

—checkmate.—2, v. a. [pp. mating, mated.] To match; to marry; to equal:—[see CHECK-MATE] to checkmate.

Mate (māt̄), n. [Guarani.] Paraguay tea.

Ma-te'-ri-al, a. [L. *materialis*.—See MATTER.] Consisting of matter; corporeal; not spiritual; important; essential.—2, n. The substance of which any thing is made; matter.

Ma-te'-ri-al-ism, n. Doctrine of materialists.

Ma-te'-ri-al-ist, n. One who denies the existence of spiritual substances.

Ma-te'-ri-al-i-ty, n. Corporeity; material existence;—importance; moment; weight.

Ma-te'-ri-al-i-zation, n. The act of materializing or of rendering or becoming material.

Ma-te'-ri-al-i-ze, v. a. [pp. materializing, materialized.] To form into matter.—2, v. n. To assume a material form.

Ma-te'-ri-al-ly, ad. In a material manner.

Ma-te'-ri-a-méd'i-ca, [L.] Substances used in medicine;—the branch of medical science which treats of the knowledge of medicines.

Ma-te'-ri-el (ta'-ēl), n. [Fr.] The provisions, arms, equipage, &c., of an army or a navy.

Ma-tér'hal, a. [L. *maternalis*; *mater*, a mother (q. v.).] Befitting a mother;母erly.

Ma-tér-nit-y, n. [L. *maternitas*; Fr. *maternité*.—See MOTHER.] State or relation of mother.

Math-e-mátic, a. [Gr. *μαθηματικός*, belonging to mathematics;—mathematical.]

Math-e-mátic-al, a. [Cf. Skr. *man*, to think.] Relating to mathematics; conformed or according to mathematics. [mathematics.]

Math-e-mátic-ally, ad. According to mathematics.

Math-e-mátic-ian, n. [math-e-máthic'ēn], n. One who is versed in mathematics.

Math-e-mátic-s, n. [See MATHEMATIC.] That science which treats of numbers and magnitude, or of whatever is capable of being numbered or measured.

Ma-tí'e (má't̄-ē-kō, St. N.), n. [Peruvian.] A medicinal shrub and its leaves.

Mat'in, a. [See MATINS.] Relating to or used in the morning.

Mat'-i-née (má't̄-ē-nā'), n. [Fr.] The forenoon:—an afternoon musical or dramatic entertainment.

Mat'in, n. pl. [Fr. *matin*, It. *matino*, morning; L. *matutinus*, belonging to morning.] Morning worship or service.

Mat'rass, n. [Sp. *matraz*; Fr. *matras*, a javelin or arrow, also a long, slender vessel; L. *matris*, a Celtic javelin.] A chemical glass vessel.

Mat'-stick, n. [Ger. *malerstock*; *maler*, a painter, and *stock*, a stick.] A painter's stick on which he rests his hand while painting.

Maund (mánd, W. Ja. *Sn.*—mándw, St. I. P. E. J. K. C.), n. [Dut. & A. S. *mand*, a basket.] A hand-basket; a hamper:—[Per., Hind., & Beng. *man* or *mand*] a weight in India.

Mat'-ri-cide, n. [L. *matricida*, a matricide (person); *matricidum*, matricide (the crime); *mater*, a mother; and *cedere*, to slay.] The murder of a mother:—the murderer of a mother.

Ma-trío-u-láte, r. a. [Late L. *matricolare*, *matriculatum*, to enroll; L. *matricula*, a list, dim. of *mater*, a mother,—later, a register.] [pp. matriculating, matriculated.] To admit to membership.—2, r. n. To be enrolled as a member.

Ma-tric'u-late, n. One who is matriculated.

Ma-tric'u-látion, n. The act of matriculating.

Ma-tri-mo-ni-al, a. Relating to marriage.

Ma-tri-mo-ni-al-ly, ad. Connubially.

Ma-tri-mo-ny, n. [L. *matrimonium*, marriage,—properly, the condition or state of being a wife; from *mater*, mother.] The state of those who are married; the nuptial state; wedlock; marriage.

Ma-trix, n. [L.—See MATRICE.] The womb; a mould; a matrice:—a gangue.

Ma'-tron, n. [Fr. *matrone*; L. *matrona*,—extended form of *mater*, mother (q. v.).] An elderly lady:—a married woman.

Ma'-tron-al, or **Ma'-tron-ál**, a. [L. *matronalis*.] Relating or suitable to a matron; motherly.

Ma'-tron-ly, a. Motherly; matron-like.

ā, ē, i, ë, ü, y, long; à, è, ò, ù, ý, short; a, e, i, o, u, y, obscure.—Fare, fár, fast, fall; hér, hör;

Måw'-séed, n. The seed of a species of poppy, used as food or medicine for birds.

Måw'-worm (-würm), n. A worm in the stomach; hence, a parasite.

Max-il'læ, n.; pl. **Max-il'læ**. [L. for “a jawbone;” dim. of *mala*, the cheek.] A jaw; a jaw-bone.

Max'il-la-ry, a. [L. *maxillaris*.] Belonging to the *Max'il*, n. [L. *maximus*, greatest, superlative of *magnus*, great.] A generally received and admitted truth or principle; a leading truth in morals; an aphorism; a proverb. See AXIOM.

Max'i-mum, n.; pl. **Max'i-ma**. [L.] The greatest quantity attainable in a given case:—opposed to *minimum*.—2, a. The greatest.

May (mäi), auxiliary verb. [A.-S. *ic mag*, Dut. *ik mag*, I. *may*; A.-S. *mugan*, Dut. *mogen*, Ger. *mögen*, to be able.] [i. might.] To be permitted; to be allowed; to be possible.—2, n. [L. *maius*; said to be in honor of the goddess *Maius*: akin to *major*, greater; it is the month of growth.] The fifth month of the year.—3, v. n. To gather flowers on May-day. [fruit.]

May'-äp-ple, n. The American mandrake and its flowers.

May'-dåy (mádā), n. The first day of May.

May'-flöw-er, n. A flower that blossoms in May.

May'-háp, ad. Perhaps; it may be.

Mayh'ém (máh'ém or mám), n. [See MAIM.] (Law.) The act of maiming; lameness; maim.

May'-ing, n. The gathering of flowers on May-day.

May'or (máy'or, W. J. F. Ja. Sm. Wb.; máir, S. K.), n. [Sp. *mayor*, L. *major*, greater.] The chief magistrate of a city.

May'or-al-ty, n. The office of a mayor.

May'or-ess, n. The wife of a mayor.

May'-pôle, n. A pole danced round in May.

May'-ard, n. [O. E. *mazer*, a bowl,—at first a maple bowl; O. Dut. *mazer*, a knot.—Cf. Icel. *mísur*, a maple; O. Ger. *maza*, a spot, a dot.] A sort of cherry:—the head.

Maze, n. [Norw. *masa*, to chatter, to be occupied with troublesome work; Local Sw. *muso*, to be lazy.] A state of perplexity; a labyrinth; confusion; uncertainty; perplexity.—2, v. a. [pp. mazing, mazed.] To bewilder; to amaze.

Ma-zür'ka, n. [From *Mazoria*, a former district in Poland, whose people were called *Mazores*. *Mazurka* is also the name of a town and river in Russia.] A Polish dance in $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$ time; also, the music to which it is danced.

Ma-zür, a. Full of windings.

Me, pron. [A.-S. *me*; Dut. *mi*; Ger. *ich*; L. *me*; Gr. *εἰμί*; Skr. *me*.] The objective case of *I.*

Mead, n. [A.-S. *medu*, Dut. *mede*, Ger. *medel*, Welsh *medd*, Gr. *μέδω*, intoxicating drink.—Cf. Skr. *madhu*, sweet; Lith. *middus*, mead, *medus*, honey.] A drink made of water and honey; hydromel; meadhegin:—[See MEADOW] meadow.

