

ure, to *mete*; Goth. *motyan*; D. *ontmoeten*, *gemooten*, to meet, and *gemoot*, a meeting; Sw. *möta*, to meet, to fall, come or happen; *möte*, a meeting; *mot*, toward, against; Dan. *möder*, to meet; *möde*, a meeting; *mod*, contrary, against, towards. The sense is to come to, to fall to or happen, to reach to; Gr. *μετα*, with; G. *mit*, D. *met*, *mede*, Sw. and Dan. *med*, with or by; W. *med*, to; Ch. Syr. *ܡܬܐ*, to come to, to arrive, to happen; Heb. Ch. Eth. *מצא*. Qu. W. *ammod*, a covenant; *commod*, agreement.]

1. To come together, approaching in opposite or different directions; to come face to face; as, to *meet* a man in the road.

His daughter came out to *meet* him with timbrels and with dances. Judges xi.

2. To come together in any place; as, we *met* many strangers at the levee.

3. To come together in hostility; to encounter. The armies *met* on the plains of Pharsalia.

4. To encounter unexpectedly. Milton.

5. To come together in extension; to come in contact; to join. The line A *meets* the line B and forms an angle.

6. To come to; to find; to light on; to receive. The good man *meets* his reward; the criminal in due time *meets* the punishment he deserves.

Of vice or virtue, whether blest or curst,
Which *meets* contempt, or which compassion
first. Pope.

MEET, *v. i.* To come together or to approach near, or into company with. How pleasant it is for friends to *meet* on the road; still more pleasant to *meet* in a foreign country.

2. To come together in hostility; to encounter. The armies *met* at Waterloo, and decided the fate of Buonaparte.

3. To assemble; to congregate. The council *met* at 10 o'clock. The legislature will *meet* on the first Wednesday in the month.

4. To come together by being extended; to come in contact; to join. Two converging lines will *meet* in a point.

To *meet* with, to light on; to find; to come to; often with the sense of an unexpected event.

We *met* with many things worthy of observation. Bacon.

2. To join; to unite in company.

Falstaff at that oak shall *meet* with us. Shak.

3. To suffer unexpectedly; as, to *meet* with a fall; to *meet* with a loss.

4. To encounter; to engage in opposition. Royal mistress,

Prepare to *meet* with more than brutal fury
From the fierce prince. Rowe.

5. To obviate; a Latinism. [Not used.] Bacon.

To *meet* half way, to approach from an equal distance and meet; metaphorically, to make mutual and equal concessions, each party renouncing some pretensions.

MEETTER, *n.* One that meets another; one that accosts another. Shak.

MEE'TING, *ppr.* Coming together; encountering; joining; assembling.

MEE'TING, *n.* A coming together; an interview; as a happy *meeting* of friends.

2. An assembly; a congregation; a collection of people; a convention. The *meet-*

ing was numerous; the *meeting* was clamorous; the *meeting* was dissolved at sunset.

3. A conflux, as of rivers; a joining, as of lines.

MEE'TING-HOUSE, *n.* A place of worship; a church.

MEE'TLY, *adv.* [from *meet*.] Fidelity; suitably; properly.

MEE'TNESS, *n.* [from *meet*.] Fitness; suitableness; propriety. Bp. Hall.

MEG'ACOSM, *n.* [Gr. *μεγας*, great, and *κοσμος*, world.] The great world. Bp. Croft.

MEGALON'YX, *n.* [Gr. *μεγαλη*, great, and *οφθαλμος*, a nail.] An animal now extinct, whose bones have been found in Virginia. Cuvier.

MEGALOP'OLIS, *n.* [Gr. *μεγαλη*, great, and *πολις*, city.]

A chief city; a metropolis. [Not in use.] Herbert.

MEGATHERIUM, } *n.* [Gr. *μεγας*, great, and *θηρ*, a wild beast.]

A quadruped now extinct, but whose remains have been found in South America. It was larger than the megalonyx. Cyc.

ME'GRIM, *n.* [Fr. *migraine*, corrupted from L. and G. *hemisrania*, half the head.]

Properly, a pain in the side of the head; hence, a disorder of the head; vertigo. Bacon.

MEINE, *v. t.* [Sax. *mcngan*.] To mingle. Obs. Chaucer.

MEINE, } [See *Menial*.] A retinue or ME'NY, } *n.* family of servants; domestics. Obs. Shak.

MEIONITE, *n.* [Gr. *μειων*, less; from its low pyramids.]

