

The herald and children are clothed with  
*mantles* of satin. *Bacon.*

2. A cover.  
Well covered with the night's black *mantle*.  
*Shak.*

3. A cover; that which conceals; as the  
*mantle* of charity.

MAN'TLE, *v. t.* To cloke; to cover; to  
disguise.  
So the rising senses  
Begin to chase th' ignorant fumes, that *mantle*  
Their clearer reason. *Shak.*

MAN'TLE, *v. i.* To expand; to spread.  
The swan with arched neck  
Between her white wings *mantling*, rows  
Her state with oary feet. *Milton.*

2. To joy; to revel. *Johnson.*  
My frail fancy, fed with full delights,  
Doth bathe in bliss, and *mantleth* most at  
ease. *Spenser.*

[Qu. is not the sense to be covered or  
wrapped, to rest collected and secure?]

3. To be expanded; to be spread or ex-  
tended  
He gave the *mantling* vine to grow,  
A trophy to his love. *Fenton.*

4. To gather over and form a cover; to col-  
lect on the surface, as a covering.  
There is a sort of men, whose visages  
Do cream and *mantle* like a standing pond.  
*Shak.*  
And the brain dances to the *mantling* bowl.  
*Pope.*

5. To rush to the face and cover it with a  
crimson color.  
When *mantling* blood  
Flow'd in his lovely cheeks. *Smith.*

[Fermentation cannot be deduced from  
*mantling*, otherwise than as a secondary  
sense.]

MAN'TLE, } The piece of tim-  
ber or stone in front  
MAN'TLE-TREE, } of a chimney, over the fire-place, resting  
on the jambs. *Encyc.*  
[This word, according to Johnson, sig-  
nifies the work over the fire-place, which  
we call a mantle-piece.]

MAN'TLE-PIECE, } The work over a  
fire-place, in front  
MAN'TLE-SHELF, } of the chimney.

MANTLING, *n.* In *heraldry*, the repre-  
sentation of a mantle, or the drapery of a  
coat of arms.

MAN'TO, *n.* [It.] A robe; a cloke. *Ricaut.*

MANTOLOGŶ, *n.* [Gr. *μαντεία*, divination,  
and *λογος*, discourse.]

The act or art of divination or prophesying.  
[*Little used.*]

MAN'TUA, *n.* [Fr. *manteau*. See *Mantle*.]  
A lady's gown. *Pope.*

MAN'TUA-MAKER, *n.* One who makes  
gowns for ladies. *Addison.*

MAN'UAL, *a.* [L. *manualis*, from *manus*,  
the hand, W. *man*.]

1. Performed by the hand; as *manual* labor  
or operation.

2. Used or made by the hand; as a deed un-  
der the king's sign *manual*.

MAN'UAL, *n.* A small book, such as may  
be carried in the hand, or conveniently  
handled; as a *manual* of laws. *Hale.*

2. The service book of the Romish church.  
*Stillington.*

*Manual exercise*, in the military art, the ex-  
ercise by which soldiers are taught the use  
of their muskets and other arms.

MAN'UARY, *a.* Done by the hand. [*Not*  
*used.*] *Fotherby.*

MANUBIAL, *a.* [L. *manubialis*, from *manu-*  
*bia*, spoils.]

Belonging to spoils; taken in war. [*Little*  
*used.*]

MANUDUC'TION, *n.* [L. *manus*, hand, and  
*ductio*, a leading.] Guidance by the hand.  
*Glanville. South.*

MANUDUC'TOR, *n.* [L. *manus*, hand, and  
*ductor*, a leader.]

An officer in the ancient church, who gave  
the signal for the choir to sing, who beat  
time and regulated the music. *Encyc.*

MANUFAC'TORY, *n.* [See *Manufacture*.]  
A house or place where goods are manu-  
factured.

MANUFAC'TURAL, *a.* Pertaining or rela-  
ting to manufactures.

MANUFAC'TURE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *manus*,  
hand, and *facio*, to make.]

1. The operation of making cloth, wares,  
utensils, paper, books, and whatever is  
used by man; the operation of reducing  
raw materials of any kind into a form  
suitable for use, by the hands, by art or  
machinery.

2. Any thing made from raw materials by  
the hand, by machinery, or by art; as  
cloths, iron utensils, shoes, cabinet work,  
saddlery, and the like.

MANUFAC'TURE, *v. t.* To make or fab-  
ricate from raw materials, by the hand, by  
art or machinery, and work into forms  
convenient for use; as, to *manufacture*  
cloth, nails, or glass.

2. To work raw materials into suitable forms  
for use; as, to *manufacture* wool, cotton,  
silk or iron.

MANUFAC'TURE, *v. i.* To be occupied in  
manufactures. *Boswell.*

MANUFAC'TURED, *pp.* Made from raw  
materials into forms for use.

