

2. Whimsy; caprice; odd fancy. A low word.

Taffata phrases, silken terms precise,
Three-pil'd hyperboles, spruce affectation,
Figures pedantical, these summer flies,
Have blown me full of maggot ostentation:
I do forswear them.

Henceforth my wooing mind shall be express'd
In rusted yeas, and honest kerfy noes. *Shakespeare.*

To reconcile our late dissenters,
Our brethren though by other venters,
Unite them and their diff'rent maggots,
As long and short sticks are in faggots. *Hudibras.*

She pricked his maggot, and touched him in the
tender point; then he broke out into a violent
passion. *Arbutnot.*

MAGGOTTINESS. *n. f.* [from maggoty.]

The state of abounding with maggots.

MAGGOTTY. *adj.* [from maggot.]

1. Full of maggots.

2. Capricious; whimsical. A low word.

To pretend to work out a neat scheme of
thoughts with a maggoty unsettled head, is as ridi-
culous as to think to write strait in a jumbling
coach. *Norris.*

MAGICAL. *adj.* [from magick.] Acting,
or performed by secret and invisible
powers, either of nature, or the agency of
spirits.

I'll humbly signify what, in his name,
That magical word of war, we have effected. *Shak.*

They beheld unveiled the magical shield of your
Ariosto, which dazzled the beholders with too much
brightness; they can no longer hold up their arms. *Dryden.*

By the use of a looking-glass, and certain attire
made of cambric, upon her head, she attained to
an evil art and magical force in the motion of her
eyes. *Tatler.*

MAGICALLY. *adv.* [from magical.] Ac-
cording to the rites of magick; by en-
chantment.

In the time of Valens, divers curious men, by the
falling of a ring, magically prepared, judged that one
Theodorus should succeed in the empire. *Cumden.*

MAGICK. *n. f.* [magia, Latin.]

1. The art of putting in action the power
of spirits: it was supposed that both
good and bad spirits were subject to
magick; yet magick was in general
held unlawful: forcery; enchantment.

She once being loofy,
The noble ruin of her magick, Antony,
Claps on his sea-wing. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleo.*

What charm, what magick, can over-rule the
force of all these motives? *Rogers.*

2. The secret operations of natural powers.

The writers of natural magick attribute much to
the virtues that come from the parts of living crea-
tures, as if they did infuse immaterial virtue into
the part severed. *Bacon.*

MAGICK. *adj.*

1. Acting or doing by powers superior
to the known power of nature; en-
chanted; necromantick.

Upon the corner of the moon
There hangs a vap'rous drop profound;
I'll catch it ere it come to ground:
And that distill'd by magick sights
Shall raise such artificial sprites,
As by the strength of their illusion,
Shall draw him on to his confusion. *Shakespeare.*

Like castles built by magick art in air,
That vanish at approach, such thoughts appear. *Granville.*

2. Done or produced by magick.

And the brute earth would lend her nerves, and
shake,

Till all thy magick structures rear'd so high,
Were shatter'd into heaps. *Milton.*

MAGICIAN. *n. f.* [magicus, Latin.] One
skilled in magick; an enchanter; a
necromancer.

What black magician conjures up this fiend,
To stop devoted charitable deeds? *Shakespeare.*

An old magician, that did keep
Th' Heperian fruit, and made the dragon sleep;
Her potent charms do troubled souls relieve,
And, where she lists, makes calmest souls to grieve. *Waller.*

There are millions of truths that a man is not
concerned to know; as whether Roger Bacon was
a mathematician or a magician. *Locke.*

MAGIST'RIAL. *adj.* [from magister,
Latin.]

1. Such as suits a master.

Such a government is paternal, not magisterial. *King Charles.*

He bids him attend as if he had the rod over
him; and uses a magisterial authority while he in-
structs him. *Dryden.*

2. Lofly; arrogant; proud; insolent;
despotic.

We are not magisterial in opinions, nor, dictator-
like, obtrude our notions on any man. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

Pretences go a great way with men that take
fair words and magisterial looks for current pay-
ment. *L'Estrange.*

Those men are but trepanned who are called to
govern, being invested with authority, but be-
reaved of power; which is nothing else but to
mock and betray them into a splendid and ma-
gisterial way of being ridiculous. *South.*

3. Chemically prepared, after the manner
of a magistry.

Of corals are chiefly prepared the powder ground
upon a marble, and the magisterial salt, to good
purpose in some fevers; the tincture is no more
than a solution of the magisterial salt. *Grew.*

MAGIST'RIALLY. *adv.* [from magiste-
rial.] Arrogantly; with an air of
authority.

