

MUS/TER-MASTER, *n.* One who takes an account of troops, and of their arms and other military apparatus. The chief officer of this kind is called *muster-master-general*. *Encyc.*

MUS/TER-RÖLL, *n.* A roll or register of the troops in each company, troop or regiment. *Encyc.*

MUS/TILY, *adv.* [from *musty*.] Moldily; sourly.

MUS/TINESS, *n.* The quality of being musty or sour; moldiness; damp foulness. *Evelyn.*

MUS/TY, *a.* [from *must*.] Moldy; sour; foul and fetid; as a *musty* cask; *musty* corn or straw; *musty* books.

2. Stale; spoiled by age.
The proverb is somewhat *musty*. *Shak.*

3. Having an ill flavor; as *musty* wine. *Pope.*

4. Dull; heavy; spiritless.
That he may not grow *musty* and unfit for conversation. *Addison.*

MUTAB/ILITY, *n.* [Fr. *mutabilité*; It. *mutabilità*; L. *mutabilitas*, from *mutabilis*, *mut-*, to change.]

1. Changeableness; susceptibility of change; the quality of being subject to change or alteration, either in form, state or essential qualities.

Plato confesses that the heavens and the frame of the world are corporeal, and therefore subject to *mutability*. *Stillingfleet.*

2. The state of habitually or frequently changing.

3. Changeableness, as of mind, disposition or will; inconstancy; instability; as the *mutability* of opinion or purpose.

MU/TABLE, *a.* [It. *mutabile*; L. *mutabilis*, from *muto*, to change, W. *mudaw*. See *Mew*.]

1. Subject to change; changeable; that may be altered in form, qualities or nature. Almost every thing we see on earth is *mutable*; substances are *mutable* in their form, and we all know by sad experience how *mutable* are the conditions of life.

2. Inconstant; unsettled; unstable; susceptible of change. Our opinions and our purposes are *mutable*.

MU/TABLENESS, *n.* Changeableness; mutability; instability.

MUTA/TION, *n.* [L. *mutatio*.] The act or process of changing.

2. Change; alteration, either in form or qualities.

The vicissitude or *mutations* in the superior globe are no fit matter for this present argument. *Bacon.*

MUTE, *a.* [L. *mutus*; W. *müd*; Fr. *muët*; It. *muto*; Sp. *mudo*; Ir. *muíte*; Arm. *mud* or *simudet*.]

1. Silent; not speaking; not uttering words, or not having the power of utterance; dumb. *Mute* may express temporary silence, or permanent inability to speak.

To the *mute* my speech is lost. *Dryden.*
In this phrase, it denotes unable to utter words. More generally, it denotes temporarily silent; as, all sat *mute*.

All the heavenly choir stood *mute*. *Milton.*

2. Uttering no sound; as *mute* sorrow.

3. Silent; not pronounced; as a *mute* letter.

MUTE, *n.* In *law*, a person that stands speechless when he ought to answer or plead.

2. In grammar, a letter that represents no sound; a close articulation which intercepts the voice. Mutes are of two kinds, *pure* and *impure*. The *pure* mutes instantly and entirely intercept the voice, as *k*, *p* and *t*, in the syllables *ek*, *ep*, *et*. The *impure* mutes intercept the voice less suddenly, as the articulations are less close. Such are *b*, *d* and *g*, as in the syllables *eb*, *ed*, *eg*.

3. In music, a little utensil of wood or brass, used on a violin to deaden or soften the sounds. *Busby.*

MUTE, *v. i.* [Fr. *mutir*.] To eject the contents of the bowels, as birds. *B. Jonson.*

MUTE, *n.* The dung of fowls.

MU/TELY, *adv.* Silently; without uttering words or sounds. *Milton.*

MU/TENESS, *n.* Silence; forbearance of speaking.

MU/TILATE, *v. t.* [L. *mutilo*, probably from the root of *melo*, to cut off; Fr. *mutiler*; It. *mutilare*.]

1. To cut off a limb or essential part of an animal body. To cut off the hand or foot is to *mutilate* the body or the person.

2. To cut or break off, or otherwise separate any important part, as of a statue or building. *Encyc.*

3. To retrench, destroy or remove any material part, so as to render the thing imperfect; as, to *mutilate* the poems of Homer or the orations of Cicero.

