

or be clear. *Ludolf, Col. 231. 2.* The substance then is named from its clearness or transparency.]

In *anatomy*, a thin, white, flexible skin, formed by fibers interwoven like net-work, and serving to cover some part of the body. *Eneyc.*

The term is applied to the thin expanded parts, of various texture, both in animals and vegetables.

MEMBRANEOUS, } Belonging to a
MEMBRANOUS, } a. membrane; con-
MEMBRANACEOUS, } sisting of mem-
branes; as a *membranaceous* covering.

Birds of prey have *membranaceous* stomachs, not muscular. *Arbuthnot.*

2. In *botany*, a *membranaceous* leaf has no distinguishable pulp between the two surfaces. In general, it denotes flatted or resembling parchment. *Martyn.*

MEMBRANIFORM, a. Having the form of a membrane or of parchment.

MEMENTO, n. [L. from *memini*. See *Memory*.]

A hint, suggestion, notice or memorial to awaken memory; that which reminds.

He is but a man, and seasonable *mementos* may be useful. *Bacon.*

MEMOIR, n. [Fr. *memoire*, memory.] A species of history written by a person who had some share in the transactions related. Persons often write their own *memoirs*.

2. A history of transactions in which some person had a principal share, is called his *memoirs*, though compiled or written by a different hand.

3. The history of a society, or the journals and proceedings of a society; as *memoirs* of the Royal Society.

4. A written account; register of facts. *Arbuthnot.*

MEMORABLE, a. [Fr. from L. *memorabilis*. See *Memory*.]

Worthy to be remembered; illustrious; celebrated; distinguished.

By tombs, by books, by *memorable* deeds. *Davies.*

MEMORABLY, adv. In a manner worthy to be remembered.

MEMORANDUM, n. plu. *memorandums* or *memoranda*. [L.] A note to help the memory.

I entered a *memorandum* in my pocket-book. *Guardian.*

MEMORATIVE, a. Adapted or tending to preserve the memory of any thing. *Hammond.*

MEMORIAL, a. [Fr. from L. *memorialis*. See *Memory*.]

1. Preservative of memory.

There high in air *memorial* of my name,
Fix the smooth oar, and bid me live to fame. *Pope.*

2. Contained in memory; as *memorial* possession. *Hutton.*

MEMORIAL, n. That which preserves the memory of something; any thing that serves to keep in memory. A monument is a *memorial* of a deceased person, or of an event. The Lord's supper is a *memorial* of the death and sufferings of Christ.

Churches have names; some as *memorials* of peace, some of wisdom, some of the Trinity. *Hooker.*

2. Any note or hint to assist the memory.

Memorials written with king Edward's hand shall be the ground of this history. *Hayward.*

3. A written representation of facts, made to a legislative or other body as the ground of a petition, or a representation of facts accompanied with a petition.

MEMORIALIST, n. One who writes a memorial. *Speclator.*

2. One who presents a memorial to a legislative or any other body, or to a person. *U. States.*

MEMORIALIZE, v. t. To present a memorial to; to petition by memorial. *U. States.*

MEMORIST, n. One who causes to be remembered. [Not used.] *Brown.*

MEMORIZE, v. t. To record; to commit to memory by writing.

They neglect to *memorize* their conquest of the Indians. *Spenser.*

2. To cause to be remembered.

They meant to *memorize* another Golgotha. *Shak.*

MEMORY, n. [L. *memoria*; Fr. *memoire*; Sw. *minne*; Ir. *meamhair* or *meamhair*, *meanma*. This word is from *memini*, which is probably corrupted from the Greek *μνησμαι*, to remember, from *μνος*, mind, or the same root. See *Mind*.]

1. The faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of past events, or ideas which are past. A distinction is made between *memory* and *recollection*. *Memory* retains past ideas without any, or with little effort; *recollection* implies an effort to recall ideas that are past. *Beattie. Reid. Stewart.*

Memory is the purveyor of reason. *Rambler.*

2. A retaining of past ideas in the mind; remembrance. Events that excite little attention are apt to escape from *memory*.

