *ling*.

**molwarp**, *n.* See *molwarp*.

**moly<sup>1</sup>** (mól'i), *a.* [Also *moley*; < *mole<sup>2</sup>* + *-y<sup>1</sup>*.] Like a mole or its habits. [Rare.]

He . . . did . . . infinite service in discouraging . . . the *moley*, creeping style, which at that time infected all the ranks both of the laity and clergy.

*Goldsmith*, Encouragers and Discouragers of English Literature, ii.

**moly<sup>2</sup>** (mól'i), *n.* [*< L. moly*, < Gr. *μόλυβδος*, a fabulous herb.] 1. A fabulous herb of magic power, represented as having a black root and the flower milk-white, said by Homer to have been given by Hermes to Odysseus (Ulysses) to counteract the spells of Circe.

And yet more med'cinal is it than that *moly*  
That Hermes once to wise Ulysses gave.  
*Milton*, Comus, l. 636.

But as ye heare *moly* hath a floure as white as snow, and a roots as blacke as incke, so age hath a white head, showing petic, but a black hart, swelling with mischiefe. *Lily*, Euphues and his England (Arber's Reprints, IV. 281).

Homer is of opinion That the principall and soveraigne herb of all others is *moly*; so called (as he thinketh) by the Gods themselves. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 4.

2. Wild garlic, *Allium Moly*. The moly of Dioscorides is said to have been *Allium subhirsutum*; the dwarf moly is *A. Chamæmoly*.

**molybdate** (mō-lib'dāt), *n.* [*< molybd(ic) + -ate<sup>1</sup>*.] A compound of molybdic acid with a base.—**Molybdate of lead**, yellow lead ore; the mineral wulfenite. See *wulfenite*.

**molybdena** (mol-ib-dē'nā), *n.* [= F. *molybdène* = Sp. It. *molibdena* = Pg. *molybdene*, *molybdena*, < L. *molybdæna*, < Gr. *μόλυβδαινα*, galena or litharge, < *μόλυβδος*, lead, = L. *plumbum*, lead: see *plumb*.] Same as *molybdenum*.

**molybdeniferous** (mól'ib-dē-nif'e-rus), *a.* [*< L. molybdæna* (see *molybdæna*) + *ferre* = E. *bear<sup>1</sup>*.] Containing molybdenum.

**molybdenite** (mol-ib-dē'nit), *n.* [*< molybdæna + -ite<sup>2</sup>*.] Sulphid of molybdenum, occurring in foliated masses or in scales, less often in hexagonal crystals, of a lead-gray color and metallic luster. It is very soft, and, like graphite, which it closely resembles, leaves a trace on paper.

**molybdenous** (mol-ib-dē'nus), *a.* [*< molybdenum + -ous*.] Pertaining to or obtained from molybdenum.

**molybdenum** (mol-ib-dē'nūm), *n.* [*< NL. molybdænum*, a later form for L. *molybdæna*: see *molybdæna*.] Chemical symbol, Mo; atomic weight, 95.8. A metal of a silver-white color, but harder than silver, which fuses with difficulty, if at all, at the highest temperature of a wind-furnace. Its specific gravity is 8.6. It is chemically related to chromium, tungsten, and uranium, and, like those metals, forms trioxides which are acid-forming and yield very characteristic salts. It is remarkable for the number of oxides and corresponding chlorides which it forms; but it is the least important economically of the group to which it belongs. The most abundant ore of molybdenum is the sulphuret (molybdenite), and the strong external resemblance of this mineral to graphite (Latin *plumbago*) led to the confusion of molybdens with that substance; moreover, external resemblance and certain chemical peculiarities caused still further difficulties of nomenclature, in which manganese, antimony, and even magnesia were involved. Thus, the peroxid of manganese was called by Linnaeus *molybdænum magnesi*. These perplexities were not cleared up until toward the end of the last century; but finally, as the result of the labors of Scheele, Bergman, and Hjelm (1778-90), the metal

molybdæna, or molybdenum, as it is now more generally called, was isolated from its combinations. The ores of molybdenum are somewhat widely diffused, but rarely occur in any considerable quantity. The principal molybdeniferous minerals are molybdenite and wulfenite. There is also a molybdic ocher (the trioxid) and a carbonate (pasterite); various ores of iron also contain traces of this metal.

**molybdic** (mō-lib'dik), *a.* [= F. *molybdique*; as *molybd(ænum) + -ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from molybdenum.—**Molybdic acid**, H<sub>2</sub>MoO<sub>4</sub>, an acid of molybdenum, which may be obtained in yellow crystalline crusts. Its salts are called *molybdates*.—**Molybdic ocher**, native molybdic oxid.

**molybdin** (mō-lib'din), *n.* [*< molybd(ænum) + -in<sup>2</sup>*.] Molybdic ocher.

**molybdate** (mō-lib'dit), *n.* [*< molybd(ænum) + -ite<sup>2</sup>*.] Molybdic ocher.

**molybdocolic** (mō-lib-dō-kol'ik), *n.* [*< Gr. μόλυβδος*, lead, + *κολικῆς*, colic: see *colic*.] Lead-colic.

**molybdomenite** (mō-lib-dō-mē'nit), *n.* [*< Gr. μόλυβδος*, lead, + *μήνη*, moon, + *-ite<sup>2</sup>* (cf. *selenite*).] A rare lead selenite, occurring in thin transparent scales of a white or greenish color, found with other selenium minerals at Cachepa in the Argentine Republic.

**molybdoparesis** (mō-lib-dō-par'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόλυβδος*, lead, + *πάρεσις*, palsy.] Lead-palsy.

**molybdosis** (mol-ib-dō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόλυβδος*, lead.] Lead-poisoning.

**molyné** (mō-li-nā'), *a.* [See *moline*.] In her., same as *moline* when applied to a cross.

**molsite** (mól'i-sit), *n.* [Said to be < Gr. *μόλυβδος*, var. of *μόλυβδος*, a staining, defilement, < *μόλυβειν*, stain, also half-cook, + *-ite<sup>2</sup>*.] A chlorid of iron occurring as a thin yellow or red incrustation on lava at Vesuvius.

**mom<sup>1</sup>**, *a., n., and v.* See *mum<sup>1</sup>*.

**momblement**, *n.* See *mumblement*.

**momblishness** (mom'blish-nes), *n.* Muttering talk. *Bailey*, 1731.

**mome<sup>1</sup>** (mōm), *n.* [*< OF. mome*, a mask: see *mum<sup>2</sup>*.] A buffoon; a fool; a blockhead; a ninny; a dull person; a stupid fellow.

I dare be bold awhile to play the *mome*,  
Out of my scke some other faults to lease.  
*Mir. for Mags.*, 468. (*Nares*.)

**Mome**, malt-horse, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch!  
*Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 1. 82.

Words are but wind, but blows come home,  
A stout tongu'd lawyer 's but a *mome*.  
*Brome's Songs* (1661), p. 105. (*Halliwel*.)

Parnassus is not clome  
By every such *mome*.  
*Drayton*, Skeltoniad, p. 1373. (*Nares*.)

Away with this foolish *mome*!  
*Flodden Field* (Child's Ballads, VII. 73).

**mome<sup>2</sup>** (mōm), *a.* [*< mum<sup>1</sup>*.] Soft; smooth. *Halliwel*. [North. Eng.]

**mome<sup>3</sup>**, *n.* [ME. *mome* = MD. *moeme*, D. *moei* = MLG. *mōme* = OHG. *muomā*, MHG. *muome*, G. *muhme*, aunt, cousin; cf. Icel. *mōna*, mother; prob. orig. 'mother's sister,' and related to AS. *mōdor*, E. *mother*: see *mother<sup>1</sup>*.] An aunt. *Nominal MS.* (*Halliwel*.)

**momelet**, *v.* An obsolete form of *mumble*.

**moment** (mō'ment), *n.* [*< F. moment* = Sp. Pg. It. *momento*, a moment, < L. *momentum*, a balance, balancing, alteration, a particle sufficient to turn the scales, hence a particle, point, point of time, short time, moment, a cause, circumstance, matter, weight, influence; contr. of *\*mov(i)mentum*, < *moverē*, move: see *move*, *v.* Cf. *movement*.] 1. A space of time incalculably or indefinitely small. (a) Time too brief for reckoning; an instant: as, I have but a *moment* to spare; wait a *moment*.

We shall all be changed, in a *moment*, in the twinkling of an eye. *1 Cor. xv. 52.*

Do not delay; the golden *moments* fly!  
*Longfellow*, Masque of Pandora, vii.

(b) Precise point of time; exact or very instant, as of a motion, action, or occurrence: as, at that *moment* he expired.

A prince, the *moment* he is crown'd,  
Inherits every virtue sound.  
*Swift*, On Poetry, l. 90.

Every *moment* dies a man,  
Every *moment* one is born.  
*Tennyson*, Vision of Sin, iv.

(c) A brief interval; the passing time: in the phrase for a or the *moment*: as, for a *moment* he was at a loss.

The lip of truth shall be established for ever; but a lying tongue is but for a *moment*. *Prov. xii. 19.*

The "Daily News" expresses the general sense . . . in recognizing defeat as decisive for the *moment*.  
*New York Tribune*, July 15, 1886.

2. The present time; especially, with the definite article, the precise instant of opportunity.

The *moment* should be improved; if suffered to pass away, it may never return.  
*Washington*, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 21.

3. Momentum; impetus; moving cause; impelling force or occasion.

Each on himself relied,  
As only in his arm the moment lay  
Of victory. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 239.

4. Notable purport; weight or value; importance; consequence: as, his opinions are of little *moment* to us.

Being for many respects of greater *moment*, to have them [princes] good and virtuous then any inferior sort of men. *Pottenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 28.

Capital criminals, or matters of *moment*, before the Chan himself, or Priule Counsellors, of whom they are always heard, and speedily discharged. *Capt. John Smith*, *True Travels*, I. 36.

5†. A forcible or convincing plea.

He . . . pressed the former arguments, refuted the cavils, . . . and added . . . many *moments* and weights to his discourse. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), II. 77.

6. An essential or constituent element; an important factor.

It is a complete mistake historically to assume that the *moment* of Cartesianism is consciousness. *Vetich*, *Introd. to Descartes's Method*, p. lxxix.

7. In *math.*, an increment or decrement; an infinitesimal change in a varying quantity.—8. In *mech.*, in general, effect; avail. The phrases in which it appears have exact meanings, though the precise sense in which the word itself is taken in these phrases is not always clear.—**Bending-moment**. Same as *moment of flexure*.—**Equation of moments**. See *equation*.—**Logical moments**. See *logical*.—**Moment-axis of a couple**, the line which represents in direction the direction of a couple, and by its length the moment.—**Moment of a couple**, the product of the force by the length of the arm.—**Moment of a force**. (a) With regard to a point, the product of a force by its distance from the point. (b) With reference to a line or axis, the product of the component of the force in the plane perpendicular to the line by the distance of that component from that line.—**Moment of a magnet**, or **magnetic moment**, the product of the numerical strength of either pole of the magnet by the distance between the poles.

The total *moment* of a magnet is the moment when it is at right angles to the lines of force. *J. E. H. Gordon*, *Elect. and Mag.*, I. 151.

**Moment of deviation or distortion**. Same as *product of inertia* (which see, under *inertia*).—**Moment of flexure**. See *flexure*.—**Moment of inertia**. See *inertia*.—**Moment of rupture**, the moment of flexure of a beam calculated for a predetermined or assumed breaking load and leverage. Its formula is  $M = nbd^2$ , in which  $b$  = breadth,  $d$  = depth,  $n$  a factor varying with shape of cross-section, and  $f$  a factor depending on the nature of the material. Both factors  $n$  and  $f$  are determined and tabulated for different materials from experimental data.—**Moment of stability** of a body or structure supported at a given plane joint, the moment of the couple of forces which must be applied in a given vertical plane to that body or structure in addition to its own weight, in order to transfer the center of resistance of the joint to the limiting position consistent with stability. *Rankine*.—**Virtual moment of a force**, the product of the force by the virtual velocity of the point of application. = *Syn.* 1. *Moment*, *Minute*, *Instant*, *twinkling*, *second*, *trice*, *flash*. A *moment* has duration, an *instant* has not; as, wait a *moment*; come this *instant*. Practically, however, the two are often the same. A *minute* is just sixty seconds; a *moment* is a short but less definite period.

*Moments* make the year. *Young*, *Love of Fame*, vi. 205.

There are *minutes* that fix the fate  
Of battles and of nations.

*H. H. Brucnell*, *The Bay-Fight*.

The duke does greet you, general,  
And he requires your haste-post-haste appearance,  
Even on the *instant*. *Shak.*, *Othello*, I. 2. 38.

**moment** (mō'ment), *v. t.* [*< moment, n.*] To order or arrange to a moment.

All accidents are minted and *momented* by Divine Providence. *Fuller*, *Worthies*, Suffolk, II. 334. (*Davies*.)

**momenta**, *n.* Plural of *momentum*.

**momental** (mō'men-tal or mō-men'tal), *a.* [*< OF. momental, < LL. \*momentalis* (in adv. *momentaliter*), of a moment, *< momentum*, *moment*: see *moment*.] 1†. Pertaining to a moment.—2†. Lasting but a moment; very brief.

Not one *momental* minute doth she aweave.  
*Bretton*, *Str P. Sidney's Oranfa* (1606).

3†. **Momentous**.—4. Of or pertaining to momentum.—**Momental ellipsoid**. See *ellipsoid*.

**momentally**† (mō'men-tal-i), *adv.* 1. For a moment.

Air but *momentally* remaining in our bodies hath no proportionable space for its conversion, only of length enough to refrigerate the heart. *Str T. Brovne*, *Vulg. Err.* 2. From moment to moment.

*Momentally* the corporal spirits are dissolved and consumed, as also, in like manner, the humours, and solid parts. *Benvenuto*, *Passengers' Dialogues* (1612). (*Nares*.)

**momentanet**, *a.* [*< OF. momentaine, < LL. momentaneus*, of a moment: see *momentaneous*.] **Momentaneous**; momentary.

You will remember how transitoris this present life is, and how short and *momentane* the pleasure of this flithie flesh is. *Stoe*, *Chronicles*, *The Mercians*, an. 749.

**momentaneous**† (mō'men-tā'nē-us), *a.* [= *F. momentané*, *OF. momentaine* (see *momentane*) = *Sp. momentáneo* = *Pg. It. momentaneo*, *< LL. momentaneus*, *< L. momentum*, a moment: see *moment*.] 1. Lasting for a moment; momentary. *Johnson*.—2. Pertaining to instants of time; instantaneous.

**momentaneness**† (mō'men-tā-ni-nes), *n.* [*< momentary + -ness*.] **Momentariness**. *Br. Hall*, *Character of Man*.

**momentary**† (mō'men-tā-ri), *a.* [*< LL. momentaneus*: see *momentaneous*.] Lasting for a moment; momentary.

Making it *momentary* as a sound,  
Swift as a shadow, short as any dream.  
*Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, I. 1. 143.

Other *momentary* delights only supple the forehead, not unburthen and solace the heart. *Ford*, *Lines of Life*.

**momentarily** (mō'men-tā-ri-li), *adv.* 1. So as to be momentary; for a moment.

I repeatedly watched the flowers, and only once saw a humble-bee *momentarily* alight on one, and then fly away. *Darwin*, *Different Forms of Flowers*, p. 84.

2. From moment to moment: as, he is *momentarily* expected.

Why endow the vegetable bird with wings, which nature has made *momentarily* dependent upon the soil?  
*Shenstone*. (*Latham*.)

**momentariness** (mō'men-tā-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being momentary.

**momentary** (mō'men-tā-ri), *a.* [*< LL. momentarius*, of a moment, brief, *< L. momentum*, a moment: see *moment*.] 1. Lasting but a moment or for a very short time; of short duration: as, a *momentary* pang.

Jove's lightning, the precursors  
Of the dreadful thunder-claps, more *momentary*  
And sight-outrunning were not.

*Shak.*, *Tempest*, I. 2. 292.

With wings more *momentary*-swift than thought.

*Shak.*, *T. and C.*, iv. 2. 14.

Upon serious consideration of the frailty and uncertainty of this *momentary* life, . . . I . . . do make and declare . . . my last will and testament.

*Wintthrop*, *Hist. New England*, II. 430.

His griefs are *momentary* and his joys immortal.

*Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 75.

2. Short-lived; likely to die soon or at any moment. [*Obsolete or archaic*.]

Men are the subjects of fortune, and therefore *momentary*.  
*Greene*, *Penelope's Web* (1587).

Only give it [this paper] leave to tell you that that lord whom perchance the king may be pleased to hear in it is an old and *momentary* man.

*Donne*, *Letters*, cxxix.

That hour perhaps  
Is not so far when *momentary* man  
Shall seem no more a something to himself.

*Tennyson*, *Lucretius*.

3. Occurring every moment: as, *momentary* interruptions.

The due clock swinging slow with sweepy sway,  
Measuring time's flight with *momentary* sound.

*Warton*, *Inscriptions*.

**momently** (mō'ment-li), *adv.* From moment to moment; every moment.

Of tuneful Caves and playful Waterfalls—  
Of Mountains varying *momently* their crests—  
Proud be this Land!

*Wordsworth*, *Glen of Loch Etive*.

*Momently* the mortar's iron throat

Roared from the trenches.

*Whittier*, *Dream of Pio Nono*.

**momentous** (mō'men'tus), *a.* [*< LL. momentosus*, of a moment, *< L. momentum*, a moment: see *moment*.] Of moment or consequence; of surpassing importance; critical.

We ought constantly to bear in our mind this *momentous* truth, that in the hands of the Deity time is nothing, that he has eternity to act in. *Paley*, *Sermons*, xxii.

The emigration of the fathers of these twelve commonwealths . . . was the most *momentous* event of the seventeenth century. *Bancroft*, *Hist. U. S.*, II. 450.

=*Syn.* *Grave*, *serious*.  
**momentously** (mō'men'tus-li), *adv.* To a momentous degree; with important effect or influence: as, this engagement bore *momentously* on the course of the war.

**momentousness** (mō'men'tus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being momentous or of grave importance.

These and many other difficulties beset Dr. M.—in the course of his study; nor is he unaware of their variety or *momentousness*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 225.

**momentum** (mō'men'tum), *n.*; pl. *momenta* (-tā). [*< L. momentum*, balance, alteration, cause, etc., orig. 'a movement': see *moment*.] 1. In *mech.*, the product of the mass and velocity of a body; the quantity of motion of a body. In all relations between bodies, such as impacts, the algebraic sum of the momenta is preserved constant. See *energy*.

When the velocity is the same, . . . the *momentum*, or moving force, of bodies is directly proportional to their mass or quantity of matter. . . . When the *momenta* of two bodies are equal, their velocities will be in the inverse proportion of their quantities of matter.

*Lardner*, *Handbook of Nat. Philos.*, §§ 195, 199.

The rate of mass displacement is *momentum*, just as the rate of displacement is velocity.

*Clerk Maxwell*, *Matter and Motion*, art. lxvii.

2. An impulse; an impelling force; impetus.

This preponderating weight . . . completed that *momentum* of ignorance, rashness, presumption, and lust of plunder which nothing has been able to resist.

*Burke*, *Rev. in France*.

He never asks whether the political *momentum* set up by his measure, in some cases decreasing but in other cases greatly increasing, will or will not have the same general direction with other like *momenta*.

*H. Spencer*, *Man vs. State*, p. 26.

3. Constituent or essential element. Compare *moment*, 6.

I shall state the several *momenta* of the distinction in separate propositions. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

4. In *musical notation*, an eighth-rest.

**momie**, *n.* A variant of *mummy*†.

**momie-cloth**, *n.* See *mummy-cloth*.

**Momier** (mō'mi-ēr), *n.* [*F.*, lit. a mummer: see *mummer*.] A term of reproach applied to those Swiss Calvinists who, about 1818, separated from the state church and maintained a strict Calvinistic theology and Methodistic discipline.

**momish**† (mō'mish), *a.* [*< momic*† + *-ish*†.] Foolish; dull. *Levins*.

Thy pleasant framed style  
Discovered eyes to *momish* mouths.

*Veres* prefixed to *Googe's Eglogs*. (*Davies*.)

**momism**† (mō'mizm), *n.* [*< Momus*, 1, + *-ism*.] Carping; faultfinding. *Minshew*.

**momist**† (mō'mist), *n.* [*< Momus*, 1, + *-ist*.] A faultfinder.

As for the crabbed & critical interpretation of many, . . . I weigh it little, and leave the detecting speeches of barking *Momists*. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 111.

**mommy**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *mummy*.

**momnick**†, *n.* [*Var. of mommock, n.*] A scarcrow. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**momnick** (mō'm'ik), *v. t.* [*Var. of mamnock, v.*]

To cut awkwardly; mess or make a mess of:

as, he *momnicked* his food. [*Obsolete or prov.*]

**mommy** (mō'm'i), *n.*; pl. *mommies* (-iz). [*A var. of mummy*; cf. *old-wife, old-squaw, old-granny*, etc.] A duck, *Harelda glacialis*, the old-wife or south-southerly. [*Capo May, New Jersey*.]

**Momordica** (mō-mōr'di-kū), *n.* [*NL.* (*Tournefort*, 1700), so called in allusion to the seeds, which have the appearance of being bitten; *< L. mordere* (perf. *momordi*), bite: see *mordant*.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Cucurbitaceae* and the tribe *Cucumerinea*, characterized by the stamens being inserted below the mouth of the calyx, by the calyx being provided with two or three scales, and by having a campanulate corolla and simple tendrils. They are climbing herbs, either annual or perennial, having entire lobed or compound leaves and rather small white or yellowish flowers, which are monocelous or dioecious. The fruit is oblong or cylindrical, berry-like or opening into three valves, having few or many seeds. Twenty-five species are known, natives chiefly of Africa, but also of tropical Asia and Australia. They are plain plants except for their fruit, which in some species is red or orange-yellow, and which bursts when fully ripe, disclosing the red-armed seeds. Such are the species *M. balsamina*, the balsam-apple, and *M. charontia*, sometimes called *balsam-pear*, the best-known cultivated species. The squarling cucumber, which grows in the south of Europe, was formerly placed in this genus, under the name *M. elaterium*, but is now regarded as the type of a distinct genus, *Eballium*.

**Momot** (mō'mot), *n.* Same as *motmot*.

**Momota** (mō-mō'tā), *n.* [*NL.*] Same as *Momotus*. *Shaw*, 1809.

**Momotidæ** (mō-mot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Momotus* + *-idæ*.] An American family of serra-tirostral picarian birds, typified by the genus *Momotus*; the motmots or sawbills. They are related to the kingfishers. The tail is long and graduated, of 10 or 12 rectrices, of which the middle pair are usually long-exserted and spatulated, forming a pair of rackets; the plumage is aftershafted, the bill serrated, and the sternum doubly fenestrated; there are no caeca nor spinal apterium; and there are two carotids. The *Momotidæ* are confined to the warmer parts of America. There are only about 15 species, of the genera *Momotus*, *Crybetus*, *Baryphthenus*, *Eumomota*, *Priomerlychus*, and *Hylomanes*. The family is also called *Priomitidæ*. See *motmot*.

**Momotina** (mō-mō-ti-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *< Momotus* + *-ina*.] 1. The only subfamily of *Momotidæ*. Also called *Priomitina*.—2. The *Momotidæ* as a subfamily of some other family.

**Momotus** (mō-mō'tus), *n.* [*NL.*: see *momot*, *motmot*.] The typical genus of *Momotidæ*, established by Brisson in 1760. It was formerly coextensive with the family, but is now restricted to such species as *M. brantiiensis*, *M. corruiteps*, the blue-headed sawbill, is the only member of its genus or family found



Blue-headed Sawbill (*Momotus caruleiceps*).

so far north as the Mexican border of the United States. Also *Momota*, *Baryphonus*, and *Prionites*. See *momot*.

**Momus** (mō'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *Mōmos*, a personification of *mōmos*, blame, ridicule.] 1. In classical myth., a son of Night, the god of railery and censure. He is said to have complained that the man made by Vulcan had not a window in his breast to let his thoughts be seen.

2. In *ornith.*, a genus of humming-birds, of the family *Trochilidae*, the type of which is *M. idalia* of Brazil. *Mulsant and Verreaux*, 1866.—A disciple or a son (or daughter) of *Momus*, a facetious or funny person; a wag; a clown in a circus.

"I do not think that Wickam is a person of very cheerful spirits, or what one would call a —" "A daughter of *Momus*," Miss Tox softly suggested.

*Dickens*, *Dombey and Son*, viii.

**mon<sup>1</sup>**, *n.* An obsolete form of *moan<sup>1</sup>*.

**mon<sup>2</sup>** (mon), *n.* A dialectal (especially Scotch) form of *man*. See *man*, and compare *mun<sup>4</sup>*.

**mon<sup>3</sup>**, *v. i.* Same as *moun*.

**mon<sup>4</sup>** (mon), *n.* [Jap.] A personal crest, badge, or cognizance used in Japan and introduced into decoration of all sorts. For examples, see *kikumon* and *kirimon*.



Tokugawa Mon— that is, the mon of the Tokugawa family.

**mon-**. See *mono-*.

**mona** (mō'nā), *n.* [NL., < Sp. Pg. It. *mona*, a female monkey; see *monkey*.] An African monkey, *Cercopithecus mona*, of highly variegated coloration and docile disposition, often kept in captivity. See cut under *Cercopithecus*.

**monacal<sup>1</sup>**, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *monachal*.  
**monacanthid** (mon-a-kan'thid), *a.* [Gr. *μονόκανθος*, with one spine (see *monacanthous*) + *-id<sup>2</sup>*.] Having uniserial adambulacral spines, as a starfish; distinguished from *diplocanthid* and *polyacanthid*.

**Monacanthinæ** (mon'a-kan-thi'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Monacanthus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of balistoid fishes, typified by the genus *Monacanthus*. They have the anterior dorsal fin reduced to a single spine upon the head (whence the name), and have from 18 to 21 vertebrae (7 abdominal and 11 to 14 caudal). The subfamily includes a number of tropical and subtropical marine fishes, some of which are known as *leather-jackets*, on account of their villous coriaceous integuments.

**monacanthine** (mon-a-kan'thin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Monacanthinæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Monacanthinæ*.  
**monacanthous** (mon-a-kan'thus), *a.* [Gr. *μονόκανθος*, with one spine or prickle, < *μόνος*, single, + *κανθα*, a spine or prickle; see *acantha*.] Having but one spine; monacanthine.

**Monacanthus** (mon-a-kan'thus), *n.* [NL.: see *monacanthous*.] The typical genus of *Monacanthinæ*, having a spine for a first dorsal fin. *Cuvier*, 1817. They are numerous in warm seas; *M. occidentalis* is West Indian, and is occasionally found on the southern coast of the United States.

**Monacha** (mon'a-kā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μοναχός*, single, solitary, < *μόνος*, single; see *monk*.] 1. A genus of mollusks.—2. In *ornith.*, same as *Monasa*. *P. L. Slater*, 1882.

Monasa of Vieillot I have ventured to correct into *Monacha*. *Slater*, *Monog. Puffbirds*, p. xi.

**monachal** (mon'a-kal), *a.* [Formerly also *monachal*; < OF. *monachal*, *monacal*, F. *monacal* = Sp. Pg. *monacal* = It. *monacale*, < ML. *monachalis*, of a monk, < LL. *monachus*, a monk; see *monk*.]

Of or pertaining to monks or nuns; belonging to or characteristic of monastic life, especially with reference to external relations or personal conduct; monastic; monkish: as, *monachal* morals; *monachal* austerity.

Robert de Brunne, to illustrate *monachal* morals, interspersed domestic stories; and . . . that rhyming monk affords the most ancient specimens of English tales in verse. *I. D'Israeli*, *Amen. of Lit.*, I. 208.

**monachism** (mon'a-kizm), *n.* [= F. *monachisme* = Sp. *monaquismo* = Pg. It. *monachismo*, < ML. *monachismus*, < LGr. *μοναχισμός*, monkery, < *μοναχός*, a monk; see *monk*.] 1. The principle of living in the manner of monks; the system or course of life pursued by monks and nuns; primarily, the practice of living alone in religious retirement from the world; religious seclusion; secondarily, the corporate life of religious communities under vows of poverty, celibacy, and obedience to a superior. See *monk*.

The root-idea of *monachism* is . . . retirement from society in search of some ideal of life which society cannot supply, but which is thought attainable by abnegation of self and withdrawal from the world. This definition applies to all forms of *monachism*, . . . whether amongst Brahmins, Buddhists, Jews, Christians, Moslems, or the communistic societies of the present day, even when theoretically anti-theological. This broad general conception of *monachism* is differentiated in the following ways:—It may take the form of absolute separation, so far as practicable, from all human intercourse, so as to give the whole life to solitary contemplation—the anchoritic type; or it may seek fellowship with kindred spirits in a new association for the same common end—the cenobitic type; it may abandon society as incurably corrupt, as a City of Destruction out of which the fugitive must flee absolutely—the Oriental view, for the most part; or it may consider itself as having a mission to influence and regenerate society—which has been, on the whole, and with minor exceptions, the Western theory of the monastic life. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 698.

2. A monastic characteristic or peculiarity; also, such characteristics collectively.

Florence of Worcester, Huntingdon, Simeon of Durham, Hoveden, Mathew of Westminster, and many others of obscurer note, with all their *monachisms*. *Milton*, *Hist. Eng.*, iv.

**Monachus** (mon'a-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μοναχός*, single, solitary, LGr. a monk; see *monk*.]

1. In *mammal.*, a genus of *Phocidae*, having four incisors above and below; the monk-seals. There are 2 species. *M. albiventris* is the seal of the Mediterranean and Black Sea. *M. tropicalis* is the West Indian seal. Also called *Pelagius* and *Heliophoca*.

2. In *ornith.*, a genus of warblers containing such as the common blackcap, *Sylvia atricapilla*. *J. J. Kaup*, 1829.—3. In *entom.*, a large and important genus of leaf-beetles, erected by Suffrian in 1852. It is composed of small bluish beetles with or without red spots, and with the body very convex. There are about 100 species, all American, of which 6 belong to North America and the rest to more tropical regions.

**monacid** (mon-as'id), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *E. acid*.] Capable of saturating a single molecule of a monobasic acid: applied to hydroxids and basic oxids.

**monact** (mon-akt'), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἄκτις*, a ray.] I. *a.* Having only one ray; monactinal.

II. *n.* A monactinal sponge-spicule.

**monactinal** (mo-nak'ti-nal), *a.* [Gr. *μονακτινός* + *-al*.] Single-rayed; uniradiate, as a sponge-spicule.

**monactine** (mo-nak'tin), *a.* [Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἄκτις* (*ἄκτιν-*), a ray.] Same as *monactinal*. *Sollas*.

**Monactinellinæ** (mo-nak'ti-ne-hi'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἄκτις* (*ἄκτιν-*), a ray, + dim. *-ella* + *-inæ*.] A group, subordinal or other, of fibrosilicious or ceratosilicoid sponges, having comparatively little ceratode, the skeleton being mostly composed of single straight silicious spicules, whence the name. The bread-crumble sponge, *Halichondria panicea*, is a characteristic example. See *Monaxonida*.

**monactinelline** (mo-nak'ti-nel'in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Monactinellinæ*.

**monad** (mon'ad), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *monade* = Sp. *monada* = Pg. *monada* = It. *monade*, < LL. *monas* (*monad-*), < Gr. *μόνος* (*μοναδ-*), a unit, unity, as adj. solitary, single, < *μόνος* (Ionic *μῶνός*, Doric *μῶνος*, orig. *\*μῶνός*), alone, solitary, single, sole, only; appar. akin to *μία*, fem. of *εἷς* (*ev-*), one.] I. *n.* 1. In *metaph.*, an individual and indivisible substance. The word was introduced into philosophy by Giordano Bruno to denote the minimum parts of substances supposed by him to be at once psychical and material. In the philosophy of Leibnitz the conception of the monad is that of an absolutely unextended substance existing in space, its existence consisting in its activities, which are ideas; and the universe was conceived by him as made up of such existences. The history of each

monad follows an internal law, and all interaction between the monads is excluded; but there is a preestablished harmony between these laws for the different monads. (See *Leibnitzian*.) The Leibnitzian theory of the monad was, in many particulars, revived by Hermann Lotze.

Pythagoras his *monads*, so much talked of, were nothing else but corporeal atoms.

*Cudworth*, *Intellectual System*, p. 13.

The soul is a *monad* (according to Bruno). It is never entirely without a body. God is the *monad of monads*; he is the minimum, because all things are external to him, and at the same time the maximum, since all things are in him. . . . The atoms of the ancients differed from one another in magnitude, figure, and position, but not qualitatively or in internal character. The *monads* of Leibnitz, on the contrary, are qualitatively differentiated by their ideas. All *monads* have ideas, but the ideas of the different *monads* are of different degrees of clearness. . . . God is the primitive *monad*; all other *monads* are its fulgurations. *Ueberwey*, *Hist. Philos.* (tr. by Morris), II. 27.

2. In *biol.*: (*a*) Any simple single-celled organism. The name covers a great many similar but not necessarily related unicellular organisms, some of which are monads in sense (*b*), others being plants; others again are free flagellate cells representing an embryonic condition of some other organism or of wholly indeterminate character.

We are warranted in considering the body as a commonwealth of *monads*, each of which has independent powers of life, growth, and reproduction. *H. Spencer*, *Social Statics*, p. 493.

(*b*) In *zool.*, specifically, a flagellate infusorian; one of the *Infusoria flagellata*, characterized by the possession of one or two long whip-like flagella, and generally exhibiting an endoplast and a contractile vacuole. The word in this sense is derived from the name of the genus *Monas*.—3. In *chem.*, an element whose atoms have the lowest valence or atomicity, which valence is therefore taken as unity.

II. *a.* In *chem.* and *biol.*, of or pertaining to monads; of the nature of a monad; monadiform.

Many *monad* metals give us their line spectra at a low degree of heat. *J. N. Lockyer*, *Spect. Anal.*, p. 124.

There is reason to think that certain organisms which pass through a *monad* stage of existence, such as the Myxomycetes, are, at one time of their lives, dependent upon external sources for their protein matter, or are animals; and, at another period, manufacture it, or are plants. *Huxley*, *Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms*.

**monad-deme** (mon'ad-dēm), *n.* [Gr. *μοναδὴ* + *deme*.] A colony or aggregate of undifferentiated monads.

Starting from the unit of the first order, the plastid or monad, and terming any undifferentiated aggregate a deme, we have a *monad-deme*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 843.

**monadelph<sup>1</sup>** (mon'a-delf), *n.* [Gr. *Μοναδελφία*.] In *bot.*, a plant whose stamens are united in one body or set by the filaments.

**monadelph<sup>2</sup>** (mon'a-delf), *n.* [Gr. *Μοναδελφία*.] In *zool.*, a member of that division of mammals in which the uterus is single.

**Monadelphia<sup>1</sup>** (mon-a-del'fi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, alone, + *-αδελφία*, < *ἄδελφος*, brother; see *-adelphía*.] The name given by Linnæus to his sixteenth class of plants, comprising those that have their stamens united into one set by their filaments.



Monadelphous Flower.

**Monadelphia<sup>2</sup>** (mon-a-del'fi-ā), *n. pl.* An erroneous form for *Monodelphia*.

**monadelphian** (mon-a-del'fi-ā), *a.* [Gr. *Μοναδελφία* + *-ian*.] Same as *monadelphous*.

**monadelphic** (mon-a-del'fik), *a.* [As *Monadelphia<sup>1</sup>* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a family consisting of a single individual.—**Monadelphic form**, in *math.*, a form belonging to a monadelphic type.—**Monadelphic type**, in *math.*, a type containing a single numerical parameter.

**monadelphon** (mon-a-del'fon), *n.* [NL.: see *Monadelphia<sup>1</sup>*.] In *bot.*, an andræcium of which the filaments are combined into a single column.

**monadelphous** (mon-a-del'fus), *a.* [As *monadelph<sup>1</sup>* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having the stamens united into one set by their filaments; belonging or relating to the class *Monadelphia*.

**monadial** (mō-nad'i-ā-ri), *n.*; *pl.* *monadialries* (-riz). [Gr. *μόνος*, solitary, < LL. *monas* (*monad-*), a monad; see *monad*.] The common envelop of a colony of monads or monadiform infusorians.

**monadic** (mō-nad'ik), *a.* [Gr. *μοναδικός*, single, < *μόνος* (*μοναδ-*), a unit; see *monad*.] 1. Pertaining to monads; having the nature or character of a monad.—2. Single; not occurring in pairs. [Rare.]

So, too, we have the seven openings of the head, the three twin pairs of eyes, ears, and nostrils, with the *monadic* mouth to make the seventh. *J. Hadley*, *Essays*, p. 342.

monadical (mō-nad'i-kal), a. [*monadic* + *-al*.] Same as *monadic*. *Dr. H. More*, *Def. of Philosophic Cabbala*, App., ix.

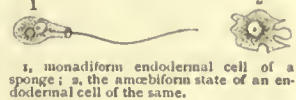
monadically (mō-nad'i-kal-i), adv. As a monad or unit; by oneness.

Every number subsists monadically in unity.

*T. Taylor*, *Trans. of Plotsinus* (1794), Int., p. xxxix.

Monadidæ (mō-nad'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < LL. *monas* (*monad-*) + *-idæ*.] The monads proper, a family of flagellate infusorians. These animals are naked or filicilate, and entirely free-swimming, with the flagellum single and terminal, no distinct oral aperture, an endoplast or nucleus, and usually one or more contractile vacuoles. Also *Monadella*.

monadiform (mō-nad'i-fōrm), a. [*LL. monas* (*monad-*), a unit, + *L. forma*, form.] In *biol.*, having the form or character of a monad; resembling a monad.



1, monadiform endodermal cell of a sponge; 2, the amebiform state of an endodermal cell of the same.

monadigerous (mon-a-dij'e-rus), a. [*LL. monas* (*monad-*) + *L. gerere*, carry; see *-ger-*, *-gerous-*.] In *zool.*, bearing or composed of monads or monadiform cells; as, the *monadigerous* layer of a sponge, which is the layer of cells lining the walls of the flagellated chambers of sponges. *H. James Clark*.

Monadina (mon-a-di'nā), n. pl. [NL., < LL. *monas* (*monad-*) + *-ina*.] Ehrenberg's name of the monads or flagellate infusorians now called *Monadidæ*.

monadine (mon'a-din), a. Of or pertaining to the *Monadina* or *Monadidæ*; having the character of a monad. *Carpenter*, *Micros.*, § 418.

Monadineæ (mon-a-din'ē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (*Cienkowski*), < Gr. *μονάδες* (*monades*), a unit, + *in-* + *-eæ*.] An order of fungi of the class *Myxomycetes*. They are slimy plants growing in moist places, frequently parasitic, and produce zoocysts, sporocysts, plasmodia, zoospores, and indurating spores, the zoocysts emitting at maturity one to many zoospores or amoeba-like bodies.

monadism (mon'a-dizm), n. [= *F. monadisme* = *Sp. monadismo*; as *monad* + *-ism*.] 1. A philosophical system which accepts, in some form, the theory of monads; also, a theory of monads.

Not infrequently he [Leibnitz] introduces his theory of *monadism* by the argument that there must be simple substances since there are composite things, for the composite is only an aggregate of simple units.

*E. Caird*, *Philos. of Kant*, p. 86.

2. The application of the conception of the monad to the solution of the problems of chemistry and physics; atomism.

Of the different forms of the atomic theory, that of *Boscovich* may be taken as an example of the purest *monadism*.

*Encyc. Brit.*, III. 37.

monadology (mon-a-dol'ō-jī), n. [= *F. monadologie*, < Gr. *μονάδες* (*monades*), a unit (see *monad*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak; see *-ology*.] In the philosophy of *Leibnitz*, the doctrine of monads; also, any similar metaphysical theory, as that of *Lotze*. See *monad*, 1.

*Leibnitz's monadology* may be a true system; but also it may not; and our faculties do not enable us to say whether it is or is not.

*Leslie Stephen*, *Eng. Thought*, i. § 35.

*Lotze*, however, saves himself from a materialistic dualism through his *monadology*.

*Mind*, XII. 589.

monal (mō-nāl'), n. Same as *monal*.

monamine (mō'am-in), n. [*Gr. μόνος*, single, + *E. amine*.] One of a class of chemical compounds formed by substituting one or more alcohol radicals for the hydrogen in a single ammonia molecule. Monamines are *primary*, *secondary*, or *tertiary*, according as one, two, or three atoms of hydrogen are replaced.

monanapestic (mon-an-a-pos'tik), a. [*Gr. μόνος*, single, + *ἀναπαύω*, anapest; see *anapestic*.] In *anc. pros.*, containing but one anapest: noting certain logæædic meters. See *monodactylic*.

monander (mō-nan'dēr), n. [*Gr. μόνος*, single, + *άνδρ-* (*andros*), man, male (in mod. bot. stamen). Cf. *monandrous*.] In *bot.*, a plant having one stamen only.

Monandria (mō-nan'dri-ā), n. pl. [NL., < *Gr. μόνος*, single, + *άνδρ-* (*andros*), man, male (in mod. bot. stamen).] The first class in *Linnæus's* system of plants, comprehending all genera with perfect flowers having only one stamen.

monandrian (mō-nan'dri-an), a. [*Monandria* + *-an*.] Same as *monandrous*.

monandrous (mō-nan'drus), a. [*Gr. μόνανδρος*, having but one husband, < *μόνος*, single, + *άνδρ-* (*andros*), man, male. In def. 2, cf. *Monandria*.] 1. In *zool.* and *anthrop.*: (a) Having one male or husband; living in monandry; monogamous, but constituted the Son of God simply by the infinitely

as a female. (b) Relating to monandry: as, a *monandrous* system or custom.—2. In *bot.*, having a single stamen; belonging to or having the characters of the class *Monandria*.

monandry (mō-nan'dri), n. [*Gr. μόνανδρία*, the having but one husband, < *μόνανδρος*, having but one husband; see *monandrous*.] The monandrous state; the practice of having only one husband.

Once introduced, *monandry* must necessarily spread in proportion as life becomes easier; for a man to have a wife to himself must be the respectable thing, and with this there will go a corresponding progress towards civilized ideas of conjugal fidelity. *W. H. Smith*, *Kinship and Marriage* (1846), p. 141.

monanthis (mō-nan'this), a. [*Gr. μόνος*, single, + *άνθος*, flower.] In *bot.*, producing but one flower: said of a plant or peduncle.

monarch (mon'ark), n. [Early mod. *E. monarke*; < *OE. (and F.) monarque* = *Sp. monarca* = *Pg. monarcha* = *It. monarca*, < *Gr. μονάρχης*, *monarchos*, ruling alone, a monarch, dictator, a sovereign (cf. *μοναρχεύω*, rule alone), < *μόνος*, alone, + *άρχειν*, rule.] 1. The chief of a monarchy; a supreme governor for life, entitled variously emperor (or empress), king (or queen), czar (or ezarina), sultan, shah, etc.; primarily, a sole or autocratic ruler of a state, but in modern times generally a hereditary sovereign with more or less limited powers. See *monarchy*.

It [mercy] becomes

The throned monarch better than his crown.

*Shak.*, *M. of V.*, iv. 1. 189.

The Sovereign, if a single person, is or should be called a Monarch. *Maine*, *Early Hist. of Institutions*, p. 350.

2. Any possessor of absolute power or superiority; one who or that which holds a dominating or preëminent position, literally or figuratively: as, the oak is the monarch of the forest.

Come, thou monarch of the vine,

Plumpy Bacchus with pink eyes!

*Shak.*, *A. and C.*, II. 7 (song).

I am monarch of all I survey,

My right there is none to dispute.

*Cowper*, *Alexander Selkirk*.

= *Syn.* 1. King, etc. (see *prince*), potentate, autocrat, despot.

Monarcha (mō-när'kä), n. [NL., < LL. *monarcha*, a monarch; see *monarch*.] An extensive genus of true flycatchers, of the family *Muscicapidae*, founded by *Vigors* and *Horsfield* in 1826. It contains about 25 species, especially characteristic of Australia, New Guinea, the Moluccas, and Polynesia. They are birds of brilliant and variegated coloration.

monarchal (mō-när'kal), a. [= *It. monarchale*; as *monarch* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a monarch; befitting a monarch; sovereign.

The princes' persons being in all monarchal governments the very knot of the people's welfare.

*Sir P. Sidney*, *Arcadia*, v.

Satan, whom new transcendent glory raised

Above his fellows, with monarchal pride,

Conscious of highest worth, unmoved thus spake.

*Milton*, *P. L.*, II. 428.

monarchess (mon'är-kes), n. [*Gr. monarch* + *-ess*.] A female monarch; a queen or empress.

The monarchess of the four-corner'd earth.

*Middleton*, *Solomon Paraphrased*, viii.

Rome, what made her such a Monarchess, but only the adventures of her youth, not in riots at home, but in dangers abroad?

*Capt. John Smith*, *Works*, II. 197.

monarchia (mō-när'ki-ä), n. [LL.: see *monarchy*.] In *theol.*, same as *monarchy*, 5.

monarchial (mō-när'ki-äl), a. [*LL. monarchia*, monarchy (see *monarchy*), + *-al*.] Same as *monarchical*.

If all the evils which can arise among us from the republican form of our government, from this day to the day of judgment, could be put into a scale against what this country suffers from its monarchial form in a week, . . . the latter would be preponderate.

*Jefferson*, *Correspondence*, II. 205.

Monarchian (mō-när'ki-an), n. [= *F. monarchien* = *Pg. monarchiano*; < *Gr. μοναρχία*, monarchy; see *monarchy* and *-an*.] One of a body of Antitrinitarian Christians in the latter part of the second and the third century. They were divided into two groups—the *dynamic* (*dynamistic*) or *rationalistic Monarchians*, who regarded Christ as filled with a divine power and denied his divinity, and the *Patristians*, who regarded the Father and the Son as the same; the latter were called *modalistic Monarchians*, from their advocacy of a threefold mode or manifestation of the deity.

By *monarchians* of the former (dynamic) class Christ was held to be a mere man, miraculously conceived indeed, but constituted the Son of God simply by the infinitely

high degree in which he had been filled with Divine wisdom and power.

*Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 719.

Monarchianism (mō-när'ki-an-izm), n. [*Monarchian* + *-ism*.] The theological doctrine respecting the Godhead maintained by the Monarchians.

Modalistic *monarchianism*, conceiving that the whole fulness of the Godhead dwelt in Christ, took exception to the "subordinationism" of some church writers, and maintained that the names Father and Son were only two different designations of the same subject, the one God, who "with reference to the relations in which He had previously stood to the world is called the Father, but in reference to His appearance in humanity is called the Son."

*Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 719.

monarchianistic (mō-när-ki-an-ist'ik), a. [*Monarchian* + *-istic*.] Relating to or resembling the theory of the Monarchians.

*Monarchianistic* comparisons of Augustine.

*Ueberweg*, *Hist. Philos.* (trans.), I.

monarchic (mō-när'kik), a. [*F. monarchique* = *Sp. monarquico* = *Pg. monarchico* = *It. monarchico*, < *Gr. μοναρχικός*, of a monarch or monarchial, < *μόναρχος*, a monarch; see *monarch*, *monarchy*.] Relating or pertaining to a monarch or to monarchy; monarchial.

The *monarchic* and aristocratical and popular parties have been jointly laying their axes to the root of all government.

*Burton*, *Vind. of Nat. Society*.

Without justice all forms, democratic or monarchic, are tyrannical alike.

*Froude*, *Cæsar*, p. 199.

monarchical (mō-när'ki-kal), a. [*monarchic* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to a monarch or to monarchy; characteristic of or subject to a monarch; of the nature of monarchy: as, *monarchical* rule or methods; a *monarchical* country or government.

*Monarchical* their State,

But prudently confined, and mingled wise

Of each harmonious power. *Thomson*, *Liberty*, iv.

In a *monarchical* state in which the constitution is strongest, the laws may be relaxed without danger.

*Goldsmith*, *Citizen of the World*, i.

It is not impossible that the political movements of our time, which seem on the surface to have a tendency to democracy, may have in reality a *monarchical* bias.

*Disraeli*.

2. Of or pertaining to government by a monarch.

It was not the *monarchical* way of Government that was so displeasing to God or Samuel; for their Government was of that Form already.

*Stillingfleet*, *Sermons*, II. iv.

3. Regarding monarchy as the best form of government; adhering to the principles of monarchy. The name *Monarchical party* was often applied to the Federalists of the United States by their opponents.

Also *monarchial*.

= *Syn.* See *prince* and *royal*.

monarchically (mō-när'ki-kal-i), adv. In the form of a monarchy, or in accordance with the principles or methods of monarchical government.

monarchise, monarchiser. See *monarchize*, *monarchizer*.

monarchism (mon'är-izm), n. [*F. monarchisme* = *Sp. monarquismo*; as *monarch* + *-ism*.] The principles of monarchy: love of or preference for monarchy.

monarchist (mon'är-kist), n. [*F. monarchiste* = *Sp. monarquista* = *Pg. It. monarchista*; as *monarch* + *-ist*.] An advocate of or believer in monarchy; one who holds or maintains monarchical principles.

I proceed to examine the next supposition of the church *monarchists*, which is, That Saint Peter's primacy with its rights and prerogatives was not personal but derivable to his successors.

*Barrow*, *On the Pope's Supremacy*.

There is no Frenchman, be he Republican or *Monarchist*, who does not feel this insult.

*Lowe*, *Bismarck*, II. 141.

monarchize (mon'är-kiz), v.; pret. and pp. *monarchized*, ppr. *monarchizing*. [= *F. monarchiser*; as *monarch* + *-ize*.] I. *Intrans.* To play the king; act as a monarch.

Allowing him a breath, a little scene

To monarchize, be fear'd, and kill with looks.

*Shak.*, *Rich. II.*, III. 2. 165.

II. *trans.* 1. To rule over as a monarch.

By whom three sever'd Realms in one shall firmly stand, As Britain-founding Brute first monarchiz'd the Land.

*Drayton*, *Polyolbion*, v. 68.

2. To convert into a monarchy.

So far we shall be from mending our condition by *monarchizing* our Government, whatever new Council now possesses us.

*Milton*, *Free Commonwealth*.

[In all senses obsolete or unusual.]

Also spelled *monarchise*.

monarchizer (mon'är-ki-zēr), n. One who plays the monarch, or upholds monarchy; a monarchist. Also spelled *monarchiser*. [Rare.]

Let the pride

Of these our irreligious monarchizers

Be crown'd in blood.

*Heywood*, *Rape of Laerece*, III.

**monarchy** (mon'ār-ki), *n.*; pl. *monarchies* (-kiz). [**ME.** *monarchie* = **F.** *monarchie* = **Sp.** *monarquía* = **Pg.** *It.* *monarchia*, < **LL.** *monarchia*, < **Gr.** *μοναρχία*, absolute rule, sole power, monarchy, < *μόναρχος*, a sovereign, monarch: see *monarch*.] 1. Supreme power wielded by a single person; absolute personal authority.

They imagined that he [Jesus] . . . should subdue the rest of the world, and make Jerusalem the seat of an universal monarchy. *Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 16.*

But let us not deceive our selves, the pretensions are as high and as great at Rome to this Monarchy as ever they were. *Stillington, Sermons, II. ii.*

2. The principle of government by a monarch; the monarchical system.

The first, the most ancient, most general, and most approved, was the government of one ruling by just laws, called monarchy. *Raleigh, Hist. World, I. ix. 2.*

I hear there are people among you who think the experience of our governments has already proved that republican governments will not answer. Send those gentlemen here, to count the blessings of monarchy. *Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 221.*

3. A government in which the supreme power is either actually or nominally lodged in the hands of a monarch or sole ruler, who holds his position for life, generally with hereditary succession. There have been *elective monarchies*, in which the successor to a deceased sovereign was chosen without obligatory regard to the hereditary principle; but this principle has finally prevailed, to the exclusion of choice, in all existing civilized monarchies. The former kingdom of Poland was a purely elective monarchy. The German-Roman empire was originally, and always nominally, elective; but for many centuries the chosen successor was almost invariably the heir of the former emperor. An *absolute or despotic monarchy* is one in which the will of the monarch or sovereign is supreme over all other authority or powers of government; a *limited or constitutional monarchy*, one in which the sovereign is limited to the exercise of particular powers or functions by the laws or constitution of the realm. More or less limited monarchies have nearly always existed. About the fifteenth century a noteworthy increase of the power of the sovereign took place (as in England under Edward IV., in France under Louis XI., in Spain under Ferdinand the Catholic and Charles V.). Till the close of the eighteenth century the prevalent theory and practice on the continent constituted nearly unrestricted absolutism; this has now almost disappeared from Europe, while still maintaining a foothold in Asia. But whether absolute or limited, the monarch is theoretically regarded as the source of all power, and all acts of government are done in his name.

The obvious definition of a *monarchy* seems to be that of a state in which a single person, by whatsoever name he may be distinguished, is intrusted with the execution of the laws, the management of the revenue, and the command of the army. But, unless public liberty is protected by intrepid and vigilant guardians, the authority of so formidable a magistrate will soon degenerate into despotism. *Gibbon.*

It has often indeed been noticed that a Feudal Monarchy was an exact counterpart of a Feudal Manor, but the reason of the correspondence is only now beginning to dawn upon us. *Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 77.*

4. The territory ruled over by a monarch; a kingdom; an empire.

What scourge for perjury  
Can this dark monarchy afford false Clarence?  
*Shak., Rich. III., i. 4. 51.*

5. In *theol.*, the doctrine that there is in the Godhead only one principle (*ἀρχή*), cause (*αἰτία*), source or fountain (*πηγή*) of deity, namely God the Father, from whom the Son and the Holy Ghost derive their divinity. Also *monarchia*.—**Fifth Monarchy Men.** See *fith*.

**Monarda** (mō-nār'dā), *n.* [**NL.** (Linnaeus, 1737), named after N. Monardes, a Spanish physician and botanist of the 16th century.] A genus of labiate plants, type of the tribe *Monardeae*, characterized by the anthers hav-

ing fifteen nerves, which is almost equally five-toothed. They are odoriferous erect herbs with entire or toothed leaves, and quite large flowers arranged in a few terminal or whorled heads, surrounded by many bracts, and varying in color, being bright-red, purple, white, and in one species pale-yellow. About 7 species are known, all natives of North America. *M. punctata*, the American horsemint, is stimulant and carminative. *M. didyma*, the Oswego tea, or bee-balm, has bright-scarlet flowers and is handsome in gardens.

**Monardeae** (mō-nār'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [**NL.** (Bentham, 1833), < *Monarda* + *-eae*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Labiateae*, characterized by having two perfect ascending stamens, in which one cell of each anther is either wanting or separated from the other. It embraces 11 genera, *Monarda* being the type, and about 490 species, the majority of which are widely scattered throughout the temperate and warmer regions of the earth.

**monardin** (mō-nār'din), *n.* [**Gr.** < *Monarda* + *-in*.] A crystalline solid which separates from the oil of horsemint, *Monarda punctata*. It is isomeric with thymol.

**monarsenus** (mon-ār'se-nus), *a.* [**Gr.** *μόνος*, single, + *ἄρσεν*, male.] In *zool.*, having but one male for several females.

**monarticular** (mon-ār-tik'ū-lār), *a.* [**Gr.** *μόνος*, single, + *L. articulus*, a joint: see *articular*.] In *pathol.*, affecting a single joint.

**monas** (mon'as), *n.* [**NL.** < **LL.** *monas*, a unit: see *monad*.] 1. A monad; a monadiform infusorian.—2. [**cap.**] The typical genus of *Monadidae*. *M. lens* is an example.—**Monas prodigiosa**, *Bacillus prodigioides*. This microscopic organism forms short rods; it is not pathogenic, but is found on starchy substances, such as bread, rice, and potatoes, also on milk. It produces a red pigment, and fit or the substances which it discolors are sometimes called *blood-rain*, *bleeding bread*, *bleeding host*, and *red milk*.

**Monasa** (mon'a-sā), *n.* [**NL.** (Vieillot, 1816), an error for *Monacha*: see *Monacha*.] A genus of South American barbets or puff-birds, of the family *Bucconidae*; the nun-birds or monases. There are seven species, of comparatively large size, with somber blackish plumage usually relieved with white on the face or wings, and coral-red bills, as *M. nigra*, *M. morphus*, and *M. nigritrons*. Also *Monasta*, *Monastes*, *Monacha*, *Lypornis*, and *Scotocharis*. See cut at *nun-bird*.

**Monascidae** (mon-a-sid'i-ē), *n. pl.* [**NL.** < **Gr.** *μόνος*, alone, + **NL.** *Ascidiæ*.] A superfamily group of tunicates, the *Ascidiæ simplices*; the sea-squirts; simple and either solitary or social ascidians.

**monascidian** (mon-a-sid'i-an), *a. and n.* [**Gr.** *μόνος*, single, + **E.** *ascidian*.] I. *a.* Simple, as an ascidian; not composite or compound, as many ascidians are; of or pertaining to the *Monascidae*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Monascidae*; an ordinary sea-squirt.

**monase** (mon'ās), *n.* [**F.** *monase*, **NL.** *Monasa*: see *Monasa*.] A fissirostral barbet of the genus *Monasa*; a nun-bird.

**monaster** (mon-as'tēr), *n.* [**Gr.** *μόνος*, single, + *ἀστήρ*, star.] In *embryol.*, the original aster or single-star figure which occurs in the process of earyocinesis; the mother-star of the nucleolus; distinguished from *diaster* or *dyaster*.

**monasterial** (mon-as-tēr'i-al), *a.* [= **Sp.** *monasterial* = **It.** *monasteriale*, < **LL.** *monasterialis*, of a monastery, < *monasterium*, a monastery: see *monastery*.] Of or pertaining to a monastery.

One of the bishops had been in solitary confinement in this monasterial prison 17 years.

*The Century, XXXV. 56, note.*

**monasterially** (mon-as-tēr'i-āl-i), *adv.* Monasterially.

It is not the habit that makes the monk, many being monasterially accounted who inwardly are nothing less than monchal.

*Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i, Author's Prol. (Davies.)*

**monastery** (mon'as-te-ri), *n.*; pl. *monasteries* (-riz). [In early form *minster*, *q. v.*; = **F.** *monastère* = **Sp.** *monasterio* = **Pg.** *mosteiro* = **It.** *monasterio* = **OBulg.** *monastyri*, *monostyri* = **Serv.** *manastir* = **Pol.** *monasterz* = **Hung.** *monostor* (< **Slav.**), < **LL.** *monasterium*, < **Gr.** *μοναστήριον*, a solitary dwelling, in **LGr.** a monastery, cf. **LGr.** *μοναστήριος*, adj., **Gr.** *μοναστής*, a solitary, **LGr.** a monk, < *μόναξτεν*, be alone, dwell alone, < *μόνος*, alone: see *monad*. Cf. *monk*, from the same ult. source.] A house or other place of residence occupied in common by persons seeking religious seclusion from the world: commonly applied to such a house exclusively used by monks. The term, however, strictly includes the abbey, the priory, the nunnery, and the friary, and in this broad use is synonymous with *convent*. Monasteries in the Christian church were probably first established in the fourth century. St. Benedict of Nursia in the sixth century established a monastic rule which has been the foundation of nearly all the rules which govern monastic vows. Vows under different rules were made from the beginning of Christianity. The

number of monasteries in Europe was much diminished at the Reformation, when their rich estates were in part appropriated by sovereigns to their own use, and in part transferred to universities and other educational institutions, etc. We owe to the monasteries the first definite beginnings or revival of civilization in many countries, especially Germany and France, almost all the missionary work of the early middle ages, and the preservation of nearly all ancient classical and early medieval literature. The monastic life has been practised from pre-Christian times among the Buddhists. See *rule*.

The hypocrites hath loste their more than princely habitacions, theyr monasteries, conuents, hospitalles, prebendaries and chauntries, with theyr fatte fedyng and warme couches, for yi gotten good wyi home sgrayne.

*Bp. Bale, Image of the Two Churches, I.*

Abbenille is a goodly faire Citie, . . . wherein . . . are many Monasteries of men and women.

*Coryat, Crudities, I. 13.*

The ancient Monastery's halls,  
A solemn, huge, and dark red pile  
Placed on the margin of the isle.

*Scott, Marmion, ii. 9.*

The eastern monasteries, with the important exception of a vow of obedience, differed little from a collection of hermitages. They were in the deserts; the monks commonly lived in separate cells; they kept silence at their repasts; they rivaled one another in the extravagance of their penances. *Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 121.*

**Mitered monastery.** See *miter*.—**Monasteries' Dissolution Acts**, English statutes of 1536 and 1539, vesting in the king certain monasteries and other religious houses, and the rights and property belonging to them.

**monastic** (mō-nas'tik), *a. and n.* [**F.** *monastique* = **Sp.** *monástico* = **Pg.** *It.* *monastico*, < **LGr.** *μοναστικός*, living in solitude, pertaining to a monk, < *μοναστής*, a monk: see *monastery*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of monks or nuns; ascetic: as, *monastic life*, *vows*, or *practices*.

The clergy, and the monastic orders especially, had been good farmers. *Stubbs Const. Hist., § 464.*

2. Adapted to or suitable for monks or nuns; of ascetic character or use: as, *monastic buildings* or *architecture*; *monastic seclusion*.

