

WEBSTER'S
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE
UNABRIDGED

Encyclopedic Edition



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OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
UNABRIDGED
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mi'cro-spec-tro-sco-py, *n.* the of, or investigation by means of, a microspectroscope.
mi'cro-spér-mae, *n. pl.* [from *micro-* and Gr. *spérma*, seed.] a group of monocotyledons, including the *Hydrocharitaceae* and the *Orchidaceae*, and named from its small seeds.
mi'cro-sphère, *n.* [*micro-*, and *sphere*.] any of various minute globules, as an encapsulated isotope, a cell-like structure resembling a protein, etc.
mi'cro-spó-ran-gi-um, *n.*; *pl.* **mi'cro-spó-ran-gi-a**, [*micro-* and *sporangium*.] a sporangium which contains or produces microspores, as the pollen sac of the anther in seed plants.
mi'cro-spóre, *n.* a small, asexually produced spore from which a male gametophyte develops, as a pollen grain in a seed plant.
mi'cro-spór-ic, *a.* of microspores.
mi'cro-spó-ró-phyll, *n.* a sporophyll that produces microsporangia.
mi'cro-sthène, *n.* [*micro-* and Gr. *sthenos*, strength.] an ineducablian.
mi'cro-sthen-ic, *a.* ineducablian.
mi'cro-stom'a-tous, *a.* [*micro-*, and Gr. *stoma* (-atos), mouth.] having a small mouth.
mi'cro-stó-mous, *a.* microstomatous.
mi'cro-stý-lis, *n.* same as *Malaxis*.
mi'cro-stý-lous, *a.* [*micro-*, and Gr. *stylos*, a pillar.] having short styles and long stamens.
mi'cro-tóme, *n.* [*micro-*, and Gr. *-tome*, from *temnein*, to cut.] an instrument for cutting thin sections of tissue, etc. for study under the microscope.
mi'cro-tóm-ic, *a.* of microtomy or the microtome.
mi'cro-tó-mist, *n.* one versed in microtomy.
mi'cro-tó-my, *n.* the art of preparing sections for study under the microscope, as by the use of the microtome.
mi'cro-vólt, *n.* [*micro-* and *volt*.] the millionth of a volt.
mi'cro-wave, *n.* an extremely short electromagnetic wave; a wave less than ten meters, or especially less than one meter, in length.
mi'cro-zó'a, *n. pl.* [*micro-*, and Gr. *zōon*, an animal.] animals of microscopic smallness.
mi'cro-zó-án, *n.* one of the microzoa.
mi'cro-zó-án, *a.* pertaining to the microzoa.
mi'cro-zó-á-ri-a, *n. pl.* [*micro-*, and L. Gr. *zōarion*, dim. of Gr. *zōon*, an animal.] animalcules. [Rare.]
mi'cro-zó-oid, *n.* [*micro-* and *zoo-*.] a minute free-swimming zooid, as in some flagellate Infusoria.
mi'cro-zó-on, *n.* one of the microzoa.
mic'tion, *n.* urination.
mic'tú-rate, *v. t.*; *mic'turated*, *pt.* *pp.*; *mic'turating*, *ppr.* to urinate.
mic'tú-ri-tion (-rish'un), *n.* [L. *micturitus*, *pp.* of *micturare*, to desire to make water, from *mingere*, to make water.] the act of urinating.
mid, *a.* *superl.* midmost. [AS. *mid*, middle; compare L. *medius*, middle.]
 1. middle.
 2. in phonetics, pronounced with the tongue in a position approximately midway between high and low: said of certain vowels, as the *a* in *cake* or *o* in *cold*.
mid, *n.* the midst; middle. [Archaic.]
mid, *mid*, *prep.* amid. [Poet.]
mid-, a combining form meaning *middle* or *middle part of*, as in *midbrain*, *mid-Atlantic*.
mid'-áge, *n.* middle age.
Mid'dás, *n.* 1. in Greek legend, a king of Phrygia to whom Dionysus granted the power of turning everything that he touched into gold: when even his food and his daughter turned to gold, Midas begged to have the power taken back.
 2. a genus of monkeys having long ears, including several species of marmosets, natives of South America.
Mid'dás-g-ear, *n.* a gastropod shell, *Auricula midá*.
mid-At-lan-tic, *n.* the middle part of the Atlantic Ocean.
mid-bráin, *n.* the mesencephalon.
mid-chan-nel, *n.* the middle part of a channel.
mid-con'tinent, *n.* the middle part of a continent.
mid'-course, *n.* 1. the middle of a course or way.
 2. a middle course or mode of procedure.
mid'day, *n.* [ME. *midday*; AS. *middæg*.] the middle part of the day; noon.
mid'day, *a.* pertaining to noon; meridional; as, the *midday* sun.
mid'day flow'er, any flower of the genus *Mesembryanthemum*.

mid'den, *n.* [ME. *midning*.]
 1. a dunghill or refuse heap. [Brit. Dial.]
 2. a kitchen midden.
mid'dest, *a.* obsolete *superl.* of *mid*.
mid'ding, *n.* same as *midden*.
mid'dle, *a.* [ME. and AS. *middel*, middle.]
 1. halfway between two given points, times, etc.; equally distant from either end, side, etc.; in the center; mean.
 2. intermediate; in between; intervening.
 3. in Greek grammar, designating or of a voice of the verb, passive in form, in which the subject is represented as acting reflexively.
 4. [M-] in geology, designating a division of a period or a formation between those called *Upper* and *Lower*.
 5. [M-] in linguistics, designating a stage in language development intermediate between those called *Old* and *Modern*; as, *Middle English*.
 6. in logic, designating a term that appears in both premises of a syllogism but not in the conclusion.
 7. in phonetics, medial.
mid'dle, *n.* 1. a point or part halfway between extremes; central point, part, time, etc.
 2. something intermediate.
 3. the middle part of the body; waist.
 4. in Greek grammar, the middle voice.
 5. in logic, a middle term.
mid'dle, *v. t.* and *v. i.*; *middled* (-dld), *pt.* *pp.*; *middling*, *ppr.* 1. to put in the middle.
 2. to fold (a rope, etc.) in the middle; to double.
mid'dle áge, the time of life between youth and old age: now usually applied to the years from about 40 to about 60.
Mid'dle-Áge, *a.* medieval.
mid'dle-áged, *a.* in, of, characteristic of, or suitable for middle age.
Mid'dle Ág-es, the period of European history between ancient and modern times, c. 500 A.D.-1450 A.D.
Mid'dle Á-mer-i-cá, 1. the part of Latin America south of the United States and north of South America.
 2. the American middle class, characterized generally by moderate or conservative political attitudes and conventional social values; sometimes, specifically, the middle class of Midwestern America.
Mid'dle Át-lan-tic, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.
mid'dle-break-er, *n.* same as *lister*.
mid'dle-brow, *n.* a person regarded as having conventional, middle-class tastes or opinions, and as being anti-intellectual or pseudo-intellectual: often a term of contempt or derision. [Colloq.]
mid'dle-brow, *a.* of a middlebrow. [Colloq.]
mid'dle-bust-er, *n.* same as *lister*.
mid'dle C, 1. the musical note on the first ledger line below the treble staff and the first above the bass staff.
 2. the corresponding tone or key.
mid'dle-class, *a.* of or characteristic of the middle class.
mid'dle class, the social class between the aristocracy or very wealthy and the working class, or proletariat: owners of small businesses, professional and white-collar workers, well-to-do farmers, etc. are generally included in the middle class.
mid'dle dis'tance, the space between the foreground and the background in a picture.
mid'dle ear, the tympanum.
mid'dle-earth, *n.* the world. [Obs.]
Mid'dle East, 1. the area including Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, and, sometimes, India, Tibet, and Burma.
 2. the Near East (sense 1), excluding the Balkans. [Brit.]
Mid'dle English, the English language as written and spoken between about 1125 and about 1475: it is characterized by the loss of Anglo-Saxon inflectional endings, the emergence of a syntax based on word order, a revision of the Anglo-Saxon pronoun system, great diversity of dialectal spellings, extensive vocabulary borrowings from Latin, French, and Low German sources, and the gradual standardization of the South East Midland dialect, used in and around London, as a written language for the whole of England (c. 1375-1475).
Mid'dle Greek, Medieval Greek.
mid'dle ground, same as *middle distance*.
Mid'dle High Ger'mán, the language of the highlands of south and central Germany as it was written and spoken between about 1100 and about 1500: in the development of Ger-

man, it represents a stage analogous to that of Middle English.
Mid'dle Irish, the Irish language as it developed in the later Middle Ages.
Mid'dle King'dóm, 1. a kingdom of ancient Egypt, c. 2400-1580 B.C., with its capital at Hieracopolis and later at Thebes: also *Middle Empire*.
 2. [transl. of Chin. *Chung kuo*.] (a) the former Chinese Empire, considered as the center of the world; (b) the eighteen provinces of China, or China proper.
Mid'dle Lat'in, Medieval Latin.
mid'dle lat'i-tude, the latitude midway between two points in the same hemisphere: also *mean latitude*.
Mid'dle Löw Ger'mán, the Germanic language of the northwest European lowlands, chiefly between the Rhine and the Elbe, as written and spoken between about 1100 and about 1450.
mid'dle-man, *n.* *pl.* **mid'dle-men**, 1. a go-between; an intermediary.
 2. a trader who buys commodities from the producer and sells them to the retailer or, sometimes, directly to the consumer; a broker; a jobber.
 3. in Ireland, a person who rents lands from the landowner in large tracts, and lets it out in smaller portions at an increased rent.
 4. in minstrelsy, the one who leads the dialogue as interlocutor, seated in the middle of the line of performers.
mid'dle-móat, *a.* same as *midmost*.
mid'dle-of-the-road, *a.* avoiding extremes, especially of the political left and right; uncommitted to either liberalism or conservatism.
mid'dle pas-ságe, the passage across the Atlantic from West Africa to the West Indies or America: route of the former slave trade.
mid'dle post, same as *king post*.
mid'dler, *n.* one who is in an intermediate class.
mid'dle-sized, *a.* of medium size.
Mid'dle States, those eastern States between the New England States and the South: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland.
Mid'dle Tem'ple, one of two groups of buildings occupied by the Inns of Court in London, England: the other is the Inner Temple.
mid'dle watch, in nautical usage, the men on watch from midnight to 4 A.M.; also, that period of time.
mid'dle-weight (-wät), *n.* 1. one of average weight.
 2. a boxer or wrestler who weighs between 148 and 160 pounds.
mid'dle-weight, *a.* of middleweights.
Mid'dle West, *mid'dle west*, that part of the United States between the Rocky Mountains and the Allegheny Mountains, north of the Ohio River and the southern borders of Kansas and Missouri: also *Midwest*.
mid'dling, *a.* of middle rank; state, size, or quality; medium; ordinary; mediocre; as, a man of *midling* size.
mid'dling, *adv.* fairly; moderately; somewhat. [Colloq.]
mid'dling, *n.* 1. pork or bacon from between the ham and the shoulder.
 2. [*pl.*] products of medium quality, grade, size, or price.
 3. [*pl.*] particles of coarsely ground wheat mixed with bran, with a high gluten content.
mid'dling-ly, *adv.* passably; indifferently.
mid'dling-ness, *n.* the state of being middling.
mid'dy, *n.*; *pl.* **mid'dies**, 1. a midshipman. [Colloq.]
 2. a middy blouse.
mid'dy blouse, a loose blouse having a sailor collar, worn by women and children.
mid'dy-er, *n.* 1. in a steam boiler, the upright water chamber in the firebox.
 2. in mining, a central support in a tunnel.
Mid'dyárd, *n.* [Ice. *midhgarðr*, lit., mid-yard; *midhr*, mid, and *garðr*, yard.] in Norse mythology, the earth regarded as midway between heaven and hell and encircled by a huge serpent: also *Mithgarthr*, *Midgarthr*.
Mid'dyárd, *n.* same as *Midgard*.
mid'dge (mij), *n.* [AS. *mycs*, *mygge*.]
 1. any very small gnaw or gnawlike insect, as of the order *Diptera* and suborder *Nemocera*.
 2. an individual otherwise normal, but of small size; a dwarf.
mid'det, *n.* [*dim.* of *midge*.]
 1. a dwarf; any abnormally small living being.
 2. anything very small of its kind.

midget

midget, *a.* very small of its kind; miniature; as, a *midget* piano.

mid-gut, *n.* the embryonic structure from which the jejunum and ileum are developed.

mid-heav'ens, *n.* 1. the middle of the sky or heaven.

2. in astronomy, the meridian of any place.

Mid-day, *n.* [Fr., south, lit. midday.] southern France.

Mid-i-an-ite, *n.* in the Bible, a member of a nomadic tribe of Arabs that fought the Israelites: Ex. ii. 15-22, Numb. xxxi. Judg. vi-viii.

mid-iron (-*ſſ*), *n.* [mid- and iron.] in golf, a club with a steel or iron head and little loft, used for fairway shots of medium distance: now usually called *number 2 iron*.

mid-land, *n.* 1. the middle region of a country; interior.

2. [M-] the dialects of English spoken or formerly spoken in the Midlands: they are divided into eastern and western groups.

mid-land, *a.* 1. in or of the midland; inland.

2. [M-] of the Midlands.

the Midlands; the middle counties of England.

mid-leg, *n.* 1. the middle of the leg.

2. one of the middle, or second, pair of legs of an insect.

mid-leg, *adv.* to the middle of the leg.

Mid-Lent, *n.* the middle of Lent; the fourth Sunday in Lent.

mid-most, *a.* [ME. *mydmest*; AS. *midmest*.] exactly in the middle, or nearest the middle; middlemost.

mid-most, *adv.* in the middle or midst.

mid-most, *prep.* in the middle or midst of.

mid-night (-*n*it), *n.* 1. the middle of the night; twelve o'clock at night.

2. deep darkness.

mid-night, *a.* 1. relating to the middle of the night: at midnight; as, *midnight* studies.

2. like or suggestive of midnight; very dark; as, *midnight* gloom.

to burn the midnight oil; to study or work very late at night.

mid-night sun, the sun visible at midnight in the arctic or antarctic regions during the summer.

mid-noon, *n.* noon; midday. [Rare.]

Mid-rash (or -*rāsh*), *n.*; *pl.* *Mid-rā'shim*, *Mid-rā'shōth*, [Heb., explanation.] any of the Jewish commentaries and explanatory notes on the Scriptures, written between the beginning of the Exile and c. 1200 A.D.

mid-rib, *n.* in botany, the central vein, or rib, of a leaf, extending from the stem to the apex.

mid-riff, *n.* [AS. *midhrif*, *midrif*; *mid*, middle, and *hrif*, belly.]

1. the diaphragm; partition of muscles and tendons between the chest cavity and the abdominal cavity.

2. the middle part of the body, between the abdomen and the chest.

mid-riff, *a.* designating or of a garment that bares the midriff.

mid-sea, *n.* the open expanse of the sea.

mid-ship, *a.* being in or belonging to the middle of a ship; as, a *midship* beam.

mid-ship-man, *n.*; *pl.* *mid-ship-men*, 1. a student in training for the rank of ensign in the United States Navy, especially at the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

2. a junior British naval officer ranking between naval cadet and sublieutenant.

3. formerly, one of a class of ship's boys assigned to British naval vessels to be trained as officers.

4. a fish of the order *Haplodoci*.

mid-ship-mite, *n.* a midshipman: a sailors' humorous alteration.

mid-ships, *adv.* amidships.

midst, *n.* [from *middest*, in the phrase, in the *middest*; ME. in *middest*, from AS. *on middan*, *amid*.] the middle; the central part: now mainly in phrases.

in our (or your, their) midst; among, or in the midst of, us (or you, them).

in the midst of; (a) in the middle of; surrounded by; (b) in the course of; during.

midst, *midst*, *prep.* in the midst of; amidst; *amid*, [Poet.]

midst, *adv.* in the middle. [Rare.]

mid-stream, *n.* the middle of the stream.

mid-summer, *n.* 1. the middle of summer.

2. popularly, the time of the summer solstice, about the 21st of June.

midsummer day; a feast day, June 24; St John the Baptist's Day.

mid-summer, *a.* of, in, or like midsummer.

milch

mid-term, *a.* occurring in the middle of the term.

mid-term, *n.* [often in *pl.*] a midterm examination, as in a college course. [Colloq.]

mid-Vic-tō-ri-an, *a.* 1. of, like, or characteristic of the middle part of Queen Victoria's reign in Great Britain (c. 1850-1890) or the culture, morals, or art of this period in Britain and the United States.

2. old-fashioned, prudish, morally strict, stuffy, etc.

mid-Vic-tō-ri-an, *n.* 1. one who lived during the mid-Victorian period.

2. a person of mid-Victorian ideas, manners, attitudes, etc.

mid-way, *n.* [ME. *midwei*; AS. *midweg*.]

1. originally, (a) the middle of the way or distance; (b) a middle way or course.

2. that part of a fair or exposition where side shows and other amusements are located.

mid-way, *a.* being in the middle of the way or distance.

mid-way, *adv.* in the middle of the way or distance; halfway.

mid-week, *n.* 1. the middle of the week.

2. [M-] Wednesday: so called by the Friends (Quakers).

mid-week, *a.* in the middle of the week.

mid-week-ly, *a.* midweek.

mid-week-ly, *adv.* in the middle of the week.

Mid-west, *n.* the Middle West.

Mid-west, *a.* Midwestern.

Mid-west-ern, *a.* of, in, or characteristic of the Middle West; Middle Western.

Mid-west-ern-er, *n.* a native or inhabitant of the Middle West; Middle Westerner.

mid-wife, *n.*; *pl.* *mid-wives*, [ME. *midwife*, *mydwys*, *medewe*; AS. *mid*, with, and *wif*, wife, woman.] a woman who assists women in childbirth.

mid-wife, *v.i.*; *midwifed* (-*wif*t), *pt.*, *pp.*; *mid-wifing*, *pp.* to perform the office of midwifery.

mid-wife, *v.t.* to assist (a woman or offspring) in childbirth. [Now Rare.]

mid-wife-ry (or *wif-*), *n.* the art or practice of assisting women in childbirth; obstetrics.

mid-win-ter, *n.* 1. the middle of the winter.

