

An animal which has a shell of many valves.

Zoology.

MUL'TIVALVE, } Having many
MULTIVALV'ULAR, } *a.* valves.
MULTIVERSANT, *a.* [L. *multus*, many,
and *verto*, to form.]

Protean; turning into many shapes; assuming many forms. *Journ. of Science.*

MULTIV'IOUS, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *via*, way.]

Having many ways or roads. [*Little used.*] *Dict.*

MULTOC'ULAR, *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *oculus*, eye.]

Having many eyes, or more eyes than two. *Derham.*

MULTURE, *n.* [L. *molitura*, a grinding. See *Mill.*]

1. In *Scots law*, the toll or emolument given to the proprietor of a mill for grinding corn. *Encyc.*

2. A grist or grinding.

MUM, *a.* [See *Mumble*, *Mumm*, and *Mummery*.]

1. Silent; not speaking.

The citizens are *mum*; say not a word.

Shak.

2. As an exclamation or command, be silent; hush.

Mum then, and no more proceed.

Shak.

3. As a noun, silence.

Hudibras.

MUM, *n.* [G. Dan. *mumme*; D. *mom*.] A species of malt liquor much used in Germany. It is made of the malt of wheat, seven bushels, with one bushel of oat meal and a bushel of ground beans, or in the same proportion. This is brewed with 63 gallons of water, and boiled till one third is evaporated. *Encyc.*

MUM'-CHANCE, *n.* A game of hazard with dice. [*Local.*]

2. A fool. [*Local.*]

MUM'BLE, *v. i.* [G. *mummeln*; D. *momelen*, *mompelen*; Sw. *mumla*; Dan. *mumler*. This word seems to be connected with *mum*, in the sense of closeness of the lips.]

1. To mutter; to speak with the lips or other organs partly closed, so as to render the sounds inarticulate and imperfect; to utter words with a grumbling tone.

Peace, you *mumbling* fool.

Shak.

—A wrinkled hag, with age grown double,
Picking dry sticks and *mumbling* to herself.

Otway.

2. To chew or bite softly; to eat with the lips close. *Dryden.*

MUM'BLE, *v. t.* To utter with a low inarticulate voice.

He with *mumbled* prayers atones the deity.

Dryden.

2. To mouth gently, or to eat with a muttering sound. *Pope.*

3. To suppress or utter imperfectly. *Dryden.*

MUMBLED, *pp.* Uttered with a low inarticulate voice; chewed softly or with a low muttering sound.

MUMBLER, *n.* One that speaks with a low inarticulate voice.

MUMBLING, *ppr.* Uttering with a low inarticulate voice; chewing softly or with a grumbling sound.

MUMBLINGLY, *adv.* With a low inarticulate utterance. [*Mumble* and *mutter* are not always synonymous; *mutter* often ex-

presses peevishness, which *mumble* does not.]

MUMM, *v. t.* [Dan. *mumme*, a mask; D. *mommen*, to mask; G. *mumme*, a mask or muffle; *mummeln*, to mask, to mumble; Fr. *mummer*; Sw. *formumma*, to personate; probably allied to the Gr. *μομος*, *Momus*, the deity of sport and ridicule, a buffoon; for in Rabbinic, this word is used for a mask. Buxt. 1219. The primary sense of this word and *mum* is evidently to close, shut or cover.]

To mask; to sport or make diversion in a mask or disguise. *Hubberd's Tale.*

MUM'MER, *n.* One who masks himself and makes diversion in disguise; originally, one who made sport by gestures without speaking.

Jugglers and dancers, antics, *mummers*.

Milton.

MUM'MERY, *n.* [Fr. *momerie*; Sp. *momeria*. See *Mumm*.]

1. Masking; sport; diversion; frolicking in masks; low contemptible amusement; buffoonery.

Your fathers

Disdained the *mummery* of foreign strollers.

Fenton.

2. Farcical show; hypocritical disguise and parade to delude vulgar minds.

MUM'MIFY, *v. t.* [infra.] To make into a mummy. *Journ. of Science.*

MUM'MY, *n.* [It. *mumia*; Sp. Port. *nomia*.]

In Arabic, *مومية* *momia*, is wax, bees-

wax, and a mummy; Pers. *موم* *moum*, wax. A substance thus called is found in

Corasan and in the deserts of Kerman, in Persia, and according to Chardin, it is a gum distilling from rocks. It seems to have some resemblance to asphalt. Qu. the *pissasphaltus* of Pliny.]

