

To house it green will make it *malt* worse.

*Mortimer.*

**MALT'-DRINK,** } A liquor prepared for  
**MALT'-LIQUOR,** } *n.* drink by an infusion  
of malt; as beer, ale, porter, &c.  
**MALT'-DUST,** *n.* The grains or remains of  
malt.

*Malt-dust* is an enricher of barren land.

*Mortimer.*

**MALT'-FLOOR,** *n.* A floor for drying malt.

*Mortimer.*

**MALT'-HORSE,** *n.* A horse employed in  
grinding malt; hence, a dull fellow.

*Shak.*

**MALTMAN,** } A man whose occupation  
**MALTSTER,** } *n.* is to make malt. *Swift.*

**MALTWORM,** *n.* [*malt* and *worm.*] A tip-  
pler. *Shak.*

**MAL'TALENT,** *n.* [Old Fr.] Ill humor.  
[*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

**MAL'THA,** *n.* A variety of bitumen, vis-  
cid and tenacious, like pitch; unctuous to  
the touch and exhaling a bituminous odor.

*Cleveland.*

**MALTRE'AT,** *v. t.* [*mal* and *treat.*] To  
treat ill; to abuse; to treat roughly, rude-  
ly, or with unkindness.

**MALTRE'ATED,** *pp.* Ill treated; abused.

**MALTRE'ATING,** *ppr.* Abusing; treating  
unkindly.

**MALTRE'ATMENT,** *n.* Ill treatment; ill  
usage; abuse.

**MALVA'CEOUS,** *a.* [*L. malvaceus*, from  
*malva*, mallows.] Pertaining to mallows.

**MALVERSA'TION,** *n.* [*L. male*, ill, and  
*versor*, to behave.]

Evil conduct; improper or wicked behavior;  
mean artifices, or fraudulent tricks.

*Burke.*

**MAM,** } [*L. mamma*, the breast or  
**MAMMA,** } *n.* pap, and mother; *W. mam*;  
*Arm. mamam*; *Ir. muine*, a nurse; *Antiq.*  
*Gr. μαμήρ.*]

A familiar word for mother, used by young  
children.

**MAM'ALUKE,** } The military force of  
**MAM'ELUKE,** } *n.* Egypt consisted of  
soldiers called Mamelukes, who were origi-  
nally mercenaries, but afterwards masters  
of the country. Their power has  
been recently annihilated by the present  
Pashaw of Egypt.

**MAMMAL,** *n.* [*L. mamma*, the breast.] In  
*zoology*, an animal that suckles its young.  
[*See Mammiifer.*] *Good.*

**MAMMALIAN,** *a.* Pertaining to the mam-  
mals.

**MAMMAL'OGIIST,** *n.* One who treats of  
mammiferous animals.

**MAMMAL'OGIY,** *n.* [*L. mamma*, breast, and  
*λογος*, discourse.]

The science or doctrine of mammiferous ani-  
mals. [*See Mammiifer.*]

**MAMMARY,** *a.* [*See Mamma.*] Pertaining  
to the breasts or paps; as the *mammary*  
arteries and veins.

**MAMMEE',** *n.* A tree of the genus *Mamea*,  
of two species, both large evergreens  
produced in hot climates. *Encyc.*

**MAMMET',** *n.* A puppet; a figure dressed.

**MAMMIFER,** *n.* [*L. mamma*, the breast,  
and *fero*, to bear.]

An animal which has breasts for nourishing  
its young. The mammifers have a double  
system of circulation, red and warm blood;  
the fetus is nourished in the matrix by

means of one or more placentas, and the  
young by milk secreted by the breasts.

*Dict. Nat. Hist.*

**MAMMIFEROUS,** *a.* [*supra.*] Having  
breasts and nourishing the young by the  
milk secreted by them.

**MAMMIFORM,** *a.* [*L. mamma* and *form.*]  
Having the shape or form of paps.

**MAMMILLARY,** *a.* [*L. mamilla.*] Pertain-  
ing to the paps; resembling a pap; an  
epithet applied to two small protuberan-  
ces, like nipples, found under the fore ven-  
tricles of the brain, and to a process of the  
temporal bone.

2. In *mineralogy*, applied to minerals compo-  
sed of convex concretions.

**MAMMILLATED,** *a.* Having small nip-  
ples, or little globes like nipples. *Say.*

**MAMMOC,** *n.* A shapeless piece. [*Not*  
*used.*] *Herbert.*

**MAMMOC,** *v. t.* To tear in pieces. [*Not*  
*used.*] *Milton.*

**MAMMODIS,** *n.* Coarse, plain India mus-  
lins.

**MAMMON,** *n.* [*Syr.*] Riches; wealth; or  
the god of riches.

Ye cannot serve God and *mammon*. *Matt.*

**MAMMONIST,** *n.* A person devoted to  
the acquisition of wealth; one whose af-  
fections are placed supremely on riches;  
a worldling. *Hammond.*

**MAMMOTH,** *n.* [*Russ. mamant*, the skel-  
eton of a huge animal, now extinct.]

This name has been given to a huge quad-  
ruped, now extinct, whose bones are  
found on both continents.

