

nute, and *vair* is from *L. varius*, spotted.] The ermine and its fur:—squirrels' fur.
Min'gle (ming'gl), *v. a.* [*A.-S. mangan*, *Dut. mengen*, *mengelen*, to mix; *Ger. mengen*.—*Cf. Ger. menge*, *A.-S. mang*, a crowd: akin to *MANY* and *AMONG*.] [*pp.* mingling, mingled.] To mix; to compound.—2, *v. n.* To be mixed.
Min'ia-ture, or **Min'i-g-ture**, *n.* [*It. miniatura*; *miniare*, to paint; *L. minium* (*q. v.*), red lead or cinnabar.] A portrait, picture, or representation in a small compass, or less than the reality.
Min'im, *n.* [*L. minimus*, smallest.—*See MINOR*.] A dwarf:—a short note in music:—a short poem:—a small type; minion:—a small liquid measure:—a small fish:—one of an order of friars.
Min'i-mize, *v. a.* [*pp.* minimizing, minimized.] To reduce to the lowest point:—to detract from.
Min'i-mum, *n.*; *pl.* **Min'i-ma**. [*L.*] The smallest quantity:—opposed to *maximum*.
Min'ing, *n.* The act of working in mines.
Min'ion (min'yun), *n.* [*Fr. mignon*, a darling; *root of Ger. minne*, love, remembrance.] A servile favorite; a low, mean dependant:—a small printing-type.
Min'is-ter, *n.* [*L. minister*, a servant, *root of minor*, less; correlative of *magister*, a master, *root of magnus*, great.] One who ministers or serves; a servant:—one who administers; an administrator; a high officer of the state:—an ambassador; a delegate; an agent:—a clergyman; a priest; a pastor.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* ministering, ministered.] To give; to supply; to afford.—3, *v. n.* To attend; to serve.
Min-is-ter-i-al, *a.* Relating to a minister or to ministry:—done under another.
Min'is-trant, *a.* [*L. ministrare*, *ministrantis*, to serve.] Attendant; ministering. [*vice*; office.
Min-is-trat'ion, *n.* [*L. ministratio*.] Agency; service; the office of a minister; service.
Min-is-try, *n.* The ecclesiastical function:—the body of ministers of a state.
Min'i-um, or **Min'im**, *n.* [*L.*] Red lead.
Min'i-ver, *n.* *See* **MINEVER**. [*for* its fur.
Mink, *n.* [*See* **MINX**.] A small animal, valued for its fur.
Min-ne-sing-er, *n.* [*Ger. mimen*, love, and *singer*, a singer.] A lyric poet of mediæval Germany.
Min'now, *n.* [*A.-S. myne*; possibly related to *Fr. minnow*, small fishes, fry.—*Cf. L. mæna*, *Gr. μαρν*, a kind of sea-fish; *Skr. mina*, *Hind. maina*, a fish; *Dravidian min*, a fish; *min*, to shine.] A small river-fish; a minnow.
Min'or, *a.* [*L.* for "smaller."—*Cf. Icel. minnr*, *Goth. minna*, less; *A.-S. & Celt. min*, small.] Inferior; less; smaller; lower.—2, *n.* One under age.—(*Logic*.) The second or particular proposition of a syllogism.
Min'or-i-ty, *n.* State of being a minor:—the less number:—opposed to *majority*.
Min'ster, *n.* [*A.-S. mynster*, *L. monasterium*, a monastery (*q. v.*),] A monastery:—a cathedral.
Min'str-el, *n.* [*O. Fr. menestrel*, *menestral*, a retainer, a servant; *Late L. ministerialis*; *L. minister*, a servant.—*See* **MINISTER**.] A player upon instruments; a musician; a poet and singer; a bard.
Min'str-el-ry, *n.* Music:—musicians:—ballad poetry.
Mint, *n.* [*A.-S. mynet*, a coin; *Ger. münze*, a mint; *L. moneta*, money, a mint.—*See* **MONEY**.] A place for coining money.—[*A.-S. munte*; *Ger. münze*; *L. mentha*; *Gr. μινθα*] an aromatic plant.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* minting, minted.] To coin; to stamp:—to invent.
Mint'age, *n.* Coinage:—duty paid for coining.
Mint'end, *n.* [*L. minimum*, having to be diminished; *minuere*, to diminish (*q. v.*),] (*Arith.*) The number from which another number is to be subtracted.
Min'ù-ët, *n.* [*Fr. menuet*, from *menu*, little, short.—*See* **MINUTE**.] A stately, regular dance.
Mi'nus, *a.* [*L.*, neuter form of *minor*, less.] Less:—noting subtraction.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, ȳ, short; æ, œ, ȳ, ȳ, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fällt; hêir, hêr;