Mead'ōw (mēdō'), n. [A.-S. *medu*; Ger. *mahd*, a mowing; Swiss *matt*, a meadow: root of *Mow*.] Land mown for hay:—low or marshy land.

Mea'gre (mē'gēr), a. [Fr. *maigre*; Ger. *mager*; Dan. *magr*.] L. *macer*, thin.] Lean; thin; poor.

Mea'gre-ly (mē'gēr-ē), ad. Poorly; thinly.

Mea'gre-nës (mē'gēr-nēs), n. Leanness.

Meal, n. [A.-S. *mel*, Dut. *meal*, a time, a meal; Ger. *mahl*, a meal; mal, time.] A repast:—[A.-S. *melu*; Dut. & Dan. *meel*; Ger. *mehl*: root of *MIL* corn or grain ground.]

Meal'-i-nës, n. The quality of being mealy.

Meal'y, a. Having or resembling meal.

Meal'y-móuthed (mē'le-mūthd), a. Bashful; using soft words; suppressing the truth.

Meän, a. [A.-S. *mæne*, wicked.—Cf. A.-S. *gemeine*, Dut. *gemeen*, common, bad; Icel. *meinn*, base: perhaps referable to the root of DIMINISH.] Wanting dignity; of low rank; ordinary; common; base; contemptible; low; vile; coarse:—[Fr. *moyen*; O. Fr. *meien*; L. *medius*, for *meius*, middle] middle; intermediate; moderate.—2, n. A middle state between two extremes;

mien, sîr; mōve, nōr, sōn; bäll, bür, rüle, üse.—ç, g, ç, g, soft; ç, g, s, ç, hard; s as z; x as gz; this.

Méd'dling, *n.* Officious interference.—*2. a.* Officious; interfering in other people's business.

Méd'-di-a, *n.* [L.] Plural of *medium*.

Méd-i-e'vel [*mēdēvēl*, *H. St.*], *a.* [L. *medius*, middle, and *euem*, an age.] Relating to the middle ages—written also *medieval*.

Méd-di-ai, *a.* Middle; mesial:—average.

Méd-di-an, *a.* Middle; mesial:—pertaining to *Media* or the *Medes*.

Méd-di-as-ti'num, *n.* [L.] The mesian partition of the chest.

Méd-di-ate, *v. n.* [L. *mediare*, *mediatum*, to be in the midst; *medius*, middle (*q. v.*)] [*pp.* mediating; mediated.] To interpose as a friend between two parties; to *intercede*; to interfere.—*2. v. a.* To effect by mediation.

Méd-di-ate, *a.* Intervening:—not direct.

Méd-di-ate-ly, *ad.* By a secondary cause.

Méd-di-ation, *n.* *Act* of mediating; *intervention*; interference; interposition; intercession.

Méd-di-a-tize, *v. a.* [See *MEDIATE*.] [*pp.* mediating, mediated.] To render subject, as a prince, without deprivation of rank and title.

Méd-di-a-to'r, *n.* [L. from *medere*, to mediate (*q. v.*).] One who interposes between two parties:—the Redeemer.

Méd-di-a-to'ri-al, *a.* Relating to a mediator.

Méd-di-a-to-ri-ship, *n.* The office of a mediator.

Méd-di-a-to-ry, *a.* Pertaining to a mediator or to mediation.

Méd-di-a-trix, *n.* [L.] A female mediator.

Méd'ic, *n.* [L. *medica*; for Gr. *μηδική*, Median grass.] A certain forage-plant.

Méd'i-cal, *a.* [Fr. *médical*; Late L. *medicinalis*; L. *medicus*, a physician; *mederi*, to cure.] Relating to medicine.

Méd'i-cally, *ad.* Physically; medicinally.

Méd'i-ca-mént [*mēdēsēkāmēnt* or *mēdēsēkāmēnt*, W. I. F. J.], *n.* [L. *medicamentum*.] Any thing used in healing.

Méd'i-cate, *v. a.* [L. *medicare*, *medicatum*, to cure.] [*pp.* medicating, medicated.] To treat or tincture with medicine. [medicine.]

Méd-i-ca'tion, *n.* [L. *medicatio*.] Treatment with.

Méd-i'-cal [*mēdēsēngl* or *mēdēsēsīnāl*, S. W. J. Ju.], *a.* [L. *medicinalis*; Fr. *médicinal*.] Belonging to physic or medicine; healing; sanative; medical; physical.

Méd-i'-cal-ly, *ad.* In a medicinal manner.

Méd'i-cine [*mēdēsin*, S. I. K.; *mēdēsēin*, colloquially *mēdēsēn*, St. Sm.], *n.* [L. *medicina*; *mederi*, to heal.—Cf. *Zend mādh*, to treat with medicine; *madhu*, medical knowledge.—Cf. MATHEMATICS.] That branch of physic which relates to the healing of diseases:—a drug:—a potion:—physic:—a remedial agent; a remedy.

Méd'i-co-lé'gal, *a.* Relating to law and medicine, or to medical jurisprudence.

Méd-i-e'vel, *a.* Same as *MEDIEVAL*.

Méd'i-o-cre (*mēdēō-kūr*), *a.* [Fr. *médiocro*; L. *mediocris*; *medius*, middling; *middle*.] Of moderate quality or degree; of moderate ability.

Méd-i-50'ri-ty, *n.* [Fr. *médicorité*; L. *mediocritas*.] Moderate degree; middle rate, state, or degree; moderation.

Méd'i-ta-te, *v. a.* [L. *meditari*, *meditatus*, to ponder.] [*pp.* meditating, meditated.] To plan; to think on.—*2. v. n.* To dwell in thought on any thing; to think; to contemplate.

Méd'i-ta-tion, *n.* [L. *meditatio*.] Deep thought; contemplation. [tation.]

Méd'i-ta-tive, *a.* [L. *meditatiu*s.] Given to meditation.

Méd-i-ter-ra-ne'an, *a.* [L. *mediterraneus*; *medius*, middle, and *terra*, land.] Enclosed by land, as a sea; lying between lands.

Méd'i-um, *n.* *U. pl.* **Méd'i-ums**, Eng. **Méd'i-ūms**, [L. *medius*, middle (*q. v.*.)] A space or substance passed through:—the mean or middle state or degree; mean:—an instrument through which an agent acts or is acted upon.—*2. a.* Middling; average; median:—intermediate.