MANUFAC'TURER, *n.* One who works  
raw materials into wares suitable for use.

2. One who employs workmen for manu-  
facturing; the owner of a manufactory.

MANUFAC'TURING, *ppr.* Making goods  
and wares from raw materials.

MANUMISE, for *manumit*, not used.

MANUMIS'SION, *a.* [L. *manumissio*. See  
*Manumit*.]

The act of liberating a slave from bondage,  
and giving him freedom. *Arbutnot.*

MANUMIT, *v. t.* [L. *manumitto*; *manus*,  
hand, and *mitto*, to send.]

To release from slavery; to liberate from  
personal bondage or servitude; to free, as  
a slave. *Dryden.*

MAN'UMITTED, *pp.* Released from sla-  
very.

MAN'UMITTING, *ppr.* Liberating from  
personal bondage.

MAN'URABLE, *a.* [from *manure*.] That  
may be cultivated. This, though the ori-  
ginal sense, is rarely or never used. The  
present sense of *manure*, would give the  
following signification.

2. That may be manured, or enriched by  
*manure*.

MAN'URAGE, *n.* Cultivation. [*Not used.*]  
*Warner.*

MAN'URANCE, *n.* Cultivation. [*Not used.*]  
*Spenser.*

MAN'URE, *v. t.* [Fr. *manœurer*, but in a  
different sense; Norm. *mainoverer*, to ma-  
nure; *main*, L. *manus*, hand, and *overer*,  
to work, L. *operor*.]

1. To cultivate by manual labor; to till.  
[In this sense not now used.] *Milton.*

2. To apply to land any fertilizing matter,  
as dung, compost, ashes, lime, fish, or any  
vegetable or animal substance.

3. To fertilize; to enrich with nutritive sub-  
stances.  
The corps of half her senate  
Manure the fields of Thessaly. *Addison.*

MAN'URE, *n.* Any matter which fertilizes  
land, as the contents of stables and barn-  
yards, marl, ashes, fish, salt, and every  
kind of animal and vegetable substance  
applied to land, or capable of furnishing  
nutriment to plants.

MAN'URED, *pp.* Dressed or overspread  
with a fertilizing substance.

MAN'UREMENT, *n.* Cultivation; improve-  
ment. [*Little used.*] *Watson.*

MAN'URER, *n.* One that manures lands.

MAN'URING, *ppr.* Dressing or overspread-  
ing land with manure; fertilizing.

MAN'URING, *n.* A dressing or spread of  
manure on land. *Mitford.*

MAN'USCRIPT, *n.* [L. *manu scriptum*, writ-  
ten with the hand; It. *manuscritto*; Fr.  
*manuscrit*.]

A book or paper written with the hand or  
pen.

MAN'USCRIPT, *a.* Written with the hand:  
not printed.

MANUTEN'ENCY, *n.* Maintenance. [*Not*  
*in use.*] *Sancroft.*

MANY, *a.* *men'ny*. [Sax. *maneg*, *maneg*, or  
*menig*; D. *menig*; G. *mancher*; Dan.  
*mange*; Sw. *mänge*; Sax. *menigeo*, a mul-  
titude; Goth. *manags*, many; *managei*, a  
multitude; Russ. *mnogoi*, many; *mnogoi*,  
to multiply. It has no variation to ex-  
press degrees of comparison; *more* and  
*most*, which are used for the comparative  
and superlative degrees, are from a differ-  
ent root.]

1. Numerous; comprising a great number  
of individuals.  
Thou shalt be a father of *many* nations. Gen.  
xvii.  
Not *many* wise men after the flesh, not *many*  
mighty, not *many* noble, are called. 1 Cor. i.  
*Many* are the afflictions of the righteous. Ps.  
xxxiv.  
It is often preceded by *as* or *so*, and fol-  
lowed by *so*, indicating an equal number.  
*As many* books as you take, *so many* shall  
be charged to your account.  
*So many* laws argue *so many* sins. *Milton.*  
It is also followed by *as*.  
*As many* as were willing-hearted brought  
bracelets. Ex. xxxiv.  
It precedes *an* or *a*, before a noun in the  
singular number.  
Full *many* a gem of purest ray serene. *Gray.*

2. In *low language*, preceded by *too*, it de-  
notes powerful or much; as, they are *too*  
*many* for us. *L'Estrange.*

MANY, *n.* *men'ny*. A multitude; a great  
number of individuals; the people.  
O thou fond *many*. *Shak.*  
The vulgar and the *many* are fit only to be  
led or driven. *South.*

MANY, *n.* *men'ny*. [Norm. Fr. *meignee*.]  
A retinue of servants; household. *Obs.*  
*Chaucer.*

MANY-CLEFT', *a.* Multifid; having  
many fissures. *Martyn.*