To forswear the full stream of the world, and to live in a nook merely monastic. *Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 442.*

The grounds of the villa, raised on the ancient walls of the monastic precinct, look down at once on the waves of Hadria. *E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 298.*

3. An epithet noting a style of book-decoration in which medieval forms of compact ornament are strongly stamped on the sides or back of the book without any use of gold-leaf.—**Monastic bishop**, in the ancient Celtic churches of Ireland and Scotland, and sometimes in other countries in the earlier middle ages—(a) an abbot who was also a bishop; or (b) a monk consecrated bishop, resident in a monastery, and exercising his office in confirmations, ordinations, etc., but without jurisdiction.—**Monastic vows**, the vows imposed under monastic rule. They are three in number, poverty, chastity, and obedience.

II. *n.* A monk; a religious recluse.

An art . . . preserved amongst the monastics. *Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 143.*

It seems plain that the treble value was intended specially to protect the new monastics in their tithes by heightening the peril of disrupting them.

*R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.*

**monastical** (mō-nas'ti-kal), *a.* [**Gr.** < *monastic* + *-al*.] Same as *monastic*.

**monastically** (mō-nas'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a monastic manner; in a retired manner; after the manner of monks. *Swift.*

**monasticism** (mō-nas'ti-sizm), *n.* [**Gr.** < *monastic* + *-ism*.] 1. The corporate life of religious communities under the vows of poverty, celibacy, and obedience to a superior; the monastic system or condition.

It may be questioned whether anything but monasticism could have kept the church and clergy free from the political combinations and dangers of the early time.

*Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 84.*

2. The condition or state of living like a monk, in religious retirement from the world.

In older Anglo-Saxon Britain monasticism itself had but seldom aspired either to the dreamy quietude of the East or the passionate and excessive austerity of the West: it was a religious profession, no more.

*Milman, Latin Christianity, vii. 1.*

**monasticon** (mō-nas'ti-kon), *n.* [**LGr.** *μοναστικόν*, neut. of *μοναστικός*, monastic: see *monastic*.] A book relating to or describing monasteries.

**monatomic** (mon-a-tom'ik), *a.* [**Gr.** *μόνος*, single, + *ἄτομος*, atom: see *atomic*.] Having the same valence or atomicity as hydrogen, represented by unity.

**monaul** (mō-nāl'), *n.* [Also *monal*, *manaul*, *minaul*; **E. Ind.**] A pheasant; specifically, an impeyan, or pheasant of the genus *Lophophorus*, and especially *L. impeyanus*. See cut under *Impeyan pheasant*.

The magnificent *Monauls*, *Lophophorus*.  
*A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 733.*



Branch of Oswego Tea (*Monarda didyma*), with flowers.

ing a very small connective, the cells confluent into one, and by having a tubular calyx with

**monaulos** (mō-nā'los), *n.*; pl. *monauli* (-li). [L., also *monaulus*, < Gr. *μόναυλος*, a single flute, < *μόνος*, single, + *αὐλός*, pipe, flute.] A Greek flute or flageolet consisting of a single pipe or reed, as opposed to the *diaulos*, or double flute.

**Monaulus** (mō-nā'lus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < *monaul.*] A genus of *Phasianidae*; the monauls: same as *Lophophorus*.

**monaural** (mon-ā'ral), *a.* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *L. auris* = *E. ear*<sup>1</sup>: see *aural*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. Having only one ear.—2. Referring to or involving the use of a single ear.

Direction cannot be appreciated by *monaural* observation. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII, 87.

**monaxial** (mon-ak'si-āl), *a.* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *L. axis*, axis: see *axial*.] Having but one axis; uniaxial.

**monaxon** (mon-ak'son), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *ἄξων*, axis: see *axon*.] I. *a.* Having one axis, as a sponge-spicule; monaxial. Also *monaxonal*.

II. *n.* A sponge-spicule of the group *Monaxonia*.

**Monaxonia** (mon-ak-sō'ni-ā), *n.*, pl. [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἄξων*, axis.] Monaxon or uniaxial sponge-spicules, having one straight or curved axis.

**monaxonal** (mon-ak-sō'ni-āl), *a.* [*< monaxon* + *-ial*.] Same as *monaxon*.

**monaxonic** (mon-ak-son'ik), *a.* [*< monaxon* + *-ic*.] Having but one axis; uniaxial.

A spherical (homaxonic) or cone-shaped (*monaxonic*) perforated shell of membranous consistence known as the central capsule. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX, 849.

**Monaxonida** (mon-ak-son'i-dī), *n.*, pl. [NL., < *Monaxonia* + *-ida*.] A suborder of sponges, of the order *Chondrospongia*, having monaxon spicules or being without supporting skeleton, the spicules tylostylar and usually situated radially. It includes such families as *Tethyidae*, *Sollasellidae*, *Spirastrellidae*, *Suberamatidae*, and *Suberitidae*. *Lendenfeld*.

**monazite** (mon-ā-zīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *μονάζειν*, be solitary: see *monastery*.] A phosphate of the cerium metals, usually containing some thorium silicate. It is a rare mineral, occurring in small brownish-red or yellowish-brown monoclinic crystals, also massive with resinous luster, and is found at Norwich in Connecticut, in North Carolina, among the Urals, and elsewhere. It is a prominent accessory constituent of granitic rocks in some localities, and when these rocks have been disintegrated by natural causes it has been (as in North Carolina and Brazil) obtained, by washing the gravels, in very large quantities.

**monchet**, *v.* An obsolete form of *munch*.

**monck**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *monk*.

**Moncrieff gun-carriage**. See *gun-carriage*.

**Monday** (mun dā), *n.* [*< ME. Monday, Monenday*, < AS. *mōnandæg*, rarely contr. *mōndag* (= OFries. *mōnendei*, *mōnadi* = D. *maandag* = MLG. *māndach*, *manendach* = OHG. *mānetac*, MHG. *māntac*, G. *montag* = Icel. *mānadagr* = Sw. *måndag* = Dan. *mandag*), Monday, lit. 'moon's day'; < *mōnan*, gen. of *mōna*, moon, + *dag*, day: see *moon*<sup>1</sup> and *day*<sup>1</sup>. The day was so called after its name in L. *dies lunæ, luna dies* (> F. *lundi*), tr. Gr. *ἡ τῆς Σελήνης ἡμέρα*, 'the moon's day.' See *week*.] The second day of the week.

The next according to the course of the days of the week was the Idoll of the moon, whereof we yet retain the name of *Monday* instead of *Moonday*.

*Versteegan*, Restitution of Decayed Intelligence, III.

**Black Monday**. (a) Easter Monday, the 14th of April, 1360. See the quotation.

The 14 day of April and the morrow after Easter day, King Edward [III.] with his hoast lay before the city of Paris, which day was full darke of mist and haile and so bitter cold that many men dyed on their horses with cold; wherefore vnto this day it hath beene called the *Blacke Monday*.

Hence—(b) Any Easter Monday.

Then it was not for nothing that my noae fell a-bleeding on *Black-Monday* last. *Shak.*, M. of V., II, 5, 25.

(c) The first Monday after schoolboys' holidays.—**Blue Monday**, the Monday before Lent: so called in Bavaria, from the color with which churches are ornamented on that day.—**Cobbler's Monday**, **Collop Monday**, **Handsel Monday**. See the qualifying words.

**Mondayish** (mun'dā-ish), *a.* [*< Monday* + *-ish*<sup>1</sup>.] Tired; worn out; weary: said of elergy-men who suffer from fatigue after their Sunday services. [Colloq.]

**mondaynet**, *a.* An obsolete form of *mundane*.  
**monde** (mond), *n.* [*< F. monde* = Sp. Pg. *mundo* = It. *mondo*, < L. *mundus*, the world: see *mound*<sup>2</sup>, *mundane*.] 1. The world: generally used in phrases adopted from the French: as, the *beau monde*, the world of fashion.—2. A globe used as an ensign of royalty: usually *mound*. See *mound*<sup>2</sup>.

**mondiall**, *a.* [ME., < OF. *mondial*, *mundial*, of the world, < *monde*, the world: see *monde*, *mound*<sup>2</sup>.] Worldly; mundane.

A gret man this was, And of noble fame,  
And wel at ease of goodes *mondiall*.

*Item, of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 18.

**monē**<sup>1</sup>, *n.* A Middle English form of *moon*<sup>1</sup>.  
**monē**<sup>2</sup>, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *mean*<sup>1</sup>.

**monē**<sup>3</sup>, *v. t.* [*< ME. monien*, < AS. *manian*, *monian*, bring to mind, exhort, advise, instruct, tell, claim, = OS. *manōn* = OFries. *monia* = OHG. *manōn*, *manōn*, admonish, suggest; akin to *mean*<sup>1</sup>, *mind*<sup>1</sup>, *mine*<sup>3</sup>, etc.] To admonish; advise; explain.

What may this mene, quod these mene;  
Mone it us mare.

*MS. Lincoln A. l. 17, f. 233. (Halliwell.)*

By a tale y shal you mone

That fyl betwix the fadyr and the sone.

*MS. Harl. 1701, f. 8. (Halliwell.)*

**monē**<sup>4</sup>, *n.* [ME.; appar. a var. of *mine*<sup>3</sup>, affected by *monē*<sup>3</sup>.] Mind; preference.

Knights and squier  
Alle drunken of the ber.  
But Horn alone  
Nadde therof no mone.

*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1114.

**monē**<sup>5</sup>, *n.* [ME., < AS. *gemāna*, society, *genwene*, common: see *mean*<sup>2</sup>.] A companion.

Nolde he noht go one [alone]  
Athulf was his mone.

*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), l. 528.

**monē**<sup>6</sup>, *n.* A Middle English form of *money*.  
**monē**<sup>7</sup>, *v. i.* Same as *moun*<sup>2</sup>.

**monecian**, **monecious**, etc. See *monecian*, etc.  
**monekt**, *n.* A Middle English form of *monk*.

**monemaker**, *n.* A Middle English form of *money-maker*. *York Plays*, Int., p. xxi.

**monembryary** (mon-em'bri-ā-ri), *a.* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *ἐμβρυον*, an embryo: see *embryo* and *-ary*.] Having a single embryo.

**monē-pinst**, *n.*, pl. An obsolete variant of *munpinus*.

**moner** (mō'nēr), *n.* [*< NL. moneron*, q. v.] An organism having the form of a non-nucleated protoplasmic body, in which no definite structure can be discerned. The moners consist of indifferer protoplasm containing no nucleus or endoplast, and thus are conveniently, if not naturally, distinguished from the higher series of protozoans known as *Endoplastica*.

**Monera** (mō-nē'rā), *n.*, pl. [NL., pl. of *moneron*.] 1. Haeckel's name of a class of protozoans of the simplest possible characters. The *Monera* are apparently structureless particles of protoplasm, agreeing with other rhizopods in protruding pseudopods, but differing from the normal amoeboids in lacking any recognizable nucleus. Unlike foraminifers, they form no shell. The group is provisional, and perhaps hypothetical. The name is that of a legitimate biological conception; but since it by no means certain that every moner is not a stage or state of a somewhat more definitely organized rhizopod, the group so named has no assured zoological standing. The *Monera* are sometimes nominally divided into *Gymnomonera* and *Lepomonera*, the former of which are always naked, while the latter may acquire a cell-wall. Also *Monerozoa*.

2. [l. c.] Plural of *moneron*.

**moneral** (mō-nē'rāl), *a.* [*< Monera* + *-al*.] Same as *moneran*.

**moneran** (mō-nē'rān), *a.* and *n.* [*< Monera* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to a moner, or to the *Monera*. Also *moneric*, *moneral*.

II. *n.* A moner or moneron.

**monergism** (mon-ēr-jizm), *n.* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *ἐργον*, = *E. work* (see *erg*), + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine that the Holy Spirit is the only efficient agent in regeneration—that the human will possesses no inclination to holiness until regenerated, and therefore cannot cooperate in regeneration.

**moneric** (mō-nē'rīk), *a.* [*< Monera* + *-ic*.] Same as *moneran*. *W. B. Carpenter*, *Micros.*, § 394.

**moneron** (mō-nē'rōn), *n.*; pl. *monera* (-rā). [NL., irreg. < Gr. *μόνηρος*, single, solitary, < *μόνος*, single (see *monad*), + *ἀπλοεικον* (√ *ap*), join, fit (cf. *διήρησις*, donbly fitted).] A moner.

Each individual living particle of this structureless mass [protoplasm] is called a *Moneron*.  
*Haeckel*, *Evolution of Man* (trans.), II, 31.

To put his [Haeckel's] views into a few words, he conceives that all forms of life originally commenced as *monera*, or simple particles of protoplasm, and that these *monera* originated from non-living matter. *Huxley*.

**Monerozoa** (mō-nē-rō-zō'ā), *n.*, pl. [NL., < Gr. *μόνηρος*, single, solitary (see *moneron*), + *ζῶον*, an animal.] Same as *Monera*. *Haeckel*.

**monerozoan** (mō-nē-rō-zō'an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Monerozoa* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Monera* or *Monerozoa*.

II. *n.* A moner or moneron.

**monerozoic** (mō-nē-rō-zō'īk), *n.* [*< Monerozoa* + *-ic*.] Same as *monerozoan*. *W. B. Carpenter*, *Micros.*, § 473.

**monerula** (mō-nēr'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *monerulae* (-lē). [NL., dim., < Gr. *μόνηρος*, single, solitary: see *moneron*.] In *embryol.*, a name given by Haeckel to a supposed non-nucleated stage of an impregnated ovum, when it has the form-value of a simple cytode, or moner.

It is supposed that the nucleated ovum, immediately upon fecundation by spermatozoa, undergoes retrogressive metamorphosis, loses its nucleus, and becomes a mere mass of protoplasm; that then a new nucleus is formed, in the formation of which the spermatid protoplasm takes part; and that thereupon the ovum resumes its form-value of a nucleated cell as a cytula, having been a monerula in the interval between the loss of the original nucleus and the acquisition of the new one. The word is one of a series, other members of which are *cytula*, *morula*, *blastula*, and *gastrula*.

**Moneses** (mō-nē'sēz), *n.* [NL. (Salisbury, 1821), prob. so named on account of the pretty and solitary flower; < Gr. *μόνος*, alone, + *ἡσος*, delight.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Ericaceae* and the tribe *Pyrolea*, characterized by spreading petals, by the capsule opening upward from the base, and by solitary flowers. There is but a single species, *M. uniflora*, the one-flowered pyrola, which is a small perennial with rounded and velvety serrate leaves and a scape bearing a white or rose-colored flower. It is a native of middle and northern Europe, the colder parts of America, and Japan.

**monesia** (mō-nē'siā), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A vegetable extract thought to be derived from the bark of *Chrysophyllum glycyphlaem*, exported from Brazil in hard thick cakes. It seems to have some stomaehic, alterative, and astringent properties.—*Monesia bark*. See *Chrysophyllum*.

**monesin** (mō-nē'sin), *n.* [*< monesia* + *-in*<sup>2</sup>.] An acrid principle obtained from monesia, and considered identical with saponin.

**monestet**, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *monish*.  
**monetagus** (mon-e-tā'ji-um), *n.* [ML.] Same as *moneyage*, 2.

**monetarily** (mon'- or mun'-e-tā-ri-li), *adv.* As regards monetary affairs; from a monetary point of view; financially.

**monetary** (mon'- or mun'-e-tā-ri), *a.* [= F. *monétaire* = Sp. *monetario* = Pg. *monetario*, *moedeiro* = It. *monetario*, pertaining to money, < L. *monetarius*, pertaining to the mint; as a noun, a mint-master, a minter; < *moneta*, mint, money: see *money*. Cf. *minter*, ult. < L. *monetarius*.] 1. Pertaining to money; consisting of money.—2. Financial.—**Monetary chain**, a chain of precious metal each link of which is of definite weight or value: such links were formerly used as money.—**Monetary unit**, the unit of currency. In the United States this is the gold dollar, having a standard weight of 25.8 grains. The unit is the pound in the British empire, the franc in France, the mark in Germany.

**moneth**, **monethly**. Obsolete forms of *month*, *monthly*.

**monetization** (mon'- or mun'-e-ti-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *monétisation*; as *monetize* + *-ation*.] The act of monetizing; the act or process of giving something the character of money or of coining it into money: as, the *monetization* of silver.

**monetize** (mon'- or mun'-e-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *monetized*, ppr. *monetizing*. [*< L. moneta*, money (see *money*), + *-ize*.] To give the character of money to; legalize as money; coin into money.

**money** (mun'ī), *n.* [Formerly also *mony*, *monie*; < ME. *moneye*, *monie*, *monoyc*, < OF. *monieie*, *monnoie*, *monnoye*, F. *monnaie* = Pr. Sp. *moneda* = Pg. *moeda* = It. *moneta*, < L. *moneta*, a mint, money: see *mint*<sup>1</sup>, which is also ult. from L. *moneta*, and thus a doublet of *money*.] 1. Coin, or, more strictly, current coin; stamped metal that may be given in exchange for commodities; gold, silver, or other metal, stamped by public authority and used as the medium of exchange: in this sense used only collectively.

For the thei went alle thre  
To pay the scheperde his monē.

*MS. Cantab. F. v. 48, f. 53. (Halliwell.)*

Every man also gave him a piece of *money*. *Job* lxix, 11.

2. In a wider sense, any article of value which is generally accepted as a medium of exchange; also, by extension, something which, though possessing little or no intrinsic value, is recognized and accepted as a substitute for money as above defined, such as paper money; any circulating medium of exchange. Money is adopted for the sake of convenience to facilitate the exchange of one kind of wealth for another and as a standard of value. Its common form is that of a stamped metallic currency; but in primitive times, among uncivilized peoples, and under special conditions by civilized people, many other articles have been used as money. Bank-notes, greenbacks, gold and silver certificates of the United States government, etc., all representing coin, are called *paper money*, and are used for convenience instead of the coin

itself. *Money* in this sense is not often used in the plural, unless to indicate sums of money or different systems of money or coinage. See def. 4.

Impertune him for my moneys. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 1. 16.

Every lady should meet her lord,  
When he is newly come frae sea;  
Some w' hawks, and some w' hounds,  
And other some w' gay monie.  
*The Knight's Ghost* (Child's Ballads, I. 210).

What moneys I have is at your disposing; and upon twelve I will meet you at the palace with it.  
*Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 2.

There are several different sorts of paper money; but the circulating notes of banks and bankers are the species which is best known, which seems best adapted for this purpose.  
*Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, II. ii.

*Money* is bought and sold like other things, whenever other things are bought and sold for money. Whoever sells corn, or tallow, or cotton, buys money.  
*J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., III. viii. § 2.

Our ancestors in Maryland and Virginia, before the revolutionary war, and for some time after, in default of gold and silver, used tobacco as money, made it money by law, reckoned the fees and salaries of government officers in tobacco, and collected the public taxes in that article.  
*Cyc. of Pol. Sci.*, II. 879.

*Money* is the medium of exchange. Whatever performs this function, does this work, is money, no matter what it is made of, and no matter how it came to be a medium at first, or why it continues to be such.  
*Walker*, Pol. Econ., III. iii. 144.

With the aid of money all the difficulties of barter disappear; for money consists of some commodity which all people in the country are willing to receive in exchange, and which can be divided into quantities of any amount. Almost any commodity might be used as money in the absence of a better material. In agricultural countries corn was so used in former times.  
*Jevons*, Pol. Econ., p. 104.

3. Property, in whatever form, which is readily convertible into or serves the same purposes as money as above defined; available assets; wealth: as, a man of money.

The moneys on this molde that men so faste holden,  
Tel me to whom that tresour appendeth?  
*Piers Plowman* (A), i. 43.

*Money* can neither open new avenues to pleasure, nor block up the passages of anguish.  
*Johnson*.

*Money*, taken in the largest sense, as the representative of all kinds of property, is one of the greatest means of human education.  
*J. P. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 260.

4. The currency of any country or nation; a denomination or designation of value, whether represented in the coinage or not: in this sense also used in the plural: as, English money; the weights and moneys of different nations; a money of account.

For right als that boght iheau fre  
For thirty penis of thaire moné,  
So war that sold to thaire enmy  
Euer thirty iews for a peny.  
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

Words are the tokens current and accepted for conceits, as moneys are for values.  
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 235.

5. A way or line of investing money. [Colloq. or vulgar.]

I sell dry fruit, air, in February and March, because I must be doing something, and green fruit 's not my money then.  
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 95.

**Acknowledgment money.** See *acknowledgment*.—**Added money.** See *add.*—**Bent money, bowed money,** a coin purposely bent and given as a love-token, or in certain cases used as a votive offering. Such coins seem to have been bent to prevent their use as money.

I bequeathe him my rope of bowed nobles that I hang my great whistle containing CCC angels.  
*Will of Sir Edward Howard*, 1512, in *Archæologia*, [XXXVIII. 370.]

**Cargo money or Guinea money,** a peculiar species of porcelain shell used as money in Guinea.—**China money,** the name given (in the provincial form *chany* or "*chainé*" money) to tokens of porcelain issued by the Pinxton China Works in East Derbyshire. They were oval, plano-convex in section, and bore on the convex side their value in large figures, as 5s., 7s. See *china-tokens*.—**Coat-and-conduct money.** See *coat*.—**Conscience money.** See *conscience*.—**Covered money,** a technical phrase used in United States legislation and administration for money which has been deposited in the Treasury in the usual manner, and which can be drawn out only to pay an appropriation made by Congress.—**Creation money, effective money, fairy money.** See the qualifying words.—**Fiat money,** paper currency issued by a government as money, but not based on coin or bullion; paper currency containing no promise to pay coin, and therefore not convertible into coin. [Colloq.]

This overflowing deluge of fiat money alarmed and dissipated the old-fashioned gold and silver coins of our progenitors.  
*The Century*, XXXVI. 763.

**Fiddler's money.** See *fiddler*.—**For love or money.** See *love*.—**For money,** for cash: on the stock exchange, in the case of a contract for money, the securities sold are transferred immediately to a designated name, and the broker for the buyer pays for them: distinguished from *for the account* (which see, under *account*).—**For my money**, to my mind; what I prefer.

A horn for my money. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3. 63.

**Guinea money.** See *cargo money*.—**Hammered money.** See *hammer*.—**Hard money,** metallic money; coin. [U. S.]

I du believe hard coin the stuff  
For 'lectioneers to spout on;  
The people 's ollers soft enough  
To make hard money out on.  
*Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., vi.

**Imprest money.** See *imprest*.—**Kimmeridge-coal money,** small circular pieces of shale two or three inches in diameter and a quarter of an inch thick, bearing the marks of having been turned in a lathe, found near Smedmore in the parish of Great Kimmeridge, in Dorset, England, in the soil, two or three feet from the surface.

It is considered probable that the *Kimmeridge coal-money* may be simply the refuse from which rings or ornaments have been turned in a lathe, or they may be the bases of vases or bowls.

*H. B. Woodcock*, Geol. of Eng. and Wales, 2d ed., p. 336.  
**Lawful, lucky, maundy, milled money.** See the qualifying words.—**Money makes the mare go.** See *mare*.—**Money of account.** See *account*.—**Money of necessity.** See *necessity*.—**Money on call.** See *call*.—**Paper money.** See def. 2.—**Pot of money,** a large amount of money; a heavy sum. [Colloq.]—**Present money.** Same as *ready money*.

I am not furnish'd with the present money.  
*Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 1. 34.

**Ready money,** money paid or ready to be paid at the time a transaction is completed; cash: also used adjectively: as, a ready-money purchase.

Hee is your slave while you pay him ready Money, but if hee once befriend you, your Tyrant, and you had better deserve his hate then his trust.

*Ep. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Shop-keeper.  
Let 's e'en compound, and for the Present Live,  
'Tis all the Ready Money Fate can give.

*Cowley*, Pindaric Odes, viii. 6.

**Right money**, money paid as the condition or consideration of acquiring a right to the purchase of lands.

As no right money is to be paid for these lands, and quit-rent of two shillings sterling a hundred, demandable some years hence only, it is highly presumable that they will always be held upon a more desirable footing than where both these are laid on with a very heavy hand.  
*Washington*, quoted in *H. B. Adams*, Washington's Interest in Western Lands.

**Soft money,** paper money. [Slang, U. S.]—**To coin money.** See *coin*.—**Token money.** See *token*.—**To make money,** to gain or procure money; become rich.—**To take eggs for money.** See *egg*.—**Value of money.** See the quotation.

It will be well to deal with a use of the phrase *value of money* which has led to much confusion. In mercantile phraseology the *value of money* means the interest charged for the use of loanable capital. Thus, when the market rate of interest is high, money is said to be dear, when it is low, money is regarded as cheap. Whatever may be the force of the reasons in favour of this use, it is only mentioned here for the purpose of excluding it. For our present subject, the value of a thing is what it will exchange for; the value of money is what money will exchange for, or its purchasing power. If prices are low, money will buy much of other things, and is of high value. The value of money is inversely as general prices, falling as they rise and rising as they fall.  
*Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 721.

**White money,** silver coin; also, coin of base metal imitating silver.

Here's a seal'd bag of a hundred; which indeed  
Are counters all, only some sixteen groats  
Of white money 't the mouth on 't.  
*Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, ii. 1.

(See also *earnest-money*, *head-money*, *light-money*, *pin-money*, *ship-money*.)—**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Money, Cash.* Money was primarily minted metal, as copper, brass, silver, gold, but later any circulating medium that took the place of such coins: as, wampum was used as money in trade with the Indians; paper money. Cash is ready money, primarily coin, but now also anything that is accepted as money: it is opposed to *credit*.

**money** (mun'î), v. t. [*< money, n.*] 1. To supply with money.

Knaves have friends, especially when they are well monied.  
*Greene*, Conny-Catching, ii.

I know, Melitus, he out of his own store  
Hath monied Casselane the general.  
*Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, i. 1.

2. To convert into money; exchange for money.

[Rare.]

Our prey was rich and great,  
A hundred fiftie mares,  
All sorrell, . . . and these soone-monied wares,  
We draue into Neleius' towne, faire Pylos, all by night.  
*Chapman*, Iliad, xl. 590.

**moneyage** (mun'î-âj), n. [*< OF. moneage, monneage, monaage, monetage, F. monnayage = Sp. monedaje, minting, = Pg. moedagem = It. monetaggio, < ML. \*monetaticum, also monetagium* (after *OF.*), a land-tax, mint. *< L. moneta, mint, money: see money.*] 1. A mintage; the right of coining or minting money. *Cowell*.—2. A tribute formerly paid in England by tenants to their lord, in return for his undertaking not to debase the money which he had the right to coin. Also *monetagium*.

*Moneyage* was also a general land-tax of the same nature, levied by the two first Norman kings, and abolished by the charter of Henry I.  
*Hume*, Hist. Eng., App. 2.

**money-bag** (mun'î-bag), n. 1. A bag for money; a purse.—2. A large purse.

**moneybags** (mun'î-bagz), n. A wealthy person. [Slang.]

**money-bill** (mun'î-bil), n. 1. A bill for raising or granting money. (a) In the British Parliament, a

bill for granting aids and supplies to the crown. Such bills originate in the House of Commons, and are rarely altered substantially in the House of Lords. *Sir E. May*. (b) In the United States Congress, a bill or project of law for raising revenue and making grants or appropriations of the public money. The Constitution of the United States, Article I., Section VII., provides that "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills."

**money-box** (mun'î-boks), n. A box for holding money or for receiving contributions of money.

**money-broker** (mun'î-brôk'ér), n. A broker who deals in money.

**money-changer** (mun'î-chân'jér), n. A changer of money; a money-broker.

**money-corn** (mun'î-körn), n. Same as *mang-corn*.

**money-cowry** (mun'î-kou'ri), n. A shell, *Cypræa moneta*, extensively used as money or currency in parts of Asia, Africa, Polynesia, etc. See cut under *cowry*.

**money-dealer** (mun'î-dē'lér), n. A dealer in money; a money-changer.

**money-drawer** (mun'î-drâ'ér), n. A shop-keeper's drawer for the keeping of money received or used in the course of business; a till.

**money-dropper** (mun'î-drop'ér), n. A sharper who drops a piece of money on the street and pretends to have found it, in order to dupe the person to whom he addresses himself.

A rascally money-dropper.  
*Smollett*, Roderick Random, xv.

**moneyed** (mun'îd), a. [*Also monied; < money + -ed.*] 1. Supplied with money; rich in money; having money; able to command money; wealthy; affluent.

A means to invite monied men to lend to the merchants, for the continuing and quickening of trade.  
*Bacon*, Usury (ed. 1887).

When I think of the host of pleasant, monied, well-bred young gentlemen, who do a little learning and much boating by Cam and Isis, the vision is a pleasant one.  
*Huxley*, Universities.

2. Consisting of money; in the form of money: as, moneyed capital.

If exportation will not balance importation, away must your silver go again, whether moneyed or not moneyed.  
*Locke*.

**Moneyed corporation.** See *corporation*.  
**moneyer** (mun'î-ér), n. [Formerly also *monier*; *< ME. monyjour, < OF. monier, monnier, monoter, monnoyeur, F. monnayeur = Sp. monedero = Pg. moedeiro = It. monetario, monetiére, < LL. monetarius, a mint-master, minter: see monetary, and cf. minter, ult. a doublet of moneyer.*] 1. One who coins money; a minter; a mint-master.

Impairment in alloy can only happen either by the dishonesty of the moneyers or minters or by counterfeiting the coin.  
*Sir M. Hale*, Hist. Pleas of the Crown, xviii.

They [Greek coins] bear magistrates' names on both sides; that on the obverse, in the nominative case, is the moneyer's name. *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 265.

2. A banker; one who deals in money. *Johnson*.

But as what gold han veerers,  
And silver eke in her garners,  
Taylagiers, and these monyquers.  
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6311.

**Company of moneyers,** certain officers of the British mint, under whose responsibility and superintendence the various moneys of the realm were manufactured. Their duties were transferred in 1837 to other officers under the more immediate appointment of the master of the mint. *Imp. Dict.*

**money-flower** (mun'î-flou'ér), n. The common honesty, *Lunaria annua* (*L. biennis*).

**money-grubber** (mun'î-grub'ér), n. An avaricious or rapacious person. *Lamb*. [Colloq.]

**money-jobber** (mun'î-job'ér), n. A dealer in money or coin.

A public bank by this expedient might cut off much of the dalliance of private bankers and money-jobbers.  
*Hume*, Essays, ii. 3.

**money-land** (mun'î-land), n. In law: (a) Land article or devised to be sold and turned into money, in equity reputed as money. (b) Money article or bequeathed to be invested in land, in equity having many of the qualities of real estate. [Rare in both senses.]

**money-lender** (mun'î-len'dér), n. One who lends money on interest.

**moneyless** (mun'î-less), a. [Formerly *moniless*; *< ME. moneyeles, moulees; < money + -less.*] 1. Without money; poor; impecunious.

Metetes and moneyless on Maluene hulles.  
*Piers Plowman* (C), x. 295.

Poore thou art, and knowne to be  
Even as *moneyless* as he.  
*Herrick*, To his Saviour, a Child, a Present by a Child.

His hope was to unite the rich of both classes in defence against the landless and moneyless multitudes.  
*Froude*, Cesar, p. 142.

2. Acting or operating otherwise than through money; beyond the range of money influence.

Bribery and corruption solicits, paltring the free and moniesse power of discipline with a carnal satisfaction by the purse. *Milton, Church-Government, ll. 3.*

**money-maker** (mun'i-mā'kēr), *n.* 1. A coiner of counterfeit money. *Hallivell.*—2. One who accumulates money.

**money-making** (mun'i-mā'king), *n.* The act or process of accumulating money or acquiring wealth.

The Jews were the first; their strange obstinacy in money-making made them his perpetual victims. *Jilman, Latin Christianity, xl. 8.*

**money-making** (mun'i-mā'king), *a.* Lucrative; profitable: as, a money-making business.

**money-market** (mun'i-mār'ket), *n.* The market or field for the investment or employment of money; the sphere within which financial operations are carried on.

**money-matter** (mun'i-mat'ēr), *n.* A matter or affair involving the relationship of debtor and creditor; something in which money is concerned.

What if you and I, Niek, should inquire how money-matters stand between us? *Arbutnot, Hist. John Bull.*

**money-monger** (mun'i-mung'gēr), *n.* A dealer in money; a usurer. *Davies.*

Thevery needs no more than the name to prove it a water of stealth, . . . a sin which usurers and money-mongers do bitterly rail at. *Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 185.*

**money-mongering** (mun'i-mung'gēr-ing), *n.* Dealing with money (in a grasping way). *Davies.*

The last place in which he will look for the cause of his misery is in that very money-mongering to which he now clings as frantically as ever. *Kingsley, Yeast, xv.*

**money-order** (mun'i-ōr'dēr), *n.* An order, payable at sight, granted, upon payment of the sum and a small commission, by one post-office, and payable at another.—**Money-order office.** (a) In the United States, a division of the post-office department of the government, the office of the superintendent of the money-order system. (b) A money-order post-office.—**Money-order post-office.** In the United States, a post-office designated by the Postmaster-General to issue and pay money-orders.

**money-pot** (mun'i-pōt), *n.* A money-box, especially of earthenware, from which coins can be taken only by breaking the vessel.

**money-scrivener** (mun'i-skriv'nēr), *n.* A person who raises money for others; a money-broker.

Suppose a young unexperienced man in the hands of money-scriveners; such fellows are like your wire-drawing mills; if they get hold of a man's finger, they will pull in his whole body at last. *Arbutnot, Hist. John Bull.*

**money-spider** (mun'i-spī'dēr), *n.* A small spider of the family *Atidae*, *Epiblemum scenicum*, of common occurrence in North America, supposed to prognosticate good luck or the receipt of money to the person it crawls on.

**money-spinner** (mun'i-spin'ēr), *n.* Same as money-spider.

**money's-worth** (mun'iz-wērth), *n.* 1. Something as good as money, or that will bring money.

There is either money or money's-worth in all the controversies of life. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Full value; something that is worth what one pays for it.

**money-taker** (mun'i-tā'kēr), *n.* 1. One whose office it is to receive payments of money; especially, a doorkeeper at some public place who receives the money for admissions.—2†. One who is open to bribery.

Sayth master money-taker, gressd I' th' fist. "And if th(u) comst in danger, for a noble I'll stand thy friend." *Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.*

**moneywort** (mun'i-wērt), *n.* The creeping herb *Lysimachia Nummularia*: so called from its round leaves. See *Lysimachia*, *creeping-jenny*, and *herb-tweopence*. The name is given also to several other plants, as *Thymus chamaedrys*, *Anagallis tenella*, etc.—**Cornish moneywort**, *Sibthoria Europaea*.

**mong**<sup>1</sup> (mung), *n.* [Also *mang*: < ME. *mong*, *mang*, < AS. *gemang*, *gemong*, a mingled throng, crowd, assembly, esp. in the phrase *on gemang*, *on gemong*, or simply *gemang*, *gemong* (= OS. *on gemente*), among: see *among* and *ming*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *mong*<sup>2</sup>.] 1†. Mixture; association.

Ich nabbe no mong . . . with the world. *Old Eng. Hon. (ed. Morris), I. 185.*

2. A mixture of grain; a mixture of barley ground up with husks for feeding swine; a wash of bran and malt. Also *mang*. [Prov. Eng.]

**mong**<sup>2†</sup>, *v.* [< ME. *mongen*, *mangen*, < AS. *mangian*, *gemangian* (= Icel. *manga*), trade, traffic

(cf. Icel. *mang*, trade, business); appar. < L. *mango*, a trader, slave-dealer, but in form at least associated with *gemang*, *gemong*, a mingled throng, crowd: see *mong*<sup>1</sup>.] **I. intrans.** To trade; traffic. *Aneren Rieck.*

**II. trans.** To trade in; traffic in; deal in.

Repent you, marchantes, your strange marchandless Of personages, rebrends, & vsons, of benefices, Of landes, of leases, of office, of fees, Your monging of vitayles, corne, butter, and cheese. *The Funerailles of King Edward the Sixt (1500). (Nares.)*

**mong**<sup>3</sup> (mung), *prep.* An abbreviated form of *among*: usually written 'mong.

**mongan** (mong'gan), *n.* [A native name.] A phalanger, *Phalangista herbertainis*, of the Herbert river country, Queensland.

**mongcorn**, *n.* [Also *municorn*; < ME. *mong-corn*; < *mong*<sup>1</sup> + *corn*.] Same as *mangecorn*.

**monger** (mung'gēr), *n.* [< ME. *monger*, *mongere*, *mangere*, < AS. *mangere* (= MD. *mangher*, *menger*, D. *mangelaar* = MLG. *menger*, *manger*, LG. *monger*, *menger*, *manger* = OHG. *mangari*, *mengari*, MHG. *mangere*, *mengere* = Icel. *mangari*), a trader, dealer, merchant, < *mangian*, *gemangian*, trade: see *mong*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. A trader; a dealer: now used only or chiefly in composition: as, fishmonger, ironmonger. It is often used allusively, implying a petty or discreditable traffic or activity, as in scandal-monger, mutton-monger, whoremonger.

*Godefray the garlek-monger. Piers Plowman (C), vii. 373.*

This chanon has a brave pate of his owne | A shaven pate! A right monger, y'vaith | This was his plot. *B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, ll. 3.*

2†. A small kind of trading-vessel. *Blount.*

**monger** (mung'gēr), *v. t.* [< *monger*, *n.*] To traffic in; deal in; make merchandise of: chiefly used in composition with its object, and often implying a petty and discreditable traffic. *Coleridge.*

The folly of all motive-mongering. *Coleridge.*

**Monge's equation.** See *equation*.

**Mongol** (mong'gol), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *Mongol* = Ar. Pers. Hind. *Mughal* (> E. *Mogul*), < Mongolian *Mongol*. Said to be ult. < *mong*, brave.] **I. n.** One of an Asiatic race now chiefly resident in Mongolia, a vast region north of China proper and south of Siberia, forming a possession of China. Mongols are also found elsewhere in the Chinese empire and in Siberia, etc. The Mongols in the thirteenth century conquered a large part of Asia and overran eastern Europe. See *Mogul*.

**II. a.** Of or pertaining to Mongolia or the Mongols.

**Mongolian** (mong-gō'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Mongol* + *-ian*.] **I. a.** Same as *Mongol*.—**Mongolian race**, the second in Blumenbach's classification of the races of mankind. The chief characteristics are—an oblong skull flattened at the sides, broad cheek-bones, low retreating forehead, short and broad nose, and yellowish complexion. It included the Chinese, Turks, Tatars, Indo-Chinese, Lapps, Eskimos, etc.—**Mongolian subregion**, in zoögeog., a subdivision of the great Palearctic region, stretching eastward from the Caspian Sea to include most if not all of Japan, and lying south of the Siberian subregion; but its boundaries are not well defined. In ornithology this subregion has more peculiar genera than any other one of the Palearctic subdivisions.

**II. n.** 1. Same as *Mongol*.—2. By extension, a Chinese, or member of the Mongolian race (according to Blumenbach's classification).—3. The language of the Mongols, a branch of the Ural-Altaic family. It has three principal dialects—Kalmuck, East Mongolian, and Buriatic.

**Mongolic** (mong-gol'ik), *a.* [= It. *Mongolico*; as *Mongol* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Mongols; Mongolian.

**Mongolidæ** (mong-gol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mongol* + *-idæ*.] The Mongols and races regarded as akin to them, according to the classification of certain authorities.

**Mongolioid** (mong-gō'li-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Mongol* (Mongolian) + *-oid*.] **I. a.** Resembling the Mongols; having Mongolian characteristics.

**II. n.** One having physical characters like those of the typical Mongols (including Chinese, Japanese, etc.). *Huxley.*

**Mongoloid** (mong-gō'loid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Mongol* + *-oid*.] Same as *Mongolioid*.

**mongoos, mungoos** (mong'-, mung'gōs), *n.* [Also written *mongoose*, *mongooz*, *mongouz*, *mongoz*, *monguz*, *moongus*, *mungoose*, etc.; F. *mongouz*, NL. specific name *mongoz*; < Telugu *mangisu*, Marathi *mangus*, a mongoos.] 1. A common ichneumon of India, *Herpestes griseus*. Being easily domesticated, it is kept in many houses in Hindustan to rid them of reptiles and other vermin, as rats, mice, etc. It has been said that it neutralizes the poison of snakes, which it fearlessly attacks, by eating, during its contests with them, the *Ophiophiza Mungoa*, but its immunity is really due to the extreme celerity of its movements. It is of a gray color, flecked with black, and about the

size of a cat. The name is commonly extended to all the related ichneumons of the subfamily *Herpestinae*, of which there are several genera and many species; and also to some of the *Viverrinae*. All these belong to one family, *Viverridae*. See *Herpestes*, and cut at *ichneumon*.

2. A species of lemur or maki, *Lemur mongoz*, having a white color and the tail not ringed: also called *mongoos lemur*. See *maki*.

**mongrel** (mung'grel), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *mungril*, *mongrill*, *mongrill*, *moungrel*; < late ME. *mongrel* for 'mengerel', 'mongerel', < *mang*, *mong*, a mixture (see *mong*<sup>1</sup>), + *-erel*, a double dim. (-er<sup>4</sup>, -el<sup>2</sup>), as in *cockerel*, *plekerel*, etc.] **I. n.** 1. An individual or a breed of animals resulting from repeated crossing or mixture of several different varieties; the progeny of varieties, and especially of artificial varieties, as distinguished from the *hybrid*, or cross between two different species (but the distinction is not always observed).

This greater variability in mongrels than in hybrids does not seem at all surprising. For the parents of mongrels are varieties, and mostly domestic varieties, . . . and this implies that there has been recent variability, which would often continue and be added to that arising from the act of crossing. *Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 201.*

2. Specifically, a dog of mixed breed.

Hounds and greyhounds, mongrels, spaniels, curs, Shoughs, water-rugs, and demi-wolves are cleft All by the name of dogs. *Shak., Macbeth, ill. 1. 93.*

The Ounce or wild Cat is as big as a *Mungrel*. *S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 33.*

3. Anything of mixed breed; anything that is a mixture of incongruous elements.

They say they are gentlemen, But they shew *mungrils*. *Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, iv. 1.*

Dioclesian the Emperour bestowed Elephants and the parties adjoining on the Blemi and Nobata, whose Religion was a *mungrill* of the Greeklah, Egyptian, and their own. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 556.*

His two faculties of serving-man and solicitor should compound into one mongrel. *Milton, Colasterion.*

**II. a.** Of a mixed or impure breed; begotten or made up of different kinds: usually in a disreputable sense.

There is a mongrel dialect, composed of Italian and French, and some Spanish words are also in it; which they call Franco. *Howell, Forceline Travell, p. 53.*

It was hard to imagine Richard Jekyll . . . partaking of amorous dalliance from the same dish with a mongrel gipsy. *J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 224.*

**mongrelt**, *v. t.* [Formerly also *mungril*, *moungrel*; < *mongrel*, *n.*] To make mongrel; mongrelize.

Shal our blood be *moungrelt* with the corruption of a stragling French? *Marston, What you Will, l. 1.*

**mongrelism** (mung'grel-izm), *n.* [< *mongrel* + *-ism*.] Mixture of different breeds; the being of mixed breeds.

He [F. Galton] continued his experiments [of transfusion of blood in rabbits] on a still larger scale for two more generations, without any sign of mongrelism showing itself in the very numerous offspring. *Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 350.*

**mongrelize** (mung'grel-iz), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *mongrelized*, ppr. *mongrelizing*. [< *mongrel* + *-ize*.] To make mongrel; give a mongrel nature or character to.

How . . . comes it that such a vast number of the seedlings are *mongrelized*? I suspect that it must arise from the pollen of a distinct variety having a prepotent effect over a flower's own pollen, and that this is part of the general law of good being derived from the intercrossing of distinct individuals of the same species. *Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 101.*

**mongrel-skate** (mung'grel-skāt), *n.* The angel-fish, *Squatina angelus*. [Local, Eng.]

**monial**<sup>†</sup>, *n.* [ME., < OF. *moniale*, a nun, fem. of *monial*, monastic, < *moine*, a monk: see *monk*.] A nun.

Monkes and *moniales*, that mendinauns sholden fynde, Han mad here kyn knyghtes. *Piers Plowman (C), vi. 75.*

**monial**<sup>2†</sup>, *n.* Same as *mullion*.

**monicon**<sup>†</sup>, *n.* Same as *damonico*.

**monied**, *a.* See *moneyed*.

**monier**<sup>†</sup>, *n.* An obsolete form of *moneyer*.

**monies**, *n.* An erroneous plural of *money*, sometimes used.

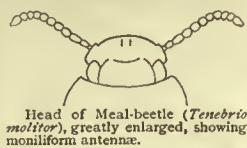
**monilated** (mon'i-lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *monile*, a necklace, + *-ate*<sup>1</sup> + *-ed*<sup>2</sup>.] Having alternate swellings and contractions, like a string of beads; moniliform.

There is an accessory gland composed of dichotomous monilated tubes. *Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 359.*

**monilicorn** (mō-nīl'i-kōrn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *monile*, necklace, + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] **I. a.** Having monilate or moniliform antennæ, as an insect; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Monilicornes*. See cut under *moniliform*.

**II. n.** A monilicorn beetle.

**Monilicornes** (mō-nil-i-kōr'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *monile*, a necklace, + *cornu* = E. horn.] A group of monilicorn beetles; the fourth of five tribes into which Swainson divided the order *Coleoptera*, composed of five families, *Cassidae*, *Chrysomelidae*, *Clythridae*, *Erotylidae*, and *Hispidae*. [Not in use.]



Head of Meal-beetle (*Tenebrio molitor*), greatly enlarged, showing moniliform antennae.

**moniliform** (mō-nil'i-fōrm), *a.* [< L. *monile*, necklace, + *forma*, form.] Resembling a string of beads: applied in zoology and botany to organs, vessels, stems, roots,



Moniliform Parts of Plants.

1. Tuberiferous rhizome of *Equisetum flaviatile*. 2. Fruits of *Siphora Japonica*.

pod, etc., which have a series of bony swellings alternating with constrictions. Also *moniloid*.

In most Polycheta the intestine acquires . . . merely a *moniliform* appearance. *Huxley*, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 207.

**moniliformly** (mō-nil'i-fōrm-li), *adv.* In a moniliform manner; in the form of a string of beads.

**moniloid** (mō-nil'i-oid), *a.* [< L. *monile*, a necklace, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Same as *moniliform*.

**moniment**, *n.* An obsolete variant of *monument*.

**Monimia** (mō-nim'i-ā), *n.* [NL. (Du Petit-Thouars, 1804), suggested by its affinity to a genus previously named *Mithridatea*, < L. *Monima*, < Gr. *Μονίμη*, wife of Mithridates.] A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, type of the natural order *Monimiaceae* and of the tribe *Monimieae*. It is characterized by globose dioecious flowers, the staminate becoming split into four to six lobes, by numerous stamens, each bearing two glands at its base, and by the fruit, which consists of several very small one-seeded drupes enclosed within the enlarged perianth. Three species are known, natives of the Mascarene Islands. They are shrubs with rigid opposite leaves, and very small flowers, closely clustered in the axils. Fossil plants of this genus occur in the Tertiary formations of Europe and of Australia, and closely allied forms, called *Monimiospis*, at the very base of that formation in France and in the Fort Union group on the Yellowstone river in Montana.

**Monimiaceae** (mō-nim-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Monimia* + *-aceae*.] A natural order of dicotyledonous plants of the apetalous series *Micrembyae*, typified by the genus *Monimia*. It is characterized by a globose or cup-shaped perianth, toothed or deeply divided at the border, by numerous stamens covering the perianth, and by having several or many distinct ovaries, each with a single ovule, a minute embryo, and copious fleshy albumen. The order includes about 22 genera and 150 species, natives of the warmer parts of South America, Asia, and the South Pacific Islands. They are trees, shrubs, or rarely climbers, generally aromatic, with rigid opposite leaves and small flowers, in axillary or sometimes terminal clusters, which are shorter than the leaves. Several furnish wood for building and cabinet-work, or leaves used as a tonic or an aromatic seasoning.

**Monimieae** (mon-i-mi'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1809), < *Monimia* + *-eae*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Monimiaceae*, of which *Monimia* is the type. It is characterized by having pendulous ovules, and anthers opening by a longitudinal fissure (instead of uplifting valves as in the other tribe of the order, *Atherospermeae*). It includes 8 genera, natives of tropical America, Australia, and adjacent islands, with one genus in Africa.

**monimostylic** (mon'i-mō-sti'lik), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνιμος*, lasting, stable, + *στυλος*, pillar.] Having the quadrate bone fixed, as a skull: correlated with *autostylic* and *hypostylic*.

**moniour**, *n.* A Middle English form of *moneyer*.

**moniplies** (mon'i-pliz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Same as *manyplices*. [Scotch.]

**monish** (mon'ish), *v. t.* [< ME. *monyshen*, *monyshen*, *moneshen*, also *monesten*, < OF. *monester*, < ML. \**monistare*, for LL. *monitare*, freq. of L. *monere*, warn, admonish, akin to *memnisse*, remember. Cf. *admonish*, *monition*, etc.] To admonish; warn.

For I yow pray and eke *moneste*  
Nought to refusen our requeste.

*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3579.

Of father Anchlaes thee goast and grisly resemblance . . .  
In aleep mee *monisheth*, with visadge buggish he feareth.

*Stanhurst*, *Æneid*, lv. 372.

I write not to hurte any, but to profit aom; to accusae none, but to *monish* aoch.

*Ascham*, *The Scholemaster*, p. 55.

**monisher** (mon'ish-ēr), *n.* [< ME. *monyshere*; < *monish* + *-er*.] An admonisher. *Johnson*.

**monishment** (mon'ish-ment), *n.* [< *monish* + *-ment*.] Admonition. *Sherwood*.

**monism** (mon'izm), *n.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *-ism*.] 1. Any system of thought which seeks to deduce all the varied phenomena of both the physical and spiritual worlds from a single principle; specifically, the metaphysical doctrine that there is but one substance, either mind (idealism) or matter (materialism), or a substance that is neither mind nor matter, but is the substantial ground of both: opposed to *dualism*. The term was applied by Wolf, its inventor, to the forms of the doctrine which were then known, namely, to the denial of the substantiality either of mind or of matter; but it is now extended to the doctrine that the distinction between physical and mental facts is only phenomenal, and that in themselves they are not distinguished. Many special modifications of monistic speculation, especially on its materialistic side, have accompanied the recent developments of physical science, particularly the doctrine of evolution. (See quotation from Haeckel under *monistic*.) Such doctrines as that energy, electricity, etc., are categories of substance different from matter are not taken account of by those who use the term, so that it is not easy to say whether they would be considered as denials of monism or not. Also called *unitism* and *unitarianism*.

*Monism* led a miserable existence in philosophical dictionaries, until, as a denotation of the Hegelian philosophy, it obtained a very wide use. It had again in some measure fallen out of use when it was taken up by modern natural philosophy, and made the watchword of a doctrine which considers mind and matter neither as separated nor as derived from each other, but as standing in an essential and inseparable connection.

*M. S. Phelps*, tr. of Eucken's *Fundamental Concepts*, p. 114.

If the essence of the materialist hypothesis be to start with matter on its lowest terms, and work it thence up into its highest, I did it no wrong in taking "homogeneous extended solids" as its specified datum and its only one; so that it constituted a system of *monism*.

*J. Martineau*, *Materialism* (1874), p. 108.

2. Any theory or system which attempts to explain many heterogeneous phenomena by a single principle.

The solution offered by Psychophysical *Monism*, that functional brain-motion and feeling are two aspects of one and the same fact in nature—this solution, when closely examined, turns out to be an altogether dualistic and unthinkable assertion. *E. Montgomery*, *Mind*, IX. 306.

3. In *biol.*, same as *monogenesis* (c).—**Hylozoistic monism**. Same as *hylozoism*.—**Idealistic monism**, the monism which regards the single principle of the universe as mind or spirit, of which matter is the product.—**Materialistic monism**, the monism which regards the single principle as matter, of which mind or spirit is the product.

**monist** (mon'ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *mon(ism)* + *-ist*.]

1. *n.* An adherent of the metaphysical doctrine of monism in one of its forms.

The philosophical unitarians or *monists* reject the testimony of consciousness to the ultimate duality of the subject and object in perception, but they arrive at the unity of these in different ways. Some admit the testimony of consciousness to the equipollence of the mental and material phenomena, and do not attempt to reduce either mind to matter, or matter to mind. They reject, however, the evidence of consciousness to their antithesis in existence, and maintain that mind and matter are only phenomenal modifications of the same common substance. This is the doctrine of absolute identity—a doctrine of which the most illustrious representatives among recent philosophers are Schelling, Hegel, and Comenius. Others again deny the evidence of consciousness to the equipollence of subject and object as coordinate and original elements; and, as the balance is inclined in favor of the one relative or the other, two opposite schemes of psychology are determined. If the subject be taken as the original and genetic, and the object be evolved from it as its product, the theory of idealism is established. On the other hand, if the object be assumed as the original and genetic, and the subject be evolved from it as its product, the theory of materialism is established. *Sir W. Hamilton*, *Metaph.*, xvi.

II. *a.* Same as *monistic*.

**monistic** (mō-nis'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *-istic*.] Of or pertaining to monism; of the nature of monism. See *monism* and *monist*.

Idealism is *monistic* in its whole conception of the universe. It claims to be a "one-substance" theory, although it should in consistency call itself a "no-substance" theory instead. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 103.

The opponents of the doctrine of evolution are very fond of branding the *monistic* philosophy grounded upon it as "materialism," by confounding philosophical materialism with the wholly different and censurable moral materialism. Strictly, however, our monism might, as accurately or as inaccurately, be called spiritualism as materialism. The real materialistic philosophy asserts that the vital phenomena of motion, like all other phenomena of motion, are effects or products of matter. The other, opposite extreme, spiritualistic philosophy, asserts, on the contrary, that matter is the product of motive force, and that all ma-

terial forms are produced by free forces entirely independent of the matter itself. Thus, according to the materialistic conception of the universe, matter or substance precedes motion or active force. According to the spiritualistic conception of the universe, on the contrary, active force precedes matter. Both views are dualistic, and we hold both of them to be equally false. A contrast to both views is presented in the *monistic* philosophy, which can as little believe in force without matter as in matter without force. *Haeckel*, *Evol. of Man* (trans.), II. 456.

**monistical** (mō-nis'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *monistic*.

**monite** (mō'nit), *n.* [< *Mona* (see def.) + *-ite*.]

A hydrous calcium phosphate occurring in loosely coherent massive forms of a snow-white color, found with monitite in the guano-formation of the islands of Mona and Monita, West Indies.

**monition** (mō-nish'ōn), *n.* [< ME. *monicion*, < OF. (F.) *monition* = Pr. *monition* = Sp. *monicion* = It. *monizione*, < L. *monitio*(n-), a reminding, < *monere*, pp. *monitus*, remind, admonish: see *monish*.] 1. Admonition; warning; instruction given by way of caution: as, the *monitions* of a friend.

And after, by *monycion* of the Archchaungell Gabryell, they made a Churchc or oratory of our Lady.

*Joseph of Arimathe* (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

Unruly ambition is deaf, not only to the advice of friends, but to the counsels and *monitions* of reason itself.

*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

2. Indication; intimation.

We have no viable *monition* of the returns of any other periods, such as we have of the day by successive light and darkness. *Holder*, *On Time*.

3. (a) In *civil* and *admiralty law*, a summons or citation, especially used to commence a suit, or in a proceeding to confirm a title acquired under a judicial sale and to silence all adverse claims. *General monitions* are used in suits in rem, where the object is to bind all the world; a *special monition* directs that specified persons be summoned and admonished.

They appere in the yeld halle, at the day and houre limited by the acid Bailiffes, vpon *monition* to them even by eny ariant. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 406.

(b) In *eccles. law*, a formal notice, sent by a bishop to one of the subordinate clergy, to require the amendment of some ecclesiastical offense; a monitory letter. *Monitions* are of two classes—in *specie*, where the name of the offender is distinctly mentioned, and in *genere*, where it is not.

A bull of Innocent VIII., . . . followed by a severe *monition* from Archbishop Morton to the abbot of St. Albans. *Hallam*, *Const. Hist.*, I. 84, note.

=Syn. I. *Admonition*, *Monition*, *Reprehension*, etc. See *admonition*.

**monitite** (mo-ni'tit), *n.* [< *Monita* (see def.) + *-ite*.] An acid calcium phosphate occurring in minute white or yellowish triclinic crystals, found in the guano-formation of the islands of Monita and Mona, West Indies.

**monitive** (mon'i-tiv), *a.* [< L. as if \**monitivus*, < *monitus*, pp. of *monere*, admonish.] Admonitory; conveying admonition. *Barrow*, *Works*, II. xii.

**monitor** (mon'i-tor), *n.* [= F. *moniteur* = Sp. *monitor* = It. *monitore*, < L. *monitor*, one who reminds or admonishes, < *monere*, pp. *monitus*, remind, admonish: see *monish*.] 1. One who warns of faults or informs of duty; an admonisher; one who gives advice and instruction by way of reproof or caution; an admonisher.

You need not be a *monitor* to the king. *Dacou*.

2. A senior pupil in a school appointed to instruct and look after a junior division or class; a pupil appointed to superintend other pupils; in some American colleges, a student appointed to keep a record of the attendance of the other students upon certain exercises, as morning prayers.—3†. A constable or officer of the law.

If they will pay what they owe, . . . they will save me the troubles of sending and themselves of paying a *Monitor*. *Adv't in Boston Gazette*, September, 1767.

4†. A backboard.

Posterity will ask . . .

What was a *monitor* in George's days.

A *monitor* is wood-plank shaven thin;

We wear it at our backs, . . .

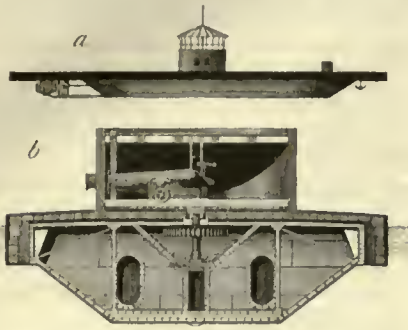
But, thus admonish'd, we can walk erect.

*Cowper*, *Task*, II. 530.

5. [cap.] In *herpet.*, the typical genus of *Monitoridae*, so called because one of the species was fabled to admonish man of the presence of the crocodile of the Nile. Also called *Faranus*.—

6. A lizard of the genus *Monitor* or family *Monitoridae*. See cut under *Hydrosaurus*.—7. A heavily armored iron-clad steam-vessel with a very low free-board, of a type invented by Ericsson, carrying on deck one or more revolving turrets, each containing one or more great guns, and designed to combine the maximum

of gun-power with the minimum of exposure: so called from the name of the first vessel of the



Ericsson's Monitor.

a, side elevation; b, transverse section through the center of the turret.

type, which was built during the American civil war, and in 1862 arrested the destructive course of the Confederate iron-clad ram Merrimac.

I now submit for your approbation a name for the floating battery at Green Point. The impregnable and aggressive character of this structure will admonish the leaders of the Southern Rebellion that the batteries on the banks of their rivers will no longer present barriers to the entrance of the Union forces. The iron-clad intruder will thus prove a severe monitor to those leaders. . . . "Downing Street" will hardly view with indifference this last "Yankee notion," this monitor. . . . On these and many similar grounds I propose to name the new battery Monitor.

Ericsson, to Assist. Sec. of Navy, Jan. 20, 1862.

8. A raised part of a roof, usually fitted with openings for light and ventilation, as in a passenger-car or omnibus. See monitor-roof.—Teguexin monitor. See Ameividae.

monitorial (mon-i-tō'ri-āl), a. [= F. Pg. *monitorial* = It. *monitoriale*; as *monitorial* + -al.]

1. Monitorial; admonitory.—2. Pertaining to or connected with a monitor or monitors, especially in the scholastic sense; conducted or carried on by monitors; proceeding from or performed by monitors; hence, in a general sense, educational; disciplinary: as, a monitorial school; a monitorial system; monitorial instruction; monitorial duties.

Astonishing incidents which preceded, accompanied, or have followed the settlement of America . . . plainly indicate a general tendency and cooperation of things towards the erection, in this country, of the great monitorial school of political freedom.

Everett, Orations, I. 152.

monitorially (mon-i-tō'ri-āl-i), adv. In a monitorial manner; by monitorial; after the manner of a monitor.

Monitoridae (mon-i-tor'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Monitor*, 5, + -idae.] A family of Lacertilia, typified by the genus *Monitor*; monitorial or varanoid lizards. See cut under *Hydrosaurus*. Also called *Varanidae*.

monitor-lizard (mon'i-tor-liz'ärd), n. Same as monitor, 6.

monitor-roof (mon'i-tor-rōf), n. In a railroad-car, a central longitudinal elevation rising above the rest of the roof, with openings in the sides for light and ventilation. Also called monitor-top. [U. S.]

monitorial (mon'i-tō-ri), a. and n. [= F. *monitoriale* = Pr. *monitori* = Sp. *monitorio* = Pg. *monitorio*, n., = It. *monitorio*, < L. *monitorius*, serving to remind, < *monitor*, a reminder, monitor: see *monitor*.] I. a. Giving monition or admonition; admonitory; spoken by way of warning; instructing by way of caution.

Losses, miscarriages, and disappointments are monitorial and instructive.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

It is remarkable that, even in the two States which seem to have meditated an interdiction of military establishments in time of peace, the mode of expression made use of is rather monitorial than prohibitory.

