

Thou that day
Thy thunders magnified. *Milton.*
The Lord magnified Solomon exceedingly.
1 Chron. xxix.
To magnify one's self, to raise in pride and pretensions.
He shall magnify himself in his heart. *Dan. viii.*
MAGNIFYING, *ppr.* Enlarging apparent bulk or dimensions; extolling; exalting.
MAGNIFOQUENCE, *n.* [*L. magnus*, great, and *loquens*, speaking.]
A lofty manner of speaking; tumid, pompous words or style. *Bentley.*
MAGNITUDE, *n.* [*L. magnitudo*.] Extent of dimensions or parts; bulk; size; applied to things that have length, breadth or thickness.
2. Greatness; grandeur.
With plain heroic magnitude of mind. *Milton.*
3. Greatness, in reference to influence or effect; importance. In affairs of magnitude, disdain not to take counsel.
MAGNOLIA, *n.* The laurel-leaved tulip-tree, of several species.
MAGPIE, *n.* [*W. piog*, *L. pica*, with *mag*.] A chattering bird of the genus *Corvus*.
MAGUEY, *n.* A species of aloe in Mexico, which furnished the natives with timber for their buildings. Its leaves were used for covering the roofs of their houses, and for paper, clothing and cordage. *Encyc.*
The maguey is a species of the genus *Agave*, and is now cultivated in Mexico, for the purpose of preparing from its leaves a spirituous liquor called *pulque*. *Humboldt.*
MAHOGANY, *n.* A tree of the genus *Swietenia*, growing in the tropical climates of America. The wood is of a reddish or brown color, very hard, and susceptible of a fine polish. Of this are made our most beautiful and durable pieces of cabinet furniture.
MAHOMETAN, } This word and the
MOHAMMEDAN. } name of the Arabian prophet, so called, are written in many different ways. The best authorized and most correct orthography seems to be *Mohammed*, *Mohammedan*. [See *Mohammedan*.]
MA'HOUD, *n.* Formerly a contemptuous name for Mohammed and the devil, &c. *Skelton.*
MAID, *n.* A species of skate fish.
MAID, } *n.* [*Sax. magth*, from *mag*, a
MA'IDEN. } general name of relation, man, boy, or woman; Goth. *magath*; *D. maagd*; *G. magd*; *Ir. mogh*, a man; *Sp. mozo*, a man-servant, a bachelor; *moza*, a maid; *Port. macho*, a male; *Russ. muj.* It coincides in elements with *Sax. magan*, to be able, *Eng. may*.]
1. An unmarried woman, or a young unmarried woman; a virgin. *Dryden.*
2. A female servant.
3. It is used in composition, to express the feminine gender, as in *maid-servant*.
MA'IDEN, *n.* A maid; also, an instrument for beheading criminals, and another for washing linen.
MA'IDEN, *a.* Pertaining to a young woman or virgin; as *maiden charms*.
2. Consisting of young women or virgins.
Amid the maiden throng. *Addison.*

