

[pp. lusting, lusted.] To desire carnally or vehemently.

Lüst'fál, a. Libidinous; having lust; sensual.

Lüst'fál-ly, ad. In a lustful manner.

Lüst'fál-néss, n. Libidinousness; lust.

Lüst'i-ly, ad. Stoutly; with vigor.

Lüst'i-néss, n. Stoutness; vigor of body.

Lüst'ral, a. [L. *lustralis*.—See Lustrum.] Used in purification.

Lüst'ráte, v. a. [L. *lustrare, lustratum*, to purify.—See Lustrum.] [pp. lustrating, lustrated.] To purify; to cleanse.

Lüs-trá'tion, n. [L. *lustratio*.] Purification by luster.

Lüs'tre (lúst'ter), n. [Fr.; Late L. *lustrum*, a window; L. *lustrare*, to make bright; probably akin to *lux*, light.] Brightness; splendor; glitter; gloss; *brilliance*; *radiance*:—splendor of birth or deeds; renown:—a chandelier or sconce with lights:—a lustrum.

Lüs'trous, a. Bright; shining; glossy.

Lüs'trum, n.; pl. Lüs'tra. [L. *lustrum*, an expiation, a quinquennial religious purification; hence, a period of five years.] A space of five years.

Lüst'y, a. [From LUST, in its old sense of vigor, activity.] Stout; vigorous; healthy; large.

Lüt'a-nist, n. One who plays upon the lute.

Lüt-tá'tion, n. The act of luting.

Lüte, n. [Fr. *lut*; It. *luto*; Sp. *lud*; Dut. *lut*; Dan. *lut*; Ger. *lut*; Port. *alaude*; Arab. *al ud*, the lute; *ud*, wood.] A stringed instrument of music:—[L. *lutum*, mud; *luere*, *lutum*, to wash.—See LAVE] a sort of paste or clay; a cement.—2, v. a. [pp. luting, luted.] To close or coat with lute.

Lüt'her-an, n. A follower of Luther.—2, a. Pertaining to Luther.

Lüt'her-an-ism, n. The doctrines of Luther.

Lüt'her-n, n. [Fr. *lucarne*, a roof-window; L. *lucerna*, a lamp; *lux*, *lucis*, light.] A sort of window over a cornice or in a roof; a dormer.

Lüt'ing, n. A clayey composition or coating.

Lüt'áte, v. a. [L. *luxare, luxatum*, to put out of joint; *luxus*, dislocated; Gr. *λοξός*, awry.] [pp. luxating, luxated.] To put out of joint; to dislocate.

Lux-á'tion, n. [L. *luxatio*.] A disjuncting; a thing disjuncted.

Lux-ú-ri-ance, } n. State of being luxuriant;
Lux-ú-ri-an-cy, } exuberance; rank growth.

Lux-ú-ri-ant [lúk-shóó're-ant, H.], a. [L. *luxuriare, luxurians*, to flourish.] Exuberant; very abundant; superabundant; of rank growth.

Lux-ú-ri-ant-ly, ad. Abundantly; profusely.

Lux-ú-ri-áte, v. n. [L. *luxuriare, luxuriatum*.] [pp. luxuriating, luxuriated.] To grow exuberantly:—to live luxuriously.

Lux-ú-ri-óus [lúk-shóó're-us, H.], a. [L. *luxuri- osus*.—See LUXURY.] Luxuriant:—delighting in luxury; voluptuous; given to pleasure.

Lux-ú-ri-óus-ly, ad. Deliciously; voluptuously.

Lux-ú-ri-óus-néss, n. Luxury; voluptuousness.

Lúx-ú-ry (lúk'shu-ry), n. [L. *luxuria; luxus*, excess.] Delicious fare; a dainty:—voluptuousness; epicurism.

Lý'án-thrópe, n. [Gr. *λύκος*, a wolf, and *άνθρωπος*, a man.] One suffering from lycanthropy:—one supposed to be turned into a wolf; a werewolf. [transformation into a wolf.]

Lý-cán-thró-py, n. A kind of madness; a fancied insanity.

Lý-cé-um, n.; L. pl. Lý-cé'a; Eng. Lý-cé'ums. [L.; Gr. *τὸ Λύκειον*, the resort at Athens where Socrates and Aristotle taught; named from the Lycian Apollo, or from Apollo as the wolf-slayer; *λύκος*, a wolf.] The gymnasium at Athens where Aristotle taught his philosophy:—a literary seminary; an academy; a literary association.

Lý-co-pód, n. A club-moss.

Lý-co-pó-di-úm, n. [Gr. *λύκος*, a wolf, and *πόδιον*, dim. of *πούς*, a foot.] A club-moss:—a fine powder from club-mosses.

Lýe, n. [A.-S. *lech*; Dut. *loog*; Ger. *lauge*; akin to LAVE.] Water impregnated with alkaline salt.

Lý-ing, p. a. Telling lies:—recumbent.—2, n. The act of telling lies:—recumbence.

Lý-ing-in, n. The act or state of childbirth.

Lýmph (límf), n. [L. *lymphá*; perhaps akin to Lymph.] The liquor contained in the lymphatics; a pure, transparent fluid; serum.

Lým-phát'ic, n. [L. *lymphaticus*; from *lymphá*, water. The meaning "insane" is very ancient.—Cf. HYDROPHOBIA. The meaning "sluggish" is very modern, and comes from the idea that excess of lymph is inconsistent with activity of body.] An absorbent vessel which carries the lymph from all parts of the body.—2, a. Pertaining to lymph:—enthusiastic; insane:—heavy; sluggish.

Lýnob, v. a. [Probably from the name of some person.] [pp. lynching, lynched.] To punish without legal trial:—to hang by mob-law.

Lýnch-láw, n. The decree of a mob as a substitute for the common or civil law.

Lýnx, n. [L. *lynx*; Gr. *λύξ*; Ger. *luchs*; A.-S. *lox*; from its bright eyes.—Cf. L. *lux*, light; *lucere*, to shine.] A swift, sharp-sighted beast.

Lý-rate, a. Lyre-shaped.

Lýre, n. [Fr.; L. *lyra*; Gr. *λύρα*.] A harp; a musical instrument.

Lýric, n. A lyric poem; a short poem.

Lýric, } a. Pertaining to a harp, or to odes or
Lýric-al, } poetry intended to be sung.

Lýrist, n. One who plays on a lyre or harp.

M.

M, a labial consonant of the group called liquids, has, in English, one unvaried sound, formed by the compression of the lips; as, *mine*, *tame*.—It is a numeral for 1000. [mother.]

Má, n. A child's abbreviation for *manina* or *madam*.

Má'am, n. A colloquial contraction for *madam*.

Máb, n. The queen of the fairies:—a slattern.

Mác, a prefix in Celtic names, denoting son.

Mác-ad'am-ize, v. a. [From John *Macadam*, inventor of the system.] [pp. macadamizing, macadamized.] To form with broken stone, as roads and streets.

Mác-a-ró-nj (mák-a-ró'ng), n. [Fr.; It. *maccheroni*; O. It. *maccare*, to bruise, to knead: akin to MACERATE and MASS.] A kind of edible paste:—[cf. L. *maccus*, a fool] a coxcomb.

Mác-a-rón'ic, a. Relating to macaroni:—noting a kind of burlesque verse:—vain.

Mác-a-róon', n. [Fr. *macaron*.—See MACARONI.] A cake:—a coxcomb.

Má-cáw', n. [Said to be a Brazilian name.] A large species of parrot:—a tree.

Mác-co-bóy, n. [Named from *Maccoubá* in Martinique.] A species of snuff.

Máce, n. [Fr. *masse*.—Cf. MASS and L. *mateola*, a mallet.] An ensign of authority:—[It. *mace*; Fr. *maceis*; L. *maccis*, *maces*, *macer* (all spicenames); Gr. *μάκερ*, *mace*] a spice.

Mác'er-áte, v. a. [L. *macerare, maceratum*, to soften; Gr. *μάσσειν*, to knead.] [pp. macerating, macerated.] To make lean; to mortify:—to steep almost to solution.

á, è, ì, ò, ù, ý, long; ä, ê, î, ô, ù, ý, short; ç, é, í, ó, ú, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hêir, hêr;

Mác'er-á'tion, n. [L. *maceratio*.] The act of making lean; mortification:—the act of steeping.

Mách-i-a-vél'ian (mák-é-a-vél'yan), a. Relating to Machiavel; crafty; subtle.

Má-chi'o-lát-ed, a. Having machicolations.

Mách-i-co-lá'tion, n. [Fr. *máchicoulis*; variously explained.] An opening for dropping missiles upon besiegers.

Mách'i-náte, v. n. [L. *machinari, machinatum*.—See MACHINE.] [pp. machinating, machinated.] To plan; to contrive.

Mách-i-ná'tion, n. [L. *machinatio*.] An artifice; contrivance.

Mách'i-ná-tor, n. [L.] One who plots or contrives.

Má-chine' (má-shén'), n. [L. *machina*, Fr. *machine*, Gr. *μηχανή*, a device.—See MAKE, and MECHANIC.] Any artificial complicated work which serves to apply or regulate moving power; a piece of mechanism; engine.