Mē'dar, *n.* [Gr. μέσπιλον; L. *mespilum*; O. Fr. *mésier*, *mésie*: probably under the influence of *mésler*, *medler*, to meddle (*q. v.*), it was corrupted to its present English form.] A tree, and the fruit of the tree.
Mē'dley (mē'lē), *n.* [O. Fr. *medlee*, *meslee*, Fr. *mélée*, a confused fight;—properly, a mixture.—See MEDDLE.] A mixture; mingled mass.
Mē-dūl'ia, *n.* [L.—Cf. *medius*, middle.] Marrow; pith.
Mēd'ul-la-ry, or **Mē-dūl-la-ry**, *a.* [L. *medullaris*; *medulla*, marrow.] Relating to marrow or pith.
Mē-dū'sa, *n.* [Gr. Μέδουσα, one of the Gorgons, a being who had the power of turning all who looked at her into stone. The name may be the feminine of μέδων, a ruler.] A sea-nettle, or jelly-fish.
Mēet, *n.* [A.-S. *med*, Ger. *methe*, hire.—Cf. Gr. μεθός, pay.] A reward; recompense.
Mēek, *a.* [Sw. *mjuk*, pliant; Dan. *migg*, Dut. *muik*, soft.] Mild; not proud; gentle; humble.
Mēek'l'ry, *ad.* Mildly; gently; humbly.
Mēek'n'ess, *n.* Gentleness; humility.
Mēer schaum (shōōm), *n.* [Ger.; meer, the sea, and *schaum*, foam.] A magnesian mineral:—a tobacco-pipe made of meerschaum.
Mēet, *a.* [A.-S. *gemet*, from *metan*, to measure. The idea at first was that of fitting tightly; hence A.-S. *metane*, scanty, small.] Fit; proper; qualified; suitable.—*2*, *v. a.* [A.-S. *metan*; Icel. *meta*; Dan. *møde*: from the root of Moor (*q. v.*), a meeting.] [*i. met*; *pp. meeting*, *met*.] To come together from opposite directions; to come face to face; to join; to find.—*3*, *v. n.* To encounter; to assemble.—*4*, *n.* An assembly, or place of assembly. [interview].
Mēet'ing, *n.* [A.-S. *gemetting*.] An assembly; an **Mēet'ing-hōuse**, *n.* A house of public worship; a chapel. See CHURCH.
Mēet'ly, *ad.* Fitly; properly; suitably.
Mēet'ness, *n.* Fitness; propriety.
Mēg-a-lith'ic, *a.* [Gr. μέγας, great, and λίθος, a stone.] Consisting of large stones.
Mēg-a-lo-saur, *n.* [Gr. μέγας, μεγάλος, great, and σαῦρος, a lizard.] A large extinct species of lizard.
Mē-gass', *n.* See BEGASSE.
Mēg-a-thē-tri-tim, *n.* [Gr. μέγας, great, and θηρίον, dim. of θηρ, a beast.] A gigantic extinct mammiferous quadruped, allied to the sloth.
Mē-til'ip, *n.* [Etymology unknown.] An oily varnish used in mixing colors.
Mē'grim, *n.* [Fr. *migraine*; Late L. *hemigranea*; L. *hemicranium*; Gr. γριψ, half, and κρανίον, the skull.] A disorder of the head; vertigo.
Mē'lān-šhōl'i-ic, *a.* Dejected; melancholy.
Mē'lān-šhōl'i-y, *n.* [Gr. μελαχύοις; μέλας, black, and χολή, bile: excess of bile was regarded as the cause of lowness of spirits.] Depression of spirits and apprehension of evil; gloom; sadness; *dejection*. See INSANITY.—*2*, *a.* Gloomy; dejected; sad:—causing depression of spirits.
Mēlāng (mē-lāñzh), *n.* [Fr.] A mixture.
Mēlée (mē-lā'), *n.* [Fr.—See MEDLEY.] A battle; a conflict.
Mēl'i-lot, *n.* [Gr. μελίλωτος; μέλι, honey, and ἀλώτος, lotus, or clover.] A species of trefoil.
Mēl'yo-rāt'e (mēl'yō-rāt) [*mēl'ē-q-rāt*, W. P. J. *Ja.*], *v. a.* [L. *meliorare*, *melioratum*; *melior*, better.] [*pp.* *meliorating*, *meliorated*.] To make better; to improve; to ameliorate.
Mēl'io-ra'tion (mēl'yō-rā'shūn), *n.* [L. *melioratio*.] Improvement; amelioration.
Mēl'ifl'u-en-ce, *n.* A flow of sweetness.
Mēl'ifl'u-ent, *a.* [L. *meliffuens*, *meliffus*; *mel*, honey; *flui*, to flow.] Flowing with honey; sweetly flowing.
Mēl'low (mēl'yō), *a.* [A. S. *mearri*, Dut. *muren*, *mollig*, soft.—Cf. L. *mollis*, Gr. μαλακός, soft.] Soft; fully ripe; mature.—*2*, *v. a.* [*pp.* *mellowing*, *mellowed*.] To ripen;—to soften.—*3*, *v. n.* To grow mature; to ripen.

