M'AST, n. [Sax. mæste, acorns, food; Goth.] mats, food, meat; Ir. mais, meas, an master of his subject, &c. acorn; maise, food; W. mes, acorns, a portion, a meal; mesen, an acorn. This may be the American maiz, and signify food in 15. The chief of a society; as the Grand general, from eating, chewing, masticating, or primarily a nut kernel, or acorn, 16. The director of eercmonies at public plathe food of the primitive tribes of men. It seems to be radically the same word as meat.]

The fruit of the oak and beech, or other forest trees; nuts; acorns. [It has no plural.] M'ASTED, a. Furnished with a mast or

inasts M'ASTER, n. [Fr. maitre, for maister; Russ. master; D. meester; G. meister; Sw. mastare; Dan. mester; Arm. meastr; It. Sp. maestro; L. magister, compounded of the root of magis, major, greater, and the Tentonic ster, Sax. steoran, to steer. See Steer. The word then signifies a chief director. See Minister.]

1. A man who rules, governs or directs either men or business. A man who owns slaves is their master; he who has servants is their master; he who has apprentices is their master, as he has the government and direction of them. The man who superintends and directs any business, is master, or master workman.

O thou my friend, my genius, come along, Thou master of the poct and the song.

Pope. Nations that want protectors, will have masters.

2. A director, head, or chief manager; as the master of a feast.

3. The owner; proprietor; with the idea of MASTER, v. i. To be skillful; to excell governing. The master of a house may be Obs.

Spenser. the owner, or the occupant, who has a M'ASTERDOM, n. Dominion; rule. [Not temporary right of governing it.

horse for his subject, than his master. Dryden.

dominion.

minion.

Cesar, the world's great master and his own. M'ASTER-JEST, n. Principal jest.

of a plant. Mortimer. One master passion swallows up the rest.

Pope. 6. One who has possession, and the power of controlling or using at pleasure.

dred thousand drachmas-Addison. The commander of a merchant ship.

. In ships of war, an officer who takes rank immediately after the lieutenants, and navigates the ship under the direction of the captain.

9. The director of a school; a teacher; an 2. Imperions instructor. In this sense the word is giv-M'ASTERLY, adv. With the skill of a masmg place to the more appropriate words teacher, instructor and preceptor; at least it is so in the United States.

10. One uncontrolled.

Let every man be master of his time. Shak.

11. An appellation of respect. Master doctor, you have brought those drugs

Shak. 12. An appellation given to young men. Where there are little masters and misses in 2. Chief excellence or talent. a house-Swift.

13. A man eminently or perfectly skilled in any occupation, art or science. We say, MASTERSHIP, n. Dominion; rule; sua man is master of his business; a great preme power.

master of music, of the flute or violin; a||2. Superiority; preeminence.

sities; as Master of Arts.

Master of Malta, of free-masons, &c.

ees, or on public occasions.

17. The president of a college. England. Master in chancery, an assistant of the lord chancellor, chosen from among the barristers to sit in chancery, or at the rolls.

Master of the rolls, an officer who has charge of the rolls and patents that pass the great seal, and of the records of the chancery. Encye.

To be master of one's self, to have the command or control of one's own passions.

The word master has numerous applications, in all of which it has the sense of director, chief or superintendent.

As a title of respect given to adult persons, it is pronounced mister; a pronunciation which seems to have been derived from some of the northern dialects. [supra.] M'ASTER, v. t. To conquer; to overpower;

to subdue; to bring under control. Obstinacy and willful neglect must be mastered, even though it costs blows. Locke. Evil customs must be mastered by degrees.

Catamy 2. To execute with skill. I will not offer that which I cannot mas-

Bacon. Ames. 3. To rule; to govern.

-And rather father thee than master thee. 3. [Not used.] Shak. Obs. Spenser.

Shak.

It would be believed that he rather took the M'ASTERFUL, a. Having the skill of a master; also, imperious; arbitrary. Obs. 1. A lord; a ruler; one who has supreme MASTER-HAND, n. The hand of a man Pope.

Hudibras. 5. A chief; a principal; as the master root MASTER-KEY, n. The key that opens many locks, the subordinate keys of which open only one each. Dryden.

M'ASTERLESS, a. Destitute of a master or owner. Spenser.

2. Ungoverned; unsubdued. When I have made myself master of a hun-MASTER-LODE, n. In mining, the prin-

cipal vein of ore. Encyc M'ASTERLY, a. Formed or executed with

superior skill; suitable to a master; most excellent; skillful; as a masterly design; a masterly performance; a masterly stroke of policy.

Thou dost speak masterly. "I think it very masterly written," in Swift, is improper or unusual.

M'ASTER-PIECE, n. A capital performance; any thing done or made with superior or extraordinary skill.

This wondrous master-piece I fain would see. Dryden.

Dissimulation was his master-piece.

Where noble youths for mastership should strive. Dryden.

3. Chief work; master-piece. [Not used.] Dryden. Shak.

4. Superior skill. 5. Title of respect; in irony.

How now, signior Launce, what new with your mastership. 6. The office of president of a college, or

other institution.

M'ASTER-SINEW, n. A large sinew that surrounds the hough of a horse, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the wind-galls are usually seated.

Far. Diet. M'ASTER-STRING, n. Principal string.

Rowe. M'ASTER-STROKE, n. Capital perform-Blackmore.

M'ASTER-TOOTH, n. A principal tooth. Bacon.

M'ASTER-TOUCH, n. Principal performance Tatler. M'ASTER-WÖRK, n. Principal perform-

ance Thomson. M'ASTER-WORT, n. A plant of the genus Imperatoria.

M'ASTERY, n. Dominion; power of governing or commanding.

If divided by mountains, they will fight for the mastery of the passages of the tops-

Raleigh. 2. Superiority in competition; preeminence. Every man that striveth for the mastery, is

temperate in all things. 1 Cor. ix. Victory in war.

It is not the voice of them that shout for mastery. Ex. xxxii. 4. Eminent skill; superior dexterity.

He could attain to a mastery in all languages. Tillotson. 5. Attainment of eminent skill or power.

The learning and mostery of a tongue being unpleasant in itself, should not be cumbered with other difficulties.

M'ASTFUL, a. [from mast.] Abounding with mast, or fruit of oak, beech and other forest trees; as the mastful chesnut. Dryden. MAS'TICH, \ n. [Fr. mastic; It. mastice; D. MAS'TICH, \ n mastik; Sp. almaciga; Port.

almecega ; Ir. maisteog ; L. mastiche ; Gr. μαςιχη.]

I. A resin exsuding from the mastic-tree, a species of Pistacia, and obtained by incis-

ion. It is in white farinaccous tears, of a faint smell, and is used as an astringent and an aromatic. It is used also as an ingredient in drying varnishes. Fourcroy. Encye.

2. A kind of mortar or cement. Addison. MAS'TICATE, r. t. [L. mastico. Qu. W. mesigaw, from mes, mast, acorns, food.]

To chew; to grind with the teeth and prepare for swallowing and digestion; as, to masticate feod.

MAS'TICATED, pp. Chewed.

MAS'TICATING, ppr. Chewing; breaking into small pieces with the teeth.

MASTICA'TION, n. The act or operation of chewing solid food, breaking it into small pieces, and mixing it with saliva; thus preparing it for deglutition, and more casy digestion in the stomach.

Mastication is a necessary preparation of solid aliment, without which there can be no good Arbuthnot.