2. popularly, the time of the winter solstice, about December 22.

mid-win-ter, *a.* of, in, or like midwinter.

mid-year, *a.* occurring in the middle of the (calendar or academic) year.

mid-year, *n.* [often in *pl.*] a midyear examination, as at college. [Colloq.]

mien, *n.* [Fr. *mine*; It. *mina*, look, air, mien, from L. *minari*, to threaten.] look; air; manner; external appearance; way of carrying and conducting oneself; as, a lofty *mien*.

mien, *n.* [compare G. dial. *muff*, sullenness.] a trivial quarrel or fit of the sulks; a tiff or huff. [Colloq.]

mien, *v.i.* and *v.t.*; *miffed* (*mift*), *pt.*, *pp.*; *miffing*, *pp.* to offend or take offense. [Colloq.]

MIG, Mig, *n.* [after Artem *Mikoyan*, and Mikhail *Gurevich*, its Soviet designers.] a small, fast, highly maneuverable jet military aircraft.

mig-gle, *n.* [dim. of dial. *wig*, a marble.]

1. a playing marble. [Dial.]

2. [pl.] the game of marbles. [Dial.]

might (mit), *n.* [ME. and AS. *miht*.]

1. past tense of *may*.

2. an auxiliary with present or future sense, generally equivalent to *may* in meaning and use, expressing especially a shade of doubt or a smaller degree of possibility (e.g., it *might* rain) or permission (e.g., *might* I go?).

might (mit), *n.* [ME. *mihte*, *myghte*; AS. *miht*, *meht*, from the root of *magan*, to be able.]

1. strength; force; power; primarily and chiefly, bodily strength or physical power; as, to work or strive with all one's *might*.

2. ability to wield force; power of control; as, the *might* of empire.

with might and main; see under *main*.

might-i-ly, *adv.* 1. with great power, force, or strength; vigorously; as, to strive *mightily*.

2. greatly; to a great degree; very much; as, she was *mightily* pleased.

might-i-ness, *n.* 1. the quality or state of being mighty; power; greatness.

How soon this *mightiness* meets misery. —Shak.

2. a title of dignity; as, their High *Mightinesses* the States-General of Holland.

mighty, *a.* comp. *mightier*; superl. *mightiest*, [AS. *mihtig*, *mæhtig*, *mehtig*, from *miht*, *meht*, *might*.]

1. having great bodily strength or physical power; very strong or vigorous; as, a *mighty* arm.

2. very powerful in any way; having great command; as, a *mighty* potentate.

3. great; wonderful; remarkably large, extensive, etc.; as, *mighty* works, a *mighty* famine.

might-y, *adv.* in a great degree; very; as, *mightily* wise, *mightily* thoughtful. [Colloq.]

mign-lārd-ſſe (min'yērd-), *v.t.* to treat gently or delicately. [Obs.]

mi'gnon (min'yōn; Fr. *mignon*), *a.*; *feminine* *mi'gnonne* (min'yōn; Fr. *mignon*). [Fr.] small, delicately formed, and pretty; dainty.

mi-gnōn-ette (-et'), *n.* [Fr. dim. of *mignon*.] an annual flowering plant, *Reseda odorata*, with wedge-shaped leaves, and spikes of small, fragrant, greenish-white flowers.

mignonelle pepper; pepper, coarsely ground or unground.

mi'graine, *n.* [F., from LL. *hemikrania*, from Gr. *hēmikrania*, *hēmi*, half, and *kranion*, skull.] a type of periodically returning headache, usually confined to one side of the head and accompanied by nausea, vomiting, and sensory disturbances: also called *mégism*.

mi-grain-ous, *a.* of or pertaining to migraine.

mi-grant, *a.* [L. *migrans* (-antis), *pp.* of *migrare*, to migrate.] migratory; migrating.

mi-grant, *n.* 1. a person, bird, or other animal that migrates.

2. a farm laborer who moves from place to place to harvest seasonal crops.

mi-grate, *v.i.*; *migrated*, *pt.*, *pp.*; *migrating*, *pp.* [L. *migratus*, *pp.* of *migrare*, to move from one place to another, depart.]

1. to move from one place to another; especially, to leave one's country and settle in another.

2. to move from one region to another with the change in seasons, as many birds and some fishes.

mi-gra-tion, *n.* [L. *migratio* (-onis), from *migrare*, to migrate.]

1. a migrating.

2. a group of people or birds, fishes, etc. migrating together.

3. in chemistry, (a) the shifting of one or more atoms from one position in the molecule to another; (b) the movement of ions toward one electrode or the other, under the influence of electromotive force.

mi-gra-tor, *n.* a person or animal that migrates; specifically, a migratory bird.

mi-gra-tō-ry, *a.* 1. migrating; characterized by migration.

2. of migration.

3. roving; wandering; nomadic.

migratory locust; any one of an extensive family of insects, *Acrididae*, allied to the grasshoppers.

migratory worker; one who travels from harvest to harvest, working until each crop is gathered or processed.

mih-rāb', *n.* [Ar.] a niche, recess, or slab in a mosque to indicate the direction of Mecca.

mi-kā'dō, *n.*; *pl.* *mi-kā'dōs*, [Japan., lit., exalted gate; *mi*, exalted, and *kado*, gate.] [often M-] the emperor of Japan: title used by non-Japanese.

mi-kā-ni-ā, *n.* [after J. C. *Mihan*, a Bohemian botanist.] a genus of plants comprising about 150 species of upright shrubs and twining vines, natives to the warmer parts of America.

Mike, *n.* a microphone. [Slang.]

Mik'mak, *n.* same as *Micmac*.

mi'kron, *n.* a micron.

mil, *n.* [L. *mille*, thousand.]

1. a unit of length, equal to .001 of an inch (25,400 microns), used in measuring the diameter of wire.

2. a milliliter; a cubic centimeter.

3. a monetary unit or coin of Israel, equal to .001 of the Israeli pound.

4. in military usage, (a) a unit of angle measurement for artillery fire, equal to $\frac{1}{1000}$ of the circumference of a circle: in full, *artillery mil*; (b) less frequently, a unit equal to 1,018 artillery miles: in full, *infantry mil*.

circular mil; see under *circular*.

mi-lā'dy, *mi-lā'di*, *n.* [Fr., from Eng. *my lady*.] an English noblewoman or gentlewoman: Continental term used in speaking to or of such a woman.

mil-lage, *n.* mileage.

Mil-a-nēse, *a.* of or relating to Milan, Italy, or to its natives or their culture.

Mil-a-nēse, *n.* sing. and *pl.* a native or inhabitant of Milan; the people of Milan.

milch, *a.* [ME. *milche*, *melche*; AS. *melc*, *moelc*, from *moelc*, milk.] giving milk; kept for milking; as, a *milch* cow.

mild

mild, *a.*; *comp.* milder; *superl.* mildest. [AS. *milde*, mild.]

1. gentle or kind in disposition, action, or effect; not severe, harsh, bitter, etc.; not extreme in any way; moderate; temperate; as, a mild nature.

2. having a soft, pleasant taste or flavor; not strong, sour, bitter, or sharp: said of tobacco, cheese, etc.

3. designating steel that is tough but malleable and contains only a small percentage of carbon.

Syn.—bland, easy, gentle, kind, soft, meek, mellow, sweet, tender.

mild'en, *v.t.*; mildened, *pt.*, *pp.*; mildening, *ppr.* to render milder; to ameliorate.

mild'en, *v.i.* to become milder, as the weather.

mild'dew, *n.* [AS. *mildeðw*, *meledeðw*, originally meaning honeydew.]

1. any fungus that attacks various plants or appears on organic matter, paper, leather, etc., especially when exposed to damp, resulting in a thin, furry, whitish coating or discoloration.

2. any such coating or discoloration; mold.

3. any plant disease caused by such a fungus.

mild'dew, *v.t.*; mildewed, *pt.*, *pp.*; mildewing, *ppr.* to affect with mildew.

mild'dew, *v.i.* to become affected with mildew.

mild'dewy, *a.* 1. mildewed.

2. like, or having the nature of, mildew.

mild'ly, *adv.* 1. in a mild manner.

2. to a mild extent; somewhat.

to put it mildly; to state it with restraint.

mild'ness, *n.* the state or quality of being mild; temperateness; gentleness.

mild'spir'it-ed, *a.* of a mild temperament; meek.

mild'-tem'per-ed, *a.* having a mild temper.

mile, *n.*; *pl.* miles, *dial.* mile, [AS. *mil*; LL. *milia* a mile, from L. *milia*, *milia*, *pl.* of *mille*, a thousand, in *milia passuum*, a thousand paces, a mile.] a unit of linear measure, equal to 1,760 yards (5,280 feet or 1,609.35 meters), used in the United States, Great Britain, etc.; in full, *statute mile*: it is derived from an ancient Roman measure of 1,000 paces (c. 1,620 yards). The *geographical* (or *nautical*, *sea*, or *air*) *mile* is $\frac{1}{60}$ of one degree of the earth's equator, officially, in British Admiralty use (*Admiralty mile*), 6,080 feet (1,853.2 meters) and in the United States Coast Survey 6,080.2 feet (1,853.25 meters).

mile'age, *n.* 1. an allowance for traveling expenses at a specified amount per mile.

2. aggregate distance in miles or total number of miles traveled or covered.

3. expense or charge per mile, as for travel or the use of railroad freight cars.

4. a mileage book.

Also spelled *milage*.

mile'age book, a book of detachable coupons or tickets (*mileage tickets*), each entitling a person to transportation for a stated number of miles.

mile'pōst, *n.* a signpost showing the distance in miles from or to a given point.

mil'er, *n.* one trained to race a mile.

mil'les glō-ri-ō'sua, [L.] a braggart soldier: the title character in Plautus' comedy.

MI-lē'si-ān, *a.* [L. *Milesius*; Gr. *Milēsiōs*, of or pertaining to Miletus, from *Milētiōs*, Miletus.] of or pertaining to the ancient city of Miletus in Asia Minor, or to its inhabitants.

MI-lē'si-ān, *n.* a native or inhabitant of Miletus.

MI-lē'si-ān (or-zhān), *a.* (from *Milesius*, legendary Spanish king whose sons reputedly conquered Ireland c. 1300 B.C.; and -*an*.) Irish.

MI-lē'si-ān, *n.* 1. a legendary ancestor of the Irish.

2. an Irishman.

mile'stōne, *n.* 1. a stone or pillar set up to show the distance in miles to or from a specified place.

2. a significant or important event in the history or career of a person, the human race, etc.

mild'foil, *n.* [L. *millefolium*, milfoil, lit., thousand leaves; *mille*, thousand, and *folium*, leaf: so called from the abundance of its leaves.] an herb of the genus *Achillea*, belonging to the aster family, growing on roadsides and in dry pastures; yarrow.

mild-i-ā-ri-ā, *n.* [L. *f. of miliaris*, pertaining to millet.] an acute skin disease resulting from inflammation of the sweat glands and characterized by small white or red papules or vesicles: also called *prickly heat*, *heat rash*.

mild'ār-y, *a.* [L. *miliaris*, from *milium*, millet.]

1. resembling millet seeds; as, a *military* eruption, *military* glands.

2. accompanied with an eruption like millet seeds; as, a *military* fever.

mild'ār-y tū-bēr-cū-lō'se, a form of tuberculosis in which the tubercle bacilli spread through the blood stream from a primary focus of infection to other parts of the body, where multiple tubercles are formed.

mild'lieu' (mēl-yoo'), *n.* [Fr., lit., middle.] surroundings; environment.

Mil-i-ō-lā, *n.* [from L. *milium*, millet.] in zoology, a genus of foraminifers typical of the family *Miliolidae*.

Mil-i-ol'i-dae, *n. pl.* [L. *milium*, millet.] a family of imperforate foraminifers, of which *Miliola* is the typical genus.

mild-i-ol'i-form, *a.* milioline.

mild'i-ō-line, *a.* of or pertaining to the *Miliolidae*.

mild'i-ō-lite, *a.* [*Miliola* and -*ite*.] miliolitic.

mild'i-ō-lite, *n.* a fossil foraminifer of the family *Miliolidae*.

mild'i-ō-lit'ic, *a.* relating to or composed of miliolites.

mild'i-tān-cy, *n.* the condition or quality of being militant; fighting spirit, attitude, or policy.

mild'i-tānt, *a.* [L. *militans* (-*antis*), *ppr.* of *militare*, to serve as a soldier.]

1. fighting; engaged in war; serving as a soldier.

2. of a combative or warlike character or disposition; ready and willing to fight.

church militant; see under *church*.

mild'i-tānt, *n.* a militant person.

mild'i-tānt'ly, *adv.* in a militant or warlike manner.

mild'i-tār, *a.* military. [Obs.]

mild'i-tār-i-ly, *adv.* 1. in a military manner.

2. from a military standpoint.

mild'i-tā-rism, *n.* [Fr. *militarisme*.]

1. military spirit; ideals and attitudes of professional soldiers.

2. the glorification or prevalence of such a spirit, ideals, etc. in a nation, or the predominance of the military caste in government.

3. the policy of maintaining strong armed forces and being ready and willing to use them; aggressive preparedness.

mild'i-tā-ris-t, *n.* 1. an expert or specialist in war and military affairs.

2. one who advocates militarism or a warlike policy.

mild'i-tā-ris'tic, *a.* of, characteristic of, or characterized by militarism.

mild'i-tā-ris'tic-āl-ly, *adv.* in a militaristic manner.

mild'i-tā-riz-ā-tion, *n.* a militarizing or being militarized.

mild'i-tā-rize, *v.t.*; militarized, *pt.*, *pp.*; militarizing, *ppr.* 1. to make military; to equip and prepare for war.

2. to fill with militarism; to make warlike.

mild'i-tār-y, *a.* [L. *militaris*, pertaining to soldiers or war, from *miles* (-*itis*), a soldier.]

1. of, characteristic of, for, fit for, or done by soldiers or the armed forces.

2. of, for, or fit for war.

3. of the army; distinguished from *naval*.

military attaché; an army officer attached to his nation's embassy or legation in a foreign country.

military feuds; the original feudal estates in England which were in the hands of military men who held them under military tenure.

military intelligence; (a) any information of military value to a nation; (b) the military department or branch whose work is getting, analyzing, and using such information.

military law; the branch of law concerned with the government and discipline of the armed forces, whether in time of war or in time of peace.

military mast; an armored, towerlike structure on a warship, containing ammunition hoists, speaking tubes, observation ports, etc.

military police; (a) troops assigned to carry on police duties for the army; (b) a civil police having a military organization, as the French gendarmerie; a constabulary.

military tenure; a tenure of land on condition of performing military service.

mild'ār-y, *n.* soldiers collectively; the army (with the); as, the *military* took control of the government.

mild'i-tāte, *v.i.*; militated, *pt.*, *pp.*; militating, *ppr.* [L. *militatus*, *pp.* of *militare*, to be a soldier.]

milk fever

1. originally, to serve as a soldier; to fight (against).

2. to be directed (against); to operate or work (against or, rarely, for): said of facts, evidence, actions, etc.; as, his youth militated against him.

mild-i-tā'tion, *n.* conflict.

mild'i-ti-ā (-lish'ā), *n.* [L., military service, soldiery, from *miles* (-*itis*), a soldier.]

1. (a) originally, any military force; (b) later, any army composed of citizens rather than professional soldiers, called out in time of emergency.

2. in the United States, all able-bodied male citizens between 18 and 45 years old who are not already members of the regular armed forces: members of the National Guard, Organized Reserve Corps (Army and Air), and the Naval and Marine Reserves constitute the *organized militia*; all others, the *unorganized militia*.

mild'i-ti-ā-mān, *n.*; *pl.* *mild'i-ti-ā-men*, one who belongs to the militia.

mild'i-ti-āte (-lish'ā), *v.i.* to organize for war; to raise militia. [Obs.]

mild'i-um, *n.*; *pl.* *mild'i-ā*, [L., millet.] a small, whitish nodule of the skin, somewhat like a millet seed, resulting from retention of the secretion of a sebaceous gland.

milk, *n.* [AS. *meoloc*, *meolc*, *milk*, *milk*.]

1. a white or yellowish liquid secreted by the mammary glands of female mammals for suckling their young; especially, cow's milk.

2. any liquid like this, as the juice of various plants, trees, or fruits (e.g., coconut milk), or any of various emulsions.

3. the spat of an oyster before it is discharged.

blue milk; (a) milk that has been skimmed; (b) milk rendered blue by fermentation caused by a microbe, *Bacterium cyanogenum*.

bristol milk; a drink of which the principal ingredient is sherry.

in milk; *in the milk*; milky, as wheat before the grain begins to harden, or as an oyster when it contains the spat.

milk of human kindness; natural feelings of sympathy, generosity, etc.

milk of lime; slaked lime in water: so called because it resembles milk in appearance and consistency.

milk of magnesia; a milky-white fluid, a suspension of magnesium hydroxide, Mg(OH)₂, in water, used as a laxative and antacid.

milk of sulfur; precipitated sulfur.

pigeon's milk; a curdy substance in the crop of pigeons, with which they feed their young by disgorging it into their mouths.

sugar of milk; same as *lactose*.

to cry over spilt milk; to feel sorry in vain about something that has happened and cannot be undone.

milk, *v.t.*; milked (milk't), *pt.*, *pp.*; milking, *ppr.* [ME. *milken*; AS. *meolcian*, from *meolc*, *milk*.]

1. (a) to draw or press milk from the mammary glands of (a cow, etc.); (b) to draw (milk).

2. to draw (out) or drain off; to extract as if by milking.

3. to drain off or extract money, ideas, strength, etc. from as if by milking; to exploit.

4. to extract juice, sap, venom, etc. from.