Lé'lōw-něss, *n.* Maturity; softness.
Le'-lō-de-on, *n.* [Gr. μέλος, a song, and ωδεῖον, a kind of music-hall.—See ODE.] A kind of organ:—a music-hall.
Le'-lōd'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to, or consisting of, melody; melodious.
Le'-lōd'is-ōs, *a.* Having melody; musical.
Le'-lōd'is-ōs-něss, *n.* Sweetness of sound.
Le'-lōd'iz-e, *v. a.* [pp. melodizing, melodized.] To make melodious.
Mé'lō-drá'ma, *n.* [Gr. μέλος, a song, and δράμα, a drama (*q. v.*.)] Melodrama:—a sensational, romantic play.
Mel-o-drá-mat'ic, *a.* Relating to a melodrama; sensational. [melodramas]
Mel-o-drá'ma-tist, *n.* A writer, or a player, of Mel-o-dráme [mél'ō-drá'm, Ja. C.; mél'ō-drá'm, J. C.], *n.* [Fr.] A drama with songs or music; a sensational, romantic play.
Mel-o-dy, *n.* [Gr. μελοψία; μέλος, a song, and ψύν, an ode (*q. v.*.)] An agreeable succession of sounds; sweetness of sound; accordance; music.
louis.—[Cf. Gr. μῆλος, L. ceping plant and its fruit.
an: probably related to melted.] To make liquid.
to become liquid; to act of melting.
stening; inteneration.—affecting.
Mém'ber, *n.* [Fr. membre; L. membrum.—Cf. Skr. *marmān*, member, joint.] A part of any thing; a limb; a clause:—one of a society or community.
Mém'ber-ship, *n.* State of a member; union:—members collectively.
Mém-brá'neous (-shys), *a.* [L. membranaceus.] Consisting of membranes; membranous.
Mém-bráne, *n.* [L. membrana: akin to MEMBER.] A web of several sorts of fibres; a thin, elastic, white skin, or film.
Mém'bra-noús, *a.* Consisting of, or constructed like, membranes; membranaceous.
Mé-mén'-tō, *n.*; pl. **Mé-mén'-tōs**. [L.; imperative from *memini*, I remember.] A memorial; a remembrancer; a notice; a hint.
Mé-móir' (mē-môir' or mēm'wär'), *n.* [Fr. mémoire.—See MEMORY.] An account of transactions written as remembered:—a biographical notice:—a record. See HISTORY.
Mém-o-ra-bl'i-a, *n.* pl. [L.] Things worthy of being recorded or remembered.
Mém'o-ra-ble, *a.* [L. memorabilis.] Worthy of remembrance; signal; illustrious; remarkable.
Mém'o-ra-bly, *ad.* In a memorable manner.
Mém-o-rán'dum, *n.* [L.] L. pl. **Mém-o-rán'da**; Eng. **Mém-o-rán'dums**. A note to help the memory; a notice; a record.
Mém-mó'ri-al, *a.* [L. memorialis.] Preserving memory.—*2.* *n.* Something to preserve the memory; a monument; record:—a written address, soliciting attention.
Mé-mó'ri-al-ist, *n.* One who signs a memorial.
Mé-mó'ri-al-ize, *v. a.* [pp. memorializing, memorialized.] To address by a memorial; to petition.
Mém'o-ri-ze, *v. a.* [pp. memorizing, memorized.] To record; to register:—to commit to memory; to learn by heart.
Mém'o-ry, *n.* [L. memoria; memor, mindful; memini, I remember.—Cf. Skr. smri, to remember.] The faculty of recollecting things past; recollection; reminiscence; remembrance.
Mén, *n.*; pl. *of man*.
Mén'ace, *n.* [Fr. menace, L. minacia, a threat; minax, threatening; minax, things overhanging, threats; minere, to jut out.] A threat; denunciation.—*2.* *v. a.* [Fr. menacer.] [pp. menacing, menaced.] To threaten; to threaten.
Mén'a-cer, *n.* One who menaces or threatens.
Ménage (mén-názh'), *n.* [Fr.] A collection of animals; a menagerie:—the care of horses.
Mén-âg'è-re, *n.* [mén-názh-re', or] **Mén-âg'è-re** [mén-názh-er-s', mén-názh-re', P. K. Sm.], *n.* [Fr.] ménagerie; ménage, a household.—See MENIAL.] A collection of animals; place in which animals are kept for show.
Ménd, *v. a.* [For emend or amend.] [pp. mend, mended.] To repair; to correct; to improve.—*2.* *v. n.* To grow better; to improve.
Ménd'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being mended.
Mén-dâc'is (mén-dâ'shis), *a.* [L. mendax, mendacious, lying, false; *mentiri*, to lie.] False; lying.
Mén-dâc'i-ty, *n.* [L. mendacitas.] A habit of lying; falsehood.
Mén-di-câc'ey, *n.* Beggary; mendicity.
Mén-di-cânt, *n.* [L. mendicare, mendicantis, to beg; mendicus, beggarly.] One who begs; a beggar:—a begging friar.—*2.* *a.* Begging; poor.
Mén-di'cî-ty, *n.* [Fr. mendicité; L. mendicitas.] The life or state of a beggar.
Mén-hâ'den, *n.* [An American Indian name.] A fish much taken for its oil.
Mén'i-al, *a.* [O. Fr. meignial; O. E. meinee, a household; O. Fr. mainsée, mesnie, a family; It. mansada, Fr. ménage, a household; L. mansio, mansio, a dwelling.—See MANSION.] Belonging to servants; low with respect to employment or office; servile.—*2.* *n.* One who labors in some low employment; a domestic servant.
Mén-in'gés, *n.* pl. [Gr. μηνύγξ, a membrane, a membrane.] The membranes enveloping the brain and spinal cord.
Mén-in-gí'tis, *n.* [See MENINGES. The termination -itis implies inflammation.] (Med.) Inflammation of the membranes of the brain or spinal cord.
Mén-i-nós'eus, *n.* [Gr. μηνόκος, a crescent; dim. of μῆν, the moon.] A lens shaped like a crescent, or concave on one side and convex on the other.
Mén-i-ver, *n.* See MINIVER.
Mén's, *n.* pl. [L. mensis, a month (*q. v.*.)] Monthly discharges.
Mén'stral, *a.* Monthly; lasting a month.
Mén'strâ-te, *v. n.* [L. menstruare, menstruat.] [pp. menstruating, menstruated.] To discharge the menses.
Mén'strû-ä'tion, *n.* Flow of the menses.
Mén'strous, *a.* [L. menstruus, monthly.—See MONTH.] Having monthly discharges.
Mén'strù-im, *n.*; pl. **Mén'strù-a**. [L.] A dissolving fluid; a solvent.
Mén's-ü-rä-bil'i-ty, *n.* State or quality of being measurable; measurableness.
Mén's-ü-rä-bile (mén'sü-rä-bl), *a.* That may be measured; measurable.
Mén's-ü-rä-tion, *n.* [L. mensuratio; mensura, a measure (*q. v.*.)] The act or art of measuring.—(Geom.) The art of ascertaining the extension, solidity, and capacity of bodies by measuring lines and angles.
Mén'tal, *a.* [Late L. mentalis; mens, mentis, the mind (*q. v.*.)] Relating to the mind; intellectual.
Mén'tal-i-ty, *n.* Mental quality; intellect.
Mén'tal-ly, *ad.* Intellectually; in the mind.
Mén'tion, *n.* [L. mentio: akin to mens, mind (*q. v.*.)] Act of mentioning; a notice; a recital, oral or written; a hint.—*2.* *v. a.* [pp. mentioning, mentioned.] To name; to state; to express.
Mén'tion-a-ble, *a.* That may be mentioned.
Mén'tor, *n.* [L.; Gr. μέντωρ, a wise counsellor to monitor (*q. v.*.)] A wise counselor (doubtless *akin* to MONITOR (*q. v.*.)]. A wise counselor.
Mén'nú' (or mén-nú), *n.* [Fr.] A bill of fare.
Mé-phít'ic, *a.* [L. mephiticus.] Offensive to the smell; foul; noxious.
Mé-phít'i-cal, *n.* The smell; foul; noxious.
Mé-phít'is, *n.*; pl. **Mé-phít'és**. [L.] A noxious exhalation; mephitism.
Méph'i-tism, *n.* A noxious exhalation.
Mér'can-til [mér'kan-til], *W. J. F. Ja. Wb.*

mér'kan-tíl, *I. St. S. E. K. Sm.*, *a.* [Fr. *mercantil*; Late L. *mercantilis*.—See MERCHANT.] Relating to commerce; trading; commercial.
Mér'ce-na-ry, *a.* [L. *mercennarius*; *merces*, *mercede*, a reward.] Serving for pay; venal; hired.—*2. n.* One serving for pay; a hireling:—a hiring soldier.
Mér'cer, *n.* [Fr. *mercier*; Late L. *mercarius*, a merchant (*q. v.*).] A dealer in silks and woollens.
Mér'cer-y, *n.* The trade, or wares, of merchants.
Mér'chan-dise, *n.* [Fr. *marchandise*; *marchand*, a merchant (*q. v.*).] Objects of commerce; commodities; wares:—commerce.—*2. v. n.* [*pp.* merchandising, merchandised.] To trade; to traffic.
Mér'chant, *n.* [Fr. *marchand*; L. *mercari*, *mercantis*, to barter; *merx*, *mercis*, goods; *merere*, to gain; *mercator*, merchant.] An importer or exporter of merchandise; a wholesale trader:—a retail trader; a shopkeeper.
Mér'chant-a-ble, *a.* Fit to be bought and sold.
Mér'chant-mán, *n.* A ship of trade.
Mér'ci-al, *a.* Full of mercy; compassionate; tender; kind; gracious; benignant.
Mér'ci-ál-ly, *ad.* In a merciful manner.
Mér'ci-léss, *a.* Void of mercy; cruel.
Mér'ci-ri-al, *ad.* In a merciless manner.
Mér'ci-ri-al, *a.* Containing mercury:—spirited:—fickle; lightly:—crafty:—mercantile.—*2. n.* A preparation of mercury.
Mér'cu-ri-al-ize, *v. a.* [*pp.* mercurializing, mercurialized.] To imbue with mercury.
Mér'cu-ry, *n.* [L. *Mercurius*, the god of traders; *merx*, *mercis*, merchandise.] An ancient heathen deity:—a planet:—[the names of many of the ancient gods were given first to planets, and next to metals] quicksilver:—a messenger.
Mér'ey, *n.* [Fr. *merci*, mercy, thanks, good-will, pleasure; L. *merces*, mercedis, reward; *merere*, to gain, to merit (*q. v.*)] Favor to one who deserves punishment; tenderness toward an offender; pity; grace; kindness:—clemency.
Mér'ey-séat, *n.* The propitiatory of the Jews; the place of forgiveness; the throne of God.
Mére, *a.* [L. *merx*, pure, unmixed.] This or that only; bare; sheer; pure.—*2. n.* [A.S. *mere*, a lake; Dut. & Ger. *meer*, Fr. *mer*, Welsh & Slav. *mor*, L. *mare*, the sea.] A pool; a lake:—a boundary.
Mére'ly, *ad.* Simply; only; solely; barely.
Mér-e-trí-cion (*mér-e-trísh'us*), *a.* [L. *meretrix*; *meretrix*, meretricia, a courtesan; *merere*, to gain, to earn.] Alluring by false show; false:—lewd; vile.
Mér-gán-ser, *n.* [L. *mergus*, a diver (see MERGE), and *anser*, a goose.] A kind of wild goose.
Mérge, *v. a.* [L. *mergere*, to dip.] [*pp.* merging, merged.] To immerse; to plunge; to immerse.—*2. v. n.* To be swallowed, lost, or sunk.
Mérg'er, *n.* He who or that which merges:—consolidation.
Mérid'i-an, *n.* [L. *meridianus*, belonging to noon; *meridies*, noonday; *medius*, middle, and *dies*, day.] Noon; mid-day:—an imaginary great circle passing through the earth's axis and the zenith of the spectator, which the sun crosses at noon:—the highest point:—a great circle of the earth running north and south.—*2. a.* Being at the point of noon; relating to mid-day or the highest point. [southern; southerly.
Mérid'i-o-nál, *a.* Relating to the meridian; *Merid'i-o-nál*, *n.* [Sp. *meridiano*, a sheep-inspector; *Merid'i-o-nál*, *n.* [Sp. *merino*, a sheep; Late L. *majorinus*, a major-domo (*q. v.*.)] A variety of fine-wooled sheep:—a cloth made of fine wool.
Mér'ít, *n.* [L. *meritum*; *merere*, to deserve, to gain: akin to Gr. *μέρος*, a portion.] Excellence deserving reward; desert of good or evil; due reward; claim.—*2. v. a.* [*pp.* meriting, merited.] To deserve; to have a right to.
Mér-i-ti-óis, *a.* [L. *meritorius*.] Having merit; worthy; deserving.

