

Thou shalt be *mad* for the sight of thine eyes—
Deut. xxviii.

6. Infatuated with folly.

The spiritual man is *mad*. Hos. ix.
7. Inflamed with anger; very angry. [*This is a common and perhaps the most general sense of the word in America. It is thus used by Arbutnot, and is perfectly proper.*]

8. Proceeding from folly or infatuation.

Mad wars destroy in one year the works of many years of peace. Franklin.

MAD, *v. t.* To make mad, furious or angry. Sidney.

MAD, *v. i.* To be mad, furious or wild. Wickliffe. Spenser.

MAD, { *n.* [Sax. Goth. *matha*.] An earth-
MADE, { *n.* worm. [But this is the Eng.
moth.] Ray.

MAD'AM, *n.* [Fr. *ma*, my, and *dame*.] An appellation or complimentary title given to married and elderly ladies, or chiefly to them.

MAD'APPLE, *n.* A plant of the genus *Solanum*.

MAD'BRAIN, { *a.* Disordered in mind;
MAD'BRAINED, { *a.* hot-headed; rash. Shak.

MAD'CAP, *a.* [*mad-caput* or *cap*.] A violent, rash, hot-headed person; a madman.

MAD'DEN, *v. t.* *mad'n.* To make mad. Thomson.

MAD'DEN, *v. i.* To become mad; to act as if mad.

They rave, recite and *madden* round the land. Pope.

MAD'DENED, *pp.* Rendered mad.

MAD'DENING, *ppr.* Making mad or angry.

MAD'DER, *n.* [Sax. *maddere*.] A plant of the genus *Rubia*, one species of which is much used in dyeing red. The root is used in medicine as an aperient and detergent, and is in great reputation as an emmenagogue. It is cultivated in France and Holland. Encyc. Hill.

MAD'DING, *ppr.* of *mad*. Raging; furious. Milton. Dryden.

MADE, *pret.* and *pp.* of *make*.

MADE'FAC'TION, *n.* [L. *madefacio*.] The act of making wet.

MAD'EFIED, *pp.* Made wet. Bacon.

MAD'EFY, *v. t.* [L. *madefico*.] To make wet or moist; to moisten. [Not much used.]

MAD'EFYING, *ppr.* Making moist or wet.

MADEIRA, *n.* A rich wine made on the isle of Madeira.

MADemoISELLE, *n.* [Fr. *ma*, my, and *demoiselle*, damsel. See *Damsel*.]

A young woman, or the title given to one; miss; also, the puppet sent from the French metropolis to exhibit the prevailing fashions. Spectator.

MAD'HEADED, *n.* Hot brained; rash. Shak.

MAD'HOUSE, *n.* A house where insane persons are confined for cure or for restraint.

MAD'ID, *a.* [L. *madidus*.] Wet; moist. [Not in use.]

MAD'LY, *adv.* [from *mad*.] Without reason or understanding; rashly; wildly.

2. With extreme folly or infatuated zeal or passion.

MAD'MAN, *n.* A man raving or furious with disordered intellect; a distracted man.

2. A man without understanding.

3. One inflamed with extravagant passion, and acting contrary to reason.

MAD'NESS, *n.* [from *mad*.] Distracted; a state of disordered reason or intellect, in which the patient raves or is furious.

There are degrees of *madness* as of folly.

Locke.

2. Extreme folly; headstrong passion and rashness that act in opposition to reason; as the *madness* of a mob.

3. Wildness of passion; fury; rage; as the *madness* of despair.

MAD'ONA, { *n.* [Sp. *madona*, It. *madon-*
MADON'NA, { *n.* na, my lady.] A term of compellation equivalent to *madam*. It is given to the virgin Mary.

MAD'REPORE, *n.* [Fr. *madre*, spotted, and *porc*.]

A submarine substance of a stony hardness, resembling coral. It consists of carbonate of lime with some animal matter. It is of a white color, wrinkled on the surface, and full of cavities or cells, inhabited by a small animal. From a liquor discharged by this animal, the substance is said to be formed. Madrepores constitute a genus of polypiers, of variable forms, always garnished with radiated plates.

Encyc. Dict. Nat. Hist.