5. to draw out (information, etc.), as if by milking.

milk, *v.i.* 1. to draw milk.

2. to give milk; as, the cow does not *milk* easily.

milk ad'dē'r, a milk snake.

milk ab'scess, an abscess of the mammary gland during lactation.

milk'-and-wā'tēr, *a.* insipid; characterless; wishy-washy; as, his poems are of the *milk-and-water* species.

milk blotch, a rash on the face and scalp of infants; a form of eczema.

milk crust, same as *milk blotch*.

milk cū're, the treatment of diseases by a diet of milk or of preparations of milk.

milk dāme, a wet nurse. [Obs.]

milk duct, a canalicular and galactophorous duct.

milk'en, *a.* consisting of or resembling milk. [Rare.]

milk'er, *n.* 1. one who or that which milks; specifically, an apparatus devised for milking cows mechanically.

2. a cow or other animal giving milk; as, she is an excellent *milk'er*.

milk fē'vēr, 1. a mild fever sometimes occurring with the first secretion of milk in the

milkfish

breasts after childbirth: it is caused by infection.

2. a somewhat similar condition often occurring in dairy cows shortly after calving, characterized by paralysis, etc.

milk'fish, *n.*; *pl.* **milk'fish** or **milk'fish-es**, a large, silvery, herringlike fish, *Chanos salmonus*, of the Pacific Ocean.

milk glass, a kind of glass having a milky appearance, made from cryolite and sand; also called *cryolite glass*.

milk'ly, *adv.* in a milky manner.

milk'iness, *n.* the quality or state of being milky or having a color or consistency like milk.

milk'ing, *n.* 1. the act of a person who milks. 2. the quantity of milk obtained at one time of milking.

milk knot (not), a hard lump sometimes occurring in the breast, caused by congestion of the mammary glands.

milk leg, a condition characterized by painful swelling of the legs, caused by inflammation and clotting of the femoral veins: so called because it occurs most often during lactation after childbirth: medical name *phlegmasia alba dolens*.

milk'less, *a.* without milk.

milk'-liv'ered, *a.* cowardly; timorous; white-livered.

milk'maid, *n.* a woman or girl who milks cows or is employed in a dairy.

milk'man, *n.*; *pl.* **milk'men**, a man who sells or delivers milk.

milk mir'rör, an escutcheon (sense 2d) in cattle.

milk mö'lär, in anatomy, a molar of the first or temporary set of teeth which is replaced by a premolar.

milk mürse, a wet nurse.

milk pärs'ley, an herb, *Peucedanum palustre*, of the parsley family, growing in Europe and Asia: it has an acrid milky juice.

milk pëa, a plant of the genus *Galactia*.

milk punch, a beverage made by adding brandy, whisky, or rum to milk, and flavoring with sugar and nutmeg.

milk quartz, quartz having a milk-white color.

milk shäke, a drink made of milk, flavoring, and, usually, ice cream, mixed or shaken until frothy.

milk'shed, *n.* [*milk* and *-shed*, as in *watershed*.] all the dairy farm areas supplying milk for a given city.

milk'sick, *a.* suffering from milk-sickness.

milk sick'ness, a rare disease, formerly common in the western United States, caused by drinking the milk or eating the milk products or flesh of cattle that have eaten any of various poisonous weeds.

milk snäke, a small, harmless snake, gray with black-rimmed markings, related to the king snake: also called *milk adder*, *house snake*.

milk'sop, *n.* an unmanly man or boy; sissy.

milk sug'är (shüg'), same as *lactose*.

milk this'tle (-sl), an esculent European plant, *Silybum marianum*, of the aster family, having the veins of its leaves of a milky whiteness.

milk thrush, same as *aphthä*, sense 2.

milk toöth, any of the temporary, first set of teeth in a young child or other mammal: also called *baby tooth*.

milk tree, either of two trees of South America, *Brosimum galactodendron* and *Tabernaemontana iditilis*.

milk ves'sel, in botany, one of the tubes in which milky fluid is secreted; a lactiferous vessel.

milk vetch, an herb of the genus *Astragalus*: so called from an idea that the secretion of milk was increased in goats which fed on it.

milk'weed, *n.* any plant of the genus *Asclepias*, having a milky juice. The name is also given to various other plants which have a milky juice.

green milkweed; any plant of the genus *Acerates*.

milk'white' (-hwit'), *a.* white as milk.

milk'wört, *n.* a plant of the genus *Polygala*, formerly supposed to increase the flow of milk in nursing women. *Polygala vulgaris* is the common milkwort of Europe.

milk'y, *a.* *comp.* milkier; *superl.* milkiest, 1. like milk; especially, white as milk; as, a *milkly* juice; a *milkly* color.

2. of, containing, or yielding milk.

3. soft; mild; timorous.

4. full of spawn; as, *milkly* oysters.

Milky Way; a broad, faintly luminous band

seen across the sky at night, consisting of innumerable stars and nebulae so distant as to be indistinguishable without a telescope; the Galaxy.

mill, *n.* [*AS. mylen, myln*, from *LL. molina*, a mill, properly *f.* of *L. molinus*, of a mill, from *mola*, a millstone, from *molere*, to grind.]

1. a building with machinery for grinding grain into flour or meal.

2. a machine for grinding grain.

3. a machine for grinding or pulverizing any solid material; as, a coffee mill.

4. a machine for grinding or crushing fruits or vegetables to press out the juice; as, a cider mill.

5. any of various machines for stamping, shaping, polishing, or dressing metal surfaces, coins, etc. or for making something by some action done again and again.

6. a building or group of buildings with machinery for manufacturing something; a factory; as, a textile mill.

7. a roller of hardened steel with a raised design on it, for making a die or printing plate by pressure.

8. a milling cutter.

9. a raised edge, ridged surface, etc. made by milling.

10. [from the *v.*] a fist fight; pugilistic encounter, [Slang.]

through the mill; through a hard, painful, instructive experience, training, test, etc. [Colloq.]

mill, *v.*; *milled*, *pt.*, *pp.*; *milling*, *ppr.* 1. to grind, work, form, polish, etc. by, in, or as in a mill.

2. to raise and ridge the edge of (a coin), as a safeguard against wear and clipping.

3. to beat or whip (chocolate, etc.) to a froth.

4. to cause (cattle) to move around in a circle.

5. to beat with or as with the fists; to thrash. [Slang.]

mill, *v.* 1. to move slowly in a circle, as cattle or a confused crowd (often with *around*).

2. to fight with the fists; to box. [Slang.]

mill, *n.* [*L. mille*, a thousand,] a money of account of the United States, being the tenth part of a cent, or the thousandth part of a dollar: used in calculating but not as a coin.

mill bär, rough bar iron as drawn out by the puddlers' rolls, as distinguished from *merchant bar*, which is finished bar iron ready for sale.

mill'böärd, *n.* a heavy, flexible pasteboard used for the covers of books.

mill'cake, *n.* the residue left after the oil has been pressed from linseed.

mill cin'dër, in ironworking, slag formed in the puddling furnace.

mill'dam, *n.* 1. the mound by which a water-course is obstructed and the water raised to a sufficient height or head to turn a mill wheel.

2. a millpond.

milled, *a.* 1. ground, cut, worked, etc. by or in a mill.

2. having the edges raised and ridged or grooved, as a coin.

milled cloth; cloth that has been fulled by beating, to thicken it.

milled lead; lead rolled out into sheets by machinery.

mil'lë-fi-ö-ri glass, [*It. mille*, thousand; *flori*, flower.] ornamental glasswork made by fusing together tubes of glass enamel.

mil'lë-när'i-än, *a.* [*LL. millenarius*, containing a thousand, from *L. mille*, a thousand.] pertaining to or consisting of a thousand, especially a thousand years; pertaining to the millennium; chiliastic.

mil'lë-när'i-än, *n.* one who believes in the coming of the millennium.

mil'lë-när'i-än-ism, *n.* the doctrine or tenets of the millenarians.

mil'lë-när-y, *a.* consisting of or pertaining to a thousand; lasting for a thousand years; pertaining to the millennium or millenarians.

mil'lë-när-y, *n.*; *pl.* **mil'lë-när-ies**, [*LL. millenarius*, of or containing a thousand, from *L. mille*, a thousand.]

1. a thousand.

2. a thousand years; a millennium.

3. a thousandth anniversary.

4. a millenarian.

mil'lën'ni-äl, *a.* 1. pertaining to a millennium, or to a thousand years; as, a *millennial* period.

2. of, characteristic of, suggestive of, or fit for the millennium.

mil'lën'ni-äl-ist, *n.* a millenarian; a chiliast.

milliare

mil-len'ni-än-ism, **mil-len'ni-ä-rism**, *n.* millenarianism.

mil'lën-nist, *n.* a millenarian. [Obs.]

mil-len'ni-um, *n.*; *pl.* **mil-len'ni-umë**, **mil-len'ni-ä**, [*L. mille*, a thousand, and *annus*, year.]

1. a period of a thousand years.

2. in theology, the period of a thousand years during which Satan will be bound and Christ will reign on earth (with *the*): Rev. xx. 1-5.

3. any period of great happiness, peace, prosperity, etc.; an imagined golden age.

mil'lë-pëde, **mil'l'i-pëde**, *n.* [*L. mille*, a thousand, and *pes, pëdis*, a foot.]

1. a wormlike arthropod (*myriapod*) with two pairs of legs on each of most of its segments: also *millipede*, *milliped*.

2. a small crustacean having many legs, as a wood louse.

mil'lep'ö-rä, *n.* [*L. mille*, a thousand, and *porus*, a pore.] a genus of the *Hydrocorallinæ* having numerous minute distinct cells or pores perpendicular to the surface.

mil'lë-pö-re, *n.* any of the hydrozoans belonging to the genus *Millepora*: they form branching or leaflike masses of coral with many very small openings on the surface.

mil'lë-pö-rite, *n.* a fossil millipore.

mill'er, *n.* 1. a person who owns or operates a mill, especially a flour mill.

2. (a) a milling machine; (b) a tool to be used in such a machine.

3. any of various moths with wings that look dusty or powdered, suggesting a miller's clothes.

4. a fish, the eagle ray.

5. the hen harrier. [Brit. Dial.]

Mil'lër-ism, *n.* the doctrines or belief of the Millerites.

Mil'lër-ite, *n.* a disciple of William Miller, an American premillennialist (died 1849), who taught that the end of the world and the coming of Christ's reign on earth would be in 1843.

mil'lër-ite, *n.* [after W. H. Miller, an English mineralogist.] a sulfide of nickel, NiS, a brassy-yellow, crystalline mineral.

mil'lër's-dog, *n.* a variety of shark, *Galeus canis*.

mil'lër's-thumb (-thum), *n.* 1. a small fresh-water fish of the genus *Uranidea*, as *Uranidea gobio* of Europe, or *Uranidea richardsoni* of America.

2. a small bird, as the goldcrest or willow warbler. [Brit. Dial.]

mil'les'i-mäl, *a.* [*L. millesimus*, from *mille*, a thousand.] thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts; as, *millesimal* fractions.

mil'les'i-mäl, *n.* a thousandth.

mil'let, *n.* [*Fr.*, dim. of *mil*, from *L. milium*, millet.]

1. (a) a cereal grass, *Panicum miliaceum*, whose small grain is used for food in Europe and Asia; (b) the grain.

2. any of several other similar grasses or their seed, as *Italian millet*, *pearl millet*, etc.

Millet is used for hay in both the United States and Europe.

African millet; same as *Indian millet*.

Arabian millet or *evergreen millet*; a species of *Indian millet*.

East Indian, *Egyptian*, or *pearl millet*; *Pennisetia spicata*.

Indian millet; see under *Indian*.

Italian millet; a grass, *Setaria italica*, cultivated in America for fodder, and in the East as a cereal.

mil'let grass, wild millet, *Milium effusum*.

mill eye (i), the eye or opening in the cases of a mill, at which the meal is let out.

mill für'näce, in ironworks, a furnace in which the puddled metal is reheated before being again rolled.

mill gang, in warping, that part of the warp which is made by a descending and ascending course of the threads round the warping mill.

mill hand, a workman employed in a mill.

mill head (hed), the head of water by which a mill wheel is turned.

mil'li-, [*from L. mille*, a thousand.] a combining form meaning: (a) *one thousandth part of* (a specified unit), as in *millimeter*; (b) *one thousand*, as in *millfold*.

mil'li-am-pë-re, *n.* [*milli-* and *ampere*.] in electricity, the thousandth part of an ampere.

mil'liärd (-yär'd), *n.* [*Fr.*] a thousand millions; a billion. [Brit.]

mil'li-äre, *n.* [*Fr.*] in the metric system, the thousandth part of an are, equal to 154.07 square inches.

milliary

mil'li-är-y, a. [L. *milliarius*, of or belonging to a thousand, from *mille*, a thousand.] pertaining to the ancient Roman mile of a thousand paces or five thousand Roman feet.

mil'li-är-y, n.; pl. mil'li-är-ies, an ancient Roman milestone.

mil'li-bär, n. [from *milli-*, and Gr. *baros*, weight.] a unit of measure of atmospheric pressure, equal to one thousand dynes per square centimeter.

mil'lieme' (-yem'). n. [Fr. *millièbre*, a thousandth, from MFr., from *mille*, a thousand, from L.] a unit of currency in Egypt, Sudan, and Libya, equal to 1/1000 pound.

mil'li-fär-ad, n. one thousandth of a farad.

mil'li-gram, mil'li-gramme, n. [Fr. *milligramme*; *mille*, a thousand, and *gramme*, a gram.] in the metric system, the thousandth part of a gram (.0154 of a grain).

mil'li-lam'bért, n. [*milli-* and *lambert*.] in physics, a unit of brightness: it is equal to .001 lambert.

mil'li-li-tér, mil'li-li-tre'(-tér), n. [Fr. *millilitre*; L. *mille*, a thousand, and Fr. *litre*, a liter.] in the metric system, the thousandth part of a liter (1.000027 cubic centimeters or .06102 cubic inch).

mil'li-mé-tér, mil'li-mé-tre'(-tér), n. [Fr. *millimètre*; L. *mille*, a thousand, and Fr. *mètre*, a meter.] in the metric system, the thousandth part of a meter (.03937 inch).

mil'li-mi'cron, n. one thousandth of a micron, one millionth of a millimeter, or ten angstroms: a unit of length for measuring waves of light, etc.

mil'li'ne', n. [from *million* and *line*.]

1. a unit of measurement equal to a one-column agate line (of an advertisement) in one million copies of some publication.
2. the cost per milline of an advertisement.

mil'li-nér, n. [from *Milaner*, an inhabitant of Milan, also one who imported silks and ribbons from Milan.]

1. a person who designs, makes, trims, or sells women's hats, headdresses, etc.
2. a dealer in ribbons, lace, gloves, etc., especially those imported from Milan. [Obs.]

mil'li-nér-y, n.

1. the business or occupation of a milliner.
2. the articles made or sold by milliners, as hats, bonnets, ribbons, etc.

mill'ing, n.

1. the process or business of grinding grain into flour or meal.
2. the grinding, cutting, working, or manufacturing of metal, cloth, etc. in a mill.
3. the process of raising and ridging the edge of a coin, etc.
4. the ridging thus produced; a milled edge or surface.
5. a slow, circular motion of or as of a herd of cattle.
6. a beating; a thrashing. [Slang.]

mill'ing cut'tér, n. a milling machine.

mill'ing má-chine', n. a power tool for cutting and grinding metal parts.

Mill'ing-tó-ni-á, n. [after Thomas Millington (1628-1704), of Oxford.] a genus of Asiatic trees having a corky bark: *Millingtonia hortensis* is the East Indian cork tree.

mill'ing tool, n. a wheel or roller which cuts or indents metal surfaces by a rotary motion.

mil'lión (-yun), n. [Late ME.; OFr.; It. *milione* (orig. *millione*) from *mille* (L. *mille*), thousand.]

1. a thousand thousands; 1,000,000.
2. a million (unspecified but understood) monetary units, as dollars, pounds, francs, etc.; as, he has made a *million*.
3. an indefinite but very large number; very many.

the million; the common people; the masses.

mil'lión, a.

1. one thousand thousand.
2. very many.

mil'lión-äire', mil'lión-näire', n. [Fr. *millionnaire*.]

1. a person whose wealth comes to at least a million dollars, pounds, francs, etc.
2. a very wealthy person.

mil'lión-äir-ess, n. a woman who is a millionaire, or a millionaire's wife.

mil'lión-är-y, a. pertaining to millions; consisting of millions; as, the *millionary* chronology of the Pundits.

mil'lióned, a. numbered by millions; having millions.

mil'lión-föld, a. and *adv.* a million times as much or as many.

mil'lión-ism, n. the condition of possessing millions.

mil'lión-ist, n. a millionaire. [Rare.]

mimotype

mil'lión-näire', n. same as *millionaire*.

mil'liónth, a.

1. coming last in a series of a million.
2. designating any of the million equal parts of something.

mil'liónth, n.

1. the millionth one of a series.
2. any of the million equal parts of something.

mil'li-pède, mil'li-ped, n. same as *millepede*.

mil'li-stère (or -stär), n. [Fr., from L. *mille*, a thousand, and Fr. *stère*, a stere.] a liter.

mil'li-völt, n. one thousandth of a volt.

mill'män, n.; pl. mill'men, a man employed at a mill.

mill pick, n. a tool for dressing millstones, or for giving them their corrugated or otherwise roughened surface.

mill'pond, n. a pond or reservoir of water formed by a milldam, from which water flows for driving a mill wheel.

mill'race, n. a current of water that turns a mill wheel; also, the channel in which it flows.

mill'rea, mill'ree, n. same as *milreis*.

mill'run, a. just as it comes out of the mill; ordinary; average; also *run-of-the-mill*.

mill'rynd, n. the rynd of a millstone.

mill'-six'pence, n. a silver sixpence milled in a press.

mill'stone, n.