Mis-be-côme (mis-be-kum'), *v. a.* [*Mis*- and *Be-com*.] [*i.* misbecame; *pp.* misbecoming, misbecome.] Not to become; to be unseemly to.
Mis-be-hav'ing, *v. n.* [*Mis*- and *BEHAVE*.] [*pp.* misbehaving, misbehaved.] To act ill or improperly.—2, *v. a.* To conduct improperly.
Mis-be-hav'or (mis-be-hav'yur), *n.* Ill conduct.
Mis-be-lief, *v. n.* [*Mis*- and *BELIEVE*.] [*pp.* misbelieving, misbelieved.] To believe wrongly.
Mis-cal'cu-late, *v. a.* [*Mis*- and *CALCULATE*.] [*pp.* miscalculating, miscalculated.] To reckon wrongly.
Mis-cal'cu-lat'ion, *n.* A wrong computation.
Mis-call, *v. a.* [*Mis*- and *CALL*.] [*pp.* miscalling, miscalled.] To name or call improperly.
Mis-car'riage (mis-kar'rij), *n.* Act of miscarriage; failure; ill conduct:—abortion.
Mis-car'ry, *v. n.* [*Mis*- and *CARRY*.] [*pp.* miscarriage, miscarried.] To fail:—to have an abortion.
Mis-cel-lan'eous, *n. pl.* [*L.*] Miscellanies:—a miscellany.
Mis-cel-lan'eous-ous, *a.* [*L. miscellaneus*; *miscellus*, mixed; *miscere*, to mix (*q. v.*),] Composed of various kinds; diversified; various; mixed.
Mis-cel-lan'ry, *n.* A collection of various literary pieces or other matters; medley.
Mis-chance, *n.* [*O. Fr. meschance*, mischief; *Fr. néchance*, ill.—*See* **CHANCE**.] Misfortune; mishap.
Mis-chief (mis'chif), *n.* [*O. Fr. més*, ill, and *chief*, a head, result, issue.—*Cf. Sp. menoscabo*, loss.—*See* **CHIEF**.] Evil, intentional or unintentional; harm; hurt; injury; trouble.
Mis-chiev-ous, *a.* Making mischief; harmful; hurtful; injurious.
Mis-chiev-ous-ly, *ad.* Hurtfully.
Mis'ch'na, or **Mis'h'na**, *n.* [*Heb.*] The text of the Jewish Talmud.
Mis-chôose, *v. a.* [*Mis*- and *CHOOSE*.] [*i.* mischose; *pp.* mischoosing, mischosen.] To choose erroneously. [*Capable of being mixed*.]
Mis-ci-ble, *a.* [*Fr.*; *L. miscere*, to mix (*q. v.*),] [*pp.* miscible, miscible.] Wrong conceit or opinion.
Mis-con-ceive, *v. n.* [*Mis*- and *CONCEIVE*.] [*pp.* misconceiving, misconceived.] To conceive wrongly; to misjudge; to misunderstand.
Mis-con-cep'tion, *n.* A wrong notion.
Mis-con-duct, *n.* Bad conduct; ill behavior.
Mis-con-duct, *v. a.* [*Mis*- and *CONDUCT*.] [*pp.* misconducting, misconducted.] To manage amiss.
Mis-con-struc'tion, *n.* A wrong construction.
Mis-con-struc'tion, *v. a.* [*Mis*- and *CONSTRUCT*.] [*pp.* misconstruing, misconstrued.] To interpret incorrectly.
Mis-count, *v. a.* [*Mis*- and *COUNT*.] [*pp.* miscounting, miscounted.] To count or reckon amiss.—2, *v. n.* To reckon amiss.—3, *n.* An erroneous reckoning.
Mis-cre-ant, *n.* [*Fr. mécréant*, *O. Fr. mescreant*, unbelieving, infidel; *mes*, ill, and *croire*, *L. credere*, to believe.—*Cf. It. misericordente*, heathen; at first a miscreant was an unbeliever.] A villain.
Mis-deal, *n.* [*Mis*- and *DEAL*.] A wrong deal.—2, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*i.* misdealt; *pp.* misdealing, misdealt.] To deal amiss.
Mis-deed, *n.* [*A.-S. misdæd*; *Ger. misdehat*; *Dut. misdæd*.] An evil action; fault; offence.
Mis-deem, *v. a.* [*Icel. misdæma*.—*See* **DEEM**.] [*pp.* misdeeming, misdeemed.] To judge wrongly; to mistake.
Mis-de-mean'or, *n.* [*Mis*- and *DEMEANOR*.] An offence less atrocious than a crime; misconduct.
Mis-di-rect, *v. a.* [*Mis*- and *DIRECT*.] [*pp.* misdirecting, misdirected.] To direct or guide amiss.
Mis-di-rect'ion, *n.* A wrong direction or command.
Mis-do, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*Dut. misdoen*; *Ger. missthum*.—*See* **DO**.] [*i.* misdid; *pp.* misdoing, misdone.] To do wrong.

Mis-dô'ing, *n.* An offence; misconduct.
Mis-em-ploy, *v. a.* [*Mis*- and *EMPLOY*.] [*pp.* misemploying, misemployed.] To employ or use amiss.
Mis-en'try, *n.* [*Mis*- and *ENTRY*.] A wrong entry.
Mis'er, *n.* [*L. miser*, wretched.] A wretch covetous to excess; a person excessively penurious.
Mis'er-a-ble, *a.* [*L. miserabilis*; *miserari*, to pity; *miser*, pitiable, wretched.] A cry for mercy; a lament.
Mis'er-ly, *a.* Very avaricious; niggardly.
Mis'er-y, *n.* [*L. miseria*; *miser*, wretched.] State of being miserable; wretchedness; calamity; misfortune; woe.
Mis-és-ti-mate, *v. a.* [*Fr. mésestimer*.—*See* **ESTIMATE**.] [*pp.* misestimating, misestimated.] To estimate wrongly.
Mis-fa'ciance, *n.* [*Law Fr.*; *O. Fr. méfaire*, *mesfaire*, to do evil.—*See* **MALFEASANCE**.] A misdeed; malfeasance; a wrong act; a trespass.
Mis-for-ma'tion, *n.* [*Mis*- and *FORMATION*.] An abnormal or irregular formation; malformation.
Mis-fort'üne (mis-fort'yun), *n.* [*Mis*- and *FORTUNE*.] Evil fortune; calamity; ill luck; mischance; evil.
Mis-give, *v. a.* [*Mis*- and *GIVE*.] [*i.* misgave; *pp.* misgiving, misgiven.] To give wrongly:—to fail (used with the reciprocal pronoun).
Mis-giv'ing, *n.* Doubt; distrust:—apprehension.
Mis-gov'ern (güv'ern), *v. a.* [*Mis*- and *GOVERN*.] [*pp.* misgoverning, misgoverned.] To govern
Mis-gov'ern-ment, *n.* Bad government. [*ill*.]
Mis-guid'ance (mis-gid'an), *n.* False direction.
Mis-guide (mis-gid'), *v. a.* [*Mis*- and *GUIDE*.] [*pp.* misguiding, misguided.] To guide amiss.
Mis-hap, *n.* [*Mis*- and *HAP*.] Ill chance; ill luck; a calamity.
Mis-im-prove, *v. a.* [*Mis*- and *IMPROVE*.] [*pp.* misimproving, misimproved.] To misuse; to abuse.
Mis-in-form, *v. a.* [*Mis*- and *INFORM*.] [*pp.* misinforming, misinformed.] To inform wrongly.
Mis-in-for-ma'tion, *n.* False intelligence.
Mis-in-ter-pret, *v. a.* [*Fr. mésinterpréter*.—*See* **INTERPRET**.] [*pp.* misinterpreting, misinterpreted.] To interpret wrongly.
Mis-in-ter-pret'ion, *n.* A wrong interpretation or explanation.
Mis-judge, *v. a.* [*Fr. méjuger*.—*See* **JUDGE**.] [*pp.* misjudging, misjudged.] To judge incorrectly; to mistake.—2, *v. n.* To judge incorrectly.
Mis-judg-ment, *n.* An incorrect judgment.
Mis-lay, *v. a.* [*Mis*- and *LAY*.] [*i.* mislaid; *pp.* mislaying, mislaid.] To lay in a wrong place; to misplace.
Mis-lead, *v. a.* [*Mis*- and *LEAD*.] [*i.* misled; *pp.* misleading, misled.] To lead or guide wrong; to delude.
Mis-le-tôe (miz'zl-tô), *n.* *See* **MISTLETOE**.
Mis-like, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [*A.-S. mislican*.—*See* **LIKE**.] [*pp.* misliking, misliked.] To disapprove; to dislike.—2, *n.* Disapprobation; dislike.
Mis-man'age, *v. a.* [*Mis*- and *MANAGE*.] [*pp.* mismanaging, mismanaged.] To manage ill.
Mis-man'age-ment, *n.* Ill management.
Mis-mat'ed, *a.* [*Mis*- and *MATED*.] Unsuitably mated.
Mis-näme, *v. a.* [*Mis*- and *NAME*.] [*pp.* misnaming, misnamed.] To call by the wrong name.
Mis-nö-mer, *n.* [*Old Law Fr. mesnommer*, to misname; *O. Fr. mes*, pejorative, and *nommer*, *L. nominare*, to name (*q. v.*),] A wrong name:—a misnaming.
Mi-sög'a-mist, *n.* [*Gr. μισόγαμος*; *μισέiv*, to hate, and *γάμος*, marriage.] A hater of marriage.
Mi-sög'a-my, *n.* Hatred of marriage.
Mi-sög'y-nist, *n.* [*Gr. μισογύνης*; *μισέiv*, to hate, and *γυνή*, woman.] A hater of women.