Má-chin'er-y, n. [Fr. *machinerie*.] Machines collectively; works of a machine; engineering:—a supernatural, or other, agency introduced into a poem. [of machines.]

Má-chin'ist, n. [Fr. *machiniste*.] A constructor.

Máck'er-el, n. [Fr. *maquereau*,—originally, a spot; perhaps akin to L. *macula*, a spot; Sp. *maca*, It. *macchia*, a stain.] A small sea-fish:—a pander.

Máck'in-tósh, n. [The inventor's name.] A waterproof garment.

Má'cle, n. [Fr.; L. *macula*, a spot, a mesh.] A twin crystal:—a blotch on a gem.

Má'cro-cósm (mák'ró-kózm, St. Ja. C. Wb.), n. [Gr. *μακρός*, long, great, and *κόσμος*, the world.] The great or whole world, in opposition to *microcosm*; the universe.

Má-cró-m'e-ter, n. [Gr. *μακρός*, long, great, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the distance of inaccessible objects.

Má'cron, n. [Gr. for "long."] A straight horizontal line to show that a vowel has a long sound.

Má-cró-scóp'ic, } a. [Gr. *μακρός*, long, great,
Má-cró-scóp'i-cal, } and *σκοπεῖν*, to see.] Noting an object which, although comparatively minute, is visible without the aid of the microscope.

Má'ú-la, n.; pl. Má'ú-lá. [L.—Cf. Skr. *mala*, dirt.] A spot upon the skin; a spot upon the sun, &c.

Má'ú-láte, v. a. [L. *maculare, maculatum*, to stain; *macula*, a spot.] [pp. maculating, maculated.] To stain; to spot.

Má'ú-lá'tion, n. [L. *maculatio*.] A spot; a taint.

Mád, a. [A.-S. *gemed*, *gemaed*, O. Sax. *gemed*, foolish; O. Ger. *gemeit*, vain.] Insane; distracted; crazy:—raging with passion; enraged; furious.

Mád'am, n. [Fr. *madame*; *ma*, my, and *dame*, lady.—See DAME.] See MADAME.

Mád'ame, or Má-dá'me', n.; pl. *Mesdames* (médám'). [Fr.] A term of address to a lady.

Mád'cáp, n. A wild, hot-brained person.

Mád'den (mád'dn), v. n. & v. a. [pp. maddening, maddened.] To become or make mad.

Mád'der, n. [A.-S. *mæddere*; Icel. *madra*; Dut. *meed*.—Cf. Skr. *madhura*, sweet (a plant-name).] A plant and root used for dyeing.

Mád'ding, a. Raging; tumultuous:—bewildering.

Máde, i. & p. from *make*.

Má-déi'ra (má-dá'ra, Wb.), n. [The island is named from Port. *madeira*, timber.—See MARTER.] A wine made in the island of Madeira.

Mád-em-oi-sélle' (mád-em-wá-zél'), n. [Fr.; *ma*, my, and *demoiselle*, damsel (q. v.).] A young, unmarried lady; a girl.

Mád'hóuse, n. A house for the insane.

Mád'ly, ad. With madness; furiously.

Mád'mán, n. A man void of reason; a maniac.

Mád'néss, n. Violent insanity:—extreme folly:—fury; wildness; rage.

Má-dón'na, n. [It.; *ma*, my, and *donna*, lady.—See DAME.] *Madam*:—the Virgin Mary.

Mád're-póre, n. [Fr.; It. *madrepora*; origin doubtful.] A kind of coral.

Mád'ri-gal, n. [It. *madrigale*, formerly *mandrigale*, a shepherd's song; *mandra*, a flock; L. *mandra*, Gr. *μάνδρα*, Skr. *mandura*, a stable; *mand*, to sleep.] A pastoral song and its music.

Máel'strom, n. [Norse for "mill-stream."] A whirlpool on the coast of Norway.

Má-és'tró, n. [It.] A master; a master of music.

Mág-a-zine', n. [Sp. *magacen, almacén*, a storehouse; Arab. *makhzan*, pl. *makhazin*.] A storehouse for munitions of war, &c.; an arsenal or armory:—a periodical publication or pamphlet.

Mág'da-lén, n. [From Mary *Magdalene*.] A reformed harlot.

Má-gén'ta, n. [Named in honor of the battle of *Magenta* in Italy.] A coloring matter of a reddish purple hue from aniline; also, the color itself.

Mág'got, n. [Welsh *macciad*, a maggot; *magioid*, grubs; *magad*, a brood; *magu*, to breed.] A small grub:—a whim.

Mág'got-y, a. Full of maggots:—whimsical.

Má'gi, n. pl. [L.; Gr. *μάγοι*; *μάγος*, a Magian, a wizard; said to have been at first a tribal name.] Wise men of the East.

Má-gi-an, a. Denoting the Magi of the East.—2, n. One of the ancient Magi.

Mág'ic, n. [Gr. *μαγικός*; *μάγος*, a wizard.] The art of putting in action the power of spirits or the occult powers of nature; necromancy; sorcery; enchantment.

Mág'ic, } a. Relating to or done by magic;
Mág'ic-al, } enchanted; necromantic.
Mág'ic-al-ly, ad. According to magic.

Má-gi'cian (má-gi-sh'an), n. One who practises magic; an enchanter.

Mág-is-té-ri-al, a. [L. *magisterius*; *magister*, a master.] Authoritative; arrogant; imperious; lofty; haughty.

Mág-is-té-ri-al-ly, ad. Arrogantly; proudly.

Mág'is-tra-cy, n. The office or dignity of a magistrate; the body of magistrates.

Mág'is-tráte, n. [L. *magistratus*; *magister*, a master (q. v.).] A public civil officer; a president; a governor; a justice of the peace.

Mág'na chár'ta (mág'na kár'ta), [L. for "great charter."—See CHART.] The great charter of English liberty.

Mág-na-ním'i-ty, n. [Fr. *magnanimité*; L. *magnanimitas*.—See MAGNANIMOUS.] Quality of being magnanimous; greatness of mind; generosity; nobility.

Mág-nán'i-móus, a. [L. *magnanimus*; *magnus*, great, and *animus*, mind.] Great of mind; noble.

Mág-nán'i-móus-ly, ad. With magnanimity.

Mág'náte, n. [L. *magnas, magnatis*; *magnus*, great.—Cf. Gr. *μέγας*, Skr. *mahant*, *maha*, great.] A man of rank; a grandee.

Mág-né'si-a (mág-né'zhé-a), n. [Gr. *μαγνήσιος*, belonging to *Magnesia*, in Thessaly.] (*Chem.*) A white earthy substance, gently purgative.

Mág-né'si-úm (mág-né'zhé-úm), n. The metal found in *magnesia*.

Mág'net, n. [L. *magnes, magnetis*; Gr. *μάγνης*, or *μαγνήτης* (adjectives), from *Magnesia*, in Thessaly.] An ore of iron, or a piece of iron or steel, which attracts iron; loadstone.

Mág-nét'ic, } a. Relating to the magnet, or to
Mág-nét'i-cal, } magnetism; attractive.

Mág-net-ism, n. The science which treats of the properties of the magnet:—magnetic attraction.

Mág-net-ize, v. a. & v. n. [pp. magnetizing, magnetized.] To imbue with, or to receive, the properties of magnetism.

Mág-net-é-é-lec-tric'i-ty, n. Electricity produced by magnetism.

Mág-ni-fi-a-ble, a. That may be magnified.

Mág-nif'ic, a. [L. *magnificus*.—See MAGNIFICENT.] Great; noble; magnificent; illustrious; grand.

Mág-nif'ic-át, n. [L.; from its first words, in L. *magnificat anima mea*, my soul doth magnify.] (*Ecc.*) A hymn of praise.

mfen, sir; móve, nör, sön; búll, búr, rúle, úse.—G, g, é, soft; C, ç, é, é, hard; s as z; x as gz; this