1. either of a pair of large, flat, round stones used for grinding grain or other substances.
2. stone used for these, usually a hard sandstone or conglomerate.
3. a heavy burden: Matt. xviii. 6.
4. something that grinds, pulverizes, or crushes.

mill'stone grit, n. a coarse, quartzose sandstone which has been used for millstones. It constitutes one of the members of the carboniferous group underlying the true coal measures, and overlying the mountain limestone.

mill'stream, n. the water flowing in a millrace.

mill'tail, n. a tailrace.

mill tooth, n. a molar. [Obs.]

mill wheel (hwél), n. the wheel, usually a water wheel, that drives the machinery in a mill.

mill'work, n.

1. objects made in a mill; especially, doors, windows, etc. made in a planing mill.
2. work done in a mill.

mill'wright (-rit), n.

1. one who makes a business of planning and building mills or mill machinery.
2. a worker who installs, attends, or repairs the shafting, belting, and other machinery in a mill.

mi'ló, n. [from Bantu *maili*.] a coarse, yellow-seeded sorghum, grown in the United States as a dry-land forage crop: popularly called *milo maize*.

mi'lord', n. [Fr., from Eng. *my lord*.] an English gentleman or nobleman: Continental term used in speaking to or of such a man.

mil'pá, n. [Mex. Sp., cornfield, from Nahuatl.] a small tract of arable land cleared from a forest area, cultivated until the land is exhausted, then abandoned.

milque'toast (milk'töst), n. [from Caspar Milquetoast, character of this sort in a comic strip by H. T. Webster (1885-1952), Am. cartoonist.] any timid, shrinking, apologetic person.

mil'reis, n.; pl. mil'reis, [Port., from *mil*, a thousand, and *reis*, pl. of *real*, a rei.]

1. a former Brazilian monetary unit and silver coin, equivalent to 1,000 reis: superseded in 1942 by the *cruzeiro*.
2. a former Portuguese monetary unit and gold coin; superseded in 1911 by the *escudo*.

Also reis.

milt, n. [ME. and AS. *mille*, the spleen.] the spleen.

milt, n. [ME. and AS. *milte*.]

1. the reproductive glands of male fishes, especially when filled with germ cells and the milky fluid containing them.
2. such cells and fluid; fish sperm.

milt, a. breeding: said of male fishes.

milt, v.t. to fertilize (fish roe) with milt.

milt'er, n.

1. a male fish, especially in breeding time.
2. its milt.

Mil-tó-ni-án, a. Miltonic.

Mil-ton'ic, a. of, pertaining to, or resembling the English poet, John Milton (1608-1674), his poetry, or his style; hence, solemn, elevated, majestic, etc.

milt'wäste, n. a fern, *Asplenium ceterach*, formerly considered efficacious in diseases of the spleen.

mil'vine, a. belonging to or resembling birds of the kite family.

mil'vine, n. a kite; any bird related to the kite.

Mil'vus, n. [L. *milvus*, a kite.] a genus of falconoid birds including the kites.

mim, a. [echoic.] demure; primly quiet or shy. [Brit. Dial.]

mime, n. [Fr. *mime*; L. *mimeus*, from Gr. *mimos*, an actor, a drama.]

1. (a) an ancient Greek or Roman farce, in which people and events were mimicked and burlesqued; (b) dialogue for this.
2. a modern play of this kind.
3. an actor in such a farce.
4. a clown, jester, buffoon, or mimic.

mime, v.t.; mimed, pt., pp.; miming, ppr. to imitate, mimic, or act out as a mime.

mime, v.i. to act as a mime; play a part with gestures and actions, but usually without words.

mim'ë-ö-gräph', n. [Gr. *mimēsthai*, to imitate, and *graphein*, to write.] a machine for making copies of written or typewritten matter or drawings by means of a stencil cut on a typewriter or with a stylus: formerly a trademark (*Mimeograph*).

mim'ë-ö-gräph', v.t.

1. to make copies of on a mimeograph.
2. to make (copies) on a mimeograph.

mim'ër, n. a mimic or buffoon.

mim'ë'sis, n. [Gr. *mimēsis*, imitation.] imitation; specifically, (a) in art and literature, imitation or representation, especially of speech, behavior, etc.; (b) in biology, mimicry.

mim'ë-tëne, n. same as *mimetite*.

mi-met'ic, a. [Gr. *mimētikos*, imitative, from *mimēsthai*, to imitate.]

1. imitative; of or characterized by imitation.
2. make-believe; mimic.
3. of or characterized by mimicry.

mi-met'ic-äl, a. mimetic.

mim'ë-tism, n. [Gr. *mimēsis*, an imitator, and *-tē*.] mimicry.

mim'ë-tite, n. a lead arsenate and chloride, (PbCl)Pb₃(AsO₄)₂.

mim'ic, a. [L. *mimicus*; Gr. *mimikos*, from *mimos*, a mime.]

1. imitative; inclined to copy.
2. of, or having the nature of, mimicry or imitation.
3. make-believe; simulated; mock; as, *mimic battles*.

mim'ic, n. 1. one who or that which imitates or mimics; especially, an actor skilled in mimicry.

2. an imitation; something copied.

mim'ic, v.t.; mimicked (-ikt), pt., pp.; mimicking, ppr.

1. to imitate in speech or action, as in ridicule.
2. to copy closely; to imitate accurately.
3. to assume likeness to (something else) as a protection or advantage.

mim'ic-äl, a. mimic. [Rare.]

mim'ic-äl-ly, adv. in an imitative or aping manner.

mim'ick-ër, n. a mimic.

mim'ic-ry, n.; pl. mim'ic-ries,

1. the practice, art, instance, or way of mimicking.
2. close resemblance of one organism to another or to some object in its environment, as of some insects to the leaves or twigs of plants.

Mi'mir, n. [ON. *Mimir*.] in Norse mythology, a giant guarding the spring of wisdom at the root of the tree Yggdrasil.

mi-mog'ra-phér, n. [Gr. *mimographos*; *mimos*, a mime, and *graphein*, to write.] a writer of farces or mimes.

Mi-mö'sä, n. [from L. *mimus*, Gr. *mimos*, an imitator.]

1. a genus of trees, shrubs, and herbs of the legume family, growing in warm regions and usually having bipinnate leaves, and heads or spikes of small white, yellow, or pink flowers: the group includes the acacia and the sensitive plant.
2. [m-] any plant of this genus.

mi-mö'sä bärk, n. the bark of any one of several Australian acacia trees.

mim-ö-sä'-ceous (-shus), a. of the mimosa family of plants.

mim-ö-tan'ic, a. [mimosa and *tannic*.] pertaining to a variety of tannic acid or tannin found in the plants of the mimosa family.

mim'ö-type, n. [Gr. *mimos*, a mimic, and *typos*, impression, type.] in zoology, a form of

mimp

animal life having a strong resemblance to another form, but not closely allied to it in essential characteristics.

mimp, *n.* an affected puckering of the mouth or lips. [Scot. and Brit. Dial.]

Mim'ulus, *n.* [LL. *mimulus*, dim. of *L. mimus*, a mimic.] a genus of plants of the order *Scrophulariaceae*. A number of plants of this genus now in cultivation are called *monkey flowers*.

Mimus, *n.* in zoology, the genus to which the mockingbirds belong.

Mim'osa, *n.* [Gr. *mimō*, genit. *mimous*, an ape, and *ōps*, face: so called from the flowers having the appearance of an ape's face.] a genus of sapotaceous, tropical hardwood trees with milky sap, bearing fragrant white flowers and yielding fleshy fruit, the seeds of which furnish an oil.

Mina, *n.*; *pl.* *mi'nae*, *mi'nās*, [L., from Gr. *mina*, a weight, a sum of money; Heb. *māneh*, a weight, portion, from *mānāh*, to divide, measure out.] a weight or denomination of money, the mina of the Old Testament being valued at 50 shekels, and the Greek or Attic mina at 100 drachmas.

mi'nā, *mi'nāh*, *n.* a myna.

mi'nā'ci'ous, *a.* [L. *minax* (-*acis*), full of threats.] threatening; menacing.

mi'nac'i'ty, *n.* the quality of being threatening.

Minae'an, *n.* [L. *Minaeus*, from *Minaei*, name of the people, and Gr. *Minaioi*, *Meinaioi*.] a member of the Minaean people, an ancient tribe inhabiting southwestern Arabia. Their kingdom there began about 1300 B. C. and was overthrown about 650 B. C.

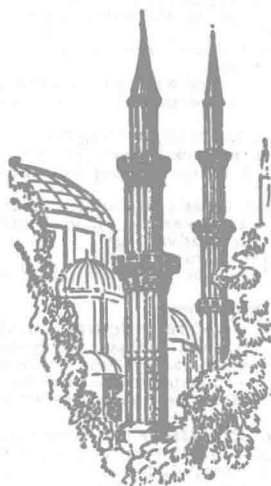
Minae'an, *a.* pertaining to the Minaean nation or their language. Their language was a dialect similar to the later Sabaeen and Himyarite dialects.

Minā'hā'sā, *n.* a native of a country in northern Celebes.

Minā'hā'sān, *a.* pertaining to the people or dialects of Minahassa.

mi'nār', *n.* [Ar. *manār*.] a tower; as, the Kutab *Minār* at Delhi in India.

min-ā-ret', *n.* [Sp. *minarete*, from Ar. *mandra*, a lamp, lighthouse, minaret, from *minār*, a candlestick, lighthouse.] a high, slender tower



MINARETS

attached to a Moslem mosque, with one or more projecting balconies, from which a muezzin, or crier, calls the people to prayer.

min-ā'gent, *n.* [aluminum, and L. *argentum*, silver.] an alloy used by jewelers consisting of copper, nickel, tungsten, and aluminum.

min-ā-tō'ri-āl, *a.* minatory.

min-ā-tō'ri-āl-ly, *adv.* in a minatory manner.

min-ā-tō-ry, *a.* [LL. *minatorius*, threatening.] threatening; menacing.

mi-ngul', *n.* same as *monaul*.

mince, *v.t.*; *minced*, *pt.*, *pp.*; *mincing*, *ppr.* [ME. *mincen*; OFr. *mincier*, from LL. *minutus*, small.]

1. to cut up or chop up (meat, etc.) into very small pieces; to hash.

2. to subdivide minutely.

3. to express or do with affected elegance or daintiness.

4. to lessen the force of; to weaken, as by euphemism; as, I *minced* no words.

mince, *v.i.* 1. to speak or behave with affected elegance or daintiness.

2. to walk with short steps or in an affected, dainty manner.

mince, *n.* 1. an affectation, as of a lisp or the broad *a* in speaking, a mincing walk, etc. [Rare.]

2. mincemeat.

mince'meat, *n.* 1. a mixture of chopped apples, spices, suet, raisins, and (now rarely) meat, used as a pie filling.

2. minced meat; meat chopped up into very small pieces. [Obs.]

to make mincemeat of; (a) to chop into small pieces; to cut to shreds; (b) to defeat or refute completely.

mince pie, a pie with a filling of mincemeat.

min'cēr, *n.* one who or that which minces.

min'cing, *a.* [ppr. of *mince*.]

1. affectedly elegant or dainty: of a person or his speech, manner, etc.

2. characterized by short steps or affected daintiness; as, a *mincing* walk.

min'cing-ly, *adv.* in a mincing manner; simperingly.

mind, *n.* [ME. *mind*, *mynd*; AS. *gemynd*, memory.]

1. memory; recollection or remembrance; as, this brings to *mind* another story.

2. (a) what one intends, wishes, or wills; purpose or desire; as, I have a (good) *mind* to go; (b) what one thinks; opinion.

3. (a) that which thinks, perceives, feels, wills, etc.; seat or subject of consciousness; (b) the thinking and perceiving part of consciousness; intellect or intelligence; (c) all of an individual's conscious experiences; (d) the conscious and the unconscious together as a unit; psyche.

4. the intellect in its normal state; reason; sanity; as, he has lost his *mind*.

5. a person having intelligence or regarded as an intellect; as, the great *minds* of the century.

6. way, state, or direction of thinking and feeling; as, the reactionary *mind*.

7. in philosophy, consciousness as an element in reality: contrasted with *matter*.

8. in religion, (a) a Mass in memory of a dead person: a *month's mind* is such a Mass one month after death; (b) [M-] God: in full, *Divine Mind*: so called in Christian Science. *absence of mind*; inattention, usually temporary, to one's immediate surroundings; preoccupation.

meeting of minds; an agreement.

mind reader; a person who apparently guesses another's thoughts, or professes to be able to perceive them without apparent means of communication.

mind's eye; the imagination.

on one's mind; (a) occupying one's thoughts; (b) worrying one.

to bear in mind; see under *bear*.

to be in one's right mind; to be mentally well; to be sane.

to be of one mind; to have the same opinion; to agree.

to be of two minds; to be undecided or irresolute.

to be out of one's mind; (a) to be mentally ill; to be insane; (b) to be frantic (with worry, grief, etc.).

to call to mind; (a) to remember; (b) to be a reminder of.

to change one's mind; (a) to change one's opinion; (b) to change one's intention, purpose, or wish.

to give a person a bit, or piece, of one's mind; to tell a person plainly one's disapproval of him; to rebuke; to scold.

to have a (good or great) mind to; to have a strong inclination to; as, I *have a mind to* give up eating meat.

to have half a mind to; to be somewhat inclined to.

to have in mind; (a) to remember; (b) to think of; (c) to intend; to purpose.

to keep in mind; to remember.

to keep one's mind on; to pay attention to.

to know one's mind; to know one's real thoughts, feelings, desires, or intentions.

to lose one's mind; to become intellectually deranged; to lose the power of consecutive thought.

mine

to make up one's mind; to resolve.

to one's mind; in one's opinion.

to pass out of mind; to be forgotten.

to put in mind; to recall attention to; to remind.

to set one's mind on; to be determined on or determinedly desirous of.

to speak one's mind; to say plainly what one thinks.

to take one's mind off; to stop one from thinking about; to turn one's attention from.

Syn.—soul, spirit, intellect, understanding, opinion, sentiment, judgment, belief, choice, inclination, desire, will, liking, purpose, impetus, memory, remembrance, recollection.

mind, *v.t.*; *mind*, *pt.*, *pp.*; *mind*, *ppr.*

1. to direct one's mind to; specifically, (a) to perceive; observe; notice; note; (b) to pay attention to; to heed; (c) to obey; as, the dog *mind*s his master; (d) to attend to; to apply oneself to (a task, etc.); (e) to tend; to take care of; to watch over; to look after; as, *mind* the baby; (f) to be careful about; to watch out for; as, *mind* those rickety stairs.

2. (a) to care about; to feel concern about; (b) to object to; to dislike; as, I don't *mind* the cold.

3. to remember: sometimes used reflexively. [Dial.]

4. to intend; to purpose. [Dial.]

5. to remind. [Dial. or Archaic.]

never mind; do not worry; it makes no difference.

to mind your p's and q's; to be careful of your words and actions.

mind, *v.i.* 1. to pay attention; to give heed.

2. to be obedient.

3. to be careful; to watch out.

4. (a) to care; to feel concern; (b) to object.

mind'ed, *a.* 1. having a (specified kind of) mind: used in hyphenated compounds, as *high-minded*.

2. having a mind to; inclined; disposed.

mind'ed-ness, *n.* disposition; inclination toward anything: used in hyphenated compounds; as, *absent-mindedness*.

mind'ēr, *n.* 1. one who minds; one who takes care of; as, a *mind*er of horses, of a machine, or of a child.

2. one who is taken care of, as in a pauper's home. [Brit.]

mind'ful, *a.* attentive; regarding with care; bearing in mind; heedful; observant.

Syn.—observant, attentive, watchful.

mind'ful-ly, *adv.* in a mindful manner.

mind'ful-ness, *n.* the state or quality of being mindful.

mind'less, *a.* 1. inattentive; heedless; forgetful; negligent; careless.

2. not endowed with mind or intellectual powers; as, *mindless* bodies.

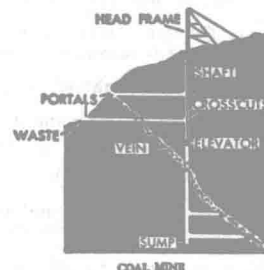
3. stupid; unthinking; as, a *mindless* slave.

mine, *pron.* [AS. *min*, mine, from *min*, genit. case of 1st pers. pron.] that or those belonging to me: the absolute form of *my*, used without a following noun, often after *of*, as, a friend of *mine*, that book is *mine*, *mine* are better.

mine, *poss. pron.* *a. my*: formerly used before a word beginning with a vowel or *h* (e.g., *mine* eyes, *mine* honor), now used after a noun in direct address (e.g., daughter *mine*). [Mainly Archaic and Poetic.]

mine, *n.* [ME.; Late OFr., prob. from the *v.*]

1. a large excavation made in the earth, from which to extract metallic ores, coal, precious stones, salt, or certain other minerals: distinguished from *quarry*.



2. the surface buildings, shafts, elevators, etc. of such an excavation.

3. a deposit of ore, coal, etc.

4. any great source of supply; as, a *mine* of information.

mine

5. a kind of firework that explodes in the air and scatters a number of smaller fireworks.

6. in military science, (a) a tunnel dug under an enemy's trench, fort, etc., especially one in which an explosive is placed to destroy the enemy or its fortifications; (b) an explosive charge in a container, buried in the ground for destroying enemy objects on land, or placed in the sea for destroying enemy ships: it can be set off by direct contact, by a time fuse, or by magnetic or chemical action.

7. in zoology, the burrow of an insect.

mine, *v.t.*; mined, *pt.*, *pp.*; mining, *ppr.* [ME. *minen*; OFr. *miner*.]
1. to dig a mine; specifically, (a) to dig ores, coal, etc. from the earth; (b) to tunnel under an enemy installation.

2. to place explosive mines on land or in water.
mine, *v.t.* 1. (a) to dig in (the earth) for ores, coal, etc.; (b) to dig (ores, coal, etc.) from the earth.