mien, sîr; môve, nör, sôn; báll, búr, rúle, úse.—ç, ç, ð, soft; ç, ç, é, é, hard; ç as z; ç as gz; this.
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Mi-sog'y-ny, *n.* Hatred of women.
Mis-pick'el [mis'pik-1, *St. N. I.*], *n.* [Ger.] (*Mün.*) Arsenical pyrites.
Mis-place', *v. a.* [Mis- and PLACE.] [pp. mis-placing, misplaced.] To put in a wrong place.
Mis-print', *v. a.* [Mis- and PRINT.] [pp. mis-printing, misprinted.] To print incorrectly.—*2, n.* An error of the press.
Mis-prise', *v. a.* [Fr. *mépriser*.—See PRIZE.] [pp. misprising, misprised.] To undervalue.
Mis-pris'ion (mis-priz'hun), *n.* [O. Fr. *mesprison*; Fr. *mépriser*, to overlook, to undervalue.] (*Law.*) Neglect; negligence.—*Misprision of treason* is the concealment of known treason.
Mis-pronounce', *v. a. & v. n.* [Mis- and PRONOUNCE.] [pp. mispronouncing, mispronounced.] To pronounce incorrectly.
Mis-pro-nun-ci-ā'tion (-pro-nun-shē-ā'shun) [-sē-ā'shun, *Sm. H.*], *n.* A wrong pronunciation.
Mis-quo-tā'tion, *n.* A wrong quotation.
Mis-quot' (mis-kwōt'), *v. a.* [Mis- and QUOTE.] [pp. misquoting, misquoted.] To quote falsely.
Mis-rép-ré-sen't, *v. a.* [Mis- and REPRESENT.] [pp. misrepresenting, misrepresented.] To represent wrongly.
Mis-rép-ré-sen-tā'tion, *n.* A false representation; a false account.
Mis-rúle', *n.* [Mis- and RULE.] Confusion; disorder; unjust government.—*2, v. a. & v. n.* [pp. misruling, misruled.] To govern badly.
Miss, *n.* [For *mistress*.] A young girl—the title of an unmarried woman.—[Dut. *miss*; O. Ger. *missa*] loss; want; failure; omission.—*2, v. a.* [A.-S. *missan*; Ger. & Dut. *missen*; a common Teutonic word.] [pp. missing, missed.] Not to hit; to mistake; to omit.—*3, v. n.* Not to succeed; to fail; to mistake.
Mis'sal, *n.* [Late L. *missale*.—See MASS.] A *Mis'sel-thrush*, *n.* [Ger. *misteldrossel*; *mistel*, mistletoe, and *drossel*, thrush (*g. v.*)] A large European thrush.
Mis-shāpe', *v. a.* [Ger. *misschaffen*; O. Dut. *misschepen*.—See SHAPE.] [i. misshaped; pp. misshaping, misshaped or misshapen.] To shape ill.
Mis'sile, *a.* [L. *missilis*, that can be thrown or sent; *mittere*, to send.] That may be thrown.—*2, n.* A weapon thrown; a projectile.
Mis'sion (mish'un), *n.* [L. *missio*; *mittere*, to send.] The act of sending or being sent—a delegation; commission.—a body of persons sent to perform any service.
Mis'sion-a-ry (mish'un-ā-rē), *n.* A person sent, especially one sent to propagate religion.—*2, a.* Relating to missions.
Mis'sive, *a.* [Fr.—See MISSILE.] Sent abroad.—sent; dispatched.—*2, n.* A letter sent;—a messenger.
Mis-spell', *v. a.* [Mis- and SPELL.] [i. misspelt or misspelled; pp. misspelling, misspelt or misspelled.] To spell wrongly.
Mis-spēnd', *v. a.* [Mis- and SPEND.] [i. mis-spent; pp. mispending, misspent.] To spend ill; to waste.
Mis-stāte', *v. a.* [Mis- and STATE.] [pp. mis-stating, misstated.] To state incorrectly.
Mis-stāte'ment, *n.* Erroneous statement.
Mis-stēp', *n.* [Mis- and STEP.] A false step.
Mist, *n.* [A.-S. *mist*; Sw.; from the base *mig-*, as *blust* from *blow*.—Cf. Lith. *migla*, Gr. *μίχλα*, mist; Skr. *mih*, to sprinkle.] A small, thin rain, not perceived in drops; vapor; fog.—any thing that dims.—*2, v. a.* [pp. misting, misted.] To cloud; to cover with a vapor.
Mis-tāk'a-ble, *a.* That may be mistaken.
Mis-tāke, *v. a.* [Mis- and TAKE.] [i. mistook; pp. mistaking, mistaken.] To conceive wrongly; to misunderstand; to misapprehend.—*2, v. n.* To err; to judge wrongly.—*To be mistaken* (mis-tāk'n), to err; to misconceive.—to be misunderstood.—*3, n.* A misconception; an error.
Mis-tā'ken-ly, *ad.* Erroneously; incorrectly.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, long; ä, ë, ï, ö, ũ, ŷ, short; a, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fällt; hêir, hêr;

Mix'ed, *v. a.* [L. *mixtus*, *mixtus*, to mix.] [i. mixed; pp. mixing, mixed; i. & p. sometimes mixt.] To unite to something else; to blend; to mingle.—*2, v. n.* To be united into one mass.
Mix'en (mik'sn), *n.* [A.-S.; from *mix*, muck (*g. v.*)] A compost-heap.
Mix'er, *n.* One who mixes.—a large bowl.
Mix'ture (mikst'yur), *n.* [L. *mixtura* or *mistura*.] The act of mixing; a mixed mass; a compound.
Miz'zen (miz'zn), *n.* [It. *mezzana*, a mizzen-sail; Fr. *misaine*, a foresail; L. *medius*, Late L. *mediamus*, middling,—probably referring to its relative size.] The hindmost sail of a ship.
Miz'zen-mást, *n.* The mast at the stern of a ship.
Miz'zle (miz'zl), *v. a.* [From MIST.] [pp. miz-zling, mizzled.] To drizzle.—*2, n.* Small rain; mist; misle.
Mne-mōn'ic (nē-mōn'ik), *a.* Assisting the **Mne-mōn'i-cal** (nē-mōn'-), *a.* memory.
Mne-mōn'ics (nē-mōn'iks), *n. pl.* [Gr. *μνημονικός*, pertaining to memory (*g. v.*); *μνήμων*, mindful, *μνησται*, I remember.] The art of improving and using the memory.
Moan (mōn), *v. a. & v. n.* [A.-S. *mœnan*, to moan; imitative.] [pp. moaning, moaned.] To lament; to grieve.—*2, n.* Lamentation; audible sorrow; a groan.
Moat (mōt), *n.* [O. Fr. *mote*, Sp. *mota*, It. *motta*, a mound or bank; Irish *mota*, a mound or moat.—Cf. Icel. *moðr*, a snow-bank; Romansch *moetta*, a hill; akin to MUD.] A canal round a house or castle—the place where, in Anglo-Saxon times, the people met for deliberative purposes; a mote or assembly.—*2, v. a.* [pp. moating, moated.] To surround with canals.
Mob, *n.* [Contraction for L. *mobile vulgus*, the fickle crowd.—See MOBILE.] A tumultuous and disorderly assemblage; a crowd; a rabble; a rout;—a mob-cap.—*2, v. a.* [pp. mobbing, mobbed.] To harass; to overbear by tumult.
Mob'-cap, *n.* [O. Dut. *mop*, a cap.—See MUFFLE.] A woman's cap or head-dress.
Mo-bil'e (or mōv'ib) [mō-bēl', W. P. Ja. K.; mōv'ib, Sm.; mō'bil, I. St. H. S. Wb. N.], *n.* [L. *mobilis*, movable, fickle; *movere*, to move (*g. v.*)] The populace; a mob.—*2, a.* Fickle; easily moved.
Mōb-i-liz-ā'tion, *n.* The act of fitting for service.
Mōb'i-lize, *v. a.* [Fr. *mobiliser*.] [pp. mobilizing, mobilized.] To fit for active service.
Mō-bō'ra-cy, *n.* Government by the mob.
Mō'ca-son (mōk'ka-sn), *n.* [Algonkin, *makasin*.] An Indian shoe or cover for the foot.—a venomous serpent.—written also *moccasin*.
Mōck, *v. a.* [Fr. *moquer*; Ger. *mucken*, Dut. *moeken*, to mumble.—Cf. It. *mocca*, the mouth; L. *maccus*, a buffoon; Gr. *μῶκος*, mockery.] [pp. mocking, mocked.] To deride; to ridicule; to mimic.—*2, v. n.* To make contemptuous sport.—*3, n.* Ridicule; a sneer; mimicry.—*4, a.* False; counterfeit; not real.
Mōck'er, *n.* One who mocks; a scoffer.
Mōck'er-y, *n.* [Fr. *moquerie*.] Scorn; derision.
Mōck'ing, *n.* Scorn; derision; an insult.
Mōck'ing-bird, *n.* A species of thrush, a bird which imitates other birds.
Mō'dal, *a.* [Fr.] Relating to the form or mode.
Mō-dāl'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *modalité*.] Difference in mode or form; restriction in respect to mode.
Mōde, *n.* [Fr.; L. *modus*, measure, kind, way; akin to MERE.] Method; form; fashion; state.—a thin silk.—variation of a verb. See MOOD.
Mō'del, *n.* [Fr. *modèle*, It. *modello*, L. *modulus*, a standard; dim. of *modus*, a measure.] A representation; a copy to be imitated; *example*; a pattern; a standard.—*2, v. a.* [pp. modelling, modelled.] To plan; to shape or form.
Mō'del-ler, *n.* One who models; a planner.
Mō'd'er-ate, *a.* Observing a due mean between extremes; middling; temperate; not excessive; mild; reasonable; deliberate.—*mediocre*.