A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 26.

Monitorial letter, in *ecclies. law*, a monition.—Monitorial lizard, a monitor.

II. n.; pl. *monitories* (-riz). Admonition; warning.

I see not why they should deny God that liberte to impose, or man that necessitie to need such monitories.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 24.

monitress (mon'i-tres), n. [*monitor* + fem. -ess. Cf. *monitrix*.] A female monitor.

Thus far our pretty and ingenious monitress; were I to say any thing after her, my case would be that of the tiresome actor.

The Student, II. 367. (Latham.)

monitrix (mon'i-triks), n. [*L.* as if \**monitrix*, fem. of *monitor*, monitor: see *monitor*.] Same as *monitress*.

monjourou (mon-jō-rō'), n. [E. Ind.] The Indian musk-shrew. See *musk-shrew*.

monk (mungk), n. [Formerly also *munk*, *monck*, *munk*; < ME. *monk*, *monke*, *munke*, *monck*, *munek*, *munc*, < AS. *munc*, *munc* = OS. *munek*, *monck* = OFries. *munc*, *munk*, *monk* = MD. *monick*, *munc*, D. *monnik* = MLG. *monnik*, *monnek*, *monk*, *monnik* = OHG. *munic*, MHG. *münc*, *münich*, G. *mönch* = Icel. *münkr* = Sw. Dan. *munk* = It. *monaco*, < LL. *monachus*, < LGr. *μοναχός*, a monk, < *μοναχός*, living alone, solitary (cf. OF. *moigne*, F. *moine* = Pr. *monge* = Cat. *monjo* = Sp. *monje* = Pg. *monge*, a monk, < LL. as if \**monius*, < Gr. *μονιός*, solitary), < *μός*, alone, single: see *monad*. Cf. *monastery* and *minster*, from the same source.] 1. Originally, a man who retired from the world for religious meditation and the practice of religious duties in solitude; a religious hermit; in later use, a member of a community or fraternity of men formed for the practice of religious devotions and duties, and bound by the vows of poverty, celibacy, and obedience to a superior; specifically, a regular male denizen of a monastery. Communities of a more or less monastic character in Palestine and Egypt before the diffusion of Christianity were the Essenes and Therapeutae (which see). The ordinary Christian life of the first three centuries, even when not celibate, was largely ascetic and in communities. Christian monasticism in a definite form originated in Upper Egypt in the third or fourth century (perhaps with St. Anthony; according to other accounts it is traced to the ascetic Paul, about A. D. 250). The first monks were anchorites, living in solitude. The collection of anchorites in a monastery (*laura* or *cenobium*) is ascribed to Pachomius, in the fourth century. The institution spread rapidly, and was greatly helped in the West by the establishment of the Benedictine order in the sixth century. Various developments of the monastic system are to be found in the middle ages, as the military orders, friars (often distinguished from monks proper), etc. Since the Reformation, and especially since the French revolution, monachism has declined in Western countries, or has been overshadowed by the society of Jesuits, but still continues to flourish in Eastern churches.

When of hys brother Fromont hurd declare That he monke was shorn, dole had and gret care. Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 3211.

A monk, when he is reccheles, Is likned to a flassch that is waterles; This is to seyn, a monk out of his cloystre. Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., I. 179.

The civil death commenced, if any man was banished or abjured the realm by the process of the common law, or entered into religion; that is, went into a monastery, and became there a monk proper: in which cases he was absolutely dead in law, and his next heir should have his estate. Blackstone, Com., I. 1.

I envy them, those monks of old, Their books they read, and their beads they told. G. P. R. James, The Monks of Old.

2. A name of various animals. (a) The bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*. (b) A variety of domestic pigeon with a white crest. (c) A monk-bird, monk-seal, monk-fish, etc.: see the compounds. (d) Any noctuid moth of the subfamily *Cucullinae*: so called in Great Britain from the erect collar, like a monk's hood or cowl.

3. In printing, an over-inked spot or blotch in print, usually made by imperfect distribution of ink. Compare *friar*, 2.—4. *Milit.*, a fuse for firing mines.

The most common methods of firing mines are by the use of the monk and the box-trap. . . . The monk is a bit of agaric 1½ inches in length. Farrow, Mil. Encyc., II. 376.

Black monk, a black-robed monk.

Also in the Abbey of Seynt Justine virgine, a place of blake monkys, ryght delectable and also solitary. Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 9.

Cloister monk, a monk who lives within a monastery.—Extern monk, a monk who lives outside a monastery, but serves the church connected with it.—Grazing monks, the Boskol.

Companies like the *βασκοί*, or "grazing monks," of Mesopotamia and Palestine, who roved about, shelterless and nearly naked, as Sozomen and Evagrins tell us, in the mountains and deserts, grovelling on the earth, and browsing like cattle on the herbs they casually found. Encyc. Brit., XVI. 701.

Monk professed. See *profes*. = Syn. 1. *Hermit*, etc. See *anchorit*.

monk-bat (mungk'bat), n. A molossoid bat of Jamaica, *Molossus nasutus* or *fumarius*, the smoky mastiff-bat: so called because the males are often found in great numbers together. P. H. Gosse.

monk-bird (mungk'bërd), n. The leatherhead or friar-bird. See *leatherhead*, 2, and cut under *friar-bird*.

monkery (mung'kër-i), n.; pl. *monkerics* (-iz). [Early mod. E. *monkrye*; < *monk* + -ery.] 1. Monasticism, or the practices of monks: generally opprobrious.

It toucheth not monkery, nor maketh any thing at all for any such matter. Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

Monkery and the neglect of rational agriculture conspired to turn garden-lands into deserts and freemen into serfs. Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 223.

2. A monastery, or the inhabitants of a monastery.

Anon after ther arose oute of it a certain of monkery, not in apparel, but in appearance of a more sober life. Ep. Bale, English Votaries, I.

Coeval with the conquest, it [the Benedictine St. Mary's] was one of the richest and strongest monkeries in the realm. Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 836.

3. The country or rural districts; also, in a collective sense, tramps or vagrants. [Slang.]

I don't know what this 'ere monkry will come to, after a hit. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 260.

monkey (mung'ki), n. [Formerly also *monkie*, *munkie*, *munkye* (not found in ME., where only *ape*, the general Teut. word, appears); prob., with double dim. -*k-ey*, -*k-ie* (as also later in *donkey*), < OF. *monne* = Sp. Pg. *mona*, < It. *monna*, OIt. *mona*, a female ape, a monkey (whence OIt. dim. *monichio* (a form supposed by some, erroneously, to be the immediate source of the E. word; the term. -*ichio*, < L. -*iculus*); also OF. *monnine*, *monine*, a monkey; see also *mona*, *monno*), appar. a particular use (as if 'old woman'), in allusion to the resemblance of a monkey's face to the weazen face of an old erone, of *monna*, a woman, in familiar use (like E. *dame*), 'goody', 'gammer' (hence 'old woman'), a colloq. contraction of *madonna*, lady, mistress, lit. 'my lady', 'madam': see *madam* and *madonna*, of which *monkey* is thus ult. a contracted form, with an added suffix.] 1. A quadrumanous mammal of the order *Primates* and suborder *Anthropoidea*; a catarrhiue or platyrrhine



Guenon, or Common Green Monkey (*Cercopithecus sabanus*).

simian; any one of the *Primates* except man and the lemurs; an ape, baboon, marmoset, etc. The term is very vague, and has no technical or fixed restriction. Those monkeys which have very short tails and faces are commonly called *apes*, most of them belonging to the higher family *Simiidae*. The monkeys with long faces like dogs are usually termed *baboons*; they are at the bottom of the series of Old World simians, in the family *Cynopitheciae*. The small bushy-tailed monkeys of America are usually known as *marmosets*. Excluding these, the name *monkey* applies mainly to long-tailed simians of either hemisphere. All the Old World monkeys, in any sense of the word, are catarrhiue, and have 32 teeth, as in man. They constitute two families, *Simiidae* and *Cynopitheciae*. (See cuts under *Cercopithecus*, *Catarrhina*, and *Diana*, 2.) All the New World monkeys are platyrrhine: there are two families, *Cebidae*, with 36 teeth and mostly prehensile tails, and *Midiidae* or *marmosets*, with 32 teeth and bushy non-prehensile tails. (See cuts under *Cebina*, *Eriodina*, and *Lagothrix*.) The genera of monkeys are about 35 in number, including several that are fossil. The species are particularly numerous in Africa and South America, especially in the tropical parts. There are many, however, in the warmer parts of Asia, and even up to the snow-line; a single one is found in Europe, the Barbary ape, *Inuus caudatus*. (See cut at *ape*.) Almost all the leading species have specific names in the vernacular as well as their technical scientific designations.

The strain of man 'a bred out Into baboon and monkey. Shak., T. of A., I. 1. 260.

2. An epithet applied to any one, especially to a boy or girl, in either real or pretended disapproval: sometimes expressing endearment.

Now God help thee, poor monkey! But how wilt thou do for a father? Shak., Macbeth, IV. 1. 59.

Help your companions, but don't talk religious sentiment to them; and serve the poor, but, for your lives, you little monkeys, don't preach to them.

Ruskin, Letter to Young Girls.

3. A pile-driving instrument with two handles, raised by pulleys, and guided in its descent so as to cause it to fall on the head of a pile and drive it into the ground; a fistuca; a beetle-head.—4. A sort of power-hammer used in ship-building for driving bolts, composed of a long pig of iron traversing in a groove, which

is raised by pulleys, and let fall on the spot required.—5. A small crucible used in glass-making.—6. A certain sum of money: in the United States, \$500; in Great Britain, £500: used especially in betting. [Slang.]

A monkey at least to the credit side of your own book landed in about a minute and a half.

Whyte Melville, Good for Nothing.

The Grand Hurdle Handicap, the added money to which is a monkey. *Daily Chronicle*, Feb. 3, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

7. A kind of bustle formerly worn by women. See the quotation.

The monkey was a small "bustle," which in the days of very short waists was worn just below the shoulder blades. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 498.

8. Same as *water-monkey*.

In the front room a monkey and two tumblers stood on the center table.

Olive Schreiner, Story of an African Farm, II. 8.

9. A fluid composed of two parts of chlorhydric acid (generally called *spirits of salt* by workmen) and one part of zinc, used in soldering. It is applied to the joints to be soldered, and acts both to prevent oxidation when heat is applied and to dissolve any oxid which may have already formed, and which would otherwise prevent the adherence of the solder.—**Gibraltar monkey.** Same as *Barbary ape* (which see, under *ape*).—**Leonine monkey, masked monkey,** etc. See the adjectives.—**Monkey's allowance.** See the quotation. [Humorous.]

You fellows worked like bricks, spent money, and got midshipman's half-pay (nothing a day, and find yourself) and monkey's allowance (more kicks than half-pence).

Kingsley, Letter, May, 1856. (*Davies*.)

**Monkey's dinner-bell.** See *Hura*.—**Mustache monkey, negro monkey,** etc. See the qualifying words.—**Silky monkey.** Same as *marikina*.—**To have or get one's monkey up,** to have one's temper roused; get angry. [Slang].—**To suck the monkey.** (a) To suck wine or spirits from a cask through an inserted tube or straw. (b) To drink rum or other liquor. [Nautical slang.]

Jack will suck the monkey, in whatever form or wherever he presents himself.

Macy.

"Do you know what sucking the monkey means?" "No, sir." "Well then, I'll tell you; it is a term used among seamen for drinking rum out of coconuts, the milk having been poured out and the liquor substituted."

Marryat, Peter Simple, xxx.

**monkey** (mung'ki), *v.* [*< monkey, n.*] **I. intrans.** To act in an idle or meddlesome manner; trifle; fool: as, don't monkey with that gun. [Colloq.]

I hope he'll fetch money. I've had enough o' monkeying long o' checks.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 465.

**II. trans.** To imitate as a monkey does; ape. [Rare.]

All cursed the doer for an evil  
Called here enlarging on the Devil,  
There monkeying the Lord.

Mrs. Browning, Tale of Villafranca, st. 8.

**monkey-apple** (mung'ki-ap'l), *n.* The West Indian tree *Clusia flava*.

**monkey-bag** (mung'ki-bag), *n.* A small bag used by sailors for holding money, hung round the neck by a string.

**monkey-block** (mung'ki-blok), *n.* Naut., a small swivel-block used as a leader for running rigging.

**monkey-board** (mung'ki-börd), *n.* The conductor's footboard on an omnibus.

Hoppe. [Slang, Eng.]

**monkey-boat** (mung'ki-böt), *n.* A half-decked narrow boat used in docks and on rivers. [Eng.]

**monkey-bread** (mung'ki-bred), *n.* The fruit of the baobab-tree; also, the tree itself. The fruit is an oblong indehiscent capsule, 8 to 12 inches long, containing numerous seeds embedded in a pulp, which is slightly acid, and edible by man as well as by the monkey. See *baobab* and *Adansonia*.

**monkey-cup** (mung'ki-kup), *n.* A plant of the genus *Nepenthes*.

**monkey-engine** (mung'ki-en'jin), *n.* A form of pile-driver having a ram or monkey working in a wooden frame. The monkey is held by a staple in a pair of tongs which seize it automatically, and is raised by means of a winch. The tongs open and drop the monkey when their handles come in contact with a couple of inclined planes at the top of the lift.

**monkey-flower** (mung'ki-flou'er), *n.* A plant of the genus *Mimulus*.

**monkey-gaff** (mung'ki-gaf), *n.* A small gaff placed on some large merchant ships above the spauker-gaff, for displaying the flag.



a, Monkey-gaff.

**monkey-grass** (mung'ki-gräs), *n.* A coarse stiff fiber afforded by the leaf-stalks of *Attalea funifera*: used largely on the Amazon for cordage and brooms, and in London and Paris for the brushes of street-sweeping machines.

**monkey-hammer** (mung'ki-ham'er), *n.* A drop-press in which the weight, sliding in guides, is suspended from a cord by which it is raised and let fall. Also called *monkey-press*.

**monkeyism** (mung'ki-izm), *n.* [*< monkey + -ism.*] An action or behavior like that of a monkey. [Rare.]

Numerous passages . . . might be quoted from comedies and satirical journals, attacking the monkeyism and parrotism of those who indiscriminately adopted foreign manners and customs. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 413.

**monkey-jacket** (mung'ki-jak'et), *n.* A short close-fitting coat or jacket, generally made of stout material, as pilot-cloth, much worn by sailors in cold weather; a Guernsey frock.

**monkey-pot** (mung'ki-pot), *n.* See *Lecythis*.—**Monkey-pot tree,** the tree bearing the monkey-pot fruit.

**monkey-press** (mung'ki-pres), *n.* Same as *monkey-hammer*.

**monkey-pump** (mung'ki-pump), *n.* Naut., a straw or quill introduced through a gimlet-hole into a wine- or spirit-cask, for the purpose of sucking the liquor.

**monkey-puzzle** (mung'ki-puz'el), *n.* The Chili pine, *Araucaria imbricata*.

**monkey-rail** (mung'ki-räl), *n.* Naut., a light rail raised about half a foot above the quarter-rail of a ship.

**monkey's-face** (mung'kiz-fäs), *n.* A plant of the genus *Mimusops*.

**monkey-shine** (mung'ki-shin), *n.* A trick or prank like a monkey's; buffoonery; tomfoolery; monkeyism. [Slang, U. S.]

You may have noticed barefooted boys cutting up monkey-shines on trees with entire safety to themselves. *A. R. Grote*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 435.

**monkey-spar** (mung'ki-spär), *n.* Naut., a reduced mast or yard for a vessel used for the training and exercise of boys.

**monkey-tail** (mung'ki-täl), *n.* Naut.: (a) A short round lever formerly used for training caronades and for like purposes. (b) A piece of rope with a knot at the end, seized to the back of a hook, used as a handle in attaching the hook, to prevent the hand from being jammed.

**monkey-wheel** (mung'ki-hwël), *n.* A tackle-block over which runs a hoisting-rope; a whip-gin, gin-block, or rubbish-pulley.

**monkey-wrench** (mung'ki-rench), *n.* In mech., a screw-key with a movable jaw, which can be adjusted, by a screw or wedge, to the size of the nut which it is required to turn. *Weale*.

**monk-fish** (mung'fish), *n.* 1. The angel-fish, *Squatina angelus*.—2. The angler, *Lophius piscatorius*. [Maine.]

**monkhood** (mung'küd), *n.* [*< monk + -hood.*] 1. The character or condition of a monk.

He had left off his monkhood too, and was no longer obliged to them. *Ep. Atterbury*.

2. Monks collectively.

I think the name of Martin Luther alone sufficient to relieve all monkhood from the reproach of laziness. *Longfellow*.

**monking** (mung'king), *a.* [*< monk + -ing<sup>2</sup>.*] Monkish: a term of contempt.

Monasteries and other monking receptacles. *Coleridge*.

**monkish** (mung'kish), *a.* [*< monk + -ish<sup>1</sup>.*] Like a monk; pertaining to monks or to the monastic system; monastic: often a term of contempt: as, *monkish* manners; *monkish* solitude.

**monkishness** (mung'kish-nes), *n.* The quality of being monkish: a term of contempt.

**monkly** (mung'li), *a.* [*< monk + -ly<sup>1</sup>.*] Relating to a monk; monkish. [Rare.]

**monk-monger** (mung'kung'gër), *n.* A fosterer of monasticism.

Never age afforded more pluralist bishops. . . . Oswald (a great monk-monger, of whom hereafter) held York and Worcester. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. v. 24.

**monk-seal** (mung'k'sël), *n.* A seal of the genus *Monachus*.

**monk-seam** (mung'k'sêm), *n.* Same as *monk's-seam*.

**monk's-gun** (mungks'gun), *n.* The wheel-lock gun of the beginning of the sixteenth century: so called from the legend that it had been invented by the monk Schwarz, the supposed discoverer of gunpowder.

**monk's-harquebus** (mungks'här'kwe-bus), *n.* Same as *monk's-gun*.

**monk's-hood** (mungks'hüd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Aconitum*, especially *A. Napellus*. Also called *friar's-cap*, *foxbane*, *helmet-flower*, *Jacob's-chariot*, and *wolf's-bane*. See *Aconitum* and *aconite*.

**monk's-rhubarb** (mungks'rö'bärb), *n.* A European species of dock, *Rumex Patientia*. See *dock*.

**monk's-seam** (mungks'sêm), *n.* 1. Naut., a seam formed by stitching through the center of a joining made by laying the selvages of two cloths of canvas one over the other and stitching them on both sides. Also called *middle stitching*.—2. The mark left on a bullet by the mold at the junction of its two halves. [Eng.] Also *monk-seam*.

**monmouth** (mon'muth), *n.* A flat cap originally made at Monmouth, England, formerly much worn by seamen.

Caps which the Dutch seamen buy, called monmouth caps. *Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, II. 339. (*Davies*.)

**Monmouth cock.** A fashion of wearing the flap-hat imitated from the Duke of Monmouth, son of Charles II., and still prevailing in the early part of the eighteenth century.

The smartest of the country Squires appear still in the Monmouth Cock, and when they go a wooing, whether they have any post in the militia or not, they generally put on a red coat. *Spectator*, No. 129.

**Monmouth hat.** A hat worn with a Monmouth cock.

**monnet** (mon'et), *n.* See the quotation.

Little ears denote a good understanding, but they must not be of those ears which, being little, are withal deformed, which happens to men as well as cattle, which for this reason they call *monnets*; for such ears signify nothing but mischief and malice.

Saunders, Physiognomie (1658). (*Nares*.)

**mono** (mō'nō), *n.* [Sp. *mono*, *m.*, a monkey; cf. *mona*.] The black howler or howling monkey, *Myiotes villosus*.

**mono-** [L., etc., *mono-*, *< Gr. mono-*, stem of *μόνος*, single, only: see *monad*.] A prefix in many words of Greek origin or formation, meaning 'single,' 'one.'

**monoaxial** (mon-ō-ak'säl), *a.* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *L. axis*, axis: see *axial*.] Pertaining to a single axis.—**Monooxial isotropy,** the case in which the homotatic coefficients are completely isotropic round one axis only.

**monobasic** (mon-ō-bä'sik), *a.* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *βάσις*, base.] Having one base: applied in chemistry to an acid which enters into combination with a univalent basic radical to form a neutral salt, or a salt containing one equivalent of a base.

**monoblastic** (mon-ō-blas'tik), *a.* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *βλαστία*, germ.] Relating to that condition of the metazoic ovum or embryo which immediately succeeds segmentation, in which a single germinal layer is alone represented: correlated with *diploblastic* and *triploblastic*.

**Monoblepharidæ** (mon-ō-blef-ä-rid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Monoblepharis* (-id-) + *-æ*.] A monotypic order of oömycetous fungi, closely related to the *Peronosporæ*. The thallus-hyphæ bear both terminal and interstitial oögones, in which the whole protoplasm contracts and forms the oösphere. Propagation takes place by the formation of uniloculated zoöspores in zoösporangia, as in the well-known genus *Phytophthora*.

**Monoblepharis** (mon-ō-blef'ä-ris), *n.* [NL. (Cornu), *< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *βλέφαρον*, eyelid.] A genus of fungi, typical of the order *Monoblepharidæ*.

**monoblepsis** (mon-ō-blep'sis), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *βλέψω*, sight, *< βλέπειν*, see, look on.] In *pathol.*, a condition of vision in which it is more distinct when one eye only is used.

**monobranchius** (mon-ō-brā'ki-us), *n.*; pl. *monobranchii* (-i). [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *L. branchium*, the arm.] In *teratol.*, a monster having a single arm.

**monobromated** (mon-ō-brō'mā-ted), *a.* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *E. bromine* + *-ate*<sup>1</sup> + *-ed*<sup>2</sup>.] Containing one bromine atom; used only of organic compounds in which one atom of bromine has been introduced into each molecule by substitution or addition.—**Monobromated camphor.** See *camphora monobromata*, under *camphor*.

**monobromized** (mon-ō-brō'mīzd), *a.* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *bromine* + *-ize* + *-ed*<sup>2</sup>.] Same as *monobromated*. *Nature*, XL, 539.

**monocarbonate** (mon-ō-kār'bō-nāt), *n.* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *E. carbonate*.] A carbonate in which both hydrogen atoms of the acid are replaced by basic elements or radicals; distinguished from *bicarbonates*, in which only one hydrogen atom is so replaced. More appropriately called *normal carbonate*.

**monocarp** (mon'ō-kārp), *n.* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, a plant that perishes after having once borne fruit; an annual plant.

**monocarpellary** (mon-ō-kār'pō-lā-ri), *a.* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *E. carpel* + *-ary*<sup>1</sup>.] Composed of one carpel. Compare *polycarpellary*.

**monocarpic** (mon-ō-kār'pik), *a.* [*< monocarp* + *-ic*.] Same as *monocarpous* (*a.*).

**monocarpous** (mon-ō-kār'pus), *a.* [*< monocarp* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*: (*a.*) Producing fruit but once in its life; said of annual plants. (*b.*) Noting a flower in which the gynoecium forms only a single ovary, whether simple or compound.

**Monocaulidae** (mon-ō-kā'li-dō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Monocaulis* + *-idae*.] A family of tubularian hydroids or gymnoblastic *Hydroida*, typified by the genus *Monocaulis*, having a simple hydrosoma with a single fixed hydranth.

**Monocaulis, Monocaulus** (mon-ō-kā'lis, -lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *καυλός*, a stalk, stem; see *caulis*.] The typical genus of *Monocaulidae*. *M. pendula* is a simple tubular hydromedusa with a single hydranth pendulous upon the nodding or cernuous stem, and bearing two circlets of tentacles. It is of very soft, delicate structure and pink color, attaining a length of 4 inches. Also *Monocaulus*.

**monocellular** (mon-ō-sel'ū-lā), *a.* [*< monocellule* + *-ar*<sup>3</sup>.] Same as *unicellular*. *Nature*, XL, 148.

**monocellule** (mon-ō-sel'ū), *n.* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *E. cellule*.] A unicellular organism; an animal or a plant which consists of a single cell.

**monocentric** (mon-ō-sen'trik), *a.* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *κέντρον*, center; see *centric*.] 1. Having or proceeding from a single center.—2. In *anat.*, unipolar; applied to a rete mirabile which is not gathered again into a single trunk; opposed to *amphicentric*.

**Monocentridae** (mon-ō-ser'tri-dō), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Monocentris* + *-idae*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Monocentris*. They have the body covered with large angular bone-like scales, the head rounded and cavernous, a spinous dorsal fin separate from the soft dorsal and composed of 5 large spines divergated and not completely connected by membrane, and the ventrals represented only by many large spines. There is but one species, *Monocentris japonicus* of the Japanese seas.

**Monocentris** (mon-ō-sen'tris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κέντρον*, point, center; see *center*<sup>1</sup>.] The typical genus of *Monocentridae*, characterized by the great development of the ventral spines. *Bloch and Schneider*, 1801. Also *Monocentrus*.

**monocephalous** (mon-ō-sef'ā-lus), *a.* [*< NL. monocephalus*, < Gr. *μονοκέφαλος*, one-headed, < *μόνος*, single, + *κεφαλή*, head.] 1. Having only one head; in *bot.*, bearing a single capitulum or head.—2. Specifically, having the character of a monocephalus.

**monocephalus** (mon-ō-sef'ā-lus), *n.*; pl. *monocephali* (-li). [NL.; see *monocephalous*.] In *teratol.*, a double monster having only one head but two bodies. Also called *zycephalus*.

**monocercous** (mon-ō-ser'kus), *a.* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *κέρκος*, the tail of a beast; see *cercus*.] Having only one "tail," or flagellum; uniflagellate, as an infusorian.

**monoceros** (mō-nos'ē-ros), *n.* [*< L. monoceros*, < Gr. *μόνοκερας*, a unicorn, < *μόνος*, single, + *κέρας*, horn.] 1. A unicorn, or some other one-horned animal, real or imaginary.

Mighty *Monoceroses* with immeasured tattles. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xli. 23.

2. [*cap.*] A constellation, the Unicorn, south of the Twins and the Crab, and between the two

Dogs, introduced by Jacob Bartsch in 1624.—3. The narwhal, *Monodon monoceros*.—4. [*cap.*] In *zool.*: (*a.*) A genus of prosobranchiates of the family *Muricidae*, so called from the large spine on the outer lip; the unicorn-shells. There are several species from the west coast of America. *Lamarek*, 1809. (*b.*) A genus of balistoid fishes. *Bloch and Schneider*, 1801.



**monoceros** (mō-nos'ē-ros), *a.* [*< Gr. μόνοκερας*, one-horned; see *monoceros*.] Having one horn or horn-like part; unicorn.

**monochasial** (mon-ō-kā'si-al), *a.* [*< monochasium* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to or resembling a monochasium.

**monochasium** (mon-ō-kā'si-um), *n.*; pl. *monochasia* (-ia). [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *χάσις*, separation, chasm, < *χαίρειν*, gape; see *chasm*.] In *bot.*, a cyme with one main axis; a uniparous cyme: a term proposed by Eichler.

**Monochitonida** (mon'ō-ki-ton'i-dī), *n. pl.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *μονοχίτων*, wearing only a tunic), < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *χίτων*, a tunic (see *chiton*), + *-ida*.] A division of tunicaries or *Tunicata*, containing those which have the inner and outer integuments united in a single tunic, such as the *Salpidæ* and *Doliolidae*: opposed to *Dichitonida*. *Fleming*, 1828.

**monochitonidan** (mon'ō-ki-ton'i-dān), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Having a single tunic; specifically, pertaining to the *Monochitonida*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Monochitonida*, as a salp or doliolid.

**Monochlamydeæ** (mon'ō-kli-mid'ō-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1819), fem. pl. of *monochlamydeus*; see *monochlamydeous*.] A division of dicotyledonous plants, characterized by apetalous flowers—that is, flowers with a perianth of a single row of envelopes—and so distinguished from the divisions *Polypetalæ* and *Gamopetalæ*, which have two rows, or both calyx and corolla; the *Apetalæ*. It includes 36 orders, among them the amaranth, chenopod, buckwheat, pepper, laurel, euphorbia, nettle, walnut, oak, and willow families.

**monochlamydeous** (mon'ō-kli-mid'ō-us), *a.* [*< NL. monochlamydeus*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *χλαμύς* (*χλαμύδ*), a cloak; see *chlamys*.]

In *bot.*, having a single instead of a double perianth; applied to flowers. The missing set is considered to be the inner, or corolla. (Compare *achlamydeous* and *dichlamydeous*. See *Monochlamydeæ*.)



**monochord** (mon'ō-kōrd), *n.* [= F. *monocorde* = Sp. Pg. *monocordio* = It. *monocordo*, < L.L. *monochordos*, *monochordion*, < Gr. *μόνοχορδος*, a monochord, neut. of *μόνος*, single, + *χορδή*, string.] An acoustical instrument, invented at a very early date in Egypt or Greece, consisting of a long resonance-box over which a single string of gut or wire is stretched, the vibrating length, and thus the pitch, of which is fixed by a movable bridge.

The position of the bridge required to produce particular intervals may be mathematically determined, and marked on the body of the instrument. The monochord has been much used in acoustical demonstration and in teaching pure intonation. In the middle ages smaller instruments with several strings were made, and were often permanently tuned to give certain intervals. (See *helicon* (*a.*)) The notion of a primitive keyboard-instrument doubtless sprang from some such beginning.

**monochroic** (mon-ō-krō'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. μονόχρους*, of one color, < *μόνος*, single, + *χρῶς*, color.] Having but one color; monochromatic.

**monochromatic** (mon'ō-krō-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *monochromatique* = Pg. *monochromatico*, < Gr. *μονοχρώματος*, of one color, < *μόνος*, single, + *χρῶμα* (-α), color; see *chromatic*.] Consisting of light of one wave-length, and in that sense of one color only, as the light produced by a Bunsen flame in which sodium is being volatilized. The light of the flame is almost entirely that due to the two sodium lines, the colors of which are barely distinguishable from one another, and the consequence is that objects viewed by this light are all yellow, and differ only in form and illumination. A monochromatic light gives a single bright line when viewed with the spectroscope.

**monochrome** (mon'ō-krōm), *n.* [= F. *monochrome* = Pg. *monochroma*, < ML. *monochroma*.

fem. of L. *monochromos*, < Gr. *μόνοχρῶμος*, also *μονοχρώματος*, of one color (see *monochromatic*), < *μόνος*, single, + *χρῶμα*, color.] Painting or a painting in one color, which may, however, be relieved by the use of lighter and darker shades. Compare *camæien* and *grisaille*.

**monochromal** (mon-ō-krō'mi-kal), *a.* [As *monochrom(at)ic* + *-al*.] Of a single color: one-colored.

**monochromy** (mon'ō-krō-mī), *n.* [As *monochrome* + *-y*<sup>3</sup>.] The art or practice of painting in monochrome, or in one or more shades of a single color.

*Monochromy* is advantageously employed when it is desired, on the one hand, to avoid the brilliancy attendant on the introduction of several distinct colours, and, on the other, the dullness consequent on the exclusive use of a single tone. O. N. Wood, *Modern Chromatics*, p. 310.

**monochronic** (mon-ō-kron'ik), *a.* [*< LL. monochronos*, of the same time or measure, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *χρόνος*, time.] Of one and the same time; existing or happening at the same time; contemporaneous; in *geol.*, deposited, or apparently deposited, at the same period: said of organic remains.

**monochronous** (mō-nōk'rō-nus), *a.* [*< Gr. μονόχρονος*, of the same time or measure; see *monochronic*.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting in or equal to one time or mora; monosemic.

**monociliated** (mon-ō-sil'i-ā-ted), *a.* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + NL. *cilium* + *-ate*<sup>1</sup> + *-ed*<sup>2</sup>.] Having one cilium or flagellum; unciliated or uniflagellate.

**monocle** (mon'ō-kl), *n.* [= OF. *monocle*, one-eyed, F. *monocle*, a single eye-glass, < LL. *monoculus*, one-eyed; see *monoculous*.] 1. A monoculous or one-eyed animal; a monocule.—2. A glass for one eye; a single eye-glass.

Another [man], with a *monocle* in his eye, watched each new comer, his vacant and necessarily glassy stare expressing neither present pleasure nor anticipation. *The Century*, XXXIII. 208.

**Monoclea** (mon-ō-klō'ā), *n.* [NL. (W. J. Hooker, 1820), so called because the sporangia open only on one side; < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κλεις*, a key.] A monotypic genus of cryptogamous plants of the class *Hepaticæ*, giving name to the order *Monocleaceæ*. They are small plants with frondose thallus, and have much the appearance of *Marchantia*.

**Monocleaceæ** (mon'ō-klō-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1833-8), < *Monoclea* + *-aceæ*.] A small order of cryptogamous plants of the class *Hepaticæ*, intermediate in position between the *Jungermanniaceæ* and the *Anthocerotaceæ*. The vegetative structure is either thalloid or foliose; the sporangium dehisces longitudinally, and contains elaters, but has no columella. The order contains the genera *Calobryum* and *Monoclea*.

**monoclinial** (mon'ō-kli-nal), *a. and n.* [*< monocline* + *-al*.] I. *a.* In *geol.*, dipping in one direction: said of a zone of stratified rocks throughout which the strata all incline toward the same point of the compass. The term was introduced by H. D. Rogers (1842), and has taken the place of Darwin's hybrid word *unclinal*: thus, *monoclinial valley* (a valley bounded by ridges the strata of which all dip in the same direction); *monoclinial ridge*; *monoclinial flexure*, etc. A *monoclinial flexure* may be regarded as a half of an anticlinal fold, which would have been completed had the flexing action not been limited to one side of the axis, the strata resuming their horizontality on the other side.

The Echo-Cliff flexure, the Water-Pocket flexure, one of the grandest monoclinials of the west, and the San Rafael flexure, all *monoclinial flexures* of imposing dimensions and perfect form. Capt. Dutton considers go far back in Tertiary time, and possibly are pre-Tertiary.

Leade, *Origin of Mountain Ranges*, p. 250.

II. *n.* A monoclinial fold or flexure. See I. **monoclinatè** (mon'ō-kli-nāt), *a.* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *κλίνειν*, incline, + *-ate*<sup>1</sup>.] Same as *monoclinic*.

**monocline** (mon'ō-klin), *n.* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *κλίνειν*, incline; see *cline*.] Same as *monoclinial*.

**monoclinic** (mon-ō-klin'ik), *a.* [= F. *monoclinique*; < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *κλίνειν*, incline.] In *mineral.*, an epithet noting that system of crystallization in which the crystals are referred to three unequal axes, two of which intersect each other at an oblique angle, while they are at right angles to the third. See *crystallography*. Also *monosymmetric*, *clinorhombic*, *hemiorthotype*, *monoclinometric*, and *monoclinohedric*.

**monoclinohedric** (mon-ō-kli-nō-hed'rik), *a.* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *κλίνειν*, incline, + *ἔδρα*, seat, base.] Same as *monoclinic*.

**monoclinometric** (mon-ō-kli-nō-met'rik), *a.* [*Gr.* *μόνος*, single, + *κλίνειν*, incline, + *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *monoclinic*: as, "monoclinometric prisms," *Frey*.

**monoclinous** (mon'ō-kli-nus), *a.* [*Gr.* *μόνος*, single, + *κλίση*, bed, < *κλίνειν*, incline: see *clitic*.] 1. In *bot.*, hermaphrodite, or having both stamens and pistils in the same flower. — 2. In *geol.*, monoclin.

**Monocelia** (mon-ō-sē'li-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *μόνος*, single, + *κοιλία*, a cavity, hollow: see *coelia*.] Animals whose encephalocoele is single, neuron epaxial only, and axon unsegmented. The lancelet (*Branchiostoma*) is the only example. Synonymous with *Acrania*, *Cephalochorda*, *Leptocardia*, and *Monocelaria*. *Wüder*, *Amer. Nat.*, Oct., 1887, p. 914.

**monocellian** (mon-ō-sē'li-ān), *a.* [*Gr.* *Monocelia* + *-an*.] Having the encephalocoele single; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Monocelia*. **mono-compound** (mon'ō-kom'pound), *n.* [*Gr.* *μόνος*, single, + *Ε. compound*.] In *chem.*, a compound containing one atom of the element or one individual of the radical specified, as monochloroacetic acid, which contains one atom of chlorine, and monophenylamine, which contains one molecule of phenyl.

**Monocondyla** (mon-ō-kon'di-lā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *μόνος*, single, + *κόνδυλος*, a knuckle, joint, knob: see *condyle*.] The *Reptilia* and *Aves* (reptiles and birds) collectively: so called from the single occipital condyle characteristic of these classes among the higher vertebrates. The term indicates a group exactly conterminous with *Sauropsida*. Opposed to *Amphicondyla*.

**monocondylar** (mon-ō-kon'di-lār), *a.* Same as *monocondylarian*.

**monocondylarian** (mon'ō-kon-dil'i-ān), *a.* [*As Monocondyla* + *-ian*.] Having one occipital condyle, as the skull of birds, reptiles, and some fishes: distinguished from *dicondylarian*.

**monocotyledon** (mon-ō-kot-i-lē'don), *n.* [*Gr.* *μόνος*, single, + *κοτυλήδων*, a hollow, a sucker, etc.: see *cotyledon*.] A monocotyledonous plant; an endogen. See *endogen*, and *cut* under *cotyledon*.

**Monocotyledones** (mon-ō-kot-i-lē'don-ēs), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Ray, 1703), < *Gr.* *μόνος*, single, + *κοτυλήδων*, a cup-shaped cavity: see *cotyledon*.] A natural class of flowering plants, having a single seed-leaf or cotyledon in the embryo. They have generally the parts of their flowers in threes (not in fives, as in dicotyledona), their earliest leaves alternate, and the veins parallel. From the structure of the stem, increasing by internal or endogenous growth, they are also called *endogens*. The wood of their stems occurs in longitudinal bundles of fibers, scattered, as in Indian corn, or becoming compact, as in palma. New bundles of fibers form between the old, not, as in dicotyledons or exogens, in an annual external layer enveloping the stem. The class is divided into 34 orders, among which are the lily, iris, amaryllis, orchis, banana, palm, pineapple, acropine, arum, rush, sedge, and grass families. By Bentham and Hooker these are classed in seven groups or series; by others in three, the apdicous, petaloidous, and glumaceous divisions. About 20,000 species are known, included in about 1,500 genera.

**monocotyledonous** (mon-ō-kot-i-lē'don-ūs), *a.* [*Gr.* *μονοκοτυλήδων* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having only one seed-lobe or seminal leaf.

**monocracy** (mō-nok'rā-si), *n.*; *pl.* *monocracies* (-siz). [*LGr.*

*μονοκρατία*, sole dominion, < *Gr.* *μόνος*, single, + *κρατείν*, rule, < *κράτος*, strength.] Government or rule by a single person; autocracy.

A scene of wholesale bacchanalian fraud, a posse comitatus of liars, which would disgust any man with a free government, and make him sigh for the *monocracy* of Constantinople. *Sydney Smith*, *Ballot*. (*Latham*.)

**monocrat** (mon'ō-krat), *n.* [*Cf.* *MGr.* *μονοκράτωρ*, a sole ruler; < *Gr.* *μόνος*, single, + *κρατείν*, rule, < *κράτος*, strength.] 1. One who governs alone; an autocrat. — 2. In *U. S. hist.*, a name often applied by opponents to a member of the Federalist party, to which monarchical tendencies were imputed.

**monocular** (mon-nok'ū-lār), *a.* [= *F.* *monoculaire*, < *LL.* *monoculus*, one-eyed: see *monocu-*

*lous*.] 1. Having only one eye. Also *monoculate*. — 2. Of or referring to one eye or vision with one eye; suited or intended for the use of one eye only. — **Monocular microscope**. See *microscope*.

**monocularly** (mon-nok'ū-lār-li), *adv.* By means of one eye; so as to be seen by one eye only.

No one who has only thus worked *monocularly* can appreciate the guidance derivable from binocular vision. *W. B. Carpenter*, *Microsc.*, § 36.

**monoculate** (mon-nok'ū-lāt), *a.* [*As monocul(ar) + -ate*.] Same as *monocular*, 1.

**monocule** (mon'ō-kūl), *n.* [*NL.* *Monoculus*.] A member of the genus *Monoculus*.

**monoculite** (mon-nok'ū-lit), *n.* [*Gr.* *monoculus*, one-eyed (see *monoculus*), + *-ite*.] A fossil animal that appears to have but one eye.

**monoculous** (mon-nok'ū-lus), *a.* [= *OF.* *monocle*, *monocule* = *Sp.* *monoculo* = *It.* *monocolo*, < *LL.* *monoculus*, one-eyed, < *Gr.* *μόνος*, single, + *L.* *oculus*, eye: see *oculus*. *Cf.* *monocle*.] One-eyed; monocular.

*Dr. Knox* was the *monoculous* Waterloo surgeon, with whom I remember breakfasting. *O. W. Holmes*, *The Atlantic*, LIX. 638.

**Monoculus** (mon-nok'ū-lus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *LL.* *monoculus*, one-eyed: see *monoculous*.] 1. An old and disused genus of the Linnean class *Insecta* and order *Aptera*, having or seeming to have only one eye — that is, two eyes coalesced in one. These "apterous insects" were entomostracous crustaceans. *Monoculus* and some other entomostracous were afterward made by Latreille his first order of *Entomostraca*, called *Branchiopoda* and divided into two principal sections, *Lophycopoda* and *Phyllopoda*.

2. [*l. c.*] A one-eyed animal; a monocule or monocle. — 3. [*l. c.*] A bandage for one eye.

**monocycle** (mon'ō-si-kl), *n.* [*Gr.* *μόνος*, single, + *κύκλος*, a circle, a wheel: see *cycle*.] A vehicle with one wheel: used figuratively in the quotation. [*Rare*.]

Nay, a not unfrequent "penance" consists in tying the hands to the ankles, and turning round and round like a cart-wheel. Near Gourockpoor the train of Lord Dalhousie met dozens of these animated *monocycles*. *Pap. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 263.

**Monocyelia** (mon-ō-sik'li-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *μόνος*, single, + *κύκλος*, a circle: see *cycle*.] A division of holothurians containing those in which the tentacles are in one circle or series: correlated with *Heterocyelia*.

**monocyclic** (mon-ō-sik'lik), *a.* [*Gr.* *μόνος*, single, + *κύκλος*, a circle: see *cycle* and *-ic*.] 1. Disposed in a single whorl or circular series, as the stamens in many flowers. — 2. Of or pertaining to the *Monocyelia*.

**monocyst** (mon'ō-sist), *n.* [*Gr.* *μόνος*, single, + *κύστις*, a bag, pouch.] A tumor consisting of only one cyst. *Thomas*, *Med. Diet.*

**Monocystaceae** (mon'ō-sis-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *μόνος*, single, + *κύστις*, a bladder, + *-aceae*.] A family of fungi of the order *Monadineae*. They are moisture-loving plants, occurring on living *Algae* and *Protozoa*, with the organs of reproduction reduced to the form of sporocysts. The family contains 3 genera.

**monocysted** (mon'ō-sis-ted), *a.* [*As Monocyst* + *-ed*.] Having a single cyst; monocystidean.

The developmental history of the *monocysted* gregarinea. *T. Gill*, *Smithsonian Report*, 1885.

**monocystic** (mon-ō-sis'tik), *a.* [*Gr.* *μόνος*, single, + *κύστις*, a cyst, as a gregarine. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 853.]

**Monocystidea** (mon'ō-sis-tid'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Monocystis* + *-idea*.] A division of *Gregarinida*, containing those gregarines whose body consists of a single sac: contrasted with *Dicystidea*. Also *Monocystidae*, as a family.

**monocystidean** (mon'ō-sis-tid'ē-ān), *a.* *Monocysted*; of or pertaining to the *Monocystidea*.

**Monocystis** (mon'ō-sis'tis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *μόνος*, single, + *κύστις*, a bag, pouch.] The typical genus of *Monocystidae*. *M. agilis* is found in the male organ of the earthworm.

**Monocystaria** (mon'ō-si-tā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *μόνος*, single, + *κύστις*, dim. of *κύστις*, a hollow, a cell, < *κύτος*, a hollow.] A division of *Radiolaria*, containing those radiolarians which have a single central capsule: distinguished from *Polycystaria*. Most radiolarians are of this character. Also called *Monozoa*.

**monocytarian** (mon'ō-si-tā'ri-ān), *a.* and *n.* [*As Monocystaria* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Having a single central capsule, as a radiolarian; of or pertaining to the *Monocystaria*. Also *monozoon*.

2. *n.* A radiolarian whose central capsule is single.

**monodactyl**, **monodactyle** (mon-ō-dak'til), *a.* Same as *monodactylous*. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 623.

**monodactylic** (mon'ō-dak-til'ik), *a.* [*Gr.* *μόνος*, single, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger, a dactyl: see *dactylic*.] In *anc. pros.*, containing but one dactyl: noting certain logaedic meters. See *monaapestic*.

**monodactylous** (mon-ō-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [= *F.* *monodactyle* = *Pg.* *monodactylo*, < *Gr.* *μονοδάκτυλος*, one-fingered, < *μόνος*, single, + *δάκτυλος*, a finger or toe: see *dactyl*.] 1. Having but one finger or toe; unidigitate. — 2. In *Crustacea*, subchelate: applied to the subcheliform limbs of crustaceans and arachnids, in which there is no opposable finger to convert the terminal hook into a pincer-like claw or chela proper.

**monodelph** (mon'ō-delf), *n.* [*Gr.* *μόνος*, single, + *δελφίς*, womb.] A monodelphian mammal.

**Monodelphia** (mon-ō-del'fi-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *μόνος*, single, + *δελφίς*, womb.] The highest of three primary divisions of mammals, or subclasses of the class *Mammalia* (the other two being *Didelphia* and *Ornithodelphia*); placental mammals, or *Placentalia*. The subclass contains all mammals except the marsupials and monotremes. The young are retained in the womb by means of placental attachment till they are well developed; the scrotum is never in front of the penis; and the uterus and vagina are never paired. The brain has a well-developed corpus callosum, and comparatively small anterior commissure. The *Monodelphia* are variously divided into an upper and a lower series, *Educabilia* or *Megasthena* and *Ineducabilia* or *Microsthenia*; or into *Archencephala* (man alone), *Gyrencephala*, and *Lisencephala*; or directly into a number of orders. The orders of living monodelphians now usually adopted are eleven: *Primates*, *Feres*, *Ungulata*, *Hyraocidea*, *Proboscidea*, *Sirenia*, and *Cete*, of the upper series; and *Chiroptera*, *Insectivora*, *Gires* (or *Rodentia*), and *Bruta* (or *Edentata*), of the lower series. The families are about 120 in number. *Eutheria* is a synonym. Also, wrongly, *Monadelphia*.

**monodelphian** (mon-ō-del'fi-ān), *a.* and *n.* [*Gr.* *Monodelphia* + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Having the female generative passages single; specifically, pertaining to the *Monodelphia*, or having their characters.

2. *n.* A monodelphian mammal.

**monodelphic** (mon-ō-del'fik), *a.* [*Gr.* *μονοδελφίς* + *-ic*.] Same as *monodelphian*.

**monodelphous** (mon-ō-del'fus), *a.* Same as *monodelphian*.

**monodia** (mō-nō'di-ā), *n.* Same as *monody*.

**monodic** (mō-nod'ik), *a.* [= *It.* *monodico*, < *Gr.* *μονοδικός*, < *μόνος*, a monody: see *monody*.] In *music*, pertaining to monody or homophony; homophonic. Also *monophonie*. — **Monodic school or style**, that style of composition which supplanted the purely polyphonic or contrapuntal about 1600.

**monodical** (mō-nod'ik-āl), *a.* [*Gr.* *μονοδικός* + *-al*.] Same as *monodice*.

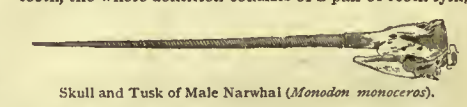
**monodically** (mō-nod'ik-āl-i), *adv.* In a monodic manner.

**monodichlamydeous** (mon-ō-di-kla-mid'ē-ūs), *a.* [*Gr.* *μόνος*, single, + *δι-*, two, + *χλαμύς* (*χλαμύς*), a cloak.] In *bot.*, having indifferently either a calyx only, or both calyx and corolla. *Lindley*. [*Not now in use*.]

**monodimetric** (mon'ō-dī-met'rik), *a.* [*Gr.* *μόνος*, single, + *δύς*, *di-*, twice, + *μέτρον*, measure: see *dimetric*.] In *crystal*, same as *dimetric* or *tetragonal*.

**monodist** (mon'ō-dist), *n.* [= *Pg.* *monodista*; as *monod-y* + *-ist*.] One who composes or sings in a monodic style, as opposed to the polyphonic style: opposed to *contrapuntist*.

**Monodon** (mon'ō-don), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *μονόδονς* (*μονοδοντ-*), having but one tooth: see *monodont*.] 1. A genus of delphinoid odontocete cetaceans, containing only the narwhal, *M. monoceros*, distinguished by its unique dentition. With the exception of some rudimentary and irregular teeth, the whole dentition consists of a pair of teeth lying



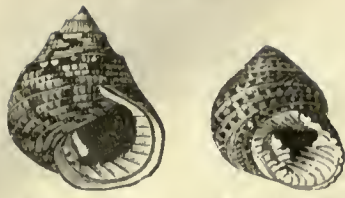
Skull and Tusk of Male Narwhal (*Monodon monoceros*).

horizontally in the jaw; in the female they remain embedded and cemented in their sockets, but in the male the left one grows into an enormous tusk, like a horn projecting from the forehead, sometimes half as long as the entire animal, straight, slender, cylindrical, but spirally grooved anteriorly, and thus resembling a rope. The vertebrae are 50 in number, the ribs 11; the cervical are normally free, and there is no dorsal fin. See *cut* under *narwhal*.

2. In *conch.*, same as *Monodonta*. *Cuvier*, 1817.

**monodont** (mon'ō-dont), *a.* [*Gr.* *μονόδονς* (*μονοδοντ-*), having but one tooth, < *μόνος*, single, + *ὄδους* = *E.* *tooth*.] Having only one tooth.

**Monodonta** (mon-ō-don'tā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *μονόδονς* (*μονοδοντ-*), having but one tooth: see *monodont*.] A genus of top-shells of the family *Trochidae*, having a toothed columella: named



Monodonta labio. Monodonta (Clanculus) pharaonis.

by Lamarck in 1799. There are a number of species, known as *rosary-shells*.

**Monodontinae** (mon'ō-don-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Monodon*(t-) + *-inae*.] The narwhals as a subfamily of *Delphinidae*: now usually merged in the subfamily *Delphinapterinae*.

**Monodora** (mon-ō-dō'rā), *n.* [NL. (Dunal, 1817), so called in allusion to the solitary flowers; < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *δῶρον*, gift.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the order *Anonaceae* and the tribe *Mitrephoreae*, distinguished by a one-celled compound ovary with numerous seeds attached over the whole surface of the walls. They are trees with large solitary variegated flowers, hanging upon a long stalk which terminates the stem or is opposite the leaves. They have three sepals, six wavy petals, many short stamens, and a shield-shaped stigma; their large globose woody fruit contains numerous seeds in a resinous central pulp. There are 3 species, natives of central Africa, of which *M. Myrsinitica*, the calabash-nutmeg, furnishes in its seeds a nutmeg-like spice. It is cultivated in Jamaica, etc., and hence called *American, Jamaica, and Mexican nutmeg*. *M. Angolensis* yields a similar product.

**monodrama** (mon-ō-drā'mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *δράμα*, a drama.] A dramatic piece for a single performer or actor: sometimes used also for a piece for two performers.

**monodramatic** (mon-ō-dra-mat'ik), *a.* [< *monodrama* + *-atic*.] Pertaining to a monodrama.

**monodramet.**, *n.* [< *monodrama*.] Same as *monodrama*.

**monodromic** (mon-ō-drom'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *δρόμος*, a course, running, race.] In *math.*, having a single sheet in the Riemann's surface; not having different values for one value of the variable. A *monodromic function* is one having the property that if, by a continuous change, the variable makes an excursion and returns to its original value, the function will also return to its original value. Also *monotropic*.

**monody** (mon-ō-dī), *n.*; *pl. monodies* (-diz). [Also *monodia*; = F. *monodie* = Sp. *monodia* = Pg. It. *monodia*; < ML. *monodia*, < LL. *monodia*, *monodium*, < Gr. *μονωδία*, a solo, lament, < *μόνος*, single, + *ὄδῆ*, a song, ode: see *ode*.] 1. In *music*: (a) A style of composition in which one voice-part decidedly preponderates in interest over the others; homophony: opposed to *polyphony*, in which all the voice-parts are equally important. The term is specially applied to the modern style which arose somewhat before 1600 in Italy, and which led rapidly to the invention and great popularity of the opera, the oratorio, and the instrumental suite. The style itself had long before been known in popular songs and dances, but only then asserted itself as a controlling power in artistic music. (b) A piece written in monodic style; a melody, tune, or air, usually for the voice. (c) A composition written in one part only; a solo. Also *monophony*.

Funeral songs were called . . . *Monodia* if they were venerated by one alone, and this was used at the entombment of Princes and others of great account, and it was reckoned a great civility to use such ceremonies. Pattenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 39.

2. Monotonous sound; monotonousness of sound.

Near the tolling of the bells—  
Iron bells!  
What a world of solemn thought their *monody* compels!  
Poe, *The Bells*, iv.

**monodynamic** (mon-ō-dī-nam'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *δύναμις*, power: see *dynamic*.] Having but one power, capacity, or talent. [Rare.]

*Monodynamic* men, men of a single talent, are rarely misapprehended. De Quincey.

**Monocæa** (mō-nē'kæ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *οἶκος*, house.] In De Blainville's classification (1825), the second of three subclasses of his *Paracephalophora*, contrasted with *Dioica* and *Hermaphrodita*, named in the form *Monocæa*.

**Monocæia** (mō-nē'shi-æ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *οἶκος*, house.] The twenty-first class of plants in the artificial system of Linnæus. In this class the stamens and pistils are in separate flowers on the same plant, as in the *Araceæ*.

**monœcian, monœcian** (mō-nē'shi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *monœci-ous* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Same as *monœcious*.

II. *n.* A monœcious animal.

**monœcious, monœcious** (mō-nē'shus), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *οἶκος*, house.] 1. In *bot.*: (a) In planerogams, having the stamens and pistils in different flowers on the same plant. (b) In cryptogams, having both male and female organs on the same individual.—2. In *zool.*, having both male and female sexual organs; hermaphrodite; androgynous: applied according to the corresponding usage in botany: opposed to *dioecious*. In numberless lower invertebrates the male and female products of generation, or ova and spermatozoa, mature in the same individual without sexual intercourse. In many other cases, as those of worms and snails, every individual is both male and female, but there is sexual intercourse and reciprocal impregnation between two individuals.



Branch of the Monœcious Tree *Alnus viridis*. a, male catkins; b, female catkins; c, fruit.

**monœciously, monœciously** (mō-nē'shus-i), *adv.* In a monœcious manner; with a tendency to monœcism.—**Monœciously polygamous**, in *bot.* See *polygamous*.

**monœcism, monœcism** (mō-nē'sizm), *n.* [< *monœci-ous* + *-ism*.] The state or quality of being monœcious; hermaphroditism; androgyny.

**monoembryony** (mon-ō-em'brī-on-i), *n.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἐμβρυον*, embryo: see *embryo*.] In *bot.*, the condition of possessing only a single embryo, as the seeds of most angiosperms.

**monoflagellate** (mon-ō-flaj'e-lāt), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *E. flagellate*.] Monomastigote or uniflagellate, as an infusorian.

**monogam** (mon-ō-gam), *n.* [< LL. *monogamus*, < LGr. *μονόγαμος*, married but once: see *monogamous*.] In *bot.*, a plant that has solitary flowers with the anthers united.

**Monogamia** (mon-ō-gā'mī-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < LGr. *μονόγαμος*, married but once: see *monogamous*.] In *bot.*, one of the six orders of the nineteenth class, the *Syngenesia*, in the Linnean system, in which the flowers are solitary and have united anthers.

**monogamian** (mon-ō-gā'mī-ān), *a.* Same as *monogamous*.

**monogamic** (mon-ō-gam'ik), *a.* [< MGr. *μονογαμικός*, < *μονόγαμος*, one married but once: see *monogam*.] Same as *monogamous*. H. Sidgwick, *Methods of Ethics*, p. 227.

**monogamist** (mō-nog'a-mist), *n.* [< *monogamy* + *-ist*.] 1. One who has been married only once; one who believes that a person should not marry oftener than once—that is, that a widower or widow should not remarry.

I maintained . . . that it was unlawful for a priest of the Church of England, after the death of his first wife, to take a second, or, to express it in one word, I valued myself upon being a strict *monogamist*. Goldsmith, *Vicar*, ii.

2. One who has but one (living and undivored) wife, as opposed to a *bigamist* or a *polygamist*.

**monogamistic** (mon-ō-ga-mis'tik), *a.* [< *monogamist* + *-ic*.] Same as *monogamous*.

**monogamous** (mō-nog'a-mus), *a.* [< F. *monogame* = Sp. *monógamo* = Pg. It. *monogamo*, < LL. *monogamus*, < LGr. *μονόγαμος*, married but once, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *γάμος*, marriage.] 1. Practising or supporting the principle of monogamy. (a) Marrying only once—that is, not remarrying after the death of the spouse: opposed to *digamous*. (b) Marrying only one at a time: opposed to *bigamous* or *polygamous*.

2. Of or pertaining to monogamy: as, *monogamous doctrines* or customs.—3. In *zool.*, having only one mate; living in pairs: as, a *monogamous family* of birds.—4. In *bot.*, having solitary flowers with united anthers, as in *Lobelia*.—**Doubly monogamous**, in *ornith.*, said of birds the male of which takes part in nest-building, incubation, and care of the young, as pigeons and many other birds.

**monogamy** (mō-nog'a-mī), *n.* [= F. *monogamie* = Sp. *monogamia* = Pg. It. *monogamia*, < LL. *monogamia*, < LGr. *μονογαμία*, single marriage, < *μονόγαμος*, married but once: see *monogamous*.] 1. The practice of marrying only once, or the principle which upholds that practice; the principle that forbids remarriage after the death of a former husband or wife: opposed to *digamy*. See *bigamy*, 2.—2. The condition of being mar-

ried to only one person at one time: opposed to *bigamy* or *polygamy*. See *bigamy*, 1.

The *monogamy* of the modern and western world is, in fact, the *monogamy* of the Romans, from which the license of divorce has been expelled by Christian morality. Maine, *Early Hist. of Institutions*, p. 60.

3. In *zool.*, the habit of having only one mate; the habit of living in pairs; the paired state.—**Double monogamy**, in *ornith.*, the state or habit of being doubly monogamous. See phrase under *monogamous*. **monoganglionic** (mon-ō-gang-gli-on'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *ganglion* + *-ic*.] Having a single ganglion.

**monogastric** (mon-ō-gas'trik), *a.* [= F. *monogastrique*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *γαστήρ*, stomach: see *gaster*, *gastric*.] Having only one stomach or digestive cavity.—**Monogastric Diphyidæ** or **Diphyidæ**. See the quotation under *diphyidæ*.

**Monogenea** (mon-ō-jē'nē-æ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μονογενής*, only-begotten, single: see *monogenous*.] A division of fluke-worms or trematoids, containing those which undergo scarcely any change or comparatively little transformation in development: opposed to *Digenæa*. There are several families and numerous genera.

**monogeneous** (mon-ō-jē'nē-us), *a.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *γένος*, kind.] 1. In *biol.*, generated in the same form as that of the parents; homogeneous as regards stages of development: specifically said of the *Monogenea*.—2. In *math.*, having a single differential coefficient.

**monogenesis** (mon-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *γένεσις*, origin: see *genesis*.] In *biol.*: (a) Development of the ovum from a parent similar to itself: opposed to *metagenesis*. E. van Beneden. (b) Generation of an individual from one parent which develops both male and female products, or ova and spermatozoa. A. Thomson. (c) Descent of all living things from a single cell. Haeckel.

**monogenesy** (mon-ō-jen'e-si), *n.* [As *monogenesis*.] Same as *monogenism* or *monogony*. *Encyc. Diet.*

**monogenetic** (mon-ō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *monogenesis*, after *genetic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to monogenesis.—2. Of or relating to monogenism.

The *monogenetic* theory, which believes in the original common origin of all mankind from one pair. Science, VII. 169.

3. In *geol.*, being the result of one genetic process: applied by Dana to mountain-ranges.

The Appalachians, a range of many mountain ridges and valleys, constitute one individual among mountains, because a result of one genetic process, or, in a word, *monogenetic*. Dana, *Misn. of Geol.* (3d ed.), p. 796.

**monogenism** (mō-noj'e-nizm), *n.* [< *monogeny* + *-ism*.] The descent of the whole human race from a single pair. Also called *monogeny*.—**Adamic monogenism**, the descent of the human race from Adam and Eve, according to the Mosaic account. Huxley, *Critiques and Addresses*, p. 159.

**monogenist** (mō-noj'e-nist), *n.* and *a.* [< *monogeny* + *-ist*.] 1. *n.* One who maintains the doctrine of monogenesis in any form.

