MAN

MAN. n. [man, hom, Saxon.] 1. A rational, social animal. The king is but a man as I am; the violet finnel to him as it doth to me; the element flings to him as it doth to me, all his felines have but human conditions. Shakespeare.

2. In the bank of Nilus is preserved by an idolatrous, man-eating nation. Browne on Language.

A creature of a more exalted kind, they named yet, and then was man defi'd, Confident of thought. Dryden's Odeid.

Nature in man capacious souls hath wrought, And given them voice expressive of their thought; In man the God doth defend, and joy to find The narrow image of his greater mind. Cretan's Minotaur. A combination of the ideas of a certain figure, with the power of speech, and reasoning joined to sublunacy, makes the ordinary idea of a man. Locke.

On human actions reason though you can, It may be reason, but it is not man. Pope's Epistles.

2. Not human. Bring forth men children only! For thy unadorned metal should compose Nothing but malice. Shakespeare's King Lear. I had not so much of man in me, But all my mother came into mine eyes, And gave me voice expressive of their thought; In man the God doth defend, and joy to find The narrow image of his greater mind. Cretan's Minotaur. A combination of the ideas of a certain figure, with the power of speech, and reasoning joined to sublunacy, makes the ordinary idea of a man. Locke.

On human actions reason though you can, It may be reason, but it is not man. Pope's Epistles.

3. Not a boy. The sire's legends are for truth's receiv'd, As we that grew, and look on the boy belief's believ'd. Dryden.

4. A servant; an attendant; a dependant. Now thank'd be the great god Pan, Which preserves my lovely life, Thank'd be I that keep a man, Who ended hath this bloody strife: For if my man must needs have, What then shall I thank the knave? Sidney, b. i.

My brother's servants Were then my fellows, now they are my men. Shakespeare. Every man shall be circumcised. Gen. xviii. 15.

Census, a woman once, and once a man, But evising in the sex the fire began. Dryden's En. A long time since the captivity began, among people of qua- drupedal nature, to keep men cooks of the French nation. Swift.

5. A word of familiarity bordering on contempt. You may partake of anything we say: We speak no treason, man. Shakespeare. Richard III.

6. It is used in a loofe figuration like the French en, one, any one.

This fame young officer-blooded boy doth love not me, nor man can make him laugh. Shakespeare. Henry IV. A man is an infant may discover the affection to be improper, nor make you laugh. Mrs. Daven's Divine Dialogs.

He is a good-natured man, and will give as much as a man would deserve. Stilingfleet.

By ten thousand of them a man shall not be able to advance one step in knowledge. Tillingstede's Sermon. Our thoughts will not be directed what objects to pursue, nor be taken off from those they have once fix'd on; but run away with a man, in pursuit of those ideas they have in view. Locke.

A man would expect to find some antiquities; but all they have to show of this nature is an old rotifer of a Roman ship. Addison.

A man might make a pretty landscape of his own plantation. Addison.

7. One of uncommon qualifications. Manas maketh man. William of Wicksam. I dare do all that may become a man; Who dares do more, in man. Shakespeare. All the woe vast was't then That made you break this enterprize to me? When you durst do it, then you were a man; And to be more than less, you should Be so much more the man. Shakespeare's Macbeth.

He tript me behind, being down, infuri't, radd'd, And put upon him such a deal of man, That worthied him. Shakespeare's King Lear.

Will reckons he should not have been the man he is, had not he broke windows, and knocked down confinables, when we did not fall to so low a Will. Addison's Spect. N. § 109.

8. A human being qualified in any particular manner. Thou art but a youth, and be a man of war from hence. 1 Sam. xix. 33.

9. Individual. In matter of equity between man and man, our Saviour has taught us to put my neighbour in the place of myself, and myself in the place of my neighbour. Watts's Legis.


To MAN. v. o. [from the noun.] 1. To furnish with men. Your ships are not well manned; Your mariners are mutineers, or reapers. Shakespeare. A man to secure the feas, is manned. Daniel's Civil War. It hath been agreed, that either of them should send certain ships to sea well manned, and apparell'd to fight. Hayward. Their ships go as long voyages as yours, and are for their burdens as well manned. Raleigh's Effigies. He had manned it with a great number of tall folders, more for the proportion of the castle. Bacon. They man their boats, and all their young men. Wayler.

The Venetians could set forty men of war, a hundred gallant ships of the line; though I cannot conceive how they could man a fleet of half the number. Addison on Italy. Timoleon forced the Carthaginians out, though they had manned out a fleet of two hundred men of war. Ariostus.

2. To guard men. See, how the freely Warwick marr the wall. Shakespeare. There flands the castle by yold tuft of trees, Men's with three hundred men. Shakespeare, Richard II. The funnoms take of the fame trumpet's call, To fally one from port, or man one public wall. Tate.

3. To furnish; to fortify. Advise how man may be kept upland, Man'd by her two main nerves, iron and gold, In all her equipeage. Milton. Theodorus has man'd his foul with proper reflections, exerted himself in the bell manner he could, to animate his penitent. Addison's Spect. N. 164.

4. To tame a hawk. Another way I have to man my haggard, To make her come, and know her keeper's call; That is, to watch her. Shakespeare.

5. To turn a fervor; to wait on. Thou woman then mandrake, thou art fitter to be worn in my cap than to wait at my heels: I was never manned with agate and rubies. Shakespeare's Henry IV. His diibb they did their husbands land In december, and are man'd With ten empricks in their chamber, Lyly. Reason. Ben. Johnson's Fergi. Lyly. To direct in hollifith; to point; to aim. An obblotte word. Man but a ruth against Othello's breast, and he retireth. Shakespeare's Othello.

MANNACLES. n. f. [manacles, French, manucis from manus, Latin.] Chain for the hands; shackles. For my face wear this glove; It is a manacle of love. Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

Muff, as a foreign recreant, be led With manacles along our street. Shakespeare's Coriolanus. Such a person Could fetch your brother from the manacles Of the all-holding law. Shakespeare. Man; for Manacles. Denmark. Two persons are as letters on the feet, and like manacles On the right-hand. Eecif. xxii. 19. The bounds of the law good men count their ornament and protection; others, their manacles and gage. King Charles.

To MANACLE. v. o. [from the noun.] To chain the hands; to shackles. We'll bait thy bears to death, And manacle the bearward in their chains. Shakespeare. It'll manacle thy neck and feet together. Shakespeare. They manacle us with this monarch, to manacle and thackle him hand and foot. Aristotle and Plato's Mart. Scrib.

To MANAGE. v. n. [manage, French.] 1. To conduct a man to carry on. The father had managed the charge of idolatry against the heathens. Stillingfleet. T. D.