Mō'd'er-ate, *v. a.* [L. *moderari*, *moderatus*, to control; *modus*, measure, moderation.] [pp. moderating, moderated.] To regulate; to restrain; to still; to repress; to quiet.—to preside over.—*2, v. n.* To become quiet or less violent.—to preside as moderator.
Mō'd'er-ate-ly, *ad.* With moderation.
Mō'd'er-ā'tion, *n.* [L. *moderatio*.] State of being moderate; forbearance; calmness; restraint.
Mō'd'er-ā-tōr, *n.* [L.] One who moderates or presides.
Mō'd'er-ā-tōr-ship, *n.* Office of moderator.
Mō'd'ern, *a.* [Fr. *moderne*, L. *modernus*, in the present mode; *modus*, a mode, a measure, a standard.] Late; recent; not ancient; *new*.—*2, n.* A person of modern times.
Mō'd'ern-ism, *n.* A modern practice or idiom.
Mō'd'ern-i-zā'tion, *n.* The act of modernizing.
Mō'd'ern-ize, *v. a.* [Fr. *moderniser*.] [pp. modernizing, modernized.] To render modern.
Mō'd'est, *a.* [Fr. *modeste*; L. *modestus*, modest, within the measure; *modus*, measure.] Restrained by a sense of propriety; diffident; meek; *humble*.—chaste; decent.
Mō'd'est-ly, *ad.* Not arrogantly; chastely.
Mō'd'es-ty, *n.* State of being modest; propriety; moderation; diffidence; chastity; decency.
Mō'd'i-cūm, *n.* [L. *modicus*, moderate; *modus*, measure.] A small portion.
Mō'd'i-fi-a-ble, *a.* That may be modified.
Mō'd'i-fi-cā'tion, *n.* [L. *modificatio*.] The act of modifying; state of being modified; variation.
Mō'd'i-fi-er, *n.* He who or that which modifies.
Mō'd'i-fy, *v. a.* [Fr. *modifier*; L. *modificare*; *modus*, a measure, and *facere*, to make.] [pp. modifying, modified.] To qualify; to shape; to soften.
Mō-dil'ion (mō-dil'yūn), *n.* [Fr. *modillon*; It. *modiglione*; L. *modulus*, a model (*g. v.*)] (*Arch.*) An ornament in columns; a console or bracket.
Mō'dish, *a.* Conformed to the mode; stylish.
Mō'diste, *a.* [Fr.] A milliner; a dress-maker.
Mō'di-lāte (mōd'yū-lāt), *v. a. & v. n.* [L. *modulari*, *modulatus*, to regulate, to control; *modus*, a measure, moderation.] [pp. modulating, modulated.] To inflect or adapt, as the voice or sounds; to form sound to a certain key; to attune.
Mō'di-lā'tion, *n.* [L. *modulatio*.] The act of modulating; inflection of the voice; harmony.
Mō'd'ile (mōd'yūl), *n.* [Fr.—See MODEL.] A representation; a model.
Mō'd'i-lūs, *n.* [L.—See MODEL.] A constant factor in a variable function.
Mō'd'us, *n.* [L.—See MODE.] L. pl. *Mō'di*; Eng. *Modus-eg.* Mode; manner.—(*Law.*) A compensation for tithes; a consideration.
Mō-gū'l, *n.* [Per. *Moghol*, a Mongol'an.] The title of former East-Indian emperors.
Mō'hair, *n.* [Fr.; O. Fr. *moivair*; Arab. *mulhū-yar*, camlet, hair-cloth.] Goats' hair, or cloth made of it.
Mō-hām'me-dan, *n.* A follower of Mohammed; a Mahometan.
Mō-hām'me-dan-ism, *n.* The religion of Mohammed.
Mō'd'ōre, *n.* [Port. *moeda de ouro*, money of gold.] A Portuguese coin, rated at about £1 7s. sterling (about \$6.53).
Mō'i-e-ty, *n.* [Fr. *moitié*; L. *medietas*, a middle course.] Half; one of two equal parts.
Mō'il, *v. a.* [Fr. *moiller*, O. Fr. *moiler*, to drench, to soak; L. *molis*, soft.] [pp. moiling, moiled.] To daub with dirt; to defile.—*2, v. n.* To labor; to toil; to drudge.—*3, n.* Defilement; dirt; stain; drudgery.
Moire (mwär), *n.* [Fr.; probably from *moitir*, to moisten, to water.] A rich silken fabric.
Mō'ist, *a.* [Fr. *moitir*, to wet; *moite* (formerly *moiste*), wet; O. Fr. & O. E. *moiste*, fresh, new; probably related to L. *moistus*, new, fresh, belonging to new wine; *moistus*, new, fresh.—See MIST, *n.*] Moderately wet; damp; juicy.

mien, sîr; môve, nôr, sôn; bâll, bür, rûle, ùse.—ç, ç, ç, soft; ç, ç, ç, hard; ç as z; ç as gz; this.

Möis'ten (möis'ten), *v. a.* [*pp.* moistening, moistened.] To make damp.
Möist'ness, *n.* Dampness; moisture.
Möist'tire (möist'tür), *n.* [Fr. *moiteur*.—See **MOIST**.] Humidity.
Mö'lar, *a.* [L. *molaris*, grinding; *mola*, a mill (*q. v.*)] Having power to grind; grinding.—*q. v.* A double or molar tooth.
Mö-läs'seg, *n.* [Port. *melaço*; Sp. *melaza*; It. *mellassa*; Fr. *mélasse*.—Cf. L. *mellaceus*, honey-like; *mel*, honey.] A syrup which drains from sugar.
Möld, *n.* A form; a matrix. See **MOULD**.
Möle, *n.* [A.-S. *mal*, *maal*; Ger. *maal*; Goth. *möl*.—Cf. L. *macula*, a spot.] A soft excrescence of the skin; a spot; a mark.—[Fr. *mole*, L. *mole*, a heap] A mound;—a jetty;—[a short form of **MOULDWARP**] a small animal.
Mö-löc'ü-lar, *a.* Relating to molecules.
Mö'le-cüle, *n.* [Neo-Latin, *molecula*, dim. of L. *mole*, a heap.] A small mass; a minute particle.
Möle'-hill, *n.* A hillock formed by moles.
Möle'skin, *n.* A stout fustian cloth.
Mö-löst', *v. a.* [Fr. *molesteur*, L. *molestare*, to annoy; *mole*, a heap, — also labor, annoyance.] [*pp.* molesting, molested.] To disturb; to trouble; to vex.
Mö-lös-tä'tion, *n.* Disturbance; vexation.
Mö'l'i-f'i-ä-ble, *a.* That may be softened.
Mö'l'i-f'i-cä'tion, *n.* A softening.
Mö'l'i-fy, *v. a.* [Fr. *mollifier*; L. *mollificare*; *mollis*, soft, and *facere*, to make.] [*pp.* mollifying, mollified.] To soften; to assuage; to soothe.
Mö-lüs'ca, *n. pl.* [Neo-Latin; L. *molluscus*, a soft-shelled nut; *mollis*, soft, *mollescere*, to become soft.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of animals having soft bodies and no internal skeleton, as shellfish; mollusks.
Mö-lüs'can, *a.* Relating to the mollusca or mollusks.
Mö-lüs'cous, *n.* An animal resembling a mollusk.
Mö-lüs'coid, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A shell-fish. See **MOLLUSCA**.
Mö'l'us'k, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A shell-fish. See **MOLLUSCA**.
Mölt'en (mölt'en), *p. a.* [See **MELT**.] Melted; made of cast metal.
Mö-ly'date, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt composed of molybdic acid and a base.
Mö-ly'de'na, *n.* (*Min.*) Sulphide of molybdenum.
Mö-ly'de'num, *n.* [Gr. *μολύβδαινα*, a plummet, a bullet; *μόλυβδος* or *μόλιβδος*, lead; akin to L. *plumbum*, lead.] A brittle metal.
Mö-ly'dic, *a.* Derived from molybdenum.
Möme, *n.* [Gr. *μῶμος*, ridicule; Fr. *möme*, a brat, a buffoon; Sicilian Gr. *μῶμα*, a fool.—Cf. **MIMIC** and **MUMMERY**.] A buffoon; a fool.
Mö'ment, *n.* [L. *momentum*, movement, force, weight, an instant; for *movimentum*, a movement weight.] The most minute part of time; an instant;—importance; weight;—momentum.
Mö'men-tä-ri-ly, *ad.* Every moment.
Mö'men-tä-ry, *a.* [L. *momentarius*.] Lasting for a moment.
Mö'ment-ly, *ad.* For a moment;—in a moment;—from moment to moment. [*weighty*.]
Mö-mén'tous, *a.* [L. *momentosus*.] Important.
Mö-mén'tum, *n.*; *pl.* **Mö-mén'ta**. [L.—See **MOMENT**.] Motion or force of a moving body; impetus.
Mö-n-, [*Gr.* *μόνος*, alone, single.] A Greek prefix implying *unily* or *singleness*.
Mö-n', [*Gr.* *μόνος*, solitary; *μόνος*, single.] Monkery; monastic life.
Mö-n'ad [mö'n'ad or mö'n'ad, *W.*], *n.* [Gr. *μονάς*, *μοναχός*, a unit; *μόνος*, single.] An indivisible particle; an atom;—a minute animalcule.
Mö-näd'ic, [*a.* [*Gr.* *μοναδικός*.] Relating to, or having the nature of, monads.
Mö-näd'ic-äl, [*n.* [*Gr.* *μόνος*, single, *άνηρ*, *άνδρῶς*, a man, a husband.] Marriage to one man only.
Mö-när'ph, [*n.* [*Gr.* *μόναρχος*, ruling alone; *μόνος*, single, and *ἀρχεῖν*, to rule; Fr. *monarque*.] A sovereign; an emperor; a king.
Mö-när'ph'äl, *a.* Suiting to a monarch; regal.

Mö-när'ph'ic, [*a.* [*Gr.* *μοναρχικός*.] Relating to a monarch or to monarchy.
Mö-när'ph'ic-äl, [*n.* An advocate for monarchy.
Mö-när'ph-ism, *n.* A preference for monarchy.
Mö-när'ph-ist, *n.* An advocate for monarchy.
Mö-när'ph-y, [*n.* [*Gr.* *μοναρχία*.] The government of a monarch or of a single person; a kingdom.
Mö-näs-tär-äl, [*n.* Relating to a monastery.
Mö-näs-tär-y [mö'n'äs-tär-y or mö'n'äs-tré, *W. F. St.*], *n.* [L. *monasterium*; Gr. *μοναστήριον*; *μόναστρος*, a monk; *μονάζειν*, to be alone; *μόνος*, solitary.] A house appropriated to monks; a convent; an abbey; a priory; a cloister.
Mö-näs'tic, [*n.* [*Gr.* *μοναστικός*, dwelling in solitude.] A monk; a recluse.—2, *a.* Pertaining to monks or to nuns; religiously recluse.
Mö-näs'tic-ism, *n.* A monastic life.
Mö-näy, [*n.* [A.-S. *monan* *dæg*, the moon's day.] The second day of the week.
Mö-n'ö-tä-ry (mö'n'ö-), [*a.* [L. *monetarius*; *moneta*, money, a mint (*q. v.*)] Relating to money.
Mö-n'ö-tä-zä'tion, [*n.* The act or process of monetizing or converting into money.
Mö-n'ö-tize, [*v. a.* [*pp.* monetizing, monetized.] To convert into money or into a legal tender.
Mö-n'ey (mö'n'ey), [*n.*; *pl.* **Mö-n'ey's**.] [Fr. *monnaie*; L. *moneta*, money, or a mint (*q. v.*)] Metal coined for traffic; coin;—bank-notes exchangeable for coin.
Mö-n'ey-chäng'er, [*n.* A broker in money.
Mö-n'ey'd (mö'n'id), [*a.* Rich in money.
Mö-n'ey-less, [*a.* Wanting money; penniless.
Mö-n'ger (müng'ger), [*n.* [A.-S. *mangere*; Icel. *mangari*; A.-S. *mangian*, to traffic; *mengan*, to mix; Icel. *manga*, to traffic; Dut. *mangelen*, to barter, —literally, to mingle (*q. v.*)] A dealer; a seller;—used in composition, as *fish-monger*.
Mö-n'grel (müng'grel), [*a.* [O. E. *mengrel*; A.-S. *mengan*, to mix, to mingle (*q. v.*)] The termination *-rel* is pejorative and diminutive.] Of a mixed breed.—2, *n.* Any thing of a mixed breed.
Mö-nil'-förm, [*a.* [L. *monile*, a necklace, and *forma*, a form.] Formed like a necklace.
Mö-n'ism, [*n.* [*Gr.* *μόνος*, single.] The doctrine of unity; the reference of all existence and all phenomena to a single ultimate principle;—opposed to *dualism*.
Mö-n'ist, [*n.* A defender of monism.
Mö-ni'tion, [*n.* [L. *monitio*; *monere*, to warn.] A hint; an admonition.
Mö-n'i-tive, [*a.* Admonitory; instructive.
Mö-n'i-tör, [*n.* [L.—See **MONITION**.] One who admonishes or warns; one who observes or inspects students in a school;—[it was believed to warn people of the approach of crocodiles] a lizard of various species.—(*Naut.*) A small fishing-vessel;—a low iron-clad war-vessel, intended mainly for harbor-defence.
Mö-n-i-tö-ri-äl, [*a.* Relating to a monitor.
Mö-n'i-tö-ry, [*a.* Giving admonition; admonitory.
Mö-nk (müngk), [*n.* [A.-S. *munec*; L. *monachus*; Gr. *μοναχός*.—See **MONACHISM**.] One of a religious community withdrawn from intercourse with the world and living in a monastery.
Mö-nk'er-y, [*n.* The life and state of monks.
Mö-nk'ey (müng'ke), [*n.* [O. It. *monachio*, dim. of *mona*, an ape; It. *monna*, Sp. *mona*, a monkey. The It. *monna* means strictly a lady, hence a dame, an old woman.] An ape; a baboon.
Mö-nk'ey-wrénch (-rénch), [*n.* [Said to be named from its inventor.] An adjustable wrench.
Mö-nk'ish, [*a.* Monastic; pertaining to monks.
Mö-nk's'-hood (-hüd), [*n.* A plant, the aconite.
Mö-n', [*a.* A prefix. See **MON-**.
Mö-n'ö-chörd, [*n.* [*Gr.* *μόνος*, single, and *χορδή*, a string.] A musical instrument with one string.
Mö-n'ö-chró-mät'ic, [*a.* [**MONO-** and **CHROMATIC**.] Having but one color.
Mö-n'ö-chróme, [*n.* A painting in a single color.
Mö-n'ö-cöt-y-lö'don, [*n.* [**MONO-** and **COTYLEDON**.] (*Bot.*) A plant having only one seed-lobe in each seed.

ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, é, i, ö, ü, y, short; a, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hëir, hër;

Mö-n'ö-cöt-y-lö'don, [*n.* Having one cotyledon in each seed.
Mö-n'ö-c'ü-lar, [*a.* [*Gr.* *μόνος*, single, and L. *oculus*, an eye.] Having only one eye; one-eyed.
Mö-n'ö-dist, [*n.* A writer of monodies.
Mö-n'ö-dy, [*n.* [*Gr.* *μονοδία*; *μόνος*, single, and *ὄδῃ*, a song.] A poem sung by one person; a poetical lament for one person.
Mö-n'ö-g'a-mist, [*n.* One who disallows second marriages;—one who has but one wife.
Mö-n'ö-g'a-my, [*n.* [*Gr.* *μονογαμία*; *μόνος*, single, and *γάμος*, marriage.] Marriage of one wife only;—rejection of a second marriage.
Mö-n'ö-gräm, [*n.* [*Gr.* *μόνος*, single, and *γράμμα*, a letter or figure; *γράφειν*, to write.] One character or cipher;—a character compounded of two or more letters.
Mö-n'ö-gräph, [*n.* [*Gr.* *μόνος*, single, and *γράφῃ*, a writing.] An account of a single thing.
Mö-n'ö-lith, [*n.* [*Gr.* *μόνος*, single, and *λίθος*, a stone.] A pillar formed of a single stone.
Mö-n'ö-lith'ic, [*a.* Consisting of only one stone.
Mö-n'ö-lögue (mö'n'ö-lög), [*n.* [Fr.; Gr. *μόνος*, alone, and *λόγος*, a discourse; *λέγειν*, to speak.] A soliloquy.
Mö-n'ö-mä-ni-ä, [*n.* [*Gr.* *μόνος*, single, and *μανία*, madness.] *Insanity* on one subject only.
Mö-n'ö-mä-ni-äc, [*n.* One who is affected with monomania.
Mö-n'ö-mét'al-ism, [*n.* [*Gr.* *μόνος*, single, and *μέταλλον*, a metal (*q. v.*)] The employment of one metal only, as gold, as the monetary standard;—contradistinguished from *bimetallism*.
Mö-n'ö-mét'al-ist, [*n.* An advocate of monometallism.
Mö-n'ö-mi-äl, [*n.* [*Gr.* *μόνος*, single, and *ὄνομα*, a name.] A single algebraic term.
Mö-n'ö-pét'a-löüs, [*a.* [*Gr.* *μόνος*, single, and *πέταλον*, a petal.] Having but one petal or leaf.
Mö-n'ö-p'ö-list, [*n.* One who monopolizes.
Mö-n'ö-p'ö-lize, [*v. a.* [*pp.* monopolizing, monopolized.] To buy up so as to be the only purchaser and seller; to obtain the monopoly or the whole of; to engross.
Mö-n'ö-p'ö-liz'er, [*n.* A monopolist.
Mö-n'ö-p'ö-ly, [*n.* [L. *monopolium*; Gr. *μονοπόλιον*, *μονοπωλία*; *μόνος*, only, and *πωλεῖν*, to sell.] The exclusive possession of any thing; the sole right of selling.
Mö-n'ö-spér'mous, [*a.* [*Gr.* *μόνος*, single, and *σπέρμα*, a seed.] Having only one seed.
Mö-n'ö-syl-läb'ic, [*a.* Having only one syllable.
Mö-n'ö-syl-la-ble, [*n.* [*Gr.* *μόνος*, single, and *σύνλαβῆ*, a syllable.] A word of only one syllable.
Mö-n'ö-thé-ism, [*n.* [*Gr.* *μόνος*, single, and *θεός*, a god.] A belief in only one God.
Mö-n'ö-thé-ist, [*n.* A believer in monotheism.
Mö-n'ö-thé-ist'ic, [*a.* Relating to monotheism.
Mö-n'ö-töne, [*n.* [See **MONOTONY**.] Uniformity of sound; uniform tone.
Mö-nöt'ö-noüs, [*a.* [*Gr.* *μονότονος*.—See **TOPE**.] Having monotony; wanting variety; uniform in sound;—uniform in appearance.
Mö-nöt'ö-noüs-ly, [*ad.* With uniform tone.
Mö-nöt'ö-ny, [*n.* [*Gr.* *μονοτονία*.—See **TOPE**.] Uniformity of sound or tone; an irksome sameness in speaking; sameness in appearance (as of a landscape).
Mö-n'ö-trém'a-toüs, [*a.* [*Gr.* *μόνος*, single, and *τρήμα*, a hole.] Having but one vent for the excretions.
Monsieur (mö-sür' or mö-n'sür), [*n.*; *pl.* **Messieurs**.] [Fr.; *mon*, my, and *sieur*, for *seigneur*, a lord, a master.] Sir; Mr.; the compellation of a French gentleman;—formerly the title of the French king's oldest brother. See **MESSIEURS**.
Monsignore (mö-n'sen-yö'rä), [*n.*; *pl.* **Monsignori** (mö-n'sen-yö'rä)]. [It. for "my lord;" Fr. *monseigneur*.—See **MONSIEUR** and **STANIOR**.] A title given to various ecclesiastics.