Mag-nif-i-cēnce, *n.* Grandeur; splendor.
Mag-nif-i-cēnt, *a.* [L. *magnificens*, *magnificētis*,—literally, doing great things; *magnus*, great, and *facere*, to do.] Grand; splendid; pompous.
Mag-nif-i-cēnt-ly, *ad.* Splendidly.
Mag-ni-fy, *v. a.* [Fr. *magnifier*; L. *magnificare*; *magnus*, great, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* magnifying, magnified.] To make great; to enlarge; to make apparently large:—to exalt; to extol; to praise greatly.
Mag-nil'o-quēnce, *n.* [L. *magniloquentia*; *magnus*, great, and *loqui*, to speak.] Pompous language.
Mag-nil'o-quēt, *a.* Lofty in speech.
Mag-ni-tūde, *n.* [L. *magnitudo*; *magnus*, great.—See **MAGNATE**.] Greatness in size, dimension, or importance; extent; size.
Mag-nō'li-a, *n.* [Named in honor of Pierre Magnol, 1638-1715.] A genus of flowering trees.
Mag-pie (*māg'pi*), *n.* [*Mag*, for *Margaret*, and *Eng. pie*; Fr. *pie*, Welsh *pi*, L. *pica*, a magpie.—Cf. L. *picus*, a woodpecker; Skr. *pika*, a cuckoo.—Compare *Eng. Robin* and *Jenny Wren*.] A chattering bird.
Ma-hōg'a-ny, *n.* [A West-Indian name.] A valuable kind of wood, and the tree producing it.
Ma-hōm'e-tan, *n.* A disciple of Mahomet; a Mussulman; a Mohammedan.—2, *a.* Relating to Mahomet.
Ma-hōm'e-tan-ism, *n.* The religion of Mahometans; Mohammedanism; Islam.
Maid, *n.* [A.-S. *mægd*, *mæged*, fem. of *mæg*, a son; *Ger. magd*, a maid; Goth. *magus*, a boy.—Cf. Celt. *mac*, a son: root of **MAY**, **MIGHT**, and expressive of vigor.] A girl; a virgin; a female servant.
Maid'en (*mā'dn*), *n.* [A.-S. *mægdan*, *mæden*, *mæigden*; *Ger. mädchen*, *mägdeln*: all diminutive forms.] An unmarried woman; a girl; a virgin.—2, *a.* Fresh; unpolluted; first produced.
Maid'en-hair (*mā'dn*), *n.* A delicate fern.
Maid'en-hood (*mā'dn-hūd*), *n.* The state of a maid; virginity.
Maid'en-ly (*mā'dn-lē*), *a.* Gentle; modest.
Mail, *n.* [Fr. *maille*, mail, mesh, ring; L. *macula*, a spot, a mesh, a net.] A coat of steel net-work for defence; armor:—[Fr. *malle*, Celt. *mala*, O. Ger. *malthe*, a bag; a bag in which letters, newspapers, &c., are enclosed:—a mail-coach.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* mailing, mailed.] To arm defensively:—to enclose in a mail.
Mail'a-ble, *a.* That may be carried by mail.
Mail'bāg, *n.* A mail; a bag for letters.
Maim, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *mehaigner*, to wound; It. *maggagnare*, to spoil; O. Fr. *mehaign*, a maiming.—Cf. Breton *machañ*, to mutilate; *machañ*, mutilation: probably related to **MANGLE**.] [*pp.* maiming, maimed.] To disable; to wound; to cripple.—2, *n.* A crippling; lameness; injury.
Main, *a.* [O. Fr. *maine*, *magne*, chief; L. *magnus*, great.] Principal; mighty; chief; forcible.—2, *n.* The gross; the bulk:—[A.-S. *mægen*, Icel. *megin*, strength: akin to **MIGHT** force; violence:—the ocean:—the continent, as distinguished from islands:—a large pipe for gas or water.
Main'ly, *ad.* Chiefly; principally; greatly.
Main'māst, *n.* The chief or middle mast.
Main'sail, *n.* (*Naut.*) The principal sail.
Main'sheet, *n.* A sheet fastening the main-sail.
Main'spring, *n.* The principal spring; chief motive power; chief motive or cause.
Main'stāy, *n.* A chief support; a prop.
Main'tain (*mān-tān'* or *mān-tān'*), *v. a.* [Fr. *maintenir*; L. *manu*, by the hand, and *tenere*, to hold.] [*pp.* maintaining, maintained.] To preserve; to keep; to defend; to support.
Main'tain'a-ble, *a.* Defensible.
Main'tain'er (*mān-tān'er*), *n.* A supporter.
Main'ten-ance (*mān'ten-āns*, P. J. E. F. Sm. E.; *mēn'ten-āns*, S. W.), *n.* Act of maintaining; defence:—support; sustenance; living.
Main'tōp, *n.* The top of the main-mast.
Main'yārd, *n.* The yard of the main-mast.

Maize, *n.* [Sp. *maiz*; from the native Haytian name.] Indian corn; a plant and grain.
Ma-jēs'tic, *a.* Having majesty; grand; imperial; elevated; stately; splendid; august; magnificent.
Ma-jēs'ti-cal-ly, *ad.* With majesty.
Mā'jes'ty, *n.* [Fr. *majesté*; L. *majestas*, *majestatis*, dignity; *magnus*, great; *major*, greater.] Dignity; grandeur; magnificence:—a title given to sovereigns.
Ma-jōl'i-ca, *n.* [Named from the island of Majorca.] A variety of enamelled colored pottery.
Mā'jor, *a.* [L. *major*, greater; *magnus*, great.—See **MAGNATE**.] Greater; larger:—senior; older.—2, *n.* A senior:—a military officer next above a captain.—(Logic.) The first proposition of a syllogism.
Mā'jor-dō'mō, *n.* [Sp. *mayor-domo*; It. *majordomo*; L. *major*, greater, chief, and *domus*, a house.] A master of a house:—a steward.
Mā'jor-gēn'ēr-al, *n.* (Mil.) An officer of a rank next below that of lieutenant-general.
Ma-jōr'i-ty, *n.* The greater number; more than half:—the excess of the greater number:—the end of minority; full age:—the office or rank of a major.
Make, *v. a.* [A.-S. *macian*; *Ger. machen*: akin to **MAY**.] [*i.* made; *pp.* making, made.] To create; to form; to frame; to compose; to produce:—to compel:—to reach; to gain.—2, *v. n.* To tend; to operate; to appear; to act.—3, *n.* Form; structure; texture; nature.
Make'be-lieve, *n.* A pretence.—2, *a.* Unreal; professed; fancied.
Mak'er, *n.* One who makes:—the Creator.
Make'shif't, *n.* A temporary expedient.
Make'up, *n.* The general composition of any thing; structure:—artificial preparation.
Make'weight (*mak'wat*), *n.* Any thing which is added to a scale to weigh it.
Mak'ing, *n.* Composition; structure; formation.
Māl- [L. *malus*, ill; *male*, ill; Fr. *mal*, bad.—See **MALICE**.] A prefix, denoting some evil, fault, or defect.
Māl'a-ghite, *n.* [Gr. *μαλάχη*, a mallow (*q. v.*); from the color.] A carbonate of copper.
Māl'a-cōl'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. *μαλάκια*, mollusks; *μαλάκος*, soft, and *λόγος*, discourse.] The science of mollusks; conchology.
Māl-ad-mīn-is-trā'tion, [**MAL-** and **ADMINISTRATION**.] Bad administration.
Māl-a-drōit', *a.* [Fr.; *mal*, ill, and *adroit*, *adroit* (*q. v.*)] Awkward; unhandy.
Māl'a-dy, *n.* [Fr. *maladie*; *malade*, sick; Prov. *malades*, *malades*, ill; L. *male habitus*, ill kept, out of condition; *male*, ill, and *habere*, *habitus*, to keep, to have (*q. v.*)] A disease; a distemper.
Māl'aise', *n.* [Fr.; *mal*, ill, and *aise*, ease.] An uneasy sensation.
Māl'a-pert, *a.* [O. Fr. *mal apert*; *mal*, ill, and *apert*, expert, ready—also forward, *pert* (*q. v.*); originally, plain, clear; L. *apertus*, open; *aperire*, to open.] Saucy; impudent; rude.
Māl'ap-ro-pōs' (*māl'ap-prō-pōs'*), *ad.* [Fr.—See **APROPOS**.] Unsuitably; unseasonably.
Māl'ar, *a.* [L. *malta*, the cheek.] Pertaining to the cheek.
Māl'a-ri-a, *n.* [It., for *mala aria*, bad air.—See **AIR**.] A noxious vapor or exhalation.
Māl'a-ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to, or affected with, malaria.—tending to paludal fever, or to some kindred disease.
Māl'a-ri-ōus, *a.* A native of Malaya or Malacca.
Māl'con-tēt, *n.* & *a.* [**MAL-** and **CONTENT**.] See **MALECONTENT**.
Māle, *a.* [Fr. *māle*; O. Fr. *mascle*; L. *masculus*, dim. of *mas*, male; cognate with **MAN**.] Of the sex that begets young; not female:—applied to a screw with spiral threads, which enter the grooves of the female screw.—2, *n.* The he of any species.
Māle- A prefix. See **MAL-**.