ā, ē, ī, ū, ū, long; ā, ē, ī, ū, ū, short; ă, ă, ă, ă, ă, ă, ă, obscure.—Fāre, fār, fāst, fāll, hēir, hēr;

Mér-i-tō'ri-ous-ly, *ad.* With desert or merit.
Mérk, *n.* [See MARK.] An old Scottish coin, worth about 25 cents.
Mérle (*mérli*), *n.* [Fr.; L. *merula*.] A blackbird.
Mér'lin, *n.* [Fr. *émerillon*; It. *smerlo*, a hawk; *snrieglione*, a merlin.] A kind of hawk.
Mér'lon, *n.* [Fr.] Part of a parapet in a fortification.
Mér'máid, or **Mér'máid-en**, *n.* [Fr. *mer*, the sea, and *MAID* (*q. v.*.)] A sea-woman; a fabled animal, the fore part woman, the hind part fish.
Mér'mán, *n.*; pl. **Mér'mán**. The male of the mermaid:—commerce.—*2. v. n.* [*pp.* merchandising, merchandised.] To trade; to traffic.
Mér'chánt, *n.* [Fr. *marchand*; L. *mercari*, *mercantis*, to barter; *merx*, *mercis*, goods; *merere*, to gain; *mercator*, merchant.] An importer or exporter of merchandise; a wholesale trader:—a retail trader; a shopkeeper.
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Mér'ci-ál-ly, *ad.* In a merciful manner.
Mér'ci-less, *a.* Void of mercy; cruel.
Mér'ci-ri-al, *ad.* In a merciless manner.
Mér'ci-ri-al, *a.* Containing mercury:—spirited:—fickle; lightly:—crafty:—mercantile.—*2. n.* A preparation of mercury.
Mér'cu-ri-al-ize, *v. a.* [*pp.* mercurializing, mercurialized.] To imbue with mercury.
Mér'cu-ry, *n.* [L. *Mercurius*, the god of traders; *merx*, *mercis*, merchandise.] An ancient heathen deity:—a planet:—[the names of many of the ancient gods were given first to planets, and next to metals] quicksilver:—a messenger.
Més'ám (*més'ám*), *n.* [St. N.; més'ám, I. Th.], *a.* [Gr. *μέσος*, middle.] Middle; median.
Més'ám, *n.* [See MISCELLANY.] A mixture of different kinds of grain:—a union of flocks.
Més'mé-ic, *a.* Relating to mesmerism.
Més'mer-ism, *n.* A peculiar kind of sleep:—called also animal magnetism and magnetic sleep.
Més'mer-ize, *v. a.* [Named from Anthony Mesmer.] [*pp.* mesmerizing, mesmerized.] To put into a state of mesmeric sleep.
Mesne (*mén*), *a.* [Norman Fr.—See MEDIAN.] That only; bare; sheer; pure.—*2. n.* [A.S. *mere*, a lake; Dut. & Ger. *meer*, Fr. *mer*, Welsh & Slav. *mor*, L. *mare*, the sea.] A pool; a lake:—a boundary.
Mére'ly, *ad.* Simply; only; solely; barely.
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Mérg'er, *n.* He who or that which merges:—consolidation.
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Mér-i-ti-óis, *a.* [L. *meritorius*.] Having merit; worthy; deserving.

mien, sir; mōve, nōr, sōn; būl, bür, rüle, üse.—ç, ă, ă, ă, ă, ă, ă, soft; p, ă, ă, ă, ă, ă, hard; ă as z; ă as gz; this.

Mew (mū), *n.* [L. *mutare*, to change (for *moritare*, frequentative of *mocere*, to move); whence Fr. *muer*, to moult; *mue*, a bird's cage,—properly, a moulting-place. In England *mews* were at first falcon-houses; in 1534 the royal falcon-houses were changed into horse-stables; whence the more recent meaning of the word.] An enclosure:—a stable for horses and carriages:—[A.-S. *mewe*; Dut. *meeuw*; Dan. *mauge*; Ger. *möve*; Fr. *mouee*; Icel. *maund*: all from the bird's cry] a sea-fowl:—imitative. —Cf. Per. *maw*, Arab. *mua*, a mew; Heraldic Eng. *musion*, a cat, a wild-cat; Fr. *mouleur*, to mew] the cry of a cat.—*2. v. a.* [*pp.* mewing, mewed.] To shut up; to confine:—to shed.—*3. v. n.* To moult:—to cry as a cat.

Mewl (mūl), *v. n.* [Fr. *micaler*, to mew; *squall*.] [*pp.* mewling, mewed.] To cry or squall.

Méz-zé-re-on, *n.* [Neo-Latin, *mezereum*; Fr. *mézérion*; Per. *mázarján*.] (Bot.) A flowering shrub.

Méz-zó-ri-leé-vó (méd'zo-re-lé-vó or ré-lé-á-vó), *n.* [It. *Middle relief*; and *dimel-relief*.] Half-relief.

Méz-zo-tint (méd'zo-tint), *n.* Same as **MEZZOTINTO**.

Méz-zo-tin'te (méd'zo-tin'tó), *n.* [L. *mezzo* (L. *medius*), half, and *tinct*, tinted.—See TINT.] A kind of engraving on copper or steel.

Méz-asm [mí'azm], S. W. K. Sm. *Wb.*; mē'azm, *Ja.*, *n.* Noxious exhalations or effluvia.

Mi-as'ma, *n.*; pl. **Mi-as'ma-ta**. [Gr. *μιασμα*, pollution; *μαιευειν*, to stain.] A noxious particle, substance, or exhalation:—*miasma*.

Mi-as-mát'ic, *a.* Relating to *miasma*; noxious.

Mi'ca, *n.* [L. *mica*, a crumb: not related, except in its present application, to L. *micare*, to glitter.] A transparent foliaceous mineral.

Mi-ca'e'ous (mi-kā'shus), *a.* Containing mica.

