

MACAW, } The name of a race of beautiful fowls of the parrot kind, under the genus *Psittacus*.

Dict. Nat. Hist.

MACAW-TREE, *n.* A species of palm tree.

Miller.

MACCABEES, *n.* The name of two apocryphal books in the Bible.

MACCOBOY, *n.* A kind of snuff.

MACE, *n.* [It. *mazza*, Sp. *maza*, Port. *maça*, Fr. *masse*, a club.]

An ensign of authority borne before magistrates. Originally, the mace was a club or instrument of war, made of iron and much used by cavalry. It was in the shape of a coffee mill. Being no longer a weapon of war, its form is changed; it is made of silver or copper gilt, and ornamented with a crown, globe and cross.

Encyc.

A leaden mace.

A heavy iron mace.

Shak.

Knolles.

MACE, *n.* [L. *macis*.] A spice; the second coat which covers the nutmeg, a thin and membranaceous substance of an oleaginous nature and yellowish color, being in flakes divided into many ramifications; it is extremely fragrant and aromatic.

Encyc.

MA'CE-ALE, *n.* Ale spiced with mace.

Wiseman.

MA'CE-BE'ARER, *n.* A person who carries a mace before men in authority.

Spectator.

MACERATE, *v. t.* [L. *macero*, from *macer*, thin, lean; *maceo*, to be thin or lean; Fr. *maigre*; Eng. *meager*; It. *macro*; Sp. *magro*; probably allied to Eng. *meek*, Ch. 𐤇𐤌𐤁 mak. Class Mg. No. 2. and 9.]

1. To make lean; to wear away. *Harvey.*
2. To mortify; to harass with corporeal hardships; to cause to pine or waste away.

Out of excessive zeal they *macerate* their bodies and impair their health.

Fiddes.

3. To steep almost to solution; to soften and separate the parts of a substance by steeping it in a fluid, or by the digestive process. So we say, food is *macerated* in the stomach.

MACERATED, *pp.* Made thin or lean; steeped almost to solution.

MACERATING, *ppr.* Making lean; steeping almost to solution; softening.

MACERATION, *n.* The act or the process of making thin or lean by wearing away, or by mortification.

2. The act, process or operation of softening and almost dissolving by steeping in a fluid.

The saliva serves for the *maceration* and dissolution of the meat into chyle.

Ray.

MACE-REED, or REED-MACE, *n.* A plant of the genus *Typha*.

MACHIAVELLIAN, *a.* [from *Machiavel*, an Italian writer, secretary and historiographer to the republic of Florence.]

Pertaining to Machiavel, or denoting his principles; politically cunning; crafty; cunning in political management.

MACHIAVELLIAN, *n.* One who adopts the principles of Machiavel.

MACHIAVELISM, *n.* The principles of Machiavel, or practice in conformity to them; political cunning and artifice, intended to favor arbitrary power.

Cyc.

MACHICOLA'TION, *n.* [Fr. *meche*, a match, and *coulter*, to flow.]

In old castles, the pouring of hot substances through apertures in the upper part of the gate upon assailants; or the apertures themselves.

Cyc.

MACHINAL, *a.* [See *Machine*.] Pertaining to machines.

Dict.

MACHINATE, *v. t.* [L. *machinor*, from Gr. *μαχανα* or *μηχανη*.] To plan; to contrive; to form a scheme.

Sandys.

MACHINATED, *pp.* Planned; contrived.

MACHINATING, *ppr.* Contriving; scheming.

MACHINA'TION, *n.* [Fr. See *Machine*.] The act of planning or contriving a scheme for executing some purpose, particularly an evil purpose; an artful design formed with deliberation.

Shak.

MACHINATOR, *n.* One that forms a scheme, or who plots with evil designs.

Glanville.

MACHINE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *machina*.] An artificial work, simple or complicated, that serves to apply or regulate moving power, or to produce motion, so as to save time or force. The simple machines are the six mechanical powers, viz.; the lever, the pulley, the axis and wheel, the wedge, the screw, and the inclined plane. Complicated machines are such as combine two or more of these powers for the production of motion or force.

Encyc.

2. An engine; an instrument of force.

With inward arms the dire *machine* they load.

Dryden.

3. Supernatural agency in a poem, or a superhuman being introduced into a poem to perform some exploit.

Pope.