**MAN,** *n. plu. men.* [*Sax. man, mann* and  
*mon*, mankind, man, a woman, a vassal,  
also one, any one, like the *Fr. on*; *Goth.*  
*manna*; *Sans. man*; *D. man*, a man, a  
husband; *mensch*, a human being, man,  
woman, person; *G. id.*; *Dan. man, men-*  
*neske*; *Sw. man, meniskia*; *Sax. mennese*,  
human; *Ice. mann*, a man, a husband;  
*W. mynre*, a person, a body, from *men*,  
that which rises up or stretches out. The  
primary sense is, form, image, whence  
species, coinciding probably with the *Fr.*  
*mine*, *Eug. mien*, *Arm. man* or *min*, look,  
aspect, countenance; *Ch. and Heb.* מֵן  
species, kind; *Heb. תמונה* image, simili-  
tude; *Syr.* ܡܢܐ, progeny. It is re-  
markable that in the Icelandic, this word,  
a little varied, is used in *Gen. i. 26, 27.*  
"Og Gud sagde, ver vilium gera mannenn,  
epter *mind* og liking vorre." And God  
said, let us make man after our *image* and  
likeness. "Og Gud skapade mannenn  
epter sinne *mind*, epter Guds *mind* skapade  
hann hann, og hann skapade than karlman  
og kvinnu." Literally, and God shaped  
man after his *image*, after God's *image*  
shaped he them, and he shaped them male  
and female; *karlman*, male, [*See Carle* and  
*Churl*,] and *kvinnu*, female, that is *queen*.  
woman. *Icelandic Bible.* *Man* in its rad-  
ical sense, agrees almost precisely with  
*Adam*, in the Shemitic languages.]

1. Mankind; the human race; the whole  
species of human beings; beings distin-  
guished from all other animals by the  
powers of reason and speech, as well as  
by their shape and dignified aspect. "Os  
homini sublime dedit."

And God said, Let us make *man* in our im-  
age, after our likeness, and let them have do-  
minion— *Gen. i.*

*Man* that is born of a woman, is of few  
days and full of trouble. *Job xiv.*

My spirit shall not always strive with *man*.  
*Gen. vi.*

I will destroy *man* whom I have created.  
*Gen. vi.*

There hath no temptation taken you, but  
such as is common to *man*. *1 Cor. x.*

It is written, *man* shall not live by bread  
alone. *Matt. iv.*

There must be somewhere such a rank as  
*man*. *Pope.*

Respecting *man*, whatever wrong we call—  
*Pope.*

But vindicate the ways of God to *man*.  
*Pope.*

The proper study of mankind is *man*.  
*Pope.*

In the System of Nature, *man* is ranked as  
a distinct genus. *Encyc.*

When opposed to *woman*, *man* some-  
times denotes the male sex in general.

*Woman* has, in general, much stronger propen-  
sity than *man* to the discharge of parental  
duties. *Couper.*

2. A male individual of the human race, of  
adult growth or years.

The king is but a *man* as I am. *Shak.*  
And the *man* dreams but what the boy  
believed. *Dryden.*

3. A male of the human race; used often in  
compound words, or in the nature of an  
adjective; as a *man-child*; *men-cooks*;  
*men-servants*.

4. A servant, or an attendant of the male  
sex.

I and my *man* will presently go ride.  
*Courtley.*

5. A word of familiar address.  
We speak no treason, *mon*. *Shak.*

6. It sometimes bears the sense of a male  
adult of some uncommon qualifications;  
particularly, the sense of strength, vigor,  
bravery, virile powers, or magnanimity, as  
distinguished from the weakness, timidity  
or impotence of a boy, or from the nar-  
row mindedness of low bred men.

I dare do all that may become a *man*.  
*Shak.*

Will reckons he should not have been the  
*man* he is, had he not broke windows—  
*Addison.*

So in popular language, it is said, he is  
no *man*. Play your part like a *man*. He  
has not the spirit of a *man*.

Thou art but a youth, and he a *man* of war  
from his youth. *1 Sam. xvii.*

7. An individual of the human species.  
In matters of equity between *man* and *man*—  
*Watts.*

Under this phraseology, females may be  
comprehended. So a law restraining *man*,  
or *every man* from a particular act, com-  
prehends women and children, if of com-  
petent age to be the subjects of law.

8. *Man* is sometimes opposed to *boy* or *child*,  
and sometimes to *beast*.

9. One who is master of his mental powers,  
or who conducts himself with his usual  
judgment. When a person has lost his  
senses, or acts without his usual judg-  
ment, we say, he is not his own *man*.  
*Ainsworth.*

10. It is sometimes used indefinitely, with-  
out reference to a particular individual: