

*Mind* signifies properly intention, a reaching or inclining forward to an object, from the primary sense of extending, stretching or inclining, or advancing eagerly, pushing or setting forward, whence the Greek sense of the word, in analogy with the Teutonic *mod*, *moed*, *muth*, mind, courage, spirit, mettle. So *L. animus, animosus*. The Russ. has *pominayu*, to mention, to remember; *pomin*, remembrance, and *umenie* or *umeine*, understanding. *Qu. Minos, Menu, Menes, Mentor*. Class Mn. No. 1. 9.]

1. Intention; purpose; design.

The sacrifice of the wicked is abomination; how much more, when he bringeth it with a wicked *mind*. Prov. xxi.

2. Inclination; will; desire; a sense much used, but expressing less than settled purpose; as in the common phrases, "I wish to know your *mind*;" "let me know your *mind*;" "he had a *mind* to go;" "he has a partner to his *mind*."

3. Opinion; as, to express one's *mind*. We are of one *mind*.

4. Memory; remembrance; as, to put one in *mind*; to call to *mind*; the fact is out of my *mind*; time out of *mind*. From the operations of the intellect in man, this word came to signify,

5. The intellectual or intelligent power in man; the understanding; the power that conceives, judges or reasons.

I fear I am not in my perfect *mind*. *Shak.*

So we speak of a sound *mind*, a disordered *mind*, a weak *mind*, a strong *mind*, with reference to the active powers of the understanding; and in a passive sense, it denotes capacity, as when we say, the *mind* cannot comprehend a subject.

6. The heart or seat of affection.

Which were a grief of *mind* to Isaac and Rebekah. Gen. xxvi.

7. The will and affection; as readiness of *mind*. Acts xvii.

8. The implanted principle of grace. Rom. vii.

MIND, *v. t.* To attend to; to fix the thoughts on; to regard with attention.

Cease to request me; let us *mind* our way. *Dryden*.

*Mind* not high things. Rom. xii.

2. To attend to or regard with submission; to obey. His father told him to desist, but he would not *mind* him.

3. To put in *mind*; to remind. *Obs.*

*Locke.*

4. To intend; to mean. *Chapman.*

MIND, *v. i.* To be inclined or disposed to incline.

When one of them *mindeth* to go into rebellion. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

MINDED, *a.* Disposed; inclined.

If men were *minde*d to live virtuously.

*Tillotson.*

Joseph was *minde*d to put her away privily. Matt. i.

*Minded* is much used in composition; as high-*minde*d; low-*minde*d; feeble-*minde*d; sober-*minde*d; double-*minde*d.

MINDEDNESS, *n.* Disposition; inclination towards any thing; as heavenly *minde*-ness. *Milner.*

MINDFILLING, *a.* Filling the mind.

*Milford.*

MINDFUL, *a.* Attentive; regarding with care; bearing in mind; heedful; observant.

I promise to be *mindful* of your admonitions.

*Hammond.*

What is man, that thou art *mindful* of him? Ps. vii.

MINDFULLY, *adv.* Attentively; heedfully.

MINDFULNESS, *n.* Attention; regard; heedfulness.

MINDING, *ppr.* Regarding; heeding.

MINDING, *n.* Regard.

MINDLESS, *a.* Inattentive; heedless; forgetful; negligent; careless.

Cursed Athens, *mindless* of thy worth.

*Shak.*

2. Not endued with mind or intellectual powers; as *mindless* bodies. *Davies.*

3. Stupid; unthinking; as a *mindless* slave. *Shak.*

MIND-STRICKEN, *a.* Moved; affected in mind. [Not used.] *Sidney.*

MINE, *a.* called sometimes a pronominal adj. [Sax. Sw. Dan. *min*; Goth. *meins*; Fr. *mon*; D. *mijn*; G. *mein*, contracted from *migen*; for me, in Gothic is *mik*, Dan. *mig*, G. *mich*. The *L. meus*, and Russ. *moi*, are also contracted.]

*My*; belonging to me. It was formerly used before nouns beginning with vowels. "I kept myself from *mine* iniquity." Ps. xviii. But this use is no longer retained.