Among the *mutilated* poets of antiquity, there is none whose fragments are so beautiful as those of Sappho. *Addison.*

MU/TILATED, *pp.* Deprived of a limb or of an essential part.

MU/TILATED, *a.* In botany, the reverse of *luxuriant*; not producing a corol, when not regularly apetalous; applied to flowers. *Lee. Martyn.*

MU/TILATING, *ppr.* Retrenching a limb or an essential part.

MUTILA/TION, *n.* [L. *mutilatio*.] The act of mutilating; deprivation of a limb or of an essential part.

2. *Mutilation* is a term of very general import, applied to bodies, to statues, to buildings and to writings; but appropriately, it denotes the retrenchment of a human limb or member, and particularly of the male organs of generation.

MU/TILATOR, *n.* One who mutilates.

MU/TILOUS, *a.* Mutilated; defective; imperfect. *Ray.*

Mutine, a mutineer, and *mutine*, to mutiny, are not in use.

MUTINE/ER, *n.* [See *Mutiny*.] One guilty of mutiny; a person in military or naval service, who rises in opposition to the authority of the officers, who openly resists the government of the army or navy, or attempts to destroy due subordination.

MU/TING, *n.* The dung of fowls. *More.*

MU/TINOUS, *a.* Turbulent; disposed to resist the authority of laws and regulations in an army or navy, or openly resisting such authority.

2. Seditious. [See *Mutiny*.]

MU/TINOUSLY, *adv.* In a manner or with intent to oppose lawful authority or due subordination in military or naval service.

MU/TINOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being mutinous; opposition to lawful authority among military men.

MU/TINY, *n.* [Fr. *mutin*, refractory, stubborn; *mutiner*, to mutiny or rise in arms; *mutinerie*, mutiny; Sp. *molin*, a mutiny; *amotinar*, to excite rebellion; It. *mutinare*, to mutiny; Port. *motim*; D. *muiten*, mutiny, and as a verb, to mutiny, and to *mew*, to molt or cast the feathers, coinciding with the Fr. *muer*, Eng. to *mew*; G. *meulerey*, mutiny, and *mausen*, to mew or molt; Dan. *mylerie*; Sw. *mylleri*, mutiny; Arm. *muza*, to mew or molt. We see that these words, *mutiny* and *mew*, are from the same root as L. *muto*, to change, W. *mudaw*, which is radically the same word as L. *moto*, to move. *Mutiny* is formed from the French *mutin*, a derivative word, and *mew* from the root or verb. So *motin*, in Spanish, is a derivative, while *muda*, change, and Port. *mudar*, to change fethers, are directly from the verb; Eth. ጠን

to turn; Ar. طأ to move or drive, or

طأ to drive. Class Md. No. 14. 10.]

An insurrection of soldiers or seamen against the authority of their commanders; open resistance of officers or opposition to their authority. A mutiny is properly the act of numbers, but by statutes and orders for governing the army and navy in different countries, the acts which constitute mutiny are multiplied and defined; and acts of individuals, amounting to a resistance of the authority or lawful commands of officers, are declared to be mutiny. Any attempt to excite opposition to lawful authority, or any act of contempt towards officers, or disobedience of commands, is by the British mutiny act declared to be mutiny. Any concealment of mutinous acts, or neglect to attempt a suppression of them, is declared also to be mutiny.

[Note. In good authors who lived a century ago, *mutiny* and *mutinous* were applied to insurrection and sedition in civil society. But I believe these words are now applied exclusively to soldiers and seamen.]

MU/TINY, *v. i.* To rise against lawful authority in military and naval service; to excite or attempt to excite opposition to the lawful commands of military and naval officers; to commit some act which tends to bring the authority of officers into contempt, or in any way to promote insubordination.

MUT/TER, *v. i.* [L. *mutio*, *muttia*, and *musso*, *muscito*; allied perhaps to *muse*, which see.]

1. To utter words with a low voice and compressed lips, with sullenness or in complaint; to grumble; to murmur.

Meantime your filthy foreigner will stare,
And mutter to himself. *Dryden.*

2. To sound with a low rumbling noise.

Thick lightnings flash, the muttering thunder rolls. *Pope.*

MUT/TER, *v. t.* To utter with imperfect articulations, or with a low murmuring voice.

Your lips have spoken lies, your tongue hath muttered perverseness. Is. lix.

They in sleep will mutter their affairs. *Shak.*