1. A dead human body embalmed and dried after the Egyptian manner; a name perhaps given to it from the substance used in preserving it. There are two kinds of mummies. The first are bodies dried by the heat of the sun. Such are found in the sands of Libya. The other kind is taken from the catacombs in Egypt. *Encyc.*

2. The name of two substances prepared for medicinal use, which according to Hill are, the one, the dried flesh of human bodies embalmed with myrrh and spice; the other, a liquor running from such mummies when newly prepared, or when affected by great heat and damps. This is preserved in vials, and if suffered to dry, becomes solid. But it is alledged that the first sort consists of pieces of the flesh of executed criminals, or other flesh filled with bitumen and other ingredients. But see the opinion of Chardin, *supra*.

3. There are found in Poland natural mummies lying in caverns, supposed to be the remains of persons who in time of war took refuge in caves, but being discovered were suffocated by their enemies. These bodies are dried, with the flesh and skin shrunk almost close to the bones, and are of a blackish color. *Encyc.*

4. Among gardeners, a sort of wax used in grafting and planting trees. *Chambers.*

To beat to a mummy, to beat soundly, or to a senseless mass.

MUM'MY-CHOG, *n.* A small fish of the carp kind. *Pennant.*

MUMP, *v. t.* [D. *mopen*. See *Mum* and *Mumble*.]

1. To nibble; to bite quick; to chew with continued motion; as a *mumping* squirrel. *Otway.*

2. To talk loud and quick.

3. To go begging.

Ainsworth.

4. To deceive; to cheat.

MUM'PER, *n.* A beggar. *Johnson.*

MUM'PING, *n.* Begging tricks; foolish tricks; mockery.

MUM'PSI, *a.* Dull; heavy; sullen; sour.

MUMPS, *n.* [See *Mum*, *Mumble*, *Mumm*.]

1. Sullenness; silent displeasure. [*Little used.*] *Skinner.*

2. A disease, the *cynanche parotidæa*, a swelling of the parotid glands. *Coxe.*

MUNCH, *v. t.* [perhaps Fr. *manger*, or from the same root.]

To chew by great mouthfuls. [*Vulgar.*]

Shak.

MUNCH, *v. i.* To chew eagerly by great mouthfuls. [*Vulgar.*] *Dryden.*

MUNCH'ER, *n.* One that munches.

Johnson.

MUND, Sax. *mund*, protection, patronage, peace, is found in old laws; as *mund-brece*, that is, a *breaking* or violation of the peace. It is retained in names, as in *Edmund*, Sax. *eadmund*, happy peace, as in Greek *Irenæus*, *Hesychius*. *Gibson.*

MUN'DANE, *a.* [L. *mundanus*, from *mundus*, the world.]

Belonging to the world; as *mundane* sphere; *mundane* space. *Bentley.*

MUNDAN'ITY, *n.* Worldliness. [*Not used.*] *Mountague.*

MUNDA'TION, *n.* [L. *mundus*, clean.] The act of cleansing. [*Not used.*]

MUN'DATORY, *a.* [L. *mundus*, to cleanse.] Cleansing; having power to cleanse. [*Little used.*]

MUN'DIC, *n.* A kind of marcasite; a mineral substance, so called from its shining appearance. *Obs.* *Woodward.*

MUNDIFICA'TION, *n.* [L. *mundus*, clean, and *facio*, to make.]

The act or operation of cleansing any body from dross or extraneous matter.

Quincy.

MUNDIF'ICATIVE, *a.* Cleansing; having the power to cleanse. *Wiseman.*

MUNDIF'ICATIVE, *n.* A medicine that has the quality of cleansing.

MUN'DIFY, *v. t.* [L. *mundus*, clean, and *facio*, to make.]

To cleanse. [*Little used.*]

Harvey.

MUN'ERARY, *a.* [L. *munus*, a gift.] Having the nature of a gift. [*Little used.*]

Johnson.

MUNERATE, **MUNERATION.** [*Not used.* See *Remunerate*.]

MUN'GREL, *n.* [See *Mongrel*.] An animal generated between different kinds, as a dog.

MUN'GREL, *a.* Generated between different kinds; degenerate. *Shak.* *Dryden.*

MUNIC'IPAL, *a.* [Fr. from L. *municipalis*, from *municipes*, a person who enjoys the rights of a free citizen; *munus*, office, duty, and *capio*, to take.]