We now use *my* before a vowel as well as before an articulation; as *my* iniquity. In present usage, *my* always precedes the noun, and *mine* follows the noun, and usually the verb; as, this is *my* book; this book is *mine*; it is called *my* book; the book is called *mine*: it is acknowledged to be *mine*.

*Mine* sometimes supplies the place of a noun.

Your sword and *mine* are different in construction.

MINE, *n.* [Fr. *mine*, a mine or ore, whence *mineral*; It. *mina*, *miniera*; Sp. *mina*, a mine, a conduit, a subterraneous canal, a spring or source of water; Port. *id.*; Ir. *men*, *mianach*; Dan. *G. mine*; Sw. *mina*; D. *mijn*; W. *mwn*, whence *mienai*, money; Arm. *min*. The radical signification is not obvious.]

1. A pit or excavation in the earth, from which metallic ores, mineral substances and other fossil bodies are taken by digging. The pits from which stones only are taken, are called *quarries*.

2. In the military art, a subterraneous canal or passage dug under the wall or rampart of a fortification, where a quantity of powder may be lodged for blowing up the works.

3. A rich source of wealth or other good.

MINE, *v. i.* To dig a mine or pit in the earth. *Woodward.*

2. To form a subterraneous canal or hole by scratching; to form a burrow or lodge in the earth, as animals; as the mining coney. *Wotton.*

2. To practice secret means of injury.

MINE, *v. t.* To sap; to undermine; to dig away or otherwise remove the substratum or foundation; hence, to ruin or destroy by slow degrees or secret means.

They *mined* the walls. *Hayward.*

In a metaphorical sense, *undermine* is generally used.

MINE-DIGGER, *n.* One that digs mines.

MINER, *n.* One that digs for metals and other fossils.

2. One who digs canals or passages under the walls of a fort, &c. Armies have sappers and *miners*.

MINERAL, *n.* [Fr. Sp. *mineral*; Low L. *minera*, a matrix or vein of metals, whence *mineralia*; all from *mine*.]

A body destitute of organization, and which naturally exists within the earth or at its surface. *Cleveland.*

Minerals were formerly divided into *salts, earths, inflammables and ores*; a division which serves for a general distribution, but a more scientific arrangement into *classes, orders, genera, species, subspecies and varieties*, has been adopted to meet the more precise views of modern mineralogists.

MINERAL, *a.* Pertaining to minerals; consisting of fossil substances; as the *mineral* kingdom.

2. Impregnated with minerals or fossil matter; as *mineral* waters; a *mineral* spring.

MINERALIST, *n.* One versed or employed in minerals.

MINERALIZATION, *n.* [See *Mineralize*.]

1. The process of forming an ore by combination with another substance; the natural operation of uniting a metallic substance with another.

2. The process of converting into a mineral, as a bone or a plant.

3. The act of impregnating with a mineral, as water.

MINERALIZE, *v. t.* [from *mineral*.] In *mineralogy*, to combine with a metal in forming an ore or mineral. Sulphur *mineralizes* many of the metals.

2. To convert into a mineral.

In these caverns, the bones are not *mineralized*. *Buckland.*

3. To impregnate with a mineral substance; as, to *mineralize* water.

MINERALIZED, *pp.* Deprived of its usual properties by being combined with another substance or formed into an ore; as, metallic substances are *mineralized*.

2. Converted into a mineral.

3. Impregnated with a mineral.

MINERALIZER, *n.* A substance which mineralizes another or combines with it in an ore, and thus deprives it of its usual and peculiar properties. Sulphur is one of the most common *mineralizers*.

*Nicholson.*

MINERALOGICAL, *a.* [See *Mineralogy*.] Pertaining to the science of minerals; as a *mineralogical* table.

MINERALOGICALLY, *adv.* In mineralogy. *Phillips.*

MINERALOGIST, *n.* One who is versed in the science of minerals, or one who treats or discourses of the properties of mineral bodies.

MINERALOGY, *n.* [*mineral* and Gr. *λογος*, discourse.]

The science which treats of the properties of mineral substances, and teaches us to characterize, distinguish and class them according to their properties. It comprehends the study or science of all inorganic substances in the earth or on its surface.

*Encyc. Cyc.*