MACHINERY, *n.* A complicated work, or combination of mechanical powers in a work, designed to increase, regulate or apply motion and force; as the *machinery* of a watch or other chronometer.

2. Machines in general. The *machinery* of a cotton-mill is often moved by a single wheel.

3. In epic and dramatic poetry, superhuman beings introduced by the poet to solve difficulty, or perform some exploit which exceeds human power; or the word may signify the agency of such beings, as supposed deities, angels, demons and the like.

Nec Deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus
Incidit.

Horace.

A deity is not to be introduced, unless a difficulty occurs that requires the intervention of a god.

The *machinery* of Milton's *Paradise Lost*, consists of numerous superhuman personages. Pope's *Rape of the Lock* is rendered very interesting by the *machinery* of sylphs.

MACHINING, *a.* Denoting the machinery of a poem. [Not used.]

Dryden.

MACHINIST, *n.* [Fr. *machaniste*.] A constructor of machines and engines, or one well versed in the principles of machines.

MACHIGNO, *n.* [It.] A species of stone of two varieties, one of a grayish yellow color, the other of a bluish gray color.

Cyc.

MACH'ENCY, *n.* [See *Macilent*.] Leanness.

MAC'ILENT, *a.* [L. *macilentus*, from *macer*, lean, thin. See *Macerate*.] Lean; thin; having little flesh.

MACK'EREL, *n.* [D. *mackreel*; G. *mackrele*; Fr. *maquereau*; Ir. *mackreil*; W. *macrell*; from the root of L. *macula*, a spot; the spotted fish. So in British, it is called *brithilh*, Arm. *bresell*, for the like reason.]

A species of fish of the genus *Scomber*, an excellent table fish.

MACK'EREL, *n.* [Old Fr. *maquerele*.] A pander or pimp.

Mackerel-gale, in Dryden, may mean a gate that ripples the surface of the sea, or one which is suitable for catching mackerel, as this fish is caught with the bait in motion.

MACKEREL-SKY, *n.* A sky streaked or marked like a mackerel.

Hookc.

MAC'LE, *n.* A name given to chialstolite or hollow spar.

Cyc.

MACLU'RITE, *n.* A mineral of a brilliant pale green color, so called in honor of Maclure, the mineralogist.

Nuttall.

MAC'ROCOSM, *n.* [Gr. *μακρος*, great, and *κοσμος*, world.]

The great world; the universe, or the visible system of worlds; opposed to *microcosm*, or the world of man.

Encyc.

MACROL'OGY, *n.* [Gr. *μακρος*, great, and *λογος*, discourse.]

Long and tedious talk; prolonged discourse without matter; superfluity of words.

Bullockar.

MAC'TA'TION, *n.* [L. *macto*, to kill.] The act of killing a victim for sacrifice.

Encyc.

MAC'ULA, *n.* [L.] A spot, as on the skin, or on the surface of the sun or other luminous orb.

MAC'ULATE, *v. t.* [L. *maculo*.] To spot; to stain.

Elyot.

MAC'ULATE, } *a.* Spotted.

MAC'ULATED, }

MACULA'TION, *n.* The act of spotting; a spot; a stain.

Shak.

MAC'ULE, *n.* A spot. [supra.] [Little used.]

MAD, *a.* [Sax. *gemaad*; Ir. *amad*; It. *matto*, mad, foolish; *mattone*, a brick, and an ar-rant fool; *matteria* and *mattezza*, foolishness; *ammattire*, to become distracted.]

1. Disordered in intellect; distracted; furious.

We must bind our passions in chains, lest like *mad* folks, they break their locks and bolts.

Taylor.

2. Proceeding from disordered intellect or expressing it; as a *mad* demeanor.

Milton.

3. Enraged; furious; as a *mad* bull.

And being exceedingly *mad* against them, I persecuted them, even to strange cities. Acts xxvi.

4. Inflamed to excess with desire; excited with violent and unreasonable passion or appetite; infatuated; followed properly by *after*.

The world is running *mad after* farce, the extremity of bad poetry.

Dryden.

"*Mad upon* their idols," would be better rendered, "*Mad after* their idols."

Jer. l.

5. Distracted with anxiety or trouble; extremely perplexed.