

MOYLE, *n.* A mule. [See *Mule*.]

MUCH, *a.* [Sw. *mycken*; Sp. *mucho*; It. *muchio*. See *Mow*. The sense is probably a heap or mass, and it may be allied to *mickle*, great, Gr. *μεγα*.]

1. Great in quantity or amount.

Thou shalt carry *much* seed into the field, and gather but little in. Deut. xxviii.

Manasseh wrought *much* wickedness in the sight of the Lord to provoke him to anger. 2 Kings xxi.

Return with *much* riches to your tents. Josh. xxii.

2. Long in duration. How *much* time is spent in trifling amusements!

3. Many in number.

Edom came out against him with *much* people. Num. xx.

[This application of *much* is no longer used.]

MUCH, *adv.* In a great degree; by far; *qualifying adjectives of the comparative degree*; as *much* more, *much* stronger, *much* heavier, *much* more splendid, *much* higher. So we say, *much* less, *much* smaller, *much* less distinguished, *much* weaker, *much* finer.

2. To a great degree or extent; *qualifying verbs and participles*.

Jonathan, Saul's son, delighted *much* in David. 1 Sam. xix.

It is a night to be *much* observed. Ex. xii.

The soul of the people was *much* discouraged because of the way. Num. xxi.

A *much* afflicted, *much* enduring man. Pope.

3. Often or long.

Think *much*, speak little. Dryden.

4. Nearly.

All left the world *much* as they found it. Temple.

MUCH, *n.* A great quantity; a great deal.

He that gathered *much* had nothing over. Ex. xvi.

To whom *much* is given, of him *much* shall be required. Luke xii.

They have *much* of the poetry of Mæneas, but little of his liberality. Dryden.

2. More than enough; a heavy service or burden.

He thought not *much* to clothe his enemies. Milton.

Who thought it *much* a man should die of love. Dryden.

3. An uncommon thing; something strange.

It was *much* that one who was so great a lover of peace should be happy in war. Bacon.

As *much*, an equal quantity; used as an adjective or noun. Return as *much* bread as you borrowed. If you borrow money, return as *much* as you receive. So we say, *twice as much*, *five times as much*, that is, twice or five times the quantity.

2. A certain or suitable quantity.

Then take as *much* as thy soul desireth. 1 Sam. ii.

3. To an equal degree; *adverbially*. One man loves power as *much* as another loves gold.

So *much*, an equal quantity or a certain quantity, as a noun; to an equal degree, or to a certain degree, as an adverb.

Of sweet cinnamon half so *much*. Ex. xxx.

In all Israel, there was none to be so *much* praised as Absalom. 2 Sam. xiv.

Too *much*, an excessive quantity, as a noun; to an excessive degree, as an adverb.

To make *much* of, to value highly; to prize or to treat with great kindness and attention. Milner.

2. To fondle.

*Much* at one, nearly of equal value, effect or influence. Dryden.

MUCHWHAT, *adv.* Nearly; almost. [Not elegant.] Locke.

MUCIC, *a.* [from *mucus*.] The mucic acid is the same as the saccholactie. It is obtained from gums, &c. Ure.

MUCID, *a.* [L. *mucidus*, from *muceo*.] Musty; moldy; slimy.

MUCIDNESS, *n.* Mustiness; sliminess. Ainsworth.

MUCILAGE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *mucus*, the slimy discharges from the nose; *mucco*, to grow moldy or musty; It. *mucillagine*; Sp. *mucilago*. The L. *mucus*, in fr. is *smug*; *smugain*, to blow the nose. It is probably allied to Eng. *muck*; Heb. Ch. מוּג or מוּק, to dissolve, to putrefy. Class Mg. No. 8. 10.]

1. In chemistry, one of the proximate elements of vegetables. The same substance is a gum when solid, and a mucilage when in solution. Thomson.

Both the ingredients improve one another; for the *mucilage* adds to the lubricity of the oil, and the oil preserves the *mucilage* from inspissation. Ray.

*Mucilage* is obtained from vegetable or animal substances. Nicholson.

2. The liquor which moistens and lubricates the ligaments and cartilages of the articulations or joints in animal bodies. Encyc.

MUCILAGINOUS, *a.* Pertaining to or secreting mucilage; as the *mucilaginous* glands. Encyc.