Mice, *n.* The plural of *mouse*.

Mich'aél-mas (mik'él-mas), *n.* [Michael and Mass.] The feast of the archangel Michael, 29th of September.

Mic'kle (mik'kl), *a.* [A.-S. *mycel*; Icel. *mikil*.—Cf. *MUCH*, also Gr. *μεγάλος*, great: root found, apparently, in Dravidian as well as in Aryan tongues.] *Much*; great.

Mic'rōbe [mēk'rb], *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, little, and *βίος*, life.] A minute living organism; a germ:—a disease-germ.

Mic'rō-cosm, *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, little, and *κόσμος*, the world.] A little world:—man considered as an epitome of the macrocosm, or great world.

Mic'rō-cos'mic, *a.* Relating to a microcosm, *Mic'rō-cos'mi-cal*, or to man.

Mic'rōg'ra-phy, *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, little, and *γράφειν*, to write.] A description of very minute objects seen by a microscope.

Mic'rōm, *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, and *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument contrived to measure small spaces or distances.

Mic'rō-mé-ric, *a.* Relating to the micrometer.

Mic'rō-phône, *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, and *φωνή*, a sound.] An apparatus by which sounds are magnified or intensified.

Mic'rō-scôpe, *n.* [Gr. *μικρός*, small, and *σκοπεῖν*, to see.] An optical instrument for viewing the smallest objects.

Mic'rō-scôp'ic, *a.* Relating to a microscope;

Mic'rō-scôp'i-cal, *very minute.*

Mic'rō-scôp'or or **Mic'rōs'co-pist**, *n.* One skilled with the microscope.

Mic'rōs'co-py, *n.* The use of the microscope.

Mid, *a.* [A.-S. *mid*; Goth. *midja*; L. *medium*; Gr. *μέσος*; Skr. *madhyā*.] Middle; equally between two extremes:—used in composition; as, *mid-day*.—*2. ad.* & *prep.* Amid; amidst. [place.] *Mid'-air*, *n.* The middle of the air:—high.

Mid'-day (mid'dā), *a.* [Dut. *middag*; A.-S. *mid-deg*; Ger. *mittag*.] Meridional; being at noon.—*2. n.* Noon; meridian.

Mid'den (mid'dn), *n.* [A.-S. *midding*; Dan. *mödding*; mög, muck (*q. v.*), and *dunge*, a heap.] A dung-heap; a heap of kitchen-waste.

ă, ē, i, ò, ü, ý, long; à, è, ï, ò, ü, ý, short; ă, è, i, ò, ü, ý, obscure.—Fâre, fár, fâst, fâll; hêir, hér;

Mile'-stône, *n.* A stone to mark the miles.

Mil'fâil, *n.* [L. *milfolium*; *mille*, a thousand, and *filium*, a leaf.] A plant, the yarrow.

Mil'ia-ry (mí'lía-re), *a.* [L. *miliarius*; *milium*, a millet-seed.—See **MILLET**.] Accompanied by a minute eruption.

Mil'i-tânt, *a.* [L. *militans*, *militantis*.—See **MILITATE**.] Fighting; engaged in war.

Mil'i-ta-ry, *a.* [*[L. militaris* or *militarius*; *miles*, *milites*, a soldier.] Relating to an army, to arms, or to war; warlike; martial; soldierly.—*2. n.* pl. The soldiery; the army.

Mil'dy, *n.* A coarse kind of flour.

Mil'dings, *n.* A popular contraction of *midshipman*.

Midge (míj), *n.* [A.-S. *mige*, *myge*; Dut. *mug*; Dan. *myg*; Ger. *mücke*.—Cf. Skr. *makshas*, a fly.] An insect; a gnat.

Mig'et (míj'et), *n.* A minute insect:—a dwarf.

Mil'land, *a.* Surrounded by land; interior.

Mil'leg, *n.* The middle of the leg.

Mid'night, *n.* [A.-S. *mid-niht*; Ger. *mitternocht*.] Twelve o'clock at night.—*2. a.* In the middle of the night.

Mid'rib, *n.* The middle rib or vein of a leaf.

Mid'riff, *n.* [A.-S. *mid*, middle, and *hrif*, the belly.] The diaphragm.

Mid'ship-man, *n.* A kind of naval cadet, or inferior young officer, on board a ship of war.

Mid'ships, *ad.* [*Naut.*] In the middle of a ship.

Mid'st, *n.* The middle.—*2. a.* Middle.—*3. prep.* Poetically used for *amidst*.

Mid'ström, *n.* The middle of the stream.

Mid'sum-mer, *n.* The summer solstice, June 21.

Mid'way, *n.* The middle of the way.—*2. a.* Being in the middle.—*3. ad.* In the middle.

Mid'wife, *n.* [O. E. *mid* (Dut. *mede*, Ger. *mit*, Gr. *μετά*), with, and *wif*, a woman.] A woman who practises obstetrics, or assists women in childbirth.

Mid'wife-ry [mid'if-ré, W. P.; mid'wif-er-y, N.; mid'if-ré, K. H. St. Sm.; mid'wif-er-y, Wb.], *n.* The art or profession of assisting women in childbirth; obstetrics.

Mid'win-ter, *n.* The winter solstice, Dec. 21-23.

Mien (mén), *n.* [Fr. *mine*; Bret. *min*; Ger. *miene*.] Air; look; manner; aspect.

Miff, *n.* [Local Ger. *mifzen*, to sulk.] A slight resentment; offence.—*2. v. a.* [*pp.* miffing, miffed.] To give a slight offence.

Might (mit), *i. from may.* [A.-S. *meahle*, *migte*.] Could; had power.—*2. n.* [A.-S. *miht*; Dut. & Dan. *macht*; Ger. *macht*: root of *MAY*.] Power; strength; force.

Might'i-ly (mít'e-le), *ad.* Powerfully.

Might'i-ness (mít'e-nés), *n.* Power; might.

Might'y (mít'e), *a.* Strong; powerful; great.

Mign'o-nête (mín-yo-nét'), *n.* [Fr. *mignonnette*, dim. of *mignon*, a darling,—See *MINION*.] A plant and its fragrant flower.

Migr'ant, *a.* Migratory; roving.

Migr'ate, *v. n.* [L. *migrare*, *migratum*.] [*pp.* migrating, migrated.] To remove to another country or place.

Migr'ation, *n.* Change of residence; removal.

Migr'a-to-ry, *a.* Changing residence.

Mi-ká-dó, *n.* [Japanese.] The emperor of Japan.

Milch, *a.* [A softened form of *MILK*.] Giving milk; as, a *milch cow*.

Mild, *a.* [A.-S. *milde*; Dut., Dan., & Ger. *mild*.] Kind; tender; soft; gentle; placid.

Mil'dew (mil'dú), *n.* [A.-S. *mededeaw*; O. Ger. *milidow*; Ger. *milchthau*,—literally, meal-dew; Irish, *milceog*,—literally, honey-dew.—Cf. L. *mel*, honey.] A blight; a rust.—*2. v. a.* & *v. n.* [*pp.* mildewing, mildewed.] To taint or become tainted with mildew.

Mild'y, *ad.* In a mild manner; gently.

Mild'ness, *n.* Gentleness; clemency; mercy.

Mile, *n.* [A.-S. *mil*; Ger. *meile*; Dut. *mil*; L. *milia passuum*, a thousand paces.] A measure of distance; 320 rods.
[in miles.]

Mile'age, *n.* Fees for travel by the mile; length

A man possessed of property of the value of one or more millions; a man of great wealth.

Mil'lionth (míl'yonth), *a.* Ordinal of a million.

