

MANDATARY, } n. [Fr. *mandataire*, from  
MANDATORY, } L. *mando*, to com-  
mand.]

1. A person to whom the pope has by his prerogative given a mandate or order for his benefice. *Ayliffe*.

2. One to whom a command or charge is given.

MAN'DATE, n. [L. *mando*, to command.]

1. A command; an order, precept or injunction; a commission.

This dream all powerful Juno sends; I bear  
Her mighty mandates, and her words you hear. *Dryden*.

2. In *canon law*, a rescript of the pope, commanding an ordinary collator to put the person therein named in possession of the first vacant benefice in his collation. *Encyc.*

MANDA'TOR, n. [L.] A director. *Ayliffe*.

MAN'DATORY, a. Containing a command; preceptive; directory.

MAN'DIBLE, n. [L. *mando*, to chew; W. *mant*, a jaw, that which shuts.]

The jaw, the instrument of chewing; applied particularly to fowls.

MANDIB'ULAR, a. Belonging to the jaw. *Gayton*.

MAN'DIL, n. [Fr. *mandille*, from the root of *mantle*; W. *mant*.] A sort of mantle. [Not in use.] *Herbert*.

MANDIL'ION, n. [supra.] A soldier's coat; a loose garment. *Jinsworth*.

MAN'DLESTONE, n. [G. *mandelstein*, almond-stone.]

Kernel-stone; almond-stone, called also amygdaloid; a name given to stones or rocks which have kernels enveloped in paste. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

MANDMENT, for *commandment*, is not in use.

MAN'DOLIN, n. [It. *mandola*.] A cithern or harp. [Not in use.]

MAN'DRAKE, n. [L. *mandragoras*; It. *mandragola*; Fr. *mandragore*.]

A plant of the genus *Atropa*, growing naturally in Spain, Italy and the Levant. It is a narcotic, and its fresh roots are a violent cathartic. Its effect in rendering barren women prolific is supposed to be imaginary. *Encyc.*

MAN'DREL, n. An instrument for confining in the lathe the substance to be turned. *Moxon*.

MAN'DRILL, n. A species of monkey. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

MAN'DUCABLE, a. That can be chewed; fit to be eaten. *Herbert*.

MAN'DUCATE, v. t. [L. *mando*, whence Fr. *manger*.] To chew.

MAN'DUCATED, pp. Chewed.

MAN'DUCATING, ppr. Chewing; grinding with the teeth.

MANDUCA'TION, n. The act of chewing or eating.

MANE, n. [D. *maan*, mane, and moon; G. *mähne*; Sw. *man* or *mahn*; Dan. *man*; probably from extending, like *man*.]

The hair growing on the upper side of the neck of a horse or other animal, usually hanging down on one side.

MAN'EATER, n. A human being that feeds on human flesh; a cannibal; an anthropophagite.

MA'NED, a. Having a mane.

MAN'EGE, n. [Fr.] A school for teaching horsemanship, and for training horses.

MANERIAL. [See *Manorial*.]

MA'NES, n. plu. [L.] The ghost, shade or soul of a deceased person; and among the ancient pagans, the infernal deities.

2. The remains of the dead.

Hail, O ye holy manes! *Dryden*.

MANEU'VER. n. [Fr. *manœuvre*; main, L. *manus*, the hand, and *œuvre*, work, L. *opera*.]

1. Management; dextrous movement, particularly in an army or navy; any evolution, movement or change of position among companies, battalions, regiments, ships, &c. for the purpose of distributing the forces in the best manner to meet the enemy.

2. Management with address or artful design.

MANEU'VER, v. i. To move or change positions among troops or ships, for the purpose of advantageous attack or defense; or in military exercise, for the purpose of discipline.

2. To manage with address or art.

MANEU'VER, v. t. To change the positions of troops or ships.

MANEU'VERED, pp. Moved in position.

MANEU'VERING, ppr. Changing the position or order for advantageous attack or defense.

MAN'FUL, a. [*man* and *full*.] Having the spirit of a man; bold; brave; courageous.

2. Noble; honorable.

MAN'FULLY, adv. Boldly; courageously; honorably.

MAN'FULNESS, n. Boldness; courageousness.