2. Slimy; ropy; moist, soft and lubricous; partaking of the nature of mucilage; as a *mucilaginous* gnom. Grew.

MUCILAGINOUSNESS, *n.* Sliminess; the state of being mucilaginous.

MUCITE, *n.* A combination of a substance with mucous acid. Parke.

MUCK, *n.* [Sax. *meor*, *mior*; Dan. *møg*, dung; *mug*, mold, soil; L. *mucus*; qu. from moisture or putrefaction. In W. *mug* is *smoke*, which may be allied to Eng. *muggy*, from dissolving, wasting. So in French *fumer*, to smoke, to dung or muck. See the Heb. and Ch. verbs under *mucilage*. In Russ. *mochu* is to moisten, and *makayu*, to dip, to soak.]

1. Dung in a moist state, or a mass of dung and putrefied vegetable matter.

With fattening *muck* besnear the roots. Philips.

2. Something mean, vile or filthy.

To run a *muck*, to run madly and attack all we meet. Pope. Dryden.

Running a *muck*, is a phrase derived from the Malays, (in whose language *amock* signifies to kill,) applied to desperate persons who intoxicate themselves with opium and then arm themselves with a dagger and attempt to kill all they meet. Ed. Encyc.

MUCK, *v. t.* To manure with muck. Tusser.

MUCK'ENDER, *n.* [Sp. *mocadero*, from *moco*, mucus; Fr. *mouchoir*.] A pocket handkerchief. [Not used.] Dorset.

MUCK'ER, *v. t.* [from *muck*.] To scrape together money by mean labor or shifts. [Not used in America.]

MUCK'ERER, *n.* A miser; a niggard. [Not used.] Chaucer.

MUCK'HEAP, } *n.* A dunghill. Burton.

MUCK'HILL, }

MUCK'INESS, *n.* Filthiness; nastiness. Johnson.

MUCK'LE, *a.* [Sax. *mycel*.] Much. Obs.

MUCK'SWEAT, *n.* Profuse sweat. Johnson.

MUCK'WORM, *n.* A worm that lives in muck.

2. A miser; one who scrapes together money by mean labor and devices. Bunyan.

MUCK'Y, *a.* Filthy; nasty. Spenser.

MUCOSO-SAC'CHARINE, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of mucilage and sugar. Fourcroy.

MUCOUS, *a.* [See *Mucus*.] Pertaining to mucus or resembling it; slimy, ropy and lubricous; as a *mucous* substance.

2. Secreting a slimy substance; as the *mucous* membrane.

The mucous membrane lines all the cavities of the body which open externally, and secretes the fluid called *mucus*. Bichat.

MUCOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being mucous; sliminess.

MUCRONATE, } *a.* [L. *mucronatus*, from

MUCRONATED, } *a.* *mucro*, a point.]

Narrowed to a point; terminating in a point. Woodward.

MUCULENT, *a.* [L. *muculentus*.] Slimy; moist and moderately viscous.

MUCUS, *n.* [L. See *Mucilage* and *Muck*.]

1. A viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane, which it serves to moisten and defend. It covers the lining membranes of all the cavities which open externally, such as those of the mouth, nose, lungs, intestinal canal, urinary passages, &c. It differs from gelatine. Parr. Ure.

In the action of chewing, the *mucus* mixeth with the aliment. Arbuthnot.

2. This term has also been applied to other animal fluids of a viscid quality, as the synovial fluid, which lubricates the cavities of the joints.

MUD, *n.* [D. *modder*; G. *moder*. See *Mother*. Ex του αντου συμπλοκης του πανματος γινετο μωτ. Τοις τινες φασιν οαν, οιδε υδατωδους μεζως ορλιν. Mol, id est, mod; Phœnicea ita scribebant. Bochart, Phœn. lib. 2. Chap. 2.

This is said to be a fragment of Sanchoniathon's Phœnician history, translated by Philo and preserved by Eusebius. This Phœnician word *mod*, μωτ, rendered in Gr. οαν, is precisely the English *mud*, the matter, material or substance of which, according to the ancients, all things were formed. See Castet. Col. 2010, and the word *mother*. Plutarch, de Iside, says the Egyptians called Isis *mulh*, that is, mother. This is a remarkable fact, and proves beyond controversy the common origin of the Phœnician, Celtic and Teutonic nations. *Mud* may perhaps be named from wetness, and be connected with L. *mado*, Gr. μωδω, W. *mwydaw*, to wet.]