To meet the inevitable question of "Whence the first organic matter?" the *Monogenist* is reduced to enumerate the existing elements into which the simplest living jelly or sarcode is resolvable. Owen, *Anat.* (1865), ill. 817.

2. One who believes in the doctrine of monogenism.

According to the *Monogenists*, all mankind have sprung from a single pair, whose multitudinous progeny spread themselves over the world.

Huxley, *Critiques and Addresses*, p. 159.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to monogenesis or monogenism: as, a *monogenist* theory.

**monogenistic** (mon-ō-jē-nis'tik), *a.* [< *monogenist* + *-ic*.] Same as *monogenist*.

**monogenous** (mō-noj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *μονογενής*, only-begotten, single, < *μόνος*, single, + *-γενής*, < *γενν*, produce: see *-genous*.] 1. Generated or generating by means of fission, gemmation, or sporulation, as modes of asexual reproduction.

Reproduction by fission, which, with that by budding and spore-formation, is included under the term *monogenous* asexual reproduction. Claus, *Zoölogy* (trans.), p. 96.

2. Of or pertaining to monogenism.—3. In *math.*, having a single differential coefficient considered as a rule of generation.—**Monogenous function**, a function,  $X + Y$ , of the imaginary variable  $x + yi$ , such that

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} \text{ and } \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}.$$

It is usually defined as a function having a differential coefficient.

**monogeny** (mō-noj'e-nī), *n.* [< Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *-γενεῖα*, < *γενν*, produce: see *-geny*.] 1.

Same as *monogeny*, 1, or *monogenesis*.—2. Same as *monogenism*.

**monoglot** (mon'ō-glōt), *a.* [*<* LGr. *μονόγλωττος*, *μονόγλωστος*, speaking but one language, *<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *γλῶττα*, Attic form of *γλῶσσα*, tongue, language.] 1. Speaking or using only one language.—2. Written or published in only one language.

**monogoneutic** (mon'ō-gō-nū'tik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *γονεῖν*, produce, *<* *γόνος*, offspring, generation.] In *entom.*, single-brooded; having only one brood during a year.

**monogonic** (mon'ō-gōn'ik), *a.* [*<* *monogeny* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to monogeny: same as *monogenous*, 1.

**Monogonopora** (mon'ō-gō-nop'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *monogonoporus*: see *monogonoporous*.] A division of dendrocoelous turbellarian worms, having the sexual opening single, whence the name. It contains the land and fresh-water planarians of the families *Planariidae* and *Geoplariidae*. Opposed to *Digonopora*.

**monogonoporic** (mon'ō-gōn'ō-pō'rik), *a.* [As *monogonoporous* + *-ic*.] Having a single sexual opening or generative pore; specifically, pertaining to the *Monogonopora*, or having their characters.

**monogonoporous** (mon'ō-gō-nop'ō-rus), *a.* [*<* NL. *monogonoporus*, *<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *γόνος*, generation, + *πῶρος*, passage.] Having a single genital pore, as a turbellarian; pertaining to the *Monogonopora*: opposed to *digonoporous*.

**monogony** (mō-nog'ō-nī), *n.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *γονία*, *<* *γεν*, produce: see *-gony*.] 1. Asexual reproduction; agamogenesis: used by Haeckel in distinction from *amphigony*. Monogony is exhibited in the lowest animals, in which there is no sex, as in cases of reproduction by fission or gemmation without conjugation. The term is not applied to asexual modes of reproduction, as parthenogenesis, which occur in sexed animals. Also *monogeny*, *monogenesis*.

2. Same as *monogenesis*.

**monogram** (mon'ō-gram), *n.* [= F. *monogramme* = Sp. *monograma* = Pg. It. *monogramma*, *<* LL. *monogramma*, *<* Gr. *μονογράμματον* (not *\*μονόγραμμα*), a character consisting of several letters in one, neut. of *μονογράμματος*, consisting of one letter (*μονόγραμμα*), drawn with single lines, outlined, *>* L. *monogrammus*, an outline sketch, skeleton, shadow, *<* *μόνος*, single, + *γράφω* (τ-), letter: see *gram*.] 1. One character in writing; a mark or design formed or consisting of one letter.

If in compass of no art it [my superficies] came  
To be described by a monogram.

B. Jonson, Discoveries, lxx.

2. Two or more of the letters of a name or word, or of the initials of several names or words, so combined as to form or appear to form a single character.

That the founder was a Bishop Ephrasins is shown by his monogram on many of the stiffs.

E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 101.

3†. A picture drawn in lines without color; a sketch.

A kind of first draught or ground colours only, and monogram of life. Hammond, Works, IV. 571. (Latham.)

**monogram-machine** (mon'ō-gram-mā-shēn'), *n.* A foot-press used to stamp monograms, initials, etc., on paper and the like.

**monogrammal** (mon'ō-gram-al), *a.* [*<* *monogram* (LL. *monogramma*) + *-al*.] Same as *monogrammatic*. [Rare.]

**monogrammatic** (mon'ō-gram-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *monogrammatique*, *<* LL. *monogramma*(t-), monogram: see *monogram*.] In the style or manner of a monogram; pertaining to monograms.

One photo-lithographed plate of monogrammatic emblems, the meaning of which remains unknown.

The Academy, April 6, 1889, p. 243.

**monogrammic** (mon'ō-gram'ik), *a.* [= F. *monogrammique*; as *monogram* (LL. *monogramma*) + *-ic*.] Same as *monogrammatic*.

**monograph** (mon'ō-grāf), *n.* [= F. *monographie* = Pg. *monographo*, *<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *γραφία*, writing.] An account or description of a single thing or class of things; a treatise on a single subject or a single department, division, or detail of a branch of study.

A monograph on the ant, as treated by Solomon, showing the harmony of the Book of Proverbs with the results of modern research. George Eliot, Middlemarch, xvii.

**monograph** (mon'ō-grāf), *v. t.* [*<* *monograph*, *n.*] To write or produce a monograph on; treat in a monograph.

The British species of *Lumbricus* have never been carefully monographed.

Darwin, Formation of Vegetable Mould, p. 8.

**monographer** (mō-nog'ra-fēr), *n.* A writer of monographs.

**monographic** (mon'ō-grāf'ik), *a.* [= F. *monographique* = Sp. *monográfico* = It. *monografico*; as *monograph* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a monograph; of the nature of a monograph.

It does not pretend to monographic completeness, which would require far more profound and exhaustive studies.

Science, VII. 95.

2. Pertaining to or of the nature of a monogram.

A monographic combination of the letters A and P.  
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 746.

3. Drawn in lines without colors.

**monographical** (mon'ō-grāf'i-kāl), *a.* [*<* *monographic* + *-al*.] Same as *monographic*.

**monographically** (mon'ō-grāf'i-kāl-i), *adv.* In the manner or form of a monograph.

**monographist** (mō-nog'ra-fist), *n.* [*<* *monograph* + *-ist*.] One who writes a monograph.

**monographous** (mō-nog'ra-fus), *a.* [*<* *monograph* + *-ous*.] Monographic.

**monography** (mō-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *monographie* = Sp. *monografía* = Pg. *monographia* = It. *monografia*, *<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *γραφία*, *<* *γράφω*, write.] 1. A delineation in lines without colors; an outline sketch.—2. A monograph; also, a system of monographs.

In order to write a complete monography of the Kashmir style, we ought to be able to trace it very much further back than anything in the previous pages enables us to do.

J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 294.

**monogyn** (mon'ō-jin), *n.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *γυνή*, female (in mod. bot. a pistil).] In *bot.*, a plant having only one pistil or stigma.

**Monogynia** (mon'ō-jin'i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *monogyn*.] In *bot.*, the name of the first order in each of the first thirteen classes in the Linnean system, comprehending such plants as have only one pistil or stigma in a flower.

**monogynian** (mon'ō-jin'i-an), *a.* [*<* NL. *Monogynia* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the order *Monogynia*; having only one pistil or stigma.

**monogynist** (mō-noj'i-nist), *n.* [*<* *monogyn-y* + *-ist*.] One who adopts or favors monogyny.

**monogynœcial** (mon'ō-ji-nē'shāl), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + NL. *gynœcium* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, formed by the pistil of one flower: applied to simple fruits.

**monogynous** (mō-noj'i-nus), *a.* [*<* *monogyn-y* + *-ous*.] 1. Having only one wife; living in monogyny; monogamous, as a man: correlated with *monandrous*.—2. In *zool.*, having only one female mate.—3. Same as *monogynian*.

**monogyny** (mō-noj'i-nī), *n.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *γυνή*, female.] In *zool.* and *anthrop.*, a mating with only one female or wife; the monogynous state: correlated with *monandry*.

**monohemerous** (mon'ō-hē-me-rus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μονοήμερος*, prop. *μονήμερος*, lasting one day only, *<* *μόνος*, single, + *ἡμέρα*, day.] In *med.*, lasting or existing only one day.

**monohydrated** (mon'ō-hī'drā-ted), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ*), water: see *hydrate*.] Containing one molecule of water. This term was formerly applied to such acids as were regarded as formed from an acid by the addition of one molecule of water, as monohydrated nitric acid, (HNO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, formed from the acid N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> by adding a molecule of water, H<sub>2</sub>O.

**monohydric** (mon'ō-hī'drik), *a.* [*<* *mono-* + *hydr*(ogen) + *-ic*.] Containing one atom of hydrogen. Specifically applied to such acids as have a single hydrogen atom replaceable by a basic atom or radical, as formic or lactic acid; and also to alcohols which by oxidation exchange two atoms of hydrogen for one of oxygen, and form acids containing the same number of carbon atoms as the alcohols from which they were derived.

**Monocia** (mō-noi'ki-ā), *n. pl.* Same as *Monœcia*.

**monoid** (mon'oid), *a.* and *n.* [*<* Gr. *μονοειδής*, of one form, uniform, *<* *μόνος*, single, + *εἶδος*, form.] 1. *a.* In *anc. pros.*, containing but one kind of foot: noting certain meters. *Monoid meters* are also called *pure meters* or *simple meters*, and distinguished from *compound* (*episynthetic*) meters and *mixed* or *logæædic meters*.

II. *n.* In *math.*, a surface which possesses a conical point of the highest possible (*n*—1)th order.

**mono-ideism** (mon'ō-i-dē'izm), *n.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ἰδέα*, idea (see *idea*), + *-ism*.] Concentration of the mind upon one thought or idea; a brooding on one subject; mild monomania. [Rare.]

It is observed that the mental condition of hypnotised "subjects" is often one of marked *mono-ideism*—of strong and one-sided attention.

Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 407.

**monolatry** (mō-nol'a-trī), *n.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *λατρεία*, service, worship: see *latría*.] The idolatrous or pagan worship of one divinity:

also, the worship of one God, but not necessarily with an explicit disbelief in other divinities.

Thus results a worship of one God—*monolatry*, as Wellhausen calls it—which is very different from genuine monotheism. Huxley, in Nineteenth Century, XIX. 495.

**monolith** (mon'ō-lith), *n.* [= F. *monolithe* = Sp. *monólito* = Pg. *monólitho*, a monolith, *<* LL. *monolithus*, *<* Gr. *μόλιθος*, made of one stone, as a pillar or column, *<* *μόνος*, single, + *λίθος*, stone.] A single stone; by extension, any structure or object in stone formed of a single piece: it may be an independent monument standing alone, as an Egyptian obelisk, or a menhir, or any part of a structure, as a column.

**monolithal** (mon'ō-lith-āl), *a.* [*<* *monolith* + *-al*.] Same as *monolithic*.

**monolithic** (mon'ō-lith'ik), *a.* [= F. *monolithique* = Pg. *monolítico*; as *monolith* + *-ic*.] 1. Formed of a single stone, as an obelisk or the shaft of a column.—2. Consisting of monoliths: as, a *monolithic circle*.—3. Of or pertaining to a monolith.

There is no doubt that their *monolithic* character is the principal source of the awe and wonder with which they have been regarded.

J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 338.

**monolobite** (mō-nol'ō-bīt), *n.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *λοβός*, lobe (see *lobe*), + *-ite*.] A trilobite in which the trilobed or tripartite character of the upper surface is almost lost, as in the genus *Homalonotus*.

**monolobular** (mon'ō-lob'ū-lār), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + NL. *lobulus*, lobe: see *lobular*.] Consisting of or pertaining to a single lobe.

**monolocular** (mon'ō-lok'ū-lār), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + L. *loculus*, a compartment (cell), dim. of *locus*, place: see *loculus*.] Same as *unilocular*.

**Monolocularia** (mon'ō-lok'ū-lā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *monolocular*.] Those animals whose hearts are monolocular, or which have but one cardiac cavity. Wilder, Amer. Nat., 1887, p. 914.

**monologist**, *n.* [*<* *monology* + *-an*.] Same as *monologue*, 1. Minshew.

**monologist** (mō-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [= Sp. *monologista*; as *monologue* + *-ist*.] 1. One who talks in monologue or soliloquizes.—2. A monopolizer of conversation. De Quincey.

**monologue** (mon'ō-log), *n.* [*<* F. *monologue* = Sp. *monólogo* = Pg. It. *monologo*, a sole speaker, also a soliloquy, *<* LGr. *μόνολογος*, speaking alone or to oneself, *<* Gr. *μόνος*, alone, + *λέγειν*, speak.] 1†. One who does all the talking. Minshew.—2. That which is spoken by one person alone. Especially—(a) A dramatic soliloquy. (b) A kind of dramatic entertainment, consisting of recitations, lullations, anecdotes, songs, etc., performed throughout by one person.

He [Charles Mathews] instituted in 1818, in imitation of Foote and Dibdin, a species of entertainment in the form of a *monologue*, which, under the title of "Mathews at Home," proved very successful. Amer. Cyc., XI. 279.

(c) A long speech or harangue uttered by one person, especially in the course of a conversation.

He sat at the feet of the teacher and listened with much apparent interest to *monologues*, not one-fifth part of which he could anyways understand. W. Black.

His [Wordsworth's] finest passages are always *monologues*. Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 240.

**monologuize** (mon'ō-log-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *monologuized*, prp. *monologuizing*. [*<* *monologue* + *-ize*.] To soliloquize. [Rare.]

Her lips had a habit of silently *monologuizing*, moving in the manner of one who speaks with great rapidity, but with no audible utterance.

W. Besant, Children of Gibeon, 1.

**monology** (mō-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [*<* LGr. *μονολογία*, simple language (taken in sense of 'a soliloquy'), *<* *μόνολογος*, speaking alone: see *monologue*.] The act or habit of indulging in monologues, or of monopolizing conversation by long narratives or dissertations; the habit of soliloquizing.

It was not by an insolent usurpation that Coleridge persisted in *monology* through his whole life. De Quincey.

**monomachia** (mon'ō-mā'ki-ā), *n.* [LL.: see *monomachy*.] Same as *monomachy*.

**monomachist** (mō-nom'ā-kist), *n.* [*<* *monomach-y* + *-ist*.] One who fights in single combat; a duelist. [Rare.]

**monomachy** (mō-nom'ā-ki), *n.* [Also *monomachia*; *<* F. *monomachie* = Sp. *monomachia* = Pg. It. *monomachia*, *<* LL. *monomachia*, *<* Gr. *μονομαχία*, single combat, *<* *μονομάχος*, fighting in single combat, *<* *μόνος*, single, + *μαχεσθαι*, fight.] A single combat; a duel.

Heroicall *monomachies*.

Harvey, Pierce's Supererogation (1593).

There is to be performed a *monomachy*,  
Combat, or duel, time, place, and weapon  
Agreed betwixt us.

Webster and Rowley, Cure for a Cuckold, l. 2.

**monomane** (mon'ō-mān), *n.* [*F. monomane* (= *Pg. monomano*), < *monomaniac*, *monomania*: see *monomania*.] One afflicted with monomania; a monomaniac. [*Rare.*] *Imp. Dict.*  
**monomania** (mon-ō-mā'ni-ā), *n.* [= *F. monomaniac* = *Sp. monomanía* = *Pg. It. monomania*, < *NL. monomania*, < *Gr. μόνος*, single, + *μανία*, madness: see *mania*.] 1. Insanity in which there is a more or less complete limitation of the perverted mental action to a particular field, as a specific delusion, or an impulse to do some particular thing. The other mental functions may show some signs of degeneration.—2. In popular use, an unreasonable zeal for or interest in some one thing; a craze.

Frederic was as anxious as any prince could be about the efficiency of his army. But this anxiety never degenerated into a monomania, like that which led his father to pay fancy prices for giants.

Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

**Instinctive monomania**, the excessive tendency to do some particular thing without intelligible motive and un-restrained by considerations of propriety, morality, or personal prudence. Persons manifesting this form of mental derangement usually have exhibited signs of more or less extensive mental degeneration. It includes suicidal insanity, homicidal insanity, dipsomania, pyromania, kleptomaniac, and certain forms of perverted sexual instinct. Also called *impulsive insanity*. = *Sp. 1. Lunacy, Derangement, etc.* See *insanity*.

**monomaniac** (mon-ō-mā'ni-ak), *a. and n.* [= *F. monomaniac* = *Sp. It. monomaniaco*; as *monomania* + *-ac*.] 1. *a.* Same as *monomaniacal*.

II. *n.* 1. A person affected by monomania.—2. In *law*, one who is insane upon some one or more subjects, and apparently sane upon all others.

**monomaniacal** (mon'ō-mā-ni'ā-kal), *a.* [*F. monomaniac* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to monomania; also, afflicted with monomania.

Patients confess that they have been under the influence of monomaniacal ideas and terrible hallucinations for a long period, without their existence being suspected even by their most intimate associates.

F. B. Winslow, Obscure Diseases of the Brain, ix.

**Monomastiga** (mon-ō-mas'ti-gā), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (in neuter) pl. of *Monomastix*.] A division of flagellate infusorians having one flagellum, as the *Monadidae*, etc.: distinguished from *Dimastiga*.

**monomastigate** (mon-ō-mas'ti-gāt), *a.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, + *μάστιξ* (*μαστίζ*), a whip, scourge.] Having one flagellum; uniflagellate: said of the *Monomastiga*.

**Monomastix** (mon-ō-mas'tiks), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. μόνος*, single, + *μάστιξ* (*μαστίζ*), a whip, scourge.] A genus of uniflagellate infusorians proposed by Döding in 1850, giving name to the *Monomastiga*.

**monome** (mon'ōm), *n.* [*F. monôme* = *Sp. Pg. It. monomia*, < *NL. monomium*, for *monomonium*, < *Gr. μόνος*, single, + *L. nom(en)*, name. Hence *monomial*. Cf. *binomial*.] Same as *monomial*.

**Monomera** (mō-nom'ē-rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. μονομερής*, consisting of one part, single: see *monomeric*.] A section of coleopterous insects proposed by Latreille for the reception of certain minute species. It is now known that his observations were imperfect, these insects having really several tarsal joints, and pertaining to families which Latreille had included in other groups.

**Monomerosomata** (mō-nom'ē-rō-sō'ma-tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*: see *monomerosomatous*.] The acarids or mites as an order of tracheate arachnidans; the *Acarida* or *Acaridea*. In Leach's system there were 4 orders of Arachnida—*Dimerosomata*, spiders; *Polymerosomata*, scorpions, etc.; *Monomerosomata*, mites; and *Podosomata*, the *Pugenoidae*. Westwood interposed *Adelarthrosomata* between the second and the third of these.

**monomerosomatous** (mō-nom'ē-rō-som'ā-tus), *a.* [*Gr. μονομερής*, consisting of one part (see *monomeric*), + *σώμα* (*σωματ*), body.] Having the body all in one piece or mass—that is, apparently unsegmented—as an acarid; of or pertaining to the *Monomerosomata*, or having their characters, as a mite: distinguished from *dimerosomatous*, *polymerosomatous*, etc.

**monomeric** (mō-nom'ē-rus), *a.* [*Gr. μονομερής*, consisting of one part, < *μόνος*, single, + *μέρος*, part.] 1. In *zool.*, having the tarsi single-jointed; unarticulate, as a tarsus; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Monomera*.—2. In *bot.*, having but one member in each cycle (pistil, stamen, petal, or sepal): said of a flower. Compare *dimerous*, 2.

**monometallic** (mon'ō-me-tal'ik), *a.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, + *μέταλλον*, metal: see *metal*.] Consisting of but one metal; specifically, comprising coins that consist of but one metal (or alloy), as gold or silver: as, a *monometallic* currency.

**monometallist** (mon-ō-met'al-izn), *n.* [*Gr. monometall(i)ca* + *-ism*.] The use of only one metal as a standard of value in the coinage of a country; also, the economic theory that advocates such a single standard. See *bimetallism*.

**monometallism** (mon-ō-met'al-ist), *n.* [*Gr. monometall(i)ca* + *-ist*.] One who advocates the theory of monometallism: opposed to *bimetallist*.

**monometer** (mō-nom'ē-tēr), *a. and n.* [*L. monometer*, as a noun *monometron*, < *Gr. μονόμετρος*, consisting of one measure, < *μόνος*, single, + *μέτρον*, a measure: see *meter*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. *a.* In *pros.*, consisting of a single measure.

II. *n.* In *pros.*, a meter consisting of a single measure.

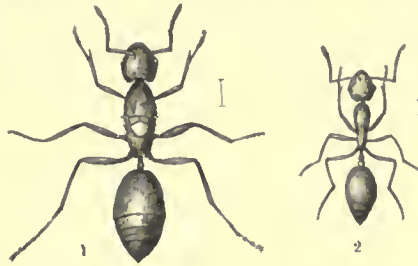
**monometric** (mon-ō-met'rik), *a.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, + *μέτρον*, measure. Cf. *monometer*.] In *crystal.*, same as *isometric*, 2.

**monometrical** (mon-ō-met'ri-kal), *a.* [*Gr. monometer* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to or consisting of monometers; containing only one meter.

**monomial** (mō-nō'mi-al), *a. and n.* [*Gr. monome* (*NL. monomium*) + *-al*. Cf. *binomial*, *multinomial*, *polynomial*. See also *monomial*.] 1. *a.* In *alg.*, consisting of only one term, and not of several added together.—2. In *zool.* and *bot.*, same as *monomial*.—**Monomial differentiant**. See *differentiant*.

II. *n.* In *alg.*, an expression or quantity consisting of a single term. See *binomial*. Also *monome*.

**Monomorium** (mon-ō-mō'ri-um), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. μόνος*, single, + *μόριον*, dim. of *μόρος*, a part, piece.] A genus of *Formicidae*, having the metathorax unarmed, the mandibles narrow, and the antennæ 11- or 12-jointed. It is wide-spread, and many species, among them the common little red ant, *M. pharaonis*. This well-known domestic pest America owes



Pharaoh's Ant (*Monomorium pharaonis*).  
1, female; 2, worker. (Lines show natural sizes.)

to Europe, though it has generally been considered of American origin; it is now almost cosmopolitan. It does no great damage, but is troublesome from its myriads, its habit of overrunning almost everything in the house that is eatable, and the great difficulty or impossibility of its extermination.

**monomorphic** (mon-ō-mor'fik), *a.* [As *monomorphous* + *-ic*.] 1. In *zool.*, of one and the same (or essentially similar) type of structure; formed much alike; notably uniform in morphic character: said of a number of animals collectively, or of the zoological group which they constitute: as, birds are a highly *monomorphic* class of animals.—2. In *entom.*, having but one form, structure, or morphological character; identical or invariable in form throughout successive stages of development; monomorphous; homomorphous; ametabolic.

**monomorphous** (mon-ō-mōr'fus), *a.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, + *μορφή*, form.] 1. Same as *monomorphic* in any sense.—2. Of invariable form: specifically applied to certain neuropterous insects which in their larval state are similar in form to the perfect insect, though wingless.

**monomphalus** (mō-nom'fa-lus), *n.*; *pl. monomphali* (-li). [*NL.*, < *Gr. μόνος*, single, + *μφαλός*, navel.] In *teratol.*, a double monster, each person being nearly complete, but united with the other in a common umbilicus.

**Monomyaria** (mon'ō-mi-ā'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. μόνος*, single, + *μύς*, muscle, + *-aria*.] An order of bivalve mollusks with a single adductor muscle, or with one such muscle enlarged at the expense of another, subcentral in position and remote from the pallial margin. The order contains the scallops, oysters, pearl-oysters, and related forms, and is nearly coincident with *Asphondylata*. See *ent. under ciborium*.

**monomyarian** (mon'ō-mi-ā'ri-ān), *a. and n.* [*Gr. Monomyaria* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Having one adduc-

tor muscle, as an oyster; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Monomyaria*. Also *monomyary*.

II. *n.* A monomyarian bivalve mollusk.  
**monomyary** (mon-ō-mi-ā'ri), *a. and n.* [= *F. monomyaire*, < *NL. Monomyaria*.] Same as *monomyarian*.

**Mononeura** (mon-ō-nū'rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. μόνος*, single, + *νεῦρον*, nerve.] Animals with only a ganglionic nervous system. *Rudolphi*.

**mononomial** (mon-ō-nō'mi-āl), *a.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, + *L. nom(en)*, name: see *nominal*. Cf. *monomial*.] In *zool.* and *bot.*, consisting of a single word or term: applied to the name of an animal or a plant: opposed to *binomial* and *polynomial*. *Coues*, *The Auk*, l. 320. Also *monomial*.  
**mononuclear** (mon-ō-nū'klē-ār), *a.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, + *L. nucleus*, nucleus: see *nuclear*.] Having a single nucleus; uninuclear: as, large *mononuclear* cells. *Hueppe*, *Bacteriological Investigations* (trans.), p. 68.

**Mononychinae** (mon'ō-ni-ki'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Mononyx* (-onyx-) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Galguliidae*, typified by the genus *Mononyx*. It contains heteropterous insects of flattened form, truncate in front, rounded behind, and rough on top; of dull or dark color; and with the fore legs raptorial, fitted for clutching insect prey.

**mononym** (mon'ō-nim), *n.* [*Gr. μονώνυμος*, having one name, < *μόνος*, single, + *ὄνομα*, *ὄνομα*, a name: see *onym*.] A name consisting of a single term; a mononomial name in zoology. *Coues*, *The Auk*, l. 321.

**mononymic** (mon-ō-nim'ik), *a.* [*Gr. mononym* + *-ic*.] Having but one name; named in one word; mononomial: applied in zoology to a system of nomenclature in which the name of each species is a single word: opposed to *dinominal* and *polyonymic*.

In a *mononymic* system we should require as many separate names as there are objects to be named.  
*J. W. Dunning*, *Entomol. Monthly Mag.*, VIII. 274.

**mononymization** (mon-ō-nim-i-zā'shōn), *n.* [*Gr. mononymize* + *-ation*.] The substitution of a single word for several which had been used together as the name of something, as the employment of the name *iter* for a part of the brain usually called *iter a tertio ad quartum ventriculum*. [*Rare.*]

The desired *mononymization* is best attained by simply dropping the superfluous genitive (in the phrase "torcular Herophilii").

*Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 525, note.

**mononymize** (mon'ō-nim-iz), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *mononymized*, *ppr. mononymizing*. [*Gr. mononym* + *-ize*.] To convert (a polynomial name) into a mononym.

**Mononyx** (mon'ō-niks), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. μόνος*, single, + *ὄνυξ*, a nail: see *onyx*.] In *entom.*: (a) The typical genus of *Mononychinae*, founded by Laporte in 1837. *M. amplicollis* is a large, broad South American species; *M. stygius* is found in the southern United States. (b) An unused genus of coleopterous insects. *Brullé*, 1838.

**monoöusian** (mon-ō-ō'si-ān), *a.* Same as *monoöusious*.

**monoöusious** (mon-ō-ō'si-us), *a.* [*LGr. μονοὐσίος*, of single essence, < *Gr. μόνος*, single, + *οἴα*, essence, < *ὄν* (fem. *οἴα*), *ppr. of elvai*, be: see *be*<sup>1</sup>, *ens*. Cf. *homoöusious*.] Having the same substance; consisting of the same matter: used to describe the Sabellian confounding of God the Father and God the Son.

**monoparesis** (mon-ō-par'ē-sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. μόνος*, single, + *πάρεσις*, a weakening, paralysis: see *paresis*.] In *pathol.*, the paresis of a single part of the body, as of one limb.

**monopathic** (mon-ō-path'ik), *a.* [*Gr. monopathy* + *-ic*.] In *pathol.*, involving the disorder of only one organ or function: said of disease.

**monopathy** (mō-nop'ā-thi), *n.* [*LGr. μονοπάθεια*, suffering in one part of the body only, < *Gr. μόνος*, single, + *πάθος*, suffering.] 1. Solitary suffering or sensibility.

Every one calculateth his nativity, and sentenceth his own future fate, by crying at his birth; not coming only from the body's *monopathy*, or sole suffering by change of its warm quarters; but, according to some, from sympathy with the divining soul, that knoweth itself for a time banished from the Father of Spirits.  
*Whillock*, *Manners of the English* (1654), p. 32. (*Latham*.)

2. In *pathol.*, a disease or affection in which only one organ or function is disordered.

**monopersonal** (mon-ō-pēr'son-āl), *a.* [*Gr. μόνος*, single, + *L. persona*, person: see *personal*.] In *theol.*, having but one person or one mode of existence.

**monopetalous** (mon-ō-pet'ā-lus), *a.* [= *F. monopétale* = *Sp. monopétalo* = *Pg. It. monopétalo*, < *Gr. μόνος*, single, + *πέταλον*, leaf (pet-

al.) In bot., having the petals united into one piece by their edges: more properly *gamopetalous* or *sympetalous*.

**monophanous** (mō-nof'a-nus), *a.* [LGr. *μονοφανής*, visible alone, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, alone, + *φαίνασθαι*, appear.] Having an appearance similar to something else; resembling each other. [Rare.] *Imp. Diet.*

**Monophlebites** (mon'ō-flē-bi'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *φλέψ* (φλεβ-), a vein, + *-ites*, *E. -ite*.] A tribe or section of the homopterous subfamily *Coccinea*, including the largest bark-lice known. Some Australian forms are nearly two inches long.

**monophobia** (mon-ō-fō'bi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *-φοβία*, < *φέβω*, fear (> *φόβος*, fear).] In *pathol.*, morbid dread of being left alone.

**monophonic** (mon-ō-fon'ik), *a.* [L. *monophon-* + *-ic*.] Same as *monodic*.

**monophonous** (mon'ō-fō-nus), *a.* [L. *μόνος*, single, with but one voice or sound, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *φωνή*, voice.] Producing a single sound or note at one time: said of an instrument.

**monophony** (mon'ō-fō-ni), *n.* [As *monophonous* + *-y*.] Same as *monody*, 1.

**monophote** (mon'ō-fōt), *n.* [L. *μόνος*, single, + *φως* (φωτ-), light.] An electric arc-lamp regulator designed to work in single series, or on the parallel-arc system, between the leads of an electric-light circuit. More fully named *monophote regulator*.

**monophthalmus** (mon-of-thal'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνοφθαλμος*, one-eyed, < *μόνος*, single, + *ὄφθαλμός*, the eye.] In *teratol.*, a monster with one eye; a cyclops.

The term *monophthalmus unilateralis* would seem to serve better . . . than the term *monophthalmus*, given by some writers. *Medical News*, LII. 636.

**monophthong** (mon'of-thōng), *n.* [L. *μόνος*, single, + *φθγγος*, of or with but one sound, containing but one vowel; as a noun, a single vowel; < *μόνος*, single, + *φθγγος*, sound. Cf. *diphthong*.] 1. A simple vowel-sound.

Again, the sound of the so-called long English *a* in *make*, *paper*, &c., although once a *monophthong*, is now pronounced as a diphthong. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 782.

2. A combination of two written vowels pronounced as one.

**monophthongal** (mon'of-thōng-gal), *a.* [L. *μόνος*, single, + *-thong*, consisting of or pertaining to a monophthong.]

**monophthongization** (mon-of-thōng-gi-zā'shon), *n.* [L. *μόνος*, single, + *-thong*, consisting of or pertaining to a monophthong, + *-ation*.] The reduction of a diphthong to a single sound.

Examples of the *monophthongization* of *ei*, so far as they are found in the text of the Homeric poems. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 420.

**monophthongize** (mon'of-thōng-gīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *monophthongized*, ppr. *monophthongizing*. [L. *μόνος*, single, + *-thong*, consisting of or pertaining to a monophthong, + *-ize*.] To reduce in enunciation to a single sound.

A *monophthongized* diphthong. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 435.

**monophyletic** (mōn'ō-fī-lit'ik), *a.* [L. *μόνος*, single, + *φυλή*, a tribe, > *φύλη*, a tribesman, *φύλετικός*, belonging to a tribesman: see *phylyum*.] Of or pertaining to a single phylum: said of a group of any grade in zoology, with reference to the origin of all the members of such group from a common ancestor: opposed to *polyphyletic*. The *monophyletic* hypothesis, in its logical application to the animal kingdom, derives all animals from a single prototype; it is equivalent to the *monogenetic* hypothesis in phylogeny.

My gastræa theory, on which I base the *monophyletic* genealogy of the animal kingdom. *Haeckel, Evol. of Man* (trans.), I. 247.

**monophylitic** (mon'ō-fī-lit'ik), *a.* An erroneous form of *monophyletic*.

Polyphylitic origin, so far from being improbable, is as likely an occurrence as *monophylitic* origin. *Sollas, Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 426.

**monophylline** (mon-ō-fil'in), *a.* [As *monophyllous* + *-ine*.] Same as *monophyllous*.

**monophyllous** (mon-ō-fil'us), *a.* [= F. *monophylle* = Pg. *monophilo* = It. *monofilo*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] In *bot.*, having but one leaf; formed of one leaf.

**Monophyllus** (mon-ō-fil'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *φυλή*, a tribe, > *φύλη*, a tribesman, *φύλετικός*, belonging to a tribesman: see *phylyum*.] A genus of leaf-nosed bats of the family *Phyllostomidae*, founded by Leach in 1822. *M. redmani* is a West Indian species, about 12 inches in extent, and of a grayish-brown color.

**monophyodont** (mon-ō-fī'ō-dont), *a. and n.* [L. *μόνος*, single, + *φύω*, produce, + *ὄδοντος* (ὄδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] 1. *a.* Having only one set of teeth: opposed to *diphyodont* and *polyphyodont*.

2. *n.* An animal having only one set of teeth.

**Monophyodonta** (mon-ō-fī'ō-don'tā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *monophyodont*.] A division of mammals containing those which are monophyodont, as the cetaceans. *Sir R. Owen*.

**Monophysite** (mō-nof'i-sit), *n. and a.* [= F. *monophysite*, < LGr. *μονοφυσίτης*, one who held that Christ has but one nature, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *φύσις*, nature: see *physic*.] 1. *n.* One who holds that there is but one nature in Christ; more specifically, one of a sect which teaches that there is but one commingled or compound nature in Christ, partly divine and partly human, in contradistinction to the orthodox doctrine that by the incarnation two complete and perfect natures, the divine and the human, are united without confusion or mutation in the one person of Christ. Among Monophysites in the wider sense are included the Eutychians and Monothelites. The sect of Eutychiana was founded by Eutyches, who was condemned at the Council of Chalcedon, A. D. 451. They taught that there is but one nature in Christ, the divine. The Monophysites properly so called hold that the divine and human natures in Christ are combined into one composite nature. The first leaders of the Monophysites, and founders of the present Monophysite or Coptic Church of Egypt, were Dioscorus, condemned at Chalcedon (died A. D. 454), and Timothy Ælurua ('Cat'), made patriarch A. D. 457. In later times their most important leader was Severus, about A. D. 520, whose followers were called *Severians*, *Corrupticolas*, or *Phthartolatrae*, while those of an opposite Monophysite sect were known as *Julianists*, *Aphthartodocetes*, and *Phantasiasts*. In the sixth century the Monophysites spread widely in Syria, and were named *Jacobites*, from Jacob Baradans, Bishop of Edessa, 541-78. At various times the Monophysites divided into a great number of sects, known by more than thirty different titles. These represented different shades of original Eutychianism and Monophysitism and attempts at approach to orthodoxy. The most subtle form of Monophysitism is Monothelitism (which see). Monophysitism is at the opposite pole of doctrine to Nestorianism, the orthodox doctrine as to the nature of Christ lying midway between the two. As distinguished from the Monophysites, the orthodox are called *Diphysites* and *Melchites*. At the present day the two great bodies of Monophysites are the Copts and the Syrian Jacobites. The Armenian Church is also often regarded as Monophysite or Eutychian, and the Maronites before their submission to the Roman Church were Monothelites. See *Acephali* (ὀ), *Agnoeta*, *Theopaschite*, *Trithelit*.

2. *a.* Same as *Monophysitical*.

**Monophysitical** (mon'ō-fī-sit'ik-al), *a.* [L. *μόνος*, single, + *-physic*, < Gr. *φύσις*, nature: see *physic*.] Of or pertaining to the Monophysites or their doctrines; of the nature of the doctrines of the Monophysites.

**Monophysitism** (mō-nof'i-sī-tiz'm), *n.* [L. *μόνος*, single, + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Monophysites. Compare *diphysitism*.

Eutychianism revived in the form of *Monophysitism*, or the doctrine that Christ had but one composite nature. It makes the humanity of Christ a mere accident of the immutable divine nature.

*Schaff, Christ and Christianity*, p. 62.

**monoplacid** (mon'ō-plas-id), *a.* [L. *μόνος*, single, + *πλακός*, a flat cake: see *placenta*.] Having but one madreporic plate, as a starfish: distinguished from *polyplacid*.

**monoplacula** (mon-ō-plak'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *monoplacula* (-lā). [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + NL. *placula*, q. v.] A single-layered germ; a placula of one layer of cells, formed by vertical fission of the germ: opposed to *diploplacula*. *Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, 1884, p. 89.

**monoplacular** (mon-ō-plak'ū-lār), *a.* [L. *μόνος*, single, + *-ar*.] Single-layered, as a germ; having the characteristics of a monoplacula.

**monoplaculate** (mon-ō-plak'ū-lāt), *a.* [L. *μόνος*, single, + *-ate*.] Same as *monoplacular*. *A. Hyatt*.

**monoplast** (mon'ō-plāst), *n.* [L. *μόνος*, single, + *πλαστός*, formed, molded, < *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] An organism consisting of a single cell; a simple or homogeneous form-element.

**monoplastic** (mon-ō-plas'tik), *a.* [L. *μόνος*, single, + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a monoplast.

**monoplegia** (mon-ō-plō'jī-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *πληγή*, stroke.] In *pathol.*, paralysis limited to a single part, as of one arm or leg. Compare *hemiplegia*, *paraplegia*.

**monopleurobranch** (mon-ō-plō'rō-brang), *a. and n.* [L. *μόνος*, single, + *πλευρά*, side, + *βράγχια*, gills.] 1. *a.* Having gills on only one side; of or pertaining to the *Monopleurobranchiata*.

2. *n.* A member of the *Monopleurobranchiata*.

**monopleurobranchian** (mon-ō-plō'rō-brang'ki-an), *a. and n.* [L. *μόνος*, single, + *πλευρά*, side, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Same as *monopleurobranch*.

**Monopleurobranchiata** (mon-ō-plō'rō-brang'ki-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *monopleurobranch*.] A suborder of opisthobranchiate gastropods having plumose gills usually on one side, the right, under the edge of the mantle. This name was proposed by De Blainville in 1825 as that of the third order of his *Paracephalophora monica*, divided into 4 families, as the sea-hares and their allies. It is synonymous with *Tectibranchiata* of Cuvier. The group is also called *Pomatobranchiata*. Also *Monopleurobranchia*. *J. E. Gray*, 1821.

**monopleurobranchiate** (mon-ō-plō'rō-brang'ki-āt), *a. and n.* [L. *μόνος*, single, + *-ate*.] Same as *monopleurobranch*.

**Monopneumona** (mon-op-nū'mō-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl.: see *Monopneumones*.] A division of *Dipneusta* or *Dipnoi*, containing those dipnoans which are single-lunged: distinguished from *Dipneumona*. The only existing representative is *Ceratodus*.

**Monopneumones** (mon-op-nū'mō-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *πνεύμων*, lung, usually pl. *πνεύμονες*, the lungs.] Same as *Monopneumona*.

**Monopneumonia** (mon'op-nū-mō'ni-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Monopneumones*.] Same as *Monopneumona*.

**monopneumonian** (mon'op-nū-mō'ni-an), *a. and n.* [As *Monopneumonia* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Having only one lung: specifically applied to the *Monopneumonia*.

2. *n.* A lung-fish, as *Ceratodus*.

**monopneumonous** (mon-op-nū'mō-nus), *a.* [As *Monopneumones* + *-ous*.] Having only one lung; of or pertaining to the *Monopneumona*, *Monopneumones*, or *Monopneumonia*.

**Monopnoa** (mō-nop'nō-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *-πνοα*, breathing, < *πνεῖν*, breathe.] In Owen's classification, a "subclass of *Reptilia*," containing all reptiles which breathe in one way only—that is, by lungs: distinguished from *Dipnoa* or *Branchiotoca*, which breathe in two ways—that is, either by gills first and lungs afterward in the case of the same individual, or some of them by gills and others by lungs. In this scheme, not easy to define satisfactorily, Prof. Owen makes his "class *Reptilia*" cover not only *Reptilia* in the usual sense, but also *Amphibia* or *Eutrachia*. His *Dipnoa* are then conterminous with *Amphibia* proper. He divides *Monopnoa* into the orders *Pterosauria*, *Dinosauria*, *Crocodylia*, *Chelonaa*, *Laerctilia*, *Ophidia*, *Anomodontia*, *Saurorpterygia*, and *Ichthyopterygia*. *Comp. Anat. Vert.* (1868), III. 850.

**monopode** (mon'ō-pōd), *a. and n.* [Cf. LL. *monopodius*, one-footed, L. *monopodium*, a table or stand with one foot, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ποῖς* (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] 1. *a.* Having but one foot.

2. *n.* 1. Any object supported on one foot only; specifically, one of a fabled race of men having but one leg. These, the *Monocelli* or *Scelopodes*, are described by Pliny (*Hist. Nat.*, viii.) as dwelling in Ethiopia, and as possessing a single foot, so large that it served when held up to shade them from the sun when they lay down to rest.

The *monopodes*, sheltering themselves from the sun beneath their single umbrella-like foot.

*Lovell, Fireside Travels*, p. 172.

2. In *bot.*, same as *monopodium*.

**monopodial** (mon-ō-pō'di-āl), *a.* [L. *μόνος*, single, + *-podia*, < Gr. *ποῖς*, foot: see *monopode*.] Resembling or after the manner of a monopodium.

**monopodic** (mon-ō-pōd'ik), *a.* [As *monopody* + *-ic*.] In *pros.*, constituting a single foot; of or pertaining to a single foot, or a measure consisting in a single foot: as, *monopodic* measurement: opposed to *dipodic*.

**monopodium** (mon-ō-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *monopodia* (-i). [NL., neut. of LL. *monopodius*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ποῖς*, foot: see *monopode*.] In *bot.*, an axis of growth which continues to extend to the apex in the direction of previous growth, while lateral structures of like kind are produced beneath it in acropetal succession. *Goebel*. Compare *sympodium* and *dichotomy*.

**monopody** (mon'ō-pōd-i), *n.*; pl. *monopodies* (-iz). [L. *monopodia*, < Gr. *μονοποδία*, a single foot, esp. as a measure, < *μόνος*, single, + *ποῖς* (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] In *pros.*, a measure consisting of but one foot: opposed to *dipody*. See *measure*, II.

**monopolert**, *n.* [OF. *monopolier* (F. *monopoleur*), < *monopole*, monopoly: see *monopoly*.] A monopolist. *Cotgrave*.

**monopolical** (mon-ō-pol'ik-al), *a.* [L. *μόνος*, single, + *-ic*.] Monopolistic.

I wish, according to the decree of Darius, that whosoever is an enemy to our peace, and seeketh, either by getting *monopolical* patents or by forging vintal tales, to hinder our welfare, that his house was pulled downe.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 53.

**monopolisation, monopolise, etc.** See *monopolization, etc.*

**monopolist** (mō-nop'ō-list), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *monopolista*; as *monopol-y* + *-ist*.] 1. One who monopolizes or possesses a monopoly; one who has exclusive command or control of any branch of trade or article of commerce; specifically, a buyer up of the whole of a commodity in market for the purpose of selling at an advanced price; one having a license or privilege granted by authority for the sole buying or selling of any commodity. See *monopoly*.—2. One who obtains, assumes, or occupies anything to the exclusion of others: as, a *monopolist* of advantages.

**monopolistic** (mō-nop'ō-lis'tik), *a.* [*< monopolist* + *-ic*.] Relating to a monopoly or to a system of monopolies; of a kind promoted by monopoly; existing for the maintenance of a monopoly: as, *monopolistic* abuses; a *monopolistic* corporation.

**monopolitan** (mon-ō-pol'i-tan), *n.* [As *monopolite* + *-an*, after the erroneously assumed analogy of *cosmopolitan*, etc.] A monopolist.

Heo was no diving politician,

Or project-seeking monopolitan.

*John Taylor, Works* (1630), (Nares.)

*Monopolitans* of starch, tin, fish, cloth, oil, vinegars, salt, and what not.

Quoted in *Olady's Sir Walter Raleigh*.

**monopolite** (mō-nop'ō-lit), *n.* [*< monopol-y* + *-ite*, after the erroneously assumed analogy of *cosmopolite*.] Same as *monopolist*.

You marchant Mercers, and *Monopolites*,

Gain-greedy Chap-men, perur'd Hypocrites.

*Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, i. 3.

**monopolization** (mō-nop'ō-li-zā'shən), *n.* [*< monopolize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of monopolizing. Also spelled *monopolisation*.

**monopolize** (mō-nop'ō-liz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *monopolized*, ppr. *monopolizing*. [= F. *monopoliser* = Sp. *monopolizar* = Pg. *monopolisar*; as *monopol-y* + *-ize*.] 1. To obtain a monopoly of; have an exclusive right of trading in: as, to *monopolize* all the corn in a district.

The Arabs have a law that, if three camels depart at the same time, the convent shall be obliged to pay thirty plasters; which I suppose is designed to prevent any one Arab with several camels *monopolizing* the whole business of conveying the monks.

*Pococke, Description of the East*, I. 159.

2. To obtain or engross the whole of; obtain exclusive possession of.

As if this age had *monopolized* all goodness to itself.

*Fuller*.

Gold alone does Passion move,

Gold *monopolizes* Love!

*Cowley, Anaerontics*, vii.

Also spelled *monopolise*.

**monopolizer** (mō-nop'ō-lī-zēr), *n.* Same as *monopolist*, especially in sense 2: as, a *monopolizer* of conversation. Also spelled *monopoliser*.

Those senseless *monopolizers* of time that form the court of a dunce.

*Shelley, in Dowden*, I. 204.

**monopoly** (mō-nop'ō-li), *n.*; pl. *monopolies* (-liz). [= F. *monopole* = Sp. Pg. It. *monopolio*, *< L. monopolium*, *< Gr. μονοπώλιον*, a right of exclusive sale, *μονοπωλία*, exclusive sale, monopoly, *< μόνος*, sole, + *πωλείν*, barter, sale.] 1. An exclusive privilege to carry on a traffic.

*Monopolies* are much the same offence in other branches of trade that engrossing is in provisions, being a license or privilege allowed by the king for the sole buying and selling, making, working, or using of any thing whatsoever: whereby the subject in general is restrained from that liberty of manufacturing or trading which he had before.

*Blackstone, Com. (ed. Waite)*, IV. 150.

2. Specifically, in *Eng. constitutional hist.*, and hence sometimes in *Amer. law*, such an exclusive privilege when granted by the crown or state to an individual, association, or corporation, for the sake of the pecuniary advantage of its exclusiveness. A privilege not granted by the state, but secured by buying up the article, is termed by the English law *engrossing*. The legal objection to a monopoly, in this sense of the word, is that it can be secured only by forbidding all other citizens except the favored grantee to exercise a common-law right. Exclusive privileges granted by the state to a limited number of persons for the sake of enabling the state the better to regulate the traffic for the protection of the rest of the community, as in case of banking franchises, liquor traffic, etc., are not deemed monopolies, although the same privileges would be, if conferred on a single or a very few grantees, for the sake of the pecuniary benefit to them. So the exclusive privileges conferred on inventors and authors, by the patent and copyright laws, for the sake of the encouragement of the arts and literature, and extending only to articles originally devised under that encouragement, are not deemed monop-

lies. Both these classes of grants have, however, been condemned by some as partaking of the character of monopolies.

If any man, out of his own wit, industry, or endeavour, find out anything beneficial to the Commonwealth, or bring out any new invention which every subject of this kingdom may use, yet, in regard of his pains and travel therein, her Majesty perhaps is pleased to grant him a privilege to use the same only, by himself or his deputies, for a certain time. This is one kind of *Monopoly*. Sometimes there is a glut of things, when they be in excessive quantity, as perhaps of corn; and perhaps her Majesty gives licence of transportation to one man. This is another kind of *Monopoly*. Sometimes there is a scarcity or a small quantity; and the like is granted also.

*Bacon, in E. A. Abbott's Account of his Life and Works*.

I will have no private *monopolies*, to enrich one man, and beggar a multitude.

*Burton, Anat. of Mel.*, To the Reader, p. 68.

He thinks he can never trade to his advantage unless he can have the *monopoly* of everything he values. *South*.

3. In *polit. econ.*, and as used in a general sense in law, such an exclusive privilege to carry on a traffic, or deal in or control a given class of articles, as will enable the holder to raise prices materially above what they would be if the traffic or dealing were free to citizens generally. In this sense, that exclusive control of a particular kind of product which results from the legitimate ownership of the only land from which it can be obtained, as in the case of some mineral waters, or earths, or ores, is sometimes spoken of as a *natural monopoly*, in contrast to the *artificial monopolies* created by state grant. See *virtual monopoly*, below.

4. That which is the subject of a monopoly: as, in Bengal opium is a *monopoly*.—5. The possession or assumption of anything to the exclusion of other possessors: thus, a man is popularly said to have a *monopoly* of any business of which he has acquired complete control.

Jonson, who, by studying Horace, had been acquainted with the rules, yet seemed to envy to posterity that knowledge, and to make a *monopoly* of his learning.

*Dryden, tr. of Juvenal*, Del.

Caleb hain't no *monopoly* to court the seeneoretas.

*Lowell, Biglow Papers*, 1st ser., II.

6. Loosely, a company or corporation which enjoys a monopoly.—**Monopoly Act**, an English statute of 1623 (21 Jas. I., c. 3), declaring all monopolies for the manufacture, sale, or use of anything to be void, excepting to inventors their patent rights. Also known as the *Statute of Monopolies*.—**Virtual monopoly**, a term in constitutional law and the history of legislation (the appropriate applications of which have been much contested) used to characterize a business which, though not declared by law to be a monopoly or exclusive franchise protected as such, as by a patent or an exclusive charter, is yet so related to the great channels and currents of commerce that the allowing of it to enjoy the same protection as other private property and business secures to it indirectly exclusive advantages substantially equivalent to a legal monopoly. Thus the great grain-elevators of modern commerce, although erected as private property on private lands, if by their situation they have exclusive advantages for the transfer of grain from vessels at the wharf to the railroad terminus of a trunk-line, are said to constitute a *virtual monopoly*, because, if not subjected to a legislative power to restrict their charges such as other private property and business are not subjected to, they might be conducted in a manner oppressive to commerce.

**monopolyloguet** (mon-ō-pol'i-log), *n.* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *πολύλογος*, much talking, *< πολύς*, many, much, + *λέγω*, speak.] An entertainment in which a single actor sustains many characters. *Brande*.

**monoprionidian** (mon-ō-pri-ō-nid'i-an), *a.* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *πρίων*, a saw (*< πρίειν*, saw), + *-ίδιον*, dim. suffix, + *-an*.] Having small uniserial serrations; uniserrulate: specifically applied to those graptolites or rhabdophorous coelenterates which have the cells or hydrothecæ in a single row: opposed to *diprionidian*.

**monopteral** (mō-nop'te-ral), *a.* [*< monopteron* + *-al*.] 1. In *arch.*, formed as a monopteron.—2. In *zool.*, having a single fin, wing, or alate part.

**Monopteridæ** (mon-op-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Monopterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of symbbranchiate teleostean fishes, typified by the genus *Monopterus*, having the shoulder-girdle directly connected with the skull, and the abdominal and caudal regions of the body excessively elongated.

**monopteron, monopteros** (mō-nop'te-ron, -ros), *n.* [= F. *monoptère* = Sp. *monopterio*, *< L. monopteros*, *< Gr. μονόπτερος*, with only one row of pillars, *< μόνος*, single, + *πτερόν*, a wing, a row of columns along the sides of a Greek temple.] In *arch.*, a type of temple or portico, usually with an inclosed circular cella, composed of columns arranged in a circle and supporting a cupola or a conical roof.



Monopteron.—Temple of Vesta at Tivoli, near Rome.

**Monopterus** (mō-nop'te-rus), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *μονόπτερος*, lit. having one wing (see *monopteron*), *< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *πτερόν*, a wing.) The typical genus of *Monopteridae*, containing anguilliform or eel-like fishes whose fin-system is reduced to a continuous marginal membrane around the tail. *M. javanicus* is a common fish of the Indian archipelago, about 3 feet long.

**monopterygian** (mō-nop'te-rij'i-an), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Monopterygii*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A monopterygian fish.

**Monopterygii** (mō-nop'te-rij'i-i), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *πτερυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), fin.] Fishes whose fins are reduced to one. *Bloch and Schneider*.

**monoptote** (mon'op-tōt), *n.* [= F. *monoptote*, *< LL. monoptotus* (in neut. pl. *monoptota*), *< L. Gr. μονόπτερος*, with but one case, *< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *πῶσις* (*πτω-*), case, *< πίπτειν*, fall.] In *gram.*, a noun or an adjective having but one case-form. A monoptote may be (a) a word with only one case in use, or (b) a word with but one case-form which may be used for several or for all cases.

**monopus** (mon'ō-pus), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μονόπους*, one-footed, *< μόνος*, single, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] In *teratol.*, a monster having but a single foot or hind limb.

**Monopylææ** (mon-ō-pil'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *πίλη*, a gate.] A division of *Phaeodaria*, containing those phaeodarians which have only one pseudopodal opening: opposed to *Amphipyllææ*.

**monopylean** (mon-ō-pil'ē-an), *a. and n.* [As *Monopylææ* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Having one pore or pseudopodal opening; pertaining to the *Monopyllææ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A monopylean radiolarian.

**monopyrenous** (mon'ō-pi-rē'nus), *a.* [= F. *monopyrene*, *< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *πυρήν*, the stone of a fruit.] In *bot.*, having but one nutlet or stone.

**monorchid** (mo-nōr'kid), *a.* [*< monorchis*, after *orchid*.] Having only one testicle; exhibiting or characterized by monorchism.

**monorchis** (mo-nōr'kis), *n.*; pl. *monorchides* (-ki-dēz). [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *ορχις*, testicle.] An animal or a person having only one testicle.

*Monorchides*, as they are called, have been known to be prolific.

*A. S. Taylor, Medical Jurisprudence*, p. 720.

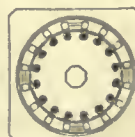
**monorchism** (mo-nōr'kizm), *n.* [As *monorch(is)* + *-ism*.] The presence of only one testicle.

**monorganic** (mon-ōr-gan'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *ὄργανον*, organ; see *organic*.] Pertaining to or affecting one organ or set of organs.

**Monorhina** (mon-ō-rī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *monorhine*.] A primary division of the *Vertebrata*, or other major group of vertebrates, represented by the *Marsipobranchii* (*Cyclostomi* or roundmouths), the lampreys and hags (*Hyperotreta* and *Hyperoartia*), in which the nasal passage is single: distinguished from all other cranial vertebrates, or *Amphirhina*. Also, more correctly, *Monorrhina*.

**monorhinal** (mon'ō-rī-nal), *a.* [*< monorhine* + *-al*.] Having the nostril single; monorhine.

**monorhine** (mon'ō-rin), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. μόνος*, single, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), the nose.] I. *a.* Having but one nasal passage; single-nostriled: specifically applied to the *Monorhina*.



Plan of Monopteron.

**II. n.** A monorhinal vertebrate, as a lamprey or a hag.

Also spelled *monorrhine*.

**monorime, monorhyme** (mon'ō-rīm), *n.* [= F. *monorime*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *rime*<sup>2</sup>.] A composition in verse in which all the lines end with the same rime.

**Monorrhina, monorrhine.** More correct forms of *Monorhina, monorhine*.

**monoschemic** (mon-ō-skē'mik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μονόσχημος*, of but one form, < *μόνος*, single, + *σχῆμα*, form.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of one form of foot throughout; containing spondees only or dactyls only; noting a variety of the dactylic hexameter. A hexameter said to contain only dactyls necessarily lacks the last syllable of the last dactyl—that is, contains five dactyls and a trochee. See *isochronal*.

**monosemic** (mon-ō-sē'mik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μονόσημος*, having but one signification, < *μόνος*, single, + *σημα*, a sign, mark, σημειών, a sign, mark, unit of time, mora.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting in or equal to a single semeion (mora or unit of time); equivalent to or constituting an ordinary or normal short; monochronous: as, a *monosemic arsis*; a *monosemic pause*. See *disemic, trisemic*.

**monosepalous** (mon-ō-sep'ā-lus), *a.* [= F. *monosépale*; < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal.] In *bot.*, having the sepals united by their edges: more properly *gamosepalous*.

**monosiphonous** (mon-ō-sī'fōn-us), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *σίφων*, siphon; see *siphon*.] Having a single siphon; not polysiphonous: applied in botany to certain of the higher algae (*Florideae*) in which the siphons or pericentral tubes are wanting. See *siphon*.

**monosist** (mō-nō'sis), *n.* [*<* Gr. *μόνωσις*, solitariness, separation, < *μονοῖν*, make single or solitary, < *μόνος*, single: see *monad*.] In *bot.*, the isolation of an organ from the rest. *Cooke, Manual*.

**Monosomata** (mon-ō-sō'mā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *monosomatus*: see *monosomatous*.] An order of *Rhizopoda*, containing simple single-celled or unicellular forms, naked or capsulated, such as the families *Proteidae* and *Arcellidae*. They are the ordinary normal amœbiform protozoans.

**monosomatous** (mon-ō-sōm'ā-tus), *a.* [*<* NL. *monosomatus*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *σῶμα* (*σωματ-*), body.] Having a single body—that is, cell; unicellular, as a *rhizopod*.

**monospasm** (mon'ō-spazm), *n.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *σπασμός*, a spasm.] In *pathol.*, spasm of a particular part, as a limb or portion of a limb.

**monosperm** (mon'ō-spēr'm), *n.* [= F. *monosperme* = Sp. *monosperma*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *σπέρμα*, seed: see *sperm*.] A plant that has only one seed.

**monospermal** (mon-ō-spēr'mal), *a.* [*<* *monosperm* + *-al*.] Same as *monospermous*.

**monospermous** (mon-ō-spēr'mus), *a.* [*<* *monosperm* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having one seed only.

**monospherical** (mon-ō-sfer'ī-ka), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere: see *spherical*.] Consisting of or having a single sphere.

**monospondylic** (mon'ō-spon-dil'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *σπόνδυλος*, a joint of the backbone.] Having a single centrum, as a vertebra; without intercentra, as a vertebral column; not diplospondylic or embolomerous.

**monospored** (mon'ō-spōrd), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *σπόρος*, a seed, + *-ed*<sup>2</sup>.] Same as *monosporous*.

**monosporous** (mon'ō-spōr-us), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *σπόρος*, a seed.] In *mycology*, having but a single spore, as the threads of *Garia intricata* or the ascus of *Pertusaria communis*.

**monostachous** (mō-nos'tā-kus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *στάχυς*, an ear of corn, a spike.] In *bot.*, having a single spike.

**Monostega** (mō-nos'te-gā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *\*monostegus*: see *monostegous*.] A division of foraminifers.

**monostegous** (mō-nos'te-gus), *a.* [*<* NL. *\*monostegus*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *στέγος*, for *τέγος*, a roof.] Having a single covering; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Monostega*.

**monostich** (mon'ō-stik), *n.* [= F. *monostique* = Sp. *monóstico*, *monostiquio* = It. *monostico*, < LL. *monostichum*, *monostichium*, < Gr. *μόνοστιχος*, consisting of but one verse, neut. *μόνοστιχον*, a single verse, < *μόνος*, single, + *στίχος*, a line, verse.] A single or isolated verse; also, an epigram or a poem consisting of but one verse.

**monostichous** (mō-nos'ti-kus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *στίχος*, a line. Cf. *monostich*.] Arranged in one vertical row, rank, or series, as the flowers in the spike of some species of *Spiranthes*; uniserial: opposed to *distichous*.

**monostigmatous** (mon-ō-stig'mā-tus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *στίγμα*, point, stigma: see *stigma*.] In *bot.*, having only one stigma.

**Monostomata** (mon-ō-stō'mā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *monostomatus*: see *monostomatous*.] 1. A suborder of acalephs, or discophoran *Hydrozoa*: same as *Monostomea*.—2. A prime series or division of *Metazoa*, including all metazoic animals excepting the sponges or *Polystomata*. *Huxley, Quart. Jour. Micros. Sci.*, 1875.

**monostomatous** (mon-ō-stōm'ā-tus), *a.* [*<* NL. *monostomatus* (cf. Gr. *μόνοστόμος*), < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *στόμα*, the mouth.] Having a single mouth, pore, or stoma; of or pertaining to the *Monostomata*: opposed to *polystomatous*.