2. to dig a tunnel under (an enemy installation).
3. to destroy, or try to destroy, with an explosive mine or mines.

4. to undermine or ruin slowly by secret methods, plotting, etc.

mine détecteur, an electromagnetic device for locating the position of buried explosive mines.

mine field, an area on land or in water where explosive mines have been set.

mine-lay'er, *n.* a ship especially equipped to lay explosive mines in the water.

miner, *n.* [ME. and OFr. *minour*.]
1. a person whose work is digging coal, ore, etc. in a mine.
2. a soldier who digs or lays military mines.

3. in zoology, (a) one of numerous insects whose larvae make excavations in the parenchyma of leaves; (b) the honey eater of Australia.

miner's inch; same as *water-inch*.

min'ér-ál (or *min'rál*), *n.* [OFr. *minéral*; LL. *minérale*, a mineral, from *minera*, a mine.]

1. an inorganic substance occurring naturally in the earth and having a consistent and distinctive set of physical properties (e.g., color, hardness, and crystalline structure) and a composition that can be expressed by a chemical formula: sometimes applied to similar substances of organic origin, as coal.
2. any naturally occurring substance that is neither vegetable nor animal.

min'ér-ál, *a.* 1. of, having the nature of, consisting of, or containing a mineral or minerals.

2. impregnated with minerals; as, *mineral water*.

mineral acids; inorganic acids.

mineral blue; azurite which has been pulverized for dyeing purposes.

mineral candle; a candle made from paraffin.

mineral caoutchouc; same as *elaterite*.

mineral chameleon; same as *chameleon mineral* under *chameleon*.

mineral charcoal; see under *charcoal*.

mineral cotton; see *mineral wool* under *wool*.

mineral green; malachite.

mineral jelly; petroleum jelly.

mineral kingdom; one of the three prime divisions of nature, which includes all naturally occurring substances that are neither vegetable nor animal.

mineral lake; a substance which dyes pink.

mineral oil; any oil of mineral origin; specifically, (a) petroleum; (b) any of various colorless, tasteless oils derived from petroleum and used as a laxative.

mineral pitch; natural asphalt.

mineral purple; see *purple of Cassius* under *purple*.

mineral right; the right to minerals in a certain tract.

mineral salt; a salt derived from an inorganic acid.

mineral spring; any spring of natural mineral water.

mineral tallow; hatchettin.

mineral tar; a black, semisolid bitumen between petroleum and asphalt in consistency; maltha.



mineral water; see under *water*.

mineral wax; ozocerite.

mineral white; see *permanent white* under *permanent*.

mineral wool; see under *wool*.

min'ér-ál-ist, *n.* a mineralogist. [Obs.]

min'ér-ál-i-zá'tion, *n.* a mineralizing or being mineralized.

min'ér-ál-ize, *v.t.*; mineralized, *pt.*, *pp.*; mineralizing, *ppr.* 1. to convert (a metal) into an ore; as, exposure to air *mineralizes* iron into iron oxide.

2. to convert (organic matter) into a mineral; to petrify.

3. to impregnate (water, etc.) with minerals.

min'ér-ál-ize, *v.t.* to search for or collect minerals for study.

min'ér-ál-i-zér, *n.* 1. an element, as arsenic, that combines chemically with a metal to form an ore.

2. a highly volatile substance that helps in the crystallization of minerals.

min'ér-ál-og'ic-ál, *a.* of mineralogy; as, a *mineralogical* table.

min'ér-ál-og'ic-ál-ly, *adv.* according to the science or principles of mineralogy.

min'ér-ál-og-ist, *n.* 1. an expert or specialist in mineralogy.

2. in zoology, a carrier shell.

min'ér-ál-og-ize, *v.t.*; mineralogized, *pt.*, *pp.*; mineralogizing, *ppr.* to study mineralogy.

min'ér-ál-og-y, *n.* [from *mineral* and *-logy*.]
1. the science of minerals.

2. *pt.* **min'ér-ál-og-ies**, a treatise or book on the science of minerals.

Min'ér-vá, *n.* [L.] in Roman mythology, the goddess of wisdom, of war, and of the liberal arts: identified with the Greek Athena.

min-e-stró'ne, *n.* [It.; from *minestra*, soup, from *ministrare*; L. *ministrare*, to supply.] a thick vegetable soup containing vermicelli, barley, etc. in a meat broth.

mine sweep'er, 1. a ship especially equipped for destroying or removing enemy mines at sea.

2. a heavy roller attached to the front of a military tank for exploding land mines in its path.

mine throw'er, any of various trench mortars for throwing high-explosive shells.

mi-nette', *n.* [Fr.] a compact dike rock of dark color; mica trap.

min'è-vér, *n.* same as *miniver*.

Ming, *a.* designating or of a Chinese dynasty, dating from 1368 to 1644, during which there was peace and a renaissance of the arts, especially that of porcelain making.

Ming, *n.* the Ming dynasty.

minge, *n.* a tiny fly; a midge. [Dial.]

min'gle (-gl), *v.t.*; mingled (-gl), *pt.*, *pp.*; mingling, *ppr.* [ME. *mengen*; AS. *mengan*, to mix.]

1. to mix up together so as to form one whole; to blend; to compound; to combine; as, to *mingle* liquors of different kinds.

2. to join in company.

Syn.—mix, compound, blend, intermingle, associate, amalgamate.

min'gle, *v.t.* 1. to be or become mixed, combined, blended, etc.

2. to join, unite, or take part with others.

min'gle, *n.* mixture. [Rare.]

min'gle-man'gle, *n.* a medley; a hotchpotch.

min'gle-man'gle, *v.t.* to mingle in disorder.

min'gle-ment, *n.* the act of mingling; the state of being mixed.

min-glér, *n.* one who mingles.

min'gling-ly, *adv.* in a mingling manner.

Min-gré-li-an, *n.* a native of Mingrelia, in Caucasus.

Min-gré-li-an, *a.* of or pertaining to Mingrelia or the Mingrelians; as, the *Mingrelian* language.

min'l-, [*miniature*], a combining form meaning *smaller*, *shorter*, *lesser*, etc. than usual, as in *minicar*, *miniskirt*.

min'l-á'ceous, *a.* having the quality, more particularly the color, of minium; miniate.

min'l-á'te, *a.* of or pertaining to the color of red lead; vermilion-hued.

min'l-á'te, *v.t.*; miniated, *pt.*, *pp.*; miniating, *ppr.* [L. *miniatus*, pp. of *miniare*, to color with red lead.] to paint or tinge with red lead or vermilion.

min'l-á-túre (-chúr), *n.* [Fr., from It. *miniatura*, from L. *miniare*, to paint in minium.]

1. a small painting or illuminated letter, as in a medieval manuscript.

2. (a) a small painting, especially a portrait, done on ivory, vellum, etc.; (b) the art of making such paintings.

minion

3. a copy or model on a very small scale. *in miniature*; on a small scale; greatly reduced.

min'i-á-túre, *a.* on a small scale; diminutive; minute.

min'i-á-túre, *v.t.* to paint or depict upon a small scale.

min'i-á-túre cam'ér-á, a small camera using film of 35 mm. width or less, for taking snapshots; a candid camera.

min'i-á-túr-ist, *n.* a painter of miniatures.

min'i-bus, *n.* a small vehicle resembling an omnibus.

min'i-cam, *n.* a miniature camera.

Min'ié (-i-á or -i) ball, [after C. E. Minié (1814-1879), French inventor.] a conical leaden rifle ball hollow at the base and fitted with a plug which by the force of explosion is driven into and expands the bullet to fill the rifling in the gun barrel: used in the nineteenth century.

Min'ié rifle, a rifle in which the Minié ball is employed: used in the nineteenth century.

min'i-fy, *v.t.*; minified, *pt.*, *pp.*; minifying, *ppr.* [L. *minor*, less, and *-ficare*, to make.]

1. to reduce in dimensions; to make smaller; as, to *minify* a picture or a drawing.

2. to reduce in character or importance; to humiliate; as, to *minify* a hero or his deed.

min'i-kin, *n.* [M.D. *minneken*, dim. of *minne*, love.]

1. anything very small and delicate.

2. a darling or favorite. [Obs.]

3. a fine gut string for a lute. [Obs.]

min'i-kin, *a.* 1. small; diminutive. [Obs.]

2. affected or mincing.

min'im, *n.* [Fr. *minime*; L. *minimus*, least, superl. of *minor*, less.]

1. the smallest liquid measure, equal to 1/16 fluid dram, or about a drop.

2. anything very small; a tiny portion.

3. in music, a half note.

4. in penmanship, a single downstroke, as at the end of the letter *d*.

min'im, *a.* smallest; tiniest.

min'i-má, *n.* alternative plural of *minimum*.

min'i-mál, *a.* of or pertaining to a minimum; smallest or least possible; as, a *minimal* fraction.

Min-i-mal'ist, *n.* 1. a Menshevik (sense 1).

2. a member of the right wing of the (former) Russian Social Revolutionaries.

Opposed to *Maximalist*.

min'i-ment, *n.* monument. [Obs.]

min'i-mi-zá'tion, *n.* a minimizing or being minimized.

min'i-mize, *v.t.*; minimized, *pt.*, *pp.*; minimizing, *ppr.* 1. to reduce to a minimum.

2. to estimate or make appear to be of the least possible amount, value, or importance.

min'i-miz-ér, *n.* a person who minimizes; especially, one who tries to make religious or philosophical problems appear easily explained.

min'i-mum, *n.*; *pl.* **min'i-mums**, **min'i-má**, 1. the smallest quantity, number, or degree possible or permissible.

2. the lowest degree or point (of a varying quantity, as temperature) reached or recorded; lower limit of variation.

Opposed to *maximum*.

min'i-mum, *a.* 1. smallest possible, permissible, or reached.

2. of, marking, or setting a minimum or minimums.

Opposed to *maximum*.

minimum thermometer; a thermometer which automatically records the lowest temperature succeeding its last adjustment.

minimum wage; see under *wage*.

min'i-mus, *n.* [L., least.] a being of the smallest size.

min'ing, *n.* 1. the act, process, or work of removing ores, coal, etc. from a mine.

2. the act or process of laying explosive mines.

min'ing, *a.* of or pertaining to mines.

min'ing camp, a camp formed and occupied by miners.

min'ion, *n.* [Fr. *mignon*, favorite, darling.]

1. a favorite, especially one who is a servile follower; term of contempt.

2. a mistress; a paramour. [Obs.]

3. in printing, a type, in size between brevier and nonpareil, about seven-point.

This line is set in minion.

4. a small cannon used in the seventeenth century. [Obs.]

min'ion, *a.* delicate; pretty; dainty. [Rare.]

min'ion, *n.* the siftings of calcined iron ore.

minionette

min-lön-ette', *n.* in printing, formerly, a size of type between minion and nonpareil.

min-lön-ette', *a.* delicate; dainty. [Obs.]

min-lön-ize, *v.t.* to make a minion of. [Obs.]

min-lön-like, **min-lön-ly**, *adv.* finely; daintily; delicately. [Obs.]

min-lön of the law, a policeman.

min-lön-ship, *n.* the state or position of being a minion. [Obs.]

min-lous (-yus), *a.* of the color of minium. [Obs.]

min-ish, *v.t.* and *v.i.* [L. *minutus*, smallness.] to lessen; to diminish. [Archaic.]

min-ish-ment, *n.* diminution. [Obs.]

min-i-skirt, *n.* [*mini-*, and *skirt*.] a very short skirt ending well above the knee.

min-i-ster, *n.* [ME. and OFr. *ministre*; L. *minister*, an attendant, servant (after *magister*, master).]

1. a person acting for another as his agent and carrying out his orders or designs; specifically, (a) a person appointed by the head of a government to take charge of some department of state; (b) a diplomatic officer sent to a foreign nation to represent his government, and ranking below an ambassador; (c) anyone authorized to carry out the spiritual functions of a church, conduct worship, administer the sacraments, preach, etc.; a clergyman; a pastor.

2. any person or thing thought of as serving as the agent of some power, force, etc.; as, a minister of evil.

Syn.—servant, delegate, official, subordinate, ecclesiastic, clergyman, parson, divine, preacher.

min-i-ster, *v.t.*; ministered, *pl.*, *pp.*; ministering, *ppr.* [L. *ministrare*, to attend, serve, manage, from *minister*, a minister.]

1. to supply; to provide. [Archaic.]

2. to administer, as a sacrament.

min-i-ster, *v.i.* 1. to attend and serve; to perform service in any office, sacred or secular.

2. to afford supplies; to give things needful; as, to minister to the sick.

Syn.—serve, aid, perform, administer.

min-i-ster-ial, *a.* [Fr. *ministériel*; LL. *ministerialis*.]

1. of ministry, a minister, or ministers collectively.

2. serving as a minister, or agent; subordinate.

3. having the nature of or characteristic of the administrative functions of government; executive.

4. being a cause; instrumental.

the ministerial benches, the benches in the British House of Commons to the right of the speaker, occupied by members of the government and their supporters; by extension, the government or its supporters.

min-i-ster-ial-ist, *n.* one who supports the ministry; a supporter of the party in power.

min-i-ster-ial-ly, *adv.* in a ministerial manner or character.

min-i-ster plen-i-pō-ten-ti-ār-y (-shi-ār-y); *pl.* **min-i-ster plen-i-pō-ten-ti-ār-y**, a diplomatic representative with full authority to negotiate.

min-i-strant, *a.* performing service as a minister; ministering.

min-i-strant, *n.* one who ministers, or serves.

min-i-strā-tion, *n.* [L. *ministratio* (-onis), from *ministrare*, to minister.]

1. the act of serving as a minister or clergyman; performance of pastoral duties.

2. service; help.

min-i-strā-tive, *a.* serving helpfully; ministering.

min-i-ress, *n.* a woman who ministers.

min-i-try, *n.*; *pl.* **min-i-tries**, [ME. *mynsterie*; L. *ministerium*, from *ministrare*, to minister.]

1. the act of ministering, or serving; ministration.

2. the office, function, or service of a minister of religion.

3. ministers collectively; the clergy.

4. (a) the department under a minister of government; (b) the term of office of such a minister; (c) such ministers collectively.

5. in certain European countries, (a) a branch of government headed by a minister; (b) its building or buildings.

min-i-um, *n.* [L.]

1. vermilion (the color).

2. red oxide of lead, PbO₂; also called *red lead*.

min-i-vër, **men-i-vër**, *n.* [OFr. *mēnu ver*, lit., small fur.]

1. in medieval times, a kind of white or gray fur used for trimming garments.

2. any fine white fur; especially, the white winter fur of the ermine.

min-k, *n.*; *pl.* **minks** or **min-k**, [Late ME. *minke*, from Scand.]

1. a mammal somewhat like a large weasel, living in water part of the time and found in the cooler latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere.

2. its valuable fur, soft, thick, brown, and lustrous.



MINK (2 ft long)

Min-ne-hā'hā, *n.* the Indian girl who becomes the wife of Hiawatha in Longfellow's *The Song of Hiawatha*.

min-ne-sing-er, *n.* [G., from *minne*, love, and *singer*, a singer.] any of a number of German lyric poets and singers of the twelfth to the fourteenth centuries, corresponding to the minstrels or troubadours.

Min-ne-sō'tān, *a.* of Minnesota.

Min-ne-sō'tān, *n.* a native or inhabitant of Minnesota.

min-nōw, *n.*; *pl.* **min-nōws** or **min-nōw**, [ME. *menow*, from AS. *myne*, a minnow, from *min*, small.] any one of several species of very small fresh-water fish, commonly used as bait; specifically, some species of *Phoxinus*, a small cyprinoid fish from one and a half to three inches long; also called *minny* and *minnie*.

min-ny, *n.*; *pl.* **min-nies**, same as *minnow*. [Dial. or Colloq.]

mi-nō, *n.*; *pl.* **mi-nōs**, [Japan.] a coat made of grasses, straw, or similar material, and worn by workmen in Japan for protection against rain.

Min-nō'an, *a.* [from *Minos* and *-an*.] designating or of an advanced prehistoric culture that flourished in Crete from about 3000 to 1100 B.C.

mi-nōr, *a.* [L., less.]

1. (a) lesser in size, amount, number, or extent; (b) lesser in importance or rank; opposed to *major*.

2. under full legal age (usually twenty-one years).

3. constituting the minority: said of a part, etc.

4. in a minor key; sad; melancholy; plaintive.

5. in education, designating a field of study in which a student specializes, but to a lesser degree than in his major.

6. in logic, narrower; less inclusive.

7. in music, (a) designating an interval higher than the corresponding major interval by a half tone; (b) designating a tone distant by a minor interval from another tone; (c) characterized by minor intervals, scales, or tones; as, the *minor* mode; (d) based on the scale pattern of the minor mode.

minor axis; see *conjugate axis* under *axis*.

minor chord; in music, a chord involving a minor third, usually between the lowest two tones.

minor key; in music, a key in the minor mode; hence, a melancholy mood.

minor mode; in music, the arrangement of tones in accordance with the intervals of the minor scale, as the basic tonal material of a composition: often associated, in the Occident, with a melancholy mood.

minor orders; the group of persons holding subordinate ecclesiastical offices.

minor premise; in logic, the premise (in a syllogism) containing the minor term.

minor scale; one of the two standard diatonic scales; consisting of eight tones, with half steps instead of whole steps (a) after the second and seventh tones in ascending and after the sixth and third tones in descending (*melodic minor scale*), or (b) after the second, fifth, and seventh tones in ascending and after the eighth, sixth, and third tones in descending (*harmonic minor scale*); distinguished from *major scale*.

minor suit; in bridge, diamonds or clubs: so called from their lower value in scoring.

minor term; in logic, the subject of the conclusion in a syllogism.

mi-nōr, *n.* 1. in law, a person of either sex under full legal age, who is not permitted by law to enjoy full civil rights.

2. in logic, a minor term or a minor premise.

3. [M-] a Minorite; a Franciscan friar.

4. in music, a minor key, mode, interval, etc.