Māle-ad-mīn-is-trā'tion, *n.* Bad administration or management.
Māle'con-tēt, *n.* One who is dissatisfied.—2, *a.* Dissatisfied; discontented.
Māl'e-dic'tion, *n.* [L. *maledictio*; *male*, ill, and *dicere*, *dictum*, to speak.] A curse; an execration.
Māl'e-fāc'tor, *n.* [L. *male*, ill, amiss, and *facere*, *factum*, to do.] An offender; a criminal.
Māle-fēa'sance, *n.* [Fr. *malfeasance*; *faire*, to do.—See **MALEFACTOR**.] (*Law*.) An unjust performance; an evil deed or act.
Māle-prāc'tice, *n.* See **MALPRACTICE**.
Mā-lēv'o-lēnce, *n.* Maliguity; malice.
Mā-lēv'o-lēt, *a.* [L. *malevolens*, *malevolens*; *male*, ill, and *velle*, *volut*, to wish.] Ill-disposed; malignant; malicious; virulent; hostile.
Mā-lēv'o-lēt-ly, *ad.* Maliguantly; maliciously.
Māl-fēa'sance, *n.* See **MALEFEASANCE**.
Māl-for-mā'tion, or **Māle-for-mā'tion**, *n.* [**MAL-** and **FORMATION**.] An ill formation; deformity.
Māl'ice, *n.* [Fr.; L. *malitia*, badness; *malus*, bad, foul: probably akin to Gr. *μέλας*, black, Skr. *mala*, foul, and to L. *mollis*, soft.] Hostile or bad feeling; ill-will; malevolence; malignity.
Māl'i'cious (*mā-līsh'us*), *a.* [Fr. *malicieux*.—See **MALICE**.] Full of malice; ill-disposed; malignant; malevolent; malign.
Māl'i'cious-ly, *ad.* With malignity.
Māl'i'cious-ness (*mā-līsh'us-ness*), *n.* Malice.
Māl-ig'n' (*mā-lin'*), *a.* [Fr. *malin*; L. *malignus*, wicked; *malus*, evil, and *-genus*, born.] Malicious; malignant; pernicious; fatal; pestilential.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* maligning, maligning.] To hurt; to defame; to slander.
Māl-ig'nān-cy, *n.* Malevolence; malice.
Māl-ig'nānt, *a.* [L. *malignare*, *malignantis*, to act with spite.] Partaking of malice and envy; malicious; pernicious:—hostile to life; fatal.—2, *n.* A man of ill intention.
Māl-ig'nānt-ly, *ad.* With ill intention.
Māl-ig'n'er (*mā-līn'er*), *n.* One who maligns.
Māl-ig'ni-ty, *n.* [Fr. *malignité*; L. *malignitas*.—See **MALIGN**.] Malice; maliciousness.
Māl-ig'n'ly (*mā-līn'le*), *ad.* With ill-will.
Māl-in'g'er, *v. n.* [Fr. *malinger*, sickly; *mal*, badly, and O. Fr. *haingre*, thin; L. *veger*, sick.] [*pp.* malingering, malingered.] To feign sickness, as a soldier.
Māl'i-son (*māl'e-zn*), *n.* [O. Fr.—See **MALEDICTION**.—Cf. **BENISON**.] A curse.
Māl'l' (*māl*, S. W. F. Sm.), *n.* [Fr. *mail*; L. *mal-lens*.] A wooden beetle or hammer; a mallet; a maul.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* malling, malled.] To beat or strike with a mallet.
Māl'l' (*māl*, W. E. Ja.), *n.* [From *Pall-Mall* (*q. v.*), a walk in London.] A public walk.
Māl'lard, *n.* [Fr. *malart*: probably from *māle*, male, with the termination *-art* (*-ard*), here intensive; *-art* often implies masculine qualities.] The drake of the wild duck.
Māl'le-a-bl'i'ty, *n.* Quality of being malleable.
Māl'le-a-ble-ness, *n.* Capability of being beaten out with a hammer.
Māl'le-a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *malleable*; *malleur*, to hammer; L. *malleus*, a hammer.] Capable of being spread out by being beaten with a hammer.
Māl'let, *n.* [Fr. *mallet*, dim. of *mail*, a maul.—Cf. Russ. *molot*, a hammer.] A wooden hammer; a mallet.
Māl'lōw, *n.*; pl. **Māl'lōws**. [A.-S. *malice*; L. *malicia*; Gr. *μαλάχη*; *μαλάκος*, to soften; *μαλάκος*, soft.] A plant of demulcent qualities.
Māl'm'sey (*mām'zē*), *n.* [From *Malvasia*, a town of Greece.] A sort of grape, and a luscious wine, originally from Malvasia.
Māl'ō-dor-ōus, *a.* [**MAL-** and **ODOROUS**.] Having a bad smell; in bad odor or repute.
Māl-prāc'tice, *n.* [**MAL-** and **PRACTICE**.] Dangerous or unlawful practice.
Mālt, *n.* [A.-S. *mealt*, malt,—literally, melted;

Dab., Sw., & Icel. *malt*; Dut. *mont*; Ger. *malz*.—See **MELT**.] Grain, usually barley, steeped in water, fermented and dried.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* maling, malted.] To make malt; to be made malt.
Māl-trēat' (*māl-trēt'*), *v. a.* [Fr. *maltraiter*.—See **TREAT**.] [*pp.* maltreating, maltreated.] To treat ill; to abuse; to injure.
Māl-trēat'mēt, *n.* Ill usage; abuse.
Māl't'ster, *n.* One who makes malt.
Māl-ver-sā'tion, *n.* [Fr. *malversation*; *malverser*, to commit malversation; L. *male*, ill, and *versare*, *versatum*, to turn, to conduct one's self; frequentative of *vertere*, to turn.] Mean artifices; misconduct.—(Law.) Misbehavior in office.
Mām'e-lon, *n.* [Fr. for "a nipple;" dim. of *mamelle*; L. *mamilla* or *mamma*, Gr. *μᾶμη*, the breast.—See **MAMMAL**.] A small mound or hillock.
Mām'e-lūke, *n.* [Arab. *mamlūk*, a slave,—literally, one owned.] One of a former military class in Egypt, who were imported as slaves.
Mām-mā', *n.* [Gr. *μᾶμη*, L. *mamma*, mother,—also the breast; Fr. *maman*, mother; Dut., Ger., & Sp. *mama*.] An infantile word, found in much the same form in many languages in all parts of the world.] A familiar word for *mother*.
Mām'mā', *n.* [L. *mammalis*, pertaining to the breasts.—See **MAMMA**.] (*Zool.*) An animal that suckles its young; a mammifer.
Mām-mā'li-a, *n. pl.* (*Zool.*) That class of animals which suckle their young; mammals.
Mām-mā'li-an, *a.* Relating to mammalia.—2, *n.* A mammal.
Mām-māl'o-gy, *n.* [**MAMMAL**, and Gr. *λόγος*, a treatise.] (*Zool.*) The natural history of mammals, or of animals that suckle their young.
Mām-mif'er-ōus, *a.* [L. *mamma*, a breast, a udder, and *ferre*, to carry.] Having breasts.
Mām'mil-la-ry, *a.* [L. *mamillaris*.—See **MAMELON**.] Like, or belonging to, the breast or teats.
Mām'mōn, *n.* [Syr. *mammon*, riches.] Riches; wealth. [spirit of money-getting.]
Mām'mōn-ism, *n.* Devotion to mammon; the Mam'mōth, *n.* [Russ. *mamont*; Tartar, *mammont* or *maymuth*; *mamma*, the earth. The Siberians believe that the mammoth once lived underground; but some say it is a variant of **BEHEMOTH**.] A huge quadruped now extinct; a fossil elephant. See **MASTODON**.—2, *a.* Huge; enormous.
Mān, *n.*; pl. **Mān**. [Dut. & Sw. *man*; A.-S. & Ger. *mann*; Goth. *mannus*; Skr. *manu*.—Cf. L. *mas*, a male: akin to Skr. *manu*, to think.—See **MIND**.] A human being:—mankind:—a male of the human race:—an adult male:—one of manly qualities:—a husband:—an individual:—a servant:—a piece at chess, draughts, &c.:—a ship of war.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* manning, manned.] To furnish with men; to fortify.
Mān'a-cle, *v. a.* [Late L. *manicula*, dim. of L. *manica*, a sleeve, a handcuff; *manus*, the hand.] [*pp.* manacing, manacled.] To chain the hands.—2, *n.* A chain for the hands.
Mān'age, *v. a.* [Fr. *manéger*, to control (chiefly used of horses); It. *maneggiare*, to control, to handle; L. *manus*, the hand.] [*pp.* managing, managed.] To conduct; to carry on; to regulate; to superintend; to direct.—2, *v. n.* To superintend affairs.
Mān'age-a-ble, *a.* Governable; tractable.
Mān'age-a-ble-ness, *n.* Tractableness.
Mān'age-mēt, *n.* The act of managing or conducting; *economy*; *direction*; conduct:—artful practice:—administration.
Mān'a-g'er, *n.* A conductor; a director.
Mān'a-g'ēr-ri-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a manager.
Mān'-at-arms, *n.* Formerly a mounted and armed follower of a knight.
Mān'a-tēe', *n.* [Sp. *manati*; perhaps named from its hand-like flippers; Sp. *mano*, a hand; but *manati* is said to be its Carib name.] The sea-

