

will reign on earth with his saints a thousand years before the end of the world.

Encyc.

MILLENAIRE, a. [Fr. *millenaire*.] Consisting of a thousand. *Arbutnot.*

MILLENNIAL, a. Pertaining to the millennium, or to a thousand years; as *millennial period*; *millennial happiness*. *Burnet.*

MILLENNIST, n. One who holds to the millennium. [Not used.] *Johnson.*

MILLENNIUM, n. [L. *mille*, a thousand, and *annus*, year.]

A thousand years; a word used to denote the thousand years mentioned in Revelations xx. during which period Satan shall be bound and restrained from seducing men to sin, and Christ shall reign on earth with his saints.

MILLEPED, n. [L. *mille*, a thousand, and *pes*, foot.]

The wood-louse, an insect having many feet, a species of Oniscus.

MILLEPORE, n. [L. *mille*, a thousand, and *porus*, a pore.]

A genus of lithophytes or polypiers of various forms, which have the surface perforated with little holes or pores, or even without any apparent perforation. *Cuvier.*

MILLEPORITE, n. Fossil millepores.

MILLER, n. [from *mill*.] One whose occupation is to attend a grist-mill.

2. An insect whose wings appear as if covered with white dust or powder, like a miller's clothes.

MILLER'S-THUMB, n. A small fish found in small streams.

MILLESIMAL, a. [L. *millesimus*, from *mille*, a thousand.]

Thousandth; consisting of thousandth parts; as *millesimal fractions*. *Watts.*

MILLET, n. [Fr. *millet* or *mil*; It. *miglio*; Sp. *mijo*; L. *milium*; Sax. *mil*.]

A plant of the genus *Milium*, of several species, one of which is cultivated as an esculent grain. *Encyc.*

The *Indian millet* is of the genus *Holcus*. *Ivc.*

MILLIARY, a. [L. *milliarium*, a millesstone.]

Pertaining to a mile; denoting a mile; as a *military column*. *D'Anville.*

MILLIGRAM, n. [L. *mille*, a thousand, and Gr. *γραμμα*, a gram.]

In the system of French weights and measures, the thousandth part of a gram, equal to a cubic millimeter of water. *Lunier.*

The milligram is equal to .0154 English grains. *Cyc.*

MILLILITER, n. [L. *mille*, a thousand, and *liter*.]

A French measure of capacity containing the thousandth part of a liter or cubic decimeter, equal to .06103 decimals of a cubic inch. *Cyc.*

MILLIMETER, n. [L. *mille*, a thousand, and *metrum*, a measure.]

A French lineal measure containing the thousandth part of a meter; equal to .03937 decimals of an inch. It is the least measure of length. *Lunier. Cyc.*

MILLINER, n. [Johnson supposes this word to be *Milaner*, from *Milan*, in Italy.]

A woman who makes and sells head-dresses, hats or bonnets, &c. for females.

MILLINERY, n. The articles made or sold by milliners, as head-dresses, hats or bonnets, laces, ribbons and the like.

MILLION, n. *mil'yun*. [Fr. *million*; It. *milione*; Sp. *millon*; Port. *milham*; probably from L. *mille*, a thousand.]

1. The number of ten hundred thousand, or a thousand thousand. It is used as a noun or an adjective; as a *million of men*, or a *million men*. As a noun, it has a regular plural, *millions*.

2. In common usage, a very great number, indefinitely.

There are *millions* of truths that men are not concerned to know. *Locke.*

MILLIONARY, a. Pertaining to millions; consisting of millions; as the *millionary chronology of the Pundits*. *Pinkerton.*

MILLIONED, a. Multiplied by millions. [Not used.] *Shak.*

MILLIONTH, a. The ten hundred thousandth.

**MILLRE'A, } A coin of Portugal of the
MILLREP, } n. value of \$1.24 cents.**

MILT, n. [Sax. Dan. D. *milt*; G. *miltz*; Sw. *mälte*; It. *milka*; probably so named from its softness, and allied to *mild*, *mellow*, *melt*.]

1. In *anatomy*, the spleen, a viscus situated in the left hypochondrium under the diaphragm.

2. The soft roe of fishes, or the spermiatic part of the males. *Encyc.*

MILT, v. t. To impregnate the roe or spawn of the female fish. *Johnson.*

MILT'ER, n. A male fish. *Walton.*

MILT'WORT, n. A plant of the genus *Asplenium*.

MIME, n. A buffoon. *Obs.* [See *Mimic*.]

2. A kind of dramatic farce. *Obs.*

MIME, v. i. To mimic, or play the buffoon. *Obs.* [See *Mimic*.]