Mil'l-pönd, *n.* A pond dammed up for a mill.

Mil'l-râce, *n.* A current of water to drive a mill-wheel; a canal or channel for water.

Mil'rea, or **Mil'reé**, *n.* [Port. *mil reis*, a thousand reals: *reis* is the plural of *real*.] A Portuguese and Brazilian coin.

Mil'stône, *n.* A stone for grinding corn.

Mil'l-wright (míl'rit), *n.* A builder of mills and mill-machinery.

Mil'i-tâte, *v. n.* [L. *militare*, *militatum*, to fight.—See **MILITARY**.] [*pp.* militating, militated.] To war; to operate against.

Mil'l-ti'cia (míl'ti-siá), *n.* [*[L. militaris* or *militarius*; *miles*, a soldier.] Relating to an army, to arms, or to war; warlike; martial; soldierly.—*2. n.* pl. The soldiery; the army.

Mil'i-tate, *v. n.* [L. *militare*, *militatum*, to fight.—See **MILITARY**.] [*pp.* militating, militated.] To operate against.

Mime, *n.* [L. *mimus*; Gr. *μίμος*.—See **MIMIC**.] A mimic; a buffoon:—a farce.

Mim'sis, *n.* [Gr.] Imitation; simulation; mimicry.

Mim'met'je, or **Mim'met'i-cal**, *a.* [Gr. *μημητικός*.] Imitative.

Mim'ic, *v. a.* [Gr. *μιμικός*; *μιμεῖσθαι*, to imitate.] [*i.* mimicked; *pp.* mimicking, mimicked.] To imitate for sport; to ape.—*2. n.* A ludicrous imitator; a buffoon.—*3. a.* Relating to mimicry; imitative; acting the mimic.

Mim'ic-ry, *n.* Burlesque or playful imitation:—resemblance of plants or animals to other objects.

Mi-mô-sa, *n.* [Late L. *l. minus*, an imitator: from its power of motion.] The sensitive plant.

Mi'n-a-rêt, *n.* [Sp. *minaret*; Arab. *manar* or *manar*, a candlestick, a turret.—Cf. Heb. *manrah*, a candlestick.] A spire in architecture.

Mi'n'a-to-ry, *a.* [*L. ministrorius*; *minare*, to threaten; *minare*, threats.] Threatening.

Mince, *v. a.* [Fr. *mincer*, It. *minuzzare*, to chop small.—Cf. A.-S. *minian*, to grow small, to fail: akin to **MINOR**.] [*pp.* mincing, minced.] To cut into small parts; to palliate:—to pronounce affectedly.—*2. v. n.* To act, walk, or speak with affected delicacy or nicety.

Mince, *n.* [*[Fr. *mine*, It. *minuzza*, to chop small.*—Cf. A.-S. *minian*, to grow small, to fail: akin to **MINOR**.] [*pp.* mincing, minced.] To cut into small parts; to palliate:—to pronounce affectedly.—*2. n.* To act, walk, or speak with affected delicacy or nicety.

Mince-pie (mins'pi), *n.* A pie made of minced meat.

Mind, *n.* [A.-S. *genyad*.] Dan. *minde*, memory; L. *mens*, mentis, mind; *memini*, to remember; Gr. *μένος*, Skr. *manas*, mind; *man*, to think.] The thinking faculty in man; *soul*; understanding; intellect; choice:—opinion:—remembrance.—*2. v. a.* [*pp.* minding, minded.] To mark; to attend; to regard.—*3. v. n.* To incline; to be disposed.

Mind'd, *a.* Disposed; inclined; affected.

Mind'ful, *a.* Attentive; heedful; observant.

Mind'ful-ly, *ad.* Attentively; heedfully.

Mind'fulness, *n.* Attention; regard.

Mine, *pron. poss. from I.* [A.-S. and Dan. *min*; Ger. *mein*.—See ME.] Belonging to me.—*2. n.* [Fr. *mine*, Dut. *min*, minar, It. *minare*, to mine; Late L. *minare*, to lead, to drive: root of L. *minari*, to threaten.] A place in the earth containing minerals or ores:—a cavern under a fortification.—*3. n.* [*pp.* mining, minded.] To dig mines or burrows.—*4. v. a.* To sap; to ruin by mines.

Min'er, *n.* One who digs in mines.

Min'er-al, *n.* [Fr.—See **MINE**.—Cf. Sp. *minera*, a mine.] An inorganic substance found in the earth; matter dug out of mines.—*2. a.* Consisting of fossil bodies.

Min'er-al-i-ze, *v. a.* [*pp.* mineralizing, mineralized.] To change into a mineral; to combine with a mineral.

Min'er-al-o-gi-cal, *a.* Relating to mineralogy.

Min'er-al-o-gist, *n.* One versed in mineralogy.

Min'er-al-o-gy, *n.* [Mineral, and Gr. *ἀλόγος*, a treatise.] The science which teaches the properties, composition, and relations of minerals or mineral substances.

Min'e-ver, *n.* [O. Fr. *menu vair*; Fr. *menu*, little, and *vair*, ermine's fur: *menu* is L. *minutus*, mi-

men, sir; *môve*, nör, sön; *büll*, bür, rüle, üse.—G, g, è, ò, ü, soft; P, p, è, ò, ü, hard; s as z; x as gz; this.

nute, and *wair* is from *L. varius*, spotted.] The ermine and its fur:—squirrels' fur.

Min'gle (ming'gl), *v. a.* [A.-S. mengan, Dut. *mengen*, mengelen, to mix; Ger. *mengen*.—Cf. Ger. *menge*, A.-S. *mang*, crowd: akin to *MANY* and *AMONG*.] [pp. mingling, mingled.] To mix; to compound.—*2, v. n.* To be mixed.

Min'i-ture, or **Min'i-a-ture**, *n.* [It. *miniatura*; miniature, to paint; L. *minutum* (*q. v.*), red lead or cinnabar.] A portrait, picture, or representation in a small compass, or less than the reality.

Min'im, *n.* [L. *minimum*, smallest.—See MINOR.] A dwarf.—a short note in music:—a short poem:—a small type; minion:—a small liquid measure:—a small fish:—one of an order of friars.

Min'i-mize, *v. a.* [pp. minimizing, minimized.] To reduce to the lowest point:—to detract from.

Min'i-mum, *n.* pl. **Min'i-ma**. [L.] The smallest quantity:—opposed to *maximum*.

Min'in, *n.* The act of working in mines.

Min'ion (min'yun), *n.* [Fr. *mignon*, darling: root of Ger. *minne*, love, remembrance.] A servile favorite; a low, mean dependent:—small printing-type.

Min'is-ter, *n.* [L. *minister*, a servant, root of *minor*, less; correlative of *magister*, a master, root of *magnus*, great.] One who ministers or serves; a servant:—one who administers; an administrator; a high officer of the state:—an ambassador; a delegate; an agent:—a clergyman; a priest; a pastor.—*2, v. a.* [pp. ministering, ministered.] To give; to supply; to afford.—*3, v. n.* To attend; to serve.

Min'ră-tür'ial, *a.* Relating to a minister or to ministry:—done under another.

Min'is-trant, *a.* [L. *ministrare*, *ministrans*, to serve.] Attendant; ministering; [vice; office.]

Min'is-trä'tion, *n.* [*l. ministratio*.] Agency; service:—the ecclesiastical function:—the body of ministers of a state.

Min'i-um, or **Min'ium**, *n.* [L.] Red lead.

Min'i-ver, *n.* [See MINEVER.] for its fur.

Mink, *n.* [See MINX.] A small animal, valued.

Min'në-sing'er, *n.* [Ger. *minne*, love, and *singer*, a singer.] A lyric poet of medieval Germany.