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ä, ê, î, ö, ü, ŷ, short; ç, é, ê, ç, y, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hêir, hêr;

mien, sir; möve, nör, sön; bäll, bür, rüle, üse.—ç, ç, ç, ç, soft; ç, ç, ç, ç, hard; ç as ç; ç as çz;

cow; one of a genus of herbivorous marine animals (sirenians).
Mānch-i-nēel', n. [Sp. *manzanillo*, dim. of *manzana*, an apple.] A poisonous tree of the West Indies.
Mān'ci-ple, n. [O. Fr. *mancipe*, L. *mancipium*, a slave, property; *manus*, the hand, *manu*, in hand, and *capere*, to take.] A purveyor; a steward.
Mān-dā-mūs, n. [L. for "we charge;" *mandare*, to enjoin.—See **MANDATE**.] (*Law*.) A writ from a superior court directed to an inferior court, or to some person, requiring some act to be done.
Mān-dā-rin', n. [Skr. *mandarin*, Malay *mantri*, a counsellor; Port. *mandarin*, a mandarin; Skr. *mantra*, a holy text, advice; *manu*, to think.—See **MIND** and **MAN**.] A Chinese magistrate or public officer, civil or military.—a variety of orange.
Mān'date, n. [L. *mandatum*; *mandare*, to charge; in *manum*, into the hand, and *dare*, to give.] Command; precept; charge.
Mān'da-to-ry, a. Preceptive; directory.
Mān'di-ble, n. [L. *mandibula*, a jaw; *mandere*, to chew.] The jaw; the jaw of a bird.
Mān'dib'ū-lar, a. Belonging to the jaw.
Mān'dō-lin, n. [Fr. *mandoline*, *mandore*; It. *mandolino*, *mandola*; names of various stringed instruments.—See **BANDORE**.] A kind of lute.
Mān'drāke, n. [L. & Gr. *mandragoras*.] An herbaceous medicinal plant.
Mān'drel, n. [Fr. *mandrin*.—Cf. Gr. *μάνδρα*, the bezel of a ring.] An instrument or revolving shank belonging to a lathe.
Mān'drill, n. [Said to be for *man-ape*.—Cf. **DRILL**, an ape; Fr. *mandrill*.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of baboon.
Mān'dū-cāte, v. a. [L. *manducare*, *manducatum*, to chew; *mandere*, to chew.] [*pp.* *manducating*, *manducated*.] To chew; to eat.
Mān'dū-cā'tion, n. The act of chewing.
Māne, n. [Sw. & Dan. *man*; Dut. *maan*; Ger. *mähne*.—Cf. Skr. *manya*, the nape; Gr. *μάσος*, *μάσος*, a necklace.] The long hair on the neck of a horse or a lion.
Manège (mā-nāzh'), n. [Fr.—See **MANAGE**.] A riding-school; the art of horsemanship.
Mā'nēs, n. pl. [L. : akin to *manus*, good.] Souls of the dead; ghosts; shades; remains of the dead.
Mān'fūl, a. Bold; stout; valiant; manly.
Mān'fūl-ly, ad. Boldly; stoutly; like a man.
Mān-ga-nēsē' (māng-gā-nēs'), n. [Of doubtful origin; by some referred to Gr. *μάγγανος*, a charm, a drug; L. *mangonizere*, to adorn; it was anciently much used to qualify the colors of glass.] (*Min.*) A black mineral.—a metal of gray color, hard, brittle, and difficult of fusion.
Mānge, n. [Fr. *mangeson*; *manger*, to eat.] The itch or scab in cattle, dogs, &c.
Mān'gēl-wūr-zel (māng'el-wūr'zēl), n. [Ger. *mangel*, scarcity, and *wurzel*, a root.] A plant and root of the beet kind.
Mān'gēr, n. [Fr. *mangeoire*; *manger*, L. *mandere* and *manducare*, to eat.] A trough for animals to eat out of.
Mān'gī-nēs, n. Infection with the mange.
Māng'le (māng'gl), v. a. [A.-S. *bemancian*.—Cf. L. *mancus*, maimed; O. Fr. *mehangler*, for *maigner*, to maim (*q. v.*)] [*pp.* *mangling*, *mangled*.] To lacerate; to cut piecemeal.—to smooth; to calender.—2, n. [Dut. *mangelen*, to roll; It. *mangano*, a press; Gr. *μάγγανος*, a machine.—See **MANGONEL**.] A calender for smoothing linen.
Mān'gō (māng'gō), n. [Malay, *mangga*.] The tropical fruit of the mango-tree.—a pickled melon.
Mān'gō-bird, n. The Indian oriole.
Mān'gold-wūr-zel, n. See **MANGEL-WURZEL**.
Mān'gō-nēl, n. [Late L. *mangonellus*, dim. of *mangona*, Gr. *μάγγανος*, an engine.] A machine formerly used in war for throwing stones.
Mān'gō-stēen, n. [Malay.] A delicious Oriental fruit.
Mān'grōve, n. [Malay, *manggi-manggi*.] A tropical tree or shrub.
Mān'gū, a. Infected with the mango.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ū, ū, long; ä, ē, ī, ö, ū, ū, short; a, e, i, o, u, y, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fällt; hēir, hēr;

Mān'hood (mān'hūd), n. The state or quality of being a man; man's estate; virility.
Mā'ni-ā, n. [L.; Gr. *μανία*, frenzy; akin to *μένος*, mind; *μαίνωμαι*, *μανίρα*, to rage.] Violent insanity; madness.
Mā'ni-āc, n. A person infected with mania.
Mā'ni-āc, a. [Gr. *μανιακός*.—See **MANIA**.] Infected with mania; insane; raving.
Mā'ni-ā-cāl, n. [L. *manus*, the hand, and *cura*, care.] A process for beautifying the hands.
Mā'ni-fēst, a. [L. *manifestus*, palpable; *manus*, the hand, and obs. *fendere*, to strike.] Obvious; not concealed; plain; open; evident; apparent; visible; clear.—2, n. A writing.—an invoice or account of the cargo of a ship.—3, v. a. [*pp.* *manifesting*, *manifested*.] To make appear; to show plainly; to make public; to evince.
Mān-i-fēst-tion, n. [L. *manifestatio*.] Act of manifesting; exhibition; discovery; publication.
Mā'ni-fēst-ly, ad. Clearly; evidently.
Mān-i-fēs'tō, n. [It.—See **MANIFEST**.] A public declaration of a sovereign or a government, stating reasons for some act, as the entering into war.
Mān'i-fōld, a. [A.-S. *manigfeald*; *many* and *fold*.] Many in number; multiplied.—2, v. a. [*pp.* *manifolding*, *manifolded*.] To produce numerous copies of, as of a document, by a machine.—to fold into many thicknesses.
Mān'i-kīn, n. [Dim. of **MAN**; O. Dut. *manneken*.] A little man; a dwarf; an anatomical model of the human body.
Mā'ni-ōc, n. [Brazilian, *mandioca*.] Cassava, the plant from which tapioca is made.
Mān'i-ple, n. [L. *manipulus*; *manus*, the hand, and root of **FULL**.] A handful.—a small body or band, as of soldiers.—a sort of scarf.
Mā-nip'ū-lāte, v. a. [L. *manipulatio*, by troops or handfuls.] [*pp.* *manipulating*, *manipulated*.] To operate or work with the hands; to handle.—to handle in an artistic or skillful manner; to rearrange skillfully or for a purpose; to tamper with.—2, v. n. To use the hands in a skillful or artistic manner, as in the operations of chemistry, mesmerism, and the like.
Mā-nip'ū-lā'tion, n. A manual operation.—the act of manipulating; the act of handling or operating with, or as with, the hands; the act of tampering with.
Mā-nip'ū-lāt-ōr, n. One who manipulates; one who practises manipulation.
Mān-kind', n. [A.-S. *manecyn*; **MAN** and **KIN**.] The human race; men collectively.
Mān'li-nēs, n. Dignity; bravery; stoutness.
Mān'ly, a. Becoming a man; manful; firm.—2, ad. With courage like a man.
Mān'na, n. [L. & Gr.; thought to be from Heb. *man*, it is a gift.] A gum or honey-like juice.
Mān'ner, n. [Fr. *manière*; O. Fr. *manier*, to manage; L. *manus*, the hand.] Peculiar way; mode; method; form; custom; habit; kind; aspect.
Mān'ner-ism, n. A uniformity of manner.—the style peculiar to an artist or a writer.—marked adherence to a peculiar style.
Mān'ner-li-nēs, n. Civility; complaisance.
Mān'ner-ly, a. Civil; complaisant.—2, ad. Civilly; without rudeness.
Mān'ners, n. pl. Morals; habits.—polite behavior; civility; carriage.
Mān'ni-kīn, n. A little man. See **MANIKIN**.
Mān'nish, a. Like a man; bold; masculine.
Mā-nōt'v're (mā-nōt'vēr), n. [Fr.; Sp. *manobra*; Late L. *manopera*; L. *manu operari*, to operate by hand.] A stratagem; dexterous management; finesse; trick.—adroit management in naval or military affairs.—2, v. n. & v. a. [*pp.* *manoeuvring*, *manoeuvred*.] To act or manage with address, art, or stratagem.
Mān'ōf-wār, n. A large ship of war.
Mā-nōm'e-ter, n. [Gr. *μάσος*, thin, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the density or tension of a gas or vapor.