5. [usually *pl.*] in sports, in the United States, a minor league: usually preceded by *the*; as, the *minors* are now playing.

6. in education, a minor subject or field of study.

mi-nōr, *v.i.*; *minored*, *pl.*, *pp.*; *minoring*, *ppr.* to specialize to a secondary degree in some subject or field of study (with *in*); as, he will *minor* in chemistry.

mi-nōr-ate, *v.t.* to diminish. [Rare.]

mi-nōr-ā-tion, *n.* a lessening; diminution. [Rare.]

Min-nōr-cā, *n.* any of a breed of large, long-bodied chickens with black, white, or buff feathers.

mi-nōr-ess, *n.* 1. a female under age. [Rare.]

2. [M-] a nun under the rule of St. Francis.

mi-nōr-ite, *n.* [L. *minor*, less: so named because they regarded themselves as of a humbler rank than members of other orders.] a Franciscan friar.

mi-nōr-i-ty, *n.*; *pl.* **mi-nōr-i-ties**, [Fr. *minorité*, from *mineur* (L. *minor*), less.]

1. the lesser part or smaller number; less than half of a total; opposed to *majority*.

2. a racial, religious, national, or political group smaller than and differing from the larger, controlling group of which it is a part.

3. the period or condition of being under full legal age.

mi-nōr-lēague (-lēg'), *a.* of, in, or suitable to a minor league or leagues.

mi-nōr lēague, any of the leagues of professional baseball clubs, etc. other than the major leagues.

Min-nōs, *n.* [Gr. *Minōs*.] 1. in Greek mythology, a king of Crete, son of Zeus by Europa, who after he died became one of the three judges of the dead in the lower world, with Aeacus and Rhadamanthus.

2. his grandson, for whom Daedalus built the labyrinth in Crete.

Min-ō-taur, *n.* [L. *Minotaurus*; Gr. *Minōtauros*, the Minotaur, prob. from *Minōs*, king of Crete, and *tauros*, bull.] in Greek mythology, a monster with the body of a man and the head of a bull (in some versions, with the body of a bull and head of a man), confined by Minos in a labyrinth built by Daedalus, and annually fed seven youths and seven maidens from Athens, until killed by Theseus.

min-ster, *n.* [ME. *mynster*; *mynster*; AS. *mynster*, from LL. *monasterium*, a monastery.]

1. the church of a monastery, or one to which a monastery has been attached.

2. any of various large churches or cathedrals: *minster* occurs as an element in certain English place names, as *Westminster*, *Axminster*.

min-strel, *n.* [ME. *menestrel*; OFr. *menestrel*; LL. *ministerialis*, a servant, jester, singer, from L. *minister*, a servant.]

1. any of a class of lyric poets and singers of the Middle Ages, who traveled from place to place singing and reciting, usually to the accompaniment of a harp or lute.

2. a poet; singer; musician. [Poetic.]

3. a performer in a minstrel show.

min-strel show, [from the Christy *Minstrels*, the first troupe organized to perform in the U. S.] a comic variety show presented by a company of performers in blackface, who sing songs, tell jokes, etc.

min-strel-ay, *n.*; *pl.* **min-strel-sies**, [ME. *menestralcie*.] 1. the arts and occupation of minstrels; instrumental music and singing.

2. a company of musicians or minstrels; also, a collection of minstrel songs.

The minstrelsy of heaven. —Milton.

mint, *n.* [ME. *mintle*, *mynst*; AS. *mynet*, *mynst*, from L. *moneta*, a place for coining money,



MINOTAUR

from *Moneta*, a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined.]

1. a place where money is coined by authority of the government; as, the United States *mint* at Philadelphia.

2. a source of invention or manufacture; as, a *mint* of phrases; a *mint* of calumny.

3. a source of abundant supply.

mint, *n.* a new or in its original condition, as if freshly minted; as, a postage stamp in *mint* condition.

mint, *v.t.* 1. to coin or stamp out (money).

2. to invent or create; to fabricate.

mint, *n.* [*L. menta, mentha*; Gr. *mintha, minthē*, *mint*.]

1. an aromatic plant of the genus *Mentha* whose leaves are used for flavoring and in medicine; *Mentha piperita* is used for flavoring and as a stimulant, and bergamot mint, or water mint, *Mentha aquatica*, is used by perfumers.

2. a piece of candy or chewing gum flavored with mint.

mintage, *n.* 1. the act or process of minting money.

2. the act of inventing or making.

3. money produced in a mint.

4. a fee paid to a mint for coining.

5. the stamp impressed on a coin.

mint camphor, same as *menthol*.

mint'er, *n.* one who mints or stamps legal coin.

mint julep, a frosted drink consisting of whisky or brandy, sugar, and mint leaves in a tall glass packed with chipped ice.

mint'man, *n.* a coiner; one skilled in coining or in coins.

mint mark, a very small identifying mark or initial stamped on a coin, and designating usually the mint at which it was made; as *O* for New Orleans, *S* for San Francisco, etc.

mint'mas'ter, *n.* 1. the master or superintendent of a mint.

2. one who invents or fabricates. [Obs.]

mint sauce, a sauce for meat, especially lamb, consisting of chopped mint leaves, vinegar, sugar, etc.

min'ū end, *n.* [*L. minuendus*, to be diminished, gerundive of *minuere*, to lessen, diminish.] in arithmetic, the number or quantity from which another (the *subtrahend*) is to be subtracted.

min'ū-et, *n.* [*Fr. menuet*, from *menuet*, smallish, pretty; so called from the small steps taken in the dance.]

1. a very graceful and stately slow dance, popular in fashionable circles throughout the eighteenth century.

2. the slow and stately triple measure music for such a dance.

min'um, *n.* *minim*. [Obs.]

min'us, *prep.* [*L. neut. sing. of minor*, less.] 1. less; reduced by the subtraction of; as, four *minus* two.

2. without; lacking; as, *minus* a finger. [Colloq.]

min'us, *a.* 1. indicating or involving subtraction; as, a *minus* sign.

2. negative; as, a *minus* quantity.

3. somewhat less than; as, a grade of *A minus*.

min'us, *n.* 1. a minus sign.

2. a negative quantity.

min'us-cū-lar, *a.* *minuscule*.

min'us-cū-le, *n.* [*Fr.*; *L. minusculus*, rather small, dim. of *minor*, less.]

1. a small cursive script developed from the uncial and used in medieval manuscripts; distinguished from *majuscule*.

2. a letter in this script.

3. any small, or lower-case, letter.

min'us-cū-le, *a.* 1. of, in, like, or having the nature of, minuscules.

2. very small; tiny; minute.

min'us sign (*sin*), in mathematics, a sign (-), indicating subtraction or negative quantity; opposed to *plus sign* (+).

min'ū-tār-y (*min'i-*), *a.* relating to a minute or to minutes; made up of minutes; occurring every minute. [Obs.]

min'ū-te (or *mi-*), *a.* [*ME. L. minutus*, little, small, pp. of *minuere*, to lessen, diminish.]

1. very small, little, or slender; of very small bulk or size; as, a *minute* grain of sand; a *minute* filament; a *minute* blood vessel.

2. of little importance or significance; petty; as, *minute* details.

3. of, characterized by, or attentive to tiny details; exact; precise; as, *minute* observation.

min'ute (*min'it*), *n.* [*ME. minut*; via OFr. and ML. *minuta*, *L. minutus*, small.]

1. the sixtieth part of any of certain units; specifically, (a) $\frac{1}{60}$ of an hour; sixty seconds; (b) $\frac{1}{60}$ of a degree of an arc; sixty seconds; indicated by the symbol ($'$).

2. a space of time indefinitely small; a moment; an instant; as, I will be with you in a *minute*, or in a few *minutes*.

3. a specific point in time.

4. a note or memorandum; specifically, [*pl.*] an official record of what was said and done at a meeting, convention, etc., the *minute* (*that*); just as soon as.

up to the *minute*; in the latest style, fashion, etc.

min'ute (-it), *a.* relating to a minute or to minutes; marking minutes; as, a *minute* gun at sea.

min'ute (-it), *v.t.*; *minuted*, *pl. pp.*; *minuting*, *ppr.* 1. to time to the minute.

2. to make a minute, or memorandum, of; to record.

min'ute book, a book of short notes or minutes of proceedings.

min'ute gun, a cannon discharged every minute as a signal of distress or mourning.

min'ute hand, the long hand that points to the minutes on a clock or watch and moves around the dial once every hour.

min'ute-ly, *adv.* with minuteness; in a minute manner; exactly; as, to measure the length of anything *minutely*.

min'ute-ly (*min'it-*), *adv.* 1. every minute.

2. often or continually.

min'ute-ly, *a.* 1. happening every minute.

2. happening very often or continually.

min'ute man, *n.*; *pl. min'ute men* (*min'it-*), a man ready at a minute's notice; specifically, a militiaman of the American Revolutionary period.

min'ute-ness, *n.* 1. extreme smallness, fineness, or slenderness; as, the *minuteness* of the filaments of cotton; the *minuteness* of details in narration.

2. attention to detail; exactness; as, the *minuteness* of observation or distinction.

min'ute steak (*min'it stāk*), a small steak, often cubed, that can be cooked quickly.

min'ute watch, a watch that distinguishes minutes of time, or on which minutes are marked.

min'ū-ti-ā (-shī-), *n.*; *pl. min'ū-ti-ae*, [*L. minutia*, smallness.] a triviality; a small detail; usually in the plural.

minx, *n.* 1. a pert, saucy girl.

2. a female puppy. [Obs.]

min'y, *a.* abounding with mines; underground.

min'yān, *n.* in Jewish religious service, the number necessary for the conducting of public worship, no less than ten men.

mi'ō-cēne, *a.* [*Gr. meion*, less, and *kainos*, recent.] designating or of the third epoch of the Tertiary Period in the Cenozoic Era, characterized by the development of large mountain ranges.

the *Miocene*; the Miocene Epoch or its rocks.

mi'ō-hip'pus, *n.* [*Miocene*, and *Gr. hippos*, horse.] a genus of small fossil animals of the family *Equidae*, found in Miocene rocks and characterized by having three separate toes on each foot.

mi'ō-nite, *n.* a colorless, transparent mineral, crystallizing in the tetragonal system; also spelled *meionite*.

mi'ō-sis, *n.* 1. meiosis.

2. myosis.

mi'ō-tic, *a.* 1. meiotic.

2. myotic.

mi'ō-tic, *n.* a myotic.

mi'que-let (-ē-), *n.* [*Sp. miquelete*.] in Spain, a bandit soldier; a guerrilla.

mir, *n.* *emir*. [Obs.]

mir, *n.* in Russia, formerly, a village community of peasant farmers holding lands in common and regulating their own local affairs.

Mir'a, *n.* [*f. of L. mirus*, wonderful.] a star, Omicron Ceti, in the constellation Cetus, remarkable for its varying brightness, increasing from the twelfth to the fourth magnitude in about six weeks.

mir'a-belle, *n.* [*Fr.*; altered from *L. myrobalanum*, fruit of a kind of palm tree; from *Gr. myrobalanon*, from *myron*, unguent, perfume, and *balanos*, acorn, date.]

1. a European variety of plum tree.

2. the sweet, small, golden fruit of this tree.

3. a brandy made from these fruits.

mi-ra'bi-le dic'tū, [*L.*] wonderful to tell.

Mi-rab'i-lis, *n.* [*L. mirabilis*, wonderful.] a genus of plants of the four-o'clock family.

mi-rab'i-lite, *n.* [*L. mirabilis*, wonderful; and -ite.] in chemistry, native sodium sulfate; popularly known as Glauber's salt.

mi-rā-ble, *a.* wonderful. [Obs.]

mi-rā-ble, *n.* [*L. miraculum*, from *mirari*, to wonder at, from *mirus*, wonderful.]

1. in theology, an event or effect that apparently contradicts known scientific laws and is hence thought to be due to supernatural causes, especially to an act of God.

2. a wonder or wonderful thing.

3. a wonderful example; as, he is a *miracle* of fortitude.

4. a miracle play.

mi-rā-ble man, 1. a man who professes, or is believed, to perform miracles.

2. a man who does something that supposedly could not be done. [Colloq.]

mi-rā-ble play, 1. any of a class of medieval religious dramas based on miracles worked by the saints.

2. in medieval England, a mystery play.

mi-ra-cū-lize, *v.t.* to make to appear miraculous or as if miraculous. [Rare.]

mi-ra-cū-lous, *a.* [*L. miraculum*, a wonderful thing, a miracle.]

1. supernatural; having the nature of a miracle.

2. like a miracle; wonderful; marvelous.

3. able to work miracles.

mi-ra-cū-lous-ly, *adv.* in a miraculous manner; by miracle.

Some cheats have pretended to cure diseases *miraculously*. —Porteus.

mi-ra-cū-lous-ness, *n.* the state of being miraculous.

mi-rā-dōr', *n.* [*Sp.* from *mirar*, to behold, to view.] in architecture, a passage; a balcony or gallery commanding an extensive view.

mi-rā-ge (-rāzh'), *n.* [*Fr.* from *mirer*, to look at.] an optical illusion caused by the reflection of light through layers of air of different temperatures and densities, by which a ship, oasis in the desert, etc. appears to be very near and, often, upside down; often used figuratively of something that falsely appears to be real.

mir'bāne, *n.* same as *Nitrobenzene*.

mir'et, *n.* [coined from the initials of its three developers, and -et, an arbitrary suffix.] an insecticide consisting of a chlorinated hydrocarbon, $C_{10}Cl_{11}$, usually mixed with a bait and used especially against a certain species of ants now found in the southern United States.

mir'e, *n.* [*Ice. myrr*, *myri*, a bog, swamp.]

1. an area of wet, soggy ground; a bog.

2. deep mud; earth so wet and soft as to yield to the feet and to wheels; slimy soil.

mir'e, *v.t.*; *mired*, *pl. pp.*; *miring*, *ppr.* 1. to cause to get stuck in mire.

2. to soil with mud or dirt.

mir'e, *v.i.* to sink or stick in mud.

Mir'i-ām, *n.* in the Bible, the sister of Moses and Aaron. Ex. xv. 20.

mi-rif'ic, *mi-rif'ic-āl*, *a.* [*L. mirificus*, causing wonder.] performing seemingly miraculous acts.

mir'i-ness, *n.* the state of being miry, or of mirk, *n.* same as *murk*.

mirk'y, *a.*; *comp.* mirkier; *superl.* mirkiest, same as *murky*.

mir'li-tōn, *n.* a kind of toy pipe which produces harsh musical sounds.

mi'rō, *n.* [native name.] a cone-bearing tree of Australia, *Podocarpus ferruginea*, valued for its dark ironlike wood, which is used for cabinetwork.

mir'rōr, *n.* [*ME. mirour*; OFr. *miroir*, *mirour*, from LL. *mirare*, to look at; *L. mirari*, to wonder at.]

1. any polished substance that forms images by the reflection of rays of light; especially, a piece of glass coated on the reverse side with silver, etc.; a looking glass.

In the clear *mirror* of thy ruling star I saw, alas! some dread event depend. —Pope.

2. that which gives a true representation or description.

3. something to be imitated or emulated; model.

4. a crystal used by fortunetellers, sorcerers, etc. [Archaic.]

5. in architecture, a small oval ornament cut into deep moldings.

6. a speculum.

Claude Lorrain mirror; a convex mirror, so named because its images in their exagger-

mischief

4. (a) a troublesome or annoying act; a

mischievous

prank; a playful, vexing trick; (b) playful, harmless spirits; gay teasing.
Syn.—damage, harm, hurt, injury, detriment.
mis'chief, *v.t.* to hurt; to harm; to injure. [Archaic.]
mis'chief-ful, *a.* mischievous. [Obs.]
mis'chief-mak'er, *n.* one who makes mischief; one who excites or instigates quarrels or hard feelings by gossiping or tale-bearing.
mis'chief-mak'ing, *n.* the act of instigating trouble.
mis'chief-mak'ing, *s.* causing harm; exciting enmity or quarrels.
mis'chief-ous, *a.* 1. causing mischief; specifically, (a) injurious; harmful; (b) prankish; teasing; full of tricks.
 2. inclined to annoy or vex with playful tricks; naughty; said especially of a child.
mis'chief-ous-ly, *adv.* in a mischievous manner.
mis'chief-ous-ness, *n.* the state or quality of being mischievous; disposition to do harm, or to vex or annoy.
Misch'na, *n.* same as *Mishnah*.
Misch'nic, *a.* same as *Mishnic*.
mis-ci-bil'i-ty, *n.* the quality or state of being mixed.
mis-ci-ble, *a.* [Fr. *miscible*, from L. *miscere*, to mix.] that can be mixed or easily mixed; as, oil and water are not *miscible*.
mis-ci-ta'tion, *n.* a wrong citation; erroneous quotation.
mis-col'or, *v.t.* to color wrongly; hence, figuratively, to give a wrong impression of; as, to *miscolor* the facts in the case.
mis-com'fort, *n.* discomfort. [Obs.]
mis-con-cep't, *n.* misconception. [Archaic.]
mis-con-ceive, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to receive a false notion or opinion; to misjudge; to have an erroneous understanding of; as, to *misconceive* the meaning of a statement.
mis-con-ceive'r, *n.* one who misconceives.
mis-con-cep'tion, *n.* erroneous conception; false opinion; wrong notion; misunderstanding.
mis-con-clu'sion, *n.* a false or wrong conclusion or inference.
mis-con-duct, *n.* 1. bad or dishonest management; specifically, malfeasance.
 2. improper behavior; specifically, adultery or fornication.
mis-con-duct', *v.t.* 1. to manage badly or dishonestly.
 2. to conduct (oneself) improperly.
mis-con-fi-dent, *a.* having a wrong confidence. [Rare.]
mis-con-stru'a-ble, *a.* that can be misconstrued, as a remark.
mis-con-struct', *v.t.* 1. to construct wrongly.
 2. to misconstrue, as a sentence or statement.
mis-con-struc'tion, *n.* a misconstruing; incorrect interpretation; misunderstanding.
mis-con-strue', *v.t.*; *misconstrued*, *pt.*, *pp.*; *misconstruing*, *ppr.* to interpret erroneously; to construe wrongly; to misunderstand.
 A virtuous emperor was much affected to find his actions *misconstrued*. —Addison.
mis-con-stru'er, *n.* one who makes a wrong interpretation.
mis-con-tent, *a.* discontented. [Obs.]
mis-con-tent'ed, *a.* discontented. [Obs.]
mis-con-tent'ment, *n.* discontent. [Obs.]
mis-con-tin'u-ance, *n.* 1. in law, an illegal continuance.
 2. discontinuance. [Obs.]
mis-count', *v.t.* and *v.i.* to count incorrectly; to mistake in counting.
mis-count', *n.* an incorrect count, as of votes in an election.
mis-cr'e-ance, *n.* unbelief; false faith; adherence to a false religion. [Archaic.]
mis-cr'e-an-cy, *n.* 1. the condition of a miscreant; wickedness. [Archaic.]
 2. miscreance. [Archaic.]
mis-cr'e-ant, *a.* [OFr. *mescreant*, unbelieving; *mes-*, and *creant*, from L. *credere*, to believe.] 1. villainous; evil.
 2. unbelieving; heretical; infidel. [Archaic.]
mis-cr'e-ant, *n.* 1. an evil person; a criminal; a villain.
 2. an unbeliever; a heretic; an infidel. [Archaic.]
mis-cr'e-ate', *v.t.* and *v.i.* to create amiss or unnaturally.
mis-cr'e-ate', *a.* miscreated; unnaturally formed. [Archaic.]
mis-cr'e-at'ed, *a.* formed unnaturally or badly; deformed.
mis-cr'e-at'ive, *a.* tending to wrong creation. [Rare.]