MAD'REPORITE, *n.* A name given to certain petrified bones found in Normandy, in France, belonging to a cetaceous fish or to a species of crocodile. These bones contain many little brown lines in zigzag, resembling entangled threads. They have none of the properties of madrepore.

Dict. Nat. Hist.

MAD'REPORITE, *n.* A variety of limestone, so called on account of its occurring in radiated prismatic concretions resembling the stars of madrepores. When rubbed, it emits the smell of sulphureted hydrogen gas.

2. Fossil madrepore.

MAD'RIE'R, *n.* [Fr.] A thick plank armed with iron plates, with a cavity to receive the mouth of a petard, with which it is applied to any thing intended to be broken down; also, a plank used for supporting the earth in mines. Chambers. Bailey.

MAD'RIGAL, *n.* [Sp. Port. Fr. *id.*; It. *madrigale*. Its origin is not ascertained.]

1. A little amorous poem, sometimes called a pastoral poem, containing a certain number of free unequal verses, not confined to the scrupulous regularity of a sonnet or the subtilty of the epigram, but containing some tender and delicate, though simple thought, suitably expressed. Cyc.

2. An elaborate vocal composition in five or six parts. Busby.

MAD'WORT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Alyssum*.

MÆSTO'SO, an Italian word signifying majestic, a direction in music to play the part with grandeur and strength.

MAF'FLE, *v. i.* To stammer. [Not in use.] Barret.

MAGAZINE, *n.* [Fr. *magazin*; It. *magazzino*; Sp. *magacen* and *almacen*; Port.

almazem or *armazem*; from Ar. *خزان* *gazana*, to deposit or lay up for preserva-

tion. This word is formed with the Shemitic prefix *m*.]

1. A store of arms, ammunition or provisions; or the building in which such store is deposited. It is usually a public store or storehouse.

2. In ships of war, a close room in the hold, where the gunpowder is kept. Large ships have usually two *magazines*. Mar. Dict.

3. A pamphlet periodically published, containing miscellaneous papers or compositions. The first publication of this kind in England, was the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which first appeared in 1731, under the name of *Sylvanus Urban*, by Edward Cave, and which is still continued.

MAGAZINER, *n.* One who writes for a magazine. [Little used.] Goldsmith.

MAGE, *n.* A magician. [Not used.] Spenser.

Magellanic clouds, whitish clouds, or appearances like clouds near the south pole, which revolve like the stars; so called from Magellan, the navigator. They are three in number. Cyc.

MAG'GOT, *n.* [W. *macai*, plu. *macciol*, *magiod*, a maggot or grub, from *magu*, to breed.

1. A worm or grub; particularly, the fly-worm, from the egg of the large blue or green fly. This maggot changes into a fly.

2. A whim; an odd fancy.

MAG'GOTY, *a.* Full of maggots.

MAG'GOTY-HEADED, *a.* Having a head full of whims. L. of Wood.

MA'GI, *n.* plu. [L.] Wise men or philosophers of the East. Fotherby.

MA'GIAN, *a.* [L. *magus*; Gr. *μαγος*.] Pertaining to the Magi, a sect of philosophers in Persia.

MA'GIAN, *n.* One of the sect of the Persian Magi, who hold that there are two principles, one the cause of good, the other of evil. The knowledge of these philosophers was deemed by the vulgar to be supernatural. Encyc.

MA'GIANISM, *n.* The philosophy or doctrines of the Magi.

MAG'IC, *n.* [L. *magia*; Gr. *μαγεια*, from *μαγος*, a philosopher among the Persians.]

1. The art or science of putting into action the power of spirits; or the science of producing wonderful effects by the aid of superhuman beings, or of departed spirits; sorcery; enchantment. [*This art or science is now discarded.*]

2. The secret operations of natural causes. Bacon.

Natural magic, the application of natural causes to passive subjects, by which surprising effects are produced. Encyc.

Celestial magic, attributes to spirits a kind of dominion over the planets, and to the planets an influence over men.

Superstitious or *geotic* magic, consists in the invocation of devils or demons, and supposes some tacit or express agreement between them and human beings. Encyc.

Magic square, a square figure, formed by a series of numbers in mathematical proportion, so disposed in parallel and equal