Prismatic-pyramidal feldspar, of a grayish white color. It occurs massive and crystallized. Ure.

MEIO'SIS, *n.* [Gr. *μειωσις*.] Diminution; a rhetorical figure, a species of hyperbole, representing a thing less than it is. Beattie.

MEL'AMPODE, *n.* [Gr. *μελαμποδιον*, black-foot.] The black hellebore. Spenser.

MELANAGOGUE, *n.* *melan'agog*. [Gr. *μελας*, *μελανος*, black, and *αγω*, to drive.]

A medicine supposed to expel black bile or cholera. [Old.]

MEL'ANCHOLIC, *a.* [See *Melancholy*.] 1. Depressed in spirits; affected with gloom; dejected; hypochondriac. Grief indulged to excess, has a tendency to render a person *melancholic*.

2. Produced by melancholy; expressive of melancholy; mournful; as *melancholic* strains. Just as the *melancholic* eye,
Sees fleets and armies in the sky. Prior.

3. Unhappy; unfortunate; causing sorrow; as accidents and *melancholic* perplexities. Clarendon.

MEL'ANCHOLIC, *n.* One affected with a gloomy state of mind. [Melancholian, in a like sense, is not used.] Spenser.

2. A gloomy state of mind. Clarendon.

MEL'ANCHOLILY, *adv.* With melancholy. Keefe.

MEL'ANCHOLINESS, *n.* State of being melancholy; disposition to indulge gloominess of mind. Aubrey.

MELANCHOLIOUS, *a.* Gloomy. [Not in use.] Gower.

MEL'ANCHOLIST, *n.* One affected with melancholy. Glanville.

MEL'ANCHOLIZE, *v. i.* To become gloomy in mind. Burton.

MEL'ANCHOLIZE, *v. t.* To make melancholy. More.

[This verb is rarely or never used.]

MEL'ANCHOLY, *n.* [Gr. *μελας*, black, and *χολη*, bile; L. *melancholia*.]

1. A gloomy state of mind, often a gloomy state that is of some continuance, or habitual; depression of spirits induced by grief; dejection of spirits. This was formerly supposed to proceed from a redundancy of black bile. Melancholy, when extreme and of long continuance, is a disease, sometimes accompanied with partial insanity. Cullen defines it, partial insanity without dyspepsy.

In nosology, mental alienation restrained to a single object or train of ideas, in distinction from *mania*, in which the alienation is general. Good.

Moon-struck madness, moping melancholy. Milton.

MEL'ANCHOLY, *a.* Gloomy; depressed in spirits; dejected; applied to persons. Overwhelming grief has made me *melancholy*.

2. Dismal; gloomy; habitually dejected; as a *melancholy* temper.

3. Calamitous; afflictive; that may or does produce great evil and grief; as a *melancholy* event. The *melancholy* fate of the Albion! The *melancholy* destruction of Scio and of Missolonghi!

MELANGE, *n.* *melanj'*. [Fr.] A mixture. [Not English.] Drummond.

MEL'ANITE, *n.* [Gr. *μελας*, black.] A mineral, a variety of garnet, of a velvet black or grayish black, occurring always in crystals of a dodecahedral form. Cleveland. Ure.

Melanite is perfectly opaque. It is found among volcanic substances. Dict. Nat. Hist.

MELANITIC, *a.* Pertaining to melanite.

MEL'ANTERI, *n.* [Gr. *μελας*, black.] Salt of iron, or iron in a saline state, mixed with inflammable matter. Fourcroy.

MEL'ANURE, } A small fish of the MELANU'RUS, } *n.* Mediterranean. Dict. Nat. Hist.

MEL'ASSES, *n. sing.* [It. *melassa*; Sp. *melaza*; Fr. *melasse*; from Gr. *μελας*, black, or from *μελι*, honey; Sans. *mali*, black.]

The sirup which drains from Museovado sugar when cooling; treacle. Nicholson. Edwards.

MEL'LOT, *n.* [Fr.] A plant of the genus Trifolium.

MEL'LIORATE, *v. t.* [Fr. *ameliorer*; Sp. *mejorar*; It. *migliorare*; from L. *melior*, better; W. *mall*, gain, profit; Ir. *meall*, good.]

To make better; to improve; as, to *meliorate* fruit by grafting, or soil by cultivation. Civilization has done much, but christianity more, to *meliorate* the condition of men in society.

Nature by art we nobly *meliorate*. Denham.

MEL'LIORATE, *v. i.* To grow better.

MEL'LIORATED, *pp.* Made better; improved.