Mān'or, n. [Fr. *manoir*; O. Fr. *manoir*, L. *manere*, to dwell, to remain (*q. v.*)] The jurisdiction or land of a lord or great personage; a landed estate.
Mān'or-hōuse, n. The house of a manor.
Mā-nō'ri-āl, a. Belonging to a manor.
Mān'sārd-rōdf, n. [From the inventor, *Mansard*.] A roof having two rates of pitch.
Mānse, n. [Late L. *mansa*, a farm; *manere*, *mansum*, to dwell.] A farm-house.—a parsonage-house.
Mān'sion (mān'shūn), n. [L. *mansio*; *manere*, to dwell; Gr. *μείνειν*, to stay.] The house on a manor; a large house; a residence.
Mān'slāugh-ter (mān'slāw-ter), n. (*Law*.) The unlawful killing of a human being, though without malice or deliberate intention.
Mān'tel (mān'tēl), n. [A form of **MANTLE**; a small fireplace is also called a hood.] A beam or timber before a chimney.—called also *mantel-piece*, and also written *mantle*. See **MANTLE**.
Mān'tī-la, n. [Sp.; dim. of *manito*, a mantle (*q. v.*)] A light, loose garment thrown over a lady's dress.
Mān'tis, n. [Gr. *μάντις*, a prophet.] A grotesque insect.
Mān-tis'sa, n. [L. & Tuscan *mantissa*, a make-weight.] The decimal part of a logarithm.
Mān'tle, n. [Fr. *manteau*; O. Fr. *mantel*; Sp. *mantó*; Late L. *mantum*.] A kind of cloak or loose garment.—a shelf or beam on the jambs of a fireplace; a mantel, mantel-piece, or mantle-tree.—2, v. a. [*pp.* *mantling*, *mantled*.] To cloak; to cover; to disguise.—3, v. n. To spread; to be suffused.
Mān'tū-a, or **Mān'tū-a** [mān'tū-a, J. F. Ja. N.; mān'tū, S. E.; mān'chū-a, W.; mān'tū, K. Sm. St.] n. [It. & Sp. *manito*; by confusion with the name of *Mantua*, in Italy.] A lady's gown or dress.
Mān'tū-a-mā'ker (or mān'tū-mā'ker), n. One who makes gowns or dresses for women.
Mān'tū-ā, n. [Fr. *manuel*; L. *manuallis*, from *manus*, the hand.] Performed by the hand.—2, n. A small book.—a service-book.—a keyboard.
Mān'ū-fāc'tō-ry, n. A building or place where a manufacture is carried on; a factory.
Mān'ū-fāc'tūre (mān-yū-fākt'yūr), n. [Fr.; L. *manu*, by hand, and *factura*, a making; *facere*, to make.] The act of making any thing by art; any thing made by art.—2, v. a. [*pp.* *manu-facturing*, *manufactured*.] To make by art; to employ; to work up; to fabricate.
Mān'ū-fāc'tū-rer, n. One who manufactures.
Mān'ū-mis'sion (mān-yū-mish'yun), n. [L. *manumissio*.—See **MANUMIT**.] The act of manumitting; emancipation; liberation.
Mān'ū-mit', v. a. [L. *manumittere*; *manu*, from the hand, and *mittere*, to send.] [*pp.* *manumitting*, *manumitted*.] To release from slavery; to emancipate; to liberate.
Mā-nūre, v. a. [A contracted form of **MANŪVRE**; the original meaning was to till.] [*pp.* *manuring*, *manured*.] To fertilize by manure or compost; to dung; to enrich.—2, n. Any thing that fertilizes land.
Mān'ū-script, n. [L. *manuscriptum*; *manu*, by hand and *scriptum*, written.—See **SCRIPT**.] A book or paper written, not printed; a writing.
Mānx, or **Mānks**, n. The language of the Isle of Man.—2, a. Relating to the Isle of Man.
Mān'y (mān'y), a. [A.-S. *manig*; Dut. *menig*; Ger. *manich*.—Cf. Celt. *manic*, frequent; Russ. *manogic*, many; Skr. *manīshu*, much; L. *manius*, great.] [*comp.* more; *superl.* most.] Consisting of a great number; numerous.—It is used distributively before nouns of the singular number; as, *many* before nouns of the singular number; as, *many* a time.—2, n. A great number.—the crowd; the majority.
Māp, n. [L. *mappa*, a napkin, a painted cloth: some said to be a Punic word.] A delineation of some portion of a sphere, or of the earth, on a plane; a chart.—2, v. a. [*pp.* *mapping*, *mapped*.] To delineate; to set down.

mān, sīr; mōve, nōr, sōn; bāll, būr, rūle, ūse.—ġ, ġ, ġ, soft; ġ, ġ, ġ, hard; ġ as z; ġ as gz; this 30*

Mā'ple (mā'pl), n. [A.-S. *mapul*.] A tree of many species.
Mār, v. a. [A.-S. *amerran*, to waste; *gemearr*, impediment; Icel. *merja*, to bruise; O. Ger. *marrjan*, to vex, to hinder: akin to **MARK**.] [*pp.* *marring*, *marred*.] To injure; to spoil; to hurt; to damage; to deface.
Mār-a-bōu', n. [It is regarded with veneration, like the *marabouts*.] A kind of stork or adjutant; a marabout.—a plume of marabout's feathers.
Mār-a-bōut' (or mā-rā-bōō'), n. [Arab.; identical with the historic name *Almoravide*, and said to mean "bound" or "devoted;" by others, "a frontiersman." In either case the idea of *limit* is expressed.] A Moorish anchorite or saint, or a fanatical combatant against the Christians.—a Moorish saint's tomb.—a kind of stork.
Mā-rās'mus, n. [Gr.; a verbal noun from *μαρᾶναι*, to waste.] (*Med.*) A wasting consumption.
Mā-rāud', v. n. [Fr. *marauder*; *maraud*, a rascal; Sp. *marrar*, to deviate.—properly, to wander.] [*pp.* *marauding*, *marauded*.] To rove about for plunder.
Mā-rāud'er, n. A plunderer.
Mār-a-vē'dj, n. [Sp.; from the *Almoravides*, an Arabian dynasty in Spain.] A small Spanish copper coin.
Mār'ble, n. [Fr. *marbre*; L. *marmor*; Gr. *μαρμαρος*; *μαρμαίρειν*, to sparkle.] A limestone of many varieties, having a granular and crystalline texture, and susceptible of a high polish.—something made of marble.—a round stone to play with.—2, a. Made of or like marble.—3, v. a. [*pp.* *marbling*, *marbled*.] To variegate like marble.
Mārc, n. [Fr.; Ger. *mark*, pith, pulp.—Cf. Skr. *marg*, to press, to beat, to extract.] The refuse of grapes after wine-making.
Mār'ch, n. [L. *Martius*, pertaining to Mars, the god of war.] The third month of the year.—a military movement or journey; a stately or regulated step.—[see **MARK**] a frontier district.—2, v. n. [Fr. *marcher*; possibly related to L. *marcus*, a hammer.] [*pp.* *marching*, *marched*.] To move by steps, or in military form; to walk in a stately manner.—3, v. a. To cause to move, as an army.
Mār'ch'es, n. pl. Frontiers of a country.
Mār'chion-ēs (mār'shūn-ēs) [mār'shūn-ēs, W. Sm. R. W. b.; mār'chūn-ēs, S. J. E. F. Ja.] n. [Late L. *marchionissa*, fem. of *marchio*, a marquess (*q. v.*)] The wife of a marquess; a lady of the rank of a marquess or marquess.
Mārc, n. [A.-S. *mere*; *marh*, a horse; Icel. *merr*, from *marr*, a horse; Dan. *mār*; Ger. *mähre*.—Cf. Irish *marc*, a stallion. Root found apparently in Mongolian as well as in Aryan languages.] The female of a horse.
Mār'ge, n. The margin.
Mār'gin, n. [L. *margo*, *marginis*.—See **MARK**.] A border; a brink; the verge.—the blank edge or border of a page.—(*Stock Exchange*.) A sum of money deposited by a speculator with his broker to secure the latter against loss on funds advanced by him.—2, v. a. [*pp.* *margining*, *margin'd*.] To border with a margin.
Mār'gin-āl, a. Written on the margin.
Mār'grāve, n. [Dut. *markgraaf*; Ger. *markgraf*; *mark*, a march or border-land, and *graf*, a count.—See **MARQUIS**.] A title of nobility in Germany.
Mār-grā'vi-āte, n. The territory, jurisdiction, or dignity of a margrave.
Mār-grā-vine, n. [Dut. *markgravin*; Ger. *markgräfin*.] The wife of a margrave.
Mār'i-gōld (mār'tē-gōld, S. K.), n. [St. *Mary* and *gold*.] A plant and its flower.
Mā-rīne' (mā-rēn'), a. [L. *marinus*; *mare*, the sea.—Cf. Russ. *more*, Icel. *marr*, Welsh *mor*, the sea.—See **MERE**.] Belonging to the sea; maritime.—2, n. Sea-affairs.—the whole naval force; a navy.—a sea-soldier.