**Monostomea** (mon-ō-stō'mē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνοστόμος*, having a single mouth: see *monostomatous*.] An order of acalephs, or discophoran *Hydrozoa*, with single central mouth and one polypite. They are free oceanic jelly-fishes, some of them of enormous size, the disk 6 or 7 feet in diameter, and the tentacles trailing 50 feet. The leading forms are *Pelagia*, *Cyanea*, and *Aurelia*, each of them type of a family. Also *Monostoma*, *Monostomæ*, *Monostomata*, and *Pelagiada*.

**monostomean** (mon-ō-stō'mē-an), *a. and n.* [*<* *Monostomea* + *-an*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to the *Monostomea*, or having their characters.

**II. n.** A jelly-fish of the order *Monostomea*.

**Monostomidae** (mon-ō-stō'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Monostomum* + *-idae*.] A family of digenous parasitic worms of the order *Trematoda*, represented by the genus *Monostomum*.

**Monostomum** (mō-nos'tō-mum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνοστόμος*, having a single mouth: see *monostomatous*.] A genus of flukes or trematoid worms, typical of the family *Monostomidae*, of an oval-elongated form, with only one sucker which surrounds the mouth, a strong pharynx, and the sexual openings near the anterior end of the body. Several species of these parasites are named as *M. mutabile*, which is viviparous and infests birds; *M. bipartitum*, from the gills of fishes; *M. lentis*, found in the crystalline lens of the human eye. Also called *Monostoma*. See cuts under *cercaria*.

**monostrophe** (mō-nos'trō-fē), *n.* [*<* LL. *monostrophus*, < Gr. *μόνοστροφός*, consisting of a single kind of strophe, < *μόνος*, single, + *στροφή*, a strophe: see *strophe*.] In *pros.*, a poem in which all the strophes or stanzas are of the same metrical form.

**monostrophic** (mon-ō-strof'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνοστροφικός*, < *μόνοστροφός*, consisting of a single kind of strophe: see *monostrophe*.] In *pros.*, consisting of a succession of systems or strophes all of which are of the same metrical form; of or pertaining to such a succession of systems. Monostrophic composition is a subdivision of antistrophic composition, and is opposed to composition by pericopes. Most English poems which are composed in strophes or stanzas are monostrophic (as, for instance, our ordinary ballads, short- and long-meter hymns, etc.)—composition by pericopes being limited to imitations of the Greek dramatists and lyric poets. See *systematic*.

**monostyle**<sup>1</sup> (mon'ō-stīl), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *style*<sup>1</sup>.] In *arch.*, having the same style of architecture throughout. *Oxford Glossary*.

**monostyle**<sup>2</sup> (mon'ō-stīl), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *στυλος*, pillar: see *style*<sup>2</sup>.] In *arch.*, having or consisting of a single shaft: applied to medieval pillars, in contradistinction to *polystyle*.

**monostylous** (mon'ō-stī-lus), *a.* [As *monostyle* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having only one style.

**monosy** (mon'ō-sī), *a.* [NL. (Morren, 1852), < Gr. *μόνωσις*, singleness, < *μονοῖν*, make single, < *μόνος*, single: see *monad*.] In *bot.*, an abnormal condition in which organs that are ordinarily entire, or more or less united, have become split or disunited, as when a normally entire leaf becomes lobed or partite. It includes two kinds of abnormal isolation—(a) when the separation is congenital (*adamsy*), and (b) when it is the result of the separation of parts previously joined (*diatrysis*).

**monosyllabic** (mon'ō-sī-lab'ik), *a.* [= F. *monosyllabique* = Sp. *monosilábico* = Pg. *monosyllábico* (cf. Sp. *monosílabo* = It. *monosillabo*, adj.), < L. *monosyllabus*, < Gr. *μονοσύλλαβος*, of one syllable, monosyllabic: see *monosyllable*.] 1. Consisting of one syllable: as, a *monosyllabic word*.—2. Consisting of words of one syllable: as, a *monosyllabic verse*.—**Monosyllabic echo**, an echo of such kind that separate monosyllables are distinctly heard. This requires that the reflecting surface be about 112 feet from the observer. See *echo*.

**monosyllabically** (mon'ō-sī-lab'ī-ka-lī), *adv.* In monosyllables; with the use of monosyllables.

**monosyllabism** (mon-ō-sī-lā-bīz-m), *n.* [= F. *monosyllabisme*; as *monosyllab(ite)* + *-ism*.] 1. A predominance of monosyllables; the exclusive use of monosyllables: as, the *monosyllabism* of Chinese.—2. The state of being monosyllabic; the character of a monosyllable.

**monosyllable** (mon'ō-sī-lā-bl), *n.* [For *\*monosyllabe* (as *syllabe* for *\*syllabe*) = F. *monosyllabe* = Sp. *monosílabo* = Pg. *monosyllabo* = It. *monosillaba*, a monosyllable, < L. *monosyllabus*, < Gr. *μονοσύλλαβος*, of one syllable, < *μόνος*, single, + *συλλάβη*, syllable: see *syllable*.] A word of one syllable.

She dealt in nothing but in *monosyllables*, as if to have spoken words of greater length would have cracked her voice. *Dekker, Lanthorne and Candle-Light*, l.

**monosyllable** (mon'ō-sī-lā-bl), *v. t. i.*; pret. and pp. *monosyllabled*, ppr. *monosyllabling*. [*<* *monosyllable, n.*] To express in or reduce to one syllable. [Rare.]

Nine tailors, if rightly spelled,  
Into one man are *monosyllabled*. *Cleveland*.

**monosyllogism** (mon-ō-sīl'ō-jīz-m), *n.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *syllogism*.] A syllogism viewed as an isolated and independent whole.

**monosyllogistic** (mon-ō-sīl'ō-jis'tik), *a.* [*<* *monosyllog-ism* + *-istic*.] Consisting of a single syllogism.—**Monosyllogistic proof**. See *proof*.

**monosymmetric** (mon'ō-sī-met'rik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *symmetry* + *-ic*.] In *crystal.*, noting that system of crystallization in which there is but one plane of symmetry, the clinodiagonal plane: same as *monoclinic*.

**monosymmetrical** (mon'ō-sī-met'ri-ka), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *symmetric* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, applied to flowers or other structures which can be bisected into similar halves in only one plane: synonymous with *zygomorphous*.

**monota** (mō-nō'tā), *n.*; pl. *monotæ* (-tē). [NL., < Gr. *μόνωτος*, for *μονοῖατος*, one-eared, < *μόνος*, single, + *ὄς* (*ὄτ-*), ear, handle: see *ear*<sup>1</sup>.] A one-handed vase.

Amphora with small *monota* beside it.  
B. V. Head, *Historia Numorum*, p. 521.

**monotelephone** (mon-ō-tel'e-fōn), *n.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *telephone*.] A telephone adapted for transmitting or receiving a sound of definite pitch or frequency of vibration.

**monotelephonic** (mon-ō-tel'e-fōn'ik), *a.* [As *monotelephone* + *-ic*.] Adapted for transmitting one note or sound of definite pitch.

**monotessaron** (mon-ō-tes'ā-rōn), *n.*; pl. *monotessara* (-rā). [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *τέσσαρες*, four.] A Scriptural narrative prepared from a collation of the four evangelists; a harmony of the four gospels; a diatessaron.

**monothalamian** (mon-ō-thal'ā-mān), *a. and n.* [*<* *monothalam-ous* + *-an*.] Same as *monothalamian*.

**Monothalamia** (mon'ō-thā-lā'mi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *θάλαμος*, chamber: see *thalamus*.] 1. A division of reticulate amœbiform protozoans, or *Foraminifera*, containing those whose test is single-chambered: opposed to *Polythalamia*. The term does not indicate any natural division of the foraminifers. See cut under *Foraminifera*.—2. In *conch.*, a division of *Cephalopoda*, containing those cephalopods whose shell is single-chambered, as the genus *Argonauta*. *Lamarck*.

**monothalamian** (mon'ō-thā-lā'mi-an), *a. and n.* [*<* *Monothalamia* + *-an*.] **I. a.** Single-chambered; unilocular; having but one compartment: especially applied to *Foraminifera* of this character, in distinction from *polythalamian*. See cut under *Foraminifera*.

**II. n.** An organism whose test or shell is unilocular or monothalamous: said of cephalopods, and especially of foraminifers.

Also *monothalamian*.

**monothalamous** (mon-ō-thal'ā-mus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *θάλαμος*, chamber: see *thalamus*.] 1. In *bot.*, single-chambered; having but one compartment; unilocular: applied to galls upon plants, and also rarely (as by Tuckerman) to the apothecia of certain lichens.—2. In *entom.*, having but one cavity: applied to the nests or galls of insects when they have only a single chamber.

**monothecal** (mon-ō-thē'ka), *a.* [*<* Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *θήκη*, case, receptacle: see *theca*.] In *bot.*, having only one loculament or cell of the pericarp.

**monotheism** (mon'ō-thē-izm), *n.* [= F. *monothéisme* = Sp. *monoteísmo* = Pg. *monoteísmo* =

It. *monoteismo*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *θεός*, God: see *theism*.] The doctrine or belief that there is but one God.

**monotheist** (mon'ō-thē-ist), *n.* [= F. *monothéiste* = Sp. *monoteísta*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *θεός*, God: see *theist*.] One who believes that there is but one God.

**monotheistic** (mon'ō-thē-ist'ik), *a.* [*< monotheist + -ic.*] Of or pertaining to monotheism; of the nature of monotheism; believing in monotheism.

**Monotheletic** (mon'ō-thē-let'ik), *a.* Same as *Monothelitic*.

**Monothelism** (mon-ō-thel'e-tizm), *n.* Same as *Monothelitism*.

Closely connected with Monophysitism was *Monothelism*, or the doctrine that Christ has but one will, as he has but one person. *Schaff*, *Christ and Christianity*, p. 62.

**monothelious** (mon-ō-thē-li-us), *a.* [*< Gr. μὴ-ός, single, + θήλυς, female.*] In *zoöl.*, polyandrous: noting species in which several males serve to fecundate a single female.

**Monothelism** (mō-not'h'e-lizm), *n.* [= F. *monothélisme* = Sp. *monotelismo*; as *monothel(ite) + -ism.*] Same as *Monothelitism*.

*Monothelism* was the simple and natural consequence of Monophysitism, and originated from the endeavors which the State Church made in the seventh century to conciliate the Monophysites. *Schaff*, *Herzog*, *Encyc.*

**Monothelite** (mō-not'h'e-lit), *n.* [= F. *monothélite* = Sp. It. *monotelita*, < LL. *Monothelita*, < L. Gr. *μονοθελίται*, the sect of the Monothelites (cf. *μονοθέλιτος*, of one will), < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *θέλειν*, will, > *θελήτης*, one who wills.] One who holds that Christ has but one will, the divine; specifically, one of a heretical sect or party in the Eastern Empire in the seventh century, which held that in Christ there are but one will (the divine will absorbing the human) and one operation or energy (*ἐνέργεια*).

The Church hath of old condemned *Monothelites* as heretics, for holding that Christ had but one will. *Hooker*, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 43.

The *Monothelites*, a sect who adopted in a modified form the views of the Monophysites, were condemned by the Sixth General Council in 680. Their opinions took root among the Maronites, a people of Lebanon, who about the end of the seventh century received the name of Maronites, from Maro, their first bishop. They afterwards abjured the Monothelite heresy, and were admitted into communion with Rome in 1182. *Isaac Taylor*, *The Alphabet*, I. 202.

**Monothelitic** (mon'ō-thē-lit'ik), *a.* [Also *Monotheletic*; < *Monothelite + -ic.*] Pertaining or akin to the Monothelites or their doctrine.

**Monothelitism** (mō-not'h'e-li-tizm), *n.* [= F. *monothélitisme*; as *Monothelite + -ism.*] The doctrine that in the person of Christ there are but one will and one energy or operation; opposed to the orthodox doctrine (dyothelism) that since the incarnation Christ has two distinct wills, the divine and the human, and two distinct but harmonious operations. The Monothelites argued that his will must be one, will being attached to personality. The orthodox urged that there must be two wills in him, as otherwise either the divine or the human nature would be imperfect, and cited the texts *Mat. xxvi. 42*; *Luke xxii. 42*; *John v. 30*, *vi. 38*. See *Monothelite*. Also *Monothelism*, *Monothelism*.

**monothetic** (mon-ō-thet'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. μόνος, single, + θεός, verbal adj. of τρέφειν, put: see thesis.*] In *philos.*, positing or supposing a single essential element.

**monotint** (mon'ō-tint), *n.* [*< Gr. μόνος, single, + E. tint.*] Drawing, painting, printing, etc., in a single tint. Compare *monochrome*.

The characters are mere studies in *monotint*. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 405.

**monotocus** (mō-not'ō-kus), *a.* [*< Gr. μόνος, bearing but one at a time, < μόνος, single, one, + τίκτειν, τεκνέω, bear (> τόκος, birth).*] 1. In *zoöl.*, having only one at a birth; uniparous, as the human species usually is; laying but one egg before incubating, as sundry birds.—2. In *bot.*, bearing progeny (fruiting) only once, as in annuals or biennials: same as *monocarpous*. Also *monotokous*.

**Monotoma** (mō-not'ō-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *τομή*, a cutting.] The typical genus of *Monotomidae*, often referred to *Lathridiidae* or *Cryptophagidae*, founded by Herbst in 1793. They are of small size, superficially resemble species of *Silvanus*, and have the antennae moderate, with a one-jointed club. About 25 species are known, 9 from North America, as *M. americana*, and the rest mainly from Europe. They are found under bark and stones and in ants' nests.

**monotome** (mon'ō-tōm), *a.* [*< Gr. μόνος, single, + τόμος, section, volume: see tome.*] Comprised in one tone or volume. [Rare.]

This translation . . . was first published in the *monotome* edition of Gibbon's Miscellaneous Works. *F. Hall*, *Mod. Eng.*, p. 56, note.

**Monotomidae** (mō-not'ō-mī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Monotoma + -idae.*] A family of elavicorn *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Monotoma*. The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous; the ventral segments are free; the tarsi are 3-jointed; the wings are not fringed; the second joint of the tarsi is not dilated; the elytra are truncate; the first and fifth ventral segments are longer than the others; the maxillae are bilobate; and the front coxae are small and rounded.

**monotomous** (mō-not'ō-mus), *a.* [*< Gr. μόνος, single, + τέμνω, τεινέω, cut.*] In *mineral.*, having cleavage distinct in only one direction.

**monotone** (mon'ō-tōn), *n.* [*< Gr. μονότονος, of one and the same tone, < Gr. μόνος, single, + τόνος, tone: see tone.*] 1. In *rhet.*, a sameness of tone; the utterance of successive syllables at one unvaried pitch, with little or no inflection or cadence.—2. Monotony or sameness of style in writing or speaking.

He speaks of fearful massacres . . . in the same monotone of expression. *Saturday Rev.*

3. In *music*: (a) A single tone, without harmony or variation in pitch. (b) Recitation of words in such a tone, especially in a church service, sometimes with harmonic accompaniment and with occasional inflections or melodic variations; intoning; chanting. Monotone is a natural device for increasing the sonority of the voice, so that it may readily fill a large space, and is also thought by some to have a peculiar solemnity of effect. It is much used as an element in chanting.

4. Something spoken or written in one tone or strain.

"In Memoriam," . . . although a *monotone*, [is] no more monotonous than the sounds of nature, the murmur of ocean, the songing of the mountain pines. *Stedman*, *Vict. Poets*, p. 163.

**monotone** (mon'ō-tōn), *r. t. and i.*; pret. and pp. *monotoned*, ppr. *monotoning*. [*< monotone, n.*] To recite in a single, unvaried tone; intone; chant. Strictly speaking, to *monotone* and to *intone* are not the same, the latter having a technical meaning in connection with Gregorian music; but in common usage they are made synonymous.

**monotonic** (mon-ō-ton'ik), *a.* [*< monotone + -ic.*] 1. Monotonous. [Rare].—2. Pertaining to a monotone; uttered in a monotone; also, capable of producing but a single tone, as a drum.

The use of *Monotonic* Recitation is of extreme antiquity, and was probably suggested, in the first instance, as an expedient for throwing the voice to greater distances than it could be made to reach by ordinary means. *Grove's Dict. Music*, II. 355.

**monotonical** (mon-ō-ton'ik-al), *a.* [*< monotonic + -al.*] Same as *monotonic*.

We should not be lulled to sleep by the length of a *monotonical* declamation. *Chesterfield*.

**monotonically** (mon-ō-ton'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a monotonous or monotonous manner.

**monotonist** (mō-not'ō-nist), *n.* [*< monotone + -ist.*] One who talks or writes persistently on a single subject. *Darvics*.

**monotonous** (mō-not'ō-nus), *a.* [= F. *monotone* = Sp. *monótono* = Pg. It. *monotono*, < L. Gr. *μονότονος*, of one tone, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *τόνος*, tone: see *tone*. Cf. *monotone*.] 1. Characterized by monotony; continued in the same tone without inflection or cadence; unvaried in tone.

Every line was perhaps uniformly recited to the same *monotonous* modulation with a pause in the midst. *T. Warton*, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, II.

Then came silence, then a voice, *Monotonous* and hollow like a ghost's. *Tennyson*, *Guinevere*.

2. Unvarying in any respect; tiresomely uniform.

One salmon behaves much like another; and after one has caught four or five, and when one knows that one can catch as many more as one wishes, impatient people might find the occupation *monotonous*. *Proude*, *Sketches*, p. 85.

**Monotonous function**, in *math.*, a function whose value within certain limits of the real variable continually increases or continually decreases.

**monotonously** (mō-not'ō-nus-li), *adv.* In a monotonous manner; with monotony, tiresome uniformity, or lack of variation.

**monotonousness** (mō-not'ō-nus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being monotonous; monotony; irksome or dreary sameness.

**monotony** (mō-not'ō-ni), *n.* [= F. *monotonie* = Sp. *monotonía* = Pg. It. *monotonia*, < Gr. *μονοτονία*, sameness of tone, < *μονότονος*, of one and the same tone: see *monotone*.] 1. Uniformity of tone or sound; want of inflections of voice in speaking or reading; want of cadence or modulation; monotone.

Our earliest poets were fond of multiplying the same final sound to the most tedious *monotony*. *T. Warton*, *Hist. Eng. Poetry*, I. 21.

"It is in vain longer," said my father, in the most querulous *monotony* imaginable, "to struggle as I have done." *Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, lv. 19.

2. Tiresome uniformity or lack of variation in any respect; sameness; want of variety.

At sea everything that breaks the *monotony* of the surrounding expanse attracts attention. *Irring*, *Sketch-Book*, p. 19.

**Monotremata** (mon-ō-trem'a-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *τρήμα(-)*, a perforation, hole, < *τρηάω*, bore, perforate.] 1. In *mammal.*, the lowest order of the class *Mammalia*, containing those mammals which have a single or common opening of the genital, urinary, and digestive organs, and are oviparous. The order coincides with the subclass *Ornithodelphia*, and also with *Prototheria* and *Amata*; it is divided into two suborders, *Tachyglossa* and *Platyypoda*, respectively constituted by the families *Tachyglossidae* (or *Echidnidae*) and *Ornithorhynchidae* (or *Platyypodidae*). There are mammary glands, but no nipples. There is a common cloaca, into which empty the sperm-duets, oviducts, and ureters, and which also receives the feces, as in birds; and the females lay eggs like those of reptiles. The testes, like the ovaries, remain abdominal. There is a peculiar T-shaped episternum or interclavicle, and the coracoid joins the sternum, as in birds. (See *cut* at *interclavicle*.) There are no true teeth. The very peculiar mammals which constitute this order are the duck-mole or duck-billed platypus, *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*, and several species of so-called spiny ant-eaters, of the genera *Echidna* or *Tachyglossus* and *Zaglossus* or *Acanthoglossus*. See *cuts* under *duckbill* and *Echidnidae*.

2. In *conch.*, a division of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, having the external male and female orifices contiguous or common: opposed to *Ditremata*.

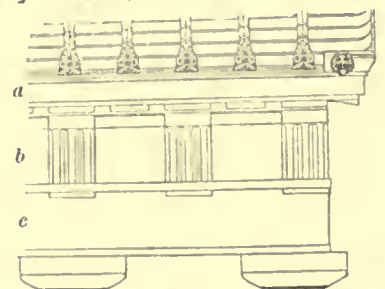
**monotrematous** (mon-ō-trem'a-tus), *a.* [As *Monotremata + -ous*.] Having a single or common opening for the genital, urinary, and digestive organs, as a mammal; pertaining to the *Monotremata*, or having their characters; monotreme; prototherian.

**monotreme** (mon'ō-trēm), *a. and n.* [*< Gr. μόνος, single, + τρήμα, hole: see Monotremata.*] I. *a.* Same as *monotrematous*: as, *monotreme mammals*; a *monotreme egg*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Monotremata*, as a duck-mole or prickly ant-eater.

**monotremous** (mon'ō-trēm-us), *a.* Same as *monotrematous*.

**monotriglyph** (mon-ō-trī'glif), *n.* [= F. *monotriglyphe* = Sp. It. *monotriglifo*, < L. *monotriglyphus*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *τριγλύφος*: see *triglyph*.] In *arch.*, the usual intercolumniation



Monotriglyph, Temple of Amos.—Archaic Doric. (From Report of Investigations, 1881, of Archaeological Institute of America.) *a*, cornice; *b*, frieze composed of alternating triglyphs and metopes; *c*, architrave or epistyle.

of the Doric order, embracing one triglyph and two metopes in the entablature immediately above it.

**Monotrocha** (mō-not'rō-kā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνοτροχος*, a one-wheeled ear, prop. adj., having one wheel, < *μόνος*, single, + *τροχός*, wheel.] 1. In Ehrenberg's classification, a prime division of *Rotifera*, containing these wheel-animalcules in which the wheel is single, continuous, and ciliated: distinguished from *Sorotrocha*, with compound or divided wheel. He divided them into two orders, *Holotrocha* and *Schizotrocha*, each of two families.—2. In *entom.*, one of two great divisions of *Hymenoptera*, including those groups in which the trochanters have but one joint, proposed by Hartig in 1837. It comprises the superfamilies *Tubulifera*, *Heterogyna*, *Poecores*, *Dipterogyna*, and *Anthophila*. It is distinguished from *Ditrocha*, which includes the *Phyllophaga*, *Xylophaga*, and *Parasitica*.

**monotrochial** (mō-not'rō-kal), *a.* [As *Monotrocha + -al*.] 1. Having a single ciliated band, as a larval worm: as, a *monotrochial* polychaetous larva. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 8.—2. In *entom.*, having a single trochanteric joint; of or pertaining to the *Monotrocha*.

**monotrochian** (mon-ō-trō'ki-an), *a. and n.* [As *Monotrocha + -ian*.] I. *a.* *Monotrochous*, as a rotifer; not *sorotrochous*.

**II. n.** A wheel-animalcule whose wheel is single and undivided; any member of the *Monotrocha*.

**monotrochous** (mō-not' rō-kus), *a.* [As *Monotrocha* + *-ous*.] Same as *monotrochal*.

**Monotropa** (mō-not' rō-pī), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called in allusion to the nodding flowers, which are 'turned to one side'; < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *τρέπειν*, turn. Cf. Gr. *μόντροπος*, of one kind, living alone, < *μόνος*, single, + *τρόπος*, a turn, way, kind, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] A genus of dicotyledonous plants, the type of the natural order *Monotropææ*, characterized by a solitary flower with separate petals. But one species is known, *M. uniflora*, of North America, Japan, and the Himalayas, the Indian-pipe, corpse-plant, or ice-plant. This plant is a root-parasite or feeds on vegetable mold; it is fleshy white or pinkish throughout, its simple clustered stems 5 or 10 inches high, clad with small scales, the nodding flower with about ten similar sepals and petals. The pithe-sap or bird's-nest, often classed as *M. Hypopitys*, is now referred to a separate genus, *Hypopitys*. See *bird's-nest*, 1 (b), and *beech-drops*.



Flowering Plant of Indian-pipe (*Monotropa uniflora*). *a*, stamen; *b*, fruit.

**Monotropææ** (mon'ō-trō-pā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Monotropa* + *-æææ*.] Same as *Monotropeæ*.

**Monotropeæ** (mon-ō-trō-pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nuttall, 1818), < *Monotropa* + *-ææ*.] A natural order of dicotyledonous plants of the cohort *Eriales*, typified by the genus *Monotropa*. It is composed of leafless parasitic herbs, with a four- to six-celled superior ovary. Nine genera are known, with 10 or 12 species, natives of woods in the north temperate zone, especially in America. They have short, scaly, unbranched stems, and no green color, but are tawny, white, or reddish.

**monotropic** (mon-ō-trop'ik), *a.* [ < Gr. *μόντροπος*, of one kind: see *Monotropa*.] Same as *monodromic*.

**monotypal** (mon'ō-tī-pāl), *a.* [ < *monotype* + *-al*.] Same as *monotypic*.

**monotype** (mon'ō-tīp), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *monotype*, < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *τύπος*, type: see *type*.] **I. n.** 1. The only, single, or sole type, as a species single in its genus, a genus in its family, etc.; a typical representative alone of its kind.—2. A print from a metal plate on which a picture is painted, as in oil-color or printers' ink. Only one proof can be made, since the picture is transferred to the paper.

We do not remember to have seen the word *monotype* before, nor have we seen a public exhibition of examples of this curious combination of painting and printing; but the process, or something like it, is one well known among artists, and consists of taking off, on a sheet of wet paper, by means of a press, a transfer of a picture simply painted on a polished plate of metal. *The Academy*, No. 891, p. 334.

**II. a. Monotypic.**

**monotypic** (mon-ō-tīp'ik), *a.* [ < *monotype* + *-ic*.] 1. Having but one type; consisting of a single representative; represented by a monotype, as a genus of one species, a family of one genus, etc.—2. Being a monotype; alone representing a given group, as a species single in its genus.

Also *monotypal* and *monotypical*.

**monotypical** (mon-ō-tīp'ikāl), *a.* [ < *monotypic* + *-al*.] Same as *monotypic*.

**monovalence** (mō-nov'a-lens), *n.* [ < *monovalen(t)-* + *-ce*.] The character of being monovalent.

**monovalency** (mō-nov'a-len-si), *n.* Same as *univalency*.

**monovalent** (mō-nov'a-lent), *a.* [ < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + L. *valen(t)-s*, ppr. of *valere*, be strong.] In *chem.*, having a valence equal to that of hydrogen, represented by unity. Also, and more properly, called *univalent*.

**monoxid, monoxide** (mō-nok'sid, -sid or -sīd), *n.* [ < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + E. *oxid*.] An oxid containing a single oxygen atom combined either with two univalent atoms or with one bivalent atom. The term is used where several oxids of the same element are to be distinguished, as carbon monoxid, CO, to be distinguished from carbon dioxid or carbonic acid, CO<sub>2</sub>.

**monoxyle** (mō-nok'sil), *n.* [ < Gr. *μονόξυλον*: see *monoxylon*.] Same as *monoxylon*. *R. F. Burton*, *tr. Arabian Nights*, IV. 168, note.

**monoxylon** (mō-nok'si-lon), *n.* [ < LGr. *μονόξυλον*, neut. of *μονόξυλος*, made of a solid trunk: see *monoxylous*.] 1. A canoe or boat made from one piece of timber.—2. In the Ionian Islands, a boat propelled by one oar. *Admiral Smythe*. **monoxylous** (mō-nok'si-lus), *a.* [= F. *monoxyle*, < L. *monoxylus*, < Gr. *μονόξυλος*, made of a solid trunk (neut. *μονόξυλον*, sc. *πλοῖον*, a boat so made), also made of wood only, < *μόνος*, single, only, + *ξύλον*, wood, a piece of wood.] Formed of a single piece of wood. *Dr. Wilson*.

**Monozoa** (mon-ō-zō'z), *n. pl.* Same as *Monocyttaria*.

**monozoa** (mon-ō-zō'an), *a.* [As *monozo(ie)* + *-an*.] Same as *monozoe* or *monocyttarian*.

**monozoeic** (mon-ō-zō'ik), *a.* [ < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] In *zool.*, having a single central capsule, as a radiolarian.

**Monozonia** (mon-ō-zō'ni-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *μόνος*, single, + *ζώνη*, a belt, girdle.] A division of myriapods. *Brandt*.

**Monroe doctrine.** See *doctrine*.

**Monro's foramen.** See *foramen of Monro*, under *foramen*.

**mons** (monz), *n.*; *pl. montes* (mon'tēz). [L., a mount.] In *anat.*, the mons Veneris.—**Mons Veneris**, the mount of Venus, the prominence over the pubic symphysis of the human female, cushioned with fat and covered with hair.

**Mons.** An abbreviation of the French *Monsieur*.

**monseigneur** (mōn-sā-nyēr'), *n.* [F. (= Sp. *monseñor* = Pg. *mosenhor* = It. *monsignore*, after F.), lit. my lord, < *mon* (< L. *meus*, acc. *meum*), my, + *seigneur*, < L. *senior*, elder, ML. lord: see *senior*, *seignor*, *señor*, etc. Cf. *monsignor* and *monsieur*.] A French title of honor, equivalent to 'my lord,' given to princes, bishops, and other dignitaries of the church or court. At different times the meaning has been considerably extended. Abbreviated *Mgr*.

*Monseigneur*, one of the great lords in power at the Court, held his fortnightly reception in his grand hotel in Paris. *Dickens*, *Tale of Two Cities*, II. 7.

**monsieur** (F. pron. mē-syē'), *n.*; *pl. messieurs* (F. pron. me-syē'). [Formerly partly Anglicized as *monseer*, *monsieur*, *mounseer*; = Sp. *monsiur* = It. *monsù*, < F. *monsieur*, OF. *Monsieur* (also *messire*, *mesire* = It. *messer*, orig. 'my sir,' i. e. my lord), < *mon*, < L. *meus*, acc. *meum*, my, + *sieur*, OF. *sire*, etc. (> E. *sir*), conr. of OF. *seigneur*, *seignour*, etc., lord, lit. 'elder': see *sir*, *sire*, *seignor*, *signor*, *señor*, *senior*. Cf. *monseigneur*, of which *monsieur* is, on analysis, a contracted form.] 1. Literally, my lord; sir: the common title of courtesy in France, answering to the English *Mr*. Abbreviated *M.*, *Mons.*; plural *MM.*, *Messrs*.

For *Monsieur* Malvolio, let me alone with him. *Shak.*, *T. N.*, II. 3. 144.

Did you ever know a Frenchman that could not take an affront? I warrant *monseer* knows what he is about; don't you, *monseer*? *Miss Burney*, *Evelina*, xxv.

2. A title given to the eldest brother of the King of France.

O! let the King, let *Monsieur* and the Sover'n That doth Nsarras Spain-wronged Scepter govern, Be all, by all, their Countries Fathers cleapt. *Sylvest.*, *tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, II., *The Handy-Crafts*.

3. A Frenchman: vulgarly and humorously *mounseer*.

A shoeless soldier there a man might meet Leading his *monsieur* by the arms fast bound. *Drayton*, *Battle of Agincourt*.

Now the Baron was as unlike the traditional *Mounseer* of English songs, plays, and satires as a man could well be. *W. Collins*, *Lady of Glenwhig*.

4t. A gentleman: said of a Frenchman.

There is a Frenchman his companion, one An eminent *monsieur*. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, I. 6. 65.

**Monsieur de Paris**, a ephemistic title given in France to the public executioner.

At the gallows and the wheel—the axe was a rarity—*Monsieur [de] Paris*, as it was the episcopal mode among his brother Professors of the provinces, *Monsieur [d'] Orleans* and the rest, to call him, presided. *Dickens*, *Tale of Two Cities*, II. 7.

**monsignor** (mon-sē'nyor), *n.* [ < It. *monsignor*, *monsignore*: see *nonseigneur*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a title conferred upon prelates, and upon the dignitaries of the papal court and household. Also, in the fuller Italian form, *monsignore*, plural *monsignori*. Abbreviated *Mgr*.

It seemed the whole court of Rome was there—*monsignori* and prelates without end. *Disraeli*, *Lothair*, lxxi.

The master of the ceremonies, *Monsignor* Fabei, advances up the Chspel. *J. R. Shorthouse*, *John Inglesant*, xxx.

**Mons Mænalus**. [NL.: L. *mons*, mount; *Mænalus*, < Gr. *Μαίναλος*, *Μαίναλον*, a range of mountains in Arcadia.] A constellation, the mountain Mænalus, formed of a few stars in the feet of Boötes. It was introduced in 1690, in a posthumous work of Hevelius. The name (that of a mountain in Arcadia) is connected with the myth of Arcas and his mother, personages identified with the Great Bear and Boötes by the Greeks. The constellation is not now admitted.

**Mons Mensæ**. [L., named after Table Rock at the Cape of Good Hope: *mons*, mount; *mensæ*, gen. of *mensa*, table.] A constellation introduced by Lacaille in 1752, between the south poles of the equator and the ecliptic. Its brightest star is of the fifth magnitude.

**monsoon** (mon-sōn'), *n.* [Formerly also *monson*; cf. Sw. *monsoon* = Dan. *monsun* (< E.), Sw. *mousson* (< F.); F. *monson*, *monçon*, now *mousson* = Sp. *monzon* = Pg. *monção* = It. *monsone*, a monsoon; with aecom. Rom. term., < Malay *mūsīm*, monsoon, season, year, = Hind. *mausim*, time, season, < Ar. *mawsim*, a time, season, < *wasama*, mark.] 1. A wind occurring in the alternation of the trade-winds in India and the north Indian ocean. During the half-year from April to October the regular northeast trade-winds are reversed, and, with occasional interruptions, the wind blows almost a steady gale from the southwest. In some places the change of the monsoons is attended with calms; in others with variable winds; and in others, as in China, with storms and much rain. These tempests seem call the *breaking up of the monsoon*. The reversed trade-wind is termed the *summer, southwest, or wet monsoon*, and the trade-wind is termed the *winter, northeast, or dry monsoon*.

The times of seasonable winds called *Monsoons*, wherein the ships depart from place to place in the East Indies. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 273.

They often lose the benefit of their *monsoons*, and much more easily other winds, and frequently their voyage. *Boyle*, *Works*, III. 771.

The *summer monsoon* is a much stronger current than its winter correlative; and in India this fact is recognized in popular language, since it is often spoken of distinctively as "the *monsoon*," the claim of the *winter monsoon* to the same designation being for the moment tacitly ignored. *H. F. Blanford*.

2. Any of the winds that have annual alternations of direction and velocity, arising from differences of temperature between continents or islands and the surrounding ocean.

All the great *monsoons* are found in countries and on oceans adjacent to high mountain ranges. *W. Ferrel*.

On the Brazilian coast, about and to the south of the tropic, there is so much regularity in the alternation of winds, although but for a few points, that their two prevailing currents, from south-east to north-east, are often called *monsoons*. *Fitz Roy*, *Weather Book*, p. 145.

**monsoonal** (mon-sō'nāl), *a.* [ < *monsoon* + *-al*.] Of or relating to monsoons; of regular or periodical occurrence: said of winds.

**monster** (mon'stēr), *n.* and *a.* [ < ME. *monstre*, *mounstre*, < OF. *monstre*, F. *monstre* = Sp. *monstro* = Pg. *monstro* = It. *monstro*, *mostro*, < L. *monstrum*, a divine omen, esp. one indicating misfortune, an evil omen, a portent, prodigy, wonder, monster, < *monere*, warn: see *monish*. Cf. *monster*, *v.*, *muster*, *monstration*, etc.] **I. n.** 1t. Anything extraordinary, supernatural, or wonderful; a thing to be wondered at; a prodigy.

For wende I never by possibilitee, That swich a *monstre* or merveille mighte be. *Chaucer*, *Franklin's Tale*, I. 616.

2. A fabulous animal of grotesque or chimerical figure and often of huge size, compounded of human and brute shape, or of the shapes of various brutes, as the sagittary, centaur, sphinx, mermaid, minotaur, griffin, manticores, etc.

This is some *monster* of the isle. . . . Four legs and two voices: a most delicate *monster*! *Shak.*, *Tempest*, II. 2. 94.

Then Enoch traded for hmscif, and bought Quaint *monsters* for the market of those times, A gilded dragon, also, for the babes. *Tennyson*, *Enoch Arden*.

3. Any very large animal; anything unusually large of its kind.

Where the wallowing *monster* spouted his foam-fountains in the sea. *Tennyson*, *Lotos-Eaters*, Choric Song.

4. An animal or a plant of abnormal form or structure; any living monstrosity. The deviation consists sometimes in an excess, sometimes in a deficiency, of certain organs or parts; sometimes in a general or particular malformation, and sometimes in the presence of organs or parts not belonging to the sex or species. The body of scientific doctrine or knowledge of such creatures is known as *teratology*.

5. A person regarded with horror because of his moral deformity, or his propensity to commit revolting or unnatural crimes.

He cannot be such a *monster*. *Shak.*, *Lear*, I. 2. 102.

6. Something unnatural and horrible.

By heaven, he echoes me,  
As if there were some monster in his thought,  
Too hideous to be shown. *Shak.*, Othello, III. 3. 107.  
7†. An example; a pattern.

Trewly she  
Was hir chete patron of beaute  
And chete ensample of all hir werke  
And monstrous.

*Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 912.

**Gila monster.** [So called from the Gila river in Arizona.] A large lizard, *Heteroderna nuptum*, of the family *Heterodermidae*, of clumsy figure and most repulsive aspect, notable as the only member of the order *Lacertilia* known to be venomous, except the very similar *H. horridum*, the crust-lizard, found in Mexico. The name is also given to *H. horridum*.—**Many-headed monster.** See *many-headed*.

**II. a.** Of inordinate size or numbers: as, a monster gun; a monster meeting.

**monster** (mon'stēr), *v. t.* [*ME. monstren*, < *OF. monstret*, < *L. monstrare*, show: see *monster*, *n.*, and *monish*. Cf. *muster*, *v.*] 1. To exhibit; show; muster. See *muster*. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2†. To make monstrous; exaggerate or magnify extravagantly.

*Men.* Pray now, sit down.  
*Cor.* I had rather have one scratch my head 't the sun  
When the alarm were struck, than idly sit  
To hear my nothings monster'd. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, II. 2. 31.

**Monstera** (mon'stĕ-rĕ-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Adanson, 1763); origin unknown.] A genus of monocotyledonous climbing shrubs of the natural order *Araceae*, type of the tribe *Monsteroideae* and the subtribe *Monstereae*, characterized by four ovules in a two-celled ovary. There are 12 species, natives of tropical America. They have large



*Monstera deliciosa.*  
a, the spadix within the spathe; b, the flower.

firm two-ranked leaves, often with a row of large elliptical holes. Their flowers are small, without calyx or corolla, crowded upon a spadix, with a boat-shaped spathe, often yellow. The succulent fruit of coherent berries is, in the case of the Mexican *M. deliciosa*, an article of food. Several species are cultivated under glass for their singular foliage.

**Monstereae** (mon-stĕ-rĕ-ĕ), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Engler, 1887), < *Monstera* + *-eae*.] A subtribe of plants of the order *Araceae*, embracing 9 genera, *Monstera* being the type, and about 59 species, confined to tropical regions.

**monster-master** (mon'stĕr-mās'tĕr), *n.* A tamer of brutes. [*Rare.*]

This monster-master stout [Nimrod],  
This Hercules, this hammer-III.  
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., Babylon.

**Monsteroideae** (mōn-stĕ-roī'dĕ-ĕ), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Engler, 1887), < *Monstera* + *-oideae*.] A tribe of plants of the natural order *Araceae* (*Aroideae*). It embraces the subtribes *Monstereae*, *Spathiphyllaeae*, and *Synplocarpeae*, with 14 genera, *Monstera* being the type, and about 81 species.

**monstership** (mon'stĕr-ship), *n.* [*CF. monster* + *-ship*.] The state of being a monster: in the quotation used humorously as a title.

*Cash.* It [humor] is a gentleman-like monster.  
*Cob.* I'll none on it; humour, avant, I know you not, begone. Let who will make hungry meals for your monster-ship, it shall not be I. *B. Jonson*, Every Man In His Humour, III. 2.

**monstrance** (mon'strāns), *n.* [*CF. OF. monstrece* = *It. mostranza*, < *ML. monstrantia*, a monstrance, < *L. monstran(t)-s*, pp. of



Monstrance.—French work of the end of the 14th century. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

*monstrare*, show: see *monster*, *v.*, *monstration*, and *cf. mustrance*.) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, originally, any receptacle in which sacred relics were held up to view; after the fourteenth century, restricted to the transparent or glass-faced shrine in which the consecrated host is presented for the adoration of the people, either while being carried in procession or when exposed on the altar. It is placed in a stand, generally made of precious metal, and sometimes richly jeweled. See *tunette*, II. Also called *expositorium*, *ostensory*, *remonstrance*, and *theoteca*.

**monstration** (mon-strā'shōn), *n.* [*CF. L. monstratio(n)-s*, a showing, < *monstrare*, pp. *monstratus*, show, point out, indicate, ordain, indict, also advise: see *monster*, *v.*] A showing; demonstration; proof.

The blood burst incontinent out of the nose of the dead king at the coming of his sonne, geuing thereby as a certaine monstration howe he was the author of his death.  
*Grafton*, Hen. II., an. 33.

**monstrator** (mon'strā-tōr), *n.* [*CF. L. monstrator*, < *monstrare*, pp. *monstratus*, show: see *monstration*.] An exhibitor; a demonstrator. [*Rare.*]

This exhibition a university ought to supply; and at the same time, as a necessary concomitant, a competent monstrator.  
*Sir W. Hamilton*.

**monstricide** (mon'stri-sīd), *n.* [*CF. L. monstrum*, a monster, + *-cidium*, < *caedere*, kill.] The slaughter of a monster. [*Humorous.*]

If Persens had cut the latter's cruel head off, he would have committed not unjustifiable monstricide.  
*Thackeray*, *Virgilians*, xiv.

**monstriferous** (mon-strīf'ĕ-rus), *a.* [*CF. L. monstrifer*, monster-bearing, < *monstrum*, a monster, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Producing monsters.

This monstriferouse empire of women . . . is most detestable and damnable.  
*Knox*, First Blast, Prel., p. 5.

**monstrosity** (mon-stros'ĭ-ti), *n.*; *pl. monstrosities* (-tiz). [*Also formerly monstrosity*; < *F. monstrosité* = *Sp. monstruosidad* = *Pg. monstruosidade* = *It. mostrosità, mostrosità*, < *LL. mostrosita(t)-s, monstrosita(t)-s*, monstrousness, < *monstrosus, monstruosus, monstrus*: see *monstrous*.] 1. The state or character of being monstrous, or formed out of the common order of nature; the character of being shocking or horrible.

This is the monstrosity in love, lady—that the will is infinite, and the execution confined.  
*Shak.*, T. and C., III. 2. 87.

In either case, it is a deviation from the normal type, and, as such, is analogous to the monstrosities, both of animals and of vegetables.  
*Buckle*, *Civilization*, II. vi. (*Latham*.)

At long intervals of time, out of millions of individuals reared in the same country and fed on nearly the same food, deviations of structure so strongly pronounced as to deserve to be called monstrosities arise; but monstrosities cannot be separated by any distinct line from slighter variations.  
*Darwin*, *Origin of Species*, p. 23.

2. An unnatural production; a monster.

**monstrous** (mon'strus), *a.* [*Formerly also monstruous*, < *F. monstrueux* = *Sp. Pg. monstruoso* = *It. monstruoso, mostruoso*, < *LL. monstruosus, monstruosus, preternatural, strange*, < *L. monstrum*, a portent, monster: see *monster*.] 1. Of unnatural formation; deviating greatly from the natural form or structure; out of the common course of nature: as, a monstrous birth or production.

His Diadem was neither brass nor rust,  
But monstrous metal of them both begot.  
*J. Beaumont*, *Psyche*, l. 15.

In monstrous plants we often get direct evidence of the possibility of one organ being transformed into another.  
*Darwin*, *Origin of Species*, p. 392.

2. Enormous; huge; prodigious; unparalleled.

And even whole families of these monstrous men are found at this day in America, both neere to Virginia, as Captain Smith reporteth, and . . . about the Straits of Magellan, neere which he found Giants.

*Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 38.

What a monstrous tall our cat has got!  
*Carey*, *Dragon of Wantley*, II. 1.

Sown in a wrinkle of the monstrous hill,  
The city sparkles like a grain of salt.  
*Tennyson*, *Will*.

3. Shocking; hateful; horrible: as, a monstrous delusion.

How monstrous  
It was for Malcolm and for Donald  
To kill their gracious father!  
*Shak.*, *Macbeth*, III. 6. 8.

They err who write no Wolves in England range;  
Here Men are all turn'd Wolves; O monstrous change!  
*Howell*, *Letters*, I. vi. 58.

What a monstrous Catalogue of sins do we meet with in the first Chapter to the Romans!  
*Stillingfleet*, *Sermons*, II. III.

4†. Full of monsters or strange creatures.

Where thou, perhaps, under the whelming tide,  
Visit'at the bottom of the monstrous world.  
*Milton*, *Lycidas*, l. 138.

= *Syn.* 1. Abnormal.—2. Prodigious, vast, colossal, stupendous.—3. Wicked, Atrocious, etc. (see *atrocious*).

**monstrous** (mon'strus), *adv.* [*CF. monstrous, a.*] Exceedingly; extremely; wonderfully: as, monstrous difficult. [*Now vulgar or colloquial.*]

An I may hide my face, let me play Tishy too: I'll speak in a monstrous little voice.  
*Shak.*, *St. N. D.*, I. 2. 64.

You are angry,  
Monstrous angry now, grievously angry.  
*Fletcher*, *Wildgoose Chase*, III. 1.

It is such monstrous rainy weather that there is no going with it.  
*Swift*, *Journal to Stella*, 1.

**monstrously** (mon'strus-li), *adv.* In a monstrous manner. (a) In a manner out of the common order of nature; hence, shockingly; hideously; horribly: as, a man monstrously wicked.

They melted down their stoin ear-rings into a calf, and monstrously cryed out: These are thy gods, O Israel!  
*Sir T. Browne*, *Valg. Err.*, I. 2.

(b) Exceedingly; inordinately; enormously.

These truths with his example you disprove,  
Who with his wife is monstrously in love.  
*Dryden*, tr. of *Juvenal's Satires*, vi.

**monstrousness** (mon'strus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being monstrous, in any sense of that word; especially, enormity; exceeding wickedness.

The staitelness of the buildings and the monstrousness of the sepulchres.  
*Guevara*, *Letters* (tr. by Helwiese, 1677), p. 29.

O, see the monstrousness of man  
When he looks out in an ungrateful shape!  
*Shak.*, T. of A., III. 2. 79.

**monstrousity**, **monstruous**, etc. Obsolete forms of *monstrosity*, etc.

**Montacuta** (mon-ta-kū'tā), *n.* [*NL.* (Turton, 1819), named after George Montagu, an English naturalist (died 1815); later also *Montagua*.] A genus of bivalve mollusks referred either to the family *Kellicidae* or to the family *Erycinidae*, or made type of the *Montacutidae*. The shell is oblique, with the earlike in a pit between two strong teeth, and there is no anterior tube. *M. ferruginea* is a small shell found on the northern coast of Europe.

**Montacutidæ** (mon-ta-kū'ti-dĕ), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Montacuta* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalves named from the genus *Montacuta*, now generally merged in *Erycinidae*.

**montagnard** (mōn-ta-nyār'), *n.* [*F.*, < *montagne*, mountain: see *mountain*.] 1. A mountaineer.—2. [*cap.*] One of the extreme democratic party in the legislatures of the first French revolution; hence, in general, a member of the radical or extreme liberal party. See *The Mountain*, under *mountain*.

**mountain**, *n.* A Middle English form of *mountain*.

**montaña** (mon-tan'yā), *n.* [*Sp.*: see *mountain*.] See *monte*, 1.

In the Peruvian Andes "montaña" has a peculiar meaning. It is the densely forested region on the eastern slope of the range, this country being divided into three longitudinal belts—the "Coast," "Sierra," and "Montaña," the "Sierra" being the region of the Andes proper.  
*J. D. Whitney*, *Names and Places*, p. 99.

**montancet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *mountance*.

**montane** (mon'tān), *a.* [= *F. mantane*, *OF. montain* = *Sp. Pg. It. montano*, < *L. montanus*, belonging to a mountain: see *mountain*.] Mountainous; belonging or relating to mountains: as, a montane fauna.

**montanic** (mon-tan'ik), *a.* [*CF. montane* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to mountains; consisting of mountains.

**Montanism** (mon'tā-nizm), *n.* [*CF. Montanus* (see *doct.*) + *-ism*.] The tenets of a sect of the Christian church, now extinct, founded during the second century by Montanus of Phrygia. The Montanists believed in the divine and prophetic inspiration of Montanus, the continuance of the miraculous gifts of the apostolic church, the immediate approach of the second advent of Christ, and the establishment of the heavenly Jerusalem at Pepusa in Phrygia; they practised rigorous asceticism.

All the ascetic, rigorous, and chiliastic elements of the ancient church combined in *Montanism*.  
*Schaff*, *Hist. Christian Church*, II. 417.

**Montanist** (mon'tā-nist), *n.* [*CF. LGr. Μοντανιστής*, a follower of Montanus, < *Μοντανός*, *LL. Montanus*: see *Montanism*.] A believer in the tenets of Montanism.

These zealots hailed the appearance of the Paraclete in Phrygia, and surrendered themselves to his guidance. In so doing, however, they had to withdraw from the church, to be known as *Montanists*, or "Katsaphrygians," and thus to assume the character of a sect. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 775.

**Montanistic** (mon-tā-nis'tik), *a.* [*CF. Montanist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the doctrines, customs, or character of the Montanists.

**Montanistical** (mon-tā-nis'ti-kal), *a.* [*< Montanistic + -al.*] Same as *Montanistic*.

**montanite** (mon-tā'nit), *n.* [*< Montana* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A rare tellurate of bismuth occurring as a yellow earthy incrustation on tetradymite at Highland in the State of Montana.

**Montanize** (mon'tā-nīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Montanized*, ppr. *Montanizing*. [*< Montanus* (see *Montanism*) + *-ize*.] To follow the opinions of Montanus.

**montant** (mon'tant), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. montant*, an upright beam or post, also an upward blow or thrust (= Sp. *montante*, an upright post of a machine, a sword, = Pg. *montante*, a two-handed sword), *< montant* (= Sp. Pg. *montante* = It. *montante*), *< ML. montan(t)-s*, rising, ppr. of *montare*, mount; see *mount*. Cf. *mountant*.] *I. a.* Rising; specifically, in *her.*, (a) increasing, or in her increment (applied to the moon), or (b) placed in pale and with the head or point uppermost (same as *haurient* in the case of a fish).

*II. n.* 1†. In *fencing*, apparently a blow from below upward, but the sense is uncertain.

To see these pass thy punto, thy stock, thy reverse, thy distance, thy *montant*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., II. 3. 26.

2. In *joinery*, the intermediate vertical part of a piece of framing which is tenoned with the rails. See cut under *door*.

**montantot** (mon-tan'tō), *n.* [Irreg. *< Sp. montante*, rising, a sword, etc.: see *montant*.] 1. A straight broadsword for two hands.—2. Same as *montant*, *I.*

'Slid! an these be your tricks, your passados, and your *montantos*, I'll none of them.

*B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, IV. 5.

**mont-de-piété** (môn'dé-pé-ā-tā'), *n.* [F., = Sp. *monte de piedad*, *< It. monte di pietà*, lit. 'fund of pity' (cf. equiv. Sp. *monte pío*, 'pious fund'), *< L. mon(t)-s*, hill, heap, ML. also pile of money, fund, bank; *de*, of; *pieta(t)-s*, piety, ML. compassion, pity; see *mount*, *de*, *piety*, *pity*.] An institution established by public authority for lending money on the pledge of goods, at a reasonable rate of interest. These establishments originated in Italy in the fifteenth century, the object in founding them being to counteract the exorbitantly usurious practices of the Jews. The funds, together with suitable warehouses and other accommodations, are managed by directors, and the goods pledged are sold if the money lent on them is not returned by the proper time.

**monte** (mon'te), *n.* [*< Sp. monte*, a hill, mountain, wood, heap, a gambling-game, *< L. mons (mont-)*, a hill, mountain; see *mount*.] 1. A tract more or less thickly covered with shrubby vegetation or scanty forests; a forest. In South America, and especially in the northern part, the word *monte* is used to designate more or less scantily forested regions or narrow belts of forest vegetation, while *montaña* is applied to broad, densely forested areas. In Mexico and California *monte* more generally has the signification of 'forest.'

Less than a league above there is [in New Granada] a spot destitute of trees. All such are called *llano*—plain—whether they be flat or hilly; and all land covered with thicket is called *monte* if it be but a few miles through, and *montaña* if more. *I. F. Holton*, New Granada, p. 436.

The *montes* of South and Central Uruguay form narrow fringes to the larger streams, and rarely exceed a few hundred yards in width. Seen from distant higher ground, they resemble rivers of verdure meandering through the bare campos, from which they are sharply defined—the reason being that the wood only grows where it is liable to inundation. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 406.

2. A favorite Spanish and Spanish-American gambling-game, played with the Spanish pack of forty cards. The players bet on certain cards of a layout, and win or lose according as others drawn from the pack do or do not match with these. Monte was the most popular of the gambling-games of California in the early times of the gold discoveries.—**Three-card monte**, a gambling-game, of Mexican origin, played with three cards, of which one is usually a court-card. By skillful manipulation, the cards are so thrown on the table, face down, as to deceive the eye of the manipulator's opponent, who bets on the position of one of the cards, usually the court-card.

**monte-bank** (mon'te-bangk), *n.* A gaming-table or an establishment where monte is played; also, the bank or pile of money usually placed in front of the dealer, and used in paying the stakes.

**montebrasite** (mon-te-brä'zit), *n.* [*< Montebras* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A variety of amlygonite from Montebras in France.

**Montefiasco** (mon-te-fias'kō), *n.* Same as *Montefiascone*: an erroneous abbreviation.

**Montefiascone** (mon'te-fias-kō'ne), *n.* [It.: see def.] A fine wine produced near Montefiascone, in central Italy.

**montero**, *n.* Same as *montero*<sup>2</sup>.

**monteth** (mon-tēth'), *n.* [So called after the inventor.] 1. A large punch-bowl of the eighteenth century, usually of silver and with a



Monteth.

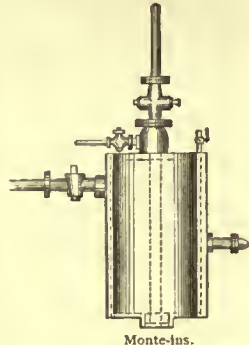
movable rim, and decorated with flutings and a scalloped edge. It was also used for cooling and carrying wine-glasses.

New things produce new words, and thus *Monteth* has by one vessel aav'd his name from Death. Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 183.

Silver cisterns could not have been common or often put to the baser use [rinsing forks and spoons during dinner]; but when they were discarded from the table, the more interesting *monteth*, with its movable rim, tall punch-glasses, lemon-strainer, and ladle, took their place. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 250.

2. [Appar. of different origin from the above, but from the same surname.] A kind of cotton handkerchief having white spots on a colored ground, the spots being produced by a chemical which discharges the color. *Diet. Needlework*.

**monte-jus** (F. pron. mônt'zhü), *n.* [F., *< monter*, raise, + *jus*, juice: see *mount*, *v.*, and *juice*.] In *sugar-manuf.*, a force-pump by which the juice from the cane-mill is raised to the clarifiers on a story above. It consists of a vessel with a well sunk in the bottom and having three valved pipes, one by which the juice is received, another by which it is discharged, and a third by which steam is admitted. The steam, entering above the surface of the juice, forces it up through the delivery-pipe to the clarifiers. The steam then condenses, and leaves a vacuum, and the operation of alternately filling and ejecting continues. *E. H. Knight*.



Monte-jus.

**montem** (mon'tem), *n.* [Short for L. *processus ad montem*, going to the hill; *processus*, a going forward, orig. pp. of *procedere*, go forward (see *proceed*); *ad*, to, toward; *montem*, acc. of *mons*, a hill, mount; see *mount*.] The name given to an ancient English custom, prevalent among the scholars of Eton till 1847, which consisted in their proceeding every third year on Whit-Tuesday to a tumulus or mound near the Bath road, and exacting "money for salt," as it was called, from all persons present, or passers-by. The sum so collected was given to the captain, or senior scholar, and was intended to assist in defraying the expenses of his residence at the university. The "salt-money" has been known to reach nearly £1,000.

**Montenegro, Montenegrine** (mon-te-neg'rin), *a.* and *n.* [*< Montenegro* (see def.), an It. translation of Serv. *Crna Gora*, Black Mountain (Serv. *crn*, black, *gora*, mountain); *< monte*, *< L. mons (mont-)*, mountain, + *negro, nero*, *< L. niger*, black; see *mount* and *negro*.] *I. a.* Relating to Montenegro, a small country of Europe, east of the Adriatic, nearly surrounded by Austrian and Turkish territory, or to its inhabitants.

*II. n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Montenegro. The Montenegrins are of Servian race, and speak a dialect of that language.—2. [*l. c.*] An outer garment for women, the form of which was taken from some Eastern military costumes, close-fitting, and ornamented with braid-work and embroidery.

**Montepulciano** (môn'te-pül-chä'nō), *n.* [It.: see def.] A rich wine produced at or near Montepulciano, in central Italy.

**Monterey cypress**. See *cypress*, I (a).

**Monterey pine**. See *pine*.

**montero**<sup>1</sup> (mon-tā'rō), *n.* [*< Sp. montero*, a huntsman, *< monte*, a mountain, wood, *< L. mon(t)-s*; see *mount*.] A huntsman.

As Don Lorenzo approached the camp he saw a *montero* who stood sentinel. *Irving*, Moorish Chronicles, VII. 77.

**montero**<sup>2</sup> (mon-tā'rō), *n.* [Also *montero*; prop. \**montera*, *< Sp. montera* (= Pg. *montera* = It. *montiera*), a hunting-cap, *< montero*, a hunter.] A horseman's or huntsman's cap, having a round crown with flaps which could be drawn down over the sides of the face.

His hat was like a helmet or Spanish *montero*. *Bacon*.

**montero-cap** (mon-tā'rō-kap), *n.* Same as *montero*<sup>2</sup>.

The *Montero cap* was scarlet, of a superfine Spanish cloth, dyed in grain, and mounted all round with fur, except about four inches in the front, which was faced with a light blue, slightly embroidered.

*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, VI. 24.

The cedar bird, with its red-tipt wings and yellow-tipt tail, and its little *montero cap* of feathers.

*Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 457.

**montes**, *n.* Plural of *mons*.

**monteth**, *n.* Same as *monteth*.

**montgolfier** (mont-gol'fi-er; F. pron. mô-n-gol'fyā'), *n.* [*< F. montgolfière*, a balloon, so called from the brothers *Montgolfier*, who in 1783 sent up the first balloon at Annonay, France.] A balloon filled with air expanded by heat.

**Montgomery Charter**. See *charter*.

**month** (munth), *n.* [Early mod. E. *moneth*; *< ME. month*, *moneth*, *< AS. mōnath*, *mōnoth* (in inflection syncopated *mōnth-*) = OFries. *mōnath*, *mōnad*, *mōnd* = D. *maand* = M.G. *manet*, LG. *maand* = OHG. *mānōd*, MHG. *mānōt*, *mānet*, G. *monat* = Icel. *mánuður* = Sw. *månad* = Dan. *maaned* = Goth. *mēnōths*, a month; cf. Gael. *mios*, Ir. *mios*, OIr. *mī* (gen. *mīs*) = W. *mis* = OBulg. *miesetsi* = Serv. *mjesec* = Bohem. *mesic* = Pol. *miesiac* = Russ. *miesyatsū* = Lith. *menesis* = Lett. *mēnes* = L. *mensis* = Gr. μῆν (for \*μηνς), month, = Skt. *mās* (for \*māns, \*mēns), month: names derived from or connected with the name for 'moon,' AS. *mōna* = Goth. *mēna* = Gr. μῆνη, etc.; but the phonetic relations are not entirely clear: see *moon*.] 1. Originally, the interval from one new moon to the next, called specifically a *lunar*, *synodical*, or *illuminative month*. This seldom varies more than a quarter of a day from its mean value, which is 29.530589 days, or 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, and 2.7 seconds. There are, besides, other periods of the moon which are termed *months* by astronomers. These are—(a) The *anomalous month*, or mean period of the revolution of the moon from one perigee to the next: it is 27 days, 13 hours, 18 minutes, 37.4 seconds. (b) The *sidereal month*, or mean period required by the moon to make a circuit among the stars: it is 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, 11.5 seconds. (c) The *tropical month*, or the mean period of the moon's passing through 360 degrees of longitude, as from one vernal equinox to the next: it differs from the sidereal month only by an amount corresponding to the monthly precession of the equinoxes, and is 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, 4.7 seconds. (d) The *nodical or draconitic month*, which is the mean time between two successive passages by the moon through its rising node: it is 27 days, 5 hours, 5 minutes, and 36 seconds.