Min'now, *n.* [A.-S. *myne*: possibly related to Fr. *menisse*, small fishes, fry.—Cf. L. *mæna*. Gr. *pavirn*, a kind of sea-fish; Skr. *mina*, Hind. *maina*, a fish; Dravidian *min*, a fish; *min*, to shine.] A small river-fish; a minnow.

Min'or, *a.* [L. for "smaller".—Cf. Icel. *minn*, Goth. *miniza*, less; A.-S. & Celt. *min*, small.] Inferior; less; smaller; lower.—*2, n.* One under age.—(*Logic*.) The second or particular proposition of a syllogism.

Min'or-i-ty, *n.* State of being a minor:—the less number:—opposed to *majority*.

Min'ster, *n.* [A.-S. *myster*, L. *monasterium*, a monastery (*q. v.*).] A monastery:—a cathedral.

Min'strel, *n.* [O. Fr. *menestrel*, menestral, a ratter, a servant; Late L. *ministrer*; L. *minister*, a servant.—See MINISTER.] A player upon instruments; a musician; a poet and singer; a bard.

Min'stel-sy, *n.* [A.-S. *mynet*, a coin; Ger. *münze*, a mint; L. *moneta*, money, a mint.—See MONEY.] A place for coining money:—[A.-S. *mint*; Ger. *münze*; L. *mentha*; Gr. *μύνθα*] an aromatic plant.—*2, v. a.* [pp. minting, minted.] To coin; to stamp:—to invent.

Min'tage, *n.* Coinage:—duty paid for coining.

Min'u-end, *n.* [L. *minendum*, having to be diminished; *minuere*, to diminish (*q. v.*).] (*Arith.*) The number from which another number is to be subtracted.

Min'u-é, *n.* [Fr. *menuet*, from *menu*, little, short.—See MINUTE.] A stately, regular dance.

Min'us, *a.* [L., neuter form of *minor*, less.] Less:—noting subtraction.

ā, ē, ī, ð, ü, ÿ, long; ā, ē, ī, ð, ü, ÿ, short; q, q, i, q, u, y, obscure.—Fär, fär, fäst, fall, hēir, hēr;

Mis-be-cōme' (mis-be-kūm'), *v. a.* [Mis- and BECOME.] [*i.* misbecame; *pp.* misbecoming, misbecome.] Not to become; to be unseemly to.

Mis-be-hä've, *v. n.* [Mis- and BEHAVE.] [*pp.* misbehaving, misbehaved.] To act ill or improperly.—*2, v. a.* To conduct improperly.

Mis-be-hä've-ip (mis-be-häv'ip), *n.* Ill conduct.

Mis-be-lief', *n.* A wrong belief.

Mis-be-lievel', *v. n.* [Mis- and BELIEVE.] [*pp.* misbelieving, misbelieved.] To believe wrongly.

Mis-cäl'cu-late, *v. a.* [Mis- and CALCULATE.] [*pp.* miscalculating, miscalculated.] To reckon wrongly.

Mis-cäl'cu-lä'tion, *n.* A wrong computation.

Mis-call', *v. a.* [Mis- and CALL.] [*pp.* miscalling, miscalled.] To name or call improperly.

Mis-cär'ri-age (mis-kär'rij), *n.* Act of miscarrying; failure; ill conduct:—abortion.

Mis-car'ry, *v. n.* [Mis- and CARRY.] [*pp.* miscarrying, miscarried.] To fail:—to have an abortion.

Mis-cel'la-ne-a, *n.* pl. [L.] Miscellanies:—a miscellany.

Mis-cel'la-ne-oüs, *a.* [L. *miscellaneus*; *missculus*, mixed; *miscre*, to mix (*q. v.*)] Composed of various kinds; diversified; various; mixed.

Mis-cel'la-ny, *n.* A collection of various literary pieces or other matters; medley.

Mis-chânce', *n.* [O. Fr. *meschance*, mischief; Fr. *méchanc*, ill.—See CHANCE.] Misfortune; mishap.

Mis'chief (mis'chif), *n.* [O. Fr. *més*, ill, and *chef*, a head, result, issue.—Cf. Sp. *menosabado*, loss.—See CHIEF.] Evil, intentional or unintentional; harm; hurt; injury; trouble.

Mis'chiev-ous, *a.* Making mischief; harmful; hurtful; injurious.

Mis'chiev-ous-ly, *ad.* Hurtfully.

Misch'na, or **Mish'na**, *n.* [Heb.] The text of the Jewish Talmud.

Mis-chôs'ge, *v. a.* [Mis- and CHOOSE.] [*i.* mischose; *pp.* mischoosing, mischosen.] To choose erroneously. [Capable of being mixed.]

Mis'cible, *a.* [Fr. *miscre*, to mix (*q. v.*)]

Mis-con-céit', *n.* Wrong conceit or opinion.

Mis-con-conceiv'e (mis-kyñ-sv'), *v. a. & v. n.* [Mis- and CONCEIVE.] [*pp.* misconceiving, misconceived.] To conceive wrongly; to misjudge; to misunderstand.

Mis-con-cép'tion, *n.* A wrong notion.

Mis-con'duct, *n.* Bad conduct; ill behavior.

Mis-con'duct', v. a. [Mis- and CONDUCT.] [*pp.* misconducting, misconducted.] To manage amiss.

Mis-con-stru'tion, *n.* A wrong construction.

Mis-con'strü'e, *v. a.* [Mis- and CONSTRUE.] [*pp.* misconstruing, misconstrued.] To interpret incorrectly.

Mis-cou'nt, *v. a.* [Mis- and COUNT.] [*pp.* miscounting, miscounted.] To count or reckon amiss.—*2, v. n.* To reckon amiss.—*3, n.* An erroneous reckoning.

Mis'cre-ant, *n.* [Fr. *mécréant*, O. Fr. *mescreant*, unbelieving, infidel; *mis*, ill, and *croire*, L. *credere*, to believe.—Cf. It. *miscredente*, heathen: at first a *miscreant* was an unbeliever.] A villain.

Mis-deal', *n.* [Mis- and DEAL.] A wrong deal.—*2, v. a. & v. n.* [*i.* misdealt; *pp.* misdealing, misdealed.] To deal amiss.

Mis-dæd', *n.* [A.-S. *misdeod*; Ger. *missethat*; Dut. *misdaad*.] An evil action; fault; offence.

Mis-deem', *v. a.* [Icel. *misdeima*.—See DEEM.] [*pp.* misdeeming, misdeemed.] To judge wrongly; to mistake.

Mis-de-mean'or, *n.* [Mis- and DEMEANOR.] An offence less atrocious than a *crime*; misconduct.

Mis-di-rect', *v. a.* [Mis- and DIRECT.] [*pp.* misdirecting, misdirected.] To direct or guide amiss.

Mis-di-rec'tion, *n.* A wrong direction or command.

Mis-dö', *v. a. & v. n.* [Dut. *misdoen*; Ger. *miss-thun*.—See DO.] [*i.* misdid; *pp.* misdoing, misdone.] To do wrong.

mien, sir; möve, nör, sön; ball, bür, rüle, üse.—ç, ç, g, g, soft; ç, ç, s, hard; s as z; x as gz; this;

ā, ē, ī, ð, ü, ÿ, long; ā, ē, ī, ð, ü, ÿ, short; q, q, i, q, u, y, obscure.—Fär, fär, fäst, fall, hēir, hēr;

ā, ē, ī, ð, ü, ÿ, long; ā, ē, ī, ð, ü, ÿ, short; q, q, i, q, u, y, obscure.—Fär, fär, fäst, fall, hēir, hēr;