MIMER, n. A mimic. *Obs.* [See *Mimic*.]

MIMESIS, n. [Gr.] In *rhetoric*, imitation of the voice or gestures of another. *Encyc.*

MIMETIC, a. [Gr. *μιμητικός*.] Apt to imitate; given to aping or miming.

**MIMIC, } a. [L. *minus*, *mimicus*; Gr.
MIMICAI, } μίμος, μίμικος; μιμεῖσθαι, to imitate; allied probably to μίμος.]**

1. Imitative; inclined to imitate or to ape; having the practice or habit of imitating.

Mau is of all creatures the most *mimical* in gestures, speech, &c. *Wotton.*

2. Consisting of imitation; as *mimic gestures*.

Mimic implies often something droll or ludicrous, or less dignified than *imitative*.

MIMIC, n. One who imitates or mimes; a buffoon who attempts to excite laughter or derision by acting or speaking in the manner of another. *Prior.*

2. A mean or servile imitator.

Of France the *mimic*, and of Spain the prey. *Anon.*

MIMICK, v. t. To imitate or ape for sport; to attempt to excite laughter or derision by acting or speaking like another; to ridicule by imitation.

—The walk, the words, the gesture, could supply,

The habit *mimick*, and the mien belie. *Dryden.*

MIMICRY, n. Ludicrous imitation for sport or ridicule. *Spectator.*

MIMOGRAPHER, n. [Gr. *μῖμος* and *γραφω*.] A writer of farces. *Herbert.*

MINA, n. [Gr. *μνα*; L. *mina*. Ar. Class Mn. No. 5. 9. 7.] A weight or denomination of money. The mina of the Old Testament was valued at sixty shekels. The Greek or Attic mina, was valued at a hundred drachmas, about £2. 17s. sterling, \$10. 44 cents.

Encyc.

MINACIOUS, a. [L. *minax*, from *minor*, to threaten.]

Threatening; menacing. *Morc.*

MINACITY, n. [L. *minax*.] Disposition to threaten. [Little used.]

MINARET, n. [W. *men*, a spire. See *Mound*.]

A small spire or steeple, or spire-like ornament in Saracen architecture. *Mason.*

MINATORY, a. Threatening; menacing. *Bacon.*

MINCE, v. t. *mins*. [Sax. *minsian*, from the root of L. *minuo*, to diminish; W. *main*, Arm. *maon*, Fr. *menu*, *mince*, Ir. *min*, *mion*, small, fine; L. *minor*, smaller; *minuo*, to diminish; Gr. *μνρος*, small, slender; *μνρω*, to diminish; L. *minutus*, minute; Sw. *minska*, to diminish; Ar. *عز* *man-na*, to weaken, to diminish. Class Mn. No. 5.]

1. To cut or chop into very small pieces; as, to *mince* meat. *Dryden.*

2. To diminish in speaking; to retrench, cut off or omit a part for the purpose of suppressing the truth; to extenuate in representation.

I know no way to *mince* it in love, but to say directly, I love you. *Shak.*

Siren, now *mince* the sin,
And mollify damnation with a phrase—

—*Dryden.*

If, to *mince* his meaning, I had either omitted some part of what he said, or taken from the strength of his expression, I certainly had wronged him. *Dryden.*

These—were forced to *mince* the matter. *Woodward.*

3. To speak with affected softness; to clip words; not to utter the full sound. *Shak.*

1. To walk with short or diminished steps.

MINCE, v. i. To walk with short steps; to walk with affected nicety; to affect delicacy in manner.

I'll turn two *mincing* steps
Into a manly stride. *Shak.*

Because the daughters of Zion are haughty—
walking and *mincing* as they go. Is. iii.

2. To speak softly, or with affected nicety. *Dryden.*

MINCED, pp. Cut or chopped into very small pieces.

**MINCE-PIE, } n. A pie made with mince-
MINCED-PIE, } ed meat and other ingredients, baked in paste. *Spectator.***

MIN'ING, ppr. Cutting into small pieces; speaking or walking affectedly.

MIN'INGLY, adv. In small parts; not fully. *Hooker.*

MIND, n. [Sax. *geminde*, *gemynde*; Ir. *mein*, *mian*; W. *myn* or *meine*, mind or will; goryn, a demand; Dan. *minde*, mind, vote, consent; *minder*, to remind; Sw. *minne*, memory; *minnas*, to remember, to call to mind, as L. *reminiscor*; L. *mens*; Gr. *μνεια*, memory, mention; *μνρωμαι*, to remember; *μνρος*, mind, ardor of mind, vehemence; *μνρις*, anger; Sans. *man*, *mana*, mind, will, heart, thought; Zend. *meno*.