2. One twelfth part of a tropical year, or 30 days, 10 hours, 29 minutes, 3.8 seconds: called specifically a *solar month*.—3. One of the twelve parts into which the calendar year is arbitrarily divided: called specifically a *calendar month*. The calendar months are January, 31 days; February, 28 (except in leap-year, when it has 29); March, 31; April, 30; May, 31; June, 30; July, 31; August, 31; September, 30; October, 31; November, 30; December, 31.

4. At common law and in equity, *month* has been understood to mean 'a lunar month,' which is assumed to be 28 days, except when the contrary appears, and except when used of mercantile transactions, such as negotiable paper, etc. In ecclesiastical law, and now in all cases throughout the United States generally, its legal meaning is 'a calendar month,' except when the contrary appears. For the purpose of calculating interest, a month is generally considered the twelfth part of a year, and as equivalent to 30 days. 5†. *pl.* Same as *mensis*. *Minsheu*; *Cotgrave*.

Abbreviated *mo*.

A month's mind. See *mind*<sup>1</sup>.—**Consecution month**. See *consecution*.—**Fence month**. See *fence-month*.

**Monthier's blue**. See *blue*.

**monthling** (munth'ling), *n.* [*< month + -ling*.] That which has lasted for a month, or is a month old.

Yet hail to thee, Frail, feeble *Monthling*! Wordsworth, Address to my Infant Daughter, Dora.

**monthly** (munth'li), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *monethly*; *< ME. monethly*, *< AS. mōnathlic* (= OHG. *mānōtlīch*, G. *monatlich* = MD. *maandelijck*, D. *maandelijck* = Sw. *månadlig* = Dan. *maanedlig*), monthly, *< mōnath*, month: see *month*.] *I. a.* 1. Continued for a month, or performed in a month: as, the *monthly* revolution of the moon.—2. Done or happening once a month or every month: as, a *monthly* meeting; a *monthly* visit.—3. Lasting a month.

Minutes' joys are *monthlie* woes. *Greene*, Menaphon.

A monthly mind. See a month's mind, under mind<sup>1</sup>.—  
Monthly nurse, rose, etc. See the nouns.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *monthlies* (-liz). 1. A magazine or other literary periodical published once a month.—2. *pl.* Menses.

**monthly** (munth'li), *adv.* [= D. *maandelijks* = MLG. *mānthike* = G. *monatlich*; < *monthly*, *a.*] 1. Once a month; in every month: as, the moon changes monthly.—2. As if under the influence of the moon; in the manner of a lunatic.

The man talks monthly: . . .  
I see he'll be stark mad at our next meeting.  
*Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl*, v. 2.

**month's-mind**, *n.* See *mind*<sup>1</sup>.

**monticellite** (mon-ti-sel'it), *n.* [Named after T. Monticelli (1759-1846), an Italian chemist and mineralogist.] A rare member of the chrysolite group, consisting of the silicates of calcium and magnesium. It occurs at Vesuvius in yellowish-gray crystals; also on Mount Monzoni, in Tyrol, in large crystals which are often altered to augite or to serpentine. Also called *batrachite*.

**monticle** (mon'ti-kul), *n.* [= F. *monticule*, < LL. *monticulus*, dim. of *mon(t)-s*, a hill, mountain: see *mount*<sup>1</sup>.] A little mound; a hillock. *Bailey*, 1731. Also *monticule*.

**monticoline** (mon-tik'ō-lin), *a.* [< L. *monticola*, a dweller in the mountains, < *mons* (*mont-*), a mountain, + *colere*, inhabit.] Inhabiting mountains. Also *monticolous*.

**monticulate** (mon-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *monticule* + *-ate*<sup>1</sup>.] Having little projections or hills. *Smart*.

**monticule** (mon'ti-kul), *n.* [< F. *monticule*, < LL. *monticulus*, a little hill: see *monticle*.] Same as *monticle*.

**monticulous** (mon-tik'ū-lus), *a.* [< ML. *monticulosus*, hilly, < LL. *monticulus*, a little hill: see *monticle*, *monticle*.] Same as *monticulate*.

**monticulus** (mon-tik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *monticuli* (-li). [< LL. *monticulus*, a little hill: see *monticle*.] In *anat.*, a little elevation; a monticule.—**Monticulus cerebelli**, the prominent central part of the superior vermiciform process of the cerebellum.

**montiform** (mon'ti-fōrm), *a.* [< L. *mons* (*mont-*), a mountain, + *forma*, form.] Mountain-like; having the shape of a mountain.

**montifringilla** (mon'ti-frin-jil'ū), *n.* [NL., < L. *mons* (*mont-*), a mountain, + *fringilla*, a chaffinch.] An old book-name of the *brambling*, *Fringilla montifringilla*. It was made a generic name of the same by Brehm in 1828, the finch being called *Montifringilla nivalis*. See *cut* under *brambling*.

**montigenous** (mon-tij'ē-nus), *a.* [< LL. *montigena*, mountain-born, < L. *mon(t)-s*, mountain, + *gignere*, *genere*, be born: see *-genous*.] Mountain-born; produced on a mountain. *Bailey*, 1731.

**montmartrite** (mont-mär'trit), *n.* [< *Montmartre* (see *def.*) + *-ite*<sup>2</sup>.] A mineral of a yellowish color, occurring massive, found at Montmartre in Paris. It is soft, but resists the weather. It is a variety of gypsum, containing calcium carbonate.

**montmorillonite** (mont-mō-ril'on-it), *n.* [< *Montmorillon* (see *def.*) + *-ite*<sup>2</sup>.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium occurring in soft clay-like masses of a rose-red color, originally from Montmorillon in France.

**montoir** (mōn-twor'), *n.* [F., < *monter*, mount: see *mount*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] A horse-block; a block to step upon when mounting a horse. Also *monture*.

**monton** (mon'ton), *n.* [Sp., < *monte*, < L. *mon(t)-s*, a hill, mountain: see *mount*<sup>1</sup>.] A unit of weight employed in Mexico chiefly for ore under the process of amalgamation. It varies greatly in different mining districts, being at Guanajuato 3,200 Spanish pounds, and in some other localities only 1,800. *Duport*.

**montre** (mon'tēr), *n.* [F., a sample, pattern, show, show-case, case of an organ, etc., < *monstrare*, show, < L. *monstrare*, show: see *monster*, *v.*] 1. In *organ-building*, a stop whose pipes are mounted as a part of the visible organ-case, or otherwise set in a special position apart from the others; usually, the open diapason of the great organ. See also *mounted cornet*, under *cornet*<sup>1</sup>, I (c).—2. An opening in a kiln for pottery or porcelain through which the superintendent looks to judge of the progress of the baking.

**montross**, *n.* A corrupt form of *matross*.

**monture** (mon'tūr), *n.* [< F. *monture* (= Sp. *montadura*, a trooper's equipments, = It. *montura*, livery), < *monter*, mount: see *mount*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] The same word in older use appears as *mounture*.] 1. A saddle-horse. Compare *mount*<sup>2</sup>, 2 (a).

And forward spurred his *monture* fierce withal,  
Within his arms longing his foe to strain.  
*Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, vii. 90.

2. Same as *montoir*.—3. A mounting, setting, or frame; the manner in which anything is set or mounted: as, the *monture* of a diamond.—**Shaft-monture**, a kind of mounting for the heddles of looms in figure-weaving. By its use warp-threads can be arranged in special systems of sheds. A mechanical draw-boy operates the heddles systematically to form the sheds in accord with the figures to be woven. Also called *split-harness*.

**monument** (mon'ū-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *moniment*; < ME. *monument*, *monymnt*, < OF. (and F.) *monument* = Sp. Pg. It. *monumento*, < L. *monumentum*, *monimentum*, that which calls a thing to mind, a memorial, < *monere*, remind: see *monish*.] 1. Anything by which the memory of a person, a period, or an event is preserved or perpetuated; hence, any conspicuous, permanent, or splendid building, as a mediæval cathedral, or any work of art or industry constituting a memorial of the past; a memorial.

Our bruised arms hung up for monuments.  
*Shak.*, Rich. III., I. 1. 6.

I know of no such thing as an Indian monument, for I would not honour with that name arrow points, stone hatchets, stone pipes, and half-shapen images.  
*Jefferson*, Notes on Virginia (1787), p. 156.

2. Specifically, a pile, pillar, or other structure erected expressly in memory of events, actions, or persons.

To fill with worm-holes stately monuments.  
*Shak.*, Lucrece, I. 946.

I would . . . pile up every stone  
Of lustre from the brook, in memory  
Or monument to ages.  
*Milton*, P. L., xl. 326.

3. A stone shaft, or a structure of stone or other enduring material, erected over a grave in memory of the dead.—4. A burial-vault; a tomb.

Lord, if thou be he, shewe me the monument that I put  
the in.  
*Joseph of Arimathea* (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.

Make the bridal-bed  
In that dim monument where Tybal lies.  
*Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 5. 203.

5. Any enduring evidence or example; a singular or notable instance.

I doo much reverence the memory of so famous a man,  
that with the monuments of his wit . . . hath much benefited  
the Common-weale of good letters.  
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 100.

The last ten years have seen the production of Mr. Freeman's Norman Conquest, which . . . is a monument of critical erudition and genius.  
*Stubbs*, Mediæval and Modern Hist., p. 57.

6. In *surveying* and the *law of conveyancing*, any object, natural or artificial, fixed in the soil and referred to in a deed or other document as a means of ascertaining the location of a tract of land or any part of its boundaries. In this sense the word is applied to such objects as trees, river-banks, and ditches; and its importance is in the general rule that in case of discrepancy courses or distances mentioned in a description must give way so far as necessary to conform to a monument.

7. A treatise.

When I had done refyning it, I fand in Barret's Alvearic, quhilk is a dictionarie Anglico-latinum, that Sr. Thomas Smith, a man of less new then learning, Secretarie to Queen Elizabeth, had left a learned and judicious monument on the same subject.  
*A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), Ded., p. 2.

8. Distinctive mark; stamp.

Some others [heaps of gold] were new driven, and distent  
into great Ingowes and to wedges square;  
Some in round plates withouten monument.  
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 5.

**Celtic monuments.** See *megalithic monuments*, under *megalithic*.—**Choragic monument, harpy monument, megalithic monuments.** See the qualifying words. = *Syn.* 1-3. *Memento*, etc. See *memorial*.

**monument** (mon'ū-ment), *v. t.* [< *monument*, *n.*] 1. To erect a monument in memory of.

The ecclesiastical dignitaries bury themselves and monument themselves [in the cathedral], to the exclusion of almost everybody else in these latter times.  
*Hawthorne*, English Note-Books, June 17, 1856.

2. To place monuments on; adorn with monuments: as, a region *monumented* with glorious deeds.

**monumental** (mon'ū-men'təl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. *monumental*, < L. *monumentalis*, of or belonging to a monument, < *monumentum*, a monument: see *monument*.] 1. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or connected with a monument or monuments: as, a *monumental* inscription.

Some have amused the dull sad years of life . . .  
With schemes of monumental fame; and sought  
By pyramids and mausolean pomp,  
Short-liv'd themselves, t' immortalize their bones.  
*Cowper*, Task, v. 182.

2. Belonging to a tomb.

Softly may he possess't  
Of his monumental rest.  
*Crashaw*.

3. Serving as a monument or as material for a monument; memorial; preserving memory: as, a *monumental* pillar.

And monumental brass this record bears,  
"These are—ah no! these were the gazetteers!"  
*Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 313.

4. Having the character of a monument; resembling a monument.

Me, goddess, bring  
To arched walks of twilight groves,  
And shadows brown, that Sylvan loves,  
Of pine, or *monumental* oak.  
*Milton*, II Penseroso, l. 135.

5. Conspicuous and permanent; historically prominent; impressive.

Darius himself is, if we may use the expression, a *monumental* figure in history.  
*F. von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 114.

6. Conspicuous as a monument; notable; excessive; amazing: as, *monumental* impudence. [Colloq.]—**Monumental cross.** See *cross*<sup>1</sup>, 2.—**Monumental theology**, the study of ancient monuments, inscriptions, coins, medals, statues, paintings, architecture, etc., in so far as they throw light upon theology.

**II.** *n.* A monumental record; a memorial.

When ras'd Messalls's *monuments* must  
Lie with Sicinius's lofty tomb in dust,  
I shall be read, and travellers that come  
Transport my verses to their fathers' home.  
*Cotton*, tr. of Martial's Epigrams, viii. 3.

**monumentality** (mon'ū-men-tal'i-ti), *n.* [< *monumental* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being monumental; the fact or the degree of serving as a monument.

**monumentalization** (mon-ū-men'tal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *monumental* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] The act of making or the state of being monumental; the recording by monuments.

This monumentalization of superhuman contemporary knowledge.  
*Piazza Smyth*, Pyramid, p. 32.

**monumentally** (mon-ū-men'tal-i), *adv.* 1. By way of memorial: as, the pillar was erected *monumentally*.—2. By means of monuments.—3. In a high degree: as, *monumentally* tedious. [Colloq.]

**mony**<sup>1</sup> (mon'i), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *many*<sup>1</sup>.

**mony**<sup>2</sup>, *n.* An obsolete form of *money*.

**-mony**. [(a) = F. *-monie* = Sp. Pg. It. *-monia*, < L. *-mōnia*, *f.*, a suffix forming nouns from adjectives, nouns, or verbs, as in *acrimonia*, sharpness, *carimonia*, a rite, *parsimonia*, thriftiness, *sanctimonia*, sacredness, etc. (b) = F. *-moine* = Sp. Pg. It. *-monio*, < L. *-mōnium*, neut., used similarly, as in *alimontium*, nourishment, *matrimonium*, marriage, *testimonium*, evidence, etc.] A suffix in some nouns of Latin origin, as in *acrimony*, *ceremony*, *parsimony*, *sanctimony*, *alimony*, *matrimony*, *testimony*, etc. See *etymology*. The suffix is not used as an English formative.

**monymnt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *monument*.

**moo**<sup>1</sup> (mō), *v. i.* [Imitative of the lowing of a cow. Cf. *meu*<sup>2</sup>, imitative of the crying of a cat.] 1. To utter the characteristic cry of a cow; low.

I used to smell the grass, and see the dew shining, and hear the pretty sweet cows a *moing*.  
*Mrs. Trollope*, Michael Armstrong, xxiv. (*Darvies*.)

2. To make a noise like lowing. [Rare.]

The *moing* of the waters seemed to deepen, more and more abysmally, through all the hours of darkness.  
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 788.

**moo**<sup>1</sup> (mō), *n.* [< *moo*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] The low of a cow; the act of lowing.

**moo**<sup>2</sup>, *a.* and *adv.* An obsolete form of *mo*.

**moo-cow** (mō'kow), *n.* A cow. [Childish.]

The *moo-cow* low'd, and Grizzle neigh'd.  
*W. Combe*, Dr. Syntax, I. 14. (*Nares*.)

**mood**<sup>1</sup> (mōd), *n.* [< ME. *mood*, *mode*, *mōd*, < AS. *mōd*, mind, heart, soul, spirit, courage, pride, haughtiness, magnificence, zeal, = OS. *mōd*, *muod* = OFries. *mōd* = D. *moed* = MLG. *mōt*, *moit*, *mout*, *mūt*, LG. *mōt*, *mūt*, mind, heart, courage, = OHG. *muot*, MHG. *muot*, sense, spirit, G. *mut*, *muth*, courage, = Icel. *mōdhr*, wrath, grief, moodiness, = Sw. Dan. *mod*, courage, = Goth. *mōds*, wrath; orig. appar. any strong or excited state of feeling; perhaps, with formative *-d*, from a root appearing in Gr. *μαίεσθαι*, endeavor, seek, whence part. *μοίσα*, muse: see *Muse*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. Mind; heart.

This is his wyl after Moyses lawe,  
That ye shulde bring your bestes good,  
And offer them here your God to knowe,  
And from your synns to turne your mood.  
*York Plays*, p. 434.

2. Temper of mind; state of the mind as regards passion or feeling; disposition; humor: as, a melancholy mood.

When Fortune, in her shift and change of mood,  
Spurns down her late beloved. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1. 85.

Every landscape fair,  
As a fit for every mood of mind,  
Or gay, or grave, or sweet, or stern, was there.  
*Tennyson*, *Falace of Art*.

By mental moods is ordinarily understood those collective conditions of the mind which are characterized by some fundamental tone, but without any special feelings accompanied by clear consciousness of their inducing causes. *G. T. Ladd*, *Physiol. Psychology*, p. 520.

3†. Heat of temper; anger.

Atte laste asiaked was his mood.  
*Chaucer*, *Knight's Tale*, l. 902.

Who, in my mood, I stabb'd unto the heart.  
*Shak.*, T. of V., iv. 1. 51.

4†. Zeal; in the phrase *with main and mood*, with might and main; with a will.

Saint Elyne that was wunder fayne . . .  
That ilk figure of the rode  
Honoured thai with mayn and mode.  
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.

5. A morbid or fantastic state of mind, as a fit of bad temper, sudden anger, or sullenness; also, absence of mind, or abstraction: generally used in the plural.

Then turn'd Sir Torre, and, being in his moods,  
Left them. *Tennyson*, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

6. A state of mind with reference to something to be done or omitted; a more or less capricious state of feeling disposing one to action: commonly in the phrase *in the mood*: as, many artists work only when they are *in the mood*.

It should be remembered that the motive power always becomes sluggish in men who too easily admit the supremacy of moods. *Lowell*, *New Princeton Rev.*, l. 167.

**mood**<sup>2</sup> (mōd), *n.* [A later form of *mode*<sup>1</sup>, which is preferable in both the grammatical and logical uses, though not usual in the latter: see *mode*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. In *gram.*, same as *mode*<sup>1</sup>, 3.

The mood is an affection of the verb serving the varietal of utterance. *A. Hume*, *Orthographie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

2. In *logic*, a variety of syllogism depending on the quantity (universal or particular) and quality (affirmative or negative) of the propositions composing it. In the traditional logic the names of the moods (invented by Petrus Hispanus) are—First figure, *Barbara*, *Celarent*, *Darii*, *Ferio*, *Baralipho*, *Celantēa*, *Dabitis*, *Fapeamō*, *Friaōmōrum*; Second figure, *Cēsārē*, *Cāmestres*, *Festīnō*, *Bārōcō*; Third figure, *Dārapti*, *Fēlapton*, *Disāmīa*, *Dātīai*, *Bōcārōd*, *Fērison*. These names are merely mnemonic, and many of their letters are significant. The vowel *a* denotes a universal affirmative proposition, *e* the universal negative, *i* the particular affirmative, and *o* the particular negative. By the first syllable is indicated the major premise, by the second the minor, and by the third the conclusion. For example, the name *Barbara* shows that the first mood of the first figure consists of two universal affirmative premises leading to a universal affirmative conclusion. The same understanding is to be had in regard to the vowels of the other words. Certain of the consonants also are significant. Thus, all indirect moods designated by a word beginning with *b* should be reduced to *Barbara*, the first mood of the first figure; all that are designated by a word beginning with *c*, to the second mood, *Celarent*; all in *d* to *Darii*, the third; and all in *f* to *Ferio*, the fourth. Other letters indicate how to reduce indirect to direct moods: thus *s* signifies that the proposition denoted by the vowel immediately preceding is to be simply converted in the reduction; *p*, that the proposition denoted by the vowel immediately preceding should be converted per accidens; *m*, that the premises should be transposed—that is, the major should be made the minor, and conversely; and *c*, that the mood designated by the word in which it occurs should be reduced per impossibile: whence the verses:

Simpliciter vult *s* verti, *p* vero per acci;  
*M* vult transponi, *c* per impossibile ducti.  
Servat majorem, variatque secunda minorem;  
Tertia majorem variat, servatque minorem.

A mood is a lawful placing of propositions in their deuce qualitative or quantitative. *Sir T. Wilson*, *Art of Logic*, fol. 26.

3. In *music*, same as *mode*<sup>1</sup>, 7.

Anon they move  
In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood  
Of flutes and soft recorders; such as raised  
To highth of noblest temper heroes old  
Arming to battle. *Milton*, P. L., l. 550.

Indirect or inverse mood, a mood of indirect syllogism. See *indirect*.

**mood**<sup>3</sup> (mōd), *n.* [A var. of *mud*, or of *mother*<sup>2</sup>.] Mother-of-veinagar. [Prov. Eng.]

**moodily** (mō'di-li), *adv.* In a moody manner; peevishly; sullenly; sady.

**moodiness** (mō'di-nes), *n.* The state or character of being moody; peevishness; sullenness.

**moodir**, *n.* See *mdir*.

**moodish** (mō'dish), *a.* [*mood*<sup>1</sup> + *-ish*<sup>1</sup>.] Sulky; sullen.

**moodishly** (mō'dish-li), *adv.* In a moody, sulky, or sullen manner; moodily. *Richardson*, *Sir Charles Grandison*, l. 166.

**moodooga-oil** (mō-dō'gā-oil), *n.* An oil obtained in small quantities from the seeds of *Butea frondosa* in India and Java. It is bright, clear, and fluid, and is used medicinally.

**moody** (mō'di), *a.* [*ME. moody, mody, modi*, < *AS. mōdig* (= *OS. mōdag, mōdeq, mōdig* = *D. moedig* = *OHG. muotig* (only in comp.), *MHG. muotie*, *G. mutig* = *Icel. mōdhugr* = *Sw. Dan. modig* = *Goth. mōdags*, angry, < *mōd*, mood, temper: see *mood*<sup>1</sup>.] 1†. Spirited; high-spirited; proud; obstinate.

Hof on ich herde ssie,  
Ful mōdi mon and proud.  
*MS. Digby* 86, f. 165. (*Halliwel*.)

2†. Angry.

When, like a lion thirsting bloud,  
Did moody Richard range  
And made large slaughters where he went.  
*Warner*, *Albion's England*, vii. 33.

3. Subject to or indulging in moods or humors; hence, peevish; fretful; out of humor; gloomy; sullen; melancholy.

Sweet recreation barr'd, what doth ensue  
But moody and dull melancholy?  
*Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1. 79.

In a moody humour wait,  
While my less dainty comrades balt.  
*Cowper*, fr. of *Horace's Satires*, i. 5.

Moody madness laughing wild  
Amid severest woe.  
*Gray*, *Ode on Prospect of Eton College*.

4†. Corresponding or adapted to moods or varying states of mind. [Rare.]

Give me some music—music, moody food  
Of us that trade in love. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 5. 1.

**moody-hearted** (mō'di-hār'ted), *a.* Melancholy. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

**moody-mad** (mō'di-mad), *a.* Mad with anger.

Moody-mad and desperate stags  
Turn on the bloody bounds with heads of steel.  
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 50.

**mool** (mōl), *n.* A dialectal variant of *mold*<sup>1</sup>.

By worms they're eaten, in mools they're rotten.  
*Clerk Saunders* (Child's Ballads), II. 324.

Or worthy friends rak'd in the mools,  
Sad sight to see! *Burns*, *To the Toothache*.

**moolah**, **moolah** (mō'lā), *n.* Same as *molla*. **moolberry**, *n.* A Middle English form of *mullberry*.

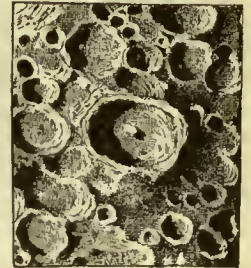
**Moolid** (mō'lid), *n.* [*Ar. maulid*, nativity, esp. the nativity of Mohammed.] An Egyptian festival in celebration of the birth of Mohammed and the dawn of Islamism; a birthday.

I have now a cluster of lamps hanging before my door,  
In honour of the moolid of a sheykh who is buried near  
the house in which I am living.  
*E. W. Lane*, *Modern Egyptians*, l. 307.

**mooly**, **mooley** (mōl'i), *a.* and *n.* See *muley*.

**moon**<sup>1</sup> (mōn), *n.* [*ME. moone, mone*, < *AS. mōna* = *OS. māno* = *OFries. mōna* = *MD. maene*, *D. maan* = *MLG. māne, mān*, *LG. maan* = *OHG. māno*, *MHG. māne, mōn*, also (with excrement *t*, due prob. in part to association with *mānet*, month) *mānte, mānde*, *G. mond* = *Icel. māni* = *Sw. māne* = *Dan. maane* = *Goth. mēna* (all masc.), the moon; = *Gr. μῆνη*, the moon, = *Lith. mėnā*, the moon; cf., with appar. formative *s*, *O Bulg. miesetsi*, etc., moon, month, *L. mensis*, month, *Gr. μῆν (for \*μηνς)*, month (*Mην*, the Moon-god, *L. Lunus*, *Mηνη*, the Moon-goddess, *L. Luna*), *Skt. māś* (for \**māns*, \**mēns*) = *Zend māś*, > *Pers. māh* (> *Hind. Turk. māh*), moon, month. The relations of these forms to each other, and to the words for 'month' (see *month*), and their ult. root, are undetermined. The usual explanation is that the moon is the 'measurer' (sc. of time), < *√ ma*, *Skt. mā*, measure (whence ult. *E. mete*<sup>1</sup> and *measure*). The *L.* name of the moon (*luna*) and the *L.*, *Gr.*, and *Teut.* names for the sun (*L. sol* = *AS. sōl*, etc.; *Gr. ἥλιος*; *AS. sunne*, *E. sun*, etc.) come from other roots, meaning 'shine.')] 1. A heavenly body which revolves around the earth monthly, accompanying the earth as a satellite in its annual revolution, and shining by the sun's reflected light. Next to the sun, the moon is the most conspicuous and interesting of celestial objects. The rapidity of its motion, the variety of its phases, and especially the striking phenomena of eclipses, compelled the attention of the earliest observers; and the fact that lunar observations can be made available to determine the longitude has given the theory of the moon's motion the first rank in economic importance, while the mathematical problems involved have proved most interesting and fertile from the scientific point of view. Of all the heavenly bodies (meteors excepted) the moon is nearest to us. Its mean distance is a little more than sixty times the radius of the earth, or 238,800 miles. The dimensions of the moon as compared with those of the earth are far greater than those of any other satellite in proportion to its primary. Its

diameter is 2,162 miles (about 0.273 of the earth's equatorial diameter), and its volume, or bulk, is 0.0204, or about one forty-ninth of that of the earth. Its mean density, however (about 3.4 times that of water), is only about three fifths of that of the earth, and its mass about one eightieth. The inclination of its orbit to the ecliptic is 5° 8' 40". It completes its revolution around the earth in an average period of 27d. 7h. 43m. 11.5s., which constitutes the *sidereal* month; the ordinary, or *synodical*, month, from new moon to new moon again, is a little more than two days longer—29d. 12h. 44m. 2.7s. (See *month*.) The moon's orbital motion is subject to considerable inequalities, due to the disturbing action of the sun, and the investigation of these inequalities makes up the major part of the "lunar theory." The moon revolves on its axis once in a sidereal month, thus always presenting nearly the same face to the earth—a circumstance which has led to the fallacy of a denial of its rotation. (See *rotation*.) Its disk appears to the naked eye diversified by dark and bright patches, giving rise to the "man in the moon" of popular fancy (see under *man*); but on examination with a powerful telescope these are lost sight of, and replaced by a crowd of interesting objects, such as mountains and valleys, craters and clefts, on a scale unknown upon the earth; the surface-structure seems to be mainly volcanic, resembling very closely in certain respects, and differing most markedly in others from, that which is characteristic of volcanic regions on the earth's surface. The moon has no clouds, shows no indications of an atmosphere or of the presence of water, and is believed to have a temperature which at its maximum does not rise above the melting-point of ice. See *libration*.



A Part of the Moon's Surface.

To graffe and sowe in growing of the moone,  
And kyte and mowe in wanyng is to doon.  
*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

What time the mighty moon was gathering light.  
*Tennyson*, *Love and Death*.

2. A satellite of any planet: as, the moons of Jupiter; Uranian moons.—3. The period of a synodical revolution of the moon round the earth; a month.

This *mane*, in sunny daies and serene  
Withouten frost, thi cornes, wedde hem clene.  
*Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

One twelve moons more she'll wear Diana's livery.  
*Shak.*, *Pericles*, ii. 5. 10.

This roaring moon of daffodil  
And crocena.  
*Tennyson*, *Pref. Sonnet to Nineteenth Century*.

4. Something in the shape of a moon, especially of a half-moon or crescent. Specifically—(a) A crescent as a symbol or banner; especially, the Turkish national emblem. (b) In *fort.*, a crescent-shaped outwork.

Much means, much blood this warlike Dane hath spent  
To advance our flag above their horned moons.  
*Beau. and Fl.*, *Knight of Malta*, l. 3.

(c) In *brickmaking*, an implement of the nature of a sifter, for sifting or loosening fires in the grates of brick-kilns. It is somewhat longer than half the width of the kiln, and has a nearly circular blade perforated in the middle, which is shoved in on the top of the grate and under the fire, to clear out ashes and brighten up the fire.

5. The golden-crested wren, *Regulus cristatus*. Also *moonie*, *muin*. *C. Swainson*. See *cut* under *goldeest*.—6. The moon-daisy or moon-flower.

Also moons.—Acceleration of the moon. See *acceleration*.—Age of the moon. See *age*.—Beyond the moon, beyond reach; extravagantly; out of depth.

Whither art thou rap,  
Beyond the moon that strivest thus to strain?  
*Drayton*, *Ecolgues*, v.

**Blue moon**, an absurdity; an impossibility.

If they saye the *moone* is beleue,  
We must beleue that it is true,  
Admittynge their interpretation.  
*Roy and Barlow*, *Rede me and Be nott Wroth*, p. 114.  
(*Davies*.)

**Change of the moon**. See *change*.—Coition of the moon. See *coition*.—Dark moon. Same as *dark of the moon*.—Dark of the moon, the time in the month when the moon is not seen.—Ecclesiastical or calendar moon. See *ecclesiastical*.—Full moon. See *full*.—Libration of the moon. See *libration*.—Man in the moon. See *man*.—Mean moon. See *mean*<sup>3</sup>.—Michaelmas moon. See *Michaelmas*.—Mock moon. See *paraselene*.—Moon hoax. See *hoax*.—Moon in distance, a nautical phrase used when the angle between the moon and the sun or a star admits of measurement for lunar observation.—Mount of the moon, in *palmtree*. See *mount*, 5.—The old moon in the new moon's arms, that appearance of the moon during the first quarter in which the whole orb is made faintly visible by earth-shine.

I saw the new moon late yestern  
W' the old moon in her armen.  
*Sir Patrick Spens* (Child's Ballads), III. 154.

To bark at the moon. See *bark*<sup>1</sup>.—To level at the moon, to cast beyond the moon, to be very ambitious; calculate deeply; make an extravagant conjecture. See also under *cast*. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

**moon**<sup>2</sup> (mōn), *v. t.* [*moon*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To adorn with a moon or moons; furnish with crescents or moon-shaped marks.—2. To ex-

pose to the rays of the moon. [Rare in both uses.]

If they would have it to be exceeding white indeed, they see it yet once more, after it hath been thus sunned and mooned. *Holland.*

From 7 to 10 the whole population will be in the streets, not sunning but mooning themselves. *Kingsley, 1864 (Life, II. 175). (Davies.)*

**II. intrans.** To wander or gaze idly or moodily about, as if moonstruck. [Colloq.]

He went mooning along with his head down in dull and helpless dependency. *Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xlv.*

**moon<sup>2</sup>, v. and n.** An obsolete spelling of *moan<sup>1</sup>*.  
**moonack** (mō'nak), *n.* [Also *monax*; Amer. Ind.] The woodchuck, *Arctomys monax*. *J. Burroughs.* See *ent* under *Arctomys*. [Southern U. S., as Virginia, etc.]

**moonbeam** (mōn'bēm), *n.* A ray of light from the moon.

To fan the moonbeams from his sleeping eyes. *Shak., M. N. D., III. 1. 176.*

**moonbill** (mōn'bil), *n.* The ringbill or ring-necked scap-duck, *Zethya collaris*. *G. Trumbull.* [South Carolina.]

**moon-blasted** (mōn'blāst'ed), *a.* Blasted by the influence or supposed influence of the moon.

**moon-blind** (mōn'blind), *a.* 1. Dim-sighted; purblind. *Scott.*—2. Same as *moonstruck*.

**moon-blink** (mōn'blingk), *n.* A temporary evening blindness said to be occasioned by sleeping in the moonshine in tropical climates.

**moon-box** (mōn'boks), *n.* A theatrical device for displaying an imitation moon on the stage.

**moon-calf** (mōn'kāf), *n.* [= *G. mondkalb*, a moon-calf, a dolt, a false conception, lit. a person or conception influenced by the moon.] 1. A mouser; a deformed creature.

I hid me under the dead moon-calf's gaberdine. *Shak., Tempest, II. 2. 115.*

2. A dolt; a stupid fellow.—3. A mole or mass of fleshy matter generated in the uterus; a false conception. *Cotgrave.*

**moon-creeper** (mōn-kre'pēr), *n.* Same as *moon-flower*, 2.

**moon-culminating** (mōn'kul'mi-nā-ting), *a.* In *astron.*, passing the meridian at nearly the same time and on nearly the same parallel of declination as the moon.—**Moon-culminating stars**, stars which culminate at about the same time and nearly on the same parallel of declination as the moon. They are the stars of which the places are given in the Nautical Almanac (generally four in number for each day) for the days on which the moon can be observed, for use in longitude determinations.

**moon-culminations** (mōn'kul'mi-nā'shenz), *n. pl.* In *astron.*, a method of determining the longitude of a place by observing with a transit-instrument the times at which the limb of the moon and certain stars in the same part of the sky culminate, or cross the meridian. The fundamental principle is essentially the same as that involved in the nautical method of "lunar distances." Among the stars the moon's position is utilized to make known the Greenwich time—but the transit observations are more easy and accurate than those made with a sextant, and the reductions are more simple. The method has been entirely superseded by the telegraphic method wherever circumstances render the latter practicable.

**moon-daisy** (mōn'dā'zi), *n.* The oxeye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

Broad moon-daisies among the ripe and almost sapless grass of midsummer. *The Century, XXXVI. 804.*

**moon-dial** (mōn'di'al), *n.* A dial for showing the hours by the moon.

**moon'd** (mōnd or mō'ned), *a.* [*< moon + -ed<sup>2</sup>.*] 1. Having the moon as symbol; identified with the moon.

And moon'd Ashtaroth,  
Heaven's queen and mother both. *Milton, Nativity, I. 200.*

2. Marked or spotted as with moons.

When with his moon'd train  
The strutting peacock, yawling 'gainst the rain,  
Flutters into the Ark, by his shrill cry  
Telling the rest the tempest to be nigh. *Drayton, Noah's Flood.*

3. Resembling the moon; crescent-shaped.

While thus he spake, the angelic squadron bright  
Turn'd fiery red, sharpening in moon'd horns  
Their phalanx. *Milton, P. L., IV. 973.*

4. Furnished with a moon; bearing the Turkish symbol of the crescent.

Turbans and scimitars in carnage roll'd,  
And their moon'd ensigns torn from every hold. *Mickle, Almada Hill.*

**moon'er** (mō'nēr), *n.* One who moons; one who wanders or gazes idly or moodily about, as if moonstruck. *Dickens.* [Colloq.]

**moonet** (mō'net), *n.* [*< moon + -et.*] A little moon; a satellite.

The moonets about Saturn and Jupiter. *Bp. Hall, Free Prisoner, § 2.*

**mooney**, *a. and n.* See *moony*.

**moon-eye** (mōn'i), *n.* 1. An eye affected, or supposed to be affected, by the moon.—2. A disease of the eye in horses.—3. A name of several fishes. (a) In the Mississippi valley, the moon-eyed or toothed herring, *Hyodon tergisus*, a herring-like



Moon-eye (*Hyodon tergisus*).  
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

fish with the belly rounded in front of the ventrals and carinated behind them. It is a common handsome fish, of no economic value. See *Hyodon*. Itence—(b) Any fish of the family *Hyodontidae*. (c) The also of Lake Michigan and Ontario, *Coregonus hoyi*.

**moon-eyed** (mōn'id), *a.* 1. Affected with moon-eye; having eyes affected by the moon, or supposed to be so affected.—2. Dim-eyed; purblind. *Dryden, Britannia Rediviva, I. 94.*—3. Noting certain fishes, as the *Hyodontidae* or mooneyes.

**moon-face** (mōn'fās), *n.* A full round face—according to Oriental ideas, one of the principal features of beauty in a woman.

He . . . surveyed the beauties of his time as the Caliph the moon-faces of his harem. *Thackeray, Newcomes, liii.*

**moon-faced** (mōn'fāst), *a.* 1. Having a round face like the rising full moon: usually in contempt.—2. Having a radiant or beautiful face. *Maud, the beloved of my mother, the moon-faced darling of all. Tennyson, Maud, I.*

**moon-fern** (mōn'fēr), *n.* The moonwort, *Botrychium Lunaria*.

**moonfish** (mōn'fish), *n.* A name of several fishes. (a) The sunfish, *Mola rotunda*; so called from its shape. [Local, Eng.] (b) A carangoid fish, *Selene vomer*, the horsehead or lookdown, having a much-compressed body, a very deep head abruptly angulated at the occiput, and smooth silvery skin. (c) A stromateid fish, *Stromateus* (or *Peprilus*) *alepidotus*, the harvest-fish. [Florida, U. S.] (d) An ephipploid fish, *Chatodipterus* (or *Paraphippus*) *faber*, also called *angel-fish*, *spade-fish*, *three-banded sheeps-head*, and *three-tailed porgy*. [Local, U. S.] (e) The horse-fish, *Vomer setipinnis*. Also called *dollar-fish*. See *ent* under *Mola*, *horsehead*, and *Chatodipterus*.

**moonflaw** (mōn'flā), *n.* A flaw or defect supposed to be caused by the moon; especially, an attack of lunacy.

I fear she has a Moonflaw in her brains;  
She chidea and fights that none can look upon her. *Brome, Queen and Concubine, IV. 7.*

**moon-flower** (mōn'flou'ēr), *n.* 1. The oxeye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.—2. A tropical night-blooming species of *Ipomœa*, with large fragrant white flowers, *I. Bonanox* or *I. grandiflora*. The moon-flower now cultivated as a summer plant northward is probably *I. Bonanox*, though sometimes called *I. noctiphylon*, etc. Also *moon-creeper*.

**moong** (mōng), *n.* [E. Ind. *mung* (?); cf. *mungo*.] In the East Indies, a name given to some varieties of *Phaseolus Mungo*, a species of kidney-bean.

**moonglade** (mōn'glād), *n.* The track of moonlight on water. [U. S.]

Moonglade: a beautiful word for the track of moonlight on the water. *Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Iot.*

**moongus** (mōng'gus), *n.* Same as *mongoos*.

**moonish** (mō'nish), *a.* [*< moon + -ish<sup>1</sup>.*] Like the moon; variable as the moon; fickle; flighty.

At which time would I, being but a moonish youth,  
grieve, be effeminate, changeable, longing, and liking. *Shak., As you Like it, III. 2. 430.*

**moonja, moonjah** (mōn'jā), *n.* [E. Ind., < Skt. *munjā*.] A grass, *Saccharum ciliare* (*S. Munja*), indigenous to India, possessing great tenacity, twisted into tow-ropes, rigging, etc.

**moon-knife** (mōn'nif), *n.* A crescent-shaped knife used by leather-workers in shaving off the coarse fleshy parts of skins. It is sharpened on the convex edge.

The dyed leather is washed with pure water, dried, [and] ground with a curious moon-knife. *Encyc. Brit., XIV. 339.*

**moonless** (mōn'les), *a.* [*< moon<sup>1</sup> + -less.*] Destitute of a moon; without moonlight.

When the dim nights were moonless. *Shelley, Revolt of Islam, I. 46.*

**moonlight** (mōn'lit), *n. and a.* [*< ME. mone-licht* (= D. *maanlicht* = G. *mondlicht*); < *moon<sup>1</sup> + light<sup>1</sup>*, *n.*] 1. The light afforded by the moon; sunlight reflected from the surface of the moon.

II. A. Pertaining to moonlight; illuminated by the moon; occurring during or by moonlight.

If you will patiently dance in our round  
And see our moonlight revels, go with us. *Shak., M. N. D., II. 1. 141.*

**A moonlight fitting.** See *fitting*.  
**moon-lighted** (mōn'li'ted), *a.* Same as *moonlit*.

**moonlighter** (mōn'li'tēr), *n.* 1. A member of one of the organized bands of desperados that carried on a system of agrarian outrages in Ireland.—2. Same as *moonshiner*.—3. One of a party who go about serenading on moonlight nights. [Local, U. S.]

**moonlighting** (mōn'li'ting), *n.* [*< moonlight + -ing<sup>1</sup>.* Cf. *moonlighter*.] 1. Systematic agrarian outrages in Ireland. See *moonlighter*.—2. Moonshining.

**moonling** (mōn'ling), *n.* [*< moon<sup>1</sup> + -ling<sup>1</sup>.*] A simpleton; a fool; a lunatic.

I have a husband, and a two-legged one,  
But such a moonling as no wit of man  
Or roses can redeem from being an ass. *B. Jonson, Devil Is an Ass, I. 3.*

**moon-lit** (mōn'lit), *a.* Lighted or illuminated by the moon.

When smoothly go our gondoles  
O'er the moonlit sea. *Moore, National Air.*

**moon-loved** (mōn'lud), *a.* Loved by the moon.

The yellow-akirted Faves  
Fly after the night-steeds, leaving their moon-lov'd maze. *Milton, Nativity, I. 236.*

**moon-madness** (mōn'mad'nes), *n.* Lunacy; the madness supposed to be produced by sleeping in the full rays of the moon.

Want, and moon-madness, and the peat's swift bane, . . .  
Have each their mark and sign. *Shelley, Revolt of Islam, VI. 17.*

**moon-mant** (mōn'man), *n.* 1. A lunatic. See quotation under *def. 2*.—2. A Gypsy.

A mooneman signifies in English a madman. . . . By a by-name they are called Gipsies, they call themselves Egiptians, others in mockery call them moonmen. *Dekker, Lanthorne and Candle-Light, VIII.*

**moon-month** (mōn'munth), *n.* A lunar month. See *month*.

**moon-penny** (mōn'pen'i), *n.* The oxeye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

**moon-plant** (mōn'plant), *n.* Same as *soma-plant*.

**moon-raker** (mōn'rā'kēr), *n.* 1. A stupid or silly person: said to refer primarily to one who, mistaking the moon's shadow in water for a cheese, set himself to rake it out.—2. *Naut.*, same as *moon-sail*.

**moon-raking** (mōn'rā'king), *n.* Wool-gathering. See *moon-raker*, 1.

Being called the master now, . . . it irked me much that anyone should take advantage of me; yet everybody did so as soon as ever it was known that my wits were gone moon-raking. *R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, XVII.*

**moonrise** (mōn'riz), *n.* The rising of the moon, or its appearance above the horizon.

The serene moonrise of a summer night. *J. Morley.*

**moons** (mōnz), *n.* Same as *moon<sup>1</sup>*, 6.

**moon-sail** (mōn'sāl or -sl), *n.* *Naut.*, a sail set above a skysail. Also called *moon-raker*.

**moonseed** (mōn'sēd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Menispermum*.—**Canadian moonseed**, *M. Canadense*.  
**moonset** (mōn'set), *n.* [*< moon<sup>1</sup> + set<sup>1</sup>*; formed on analogy of *sunset*.] The setting of the moon. *Browning.* [Rare.]

**moon-shaped** (mōn'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like the moon; crescent-shaped.

**moonshēe** (mōn'shē), *n.* [*< Hind. munshi*, < Ar. *munshi*, a writer, secretary, tutor.] In Hindustan, a secretary; also, an interpreter; a teacher of languages.

His good wife sat reading her Bible, in Hindoostance,  
under the guidance of a long-nosed, white-bearded old moonshēe. *W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 77.*

**moon-sheered** (mōn'shērd), *a.* *Naut.*, noting a ship the upper works of which rise very high fore and aft. [Rare.]

**moonshine** (mōn'shīn), *n. and a.* [= D. *maneschijn* = MHG. *mānschīn*, *mānschīn*. G. *mond-schein* = Icel. *mānskin* = Sw. *mānsken* = Dan. *maaneskin*; as *moon<sup>1</sup> + shine*.] 1. The shining or light of the moon.

Flower-enps all with dewdrops gleam,  
And moonshine floweth like a stream. *Motherwell, The Voice of Love.*

2. Figuratively (as light without heat), show without substance or reality; pretense; empty show; fiction: as, that's all *moonshine*.

Labouring for nothings, and preaching all day for shadows and *moonshine*. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), II. 126.

You may discourse of Hermes' ascending spirit, of Orpheus' enchanting harpe, of Homer's divine furie, . . . and I wot not what marvelous eggs in *moonshine*. *Harvey, Pierce's Supererogation*.

3. A month. [Burlesque and rare.]

I am some twelve or fourteen *moonshines*  
Lag of a brother. *Shak., Lear*, i. 2. 5.

4. A dish of poached eggs served with a sauce.

Draw, you rogue; for, though it be night, yet the moon shines; I'll make a sop o' th' *moonshine* of you. *Shak., Lear*, II. 2. 35.

5. Smuggled spirits: so called as being brought in or taken away at night. [Prov. Eng. and southern U. S.]

At Plddinghoe they dig for *moonshine*.  
*N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 401.

II. a. 1. Illuminated by the moon. [Rare.]

I was readie to set forth about eight of the clocke at night, being a faire *moone shine* night. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 100.

2. Nocturnal. [Rare.]

You *moonshine* revellers. *Shak., M. W. of W.*, v. 5. 42.

3. Empty; trivial.

**moonshiner** (mōn'shī'nēr), *n.* One who pursues a dangerous or illegal trade at night, as a smuggler; specifically, in the southern United States, an illicit distiller. Also called *moonlighter*.

**moonshining** (mōn'shī'ning), *n.* [*< moonshine + -ing*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *moonshiner*.] Illicit distilling. [U. S.]

The poet and the novelist . . . might (if they shut their eyes) make this season [of hop-picking] as romantic as vintage-time on the Rhine, or *moonshining* on the Southern mountains. *C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage*, p. 288.

**moonshiny** (mōn'shī'ni), *a.* [*< moonshine + -y*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Illuminated by moonlight.

I went to see them in a *moonshiny* night. *Addison*.

2. Visionary; unreal; fictitious; nonsensical.

Here were no vague *moonshiny* ideals.  
*The Century*, XXXI. 186.

**moon-sick**† (mōn'sik), *a.* Crazy; lunatic. *Davies*.

If his itch proceed from a *moon-sick* head, the chief intention is to settle his brains.  
*Rev. T. Adams, Works*, I. 502.

**moonstone** (mōn'stōn), *n.* [= *D. maansteen* = *G. mondstein* = *Sw. månsten* = *Dan. maanesten*; as *moon*<sup>1</sup> + *stone*.] A variety of feldspar which by reflected light presents a delicate pearly play of color not unlike that of the moon. It belongs in part to a variety of orthoclase called *adularia*, but in part also to albite or oligoclase. It is often cut and used for ornamental purposes. The finest specimens (*adularia*) come from Ceylon.

**moonstricken** (mōn'strik'n), *a.* Same as *moonstruck*.

Happily the *moonstricken* prince had gone a step too far.  
*Brougham*.

**moonstruck** (mōn'struk), *a.* Affected or regarded as affected in mind or health by the light of the moon; lunatic; crazed; dazed.

Demoniac phrensy, moping melancholy,  
And *moon-struck* madness. *Milton, P. L.*, xi. 486.

A *moonstruck*, silly lad, who lost his way,  
And, like his bard, confounded night with day.  
*Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

Some of the transcendental Republican Germans were honest enough in their *moon-struck* theorizing.  
*The Century*, XXXVIII. 690.

**moon-trefoil** (mōn'trē'foil), *n.* The tree-medic, *Medicago arborea*, a shrubby evergreen species, native in Italy, cultivated in gardens. It is said to increase the secretion of milk in cattle.

**moonwort** (mōn'wört), *n.* A fern, *Botrychium Lunaria*. See *lunary*<sup>2</sup>, 2, and cut under *Botrychium*.—**Hemlock-leaved moonwort**, the American fern in cultivation, *Botrychium Virginianum*: so called from the resemblance of the fronds to the leaves of the hemlock.

**moony** (mō'ni), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *mooney*; *< moon*<sup>1</sup> + *-y*<sup>1</sup>.] I. a. 1. Like a moon. (a) Crescent-shaped. (b) Round: used of a shield.

Nor bear the helm, nor lift the *moony* shield.  
*Dryden, IIiad*, xlii.

2. Bearing or furnished with a crescent as an emblem, badge, or standard; having the crescent as a standard.

If they once perceive, or understand  
The *moony* standards of proud Ottoman  
To be approaching.  
*Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, I. 2.

3. Giving light like that of the moon; resembling moonlight.

Soft and pale is the *moony* beam.

*J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay*.  
The *moony* vapour rolling round the king,  
Who seem'd the phantom of a Giant in it.  
*Tennyson, Guinevere*.

4. Lighted by the moon.

Leave tenantless thy crystal home, and fly,  
With all thy train, athwart the *moony* sky.  
*Poe, Al Aaraaf*.

5. Bewildered or silly, as if moonstruck; hazy.

Violent and capricious or *moony* and insipid.  
*George Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, xxii.

6. Sickly; of weak bodily constitution. [Prov. Eng.]—7. Intoxicated; tipsy. [Colloq.]

II. *n.* A simpleton; a noodle. [Colloq.]

**moonya** (mōn'yā), *n.* [E. Ind.] A fiber obtained in India from a grass of the genus *Arundo*. It is used for making ropes and twine. The split stalks are made into the durma mats of Calcutta.

**moon-year** (mōn'yēr), *n.* A lunar year.

**moop** (mōp), *v. i.* [Cf. *mump*<sup>1</sup>.] To nibble. [Scotch.]

But aye keep mind to *moop* an' mell  
Wi' sheep o' credit like thysel.  
*Burns, Death of Poor Mallie*.

**moor**<sup>1</sup> (mōr), *n.* [= *Se. muir*; *< ME. moore, more*, *< AS. mōr*, waste land, a field, a marsh, fen, also high waste ground, a mountain-waste, = *OS. mōr* = *D. moer*, a morass, = *LG. mor* = *OHG. MHG. muor*, a fen, rarely a lake, *G. moor* (*< LG.*), a fen, moor, = *Icel. mōr* (*gen. mōs*), orig. \**mōr*, a moor, heath, peat, = *Sw. Dan. mor*, a moor; prob. related to *AS. mere* = *OHG. meri* = *Goth. marci*, etc., a lake, mere, = *L. mare*, sea: see *mere*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A tract of open, untilled, and more or less elevated land, often overrun with heath.

A medowe called the lake medowe, w<sup>t</sup> a *more* therto adloynng called lake medowe *more*.

*English Guilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 237.

We'll sing auld Colla's plains and fells,  
Her *moors* red-brown wi' heather bells.  
*Burns, To W. Simpson*.

2. A tract of land on which game is strictly preserved for the purposes of sport.—3. Any uninclosed ground. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.] [Not used in any sense in U. S.] = *Syn. 1. Morass*, etc. See *marsh*.

**moor**<sup>2</sup> (mōr), *v.* [Prob. (with a change of vowel not satisfactorily explained) *< D. marren*, formerly *mare*, tie, bind, moor (a ship), hinder, retard, = *E. mar*<sup>1</sup>: see *mar*<sup>1</sup>.] I. *trans.* 1. To confine or secure (a ship) in a particular station, as by cables and anchors or by lines; specifically, to secure (a ship) by placing the anchors so that she will ride between them, thus occupying the smallest possible space in swinging round.

They therefore not only *moored* themselves strongly by their anchors, but chained the sides of their gallees together.  
*Raleigh, Hist. World*, V. i. 3.

2. To secure; fix firmly.

O Nava of the banded isles,  
We *moor* our hearts in thee!  
*O. W. Holmes, America to Russia*.

**Mooring anchor.** See *anchor*<sup>1</sup>.—To *moor* head and stern, to secure (a ship) with one or more cables leading from the bows and with others from the stern.—To *moor* with an open hawse. See *hawse*<sup>1</sup>.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be held by cables or chains. [Rare.]

On oozy ground his galleys *moor*.  
*Dryden, Æneid*, vi.

2. To fasten or anchor a boat or ship.

The pilot of some small night-foundered skiff,  
Deeming [Leviathan] some island, oft, as seamen tell,  
With fixed anchor in his scaly rind  
*Moors* by his side under the lee. *Milton, P. L.*, I. 207.

**moor**<sup>2</sup> (mōr), *n.* [*< moor*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] The act of mooring.—A *flying moor*, the act of mooring while under way, by first letting go an anchor and veering twice as much cable as is needed, then letting go the second anchor and, while veering its chain, heaving in half the cable veered on the first one.

**moor**<sup>3</sup> (mōr), *a.* A dialectal form of *more*<sup>1</sup>. *Tennyson*.

**Moore**<sup>4</sup> (mōr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Moore, More*; *< ME. More, Moore, Mowre* = *D. Moor* = *MLG. Mōr* = *OHG. MHG. Mōr*, *G. Mohr* = *Sw. Dan. Mor* (cf. equiv. *MLG. Morian* = *Dan.* and *Sw. Morian*, *Dan.* also *Maurer*) = *F. More*, also *Mauve* = *Pr. Mor* = *Sp. Moro* = *Pg. Mouru* = *It. Moro*, *< L. Maurus*, *ML. also Morus*, *< Gr. Μαῦρος*, a Moor; perhaps *< μαῦρος*, *ἀμαυρός*, dark (see *amaurosis*); but perhaps the name was of foreign origin. Cf. *blackamoor*. Hence *Morian*, *Moresque*, *Morisco*, *morris*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. One of a dark race dwelling in Barbary in northern Africa. They derive their name from the ancient Mauri or Mauritanians (see *Mauritanian*), but the present Moors are a

mixed race, chiefly of Arab and Mauritanian origin. The name is applied especially to the dwellers in the cities. The Arabic conquerors of Spain were called Moors.

The folk of that Contree ben blake y now, and more blake than in the tother partle; and thei ben clept *Moours*.  
*Mandeville, Travels*, p. 156.

The Sea-coast-Moors, called by a general name *Badulini*: which in Arabia and Egypt is the title of the people that live in the Champagne and inland Countries.

*Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 687.

Hence—2. A dark-colored person generally; a negro; a black.

O hold thy hand, thou savage *moor*,  
To hurt her do forbear.  
*The Cruel Black* (Child's Ballads, III. 374).

Between us we can kill a fly  
That comes in likeness of a coal-black *Moor*.  
*Shak., Tit. And.*, iii. 2. 78.

**Moore's head**, in *her*, the head of a negro, represented in profile unless otherwise stated in the blazon, usually having a heraldic wreath about the head and an ear-ring in the ear; a blackamoor's head.

**moor**<sup>5</sup> (mōr), *n.* [Manx.] An officer in the Isle of Man who summons the courts for the several districts or sheadings. *Wharton*.

**moor**<sup>6</sup> (mōr), *n.* [Cf. *maire*, *mayor*, in same sense in Rom.] A bailiff of a farm. *Halliwel*. [North. Eng.]

**moorage** (mōr'āj), *n.* [*< moor*<sup>2</sup> + *-age*.] A place for mooring. [Rare.]

**moor-ball** (mōr'bāl), *n.* A enrious sponge-like ball found at the bottom of fresh-water lakes, and consisting of plants of an alga, *Conferva Egagropila*. It consists of a mass of branched articulated green threads, resembling the hair-balls sometimes found in the stomach of ruminants.

**moorband** (mōr'band), *n.* Same as *moorpan*.

**moorberry** (mōr'ber'i), *n.* See *cranberry*, 1.

**moor-blackbird** (mōr'blak'berd), *a.* The ring-ouzel, *Turdus torquatus* or *Merula torquata*.

**moor-bred** (mōr'bred), *a.* Produced on moors.

When, as from snow-crown'd Skidow's lofty cliffs  
Some fleet-wing'd haggard, tow'rd her prey'ng hour,  
Amongst the teal and *moor-bred* mallard drives.  
*Drayton, Barons' Wars*, vi. 66.

**moor-buzzard** (mōr'buz'bird), *n.* The marsh-harrier, *Circus aeruginosus*: so called from frequenting moors. See cut under *marsh-harrier*.

**moor-coal** (mōr'kōl), *n.* In *geol.*, a friable variety of lignite.

**moor-cock** (mōr'kok), *n.* The male moor-fowl.

**moor-coot** (mōr'kōt), *n.* Same as *moor-hen*, 2.

**Moore-dance** (mōr'dāns), *n.* Same as *Morisco*, 3.

**Moorary** (mōr'er-i), *n.* [*< Moor*<sup>4</sup> + *-ery*, after *Sp. moreria*, *< Moro*, Moor. Cf. *Jewry*.] A quarter or district occupied by Moors. [Rare.]

They arose and entered the *moorery*, and slew many moors, and plundered their houses.  
*Southey, Chron. of the Cid* (1808), p. 386. (*Davies*.)

**Mooreess** (mōr'es), *n.* [*< Moor*<sup>4</sup> + *-ess*.] A female Moor.

**moor-fowl** (mōr'foul), *n.* 1. Same as *moor-game*.—2. The ruffed grouse. *J. Bartram*, 1791. [South Carolina.]

**moor-game** (mōr'gām), *n.* The Scotch grouse or red-game, *Lagopus scoticus*. See cut under *grouse*.

**moor-grass** (mōr'grās), *n.* The grass *Sesleria caerulea*. It is widely spread throughout Europe in mountain pastures. A cotton-grass, *Eriophorum angustifolium*, and other diverse plants, have also been so called.—**Purple moor-grass**. See *Molina*.

**moor-hawk** (mōr'hāk), *n.* The moor-buzzard or marsh-hawk, *Circus aeruginosus*.

**moor-heath** (mōr'hēth), *n.* Heath of several species, especially *Erica vagans*, also called *Cornish heath*. See *heath*, 2.

**moor-hen** (mōr'hēn), *n.* 1. The female moor-fowl.—2. The common British gallinule or water-hen, *Gallinula chloropus*. Also *moor-coot*.

—3. The American coot, *Fulica americana*.

**moor-ill** (mōr'il), *n.* A certain disease to which cattle are subject. Also called *red-water*. [Scotch.]

Though he helped Lambstide's cow weel out o' the *moor-ill*, yet the loup'ng-ill 'a been safer among his sheep than any season before.  
*Scott, Black Dwarf*, x.

**mooring** (mōr'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *moor*<sup>2</sup>, *v.*] 1. *Naut.*: (a) The act of securing a ship or boat in a particular place by means of anchors, etc.

There is much want of room for the safe and convenient mooring of vessels, and constant access to them.  
*Burke, A Regicide Peace*, iii.

(b) Mostly in the plural, that by which a ship is confined or secured, as the anchors, chains, and bridles laid athwart the bottom of a river or harbor: as, she lay at her moorings. Hence, generally—2. That to which anything is fastened, or by which it is held.

My moorings to the past snap one by one.  
*Lovell, To G. W. Curtis*.

**mooring-bend** (mör'ing-bend), *n.* *Naut.*, the bend by which a cable or hawser is secured to a post or ring.

**mooring-bitts** (mör'ing-bits), *n. pl.* Strong posts of wood or iron fastened in an upright position on a ship's deck, for securing mooring-chains or cables.

**mooring-block** (mör'ing-blok), *n.* A sort of east-iron anelior used in some ports for mooring ships.

**mooring-bridle** (mör'ing-brí'dl), *n.* *Naut.*, a chain or hawser attached to permanent moorings, and taken on board through the hawse-pipe in mooring.

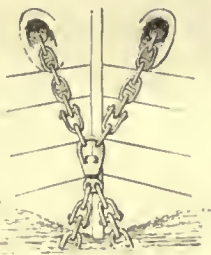
**mooring-chocks** (mör'ing-choks), *n. pl.* Large blocks of hard wood fastened in a ship's portholes, with scores in them to hold the moorings.

**mooring-pall** (mör'ing-pál), *n.* Same as *mooring-post*.

**mooring-post** (mör'ing-pöst), *n.* 1. A strong upright post of wood, stone, or iron, fixed firmly in the ground, for securing vessels to a landing-place by hawsers or chains.—2. *pl.* Same as *mooring-bitts*.

**mooring-shackle** (mör'ing-shak'l), *n.* Same as *mooring-swivel*.

**mooring-stump** (mör'ing-stump), *n.* A fixture to which boats were formerly moored. It consisted of a large stone, weighing from 3 to 4 tons, with a hole in the middle about 8 inches in diameter, into which a straight white-oak butt, about 17 feet long, was inserted, so that at high tide some 3 or 4 feet of the stump appeared above the water. To it were attached a crab and a piece of cable, which were kept afloat by a buoy. [Gloucester, Massachusetts.]



Mooring-swivel or Mooring-shackle.

**mooring-swivel** (mör'ing-swiv'l), *n.* *Naut.*, a swivel used in mooring a ship to shackle two chains together so that they may not become twisted. Also *mooring-shackle*.

**moorish** (mör'ish), *a.* [*moor*<sup>1</sup> + *-ish*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Marshy; resembling a moor.