3. Fresh; new; unused.
He fleshed his maiden sword. *Shak.*
MA'IDEN, *v. i.* To speak and act demurely or modestly. *Bp. Hall.*
MA'IDENHAIR, *n.* A plant of the genus *Adiantum*.
MA'IDENHOOD, *n.* [*Sax. mægdendhad, mædenhad*.]
1. The state of being a maid or virgin; virginity.
The modest lore of maidenhood. *Milton.*
2. Newness; freshness; uncontaminated state. *Shak.*
MA'IDENLIKE, *a.* Like a maid; modest. *Shak.*
MA'IDENLINESS, *n.* The behavior that becomes a maid; modesty; gentleness. *Sherwood.*
MA'IDENLIP, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*
MA'IDENLY, *a.* Like a maid; gentle; modest; reserved. *Shak.*
MA'IDENLY, *adv.* In a maidenlike manner. *Skelton.*
MA'IDHOOD, *n.* Virginity. *Shak.*
MAIDMARJAN, *n.* A dance; so called from a buffoon dressed like a man. *Obs. Temple.*
MA'IDPALE, *a.* Pale, like a sick girl. *Shak.*
MA'ID-SERVANT, *n.* A female servant. *Swift.*
MAIL, *n.* [*Fr. maille*, a stitch in knitting, a nail; *Sp. malla*, a mesh, net-work, a coat of mail; *Port. id.* and a spot; *It. maglia* and *camaglio*; *Arm. maith*; *D. maal*; *W. magyl*, a knot, a mesh; *maglu*, to knit, to entangle, to entrap, to form meshes. The sense of *spot*, which occurs in the French and Portuguese, indicates this word to be from the root of *L. macula*, and the Welsh words prove it to be contracted from *magel*.]
1. A coat of steel net-work, formerly worn for defending the body against swords, poniards, &c. The mail was of two sorts, chain and plate mail; the former consisting of iron rings, each having four others inserted into it; the latter consisting of a number of small lamins of metal, laid over one another like the scales of a fish, and sewed down to a strong linen or leathern jacket. *Cyc.*
2. Armor; that which defends the body.
We strip the lobster of his scarlet mail. *Gay.*
We read also of shirts of mail, and gloves of mail.
3. In ships, a square machine composed of rings interwoven, like net-work, used for rubbing off the loose hemp on lines and white cordage.
4. A rent. [*Sax. mal*.] Also, a spot. *Obs.*
MAIL, *n.* [*Fr. mallette*; *Ir. mala*; *Fr. malle*; *Arm. mal*.]
A bag for the conveyance of letters and papers, particularly letters conveyed from one post office to another, under public authority.
MAIL, *v. t.* To put on a coat of mail or armor; to arm defensively. *Shak.*
2. To inclose in a wrapper and direct to a post office. We say, letters were mailed for Philadelphia.
MA'IL-COACH, *n.* A coach that conveys the public mails.

MA'ILED, *pp.* Covered with a mail or with armor; inclosed and directed, as letters in a bundle.
2. *a.* Spotted; speckled. *Sherwood.*
MA'ILING, *ppr.* Investing with a coat of mail; inclosing in a wrapper and directing to a post office.
MAIM, *v. t.* [*Old Fr. mahemer* or *mahaigner*; *Arm. mahaigna, mahagnein*.]
1. To deprive of the use of a limb, so as to render a person less able to defend himself in fighting, or to annoy his adversary. *Blackstone.*
2. To deprive of a necessary part; to cripple; to disable.
You maim'd the jurisdiction of all bishops. *Shak.*
MAIM, *n.* [written in law-language, *majhem*.]
1. The privation of the use of a limb or member of the body, so as to render the sufferer less able to defend himself or to annoy his adversary.
2. The privation of any necessary part; a crippling.
Surely there is more cause to fear lest the want thereof be a maim, than the use of it a blemish. *Hooker.*
3. Injury; mischief. *Shak.*
4. Essential defect.
A noble author esteems it to be a maim in history. [*Not used*.] *Hayward.*
MA'IMED, *pp.* Crippled; disabled in limbs; lame.
MA'IMING, *ppr.* Disabling by depriving of the use of a limb; crippling; rendering lame or defective.
MA'IMEDNESS, *n.* A state of being maimed. *Bolton.*
MAIN, *a.* [*Sax. magn*, strength, force, power, from *magan*, to be able or strong, that is, to strain or stretch, *Eng. may, might*. If *g* is radical in the *L. magnus*, this may be of the same family; Goth. *mickels*; *Eng. much*.]
1. Principal; chief; that which has most power in producing an effect, or which is mostly regarded in prospect; as the main branch or tributary stream of a river; the main timbers of an edifice; a main design; a main object.
Our main interest is to be as happy as we can, and as long as possible. *Tillotson.*
2. Mighty; vast; as the main abyss. *Milton.*
3. Important; powerful.
This young prince, with a train of young noblemen and gentlemen, not with any main army, came over to take possession of his patrimony. *Davies.*
MAIN, *n.* Strength; force; violent effort; as in the phrase, "with might and main." *Dryden.*
2. The gross; the bulk; the greater part.
The main of them may be reduced to language and an improvement in wisdom—
Locke.
3. The ocean; the great sea, as distinguished from rivers, bays, sounds and the like.
He fell, and struggling in the main—
Dryden.
4. The continent, as distinguished from an isle. We arrived at Nantucket on Saturday, but did not reach the main till Monday. In this use of the word, *land* is omitted; *main* for *main land*.
5. A hamper. *Ainsworth.*