A downright advice may be mistaken, as if it
were spoken magisterially. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Over their pots and pipes, they claim and en-
gross all wholly to themselves, magisterially cen-
suring the wisdom of all antiquity, scoffing at
all piety, and new-modelling the world. *South.*

MAGIST'RIALNESS. *n. f.* [from magiste-
rial.] Hughtiness; airs of a master.

Peremptoriness is of two sorts: the one a ma-
gisterialness in matters of opinion, the other a positive-
ness in relating matters of fact: in the one we
impose upon men's understandings, in the other
on their faith. *Government of the Tongue.*

MAGISTRY. *n. f.* [magisterium, Latin.]

Magistry is a term made use of by chemists to
signify sometimes a very fine powder, made by so-
lution and precipitation; as of bismuth, lead, &c.
and sometimes resin and resinous substances: as
those of jalap, scamony, &c. but the most ge-
nuine acceptation is to express that preparation of
any body, wherein the whole, or most part, is, by
the addition of somewhat, changed into a body of
quite another kind; as when iron or copper is
turned into crystals of Mars or Venus. *Quincy.*

Paracelsus extracteth the magistry of wine, ex-
posing it unto the extremity of cold; whereby the
aqueous parts will freeze, but the spirit be uncon-
gealed in the centre. *Brown.*

The magistry of vegetables consists but of the
more soluble and coloured parts of the plants that
afford it. *Boyle.*

MAGISTRACY. *n. f.* [magistratus, Lat.]
Office or dignity of a magistrate.

You share the world, her magistracies, priesthoods,
Wealth, and felicity, amongst you, friends. *Ben Jonson.*

He had no other intention but to dissuade men
from magistracy, or undertaking the public offices
of state. *Brown.*

Some have disputed even against magistracy itself. *Aterbury.*

Duelling is not only an usurpation of the divine
prerogative, but, it is an insult upon magistracy and
good government. *Clarissa.*

MAGISTRALLY. *adv.* [magistralis, low
Latin.] Despotically; authoritatively;
magisterially.

What a presumption is this for one, who will
not allow liberty to others, to assume to himself
such a licence to controul so magisterially? *Bramhall against Hobbes.*

MAGISTRATE. *n. f.* [magistratus, Lat.]
A man publicly invested with autho-
rity; a governor; an executor of the
laws.

They chuse their magistrate!

And such a one as he, who puts his shall,
His popular shall, against a graver bench:
Than ever frown'd in Greece. *Shakespeare's Coriol.*

I treat here of those legal punishments which
magistrates inflict upon their disobedient subjects. *Decay of Piety.*

MAGNALITY. *n. f.* [magnalia, Latin.]
A great thing; something above the
common rate. Not used.

Too greedy of magnalities, we make but favour-
able experiments concerning welcome truths. *Brown.*

MAGNANIMITY. *n. f.* [magnanimité,
French; magnanimus, Latin.] Great-
ness of mind; bravery; elevation of
soul.

With deadly hue, an armed corse did lye,
In whose dead face he read great magnanimity. *Speiser.*

Let but the acts of the ancient Jews be but in-
differently weighed, from whose magnanimity, in
causes of most extreme hazard, those strange and
unwonted resolutions have grown, which, for all
circumstances, no people under the roof of heaven
did ever hitherto match. *Hooker.*

They had enough reveng'd, having reduc'd
Their foe to misery beneath their scars;
The rest was magnanimity to remit,

If some convenient ransom was propos'd. *Milton.*
Exploding many things under the name of trifles
is a very false proof either of wisdom or magnani-
mity, and a great check to virtuous actions with
regard to fame. *Swift.*

MAGNANIMOUS. *adj.* [magnanimus, Lat.]
Great of mind; elevated in sentiment;
brave.

To give a kingdom hath been thought
Greater and nobler done, and to lay down
Far more magnanimous, than to assume. *Milton.*

In strength
All mortals I excell'd, and great in hopes,
With youthful courage and magnanimous thoughts
Of birth from heaven foretold, and high exploits. *Milton.*

Magnanimous industry is a resolved assiduity and
care, answerable to any weighty work. *Grew's Cos.*

MAGNANIMOUSLY. *adv.* [from magna-
nimous.] Bravely; with greatness of
mind.

A complete and generous education fits a man
to perform justly, skilfully, and magnanimously, all
the offices of peace and war. *Milton on Education.*

MAGNET. *n. f.* [magnes, Latin.] The
loadstone; the stone that attracts iron.

Two magnets, heav'n and earth, allure to bliss,
The larger loadstone that, the nearer this. *Dryden.*

It may be reasonable to ask, Whether obeying
the magnet be essential to iron? *Locke.*

MAGNETICAL. } *adj.* [from magnet.]
MAGNETICK. }

1. Relating to the magnet.

Review this whole magnetick scheme. *Blackmore;*
Water is nineteen times lighter, and by con-
sequence nineteen times rarer, than gold; and gold