There now no rivers course is to be seen,  
But *moorish* fennes, and marshes ever greene.  
*Spenser, Ruins of Time, l. 140.*

The Ground here [Amsterdam], which is all 'twixt Marsh and *Moorish*, lies not only level but to the apparent Sight of the Eye far lower than the Sea. *Hovell, Letters, l. 1. 5.*

Along the *moorish* fens  
Sighs the sad genius of the coming storm.  
*Thomson, Winter, l. 66.*

2. Belonging to a moor; growing on a moor: as, *moorish* reeds.—3. Having the qualities of a moor; characterless; barren.

They be pathless, *moorish* minds,  
That, being once made rotten with the dung  
Of damned riches, ever after sink  
Beneath the steps of any villainy.

*B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.*

**Moorish** (mör'ish), *a.* [*moor*<sup>4</sup> + *-ish*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *Morisco, Moresque, morris*<sup>1</sup>.] Of or pertaining to the Moors.—**Moorish art, decoration, etc.**, the art of the Mohammedan people of northern Africa both at home and in Spain during their occupation of that country. It is a branch of the Saracenic art, and bears a close general resemblance to Arabic art, as seen in Syria, and especially



Moorish Art.—Doorway of Mosque, Tangiers, Morocco.

in Egypt, but is generally inferior in dignity, refinement, and variety. Like other Saracenic art, it is nearly devoid of the representation of animal or vegetable life, and is especially rich in purely conventional or geometrical patterns, such as interlacings, produced in stamped and colored plaster, in glazed and painted tiles, in carving, etc. Alhambraic art is a late development of the Moorish. See *cut under arabesque*.—**Moorish drum**, a tambourine.—**Moorish pottery**, pottery made by the people of northern Africa: a name specifically given to the basins built into the walls of ancient Italian churches, assumed by modern writers to have been brought from Africa as trophies.

**moorland** (mör'land), *n.* and *a.* [*ME. \*morland*, < *AS. mörland*, < *mör*, moor, + *land*, land.] 1. *n.* A tract of waste land; a moor.

O the dreary, dreary moorland! O the barren, barren shore!  
*Tennyson, Locksley Hall.*

II. *a.* Consisting of moorland; having the properties of a moor.

**Moorman** (mör'man), *n.*; *pl. Moormen* (-men). [*Moor*<sup>4</sup> + *-man*.] A Moor; one supposed to be a Moor: specifically applied to Mohammedan tradesmen of Arabic descent in Ceylon.

Loku-Appu, tying the *Moorman* up in the sack, and taking his clothes and bundle of cloth, then hid himself.  
*The Orientalist, l. 53.*

**moor-monkey** (mör'mung'ki), *n.* A book-name of a Bornean macaque, *Macacus maurus*: so called from the blackish color. It is about 18 inches long, with scarcely any tail.

**moornt**, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *mourn*<sup>1</sup>.

**moorpan** (mör'pan), *n.* [*moor*<sup>1</sup> + *pan*. Cf. *hard-pan*.] A hard clayey layer, frequently ferruginous, found at a depth of 10 or 12 inches in mossy districts. Also *moorband*.

**moor-peat** (mör'pēt), *n.* Peat derived chiefly from varieties of sphagnum or moss. [*Eng.*]

**moorstone** (mör'stön), *n.* Granite. [Cornwall and Devonshire, *Eng.*]

Hard granon is granite or moorstone. *Pryce (1778).*

**moor-tit** (mör'tit), *n.* 1. The stonechat or wheatear, *Saxicola oenanthe*.—2. The whinchat, *Pratincola rubicola*.—3. The meadow-pipit, *Anthus pratensis*. [*Local Eng. in all senses.*]

**moorva** (mör'vä), *n.* [*E. Ind.*, < *Skt. mürrä*.] An East Indian plant, *Sanseria Zeylanica*; also, its long, tenacious, silky fiber, which makes an excellent cordage. Also called *marool*, and, with other species of the genus, *bowstring hemp*.

**moor-whin** (mör'hwin), *n.* See *whin*.

**moorwort** (mör'wört), *n.* A shrub, *Andromeda polifolia*. See *rosemary*.

**moory** (mör'i), *a.* [*ME. \*mory*, < *AS. mörig*, moory, < *mör*, moor; see *moor*<sup>1</sup> and *-y*<sup>1</sup>.] Marshy; fenny; boggy; watery.

In process of time [they] became to be quite overgrown with earth and moulds; which moulds, wanting their due sadness, are now turned into moorie plots.  
*Hottished, Descrip. of England, xxii.*

The dust the fields and pastures covers,  
As when thick mists arise from moory vales.  
*Fairfax.*

**moory**<sup>2</sup> (mör'i), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A blue cloth principally manufactured in the presidency of Madras in India and exported to the Malay peoples of the south. *Balfour*.

**moost**, *n.* An old form of *moose*.

**moose** (mös), *n.* [*Formerly also moosis*; < Algonkin *musu*, Knisteneaux *mouseah*: said to mean 'wood-eater.'] An animal of the family *Cervide*, the *Cervus alces* or *Alces malechis* of those who hold that it is the same as the elk of Europe; the moose-deer of America, by some considered specifically distinct from the elk of Europe, and then called *Alces americana*. It is the largest animal of its kind in America, and corresponds to the elk of Europe, being very different from the American elk or wapiti, *Elaphus (Cervus) canadensis*. The male may attain the height of 17 hands, and weigh 1,000 pounds or more. The form is very ungainly, with humped withers and sloping quarters, and a very heavy, unshapely head. The horns are enormous and completely palmate, with many short points. A kind of bag or pouch hangs from the throat. The limbs are thick, with broad hoofs; the tail is very short; the ears are large and slouching; and the muzzle is very broad, with a thick peduncular upper lip. The color is brown of variable shade. The female is hornless, and much smaller and more slightly built than the male. The moose inhabits the northernmost part of the United States, as northern New England, and much of British America. The cut at *elk* is an equally good figure of the moose.

The Beasts [of New England] be as followeth:  
The Kingly Lion and the strong-arm'd Bear,  
The large-limb'd *Moosis* with the tripping Deer;  
Quill-darting Porcupinee and Rackcames be,  
Castled in the hollow of an aged Tree.  
*S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 32.*

**moose-bird** (mös'börd), *n.* The Canada jay or whisky-jack, *Perisoreus canadensis*: so called from its frequent association with the moose.

**moose-call** (mös'käl), *n.* A trumpet of birch-bark used by hunters in calling moose to an

ambuscade or blind. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*. [U. S. and Canada.]

**moose-deer** (mös'dēr), *n.* The moose. [U. S. and Canada.]

**moose-elm** (mös'elm), *n.* See *elm*.

**moosewood** (mös'wüd), *n.* 1. The leather-wood, *Direu palustris*.—2. The striped maple, *Acer pennsylvanicum*. See *maple*<sup>1</sup>.

**moose-yard** (mös'yärd), *n.* A space or area in the woods occupied by a herd of moose in winter, shut in on all sides by deep snow. The snow where the animals herd together to browse upon moose-wood, moss, etc., being trampled down, a sort of inclosure is formed, which may be occupied by many individuals as long as the supply of food lasts. [U. S. and Canada.]

**Mooslim**, *n.* and *a.* Same as *Moslem*.

**moot**, *a.* A Middle English form of *most*.

**moot**<sup>1</sup> (möt), *n.* [*ME. moot*, *mote*, *mot*, *imot*, < *AS. môt* (found only in comp.), usually *gemôt*, meeting, assembly (*witena gemôt*, assembly of counselors, parliament: see *witena-gemot*), = *OS. môt*, *muot* = *MLG. mote*, *mute*, *LG. mote* = *MHG. muoz* = *Icel. môt* = *Goth. \*gamöt* (In deriv. *gamötjan*, meet), a meeting (cf. *Sw. möte*, *Dan. möde* = *E. meet*, *n.*). Hence *moot*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*, and *meet*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. A meeting; a formal assembly. In this sense obsolete, except as used, chiefly in the archaic (Middle English) form *mote*, in certain historical terms, as *folk-moot* or *folk-mote*, *hall-mote*, etc. See *def. 3.*

All the men in that *mote* maden much joye  
To apere in his presense pretyl that tyme.  
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. 8.), l. 910.*

The monks was going to London ward,  
There to holde grete mote.  
*Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, v. 58).*

2. The place of such a meeting.—3. In *early Eng. hist.*, a court formed by assembling the men of the village or tun, the hundred, or the kingdom, or their representatives. It exercised political and administrative functions with some judicial powers. Compare *witena-gemot*. See the quotation.

The four or ten villagers who followed the reeve of each township to the general muster of the hundred were held to represent the whole body of the township from whence they came. Their voice was its voice, their doing its doing, their pledge its pledge. The hundred-moot, a moot which was made by this gathering of the representatives of the townships that lay within its bounds, thus became at once a court of appeal from the *moots* of each separate village as well as of arbitration in dispute between township and township. The judgment of graver crimes, and of life or death, fell to its share; while it necessarily possessed the same right of law-making for the hundred that the village-moot possessed for each separate village. And as hundred-moot stood above town-moot, so above the hundred-moot stood the Folk-moot, the general muster of the people in arms, at once war-boat and highest law-court, and general Parliament of the tribe. But whether in Folk-moot or hundred-moot, the principle of representation was preserved. In both the constitutional forms, the forms of deliberation and decision, were the same. In each the priests proclaimed alliance, the ealdormen of higher blood spoke, groups of freemen from each township stood round, shaking their spears in assent, flashing shields in applause, settling matters in the end by loud shouts of "Aye" or "Nay."  
*J. H. Green, Hist. of Eng. People, l. 1.*

4. Dispute; debate; discussion; specifically, in *law*, an argument on a hypothetical case by way of practice.

The pleadynge used in courts and chancery called *motes*, where . . . a case is appointed to be moted by certayne yonge men, contaynyng some doubtfull controvercie.  
*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, l. 14.*

I hard that your Grace, in the dupates of al purposes quherwith, after the exemple of the wyse in former ages, you use to season your moot.

*A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. 8.), Ded., p. 2.*  
Orators have their declamations; lawyers have their moots.  
*Bacon, Church of Eng.*

**Mark moot.** See *mark*<sup>1</sup>.—**Swain moot** or *mote*, in *old Eng. law*, a court of the forests, held periodically before the verderers, and having jurisdiction of poaching, etc. Sometimes written *swan moot*.—**Wood moot** or *mote*, in *old Eng. forest law*, an inferior court held every forty days, a sort of minor "regard" or inspection, in which presentments were made and attachments received. *Stubbs*.

**moot**<sup>1</sup> (möt), *a.* [As an adj., to be regarded as contracted from *mooted*. Otherwise *moot point* and *moot case* must be compounds, < *moot*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, + *point*, *case*<sup>1</sup>.] Relating to or connected with debatable questions; subject to discussion; discussed or debated; debatable; unsettled.

For it was a moot point in heaven whether he could alter fate or not; and indeed some passages in Virgil would make us suspect that he was of opinion Jupiter might defer fate, though he could not alter it.  
*Dryden, Epic Poetry.*

Whether this young gentleman . . . combined with the miserly vice of an old one any of the open-handed vices of a young one was a moot point.  
*Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, ll. 5.*

**Moot court.** See *court*.

**moot**<sup>1</sup> (möt), *v.* [*ME. moten*, *mooten*, *motien*, eite to a meeting, disens, < *AS. mōtjan*, eite to a meeting, < *mōt*, *gemōt*, a meeting: see *moot*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To debate; discuss; argue for and against; introduce or submit for discussion.

If men would be as diligent in the rooting out of vices and grafting in of virtues as they are in *mooting* questions, there would not be so many evils and scandals among the people. *Thomas a Kempis*, Imit. of Christ (trans.), i. 3.

This is the most general expression of a problem which hardly has been mentioned, much less *mooted*, in this country. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Leibnitz *mooted* this objection. *Westminster Rev.*  
Specifically—2. In *law*, to plead or argue (a cause or supposed cause) merely by way of exercise or practice.—3†. To speak; utter.

The first syllable that thow did *mute*,  
Was pa da lyn [Where's Davle Lyndsay?].  
*Sir D. Lyndsay*, Works, p. 263.

II.† *intrans.* 1. To argue; dispute.

Azens thee nyle y not *moot*.  
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 202.

2. To plead or argue a supposed cause.

There is a difference between *mooting* and pleading, between fencing and fighting. *E. Jonson*, *Discoveries*.  
He talks statutes as fiercely as if he had *mooted* seven years in the inns of court.  
*Ep. Earle*, *Micro-cosmographie*, An Attorney.

**moot**<sup>2</sup>†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *moot*<sup>3</sup>.

The master of the game, or his lieutenant, sounded three long *moots*, or blasta with the horn, for the uncoupling of the hart hounds. *Strutt*, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 79.

**moot**<sup>3</sup> (mōt), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To dig. *Davies*.

**mootable** (mō'tā-bl), *a.* [*< moot*<sup>1</sup> + *-able*.] Capable of being mooted; disputable; open, as a question.

He declarth the matter, and argueth it by cases of law, much after the manner of a *mootable* case.  
*Sir T. More*, Works, p. 944.

**moot-book**† (mōt'būk), *n.* See the quotation.

Plowden's queries, or a *moot-book* of choice cases, usefull for young atudents of the common law. This was several times printed.  
*Wood*, *Athenæ Oxon.*

**mootchie-wood** (mō'chi-wūd), *n.* In India, the soft white wood of *Erythrina Indica*, used for making light boxes, scabbards, toys, etc.

**mooter** (mō'tēr), *n.* 1. One who moots; a disputer of a moot case. *Todd*.—2. In *ship-building*, a workman who makes treenails. [Rare.]

**moot-hall**† (mōt'hāl), *n.* [*< ME. moot-halle, motc-hall; < moot*<sup>1</sup> + *hall*.] A hall of meeting, debate, or judgment. In the moot-halls formerly connected with the inns of court, imaginary or moot cases were argued by the students of law.

I shal no reutte haue  
While Mede hath the maistrye in this moot-halle.  
*Piers Plowman* (B), iv. 135.

Thanne thei ledden Jhesus to Calfas into the moot-halle,  
and it was eerli. *Wyclif*, *John xviii*. 28.

**moot-hill** (mōt'hil), *n.* [*< moot*<sup>1</sup> + *hill*.] No ME. or AS. form appears. In *old Eng. hist.*, a hill of meeting on which the moot was held.

The life, the sovereignty of the settlement, was solely in the body of the freemen whose holdings lay round the *moot-hill* or the sacred tree where the community met from time to time to order its own industry and to make its own laws.  
*J. R. Green*, *Making of England*, p. 187.

**moot-house**† (mōt'hous), *n.* [*< ME. moithus, < AS. mōthūs, < mōt, gemōt, meeting, + hūs, house*.] Same as *moot-hall*.

**mooting** (mō'ting), *n.* [*< ME. moting, motyng, < AS. mōtung, conversation, discourse; verbal n. of mōtian, discuss, moot: see moot*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] 1. Pleading; disputing.

Her pardoun is ful petit at her partyng hennes,  
That any mede of mene men for her motyng taketh.  
*Piers Plowman* (B), vii. 58.

Stand sure and take good foting,  
And let be at your *mooting*.  
*Skelton*, *Boke of Colin Clout*.

2. The exercise of pleading a moot case.

The society of Gray's Inn has revived *mootings*, it is understood with some success. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 89.

**moot-man**† (mōt'man), *n.* One who argued a hypothetical case in the inns of court.

**mooty** (mō'ti), *n.*; pl. *mooties* (-tiz). [A native name (?).] A very small bluish falcon, an Oriental finch-falcon, *Microhierax caerulescens*.

**moovet**, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *move*.

**mop**<sup>1</sup> (mop), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *mopped*, ppr. *mopping*. [Early mod. E. *moppe*; = D. *moppen* = G. *muffen* (> I.G. *muffen*), pout, grimace: see *mop*<sup>1</sup>, *n.*, and cf. *mop*<sup>2</sup>, *mops*. Cf. *mow*<sup>5</sup>. Also, in another form and modified sense, *mope*.] 1. To make a wry mouth.

I believe hee hath robd a jacksnapes of his jesture;  
marke but his countenance, see how he *mops*, and how he mowes,  
and how he straines his looks.  
*E. Rich*, *Faults and nothing but Faults*, p. 7. (*Nares*.)

2. To fidget about. [Prov. Eng.]

**mop**<sup>1</sup> (mop), *n.* [Early mod. E. *moppe*, = late MHG. *muff*, *muff*, a wry face: see *mop*<sup>1</sup>, *n.* Cf.

*mops*, *mopsy*, *moppet*<sup>1</sup>, *moppet*<sup>2</sup>. The words *mop*<sup>1</sup>, *mop*<sup>2</sup>, *moppet*<sup>1</sup>, *moppet*<sup>2</sup>, etc., are more or less confused in use.] 1. A wry mouth; a pout; a grimace.

What *mops* and mows it makes! heigh, how it frisketh!  
Is 't not a fairy, or some small hob-goblin?  
*Fletcher*, *Pilgrim*, iv. 2.

2. A pouting person, especially a pouting child; hence, a pet child; a child; a young girl; a moppet.

Understanding by this word a little pretty Lady, or tender young thing. For so we call little fishes that be not come to their full growth, as whitening *moppes*, gurnard *moppes*.  
*Puttenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, iii. 2.

3†. A young fish. See the quotation under def. 2.—4. The haddock. *Halliwel*.—In the *mops*, sulky. *Halliwel*.

**mop**<sup>2</sup> (mop), *n.* [*< ME. moppe*, a puppet, a fool; cf. *mop*<sup>1</sup>.] A fool.

Daunsinge to pipis  
In myrthe with *moppis*, myrrours of synne.  
*Richard the Redeless*, iii. 276.

This *mop* meynes that he may warke men to ther mede  
He makis many maistries and mervayles emange.  
*York Plays*, p. 299.

**mop**<sup>3</sup> (mop), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *map* (cf. *chop*<sup>2</sup> *chap*, *strop strap*, *flop flap*, *crop crap*, *knop knap*, etc.): see *map*<sup>1</sup>. The Celtic words, W. *mop*, *mopa*, a mop, Gael. *mab*, *mob* (?), a tuft, tassel, mop, *moibéal*, Ir. *moipal*, a mop, are appar. from E., or from the orig. L.] 1. A napkin. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A bunch of thrums or coarse yarn, or a piece of cloth, fastened to a long handle and used for cleaning floors, windows, carriages, etc. A smaller utensil of the same sort is used for washing dishes, etc.—3. Anything having the shape or appearance of a mop.

A young girl with eyes like cool agates and a mop of yellow-brown hair appeared for a moment.  
*The Century*, XXXVI. 846.

4. A statute fair to which servants of all kinds come to be hired by farmers and others. [Prov. Eng.]

A grandmother who had pattered Romsny, and practiced palmiatory at every fair or *mop* in Midlandshire.  
*J. W. Palmer*, *After his Kind*, p. 81.

5. A tuft of grass. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Rubber mop**, a mop which has at its head a plate of thick India-rubber, serving as a scrubber or squeezer. *E. H. Knight*.

**mop**<sup>3</sup> (mop), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *mopped*, ppr. *mopping*. [*< mop*<sup>3</sup>, *n.*] 1. To rub or wipe with or as with a mop; clean with a mop.—2. To muffle up. *Halliwel*.—3. To drink greedily. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—To **mop up**, to absorb or take up, as liquid with a cloth or mop.

**mopboard** (mop'bōrd), *n.* The wash-board or skirting of a room. See *wash-board*.

**mope** (mōp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *moped*, ppr. *mopping*. [Var. of *mop*<sup>1</sup>, *v.*] I. *intrans.* To be very dull or listless; especially, to be spiritless or gloomy; yield to gloom or despondency: as commonly used, it implies a rather trivial and weak melancholy.

Or but a sickly part of one true sense  
Could not so *mope*. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iii. 4. 81.  
Demonic phrensy, *moping* melancholy,  
And moon-struck madness. *Milton*, *P. L.*, xi. 485.  
The *moping* owl doth to the moon complain.  
*Gray*, *Elegy*.

Went *moping* under the long shadows at sunset.  
*D. G. Mitchell*, *Rev. of Bachelor*, iii.

II. *trans.* To make spiritless or melancholy.

Another droops; the sun-shine makes him sad;  
Heav'n cannot please; one's *mop'd*, the other's mad.  
*Quarles*, *Emblems*, i. 8.

He is bewitch'd or *mop'd*, or his brains melted,  
Could he find no body to fall in love with.  
*Fletcher*, *Humorous Lieutenant*, iv. 6.

Has he fits of spleen?  
Or is he melancholy, *moped*, or mean?  
*Crabbe*, *Works*, VIII. 4.

**mope** (mōp), *n.* [*< mope*, *v.*] A low-spirited, listless, melancholy person; a drone.

No meagre, Muse-rid *mope*, adust and thin,  
In a dun night-gown of his own loose skin.  
*Pope*, *Dunciad*, ii.

**mope-eyed** (mōp'id), *a.* Short-sighted; purblind; stupid. Also *mopsy-eyed*.

What a *mope-ey'd* ass was I, I could not know her!  
*Fletcher*, *Pilgrim*, iii. 3.

He pitieth his simplicity, and returneth him for answer  
that, if he be not *mope-ey'd*, he may find the Procession of  
the Divine Persons in his Creed.  
*Abp. Bramhall*, *Schism Guarded*, i. 2.

**mopeful** (mōp'fūl), *a.* [*< mope* + *-ful*.] Mopish; stupid; dull.

**mop-fair** (mop'fār), *n.* Same as *mop*<sup>3</sup>, 4.

**mop-head** (mop'hed), *n.* 1. The head of a mop.—2. A person with a rough, unkempt head of hair, resembling a mop.—3. A clamp consist-

ing usually of a movable jaw operated by a screw or swivel, for holding the mop-cloth or mass of yarn to the mop-handle.

**mop-headed** (mop'hed'ed), *a.* Having rough, unkempt hair, resembling the head of a mop.

**moping** (mō'ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *mope*, *v.*] A listless, melancholy condition; a gloomy mood.

**mopingly** (mō'ping-li), *adv.* In a moping or listless manner.

**mopish** (mō'pish), *a.* [*< mope* + *ish*<sup>1</sup>.] Dull; spiritless; stupid; dejected; mentally or physically depressed.

One day in his preaching he [the pastor of an Independent church in Scotland] cursed the light, and fell down as dead in his pulpit. The people carried him out, laid him upon a gravestone, and poured strong waters into him, which fetched him to life again; and they carried him home, but he was *mopish*.  
*Journal of George Fox* (Phila. ed.), p. 282.

**mopishly** (mō'pish-li), *adv.* In a mopish manner.

Here one *mopishly* stupid, and so fixed to his posture as if he were a breathing statue.

*Ep. Hall*, *Spiritual Bedlam*, Solil., xxix.  
**mopishness** (mō'pish-nes), *n.* Dejection; dullness; stupidity.

Without this [moderation], justice is no other than cruel rigour: . . . sorrow, desperate *mopishness*.  
*Ep. Hall*, *Christian Moderation*, i. 1.

**moplah** (mop'lā), *n.* [E. Ind.] A Mohammedan inhabitant of Malabar in southwestern India, descended from Arabs who settled there and married native women.

**mopper** (mop'er), *n.* A muffer. [Prov. Eng.]  
**moppet**<sup>1</sup> (mop'et), *n.* [Dim. of *mop*<sup>1</sup>, prob. after *moppet*<sup>2</sup>.] A grimace. *Davies*.

Albeit we see them sometimes counterfeit devotion, yet never did old ape make pretty *moppet* (moue).  
*Urguhart*, tr. of *Rabelais*, iii., Author's Prolog.

**moppet**<sup>2</sup> (mop'et), *n.* [Dim. of *mop*<sup>2</sup>.] 1. A puppet made of cloth; a rag-baby.—2. A young girl. Also *mopsy*, *mopsey*.

Did one ever hear a little *moppet* argue so perversely against so good a cause?  
*Dryden*, *Don Sebastian*, iii. 2.

3. A lap-dog.  
**moppy** (mop'pī), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Tipsy; intoxicated. [Slang.]

**mops** (mops), *n.* [= I.G. G. Sw. Dan. *mops*, a pug-dog; a var., with insignificant formative -s (as in *minx*<sup>1</sup> and *mauks*), of *mop*, a wry mouth: see *mop*<sup>1</sup>.] A pug-dog.

**Mopsea** (mop'sē-ā), *n.* [NL. (Lamarek).] A genus of isidaceous alcyonarian corals of the family *Isididae*, having alternate calcareous and fibrous nodes. There are several deep-sea species, some of them used for ornamental purposes.

**mopsey**, *n.* See *mopsy*.  
**mopsical** (mop'si-kāl), *a.* [*< mopsy, mopsey*, + *-c* + *-al*. Cf. G. *mopsig*, stupid, morose.] Short-sighted; purblind; mope-eyed; stupid.

Their *mopsical* humours being never satisfied but in fancying themselves as kings and reigning with Christ.  
*Ep. Gauden*, *Hieraspistes*, pref. sig. b (1653). (*Latham*.)

**mopstick** (mop'stik), *n.* In the pianoforte, a vertical rod at the rear end of a key, by which the damper is raised when the key is depressed. Also *mapstick*.

**mopsy**, **mopsey** (mop'si), *n.*; pl. *mopsies*, *mopseys* (-siz). [*< mops* + dim. -y, -ey.] 1. A young girl: same as *moppet*<sup>2</sup>, 2.—2. An untidy woman. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

**mopsy-eyed** (mop'si-id), *a.* Same as *mope-eyed*. *Davies*.

**mopus**<sup>1</sup> (mō'pus), *n.* [A Latinized form of *mope* or *mop*<sup>1</sup>.] A mope; a drone.

I'm grown a mere *mopus*; no company comes  
But a rabble of tenants.  
*Swift*, *The Grand Question Debated*.

**mopus**<sup>2</sup> (mop'us), *n.*; pl. *mopusses* (-ez). [Also *maopus*: said to be a corruption of the name of Sir Giles Mompesson, a monopolist notorious in the reign of James I.] Money: usually in the plural. [Slang.]

**moquette** (mō-ket'), *n.* [Also *mocket*; < F. *moquette*, a kind of carpet.] A stuff with a thick soft velvety nap of wool, and a warp of hemp or linen, especially such a material heavy enough to be used for carpeting.

**Moquilea** (mō-kwīl'ē-ā), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775); from a native name in Guiana.] A genus of rosaceous trees of the tribe *Chrysoleptanaceæ*, distinguished by small anthers, stamens much longer than the flower, and a single ovary immersed in the base of the calyx-tube. About 15 species are known, natives of northern South America and the West Indies. They have rigid alternate leaves, and small flowers variously clustered, usually without petals. See *carapi*.

-mor, -more<sup>2</sup>, a. [Gael. and Ir. mor, great.] A Celtic adjective, meaning 'great,' used as a component in personal and place names: as, Canmore, 'great head,' Strathmore, 'great strath.'

mora<sup>1</sup> (mō'ri), n.; pl. moræ (rē). [L., delay; hence ult. moration, demur.] 1. In anc. pros., the unit of time, equivalent to the ordinary or normal short; the semeton or primary time. See time.—2. In civil law, any unjustifiable delay in the fulfilment of an obligation, for which the party delaying is responsible. It may be either on the side of the debtor who refuses to fulfil or on that of the creditor who refuses to accept. In the first case it gives rise to an action for damages, in the latter case the debtor is discharged of liability for the loss of the thing.

mora<sup>2</sup> (mō'ri), n. [It., appar. a particular use of mora, delay, < L. mora, delay: see mora<sup>1</sup>.] An old game still common in Italy, in which one of the players, after raising the right hand, suddenly lowers it, with one or more of the fingers extended, the other players trying to guess the number so extended.

mora<sup>3</sup> (mō'ri), n. [Guiana name.] A majestic leguminous tree, Dimorphandra (Mora) excelsa, abounding in Guiana and Trinidad. Its hard tough wood is much esteemed for ship-building, and is also fitted for cabinet-work by its susceptibility of polish, its chestnut-brown color, and its sometimes figured grain.

Moradabad work. See work.

Moræa (mō-rē'ā), n. [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), named after Johannes Moræus, father-in-law of Linnæus.] A genus of plants of the order Iridææ, type of the tribe Morææ. It is distinguished by the petaloid winged branches of the style, and by the perianth being completely divided to its base. About 40 species are known, natives of tropical and southern Africa, Australia, and the Mascarene Islands. They are bulbous plants or grow from a short rootstock, with long narrow upright leaves, and several or many handsome fragrant flowers, blue, purple, yellow, or variously colored. Some species produce edible bulbs, and many from the Cape of Good Hope are cultivated for ornament, among them M. papilionacea, the butterfly-iris.

Morææ (mō-rē'ā), n. pl. [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1833), < Moræa + -æ.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants of the order Iridææ, typified by the genus Moræa, and characterized by two or more flowers from one spathe, and by having branches of the style opposite the anthers and often closely applied to them. It contains about 188 species, in 12 genera; the best-known are Tigridia, Iris, and the South African Moræa and Marica.

morainal (mō-rā'nal), a. Same as morainic.

moraine (mō-rā'n), n. and a. [*F. moraine*; cf. It. mora, a heap of stones, < G. dial. (Bav.) mur, sand and broken stones, debris.] 1. n. The accumulations of rock and detrital material along the edges of a glacier. In mountains where the glaciers are bordered by cliffs, the materials of which these are composed, being loosened by frost, rain, and gravity, fall upon the ice beneath and are gradually conveyed downward, receiving additions as they move. A simple glacier has ordinarily two such lateral moraines, and when two glaciers meet and unite the two adjacent lateral moraines coalesce and form a medial moraine, and the same thing may be repeated again and again as various lateral glaciers unite themselves with the main ones. At the point where the glaciers end the detritus of the lateral and medial moraines is thrown upon the ground, and forms a more or less irregular pile of debris, called the terminal moraine.

II. a. Same as morainic.

morainic (mō-rā'nik), a. [*F. moraine* + -ic.] 1. Connected with or formed by a moraine: as, morainic deposits; a morainic barrier.—2. Forming or constituting a moraine: as, morainic matter.

moral (mor'al), a. and n. [Formerly also moral, morale; = D. moraal = G. Dan. Sw. moral, < F. moral = Sp. Pg. moral = It. morale, relating to ethics; as a noun, F. moral, moral condition, morale = Sp. Pg. moral = It. morale, morals; < L. moralis, relating to manners or morals (first used by Cicero, to translate Gr. ἠθικός, moral: see ethic), < mos (mor-), manner, custom, pl. mores, manners, customs, morals. From L. mos are also ult. E. morose<sup>1</sup> and demure.] 1. a. 1. Of or pertaining to rules of right conduct; concerning the distinction of right from wrong; ethical. In this sense moral is opposed to non-moral, which denotes the absence of ethical distinctions.

These bodily deia ar tokyne and shewynge of moralte vertues, with-oute which a soule is not able forto werke goately. Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

The former properly relates to natural, and the latter to moral philosophy, or civil society.

Bacon, Physical Fables, iii., Expl. In Matters of Religion, Moral Difficulties are more to be regarded than Intellectual. Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. vi.

Another sort of relation, which is the conformity or disagreement men's voluntary actions have to a rule to which they are referred, and by which they are judged of, . . . may be called moral relation.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxviii. 4.

We are bound to note the circumstance that the moral, which at one time coincides with the "ethical," at other times is co-extensive with the "voluntary."

A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 520.

Even the feelings which we call moral, on account of their connection with will and desire, often have an indefinite part of them so combined with feelings located in the bodily organism, or so dependent on its functions for their quantity and quality, that a strict separation becomes impossible.

G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 507.

Kant says that the end of Self-love, our own happiness, cannot be an end for the Moral Reason; that the force of the reasonable Will, in which Virtue consists, is always exhibited in resistance to natural egoistic impulses.

H. Stigwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 347.

When in his self-consciousness he [man] realized that through transgression he had become guilty, doubtless all things about him seemed different, because in his own soul there had been a moral revolution.

Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 645.

War is a moral teacher: opposition to external force is an aid to the highest civic virtues.

Woolsey, Introd. to International Law, § 6.

2. In accord with, or controlled by, the rules of right conduct: opposed to immoral. In this sense moral is often used specifically of conduct in the sexual relation.

The wiser and more morals part of mankind were forced to set up laws and punishments, to keep the generality of mankind in some tolerable order.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 355.

Take a moral act. What is it that constitutes it moral? Its tendency, at least according to Shaftesbury's system, is to promote the general welfare or the good of mankind.

Fowler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 94.

"What do you mean by a thoroughly moral man?" said I. "Oh, I suppose every one means the same by that," said Melissa, with a slight air of rebuke. "Sir Oavial is an excellent family man—quite blameless there; and so charitable round his place at Tiptop." . . . When a man whose business hours, the solid part of every day, are spent in an unscrupulous course of public or private action which has every calculable chance of causing widespread injury and misery, can be called moral because he comes home to dine with his wife and children and cherishes the happiness of his own hearth, the augury is not good for the use of high ethical and theological disputation.

George Eliot, Theophrastus Such, xvi.

3. In a special sense, relating to the private and social duties of men as distinct from civil responsibilities: specifically so used in the Hegelian philosophy.

"When St. Crispin steals leather to make shoes for the poor, that act is moral (moralisch) and wrong (unrechtlich)"—a remark which explains Hegel's use of moralisch better than much commentary.

D. G. Ritchie, Mind, XIII. 433.

4. Connected with the perception of right and wrong in conduct, especially when this is regarded as an innate power of the mind; connected with or pertaining to the conscience. See moral sense, moral law, below.

The development of a high moral sensibility can scarcely fail to bring suffering with it, as the mind recognises the meanness of actual attainment.

J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 156.

The problem of exercising the child's moral feelings is clearly connected with that of forming his moral character.

J. Sully, Outlines of Psychology, p. 568.

5. Capable of distinguishing between right and wrong; hence, bound to conform to what is right; subject to a principle of duty; accountable.

A moral agent is a being that is capable of those actions that have a moral quality, and which can properly be denominated good or evil in a moral sense, virtuous or vicious, commendable or faulty.

Edwards, Freedom of the Will, l. 5.

6. Depending upon considerations of what generally occurs; resting upon grounds of probability: opposed to demonstrative: as, moral evidence; moral arguments. See moral certainty, under certainty.

A moral universality is when the predicate agrees to the greatest part of the particulars which are contained under the subject.

Watts, Logic.

Physical and mathematical certainty may be styled infallible; and moral certainty may be properly styled indubitable.

Bp. Wilkins.

Be that my task, replies a gloomy clerk, Sworn fee to mystery, yet divinely dark; Whose pious hope aspires to see the day When moral evidence shall quite decay, And damn implicit faith, and holy lies, Prompt to impose, and fend to dogmatize.

Pope, Dunciad, lv. 462.

7. Of or pertaining to morals.—8†. Having a moral; emblematic; allegorical; symbolical.

By my troth, I have no moral meaning; I meant plain holy-thistle. Shak., Much Ado, iii. 4. 80.

A thousand moral paintings I can show, That shall demonstrate these quick blows of Fortune's More pregnant than words. Shak., T. of A., l. 1. 90.

9. Pertaining to the mind; mental: opposed to physical.

Youth, thou bear'st thy father's face; Frank nature, rather curious than in haste, Hath well composed thee. Thy father's moral parts Mayst thou inherit too!

Shak., All's Well, l. 2. 21.

10. Pertaining to the will, or conative element of the soul, as distinguished from the intellect or cognitive part. This refers to the usual Pre-Kantian division of the soul.—11. Moralizing. [Rare.]

France spreads his banners in our noiseless land, . . . Whiles thou, a moral fool, sit'st still and criest, "Alack, why does he so?"

Shak., Lear, lv. 2. 58.

Moral cause, a person who incites another to do or not to do something.

Author here is said to be him who, proposing reasons, persuades the principal cause either to or from action; he is also called the moral cause.

Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

Moral certainty. See certainty.—Moral defeat. See moral victory.—Moral dependence, evidence, force. See the nouns.—Moral faculty. Same as moral sense.

—Moral good either virtue or a virtuous action, or a pleasure or pain coming from such an action.—Moral goodness. See goodness.—Moral inability. See inability, 2.—Moral insanity. See insanity.—Moral law.

(a) The law of conscience or duty; either a single central principle of right conduct, or the system of rules which should govern conduct. (b) See law.—Moral necessity. See necessity.—Moral philosophy. (a) The philosophy of mind; psychology. (b) Ethics; the science of morality.—Moral sense, a phrase used by Shaftesbury, but brought into greater prominence by Francis Hutcheson in 1725, to denote a determination of the mind to receive amiable or disagreeable ideas of actions antecedent to any opinion of advantage or loss to redound from them; conscience.—Moral theology, morals viewed as a system of spiritual laws proceeding from a divine law-giver; theological ethics.—Moral victory, an actual defeat claimed as a virtual victory. This designation is often applied to a defeat which, as from the reduction of a former adverse majority in a vote, or from other concomitant circumstances, is regarded as having in it the elements of future victory, or at least as giving occasion for some measure of satisfaction.—Moral virtue, a virtue taught by natural ethics, without revelation: opposed to theological virtue, or faith, hope, charity.

II. n. 1†. Morality; the doctrine or practice of the duties of life. [Rare.]

Their Moral and Economy Most perfectly they made agree.

Prior, An Epitaph.

2. pl. (a) Conduct; behavior; course of life in regard to right and wrong; specifically, sexual conduct: as, a man of good morals.

Some, as corrupt in their morals as vice could make them, have yet been solicitous to have their children soberly, virtuously, and piously brought up.

South, Sermons. (Lathan.)

I pray ye flog them upon all occasions; It mends their morals; never mind the pain.

Byron, Don Juan, ll. 1.

(b) Moral philosophy; ethics.—3. The doctrine inculcated by a fable, apologue, or fiction; the practical lesson which anything is designed to teach; hence, intent; meaning.

Wherof enexamples ben enowa Of hem, that thilke merell drowe.

Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

Beat. You have some moral in this Benedictus.

Marg. Moral! ne, by my troth, I have no moral meaning.

Shak., Much Ado, iii. 4. 78.

So, lady Flora, take my lay, And, if you find no moral there, Go, look in any glass, and say What moral is in being lair.

Tennyson, The Day-Dream, Moral.

4. An emblem, personification, or allegory; especially, an allegorical drama. See morality, 6.

The fox, the ape, and the humble-bee, Were still at odds, being but three.

There's the moral. Now the l'envoy.

Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1. 88.

1 Fish. Such whales have I heard on o' the land, who never leave gaping till they've swallowed the whole parish—church, steeple, bells, and all.

Per. A pretty moral. Shak., Pericles, li. 1. 39.

In the middle of his play (be it pastoral or comedy, moral or tragedie).

Lastly, Morals (or moralities) teach and illustrate the same religious truths, not by direct representation of Scriptural or legendary events and personages, but by allegorical means, abstract figures of virtues or qualities being personified in the characters appearing in these plays.

A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 23.

5. A certainty. [Slang.]—6. An exact likeness; a counterpart. [Obsolete or colloq.]

He has got the trick of the eye and the tip of the nose of my uncle; . . . and as for the long chin, it is the very moral of the governor's.

Smollett, Humphrey Clinker, p. 385.

She's the very pictur—yes, the very moral of Dick Turpin's Bess.

D. Jerrold, St. Giles and St. James, p. 110. (Hoppe.)

=Syn. 2. See morality.—3. See inference.

moral† (mor'al), v. t. [*F. moral*, a.] To moralize.

When I did hear The motley fool thus moral on the time, My lungs began to crow like chanticleer.

Shak., As you Like it, ll. 7. 29.

**morale** (mō-rāl'), *n.* [Intended for *F. morale*, *m.*, mental or moral condition, confused with *morale*, *f.*, morality, good conduct, < *moral*, *moral*: see *moral*.] Moral or mental condition as regards courage, zeal, hope, confidence, and the like: used especially of a body of men engaged in a hazardous enterprise, as soldiers or sailors in time of war.

From a date much earlier than the day when Cæsar, defeated at Dyrrachium, gained the empire of the world by so acting as to restore the *morale* of his army before the great contest at Pharsalia, it has been on this nice feeling of the moral pulse of armies that the skill of great commanders has chiefly depended. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 343.

**moraler** (mor'al-ēr), *n.* [< *moral*, *v.*, + *-er*.] A moralizer; a moralist.

Come, you are too severe a *moraler*.  
*Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 301.

**moralisation, moralise**, etc. See *moralization*, etc.

**moralism** (mor'al-izm), *n.* [< *moral* + *-ism*.]

1. A moral maxim or saying; moral counsel or advice; moral sermonizing; inculcation of morality. [Rare.]

Accustomed as he was to the somewhat droning *moralisms* of his "congenial friends." *Farrar*, Julian Home, xx.

2. The practice of morality as distinct from religion; the absorption of religion in mere morality.

The first thing that disclosed to Dr. Chalmers the futility of the *moralism* which was all the religion he had when he began his pastorate at Kilmarnock was the discovery that it could not bear the scrutiny of the sick-bed.  
*A. Phelps*, My Study, p. 301.

**moralist** (mor'al-ist), *n.* [= *F. moraliste* = *Sp. Pg. It. moralista*; as *moral* + *-ist*.] 1. One who teaches morals; a writer or lecturer on ethics; one who inculcates moral duties.

Nature surely (if she will be studied) is the best *moralist*, and hath much good counsel hidden in her bosom.  
*Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquie, p. 77.

The advice given by a great *moralist* to his friend was that he should compose his passions.  
*Addison*.

The Rational *Moralists* (Cudworth, Wollaston, Clarke, Price) give no account of the final end of morality.  
*A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 257.

2. One who practises morals as distinguished from religious duties; a merely moral as distinguished from a religious person. [Rare.]

Another is carnal, and a mere *moralist*.  
*South*, Sermons, VII. 286.

Sweet *moralist*! afloat on life's rough sea,  
The Christian has an art unknown to thee.  
*Couper*, A Reflection on Horace, book ii., ode 10.

**moralistic** (mor'al-ist'ik), *a.* [< *moralist* + *-ic*.] Inculcating morality; didactic: as, *moralistic* poets.

**morality** (mō-rāl'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *moralties* (-tiz).

[< ME. *moralitee* = D. *moraliteit* = G. *moralität* = Sw. Dan. *moralitet*, < OF. *moralite*, *F. moralité* = *Sp. moralidad* = *Pg. moralidade* = *It. moralità*, *moralità*, *moralis*, < LL. *moralita(t)s*, manner, characteristic, character, < L. *moralis*, of manners or morals, *moral*: see *moral*.]

1. The doctrine or system of duties; morals; ethics.

The end of *morality* is to procure the affections to obey reason, and not to invade it.  
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Moral philosophy, *morality*, ethics, casuistry, natural law, mean all the same thing, namely, that science which teaches men their duty and the reasons of it.  
*Paley*, Moral Philos., i. 1.

The attempt to exhibit *morality* as a body of scientific truth fell into discredit, and the disposition to dwell on the emotional side of the moral consciousness became prevalent.  
*H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 91.

2. The character of being moral; accord with the rules of right conduct; moral quality; virtuousness: often used in a restricted sense to denote sexual purity.

The *morality* of an action is founded on 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*, Sermons.

Until we have altered our dictionaries, and have found some other word than *morality* to stand in popular use for the duties of man to man, let us refuse to accept as moral the contractor who enriches himself by using large machinery to make pasteboard soles pass as leather for the feet of unhappy conscripts.  
*George Eliot*, Theophrastus Such, xvi.

3. Moral conduct; the practice of the duties inculcated by the moral rules that are recognized as valid; in a general and collective sense, those forms of human conduct which are the subject of moral judgments.

*Morality* [in Shaftesbury's theory] is only Beauty in one of its higher stages.  
*Fowler*, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 126.

Our theory has been that the development of *morality* is founded on the action in man of an idea of true or absolute good, consisting in the full realisation of the capabilities of the human soul.  
*T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 286.

In point of fact, however, *morality* means nothing more nor less than that state of natural neutrality or indifference to good and evil, to heaven and hell, which distinguishes man from all other existence, and endows him alone with selfhood or freedom.  
*H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 4.

Hence—4. The practice of moral duties regarded as apart from and as not based upon vital religious principle.

All others, they [the Jews] thought, served God only with their own inventions, or placed their Religion in dull *morality*.  
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. viii.

*Morality*, thou deadly bane,  
Thy tens of thousands thou hast slain!  
Vain is his hope whose stay and trust is  
In natural mercy, truth, and justice!  
*Burns*, Dedication to Gavin Hamilton.

5. A moral inference or reflection; a moralization; intent; meaning; moral.

But ye that holden this tale a folye,  
As of a fox, or of a cok and hen,  
Takesh the *moralite* thereof, goode men.  
*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 620.

A genial optimist, who daily drew  
From what he saw his quaint *moralties*.  
*Bryant*, The Old Man's Counsel.

6. A kind of drama which succeeded the miracle-plays or mysteries, and in which the persons of the play were abstractions, or allegorical representations of virtues, vices, and mental powers and faculties. A popular feature of the *moralties* was the introduction of the Devil and a Vice who under many names attended him, and who was finally merged in the fool of the later drama.

A *morality* may be defined as a play enforcing a moral truth or lesson by means of the speech and action of characters which are personified abstractions—figures representing virtues and vices, qualities of the human mind, or abstract conceptions in general.  
*A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 56.

=Syn. 1-3. *Morality, Morals, Manners, Virtue, Ethics. Morality* (or *morals*) and *manners* stand over against each other as respectively conforming to right or propriety in the great duties and in the minor forms of action and intercourse. *Morality* is often popularly applied to conformity to right in that particular in which right conduct is most felt to be important, as chastity or honesty. *Virtue* is morality of the fullest type and regarded as a part of personal character. *Ethics* is the technical, as *morals* is the popular, name for the science of *virtue*.

**moralization** (mor'al-i-zā'shən), *n.* [< *F. moralisation* = *Sp. moralización* = *Pg. moralização* = *It. moralizzazione*, < ML. *moralisatio(n)-, moralizatio(n)-*, < *moralizare*, *moralize*: see *moralize*.] 1. The act of moralizing or reflecting upon morals; a moral reflection.—2. The act of giving a moral meaning or effect to something; explanation in a moral sense.

It is more commendable, and also commodious, if the players have had the *moralization* of the chesse, and when they playe do thynke vpon it.  
*Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, l. 26.

Annexed to the fable is a *moralization* of twice the length in the octave stanza.  
*T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 417.

John de Vigney wrote a book which he called "The *Moralization* of Chese," wherein he assures us that this game was invented by a philosopher named Xerxes in the reign of Evil Merodach, king of Babylon, and was made known to that monarch in order to engage his attention and correct his manners. "There are three reasons," says de Vigney, "which induced the philosopher to institute this new pastime: the first, to reclaim a wicked king; the second, to prevent idleness; and the third, practically to demonstrate the nature and necessity of nobleness."  
*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 406.

3. The act of rendering moral; subjection to moral rules; the process of giving a moral character to something.

The elimination of ethics, then, as a system of precepts, involves no intrinsic difficulties other than those involved in the admission of a natural science that can account for the *moralisation* of man.  
*T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 8.

The highest type of *moralisation* lies in acquiring such an abstract basis of principle as makes a man a spontaneous and independent fountain of justice and goodness, not a mere channel through which runs a public and common beneficence.  
*W. Wallace*, Mind, XIII. 425.

Also spelled *moralisation*.

**moralize** (mor'al-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *moralized*, ppr. *moralizing*. [= D. *moraliseren* = G. *moralisieren* = Sw. *moralisera* = Dan. *moralisere*, < *F. moraliser* = *Sp. Pg. moralizar* = *It. moralizzare*, < ML. *moralizare*, *moralize*, < L. *moralis*, *moral*: see *moral* and *-ize*.] I. *trans.* 1. To apply to a moral purpose, or to explain in a moral sense; draw a moral from; found moral reflections on.

But what said Jaques?  
Did he not *moralize* this spectacle?  
*Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 1. 44.

2. To supply with a moral or practical lesson; furnish with edifying examples.

Fierce warres and faithful loves shall *moralize* my song.  
*Spenser*, F. Q., Prol.

High as their Trumpets Tune his Lyre he strung,  
And with his Prince's Arms he *moraliz'd* his Song.  
*Prior*, Ode to the Queen, st. 1.

While chastening thoughts of sweetest use, bestowed  
By wisdom, *moralize* his pensive road.  
*Wordsworth*.

3. To exemplify the moral of: as, to *moralize* a fable. [Rare.]

That which is said of the elephant, that being guilty of his deformity he cannot abide to look on his own face in the water (but seeks for troubled and muddy channels), we see well *moralized* in men of evil conscience, who know their souls are so filthy that they dare not so much as view them.  
*Bp. Hall*, Meditations and Vows, ii. § 4.

This fable is *moralized* in a common proverb.  
*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

4. To render moral; give a moral character to. It had a large share in *moralizing* the poor white people of the country.  
*G. Ramsay*.

'Tis yours with Breeding to refine the Age,  
To Chasten Wit, and *Moralize* the Stage.  
*Steele*, Conscious Lovers, Prol.

As a rule, it will only be to a man already pretty thoroughly *moralized* by the best social influences that it will occur to reproach himself with having unworthy motives even in irreproachable conduct.  
*T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 300.

5. To affect strongly the moral or religious sense of; bring into a state of intense moral or religious feeling. [Rare.]

The negroes and many of the poor whites were, for a week or two, not exactly "demoralized" [by an earthquake], but intensely *moralized*, giving themselves to religious exercises of a highly emotional character.  
*Science*, IX. 491.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make moral reflections; draw practical lessons from the facts of life.

Thou hear'st me *moralize*,  
Applying this to that, and so to so,  
For love can comment upon every woe.  
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 712.

I know you come abroad only to *moralize* and make observations.  
*Steele*, Tatler, No. 170.

Peter of Blois *moralizing* "de præstigijs fortunæ," on the magic tricks of Fortune exemplified in the career of his royal patron. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 147.

2. To have an influence, especially a beneficial influence, on morals.

It is not so much that a social life passed in peaceful occupation is positively *moralizing* as that a social life passed in war is positively demoralizing.  
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 575.

Also spelled *moralise*.

**moralizer** (mor'al-i-zēr), *n.* 1. One who moralizes or makes moral reflections; an instructor in morals.

My uncle was a *moralizer* who mistook his apophthegms for principles.  
*T. Hook*, Sayings and Doings.

In fact there is scarcely any point upon which *moralizers* have dwelt with more emphasis than this, that man's forecast of pleasure is continually erroneous.  
*H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 121.

2†. One who has a habit of finding an allegory or hidden meaning in passages.

*Moralizers*, you that wrest a never meant meaning out of everything, applying all things to the present time, keep your attention for the common stage.  
*Nash*, Summer's Last Will and Testament.

Also spelled *moraliser*.

**moralizing** (mor'al-i-zing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *moralize*, *v.*] A moral reflection; a moralization. Also spelled *moralising*.

It will be seen by these edifying *moralizings* how eminently Scriptural was the course of Sam's mind.  
*H. B. Stowe*, Oidtown, p. 359.

**morally** (mor'al-i), *adv.* 1. From a moral point of view; with reference to the moral law; in a moral or ethical sense; ethically.

By good, *morally* so called, bonum honestum ought chiefly to be understood.  
*South*, Sermons.

The essential thing *morally* is the man's direction of himself to the realisation of a conceived or imagined object, whether circumstances allow of its issuing in outward action, action that affects the senses of other people, or no.  
*T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 144.

2. In accordance with moral law; rightly; virtuously; uprightly.

To take away rewards and punishments is only pleasing to a man who resolves not to live *morally*.  
*Dryden*.

3. Virtually; practically; to all intents and purposes.

It is *morally* impossible for a hypocrite to keep himself long on his guard.  
*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

**morass** (mō-rās'), *n.* [= G. *morast* = Sw. *moras* = Dan. *morads*, < D. *moeras*, MD. *maerasch*, *moorasch*, *maerasch* = LG. MLG. *moras*, a marsh, fen; prob. orig. adj., MD. \**moerisch* (= E. *moorish*), belonging to a moor, confused appar. with *F. marais*, > ME. *marcis*, etc., a marsh: see *marsh*.] A tract of low, soft, wet ground the drainage of which is insufficient either from

its depressed situation or from its uniform flatness: a marsh; a swamp; a bog; a fen.

We know its (the forest's) walls of thorny vines,  
Its glades of reedy grass,  
Its safe and silent islands  
Within the dark morass.

Bryant, Song of Marion's Men.

**Morass ore**, bog-iron ore. = *Syn. Swamp*, etc. See *marsh*.  
**morass-weed** (mō-rās'wēd), *n.* The plant hornwort, *Ceratophyllum demersum*.

**morassy** (mō-rās'i), *a.* [= *D. mocrasy* = *G. morasty* = *Sw. morasig* = *Dan. moradsig*; as *morass* + *-y*.] Marshy; fenny.

The sides and top are covered with *morassy* earth.

Pennant.

**morat** (mō'rat), *n.* [*It. morato*, mulberry-colored, < *maro*, < *L. morum*, a mulberry: see *more*.] A beverage composed of honey flavored with mulberry-juice.

There was grace after meat with a fist on the board,  
And down went the *morat*, and out flew the sword.

Sir H. Taylor, Edwin the Fair, ll. 6.

**moratet**, *a.* [*L. moratus*, mannered, < *mor* (mor-), manner: see *moral*.] Mannered.

To see a man well *morate* so seldom applauded.

Gaule, Magastromancer, p. 138. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**moration** (mō-rā'shon), *n.* [*L. moratio(n)-*, delay, < *morari*, pp. *moratus*, delay, tarry, < *mora*, delay: see *moral*.] The act of staying, delaying, or lingering; delay.

For therein [in the northern hemisphere, and in the apogee] his *moration* is slower, and so his heat respectively unto those habitations as of duration, so also of more effect.

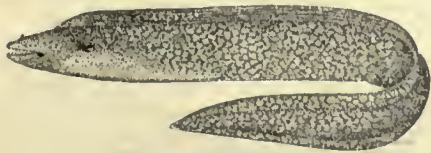
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 10.

**Moravian** (mō-rā'vi-an), *a. and n.* [*Lat. Moravia* (see def.) + *-an*.] *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to Moravia or the Moravians.—2. Pertaining to the religious denomination of the Moravians.

*II. n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Moravia, a crownland of the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary, lying southeast of Bohemia. The Moravians are Slavs in race and language, closely allied to the Czechs.—2. A member of the Christian denomination entitled the Unitas Fratrum or United Brethren, which traces its origin to John Huss. Its members were expelled from Bohemia and from Moravia in 1627, but in 1722 a remnant settled in Herrnhut, Saxony (hence the brethren are sometimes, in Germany, called *Herrnhuter*). The organization at present has three home provinces (German, British, and American—each of which has its own government by synod) and several mission provinces. All these together form a whole, represented by a general synod, which meets every ten years in Herrnhut. The ministers are bishops (not diocesan), presbyters, and deacons. The worship is liturgical. The members of the denomination believe in the Scriptures as the only rule of faith and practice, and maintain the doctrines of the total depravity of human nature, the love of God the Father, the actual humanity and godhead of Jesus Christ, the atonement, the work of the Holy Spirit, good works as the fruit of the Spirit, the second coming of Christ, and the resurrection of the dead. The Moravians are especially noted for their energy and success in missionary work.

**Moravianism** (mō-rā'vi-an-izm), *n.* [*Moravian* + *-ism*.] The religious doctrines and church polity of the Moravians, or United Brethren.

**moray** (mō'rā), *n.* [Also *maray*, *muray*, *murry*; origin uncertain.] One of many apodal eel-like fishes of the family *Muraenidae*, and especially of the genus *Murana*, of which there are several subdivisions, as *Sidera*. The spotted moray is *M. (Sidera) moringa*, of the tropical Atlantic,



Spotted Moray (*Sidera moringa*).

everywhere with innumerable small dark spots in a fine network of the whitish ground-color. Several other morays occur on the southern Atlantic coast of the United States, and *M. mordax* is a Californian moray attaining a length of 5 feet.

**morbid** (mōr'bid), *a.* [*F. morbide* = *Sp. morbido* = *Pg. It. morbido*, < *L. morbidus*, sickly, < *morbus*, disease: see *morbus*.] 1. Diseased; sickly; not sound and healthful. As applied to mental conditions, it commonly implies an over-sensitive state, involving depression of spirits, in which matters affecting the emotions assume an exaggerated significance.

A vicious ingenuity, a *morbid* quickness to perceive resemblances and analogies between things apparently heterogeneous.

Mocaulay, Dryden.

The *morbid* asceticism that culminates in the life of the Buddhist saint, eating his food with loathing from the alms-bowl that he carries, as though it held medicine.

E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 90.

2. Proceeding from or characteristic of disease or a diseased condition.

Whilst the distempers of a relaxed fibre prognosticate and prepare all the *morbid* force of convulsion in the body of the state.

Burke, A Regicide Peace, l.

3. Relating to disease: as, *morbid* or pathological anatomy.—**Morbid concretions.** See *concretion*. = *Syn. 1. Diseased*, etc. See *sick*.

**morbidezza** (mōr-bi-det'zā), *n.* [*It. (> Sp. Pg. morbidez* = *F. morbidesse*), sickliness, delicacy, < *morbidus*, sickly: see *morbid*.] That quality of flesh-painting which simulates the suppleness, elastic firmness, and soft delicacy of natural flesh.

Nature has been closely consulted, and has revealed to the master a few delicate touches which serve to accentuate the movement, and to give to the flesh that *morbidezza* which is the illusion of the softness and palpitation of life.

Harper's Mag., LXVI. 248.

**morbidity** (mōr-bid'i-ti), *n.* [*F. morbidity*; as *morbid* + *-ity*.] 1. A morbid condition or state; morbidity.

Unable from some defect or *morbidity*.

Kingalee.

There are no women to chaff with, and to rub your mind out of its *morbidity*.

S. Bowles, in Merriam, I. 809.

2. The proportion of diseased persons in a community; the sick-rate. [Recent.]

This term, which is of recent introduction, is employed to denote the amount of disease or illness existing in a given community; and, as "mortality" expresses the death-rate, so *morbidity* indicates the sick-rate, whether the disease be fatal or not.

Quain, Med. Dict., p. 998.

**morbidly** (mōr'bid-li), *adv.* In a morbid or diseased manner; in a way that indicates a diseased or morbid condition. See *morbid*, 1.

The actions of men amply prove that the faculty which gives birth to those arts is *morbidly* active.

Macaulay, Dryden.

**morbidity** (mōr'bid-nes), *n.* The state of being morbid, diseased, sickly, or unsound; morbidity.

**morbiferal** (mōr-bif'er-al), *a.* [As *morbiferous* + *-al*.] Bringing or inducing disease.

Notices of the Press . . . resembling certificates to the virtues of various *morbiferal* panaceas.

Lowell, Biglow Papers, Notices of an Independent Press.

**morbiferous** (mōr-bif'er-us), *a.* [*LL. morbiferus*, *morbifer*, < *L. morbus*, illness, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Bringing or producing disease; morbific.

**morbific** (mōr-bif'ik), *a.* [= *F. morbifique* = *Sp. morbifico* = *Pg. It. morbifico*, < *L.* as if \**morbificus* (> *LL. morbificare*, produce disease), < *morbus*, disease, + *facere*, make.] Causing disease; inducing disease.

Nothing but the removal of the feverish and *morbific* matter within can carry off the distemper.

South, Sermons, VI. 311.

**Morbific agent.** See *agent*.

**morbifical** (mōr-bif'ik-al), *a.* [*From morbific* + *-al*.] Same as *morbific*.

**morbifically** (mōr-bif'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a morbific manner; so as to cause or generate disease.

**morbilli** (mōr-bil'i), *n.* [*ML.*, dim. of *L. morbus*, disease: see *morbus*.] Same as *measles*, 1.

**morbilliform** (mōr-bil'i-form), *a.* [*ML. morbilli*, measles, + *L. forma*, form.] In *pathol.*, resembling measles.

**morbillous** (mōr-bil'us), *a.* [= *F. morbilleux* = *It. morbilloso*, < *NL.* as if \**morbillosus*, < *ML. morbilli*, measles: see *morbilli*.] Pertaining to the measles; partaking of the nature of measles, or resembling the eruptions of that disease.

**morbose** (mōr-bōs'), *a.* [= *F. morbeux* = *Sp. Pg. It. morbosus*, < *L. morbosus*, sickly, diseased, < *morbus*, disease: see *morbus*.] Proceeding from disease; morbid; unhealthy.

Signior Malpighi, in his Treatise of Galls, under which name he comprehends all preternatural and *morbose* tumors and excrescences of plants.

Ray, Works of Creation, l.

**morbosity** (mōr-bōs'i-ti), *n.* [*LL. morbositas*(-s), sickliness, < *L. morbosus*, sickly: see *morbose*.] The state of being morbose; a diseased state.

If we take the intention of nature in every species, and except the casual impediments or *morbosities* in individuals.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 18.

**morbus** (mōr'bus), *n.* [*L.*] Disease.—**Cholera morbus.** See *cholera*.—**Morbus coxarius.** See *hip-joint disease*, under *disease*.—**Morbus Gallicus**, syphilis.—**Morbus maculosus**, *purpura hemorrhagica*.

**morceau** (mōr-sō'), *n.*; pl. *morceaux* (-sōz'). [*F.*: see *morsel*.] A bit; a morsel; a small piece. (a) A short piece or a passage of a literary composition. (b) In *music*: (1) A short composition, usually of simple character. (2) An excerpt or extract.