misfortunate

mis-cr'e-dent, *n.* one who believes in a false religion; a miscreant. [Obs.]
mis-crop', *v.t.* failure of a crop; a poor harvest.
mis-cue', *n.* 1. in billiards, pool, etc., a false stroke; the act of the cue slipping from the ball while the player is endeavoring to make a shot.
 2. a mistake; an error. [Colloq.]
mis-cue', *v.t.* 1. to make a miscue.
 2. in the theater, to miss one's cue or to answer the wrong cue.
mis-date', *v.t.* to date incorrectly.
mis-date', *n.* a wrong date.
mis-deal', *v.t.* and *v.i.*; *misdealt* (-delt'), *pt.*, *pp.*; *misdealing*, *ppr.* to make a wrong deal in card playing; to distribute wrongly.
mis-deal', *n.* in card playing, an incorrect deal.
mis-deed', *n.* an evil deed; a wicked action; a crime, sin, etc.
mis-deem', *v.t.* to judge erroneously; to misjudge; to mistake in judging. [Obs.]
mis-de-mean', *v.t.* and *v.i.* to conduct (oneself) badly; to misbehave. [Rare.]
mis-de-mean'ant, *n.* 1. a person who has misbehaved.
 2. in law, one guilty or convicted of a misdemeanor.
mis-de-mean'or, *mis-de-mean'our*, *n.* 1. bad behavior; evil conduct; fault; mismanagement. [Rare.]
 2. in law, any minor offense, as the breaking of a municipal ordinance, for which statute provides a lesser punishment than for a felony; the penalty is usually a fine or imprisonment for a short time in a local jail, workhouse, etc.
mis-dempt', *v.* obsolete past participle of *mis-deem*.
mis-de-part', *v.t.* to distribute or divide wrongly. [Obs.]
mis-de-rive', *v.t.* 1. to err in deriving; to derive improperly.
 2. to divert wrongly; to misdirect. [Obs.]
mis-dight' (-dit'), *a.* arrayed unsuitably. [Obs.]
mis-di-rect', *v.t.* to give a wrong or bad direction to; specifically, (a) to aim (a blow, etc.) badly; (b) to address (a letter) incorrectly; (c) to give incorrect instructions to.
mis-di-rec'tion, *n.* 1. the act of directing wrongly; wrong guidance or superscription.
 2. in law, an error committed by a judge in charging the jury on matters of law.
mis-do', *v.t.*; *misdid*, *pt.*; *misdone*, *pp.*; *misdoing*, *ppr.* to do wrong to; to do amiss; to bungle.
mis-do', *v.t.* to do evil. [Obs.]
mis-do'er, *n.* one who does wrong; one who commits a fault or crime.
mis-do'ing, *n.* a wrong done; a fault or crime; an offense.
mis-doubt' (-dout'), *v.t.* 1. to suspect of deceit or danger; to lack faith. [Archaic.]
 2. to fear. [Archaic.]
mis-doubt', *v.t.* to have doubts. [Archaic.]
mis-doubt', *n.* suspicion of crime or danger; doubt. [Archaic.]
mis-doubt'ful, *a.* suspicious. [Obs.]
mis-dread' (-dred'), *n.* dread of evil. [Obs.]
mise, *n.* [OFr. *mise*, a putting, laying out, judgment, tax.]
 1. in old English law, (a) an issue to be tried; a traverse; (b) expense; cost; tribute; tax; (c) decision by arbitration.
 2. in law, the issue in a writ of right.
mis-ease, *n.* 1. discomfort; lack of ease; distress; misery. [Archaic.]
 2. poverty. [Archaic.]
mis-eased', *a.* troubled; burdened with misery. [Obs.]
mis-easy, *a.* not easy or comfortable; painful. [Obs.]
mis-e-di'tion, *n.* an inaccurate or spurious edition. [Obs.]
mis-em-plot', *v.t.* to employ to no purpose or to a bad purpose; to misuse; as, to *misemploy* time.
mis-em-plot'ment, *n.* a misemploying or being misemployed.
mise en scene (on sen'), [Fr.] 1. the staging of a play, including the setting, arrangement of the actors, etc.
 2. general surroundings.
mis-en-tréat', *v.t.* to mistreat. [Obs.]
mis'er, *n.* [L. *miser*, wretched, unfortunate, worthless.]
 1. a miserable person; a wretch. [Obs.]
 2. an extremely covetous person; one who for the sake of wealth makes himself miserable by the fear of poverty or diminution.

mis'er-a-ble, *a.* [L. *miserabilis*, to be pitied, pitiable, from *miserari*, to pity.]
 1. in a condition of misery; wretched; very unhappy.
 2. causing misery, discomfort, or suffering; as, *miserable* weather.
 3. bad, poor, unpleasant, inadequate, etc.: a generalized term of displeasure or disapproval.
 4. pitiable.
Syn.—abject, forlorn, pitiable, wretched, worthless, despicable, disconsolate.
mis'er-a-ble, *n.* a miserable person. [Obs.]
mis'er-a-ble-ness, *n.* state of being miserable.
mis'er-a-bly, *adv.* 1. in a miserable manner.
 2. very; a general intensive. [Colloq.]
mis'er-a'tion, *n.* commiseration; compassion. [Obs.]
Mis-e-ré-ré, *n.* [L., have mercy.]
 1. the 51st Psalm of the Bible (50th in the Douay Version), beginning with *Miserere mei, Domine*, "Have mercy upon me, O God."
 2. a musical setting for this; as, the *Miserere* of Bach.
 3. [m-] a projecting bracket on the underside of a hinged seat in a stall of a church; also, the seat and bracket together: also called *misericord*.
mis'er-i-cord, *mis'er-i-corde*, *n.* [L. *miseri-cordia*, mercy, compassion, from *miseriors*, tenderhearted.]
 1. formerly, a relaxation of the strict observance of a rule or rules in a monastery.
 2. a dining room in a monastery set aside for those who had received such relaxation from fasting.
 3. a narrow ledge on the underside of a hinged seat in the choir of a monastic chapel: when turned up, the seat permitted one to relax while standing.
 4. a slender dagger used in the Middle Ages for giving the death stroke (*coup de grâce*) to a mortally wounded knight.
mis'er-li-ness, *n.* the quality or state of being miserly.
mis'er-ly, *a.* like or characteristic of a miser; greedy and stingy.
Syn.—avaricious, niggardly, covetous, parsimonious, mean.
mis'ery, *n.* *pl.* *mis'er-ies*, [L. *miseria*, affliction, wretchedness, from *miser*, wretched.]
 1. great unhappiness; extreme pain of body or mind; wretchedness.
 2. calamity; misfortune; the cause of such suffering; pain, ache, poverty, squalor, etc.
 And mourn the *miseries* of human life. —Dryden.
 3. a pain (in some part of the body). [Dial.]
 4. covetousness. [Obs.]
mis-es-teem', *n.* lack of esteem; disrespect; irreverence.
mis-es-ti-mate, *v.t.* to estimate incorrectly.
mis-es-ti-mate, *n.* an incorrect estimate.
mis-fall', *v.t.* to befall. [Obs.]
mis-fare', *n.* misfortune. [Obs.]
mis-fare', *v.t.* to fare badly. [Obs.]
mis-fa'gance, *n.* [OFr. *mesfaience*, wrong, trespass; *mes-*, wrong, and *faience*, *ppr.* of *faire*, to do.] in law, wrongdoing; specifically, the doing of a lawful act in an unlawful manner, so that there is an infringement on the rights of another or others: distinguished from *malfeasance*, *nonfeasance*.
mis-fa'gor, *n.* in law, a person guilty of *malfeasance*.
mis-fire', *v.t.* 1. to fail to ignite properly or at the right time: said of an internal-combustion engine.
 2. to fail to go off, or be discharged: said of a firearm.
mis-fire', *n.* a misfiring.
mis-fit', *v.t.* and *v.i.* to fail to fit properly; be too large, too small, etc. for (someone or something).
mis-fit', *n.* 1. the act or condition of misfitting.
 2. anything that misfits.
 3. (mis'fit), a person not suited to his position, status, etc.; a maladjusted person.
mis-fit', *a.* that does not fit.
mis-form', *v.t.* to form incorrectly; to put in bad or improper shape.
mis-for-tu-nate, *a.* producing misfortune. [Dial.]
mis-for'tune, *n.* 1. bad luck; ill fortune; trouble; adversity.
 2. an instance of this; unlucky accident; mishap; mischance.
Syn.—adversity, harm, misadventure, catastrophe, calamity.
mis-for'tune, *v.t.* to miscarry; to fail. [Obs.]
mis-for'tuned, *a.* unfortunate. [Obs.]

misgive

mis-give', *v.t.*; misgave, *pt.*; misgiven, *pp.*; misgiving, *ppr.* to create doubt, apprehension, or hesitation in; said usually of the mind, heart, conscience, etc.; as, his conscience misgave him.
mis-give', *v.i.* to feel fear, doubt, suspicion, etc.
mis-giv'ing, *n.* a premonition of danger or ill fortune; a feeling of distrust, fear, doubt, apprehension, etc.
mis-gō', *v.i.* to stray from the way; to miscarry. [Dial.]
mis-gōv'ern, *v.i.* to govern, administer, or manage badly.
mis-gōv'ern-ance, *n.* bad government; disorder; irregularity. [Obs.]
mis-gōv'ern-ed, *a.* rude; unrestrained.
mis-gōv'ern-ment, *n.* 1. a misgoverning; bad administration of public or private affairs.
 2. irregularity; disorder; misbehavior.
mis-graft', *v.t.* to misgraft. [Obs.]
mis-graft', *v.t.* to graft amiss, as on the wrong stock.
mis-ground', *v.t.* to ground, or found, erroneously.
mis-growth', *n.* an abnormal growth.
mis-guid'ance (-gid'), *n.* a misguiding.
mis-guide', *v.t.*; misguiding, *pt.*; *pp.*; misguiding, *ppr.* to lead in the wrong direction; to exert an evil influence on; to mislead.
mis-guide', *n.* misguidance. [Obs.]
mis-guid'ed, *a.* led into or characterized by error or misconduct; misled.
mis-guid'ing, *a.* misleading; guiding wrongly.
mis-gy'e', *v.t.* to misguide. [Obs.]
mis-hand'le, *v.t.* to handle badly or roughly; to abuse, maltreat, or mismanage.
mis-hap, *n.* [ME.; prob. after OFr. *meschance*, mischance.]
 1. bad luck; adversity; misfortune.
 2. an instance of this; unlucky accident.
mis-hap'py, *a.* unhappy. [Obs.]
mis-hear', *v.t.* to hear incorrectly or poorly.
mis-hash, *n.* [redupl. of *hash*.] a mixture; a hodgepodge.
Mish-nah, *Mish-nā*, *n.*; *pl.* *Mish-nā-yōth'*, [Heb. *mišnāh*, repetition, explanation, from *shānāh*, to change, repeat.]
 1. the first part of the Talmud, containing traditional oral interpretations of scriptural ordinances (*halakoth*), compiled by the rabbis about 200 A.D.
 2. any of these interpretations.
 3. the teachings of a rabbi.
Mish-nic, *Mish-nā'ic*, *a.* pertaining or relating to the Mishnah.
Mish-nic'al, *a.* Mishnic.
mis-im-prōve', *v.t.* to improve to a bad purpose; to abuse. [Rare.]
mis-im-prōve'ment, *n.* misuse; misapplication. [Obs.]
mis-in-form', *v.t.* to supply with false or misleading information.
mis-in-form', *v.i.* to make false or misleading statements.
mis-in-form'ant, *n.* a person who misinforms.
mis-in-for-mā'tion, *n.* wrong information; false account or intelligence.
mis-in-tel-li-gence, *n.* 1. wrong information; misinformation.
 2. misunderstanding. [Obs.]
mis-in-tér'pret, *v.t.* to interpret erroneously; to understand or to explain incorrectly.
mis-in-tér-prē-tā'tion, *n.* 1. the act of interpreting erroneously.
 2. an incorrect or false interpretation.
mis-in-tér'pret-er, *n.* one who interprets erroneously.
mis-join'dér, *n.* in law, the introduction into a court action of parties or causes not properly belonging to that action.
mis-judge' (-juj'), *v.t.* to judge erroneously or unjustly; to misconstrue.
mis-judge', *v.t.* to err in judgment; to form false opinions or notions.
mis-judge'ment, *n.* a wrong or unjust judgment.
mis-kāl', *mit-cāl'*, *n.* [Ar. *mithqāl*, a weight.] an Arabic unit of weight.
mis-ken, *v.t.* to ignore. [Scot.]
mis-ken'ning, *n.* in old law, an error in pleading. [Obs.]
mis-know' (-nō'), *v.t.* to have a misconception of; to misunderstand.
mis-lay', *v.t.*; mislaid, *pt.*; *pp.*; mislaying, *ppr.*
 1. to put in a wrong place.
 2. to put in a place not recollected; to lose.
mis-lay'ér, *n.* one who lays in a wrong place; one who loses by mislaying.
mis-lead', *v.t.*; misled, *pt.*; *pp.*; misleading, *ppr.* 1. to lead into a wrong way or path; to lead astray.

2. to guide into error (of judgment); to deceive.
 3. to lead into wrongdoing.
mis-lead'ér, *n.* one who misleads.
mis-lead'ing, *a.* leading or tending to lead into error; causing to err; deceiving.
mis-lead'ing-ly, *adv.* in such manner as to mislead.
mis-len (or *mis'*), *n.* same as *maslin*.
mis'le-tōe (-lō), *n.* same as *mistletoe*.
mis-lie', *v.i.* to lie in a wrong or uncomfortable position. [Obs.]
mis-light', *v.t.* to mislead with its light. [Obs.]
mis-like', *v.t.*; disliked (-likt'), *pt.*, *pp.*; mislik-ing, *ppr.* 1. to displease.
 2. to be displeased at; to dislike.
mis-like', *n.* dislike; disapprobation; aversion.
mis-lik'ér, *n.* one who dislikes.
mis-lik'ing, *n.* disapproval; aversion.
mis-live', *v.t.* to live amiss. [Obs.]
mis-lodge' (-lōj'), *v.t.* to lodge wrongly. [Obs.]
mis-man'age, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to manage badly; to administer improperly; as, to mismanage public affairs.
mis-man'age-ment, *n.* bad or improper management.
mis-man'ag-er, *n.* one who manages badly.
mis-match', *v.t.* to match badly or unsuitably, especially in marriage.
mis-match', *n.* a bad match.
mis-mate', *v.t.* and *v.i.* to mate unsuitably.
mis-mē'tér, *mis-mē'tre*, *v.t.* to give the wrong meter to, as in the composition or recitation of verse.
mis-nāme', *v.t.* to call by the wrong name; to give an inappropriate name to.
mis-nō'mēr, *n.* [OFr. *mesnemer*, *mesnommer*, misname; *mes-* and *nomer*, *nommer*, from L. *nominare*, to name.]
 1. (a) the act of applying a wrong name or epithet to some person or thing; (b) such a name or epithet.
 2. an error in naming a person or place in a legal document.
mis-nō'mēr, *v.t.* to designate wrongly; to misname.
mis-num'bér, *v.t.* to number incorrectly; to attach a wrong number to.
mis-ō-, [Gr. *misō-*, from *misein*, to hate.] a combining form meaning *hated* or *hating*, as in *misogyny*; also, before a vowel, *mis-*.
mis-ōg'a-miat, *n.* [Gr. *misein*, to hate, and *gamos*, marriage.] one who hates marriage.
mis-ōg'a-my, *n.* hatred of marriage.
mis-ōg'y-nist, *n.* [Gr. *misogynēs*, hating woman, a woman hater; *misein*, to hate, and *gynē*, a woman.] a person, especially a man, who hates women.
mis-ōg'y-nous, *a.* hating women.
mis-ōg'y-ny, *n.* [Gr. *misogynia*.] hatred of women.
mis-sol'o-gist, *n.* a person characterized by misogyny.
mis-sol'o-gy, *n.* [Gr. *misein*, to hate, and *-logia*, from *legein*, to speak.] aversion to discussion; hatred of argument, discussion, or reasoning.
mis-ō-nē'ism, *n.* [Gr. *misō-*, hating, and *neos*, new.] hatred of innovation or change.
mis-ō-the-ism, *n.* [Gr. *misein*, to hate, and *theos*, God.] hatred of God or gods. [Rare.]
mis-pér-suade' (-swād'), *v.t.* to persuade amiss; to lead to a wrong notion.
mis-pér-suā'sion, *n.* a false persuasion; wrong notion or opinion.
mis-pick'el, *n.* same as *arsenopyrite*.
mis-place', *v.t.*; misplaced (-plāst'), *pt.*, *pp.*; misplacing, *ppr.* 1. to put in a wrong place.
 2. to bestow (one's trust, affection, etc.) on an unsuitable or undeserving object.
 3. to mislay (sense 2). [Colloq.]
mis-place'ment, *n.* the act of misplacing; state of being misplaced.
mis-play', *v.t.* and *v.i.* to play wrongly or badly, as in games or sports.
mis-play', *n.* a wrong or bad play.
mis-plead', *v.t.* to err in pleading.
mis-plead'ing, *n.* a mistake in pleading.
mis-print', *v.t.* to print incorrectly.
mis-print', *n.* a mistake in printing; a deviation from the copy.
mis-prize', *v.t.* to misprize.
mis-pri'sion, *n.* [OFr. *mespresion*, from *ppr. mesprendre*, to take wrongly; L. *minus*, less, and *prehendere*, to take.]
 1. misconduct or neglect of duty, especially by a public official.
 2. a mistake. [Archaic.]
misprision of felony (or *treason*); in common law, the offense of concealing knowledge of a felony (or treason) by one who has not participated or assisted in it.