MAN'GABY, n. A monkey with naked eyelids; the white-eyed monkey. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

MAN'GANESE, n. A metal of a dusky white, or whitish gray color, very hard and difficult to fuse. It never occurs as a natural product in a metallic state. The substance usually so called is an oxyd of manganese, but not pure. *Cyc. Henry*.

MANGANE'SIAN, a. Pertaining to manganese; consisting of it or partaking of its qualities. *Seybert*.

MANGANE'SIATE, n. A compound of manganic acid, with a base.

MANGANE'SIC, a. Obtained from manganic acid; as the manganic acid. *Henry*.

[Manganic is ill formed.]

MANGANE'SIOUS, a. Manganous acid is an acid with a minimum of oxygen. *Henry*.

MANG'CORN, n. [Sax. *mengan*, to mix, and *corn*.]

A mixture of wheat and rye, or other species of grain. [Not used in America.]

MANGE, n. [Fr. *mangeaison*.] The scab or itch in cattle, dogs and other beasts.

MANGEL-WURZEL, n. [G. *mangel*, want, and *wurzel*, root.]

The root of scarcity, a plant of the beet kind.

MANGER, n. [Fr. *mangeoire*, from *manger*, to eat, L. *mando*.]

1. A trough or box in which fodder is laid

for cattle, or the place in which horses and cattle are fed.

2. In *ships of war*, a space across the deck, within the hawse-holes, separated from the after part of the deck, to prevent the water which enters the hawse-holes from running over the deck.

MANGER-BOARD, n. The bulk-head on a ship's deck that separates the manger from the other part of the deck. *Mar. Dict.*

MANGINESS, n. [from *mangy*.] Scabbiness: infection of the mange.

MAN'GLE, v. t. [D. *mangelen*, G. *mangeln*, to want. *Qu*.]

1. To cut with a dull instrument and tear, or to tear in cutting; to cut in a bungling manner; applied chiefly to the cutting of flesh.

And seized with fear, forgot his mangled meat. *Dryden*.

2. To curtail; to take by piece-meal.

MAN'GLE, n. [Dan. *mangle*; G. *mange*; D. *mangel*; from L. *mango*.]

1. A rolling press or calender for smoothing cloth.

2. A name of the mangrove, which see.

MAN'GLE, v. t. To smooth cloth with a mangle; to calender.

MAN'GLED, pp. Torn in cutting; smoothed with a mangle.

MAN'GLER, n. One who tears in cutting; one who uses a mangle.

MAN'GLING, ppr. Lacerating in the act of cutting; tearing.

2. Smoothing with a mangle.

MAN'GO, n. The fruit of the mango tree, a native of the East Indies, of the genus *Mangifera*. It is brought to us only when pickled. Hence *mango* is the green fruit of the tree pickled. *Encyc.*

2. A green muskmelon pickled.

MAN'GONEL, n. [Fr. *mangoneau*.] An engine formerly used for throwing stones and battering walls.

MAN'GONISM, n. The art of setting off to advantage. *Obs*.

MAN'GONIZE, v. t. To polish for setting off to advantage. *Obs*. *B. Jonson*.

MAN'GOSTAN, } n. A tree of the East  
MANGOSTEEN, } Indies, of the genus  
Garcinia, so called from Dr. Garcin, who described it. The tree grows to the height of 18 feet, and bears fruit of the size of a crab apple, the pulp of which is very delicious food. *Encyc.*

MAN'GROVE, n. A tree of the East and West Indies, otherwise called mangle, and of the genus *Rhizophora*. One species, the black mangle, grows in waters on the sides of rivers. The red mangrove does not grow in water. Its wood is of a deep red color, compact and heavy. The soft part of the bark of the white mangrove is formed into ropes. *Encyc.*

2. The name of a fish. *Pennant*.

MANGY, a. [from *mange*.] Scabby; infected with the mange. *Shak*.

MAN'HATER, n. [*man* and *hate*.] One who hates mankind; a misanthrope.

MAN'HOOD, n. [*man* and *hood*.] The state of one who is a man, of an adult male, or one who is advanced beyond puberty, boyhood or childhood; virility.

2. Virility; as opposed to *womanhood*.

*Dryden*