**Morchella** (mōr-kel'ē), *n.* [*NL.* (Dillenius, 1719), < *G. morehel*, a mushroom: see *more*.] A genus of edible fungi of the division *Hymenomyces*, having a fistular stalk and roundish

or conical pitted pileus. It includes *M. esculenta*, the morel. Other species of the genus are eaten. See *morel*.

**mordacious** (mōr-dā'shūs), *a.* [= *OF. mordace* = *Sp. Pg. mordaz* = *It. mordace*, < *L. mordax* (*mordac-*), biting, < *mordere*, bite: see *mordant*.]

1. Biting; given to biting.—2. Aerid; violent in action.

Many of these [composts] are not only sensibly hot, but *mordacious* and burning.

Evelyn, Terra.

3. Sarcastic.  
**mordaciously** (mōr-dā'shūs-li), *adv.* In a mordacious or biting manner; sarcastically.

Buchanan, a learned though violent Scot, has *mordaciously* taunted this tradition.

Waterhouse, On Fortescue, p. 201.

**mordacity** (mōr-das'i-ti), *n.* [*F. mordacité* = *Sp. mordacidad* = *Pg. mordacidude* = *It. mordacità*, < *L. mordacitas*(-s), bitingness, < *mordax* (*mordac-*), biting: see *mordacious*.] The property of being mordacious; bitingness.

Such things as have very thin parts, yet notwithstanding are without all acrimony or *mordacity*, are very good sallets.

Bacon, Hist. Life and Death, § 25.

The facility of doggerel merely of itself could not have yielded the exuberance of his [Skelton's] humour and the *mordacity* of his satire.

I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 318.

**mordant** (mōr'dant), *a. and n.* [*ME. mordant* (def. II., 1), < *OF. mordant*, *F. mordant* = *Sp. mordiente* = *Pg. mordente* = *It. mordente* (> *E. mordent*), < *L. mordens*(-s), ppr. of *mordere* (> *It. mordere* = *Sp. Pg. morder* = *F. mordre*), bite, sting, prob. orig. \**smordere* = *AS. smeortan*, *F. smart*, sting: see *smart*, *v.* From *L. mordere* (pp. *morsus*) are also ult. *E. mordacious*, etc., *morsel*, *moreau*, *remorse*, etc., *muzzle*.] *I. a.* 1. Biting; keen; caustic; sarcastic; severe.

*It. [salt]* in physick is held for *mordant*, burning, cantharic, and mundificative.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxx. 10.

2. Having the property of fixing colors.

*II. n.* 1. A metal chape covering one end of a strap or belt, especially if so arranged as to hook into a clasp on the other end to facilitate securing the belt round the person. The mordant often forms with the belt-plate a single design, the decorated front being either as large as the plate or of such shape as to combine with it to form a circular or other regular figure. Also *mordant*.

Rychesse a girielle hadde upon,  
The bokele of it was of a stoon, . . .  
The *mordant*, wrought in noble wise,  
Was of a stoon fulle preclous.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 1094.

2. In the *fine arts*: (a) Any corrosive liquid, such as aqua fortis, which will eat into a metallic or other surface when applied to it in the process of etching. See *etching*. (b) A glutinous size used as a ground for gilding; a gold-mordant; an adhesive mixture for attaching gold-leaf to an indented dotted pattern as a picture-background.—3. In *dyeing*, a substance used to fix colors; a substance which has an affinity for, or which can at least penetrate, the tissue to be colored, and which possesses also the property of combining with the coloring matter employed, and of forming with it an insoluble compound within or about the fibers. Albumin, gluten, casein, gelatin, tannin, certain oils, certain acids, certain resins, alumina, soda, and lead salts, pure or in compounds, are used as mordants. A mordant is also termed a *basis* or *base*.

Opposito is the best *mordant* to fix the color of your thought in the general belief.

O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 272.

**mordant** (mōr'dant), *v. t.* [*From mordant, n.*] To imbue or treat with a mordant.

Before dyeing, cotton must therefore be *mordanted*; i. e. it must be charged with some substance or substances which cause it to take up the colour.

Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 4f.

The cloth may be sumaced and *mordanted* as usual with tin, and then dyed.

Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 33.

**mordantly** (mōr'dant-li), *adv.* In a mordant manner.

**Mordella** (mōr-del'ē), *n.* [*NL.* (Linneus, 1758), < *L. mordere*, bite: see *mordant*.] An

*Mordella 8-punctata*.

a, larva; b, pupa; c, beetle, outline side view of female; d, dorsal view of same; e, antenna, magnified; f, serrated tarsal claw, highly magnified. (Lines show natural sizes.)

important genus of beetles, typical of the family *Mordellidae*, characterized by the moderate subequilateral scutellum. These beetles are of small or medium size, usually shining-black in color, and inhabit fungi or twigs. There are more than 100 species, most of which inhabit Europe or North and South America, 17 being recorded as North American, as *M. 8-punctata*.

**Mordellidae** (môr-del'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Mordella* + *-idae*.] A family of heteromorous *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Mordella*. They have the anterior coxal cavities open behind, the head strongly constricted at the base and suddenly narrowed behind, the lateral suture distinct, the base as wide as the elytra, the antennae filiform, and the hind coxae laminiform. These insects resemble the *Rhipiphoridae*, but the antennae are filiform, and the thorax has a lateral suture; they are of small size, pubescent, and glistening-black. They are abundantly found on flowers, particularly on certain *Compositae*. The larvae have short legs, the joints of which are indistinct; they live in fungi and twigs. The family was established by Stephens in 1832.

**mordenite** (môr'den-it), *n.* [*Morden* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A zeolitic mineral occurring in small hemispherical forms with a fibrous structure, whitish color, and silky luster. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, and is found near Morden in Nova Scotia.

**mordent** (môr'dent), *n.* [*It. mordente*, in music, a beat, a turn, a passing shake, < *mordente*, biting, pungent: see *mordant*.] In music: (a) A melodic embellishment, not so frequent now as formerly, consisting of a rapid alternation of a principal tone with a tone a half-step below it. It is *single* or *short* when the by-tone is used but once; otherwise *double* or *long*.

(b) Same as *acciaccatura* or *passing trill* (German *Pralltriller*), the latter of which is also called an *inverted mordent*.

**mordente** (môr'den'te), *n.* [*It.*: see *mordent*.] Same as *mordent*.

**morder**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *murder*.  
**mordicancy** (môr'di-kan-si), *n.* [*< mordican(t) + -cy*.] A biting quality; corrosiveness.

The *mordicancy* thus alloy'd, be sure to make the mortar very clean, after having beaten Indian capsicum, before you stamp any thing in it else. *Evelyn*, *Acetaria*, § 47.

**mordicant** (môr'di-kant), *a.* [= *F. mordicant* = *Sp. Pg. It. mordicante*, < *LL. mordican(t)-s*, ppr. of *mordicare*, bite, sting, < *mordicus*, biting, < *L. mordere*, bite: see *mordant*.] Biting; acrid.

He presumes that the *mordicant* quality of bodies must proceed from a fiery ingredient. *Boyle*.

**mordication** (môr'di-kā'shon), *n.* [= *F. mordication* = *Sp. mordicacion* = *Pg. mordicação* = *It. mordicazione*, < *LL. mordicatio(n)-s*, a griping, lit. biting, < *mordicare*, pp. *mordicatus*, bite: see *mordicant*.] The act of biting or corroding; corrosion.

Wise physicians should with all diligence inquire what simples nature yieldeth that have extrem subtle parts, without any *mordication* or acrimony. *Bacon*, *Nat. Hist.*, § 692.

**mordicative** (môr'di-kā-tiv), *a.* [= *Sp. It. mordicativo*; as *mordicat(ion) + -ive*.] Same as *mordicant*. *Holland*, tr. of *Plutarch*, p. 774.

**mordret**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *murder*.  
**more**<sup>1</sup> (môr), *a.* and *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *mare*, *mair*; < *ME. more*, *mor*, earlier *mare*, *mar*, < *AS. mārā* = *OS. mēro* = *OFries. māra* = *D. meer* = *MLG. mēr*, *Lg. meer* = *OHG. mēro*, *MHG. mēre*, *G. mehr* = *Icel. meiri* = *Sw. mera* = *Dan. mere* = *Goth. maiza* (for \**majiza*) (also with additional compar. suffix, *ME. mārere* = *D. meerder* = *MLG. mērer*, *mērer* = *OHG. mērōro*, *mērōr*, *MHG. mērer*, *G. mehrer*), *more*, = *L. maior* (*maior*), neut. *maius* (*maius*), *more*, greater (see also the adv.); with compar. suffix (Goth. *-iza*, *E. -er*<sup>3</sup>, etc.), from a positive \**mag*, existing in Teut. only in derivatives, as in the compar. *more* and *mo*, superl. *most*, and (prob.) in *mickle*, much, and found in *L. magnus*, great, *Gr. μέγας*, great: see *mickle*, *much*, *main*<sup>2</sup>, *magnitude*, etc. Cf. *mo* and *most*.] **I. a. 1.** Greater: often indicating comparison merely, not absolutely but relatively greater. (a) In size or extent, as comparative of *much* in its original sense 'great.' [Obsolete or archaic.]

The more lyght sall be namid the son,  
Dymnes to wast be downe and be dale.  
*York Plays*, p. 11.

The more part knew not wherefore they were come together.  
*Acts* xix. 32.

(b) In number, especially as comparative of *many*.

The children of Israel are more and mightier than we.  
*Ex.* i. 9.

They were more which died with hallostons than they whom the children of Israel slew with the sword.  
*Josh.* x. 11.

Pray for my soul. More things are wrought by prayer Than this world dreams of. *Tennyson*, *Morte d'Arthur*.

(c) In degree or intensity, especially as comparative of *much* or as exceeding a small or smaller quantity.

Because he that first put them into a verse found, as it is to be supposed, a more sweetness in his owne eare to haue them so tynd.  
*Puttenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 90.

Her best is bettered with a more delight.  
*Shak.*, *Venus and Adonis*, l. 78.

Kind hearts are more than coronets.  
*Tennyson*, *Lady Clara Vere de Vere*.

(d) In rank, position, or dignity: opposed to *less*.

And in or way homwarde we come to ye church yt the Jacobyns holde, in the whiche place seynt James the more was hedyd by Herode. *Sir R. Gwyforde*, *Fylgrynage*, p. 21.

Likewise thou Art more thro' Love, and greater than thy years.  
*Tennyson*, *Love and Duty*.

**2.** Greater in amount, extent, number, or degree: the following noun being in effect a partitive genitive: as, *more land*; *more light*; *more money*; *more courage*.—**3.** In addition; additional: the adjective being before or after the noun, or in the predicate.

There is two or three lords and ladies more married.  
*Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, iv. 2. 17.

This one wrong more you add to wrong's amount.  
*Browning*, *Ring and Book*, l. 137.

A moment more, and Alhama would have been thrown open to the enemy.  
*Iring*, *Granada*, p. 55.

The more the merrier. See *merry*.

**II. n. 1.** A greater quantity, amount, or number.

The children of Israel did so, and gathered, some more, some less.  
*Ex.* xvi. 17.

I heard thy anxious Coach-man say,  
It costs thee more in Whipps than Hay.  
*Prior*, *Epigram*.

When our attention passes from a shorter line to a longer, from a smaller spot to a larger, from a feebler light to a stronger, from a paler blue to a richer, from a march tune to a galop, the transition is accompanied in the synthetic field of consciousness by a peculiar feeling of difference, which is what we call the sensation of *more*.—more length, more expanse, more light, more blue, more motion.  
*W. James*, *Mind*, XII. 15.

**2.** Something superior or further or in addition: corresponding to **I.**, **2.**, with partitive genitive merged.

'Tis not in mortals to command success;  
But we'll do more, Sempronius; we'll deserve it.  
*Addison*, *Cato*, i. 2.

Who does the best his circumstance allows  
Does well, acts nobly; angels could no more.  
*Young*, *Night Thoughts*, li. 92.

**3†.** Persons of rank; the great.

The remenant were anhangd moore and lesse.  
*Chaucer*, *Doctor's Tale*, l. 275.

Where there is advantage to be given,  
Both more and less have given him the revolt.  
*Shak.*, *Macbeth*, v. 4. 12.

To make more of. See *make*.

**more**<sup>1</sup> (môr), *adv.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *mare*, *mair*; < *ME. more*, *mare*, etc., < *AS. mārē* = *OFries. mār*, *mēr* = *MD. mēr*, *D. meer* = *MLG. mēr*, *mē* = *OHG. mēr*, *MHG. mēr*, *mēre*, *G. mehr* = *Icel. meirr* = *Sw. mer*, *mera* = *Dan. mer*, *mere* = *Goth. mais*, *adv.*, *more*; prop. neut. of the adj.: see *more*<sup>1</sup>, *a.* Cf. *mo*.] **1.** In a greater extent, quantity, or degree.

Sothli for sothe no aeg vnder heuene  
Ne seige neuer no route araised more beter.  
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4279.

Israel loved Joseph more than all his children.  
*Gen.* xxxvii. 3.

If it be a high point of wladom in every private man,  
much more is it in a Nation to know it self.  
*Milton*, *Hist. Eng.*, lii.

I fear myself more than I fear the Devil, or Death.  
*Howell*, *Letters*, ii. 53.

Thicker than arguments, temptations throng,  
At best more watchful this, but that more strong.  
*Pope*, *Essay on Man*, ii. 76.

[In this sense *more* is regularly used to modify an adjective or adverb and form a comparative phrase, having the same force and effect as the comparative degree made by the termination *-er*: as, *more wise* (*wisser*), *more wisely*; *more illustrious*, *more illustriously*; *more contemptible*; *more durable*. It may be used before any adjective or adverb which admits of comparison, and is generally used with words of more than two syllables, in which the use of the suffix *-er* would be awkward: as, *more curious*, *more eminent*, etc.; formations like *curiouseer*, *virtuoseer*, etc., being avoided, though occasionally used in older writers. Formerly *more* was very often used superfluously in the comparative: as, *more better*, *braver*, *fitter*, *nigher*, etc.] **2.** Further; to a greater distance.

And yet we ascendid mor and came to the place wher ower Savyor Crist seyng and be holding the Citie of Jherusalem vpon Palme of Sonday wepte.  
*Torkington*, *Diarie of Eng. Travell*, p. 29.

30 leagues we sayled more Northwards not finding any inhabitants. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 176.

I was walking a mile,  
More than a mile from the shore.  
*Tennyson*, *Maud*, ix.

**3.** In addition; besides; again: qualified by such words as *any*, *no*, *ever*, *never*, *once*, *twice*, etc., the two being in some cases also written together as one, as *evermore*, *nevermore*, and formerly *nomore*.

The jolly shepheard that was of yore  
Is nowe nor jolly nor shepheard more.  
*Spenser*, *Shep. Cal.*, September.

Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more.  
*Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, iii. 1. 1.

**More and more**, with continual increase.

And alway more and more it doth encrease;  
God wote I am no thing in hertys case.  
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 741.

Amou trespassed more and more. 2 Chron. xxxiii. 23.

**More by token.** (a) In proof of this: a corroborative phrase. (b) Besides; indeed.

Surely a dragon was killed there, for you may see the marka yet where his blood ran down, and more-by-token the place where it ran down is the easiest way up the hill-side.  
*T. Hughes*, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, i. 1.

**More or less**, about; in round numbers: an expression denoting nearness, but excluding the idea of precision: as, *five miles more or less*.—None the more. See *none*<sup>1</sup>.—Not the more. See *not*.—To be no more, to be no longer living; to be dead.

Cassius is no more. *Shak.*, *J. C.*, v. 3. 60.

**more**<sup>1†</sup> (môr), *v. t.* [*< ME. moren* (= *MLG. mēron*, *mēren* = *OHG. mērōn*, *MHG. mēren*, *G. mehrēn*); < *more*<sup>1</sup>, *a.*] To make more; increase; enhance.

What he will make lesse he lesseth,  
What he will make more he moreth.  
*Gower*, *Conf. Amant.*, vii.

It is ordeyned that the Aldirman and maistres schul gif no clothyng to no persone in *moreyng* the pris of the liure.  
*English Glōs* (E. E. T. S.), p. 451.

**more**<sup>2†</sup> (môr), *n.* [*< ME. more*, *moore*, < *AS. moru*, also *more*, *f.*, and in comp. *mora*, *m.*, a root, = *MD. moore* = *OHG. morāhā*, *mōrhā*, *mōra*, *MHG. more*, *mohre*, *G. möhre*, also in comp. *mohr-rübe*, a carrot; ult. origin unknown. Cf. *more*<sup>2</sup>.] **1.** A root; stock.

Al hit com of one More that vs to dethe brougte,  
And that vs to lyne agein thowrh ihesus that vs bougte.  
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

She that was soothfaste, crop and moore,  
Of al his lust or joyea heretofore.  
*Chaucer*, *Troilus*, v. 25.

**2.** A plant.

And all the earth far underneath her feete  
Waa dight with flowers; . . .  
Tenne thousand mores of sundry sent and hew.  
*Spenser*, *F. Q.*, VII. vii. 10.

**more**<sup>2†</sup>, *v. t.* [*ME. moren*; < *more*<sup>2</sup>, *n.*] To root up.

The archeblasope's wodes ek the king het ech on, . . .  
That ech tre were vp mored that it ne spronge namore there.  
*Rob. of Gloucester* p. 499.

**more**<sup>3</sup> (môr), *n.* **1†.** An obsolete form of *moor*<sup>1</sup>.—**2.** A hill. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

**more**<sup>4†</sup> (môr), *n.* [*ME.*, also *moore*, *mour*, in comp. also *mur*, < *AS. mōr*, *mīr* = *D. moer* = *OHG. mōr*, *mur* (in comp.) = *OF. more*, *meurc*, < *L. mōrus*, a mulberry-tree, *mōrum*, a mulberry, < *Gr. μύρον*, *μύρον*, a mulberry, *μύρα*, a mulberry-tree. Hence, in comp., *ME. morberie*, \**moiberie*, *mulberie*, *moolberie*, now *mulberry*: see *mulberry*. Cf. *morat* and *murrey*.] A mulberry-tree, *Morus nigra*.

**more**<sup>5†</sup>, *n.* [*ME.*, < *L. mora*, delay: see *mora*<sup>1</sup>.] Delay.

That gan to hem clerly certifie,  
Withoute more, the childis dwellynge place.  
*Lydgate*, *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134, f. 24. (*Halliwel*.)

**-more**<sup>1</sup>. [*< ME. -more*; being the adv. *more*, used after the analogy of *-most* taken as the adverb *most*, but really of diff. origin (see *-most*), as a formative of comparison.] A formative of comparison, indicating the comparative degree. It is used with adjectives or adverbs, the superlative being expressed by *-most*: as, *furthermore*, *innermore*, *outermore*, etc. In some instances, as *evermore*, *forevermore*, *nevermore*, the *more* is merely the adverb *more*<sup>1</sup> used intensively.

**-more**<sup>2</sup>. See *-mor*.

**Moreæ** (mō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Endlicher, 1833), < *Morus* + *-æ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants of the apetalous order *Urticaceæ*, typified by the genus *Morus*, and characterized by pendulous ovules and inflexed filaments reversing the anthers in the bud. It contains 23 genera, including the mulberries and the Osage orange. They are generally trees or shrubs with a milky juice.

**moreen** (mō-rēm'), *n.* [Formerly *moireen*; prob. < *F. \*moirine*, a conjectural trade-name, < *moire*, mohair: see *mohair*, *moire*.] A fabric of wool, or very often of cotton and wool, similar to tamm-y, commonly watered, but sometimes plain.

It is used for petticoats, bathing-dresses, etc., and the heavier qualities for curtains.

The gaudy buff-coloured trumpery *moreen* which Mrs. Prondie had deemed good enough for her husband's own room.

*Trotlope*, Barchester Towers, v.

**morees**, *n.* [Origin obscure.] English cotton cloths made for exportation, as to Africa. *Dict. of Needlework*.

**more-hand**, *n.* [ME. *more hand*, *more-hand*; < *more*<sup>1</sup> + *hand*.] More.

To make the quen that wat3 so zonge,  
What *more-hand* mozte he a-cheue?

*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), l. 474.

**more-hough** (môr-'hok), *n.* Same as *blend-cuter*.

**moreish** (môr-'ish), *a.* Same as *morish*.

**morel**<sup>1</sup> (môr-'el or mō-'rel'), *a. and n.* [I. a. < OF. *morel*, *moreau*, dark-colored, blackish (*morel*, *moreau*, *n.*, a dark horse), F. *moreau*, black, = It. *morello*, dark-colored, blackish, tawny, murrey, < ML. *morellus*, *maurellus*, dark, blackish, appar. dim. of L. *Maurus*, a blackamoor, Moor (see *Moor*<sup>2</sup>), but perhaps equiv. to L. *morulus*, blackish, 'black and blue,' dim., < *morum*, a mulberry: see *more*<sup>4</sup>. Hence the surname *Morell*, *Morrell*, *Morrill*. II. *n.* In def. 2, < It. *morello*, dark-colored: see the adj. In def. 3, also *morelle*, formerly *morrell*, < ME. \**morelle*, *moreole*, < F. *morelle* = Pr. *morella* = Pg. *morilha* = It. *morella*, nightshade; prop. fem. of the adj.: see I.]

I. *a.* Dark-colored; blackish.

II. *n.* 1†. A dark-colored horse; hence, any horse.

Have gode, now, my gode *morel*,  
On many a ston that has served me wel.

*MS. Ashmole 33, f. 49.* (*Halliwel*.)

2. A kind of cherry. See *morello*.

*Morel* is a black cherry, fit for the conservatory before it be thorough ripe, but it is bitter eaten raw. *Mortimer*.

3. Garden nightshade, *Solanum nigrum*. See *nightshade*. Also *morelle*.

Thou seest no wheat helleborus can bring,  
Nor barley from the madding *morell* spring.

*Sylvestre*, tr. of Du Bartas. (*Nares*.)

**morel**<sup>2</sup> (môr-'el or mō-'rel'), *n.* [Also *moril*; = D. *morilje*, *morille*; < F. *morille*, dial. *merouille*, *merouille*, a mushroom, < OHG. *morhela*, MHG. *morhel*, *morchel*, G. *morehel* (> Dan. *morekel* = Sw. *murkla*), a mushroom, dim. of OHG. *morahā*, *morhā*, etc., a root, carrot: see *more*<sup>2</sup>.] An edible mushroom; specifically, *Morchella esculenta*, which grows abundantly in Europe, particularly in England, as well as in many parts of the United States. It is much used to flavor gravies, and is also dressed fresh in various ways; it is sometimes employed instead of the common mushroom, *Agaricus campestris*, to make catchup.

Spungy *morels* in strong ragouts are found,  
And in the soup the slimy snail is drowned.

*Gay*, *Trivia*, III. 203.

**moreland**, *n.* An obsolete form of *moorland*.

**Morelia** (mō-'rē-'li-ā), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1831).] 1. An Australian genus of pythons or rock-snakes, of the family *Pythonidae*, having the rostral plate and several of the labials pitted. They grow to a large size, some being 10 feet long. *M. spilotes* is known as the *diamond-snake*, and *M. variegata* as the *carpet-snake*.

2. [I. e.] A python of the genus *Morelia*.

**morelle** (mō-'rel'), *n.* Same as *morel*<sup>1</sup>, 3.

**morello** (mō-'rel-'ō), *n.* [It. *morello*, dark-colored: see *morel*<sup>1</sup>.] A kind of cherry with a dark-red skin, becoming nearly black if allowed to hang long. The flesh is deep purplish-red, tender, juicy, and acid. It is a standard cherry, much used in cooking and preserved in brandy. Also *morillon*.

**more majorum** (mō-'rē mā-'jō-'rum), [L.: *more*, abl. of *mos*, manner (see *moral*); *majorum*, gen. of *maiores*, ancestors, pl. of *major*, compar. of *magnus*, great: see *major*.] After the manner of (our) ancestors.

**morendo** (mō-'ren-'dō), [It., ppr. of *morire*, < L. *mori*, die: see *mort*.] In music, dying away; diminuendo at the end of a cadence.

**moreness** (mōr-'ness), *n.* [ < *more*<sup>1</sup> + *-ness*.] Greatness; superiority.

*Moreness* of Christ's vicars is not measured by worldly *moreness*.

*Wyclif*, Letter, in Lewis's Life, p. 234.

**moreover** (mōr-'ō-'vēr), *adv.* [ < *more*<sup>1</sup> + *over*.] Beyond what has been said; further; besides; also; likewise.

The English Consul of Aleppo is absolute of himselfe, . . . expert in their language, . . . being *moreover* of such a spirit as not to be danted.

*Sandys*, *Travaux*, p. 66.

**more-pork** (mōr-'pōrk'), *n.* [An imitative name.] 1. In Tasmania, a kind of goatsucker, *Podargus ewleri*.

Somewhere, apparently at an immense distance, a *more-pork* was chanting his monotonous cry.

*H. Kingsley*, *Geoffrey Hamlyn*, xxxi.

2. In New Zealand, a kind of owl, *Sceloglaux nova-zelandica*. H. Neeson.

**Moresco** (mō-'res-'kō), *a.* [It. *Moresco*, Moorish: see *Moresque*, *Morisco*.] An obsolete form of *Moresque*.

The said mamedine is of silver, having the *Moresco* stamps on both sides.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 272.

**Moresk**, *a. and n.* An obsolete form of *Moresque*.

**Moresque** (mō-'res-'k'), *a. and n.* [Formerly also *Moresk* (also *Moresco*, *Morisco*, *Morisk*); < F. *moresque*, formerly also *morisque*, < It. *moresco* = Sp. Pg. *morisco*, < ML. *Moriscus*, Moorish: see *Moorish*<sup>2</sup>. Cf. *Morisco* (< Sp.) and *morris*<sup>1</sup> (< F.).] I. *a.* Moorish; of Moorish design, or of design imitating Moorish work.—**Moresque dancet**. Same as *morris-dance*.

II. *n.* A style of decoration by means of flat patterns, interlacings, simple scrolls, and the like, and usually in crude color or in slight relief on metal-work, founded upon Moorish decoration. Also spelled *Mauresque*.

**Moreton Bay chestnut**. See *bean-tree* and *chestnut*.

**Moreton Bay fig**. A fig-tree, *Ficus macrophylla*, of eastern Australia.

**Moreton Bay pine**. Same as *hoop-pine*.

**moreynet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *murrain*.

**morewyt**, *n.* See *morepew*.

**morfondt**, *v. i. and t.* [Also *morfoundre*; < OF. *morfondre*, take cold, become chilled; prob. < *more*, muens, rheum, also glanders, + *fondre*, pour: see *found*<sup>3</sup>.] To take cold; have a cold in the head; also, to affect with cold: said of horses.

In Galyce the ryuers betroublous and cooide, and by cause of the snowes that dyscende downe from the mountaynes, wherby they and theyr horses, after they transeyt all the daye in the hote sone, shall be *morfoundred*, or they be ware.

*Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. lxxx.

I *morfonde* as a horse dothe that wexeth styffe by taking of a sodayne cooide, Je me mortons.

*Palsgrave*.

**morfondt**, *n.* [Also *morfound*, *morefound*; < *morfond*, *v.*] A disease in a horse occasioned by its taking cold. *Halliwel*.

Of the Sturdy, Turning-evill or *More found*.

*Treatise on Diseases of Cattle*. (*Nares*.)

**morfrey** (mōr-'fri), *n.* [A corruption of *hermaphroditic*.] A kind of cart. See the quotation. [Prov. Eng.]

A cart that may also be used as a waggon is, it seems, known locally as a hermaphrodite, but the word has in popular use become *morfrey*.

*Athenæum*, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 145.

**morgaget**, *n. and v.* An obsolete spelling of *morgage*.

**morganatic** (mōr-ga-'nat-'ik), *a.* [= F. *morganatique* = Sp. *morganático* = Pg. It. *morganatico* (cf. D. G. *morganatisch* = Sw. Dan. *morganatisk*), < ML. *morganaticus* (also *morganicus*) (with accom. L. term. *-aticus*, *-icus*), of the morning; fem. *morganatica* (also *morganica*), equiv. to *morgangifa*, < OHG. *morgangeba*, MHG. *morgengäbe*, G. *morgengabe* = D. MLG. *morgengave* = Sw. *morgongäfva* = Dan. *morgengave* = AS. *morgengifu*, a morning-gift, < *morgen*, morn, + *gifu*, gift, < *gifan*, give: see *morn*, *morrow*, and *gift*. Cf. *morning-gift*.] An epithet noting a marriage of a man of high rank to a woman of lower station which is contracted with a stipulation that neither she nor the issue, if any, shall claim his rank or property in consequence; pertaining to a marriage of a woman of high rank to a man of lower station: hence applied also to a wife or a husband who has agreed to such a marriage contract. Such unions are also called *left-handed marriages*, because at the nuptial ceremony the left hand is often given.

**morganatical** (mōr-ga-'nat-'i-'kal), *a.* [ < *morganatic* + *-al*.] Same as *morganatic*.

**morganatically** (mōr-ga-'nat-'i-'kal-'i), *adv.* In the manner of a morganatic marriage.

**morganizet** (mōr-'gan-'iz), *v. t.* [ < *Morgan* (see def.) + *-ize*.] To assassinate secretly, in order to prevent or punish disclosures, as the Freemasons were said to have done in the case of William Morgan in 1826.

**morgay** (mōr-'gā), *n.* [ < W. *morgi*, dogfish, lit. 'sea-dog,' < *mōr*, sea (see *mere*<sup>1</sup>), + *ci*, dog (see *hound*).] The small spotted dogfish or bounce, a kind of shark, *Seyllium canicula*. It is regarded as a pest by fishermen, whose bait it takes. When properly cooked, its flesh is not unpalatable. [Prov. Eng.]

**morgeline** (mōr-'gel-'in), *n.* [ < F. *morgeline*, L. *morsus gallinae*, henbit (Prior).] A plant, *Veronica hederifolia*.

**morgen** (mōr-'gen), *n.* [ < D. *morgen* = MLG. *morgen* = OHG. *morgan*, *morgon*, MHG. G. *morgen*, a measure of surface.] A measure of sur-

face, now or formerly in use in Germany and elsewhere in Europe. It has varied considerably in extent. The Berlin morgen is equal to about 0.631 acre. It is said to have been 2,076 acres in Amsterdam. The word was frequently used in old conveyances of property along the Hudson river in the United States.

Two *morgens* of arable land opposite Stony-point. [Note 3. Four acres.]

*A. J. Weiss*, *Hist. Troy*, p. 11.

Seven *morgens* of land were equal to fifteen acres.

*Munsell*, *Annals of Albany*, X. 170.

**morgivet**, *n.* [ < AS. *morgengifu*: see *morganatic*, *morning-gift*.] Same as *morning-gift*.

**morglay** (mōr-'glā), *n.* [Same as *claymore*, the elements being inverted.] 1. Same as *claymore*.

They can inform you of a kind of men  
That first undid the profit of those trades  
By bringing up the form of carrying  
Their *morglays* in their hands.

*Beau. and Fl.*, *Honest Man's Fortune*, i. 1.

2. [cap.] The name given to the famous sword of Sir Bevis of Arthurian legend.

And how Istr Jostan gave him Arundel his steed,  
And *Morglay* his good sword. *Drayton*, *Polyolbon*, II.

**morgue**<sup>1</sup> (mōrg), *n.* [ < F. *morgue*, a haughty demeanor, haughtiness, arrogance, conceit, formerly a sad or severe countenance, a solemn or sour visage, < OF. *morquer*, look at solemnly or sourly, F. *brave*, defy; origin obscure.] Haughty demeanor; hauteur. [Rare.]

The absence in him (Gladstone) of aristocratical exclusiveness is one of the causes of his popularity. But not only is he free from *morgue*, he has also that rarest and crowning charm in a man who has triumphed as he has, been praised as he has: he is genuinely modest.

*M. Arnold*, *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 652.

**morgue**<sup>2</sup> (mōrg), *n.* [ < F. *morgue*, a morgue, a transferred use of OF. *morgue*, "in the chastelet of Paris, a certain chair wherein a new-come prisoner is set, and must continue some hours, without stirring either head or hand, that the keepers ordinary servants may the better take notice of his face and favour" (Cotgrave); < *morquer*, look at solemnly or sourly: see *morgue*<sup>1</sup>.] A place where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed, that they may be claimed by their friends; a dead-house.

**moria** (mō-'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *μωρία*, folly, < *μωρος*, > L. *morus*, foolish.] In med., foolishness; fatuity. *Dunglison*.

**Morian** (mō-'ri-an), *n.* [Also *Murrian*; < OF. *Morien*, *Moryen*, also *Moriaine*, F. dial. *Maurien*, *Moriane*, *Mouriane*, a Moor. < ML. *Morus*, a Moor (cf. *Mauritania*, *Mauritania*): see *Moor*<sup>4</sup>.] A Moor; a blackamoor. [Archaic.]

A faire pearly in a *Murrian* care cannot make him white.

*Lyly*, *Euphues and his England*, p. 315.

The *Morians*' land [authorized version, "Ethiopia," translating *Cush*] shall soon stretch out her hands to God.

*Book of Common Prayer*, Psalter, Ps. lxxviii. 31.

**moribund** (mōr-'i-bund), *a. and n.* [= F. *moribond* = Sp. Pg. *moribundo* = It. *moribondo*, < L. *moribundus*, dying, < *mori*, die: see *mort*<sup>1</sup>, *mortal*.] I. *a.* In a dying state.

The patient was comatose and *moribund*.

*Copland*, *Dict. Pract. Medicine*, art. *Apoplexy*. (*Latham*.)

He seems at least to have tacitly acknowledged that his sanguinary adventure in statesmanship was *moribund*.

*The Century*, XXXVIII. 843.

II. *n.* A dying person. *Wright*.

**moricer**, *n.* An obsolete form of *morris*<sup>1</sup>.

**morigerate** (mō-'rij-'e-rāt), *v. i.* [ < L. *morigeratus*, pp. of *morigerari* (> It. *morigerare* = Sp. Pg. *morigerar*), comply with, < *morigerus*, complying: see *morigerous*.] To obey; comply. *Cockeram*.

**morigerate** (mō-'rij-'e-rāt), *a.* [ < L. *morigeratus*: see *morigerate*, *v.*] Obedient.

Than the armies that wente fro Rome were as well disciplined and *morigerate* as the schooles of the philosophers that were in Greece.

*Golden Bock*, II.

**morigeration** (mō-'rij-'e-rā-'shon), *n.* [ < OF. *morigeration* = Sp. *morigeración* = Pg. *morigeracão*, < L. *morigeratio* (-*n*), compliance, < *morigerari*, comply with: see *morigerate*.] Obedience; compliance; obsequiousness.

Not that I can tax or condemn the *morigeration* or application of learned men to men of fortune.

*Bacon*, *Advancement of Learning*, I.

That fond *morigeration* to the mistaken customs of the age.

*Evelyn*, To Hon. Robert Boyle.

Courtesie and *Morigeration* will gaine mightily upon them [the Spaniards].

*Hovell*, *Forreine Travell*, p. 29.

**morigerous** (mō-'rij-'e-rus), *a.* [ < L. *morigerus*, complying, obsequious, < *mos* (*mor*-), custom, manner, + *gerere*, carry.] Obedient; compliant; obsequious.

But they would honour his wife as the princess of the world, and be *morigerous* to him as the commander of their souls.

*Patient Grislet*, p. 6. (*Halliwel*.)

**moril**, *n.* See *morel*<sup>2</sup>.  
**morilliform** (mō-ril'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< morel*<sup>2</sup>, *moril*, + *L. forma*, shape.] Having the shape or appearance of a morel or moril. See *morel*<sup>2</sup>.  
**morillon** (mō-ril'on), *n.* [*< F. morillon*, a sheldrake, also a kind of black grape (Cotgrave), *< OF. morel*, dark: see *morel*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. The golden-eye, *Clangula glaucion*: so called with reference to the black head, neck, and back. Pennant, *Arch. Zool.*, 1785.—2. Same as *morello*.

*Morillons* we have from Germany and other places beyond sea; . . . the outer side is like a honey-comb. *Aubrey's Royal Soc. MS.*



Morion of Spanish make, with comb; 16th century.

**morin** (mō'rin), *n.* [*< L. morus*, mulberry-tree (see *Morus*), + *-in*<sup>2</sup>.] A yellow coloring matter obtained from fustic, *Chlorophora tinctoria*.

**Morinda** (mō-rin'dā), *n.* [NL. (Vaillant, 1722), so called from the shape and color of its fruit, and its locality; irreg. *< L. morus*, the mulberry, + *Indicus*, Indian.] A genus of rubiaceae plants, type of the tribe *Morindeae*, distinguished by its small heads of many confluent flowers. About 40 species are known, all tropical, mainly in Asia and Oceania, a few in Africa and America. They are shrubs or trees, with white flowers in axillary or terminal clusters, and opposite leaves. *M. citrifolia* and *M. tinctoria*, and sometimes all species of the genus, are called *Indian mulberry*. These and other species yield important dyes. See *ach2*, *ach-root*, *al-root*. *M. Ruyce* of the West Indies has the name *yau-weed*. Seven fossil species have been described, all from the Tertiary of Europe.

**Morindeae** (mō-rin'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), *< Morinda* + *-eae*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Rubiaceae*. It is characterized by an ovary of from two to four cells, each with one ovule attached to the partition, and contains 10 genera and about 60 species, all tropical trees or shrubs.

**morinel** (mō-rī-nel), *n.* [*< F. morinelle*, dim., *< L. morus*, *< Gr. μωρός*, silly.] The dotterel, *Endromias morinellus*: so called from its apparent stupidity. See *cut* under *dotterel*.

**Moringa** (mō-ring'gā), *n.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789); from its native name in Malabar.] A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous trees, forming the order *Moringaceae*, and characterized by a disk investing the tube of the calyx, ten stamens, five one-celled anthers, and an ovary of one cell with three parietal placentae and many ovules. Three species are known, natives of northern Africa, western Asia, and the East Indies. They have white or red flowers in axillary panicles, long pods, and twice- or thrice-pinnate alternate leaves. One species, perhaps two, are important, for which see *ben-nut*, *ben-oil*, *horseradish-tree*, and *nephritic wood* (under *wood*).

**Moringaceae** (mō-ring-gā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1846), *< Moringa* + *-aceae*.] A synonym for *Moringae*.

**Moringeae** (mō-rin'jē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1826), *< Moringa* + *-eae*.] An anomalous order of plants, polypetalous, but allied to the *Gamopetalae*, consisting of the single genus *Moringa*.

**Moringua** (mō-ring-gū-ī), *n.* [NL.] A genus of mureneoid fishes founded by Sir John Richardson in 1845, type of the family *Moringuidae*. *M. umbrioides* is of worm-like appearance, the vertical fins being reduced to a fold around the end of the tail.

**Moringuidae** (mō-ring-gū-ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Moringua* + *-idae*.] A family of mureneoid apodal fishes represented by the genus *Moringua*. They are of eel-like form, with specially elongated abdominal region; the heart is situated far behind the gills, and the pterygopalatine arch and opercular apparatus are imperfect. The several species inhabit Oriental seas. Also *Ptyobranchina*.

**Morin's apparatus**. [After the French inventor A. J. Morin (1795-1880).] An apparatus designed to illustrate the laws of falling bodies. It consists of a light wooden cylinder covered with paper, made to rotate uniformly about a vertical axis, in front of which falls a small weight, guided by two light wires. A pencil attached to the falling weight traces out on the paper of the rotating cylinder a line which, so long as the effect of the air-resistance is negligible, is found to be a parabolic curve. The distance fallen through is thus shown to vary according to the square of the time, in accordance with the theoretical law.

**Morio** (mō-ri-ō), *n.* [NL., *< L. morio*, a fool, a monster.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of caraboid beetles, containing such as *M. monilicornis* of the southern United States. The genus pertains to the scaritid section of *Carabidae*, and is sometimes made type of a family *Morionidae*. It is of wide distribution, but has only about 25 species. These are mainly South American, but some are found in Africa, the East Indies, and Australia, and 2 in Europe. One occurs in the United States. Latreille, 1810.  
 2. A genus of mollusks. Montfort, 1810.

**morion**<sup>1</sup> (mō-ri-ōn), *n.* [Formerly also *morian*, *morion*, *murion*, *murrian*; *< OF. (and F.) morion* = *It. morione* = *Pg. morrião*, *< Sp. morrion*, a merion, prob. *< morra*, the crown of the head, *< morro*, anything round; cf. *moron*, a hillock; perhaps *< Basque murua*, a hill.] A form of helmet of iron, steel, or brass, somewhat like a hat in shape, often with a crest or comb over the top,

and without beaver or vizor, introduced into England from France or Spain about the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Swords, *Morrions*, Pouldrons, Vaunt-brace, Fikes, & Lances Are no defence, but rather hindrances. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, li., The Vocation.

I have provided me a morion, for fear of a clap on a coxcomb. *Ford*, *Lover's Melancholy*, iv. 2.

Their beef they often in their murrians stew'd. *W. King*, *Art of Cookery*.

**Cockscorb morion**. See *cockscorb*.—**Spanish morion**, a form of morion which has a broad brim like a hat, as contrasted with the combed morion.

**morion**<sup>2</sup> (mō-ri-ōn), *n.* [Appar. short for *L. mormorion*, a kind of dark-brown rock-crystal.] A variety of smoky quartz having a very dark-brown or nearly black color. It is probably the same as the *mormorion* of Pliny, although some writers refer this to black tourmalin.

**Morionidae** (mō-ri-ōn'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Morio(n)* + *-idae*.] A family of caraboid *Colop-tera*, named from the genus *Morio*. They have the middle coxae separate, and the fore legs more or less enlarged at the tip. There are about 12 genera, mainly discriminated by the peculiarities of the elytral striae. Though the species are not numerous, they are distributed throughout most of the warm portions of the globe.

**morioplasty** (mō-ri-ō-plas-tī), *n.* [*< Gr. μωριος*, dim. of *μωρος*, a part, + *πλαστικός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form.] In *surg.*, the repair of lost or injured parts; autoplasty; plastic surgery.

**Morisco** (mō-ris'kō), *a. and n.* [Formerly also *Morisko* (and *Morisk*); *< Sp. morisco*: see *Moorish*<sup>2</sup>, *Moresque*, *morris*<sup>1</sup>.] **I. a.** Same as *Moresque*.

They trim it with paint after the morisco manner. *Sir T. Herbert*, *Travels in Africa*, p. 129.

A piece of as good Morisco work as any I had yet seen. *H. Sveinburne*, *Travels through Spain*, xxxi.

**II. n. 1.** In *Span. hist.*, a person of the Moorish race; a Moor. The name was applied to the Moors after their conquest by the Spaniards; they were expelled from Spain in 1609.

These two circumstances leave no reasonable doubt that the writer of the poem was one of the many *Moriscos* who . . . had forgotten their native language and adopted that of their conquerors. *Ticknor*, *Span. Lit.*, i. 86.

**2†.** The language of the Moors of Spain.

He, leaping in front of all, set hand to his falchion, and said, in *morisco*, let none of you that are here stir. . . . The Moors, hearing their master say so, were marvelously amazed. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, iv. 14. (*Latham*.)

**3†.** The Moorish dance known also as *morris-dance*.—**4†.** A dancer of the *morris-dance*.

I have seen Him caper upright like a wild *Morisco*, Shaking the bloody darts as he his bella. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 365.

**5.** A dance performed by one person, differing from the *morris-dance*. See the last quotation.

Your wit skips a *morisco*. *Marston*, *What you Will*, iv. 1. To this purpose were taken up at Rome these foppaine exercises of vaulting and dancing the *Moriske*. *Hakewill*, *Apology*, p. 365.

The *Morisco* or Moor dance is exceedingly different from the *morris-dance*, . . . being performed by the castanets, or rattles, at the end of the fingers, and not with bells attached to various parts of the dress. *Strutt*, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 309.

**6†.** The style of architecture or ornamentation commonly called *Moorish*.

**morish** (mō-rish), *a.* [*< more*<sup>1</sup> + *-ish*<sup>1</sup>.] 1. Such that more is needed; insufficient. [*Prov. Eng.*]

*Lady S.* How do you like this tea, Colonel? *Col.* Well enough, Madam, but methinks it is a little *moreish*.

*Lady S.* Oh, Colonel, I understand you; Betty, bring the cannister. *Suit*, *Polite Conversation*, i.

**2.** Such that more is desired; nice. [*Colloq.*]

**Morisk†, Moriskot, a. and n.** Obsolete forms of *Morisco*.

**Morisonian** (mō-rī-sō-ni-an), *a. and n.* [*< Morison* (see def. of *Morisonianism*) + *-ian*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to Morisonianism.

**II. n.** A member of the Evangelical Union. See *Morisonianism*.

**Morisonianism** (mō-rī-sō-ni-an-izm), *n.* [*< Morisonian* + *-ism*.] The system of doctrines

professed by one of the religious denominations of Scotland, the Evangelical Union (which see, under *evangelical*). [The terms *Morisonian* and *Morisonianism*, derived from the name of James Morison, one of the originators of the body, are now very little used.]  
**morkin** (mōr'kin), *n.* [*For* <sup>2</sup>*morkin*, *< OF. mortekine*, *mortecine*, *morticine* = *OIt. morticino*, "any dead carrion" (Florio) (*Ir. murtchenn* = *W. burgyn*), *< ML. morticinum*, a beast that has died of disease, neut. of *L. morticius*, that has died (as an animal), dead, hence carrion, *< mor(t)-s*, death: see *mort*<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *morling*.] A beast that has died by sickness or mischance, or (according to Halliwell) that is the product of an abortive birth.

Could he not sacrifice Some sorry *morkin* that unbidden dies? *Ep. Hall*, *Satires*, III. iv. 4.

**morl** (mōrl), *n.* [Appar. a native name.] An Asiatic deer, *Cervus walliichi*.

**morland†, n.** An obsolete form of *moorland*.

**morling, mortling** (mōr'-, mōrt'ling), *n.* [*< mort*<sup>2</sup> + *-ling*. Cf. *morkin*.] 1. A sheep or other animal dead by disease.

A wretched, withered *morling*, and a piece Of carrion, wrapt up in a golden fleece. *Fasciculus Florum*, p. 35. (*Nares*.)

**2.** Wool from a dead sheep. *Blount*.  
**morlop** (mōr'lop), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A variety of jasper pebble found in New South Wales. See the quotation.

Amongst the Jasper pebbles are some of pale mottled tints of yellow, pink, drab, brown, bluish gray, &c. These are termed *morlops* by the miners, and are regarded by them with much favor, as they say that they never find one in the dish without diamonds accompanying it. *U. S. Cons. Report* (1886), No. 70, p. 319.

**mormaer** (mōr'mär), *n.* [*< Gael. mormhaor*, high steward, *< mor*, great, + *maor*, steward. Cf. *maormor*.] Same as *maormor*.

**mormaership** (mōr'mär-ship), *n.* [*< mormaer* + *-ship*.] The office of a mormaer or maormor.

From these *mormaerships*, which correspond with the ancient nor tuatha, came most, if not all, the ancient Scottish earldoms. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 800.

**mormal†** (mōr'mal), *n.* [*< ME. mormal*, *mormal*, *mormal*, *mormal*, *mormal*, *mormal*, *< OF. mormal*, *mormal*, *F. mort mal*, *OF. also malmort*, *< ML. malum mortuum*, an old sore, an evil: *malum*, neut. of *malus*, bad, evil; *mortuum*, neut. of *mortuus*, dead: see *mort*<sup>1</sup>.] A cancer or gangrene; an old sore.

Gret harm was it, as it thoughte me, That on his achyne a *mormal* hadde he. *Chaucer*, *Gen. Prol.* to C. T., i. 386.

Luxuria ys a lyther *mormal*. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnival), p. 218.

They will give him a quantity of the quintessence shall serve him to cure kibes or the *mormal* o' the shin. *B. Jonson*, *Mercury Vindicated*.

**mormeluchet†, n.** [*< Gr. μορμολυχία*, *μορμολυχίον*, *μορμολυχίον*, a bugbear, hobgoblin, *< μορμολυχία*, also *μόρμωσσειν*, frighten, scare, be scared, *< μορμώ*, a bugbear.] A hobgoblin; a bugbear.

They hear and see many times, devils, bugbears, and *mormeluches*. *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 659.

**mormo** (mōr'mō), *n.* [NL. in sense 2, *< Gr. μορμώ*, also *μορμών*, a hideous she-monster, a bugbear.] **1†.** A bugbear; false terror.

One would think by this play the devils were mere *mormos* and bugbears, fit only to fright children and fools. *Jeremy Collier*, *English Stage*, p. 192. (*Halliwell*.)

The *mormos* and bugbears of a frightened rabble. *Warburton*, *Prodigies*, p. 80.

**2. [cap.]** In *entom.*, a genus of noctuid moths of the subfamily *Amphipyryna*, erected by Hübner in 1816, having the tufted abdomen extended beyond the hind wings. The only species, *M. maura*, is distributed throughout Europe.

**Mormon**<sup>1</sup> (mōr'mōn), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. μορμών*, a bugbear: see *mormo*.] In *zool.*, the name, generic or specific, of several animals. (a) In *mammal.* (1) [*l. c.*] The specific name of the mandrill, a baboon, *Cynocephalus mormon*. See *mandrill*. (2) A genus of such baboons founded by Lesson, 1840. *M. leucophaeus* is the drill. See *Cynocephalus*. (b) In *ornith.*, a genus of puffins of the family *Alcidae*, founded by Illiger, 1811: now more frequently called *Fratercula*. *M. arcticus* is a current name of the common puffin; *M. cirratus*, of the tufted puffin. See *Fratercula*, *Lunda*, and *cut* under *puffin*.

**Mormon**<sup>2</sup> (mōr'mōn), *n.* [Prop. attrib. use (the Mormon Church, Bible, etc.) of *Mormon*, one of the characters of the "Book of Mormon," from whom it derives that name.] An adherent of a religious body in the United States, which calls itself "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints." This denomination was founded in 1830 by Joseph Smith, a native of Sharon, Vermont. The government of the church is a hierarchy consisting of two orders of priesthood, an order of Melchizedek (the higher) and an Aaronic or lesser order. The former is presided

active.  
an.  
aphy.  
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v. l.  
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W.  
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ON.

PE            The Century dictionary  
1625  
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... pl. P.  
... of muraenoid ap.  
... by the genus *Moringua*.  
... with specially elongated ah.  
... is situated far behind the gills,  
... arch and opercular apparatus are  
... species inhabit Oriental seas. Also

... tus. [After the French inven-  
... (1795-1880).] An apparatus  
... strate the laws of falling bodies.  
... it wooden cylinder covered with paper,  
... ormy about a vertical axis, in front of  
... weight, guided by two light wires. A  
... the falli... t traces out on the  
... ing c... hich, so long as the  
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# ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a, adj.	adjective.	engin.	engineering.	mech.	mechanics, mechan-	photog.	photography.
abbr.	abbreviation.	entom.	entomology.	cal.	ical.	phren.	phrenology.
abl.	ablative.	Epis.	Episcopal.	med.	medicine.	phys.	physical.
acc.	accusative.	equiv.	equivalent.	mensur.	mensuration.	physiol.	physiology.
accom.	accommodated, accom-	esp.	especially.	metaph.	metallurgy.	pl, plur.	plural.
	modation.	Eth.	Ethiopic.	meteor.	metaphysics.	poet.	poetical.
act.	active.	ethnog.	ethnography.	Mex.	meteorology.	polit.	political.
adv.	adverb.	ethnol.	ethnology.	MGR.	Mexican.	Pol.	Polish.
AF.	Anglo-French.	etym.	etymology.		Middle Greek, medie-	poss.	possessive.
agri.	agriculture.	Eur.	European.		val Greek.	pp.	past participle.
AL.	Anglo-Latin.	exclam.	exclamation.	MHG.	Middle High German.	ppr.	present participle.
alg.	algebra.	f, fem.	feminine.	milit.	military.	Pr.	Provençal ( <i>usually</i>
Amer.	American.	F.	French ( <i>usually mean-</i>	mineral.	mineralogy.		<i>meaning Old Pro-</i>
anat.	anatomy.		<i>ing</i> modern French).	ML.	Middle Latin, medie-		<i>vençal</i> ).
anc.	ancient.	Flem.	Flemish.		val Latin.	pref.	prefix.
antiq.	antiquity.	fort.	fortification.	MLG.	Middle Low German.	prep.	preposition.
aor.	aortal.	freq.	frequentative.	mod.	modern.	pres.	present.
appar.	apparently.	Fries.	Friesic.	mycol.	mycology.	pret.	preterit.
Ar.	Arabic.	fut.	future.	myth.	mythology.	priv.	privative.
arch.	architecture.	G.	German ( <i>usually mean-</i>	n.	noun.	prob.	probably, probable.
archeol.	archaeology.		<i>ing</i> New High Ger-	n, neut.	neuter.	pron.	pronoun.
arith.	arithmetic.		man).	N.	New.	pron.	pronounced, pronan-
art.	article.	Gael.	Gaelic.	N.	North.		ciation.
AS.	Anglo-Saxon.	galv.	galvanism.	N. Amer.	North America.	prop.	properly.
astrol.	astrology.	gen.	genitive.	nat.	natural.	pros.	prosody.
astron.	astronomy.	geog.	geography.	naul.	nautical.	Prot.	Protestant.
attrib.	attributive.	geol.	geology.	nav.	navigation.	prov.	provincial.
aug.	augmentative.	geom.	geometry.	NGr.	New Greek, modern	psychol.	psychology.
Bav.	Bavarian.	Goth.	Gothic (Moesogothic).		Greek.	q. v.	<i>L. quod</i> (or <i>pl. quæ</i>
Beng.	Bengal.	Gr.	Greek.	NHG.	New High German		<i>vide</i> , which see.
biol.	biology.	gram.	grammar.		( <i>usually simply</i> G.,	refl.	reflexive.
Bohem.	Bohemian.	gun.	gunnery.		German).	reg.	regular, regularly.
bot.	botany.	heb.	Hebrew.	NL.	New Latin, modern	repr.	representing.
Braz.	Brazilian.	her.	heraldry.		Latin.	rhet.	rhetoric.
Bret.	Breton.	herpet.	herpetology.	nom.	nomiastive.	Rom.	Romanic, Romance
bryol.	bryology.	Hind.	Hindustani.	Norm.	Norman.		(languages).
Bulg.	Bulgarian.	hist.	history.	north.	northern.	Rusa.	Russian.
carp.	carpentry.	horol.	horology.	Norw.	Norwegian.	S.	South.
Cat.	Catalan.	hort.	horticulture.	numis.	numismatics.	S. Amer.	South American.
Cath.	Catholic.	Hung.	Hungarian.	O.	Old.	sc.	<i>L. scilicet</i> , understand,
caus.	causative.	hydraul.	hydraulics.	obs.	obsolete.		supply.
ceram.	ceramics.	hydros.	hydrostatics.	obstet.	obstetrica.	Sc.	Scotch.
cf.	<i>L. confer</i> , compare.	Icel.	Icelandic ( <i>usually</i>	OBulg.	Old Bulgarian ( <i>other-</i>	Scand.	Scandinavian.
ch.	church.		<i>meaning</i> Old Ice-		<i>wise called</i> Church	Scrip.	Scripture.
Chal.	Chaldee.		landic, <i>otherwise call-</i>		Slavonic, Old Slavonic,	sculp.	sculpture.
chem.	chemical, chemistry.		ed Old Norse).	OCat.	Old Catalan.	Serv.	Servian.
Chin.	Chinese.	ichth.	ichthyology.	OD.	Old Dutch.	sing.	singular.
chron.	chronology.	I. e.	<i>L. id est</i> , that is.	ODan.	Old Danish.	Skt.	Sanskrit.
colloq.	colloquial, colloquially.	impers.	impersonal.	odontog.	odontography.	Slav.	Slavic, Slavonic.
com.	commerce, commer-	impf.	imperfect.	odontol.	odontology.	Sp.	Spanish.
	cial.	impv.	imperative.	OF.	Old French.	subj.	subjunctive.
comp.	composition, com-	improp.	improperly.	OFlem.	Old Flemish.	superl.	superlative.
	position.	Ind.	Indian.	OGael.	Old Gaelic.	surg.	surgery.
compar.	comparative.	Indo-Eur.	Indo-European.	OHG.	Old High German.	surv.	surveying.
conch.	conchology.	indef.	indefinite.	OIr.	Old Irish.	Sw.	Swedish.
conj.	conjunction.	inf.	infinitive.	OIt.	Old Italian.	syn.	synonymy.
contr.	contracted, contrac-	instr.	instrumental.	OL.	Old Latin.	Syr.	Syriac.
	tion.	interj.	interjection.	OLG.	Old Low German.	technol.	technology.
Corn.	Cornish.	intr., intrans.	intransitive.	ONorth.	Old Northumbrian.	teleg.	telegraphy.
cranio.	craniology.	Ir.	Irish.	OPrus.	Old Prussian.	teratol.	teratology.
cranio.	craniometry.	irreg.	irregular, irregularly.	orig.	original, originally.	term.	termination.
crystal.	crystallography.	It.	Italian.	ornith.	ornithology.	Tent.	Tentonic.
D.	Dutch.	Jap.	Japanese.	OS.	Old Saxon.	theat.	theatrical.
Dan.	Danish.	L.	Latin ( <i>usually mean-</i>	OSp.	Old Spanish.	theol.	theology.
dat.	dative.		<i>ing</i> classical Latin).	osteol.	osteology.	therap.	therapeutics.
def.	definite, definition.	Let.	Letish.	OSw.	Old Swedish.	toxicol.	toxicology.
deriv.	derivative, derivation.	LG.	Low German.	Otent.	Old Tentonic.	tr, trans.	transitive.
dial.	dialect, dialectal.	lithenol.	lithenology.	p. a.	participial adjective.	trigon.	trigonometry.
diff.	different.	lit.	literal, literally.	paleon.	paleontology.	Turk.	Turkish.
dim.	diminutive.	lit.	literature.	part.	participle.	tylog.	typography.
distrib.	distributive.	Lith.	Lithuanian.	pass.	passive.	ult.	ultimate, ultimately.
dram.	dramatic.	lithog.	lithography.	pathol.	pathology.	v.	verb.
dynam.	dynamics.	lithol.	lithology.	perf.	perfect.	var.	variant.
E.	East.	LL.	Late Latin.	Pers.	Persian.	vet.	veterinary.
E.	English ( <i>usually mean-</i>	m, masc.	masculine.	pers.	person.	v. l.	intransitive verb.
	<i>ing</i> modern English).	M.	Middle.	persp.	perspective.	v. t.	transitive verb.
eccl., eccles.	ecclesiastical.	mach.	machinery.	Peruv.	Peruvian.	W.	Welsh.
econ.	economy.	mammal.	mammalogy.	petrog.	petrography.	Wall.	Wallon.
e. g.	<i>L. exempli gratia</i> , for	manuf.	manufacturing.	Pg.	Portuguese.	Wallach.	Wallachian.
	example.	math.	mathematics.	phar.	pharmacy.	W. Ind.	West Indian.
Egypt.	Egyptian.	MD.	Middle Dutch.	phen.	phenician.	zoogeog.	zoogeography.
E. Ind.	East Indian.	ME.	Middle English ( <i>other-</i>	philol.	philology.	zool.	zoology.
elect.	electricity.		<i>wise called</i> Old Eng-	philos.	philosophy.	zoot.	zootomy.
embryol.	embryology.		lish).	phonog.	phonography.		
Eng.	English.						

## KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, pang.  
 ã as in fate, mane, dale.  
 ä as in far, father, guard.  
 Å as in fall, talk, naught.  
 å as in ask, fast, ant.  
 å as in fare, hair, bear.  
 e as in met, pen, bless.  
 ê as in mete, meet, meat.  
 ê as in her, fern, heard.  
 i as in pin, it, biscuit.  
 I as in pine, fight, file.  
 o as in not, on, frog.  
 ô as in note, poke, floor.  
 õ as in move, spoon, room.  
 ô as in nor, song, off.  
 u as in tub, son, blood.  
 û as in mute, acute, few (also new, tube, duty; see Preface, pp. ix, x).  
 ù as in pull, book, could.

ü German ü, French u.  
 oi as in oil, joint, boy.  
 ou as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ã as in prelate, courage, captain.  
 ê as in ablegate, episcopal.  
 ô as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.  
 û as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short u-sound (of but, pun, etc.). See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ã as in errant, republican.  
 ã as in prudent, difference.  
 ã as in charity, density.  
 ã as in valor, actor, idiot.  
 ã as in Persia, peninsula.  
 ã as in the book.  
 ã as in nature, feature.

A mark (˘) under the consonants t, d, s, z indicates that they in like manner are variable to ch, j, sh, zh. Thus:

t˘ as in nature, adventure.  
 d˘ as in arduous, education.  
 s˘ as in leisure.  
 z˘ as in seizure.

th as in thin.  
 th as in then.  
 ch as in German ach, Scotch loch.  
 ñ French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.

ly (in French words) French liquid (moullé) l.  
 ' denotes a primary, " a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

### SIGNS.

< read from; l. e., derived from.  
 > read whence; l. e., from which is derived.  
 + read and; l. e., compounded with, or with suffix.  
 = read cognate with; l. e., etymologically parallel with.  
 √ read root.  
 \* read theoretical or alleged; l. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.  
 † read obsolete.