Mär'i-ner, *n.* One who gains his living at sea; a seaman; a sailor.
Mär-j-öl'a-try, *n.* [Gr. *Μαρία*, Mary, and *λατρεία*, worship.] Worship of the Virgin Mary.
Mär-j-ö-nëtte' (-nët'), *n.* [Fr. *Mariomette*, dim. of *Marion*, itself a dim. of *Marie*, Mary.] A little image in a puppet-show; a puppet.
Mär'ish, *n.* [Fr. *marais*; Late L. *mariscus*; It. *marese*.—See **MARSH**.] A marsh; a wet place.
Mär'i-tal [mä-r'i'täl, *Sm.*], *a.* [L. *maritalis*; *maritus*, a husband.—See **MARRY**.] Pertaining to a husband.
Mär'i-time [-tim, *St. I.*], *a.* [Fr.; L. *maritimus*; *mare*, the sea.] Relating to the sea; marine.
Mär'jo-ram, *n.* [Fr. *marjolaine*; It. *majorana*; Late L. *majorana*; for L. *amaracus*; Gr. *ἀμάρακος*.] An aromatic plant.
Märk, *n.* [A.-S. *mearc*, bound, limit, mark; *mearcian*, to mark; Dut. *merk*; Dan. *merke*, a mark; Ger. *mark*, Goth. *marka*, a border-country; akin to L. *margo*, a margin; Skr. *marga*, a trace.] A token by which any thing is known; a stamp; a print; an impression; a proof;—an object to shoot at;—[A.-S. *mearc*; Ger. *mark*; Icel. *mörk*; Old Scot. *merk*; originally a mark, sign, or token; then a fixed or marked weight or value] a silver coin;—a badge.—2, *v. a.* [pp. marking, marked.] To impress with a token; to stamp; to brand;—to observe; to note; to notice.—3, *v. n.* To note; to take notice.
Märk'ed-ly, *ad.* In a marked or notable manner; so as to attract attention.
Märk'er, *n.* One who, or that which, marks.
Mär'ket, *n.* [L. *mercatus*, traffic, market; *merc*, *mercis*, merchandise; *mercari*, to trade; Ger. *markt*; Fr. *marché*; root of L. *merere*, to gain.] A place for buying and selling, particularly provisions; a place for and time of sale; a mart;—purchase and sale; sale.—2, *v. n.* [pp. marketing, marketed.] To deal at a market; to buy or sell.—3, *v. a.* To sell; to dispose of.
Mär'ket-a-ble, *a.* Fit for sale; salable.
Märks'man, *n.* A man skillful to hit a mark.
Mär'l, *n.* [O. Fr. *marle*; Fr. *marne*; Welsh, *marl*; Ger., Dan., & Dut. *mergel*; Late L. *marga*, *margila*.] A kind of fertilizing earth.—2, *v. a.* [pp. marling, marled.] To manure with marl.
Mär'line, *n.* [Dut. *marlijn*; *marren*, to tie, and *lijn*, a line.—See **MOOR**.] (Naut.) A small, slightly-twisted line, used to wind round cables, &c.
Mär'line-spike, *n.* An iron spike used by seamen.
Mär'l'y, *a.* Abounding with or like marl.
Mär'ma-läde, *n.* [Fr. *marmelade*; Port. *marmelada*; *marmelo*, a quince; L. *melimelum*, a honey-apple, a quince; Gr. *μελίμηλον*, a sweet apple; *μέλι*, honey, and *μήλον*, an apple.] A confection of quinces, &c., boiled with sugar.
Mär-mo-gët', *n.* [O. Fr.; Fr. *marmouset*, dim. of *marmot*, a puppet, an ape; O. Fr. *merme*, tiny, little; corrupted from L. *minimus*, very small.] A small monkey.
Mär'mot, or **Mär-möt'** [mä-r'möt', *S. W.*; mär-möt', *I. E. St. J. K. Wb.*; mär-möt', *P. Sm.*], *n.* [It. *marmotta*; Fr. *marmotte*; Romansch, *marmont*; L. *mus, muris*, a mouse, and *mons, montis*, a mountain.] A burrowing animal classed with rodents.
Mär-röön', *n.* [Fr. *marron*, It. *marrone*, a chestnut.] A brownish-crimson or claret color;—[Fr. *marron*; Sp. *cimarron*, wild; *cima*, a mountain-ridge] a free negro living in the mountains in the West Indies.—2, *a.* Brownish-crimson; of a claret color.—3, *v. a.* [pp. marrooning, marrooned.] (Naut.) To leave on a desolate island, as sailors, for punishment.
Mär'plöt, *n.* One who defeats or mars a plot or design by officious interference.



Marmot.

Märque (märk), *n.* [Fr. for "a mark,"—formerly a march, or border-district; it probably acquired the sense of reprisal in connection with border forays.] (Law.) A license;—a reprisal.—*Letter of marque and reprisal*, a license to make reprisals on an enemy.
Mär-quë' (mär-kë'), *n.* [Fr. *marquise*, a marchioness,—also a tent; said to have been an army-tent to shelter ladies of rank; but perhaps named from its elegance.] A field-tent.
Mär'quess (mär'kwës), *n.* [Sp. *marques*; Fr. *marquis* (mär'kwis), *quis*; It. *marchese*; Late L. *marchiensis* or *marchio*; *marcha*, a mark, or march, a border-district.—Cf. **MARGRAVE**.] (Eng.) One of the second order of nobility, next below a duke.—Till of late, *marquis* was the usual and almost the only form.
Mär'quet-ry (mär'ket-rë), *n.* [Fr. *marqueterie*; *marqueter*, to spot, to inlay; *marque*, a mark.] Inlaid work.
Mär'quis-ätë, *n.* The seignior of a marquis.
Marquise (mär-këz'), *n.* [Fr.] A marchioness.
Mär'riage (mär'rij), *n.* [Fr. *marriage*; Late L. *maritagium*.—See **MARRY**.] The act of uniting a man and woman for life; wedlock; matrimony.
Mär'riage-a-ble (mär'rij-a-bl), *a.* That may be married; fit for wedlock; nubile.
Mär'röw (mär'rö), *n.* [A.-S. *meorh*; Dut. *merg*; Ger. *mark*; Dan. *maro*.] An oily substance in bones; the pith:—essence or best part.
Mär'röw-fät, *n.* A large, rich pea.
Mär'röw-lëss, *x.* Void of marrow or pith.
Mär'röw-y, *a.* Pithy; full of marrow.
Mär'ry, *v. a.* [Fr. *marier*; L. *maritare*; *maritus*, a husband; *mas, maris*, a male.] [pp. marrying, married.] To unite in marriage; to give in marriage; to take in marriage.—2, *v. n.* To enter into the conjugal state.—3, *interj.* By Mary (an oath).
Märs, *n.* The Roman god of war;—a planet.
Märsh, *n.* [A.-S. *meorse*, Low Ger. *marsh*, a marsh; A.-S. *meorse*, marshy.—See **MERE**.] A watery tract of land; a swamp.
Mär'shal, *n.* [Fr. *maréchal*; Ger. *marsschall*; O. Ger. *marah*, a horse, a steed (see **MARE**) and *shalk*, A.-S. *scalc*, a servant.—Cf. Ger. & Dut. *schalk*, a kuave.] A chief officer of arms or of an army; a field-marshal;—a police-officer;—a master of ceremonies; a herald.—2, *v. a.* [pp. marshalling, marshalled.] To arrange; to rank in order.
Mär'shal-ship, *n.* The office of a marshal.
Märsh'-mä-l-öw, *n.* An astringent salt-marsh plant;—a confection.
Märsh'y, *a.* Boggy; wet; fenny; swampy.
Mär-sü-pi-al, *n.* [L. *marsupium*, a pouch; Gr. *μαρσούπιον*, dim. of *μαρσούπιος*, a bag.] One of a class of quadrupeds the female of which carries her young in a pouch, as the kangaroo.—Used also as an adjective; as, a *marsupial* animal.
Märt, *n.* [For **MARKET**.] A place of public traffic; a market.
Mär-tél'lo, *a.* [It. *martello*, a hammer; a bell in the tower was formerly struck with a hammer on the approach of an enemy.] Noting a circular tower for defence.
Mär'ten, *n.* [Fr. & O. E. *martre*; O. E. also *martern*; It. *martosa*; Ger. *marter*; A.-S. *meard*; L. *martes*.] A large kind of weasel;—a martin.
Mär'tial (mär'sh'al), *a.* [L. *martialis*, like Mars (gen. *Martis*).] Warlike; given to war; suiting war; military; soldier-like.
Mär'tial (mär'sh'al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the war; military; soldier-like.
Mär'tian (mär'sh'an), *n.* planet Mars.
Mär'tin, *n.* [Fr.; properly, a personal name, like *Robin*, *Jenny Wren*, &c.] A swallow; a martlet;—a martin.



Martin.

