

Sergeant-major, a non-commissioned officer, subordinate to the adjutant.

MAJOR, *n.* In law, a person of full age to manage his own concerns.

MAJOR, *n.* In logic, the first proposition of a regular syllogism, containing the principal term; as, no unholy person is qualified for happiness in heaven, [the major.] Every man in his natural state is unholy, [minor.] Therefore, no man in his natural state, is qualified for happiness in heaven, [conclusion or inference.]

MAJORITY, *n.* Increase; enlargement. [Not used.] Bacon.

MAJOR-DOMO, *n.* [major and domus, house.]

A man who holds the place of master of the house; a steward; also, a chief minister. Euseb.

MAJOR-GENERAL, *n.* A military officer who commands a division or a number of regiments; the next in rank below a lieutenant general.

MAJORITY, *n.* [Fr. *majorité*; from *major*.]

1. The greater number; more than half; as a majority of mankind; a majority of votes in Congress. A measure may be carried by a large or small majority.

2. Full age; the age at which the laws of a country permit a young person to manage his own affairs. Henry III. had no sooner come to his majority, than the barons raised war against him.

3. The office, rank or commission of a major.

4. The state of being greater.

It is not a plurality of parts, without majority of parts. [Little used.] Grev.

5. [L. *maiores*.] Ancestors; ancestry. [Not used.] Brown.

6. Chief rank. [Not used.] Shak.

MAKE, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *made*. [Sax. *mæcian*; G. *machen*; D. *maaken*: Dan. *mager*, to contrive; *mager paa*, to make, to form, to mold, to contrive, to practice. The primary sense is to cause to act or do, to press, drive, strain or compel, as in the phrases, *make your servant work*, *make him go*.]

1. To compel: to constrain.

They should be *made* to rise at an early hour. Locke.

2. To form of materials; to fashion; to mold into shape; to cause to exist in a different form, or as a distinct thing.

He fashioned it with a graving tool, after he had *made* it a molten calf. Ex. xxxii.

God not only *made*, but created; not only *made* the work, but the materials.

3. To create; to cause to exist; to form from nothing. God *made* the materials of the earth and of all worlds. Dnright, Theol.

4. To compose; to constitute as parts, materials or ingredients united in a whole. These several sums *make* the whole amount.

The heaven, the air, the earth, and boundless sea,

Make but one temple for the deity. Waller.

5. To form by art.

And art with her contending, doth aspire
To excel the natural with *made* delights. Spenser.

6. To produce or effect, as the agent.

Call for Sampson, that he may *make* us sport. Judges xvi.

7. To produce, as the cause; to procure; to obtain. Good tillage is necessary to *make* good crops.

Wealth *maketh* many friends. Prov. xix.

8. To do; to perform; to execute; as, to *make* a journey; to *make* a long voyage.

9. To cause to have any quality, as by change or alteration. Wealth may *make* a man proud; beauty may *make* a woman vain; a due sense of human weakness should *make* us humble.

10. To bring into any state or condition; to constitute.

See I have *made* thee a god to Pharaoh. Ex. vii.

Who *made* thee a prince and a judge over us? Ex. ii.

11. To contract; to establish; as, to *make* friendship. Rowe.

12. To keep; as, to *make* abode. Dryden.

13. To raise to good fortune; to secure in riches or happiness; as when it is said, he is *made* for this world.

Who *makes* or ruins with a smile or frown. Dryden.

14. To suffer.

He accuses Neptune unjustly, who *makes* shipwreck a second time. Bacon.

15. To incur; as, to *make* a loss. [Improper.] Dryden.

16. To commit; to do.

I will neither plead my age nor sickness in excuse of the faults which I *made*. [Little used.] Dryden.

17. To intend or to do; to purpose to do.

Gomez, what *mak'st* thou here, with a whole brotherhood of city bailiffs? [Not used.] Dryden.

We now say, what *doest* thou here?

18. To raise, as profit; to gain; to collect; as, to *make* money in trade or by husbandry; to *make* an estate by steady industry.

19. To discover; to arrive in sight of; a seaman's phrase. They *made* the land at nine o'clock on the larboard bow, distant five leagues.

20. To reach; to arrive at; as, to *make* a port or harbor; a seaman's phrase.

21. To gain by advance; as, to *make* little way with a head wind; we *made* our way to the next village. This phrase often implies difficulty.

22. To provide; as, to *make* a dinner or entertainment.

23. To put or place; as, to *make* a difference between strict right and expedience.

24. To turn; to convert, as to use.

Whatever they catch,
Their fury *makes* an instrument of war. Dryden.

25. To represent. He is not the fool you *make* him, that is, as your representation exhibits him.

26. To constitute; to form. It is melancholy to think that sensual pleasure *makes* the happiness of a great part of mankind.

27. To induce; to cause. Self-confidence *makes* a man rely too much on his own strength and resources.

28. To put into a suitable or regular form for use; as, to *make* a bed.

29. To fabricate; to forge. He *made* the story himself.

30. To compose; to form and write; as, to *make* verses or an oration.

31. To cure; to dry and prepare for preservation; as, to *make* hay.

To *make* amends, to make good; to give adequate compensation; to replace the value or amount of loss.

To *make* account of, to esteem; to regard. Bacon.

To *make* away, to kill; to destroy. Sidney.

2. To alienate; to transfer. Waller.

We now usually say, to *make* over property.

To *make* free with, to treat with freedom; to treat without ceremony. Pope.

To *make* good, to maintain; to defend. I'll either die, or I'll *make* good the place. Dryden.

2. To fulfill; to accomplish; as, to *make* good one's word, promise or engagement.

3. To make compensation for; to supply an equivalent; as, to *make* good a loss or damage.

To *make* light of, to consider as of no consequence; to treat with indifference or contempt.

They *made* light of it, and went their way. Matt. xxii.

To *make* love, } to court; to attempt to gain
To *make* suit, } the favor or affection.

To *make* merry, to feast; to be joyful or jovial. Bacon.

To *make* much of, to treat with fondness or esteem; to consider as of great value, or as giving great pleasure.

To *make* of, to understand. He knows not what to *make* of the news, that is, he does not well understand it; he knows not how to consider or view it.

2. To produce from; to effect.

I am astonished that those who have appeared against this paper, have *made* so very little of it. Addison.

3. To consider; to account; to esteem.

Makes she no more of me than of a slave? Dryden.

To *make* over, to transfer the title of; to convey; to alienate. He *made* over his estate in trust or in fee.

To *make* out, to learn; to discover; to obtain a clear understanding of. I cannot *make* out the meaning or sense of this difficult passage. Antiquaries are not able to *make* out the inscription on this medal.

2. To prove; to evince; to establish by evidence or argument. The plaintiff, not being able to *make* out his case, withdrew the suit.

In the passages from divines, most of the reasonings which *make* out both my propositions are already suggested. Atterbury.

3. To furnish; to find or supply. He promised to pay, but was not able to *make* out the money or the whole sum.

To *make* sure of, to consider as certain. Dryden.

2. To secure to one's possession; as, to *make* sure of the game.

To *make* up, to collect into a sum or mass; as, to *make* up the amount of rent; to *make* up a bundle or package.

2. To reconcile; to compose; as, to *make* up a difference or quarrel.

3. To repair; as, to *make* up a hedge. Ezek. xiii.