3. Exemption from oblivion.

That ever-living man of *memory*,
Henry the fifth. *Shak.*

4. The time within which past events can be remembered or recollected, or the time within which a person may have knowledge of what is past. The revolution in England was before my *memory*; the revolution in America was within the author's *memory*.

5. Memorial; monumental record; that which calls to remembrance. A monument in London was erected in *memory* of the conflagration in 1666.

6. Reflection; attention. *Shak.*

MEMORY, v. t. To lay up in the mind or memory. [Not used.] *Chaucer.*

MEMPHIAN, a. [from *Memphis*, the ancient metropolis of Egypt, said to be altered from *Memuf*, *Memf*. *Ludolf*.]

Pertaining to Memphis; very dark; a sense borrowed from the darkness of Egypt in the time of Moses.

MEN, plu. of man. Two or more males, individuals of the human race.

2. Males of bravery. We will live in honor, or die like *men*.

3. Persons; people; mankind; in an indefinite sense. *Men* are apt to forget the benefactor, while they riot on the benefit.

MENACE, v. t. [Fr. *menacer*; It. *minacciare*; Sp. *amenazar*; L. *minor*. The primary sense is to rush, throw or push for-

ward. The sense is more clearly expressed by *emineo* and *promineo*, to jut forward, from the same root. See *Mind*, which is of the same family.]

1. To threaten; to express or show a disposition or determination to inflict punishment or other evil. The combined powers *menaced* France with war on every side.

2. To show or manifest the probability of future evil or danger to. The spirit of insubordination *menaced* Spain with the horrors of civil war.

3. To exhibit the appearance of any catastrophe to come; as, a hanging rock *menaces* a fall, or *menaces* the plain or the inhabitants below.

MENACE, n. A threat or threatening; the declaration or show of a disposition or determination to inflict an evil; *used of persons*.

2. The show of a probable evil or catastrophe to come.

MENACED, pp. Threatened.

MENACER, n. One that threatens.

MENACHANITE, n. An oxyd of titanium, or mineral of a grayish or iron black color, occurring in very small rounded grains, imperfectly lamellar, and of a glistening luster; found near Menachan, in Cornwall, Eng. *Urc. Phillips. Cleaveland.*

MENACHANITIC, a. Pertaining to menachanite.

MENACING, ppr. Threatening; declaring a disposition or determination to inflict evil.

2. a. Exhibiting the danger or probability of an evil or catastrophe to come; as a *menacing* attitude.

MEN'AGE, n. [Fr. a family. See *Manage*.] A collection of brute animals. *Addison.*

MEN'AGERY, n. [Fr. *menagerie*; It. *menageria*.]

A yard or place in which wild animals are kept, or a collection of wild animals.

MENAGOGUE, n. *men'agog*. [Gr. *μνες*, menstrua, and *αγω*, to drive.]

A medicine that promotes the menstrual flux. *Quincy.*

MEND, v. t. [L. *cmendo*; Fr. *amender*; It. *mendare*; from L. *menda*, a fault, spot or blemish. *Mend* is contracted from *emendo*, *amend*, for the L. negative *e* for *ex*, is necessary to express the removal of a fault.]

1. To repair, as a breach; to supply a part broken or defective; as, to *mend* a garment, a road, a mill-dam, a fence, &c.

2. To correct; to set right; to alter for the better; as, to *mend* the life or manners.

3. To repair; to restore to a sound state; as, to *mend* a feeble or broken constitution. *Locke.*

4. To help; to advance; to make better. This plausible apology does not *mend* the matter.

Though in some lands the grass is but short,
yet it *mends* garden herbs and fruit. *Mortimer.*

5. To improve; to hasten.

He saw the monster *mend* his pace. *Dryden.*

MEND, v. i. To grow better; to advance to a better state; to improve. We say, a feeble constitution *mends* daily; a sick man *mends*, or is convalescent.