ä, ë, î, ò, ü, ý, long; ä, ê, î, ð, ù, ý, short; æ, e, i, o, u, y, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hëir, hër;

Mär-ti-nët', *n.* [From a French tactician of that name in the seventeenth century.] A kind of swallow;—a precise or strict military disciplinarian.—(Naut.) A small rope.
Mär'tin-gäl, *n.* [Fr.; originally the name of *Mär'tin-gäle*, a kind of breeches; named from *Martiques* in Provence.] A strap made fast to a horse's girth.—(Naut.) A spar.
Mär'tin-mäs, *n.* [St. Martin and Mass.] Feast of St. Martin.—Nov. 11. [of swallow; a martin.
Mär'tlet, *n.* [Fr. *marlete*, a dim. of *martin*.] A kind of bird.
Mär'tyr, *n.* [L.; Gr. *μάρτυρ*, *μάρτυς*, a witness.] One who is put to death for the truth, or on account of his belief.—2, *v. a.* [pp. martyring, martyred.] To put to death as a martyr.
Mär'tyr-döm, *n.* The death of a martyr.
Mär'tyr-öl'o-g'ist, *n.* A writer of martyrology.
Mär'tyr-öl'o-g'y, *n.* [Gr. *μάρτυρ*, a martyr, and *λόγος*, a discourse.] A register of martyrs.
Mär'vel, *n.* [Fr. *merveille*, It. *maraviglia*, a marvel; L. *mirabilia*, wonderful things; *mirabilis*, wonderful; *mirari*, to admire; *mirus*, strange.] Any thing astonishing; a wonder; a prodigy; a miracle. See **MIRACLE**.—2, *v. n.* [pp. marveling, marvelled.] To wonder; to be astonished.
Mär'vel-löus, *a.* Wonderful; amazing; very strange; astonishing; extraordinary.
Mär'vel-löus-ly, *ad.* Wonderfully.
Mär'vel-löus-nëss, *n.* Wonderfulness.
Mäs'cü-line, *a.* [L. *masculus*, or *masculus*; *mas*, a male.] Male; not feminine; manly.—(Gram.) Considered of the male sex.
Mäs'cü-line-ly, *ad.* In a masculine manner.
Mäs'cü-line-nëss, *n.* Masculine quality.
Mäs'cü-lin'i-ty, *n.* Masculine quality.
Mäsh, *n.* [Dan. *mask*; Ger. *masch*; root of **MIX**.] A mixture; a mass;—a mesh.—2, *v. a.* [Dan. *mæske*; Ger. *mischen*; Celt. *masg*; distinct from Fr. *mâcher*, to mash, to mash.] To beat into a mass; to mix;—to smash, mashed.] To beat into a mass; to mix;—to smash.
Mäsk, *n.* [Fr. *masque*, a mask; Arab. *maskharat*, a buffoon.] A cover to disguise the face; a blind; and a visor;—a revel.—2, *v. a.* [pp. masking, masked.] To disguise as with a mask; to cover.
Mäsk'er, *n.* One who revels in a mask.
Mä'son (mä'sn), *n.* [Fr. *mason*; Late L. *macio*; Ger. *steinmetz*; O. Ger. *mezzo*; *meissen*, to hew.] A builder in stone or brick;—a free-mason.
Mä-sön'ic, *a.* Relating to masons, or to free-masons. [son;—free-masonry.]
Mä'son-ry, *n.* [Fr. *maçonnerie*.] Work of a mason.
Mä'sque (mäsk), *n.* [Fr.] A mask;—a histrionic pageant.
Mäs-quer-äde' (mä-sker-äd'), *n.* [Fr. *masquerade*; It. *mascherata*; Sp. *mascarada*.—See **MASQUE**.] A diversion in which the company is masked; disguise.—2, *v. n.* [pp. masquerading, masqueraded.] To assemble in masks;—to go in disguise.
Mäs-quer-äd'er, *n.* A person in a mask.
Mäs's, *n.* [Fr. *masse*; L. *massa*; Gr. *μάσσειν*, to knead.] A body; a lump; the bulk; the whole quantity;—a confused assemblage:—[A.-S. *messe*, Ger. *messe*, Sw. *mesa*, Fr. *messe*, Dut. *mis*, Late L. *missa*, a mass; L. *mittere*, *mission*, to send away] the celebration of the Lord's supper in the Roman Catholic church;—music for the Eucharistic celebration.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [pp. massing, massed.] To assemble in a body.
Mäs'sa-cre (mä-sä-ker), *n.* [Fr.; probably related to Ger. *metzger*, to slaughter; akin to **MASON**.] Indiscriminate destruction; carnage; butchery; murder.—2, *v. a.* [Fr. *massacrer*.] [pp. massacring, massacred.] To butcher; to slaughter.
Massage (mä-säzh'), *n.* [Fr.; *masser*, to mass (q. v.); Gr. *μάσσειν*, to knead.] A method of treating certain ailments by pinching and kneading the body; shampooing.
Mäs'se-ter, *n.* (Naut.) [Gr. *μασθήτης*; *μασθαίω*, to chew.] A muscle of the lower jaw that assists in chewing.

Mäs'sj-cöt, *n.* [Fr.] A yellowish oxide of lead.
Mäs'sj-nëss, *n.* State or quality of being massy.
Mäs'sive-nëss, *n.* sive; weight; bulk. [massy.
Mäs'sive, *a.* [Fr. *massif*.] Heavy; weighty; bulky; massive.
Mäs'sy, *a.* Bulky; heavy; massive.
Mäst [mäst, *I. St.*; mäst, *H.*], *n.* [A.-S. *mæst*, a tree, a mast; Dut., Sw., Dan., & Ger. *mast*.] The elevated beam or timber of a vessel;—[A.-S. *mæst*; Ger. *mast*; *müsten*, to fatten] the fruit of the oak, beech, &c.
Mäs'ter [mä's'ter, *I. St.*; mä's'ter, *H.*], *n.* [Fr. *maître*, O. Fr. *maistre*, L. *magister*, a master; originally a comparative form from *magnus*, great.] One who has servants, persons, or things in subjection; a director;—a teacher of a school;—an owner;—a ruler;—a title in universities; as, *master of arts*;—an official title in law; as, *master in chancery*;—an appellation given to a boy in his minority; as, *Master Henry*;—a term of respect, abbreviated to *Mr.*, and in pronunciation corrupted to *mis'ter*.—2, *v. a.* [pp. mastering, mastered.] To rule; to govern; to guide.
Mäs'ter-fäl, *a.* Masterly; having skill or ability;—imperious.
Mäs'ter-këy, *n.* A key which opens many locks;—a clew out of many difficulties. [able.
Mäs'ter-ly, *a.* Having or showing skill; skilful;
Mäs'ter-piëce, *n.* A capital performance.
Mäs'ter-ship, *n.* The position of a master;—mastery.
Mäs'ter-ströke, *n.* A clever achievement.
Mäs'ter-y, *n.* Dominion; rule; superiority.
Mästä'-head, *n.* (Naut.) The head of a mast.—2, *v. a.* [pp. mast-heading, mast-headed.] To cause to remain at the mast-head as a punishment.
Mäs'tic, *n.* [Gr. *μαστίχη*,—literally, chewing-substance.—See **MASTICATE**.] The lentisk, a tree and its resin.
Mäs'ti-cäte, *v. a.* [L. *masticare*, *masticatum*; Gr. *μαστέω*, to chew.—Cf. L. *mandere*, to chew.] [pp. masticating, masticated.] To chew with the teeth.
Mäs'ti-cä'tion, *n.* [L. *masticatio*.] The act of chewing.
Mäs'ti-cä'tö-ry, *n.* Medicine or other substance to be chewed.
Mäs'tiff [mä's'tif, *St. I.*; mä's'tif, *H.*], *n.* [Fr. *mâtin*, a mastiff, a fat man; O. Fr. *mâstin*, It. *mastino*, a mastiff; Sp. *mastin*, a mastiff, a clumsy fellow.—Cf. Ger. *mast*, *mastig*, fat; *müsten*, to fatten.] A large, fierce breed of dog.
Mäs'tö-dön, *n.* [Gr. *μαστός*, breast, nipple, and *δόνος*, *δόντος*, a tooth.] A huge quadruped allied to the elephant, now extinct.
Mäs'töyd, *a.* [Gr. *μαστοειδής*; *μαστός*, a nipple.] Shaped like the breast.
Mäs'tur-bä'tion, *n.* [L. *masturbari*, to defile one's self.] Self-pollution.
Mät, *n.* [L. *matia*; Late L. *natta*; A.-S. *meatta*; Dut. *mat*; Ger. *matte*; Fr. *matte*; probably akin to L. *mappa*, *nappa*, a napkin (q. v.).] A texture of sedge, flags, rushes, &c., used for wiping the feet and for other purposes.—2, *v. a.* [pp. matting, matted.] To cover with mats; to twist.
Match, *n.* [Fr. *mèche*.—Cf. L. *myza*, a wick, or a wick-tube; Gr. *μύξα*, a nostril, a nozzle.] Any thing that catches fire;—[A.-S. *mæcca*, *mæca*, O. E. *make*, a mate (q. v.), a companion; Sw. *make*, a fellow; Dan. *mage*, a companion, a match] a contest; a game;—one equal to another; an equal;—a union by marriage.—2, *v. a.* [pp. matching, matched.] To be equal to; to suit; to marry.—3, *v. n.* To be married; to suit; to tally; to resemble closely.
Match'a-ble, *a.* Comparable; fit to be compared.
Match'less, *a.* Having no equal; unrivalled.
Match'lock, *n.* A gun-lock holding a match; a gun fired by a lock holding a match.
Mäte, *n.* [Dut. *maat*; O. Sw. *mät*; root of A.-S. *mæcca*, *mæca*, a mate; properly *genæca*, an equal, one of like make (q. v.).] A companion; an associate;—a second officer in a merchant-vessel:

mien, sir; möve, nör, sön; böll, bür, rüle, üse.—ç, ç, ç, soft; ç, ç, ç, hard; ç, ç, ç, as çz; this;