misseldine

mis-prize', *v.t.*; misprized, *pt.*, *pp.*; misprizing, *ppr.* [OFr. *mesprisier*, from *mes-* and L. *pretiare*, to value.] to slight or undervalue.
mis-prō-fess', *v.t.* and *v.i.* to make a false profession (of); to make pretensions to (skill) which is not possessed.
mis-prō-nounce', *v.t.* and *v.i.*; mispronounced (-nounst'), *pt.*, *pp.*; mispronouncing, *ppr.* to pronounce incorrectly; to give (a word) a pronunciation different from any of the accepted standard pronunciations.
mis-prō-nun-ci-ā'tion, *n.* 1. a mispronouncing or being mispronounced.
 2. a mispronounced word.
mis-prō-por'tion, *v.t.*; misproportioned, *pt.*, *pp.*; misproportioning, *ppr.* to err in proportioning (one thing to another); to join without due proportion.
mis-quō-tā'tion, *n.* an erroneous quotation; also, the act of quoting wrongly.
mis-quō'te', *v.t.* and *v.i.*; misquoted, *pt.*, *pp.*; misquoting, *ppr.* to quote erroneously; to cite incorrectly.
mis-rate', *v.t.* to rate erroneously; to estimate falsely.
mis-read', *v.t.*; misread (-red'), *pt.*, *pp.*; misreading (-red'), *ppr.* to read erroneously, or so as to misunderstand.
mis-rē-mem'bér, *v.t.* and *v.i.* 1. to make an error in remembering.
 2. to forget. [Dial.]
mis-rep-rē-sent', *v.t.* to represent falsely or incorrectly; to give a false or erroneous representation of, either maliciously, ignorantly, or carelessly.
mis-rep-rē-sent', *v.i.* to state a thing falsely.
mis-rep'rē-sen-tā'tion, *n.* 1. the act of giving a false or erroneous representation.
 2. a false or incorrect account given, either from mistake, carelessness, or malice.
mis-rep-rē-sen-tā'tive, *a.* giving a wrong impression.
mis-rep-rē-sen't-er, *n.* one who gives a false or erroneous account.
mis-rule', *n.* 1. disorder; confusion; tumult.
 2. misgovernment.
mis-rule', *v.t.* and *v.i.* to govern unwisely or badly; to misgovern.
mis-rul'y, *a.* unruly; ungovernable, turbulent. [Obs.]
miss, *n.*; *pl.* *misses*, [contr. of *mistress*.]
 1. (a) [M-] a title used in speaking to or of an unmarried woman or girl, placed before the name; as, Miss Smith, the Misses Smith; (b) a title used in speaking to an unmarried woman or girl, used without the name.
 2. a young unmarried woman or girl; now usually humorous or in trade jargon; as, coats in *misses'* sizes.
miss, *v.t.*; missed (mist), *pt.*, *pp.*; missing, *ppr.* [AS. *missan*, to miss, fail to hit, escape the notice of.]
 1. to fail to hit or land on (something aimed at).
 2. to fail to meet, reach, attain, catch, accomplish, see, hear, perceive, etc.
 3. to overlook; to let (an opportunity, etc.) go by.
 4. to escape; to avoid; as, he just missed being struck.
 5. to fail or forget to do, keep, have, be present at, etc.; as, he missed class yesterday.
 6. to notice the absence or loss of; as, he suddenly missed his watch.
 7. to feel or regret the absence or loss of; to want; as, he misses his friends.
miss, *v.i.* 1. to fail to hit something aimed at; to go wide of the mark.
 2. to fail to be successful.
 3. to fail to obtain, receive, etc. (with *of* or *in*). [Archaic.]
miss, *n.* a failure to hit, meet, obtain, see, etc. a *miss* is as good as a *mile*; missing by a narrow margin is as conclusive as missing by a wide one.
Miss'sa, *n.*; *pl.* *Miss'sae*, [LL., a mass.] in the Roman Catholic Church, the service of the Mass.
miss'sal, *n.* [LL. *missalis*, pertaining to the Mass, from *missa*, Mass.]
 1. in the Roman Catholic Church, a book containing all the prayers necessary for celebrating Mass throughout the year.
 2. any book of prayers or devotions.
miss'sal, *a.* pertaining to the Mass or the Mass book.
mis-say', *v.t.* and *v.i.* to say wrongly; also, to slander or vilify. [Archaic.]
mis-seem', *v.t.* to misbecome. [Rare.]
mis'sel, *n.* 1. mistletoe. [Obs.]
 2. same as *mistlethrush*.
mis'sel-dine, *n.* the mistletoe. [Obs.]

missemblance

mis-sem-blance, *n.* false resemblance.
mis-shape, *v.t.* to shape badly; to deform.
mis-shap'en, *a.* badly shaped; deformed.
mis-shap'en-ly, *adv.* in a misshapen manner.
mis-shap'en-ness, *n.* the state of being badly shaped.
mis-sile (-sil), *a.* [L. *missilis*, from *missus*, pp. of *mittere*, to send, throw.]
 1. that can be thrown, shot, or hurled, as from a gun.
 2. fitted for throwing or for hurling. [Rare.]
mis-sile, *n.* a weapon or other object, as a spear, bullet, rocket, etc., designed to be thrown, fired, or launched toward a target; often, specifically, a guided missile.
mis-sile-er, *n.* same as *missileman*.
mis-sile-man, *n.*; *pl.* **mis-sile-men**, one who builds or launches guided missiles.
mis-sile-ry, **mis-sil-ry**, *n.* 1. the science of building and launching guided missiles.
 2. guided missiles collectively.
miss-ing, *a.* absent; lost; lacking; specifically, absent after combat, but not definitely known to be dead or taken prisoner.
miss-ing link, something necessary for filling in or completing a series; specifically, a hypothetical form of animal believed to have existed in the evolutionary process intermediate between man and the anthropoid apes.
mis-sion (mish'un), *n.* [L. *missio* (-onis), a sending, -sending away, from *missus*, pp. of *mittere*, to send.]
 1. a sending out or being sent out with authority to perform a special duty; specifically, (a) the sending out of persons by a religious organization to preach, teach, or proselyte; (b) the sending out of persons to a foreign government to conduct negotiations.
 2. (a) a group of persons sent by a church to spread its religion, especially in a foreign land; (b) its organization, headquarters, or place of residence.
 3. a group of persons sent to a foreign government to conduct negotiations; diplomatic delegation; embassy.
 4. the special duty or function on which someone is sent as a messenger or representative; errand.
 5. the special task or purpose for which a person is apparently destined in life; calling; as, he considered it his *mission* to educate the ignorant.
 6. any charitable or educational organization for doing welfare work for the needy of a city or district.
 7. a series of special religious exercises, sermons, etc. for proselyting.
 8. a district without a church of its own, served by the pastor or priest of a near-by parish.
 9. [pl.] organized missionary work, especially for spreading Christianity.
 10. in military usage, a specific combat operation assigned to an individual or unit; especially, a single combat flight by an airplane or group of airplanes.
mis-sion, *a.* of a mission or missions; specifically, of or characteristic of the early Spanish missions in the southwestern United States; specifically, designating a heavy, dark furniture with simple, square lines.
mis-sion, *v.t.* 1. to send on a mission.
 2. to establish a religious mission in (a district) or among (a people).
mis-sion-ary, *n.*; *pl.* **mis-sion-aries**, a person sent on a mission; specifically, a person sent out by his church to preach, teach, and proselyte in a foreign country, especially in one considered heathen.
mis-sion-ary, *a.* [LL. *missionarius*, pertaining to a mission, from L. *missio* (-onis), a mission.] pertaining to or characteristic of missions or missionaries.
mis-sion-er, *n.* a missionary; one sent on a mission; sometimes, one who conducts missionary services.
mis-sis, **mis-sus**, *n.* [altered from *mistress*.] a wife; used with a personal pronoun or *the*; also, the mistress of a household (with *the*). [Colloq. or Dial.]
mis-sis, *a.* characteristic of a miss; sentimental; prim; prudish.
Mis-sis-sip-pi-an, *a.* 1. of the Mississippi River.
 2. of the State of Mississippi.
 3. designating or of the first period of the Paleozoic Era in North America, characterized by the formation of coal deposits and the first appearance of reptiles.

Mis-sis-sip-pi-an, *n.* a native or inhabitant of Mississippi.
 the *Mississippian*; the Mississippian Period or its rocks.
mis-sive, *a.* [LL. *missivus*, from L. *missus*, pp. of *mittere*, to send.] sent or intended to be sent. [Archaic.]
 letters *missive*; letters of authority from a sovereign addressed to a certain person or persons.
mis-sive, *n.* 1. a letter.
 2. a messenger; one sent. [Obs.]
mis-sound, *v.t.* to sound in a wrong manner; to mispronounce; as, to *mis-sound* a letter in a word.
Mis-sour-i-an (mi-zoor'i-an), *n.* a native or inhabitant of Missouri.
Mis-sour-i-an, *a.* of Missouri.
mis-spak, *v.t.* to err or mistake in speaking. [Rare.]
mis-spak, *v.t.* to utter in a wrong manner. [Rare.]
mis-spell, *v.t.* and *v.i.*; misspelled, *pt.*, *pp.*; misspelling, *ppr.* to spell incorrectly.
mis-spell, *n.* a misspelling.
mis-spelling, *n.* an incorrect spelling.
mis-spend, *v.t.*; misspent, *pt.*, *pp.*; misspending, *ppr.* to spend improperly or wastefully.
mis-spend-er, *n.* one who misspends.
mis-spense, *n.* a spending improperly; a wasting. [Obs.]
mis-spent, *a.* ill-spent; wasted; as, a *misspent* life.
mis-state, *v.t.* to state in a wrong manner or falsely; as, to *misstate* a question in debate.
mis-state-ment, *n.* a wrong or false statement; misrepresentation.
mis-step, *n.* 1. a wrong or awkward step.
 2. a mistake in conduct; faux pas.
mis-step, *v.t.* to make a misstep.
mis-sus, *n.* missis. [Colloq. or Dial.]
mis-sy, *n.*; *pl.* **mis-sies**, *miss*: diminutive form, used in speaking to or of a young girl. [Colloq.]
mis-sy, *a.* like a miss; girlish.
mis-sy, *n.* same as *missy*.
mist, *v.t.* and *v.i.*; misted, *pt.*, *pp.*; misting, *ppr.* to be, become, or make misty; to dim or obscure with or as with a mist.
mist, *n.* [ME.; AS. *darkness*, *mist*.]
 1. a large mass of water vapor at or just above the earth's surface and like a fog, but less dense.
 2. a thin film of moisture condensed on a surface in droplets.
 3. a cloud of dust, smoke, gas, etc.
 4. a cloudiness or film before the eyes, dimming or blurring the vision; as, she smiled in a *mist* of tears.
 5. anything that dims or obscures the understanding, memory, etc.
mis-tak-a-ble, *a.* that can be, or is likely to be, mistaken or misunderstood.
mis-take, *v.t.*; mistook, *pt.*; mistaken or obs. *mistook*, *pp.*; mistaking, *ppr.*; [Ice. *mistaka*, to take wrongly; *mis-* and *taka*, to take.]
 1. to perceive or understand erroneously; to interpret or estimate incorrectly; to misunderstand or misapprehend.
 'Tis to *mistake* them costs the time and pain. —Pope.
 2. to recognize or identify incorrectly; to take (one thing or person) for another; to invest with the wrong personality or individuality.
 3. to take by mistake. [Obs.]
mis-take, *v.t.* to err in opinion or judgment; to be wrong unintentionally.
mis-take, *n.* 1. an error in opinion, understanding, perception, interpretation, or judgment; misconception.
 Infallibility is an absolute security of the understanding from all possibility of *mistake*. —Tillotson.
 2. something omitted or done through ignorance or misconception.
 and no *mistake*; surely; with certainty; positively. [Colloq.]
 Syn.—blunder, error, fallacy, omission.
mis-tak-en, *a.* 1. wrong; having an incorrect understanding, perception, interpretation, etc.; said of persons.
 2. incorrect; misunderstood; erroneous; said of ideas, etc.
mis-tak-en-ly, *adv.* by mistake.
mis-tak-er, *n.* one who mistakes or misunderstands.
mis-tak-ing, *a.* that mistakes.
mis-tak-ing-ly, *adv.* erroneously; falsely.
mis-tem-per, *v.t.* to disorder. [Obs.]
mis-ter, *n.* [alteration of *master*.]
 1. [M-] a title used in speaking to or of a

mistress

man, placed before the name or title of office and usually written *Mr.*; as, *Mr. Stein*, *Mr. Secretary*.
 2. in military usage, the official title of address for (a) a warrant officer in the army; (b) a cadet in the U. S. Military Academy; (c) a naval officer below the rank of commander.
 3. sir; as, what time is it, *mister*? [Colloq.]
mis-ter, *v.t.* to address or name by the title of *mister*; as, he *misters* everybody.
mis-ter, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to need. [Obs.]
mis-ter, *n.* 1. trade, art, or occupation. [Obs.]
 2. manner; kind; sort. [Archaic or Dial.]
 3. need; necessity; anything necessary. [Obs.]
mis-ter-y, *n.* mystery (trade). [Obs.]
mis-tetch, *n.* [ME. and OFr., *leche*, quality.] a bad habit. [Brit. Dial.]
mis-tetch, *v.t.* to teach, or lead into, bad habits. [Brit. Dial.]
mis-tow-er, *n.* any of a group of tall plants with composite flowers of blue or violet; especially, an American herb, *Eupatorium coelestinum*, having violet-colored flowers.
mis-ful, *a.* clouded with mist.
mis-gray, a color of very low density, slightly reddish in hue.
mis-think, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to think wrongly; to think ill of.
mis-thought (-that'), *n.* a wrong thought.
mis-tic, *n.* same as *mistic*.
mis-tic-co, *n.* [Sp. *mistico*.] a small vessel used for coasting in the Mediterranean.
mis-tide, *v.t.* 1. to befall amiss. [Obs.]
 2. to experience ill fortune. [Obs.]
mis-tify, *adv.* to change to mist.
mis-ti-gri, *n.* [Fr. *mistrigri*.] in the game of poker, an extra card, as a joker, which the holder may play as any card he wishes.
mis-ti-head (-hed), *n.* the state of being misty. [Obs.]
mis-tily, *adv.* in a misty manner; darkly; obscurely.
mis-time, *v.t.* 1. to time wrongly; to do or say at an inappropriate time.
 2. to judge incorrectly the time of.
mis-ti-ness, *n.* the state or quality of being misty; obscurity.
mis-tion (-chun), *n.* mixture. [Obs.]
mis-tle (-li), *v.t.* to mizzle. [Dial.]
mis-tle-thrush, *n.* a European thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*, which feeds on mistletoe berries; also called *mistlethrush*.
mis-tle-toe (mis'l- or mis'l-), *n.* [AS. *mistellan*, from *mistel*, birdlime, and *tan*, a twig.]
 1. any of various parasitic evergreen plants with small yellowish-green leaves, yellowish flowers, and waxy white berries, growing on the branches of certain trees.
 2. a sprig of such a plant, hung as a Christmas decoration; men are by custom privileged to kiss women standing under it.
mis-to-musk, *n.* [Am. Ind.] the American badger, *Taxidea americana*.
mis-took, *v.* past tense and obsolete past participle of *mistake*.
mis-tral, *n.* [Fr., from Pr. *mistral*, lit., master wind, from *maître*, master.] a cold and dry north wind that blows over the Mediterranean coast of France and near-by regions.
mis-trans-late, *v.t.* to translate incorrectly.
mis-trans-la-tion, *n.* an incorrect translation.
mis-tread-ing (-tred'), *n.* a treading amiss; a wayward course. [Obs.]
mis-treat, *v.t.* to treat wrongly or badly.
mis-tress, *n.* [OFr. *maîtresse*; LL. *magistra*, f. of L. *magister*, master.]
 1. a woman who rules others or has control, authority, or power over something; specifically, (a) a woman who is head of a household or institution; (b) a woman owner of an animal or slave; (c) [Chiefly Brit.] a woman schoolteacher.
 2. [sometimes M-] something regarded as feminine that has control, power, etc.; as, England was *Mistress* of the seas.
 3. a woman who has sexual intercourse with and, often, is supported by a man for a more or less extended period of time without being married to him; paramour.
 4. a sweetheart. [Archaic.]
 5. [M-] formerly, a title used in speaking