Mö-n'södn', [*n.* [It. *monsone*; Sp. *monzon*; Port. *monção*; Fr. *mousson*; Malay *musim*, a monsoon, a season; Arab. *mausim*, a season, a time; *wasm*, a marking.] A periodical wind, being a modification of the trade-winds.
Mö-n'ster, [*n.* [Fr. *monstre*; L. *monstrum*, an omen, a wonder, a portent; root of *monere*, to warn.] Something unnatural or horrible; an unnatural production;—something very large.
Mö-n'strance, [*n.* [Late L. *monstrantia*; L. *monstrare*, to show.] A transparent pyx in which the consecrated wafer is placed.
Mö-n'strös'ti-ty, [*n.* State of being monstrous;—a monster;—a deformed production.
Mö-n'strous, [*a.* [L. *monstruosus* or *monstruosus*.—See **MONSTER**.] Unnatural; shocking; huge.
Mö-n'strous-ly, [*ad.* Shockingly; horribly.
Mönth (münth), [*n.* [O. E. *moneth*; A.-S. *monad*; *mona*, the moon; Dut. *maand*, a month; *maan*, the moon; Dan. *maaned*; Ger. *monat*; Goth. *menoths*; L. *mensis*.—See **MOON**.] One of the twelve divisions of the year;—four weeks.
Mönth'ly, [*a.* Happening every month.—2, *ad.* Once in a month.
Mö-n'ü-mént, [*n.* [L. *monumentum*, a memorial; *monere*, to remind.] Some structure erected as a memorial; a memorial; a tomb; a pillar.
Mö-n'ü-mént'äl, [*a.* Memorial; sepulchral.
Mö-n'ü-mént'äl-ly, [*ad.* By way of memorial.
Mönd, [*n.* [A.-S. *mod*, mind; Dut. *moed*, heart, spirit; Icel. *modr*, wrath; Ger. *muth*, courage.] Temper or state of mind; disposition; form.—[See **MOOD**.] (*Gram.*) The manner of conjugating or inflecting a verb;—written also *mode*.
Mönd'ä-ly, [*ad.* Sadly; pensively; peevishly.
Mönd'ä-mäss, [*n.* Peevishness; vexation.
Mönd'ä-y, [*a.* Out of humor; evish; sad.
Mönd, [*n.* [A.-S. *mona*; Dut. *maan*; Dan. *maane*; Ger. *mond*; Gr. *μήνη*.—Cf. Skr. *man*, to measure.] The luminary of the night; a satellite;—a month.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* mooning, mooned.] To act as if moon-struck; to dream in an inane sentimental way; to stare in a dreamy manner; to wander vacuously.
Mönd'-bëam, [*n.* A beam or ray of lunar light.
Mönd'less, [*a.* Not enlightened by the moon.
Mönd'light (-lit), [*n.* The light of the moon.—2, *a.* Illuminated by the moon.
Mönd'lit, [*a.* Lighted by the moon.
Mönd'shine, [*n.* The lustre or light of the moon;—empty show; delusion; a thing of no value.
Mönd'stöne, [*n.* A kind of gem.
Mönd'-strück, [*a.* Affected by the moon; lunatic.
Mödr, [*n.* [A.-S. *mor*; Icel. *mor*, a moor, peat; Dan. *mor*; Ger. *moor*.] A marsh; a fen; a bog;—[L. *Maurus*.—Cf. Gr. *μαύρος*, dark] a native of Barbary in Africa; a blackamoor.—2, *v. a.* [Dut. *warren*, to tie, to moor.—Cf. A.-S. *merren*, to hinder,—also, to fasten (*q. v.*)] [*pp.* mooring, moored.] To fasten or confine by anchors.—3, *v. n.* To come to anchor.
Mödr'äge, [*n.* A place or station for mooring.
Mödr'hén, [*n.* A species of grouse.
Mödr'ings, [*n. pl.* Anchors chains, &c., laid across a harbor or river, to confine a ship.
Mödr'ish, [*a.* Marshy;—denoting Moors.
Mödr'land, [*n.* Watery ground; waste land.
Mööse, [*n.* [Algonkin.] The elk, a large animal of the deer kind.
Mööt, [*v. a.* [A.-S. *motian*, to summon, to cite; *mot*, *gemot*, a meeting.—See **MEET**.] [*pp.* mooting, mooted.] To discuss; to debate;—to plead in a fictitious cause, or for exercise.—2, *v. n.* To argue upon a supposed cause.—3, *a.* Disputable; unsettled.—4, *n.* A moot-court; a dispute;—an assembly.
Mööt'a-ble, [*a.* That may be mooted.
Mööt'cört, [*n.* A court held for the purpose of arguing imaginary cases.
Möp, [*n.* [O. Fr. *mappe*, L. *mappa*, a napkin; said to be a Punic word; Welsh *map*, Irish *moipal*, a

mten, sör; möve, nöer, södn; bäll, bür, rüle, üse.—C, G, g, g, soft; c, G, s, g, hard; s as z; x as gz; this;

mop.] A utensil for cleaning floors:—a grimace.—2, v. a. [pp. mopping, mopped.] To rub or clean with a mop.—3, v. n. [See MOPE.] To make grimaces.

Mope, v. n. [Dut. *moppen*, Local Ger. *muffen*, to sulk.—See *Mock*.] [pp. moping, moped.] To be stupid or dull; to drowse.—2, n. A drone; a stupid, spiritless person.

Mopish, a. Spiritless; inattentive; dejected.

Moquette (mō-kēt'), a. [Fr.; originally, an imitation, a mockery (q. v.).] Noting a kind of carpet.

Mo-raine, n. [Fr.; origin disputed.] An accumulation of stones, gravel, and debris, by glaciers.

Mor'al, a. [L. *moralis*; *mos*, a custom; pl. *mores*, manners.] Relating to rational beings, and their duties to one another, as right or wrong:—relating to morality; obligatory in its nature:—subject to a moral law; accountable:—voluntary:—probable; supported by the customary course of things; as, *moral* evidence, *moral* certainty:—good, as estimated by a standard of right and wrong; virtuous; just; honest.—2, n. The instruction of a fable, &c.

Mō-rāle, n. [Fr.] The condition of troops respecting courage or confidence.

Mor'al-ist, n. One who teaches or practises morality; a moral philosopher.

Mō-rāl-i-ty, n. [Fr. *moralité*.] The doctrine of human duty; ethics:—correct moral conduct:—a kind of allegorical play.

Mōr-al-i-zā-tion, n. Moral reflection or explanation.

Mōr'al-ize, v. a. [Fr. *moraliser*.] [pp. moralizing, moralized.] To apply or explain in a moral sense; to make moral.—2, v. n. To discourse on moral subjects; to make moral reflections.

Mōr'al-ly, ad. In an ethical or moral manner:—practically; virtually.

Mōr'als, n. pl. The practice of the duties of life; ethics; morality:—conduct; behavior.

Mō-rāss, n. [Dut. *moeras*.—Cf. O. Dut. *moerasch*, moorish, muddy; *moer*, mire.] A fen; a bog; a moor; a marsh.

Mōr'bid, a. [L. *morbidus*; *morbus*, a disease.] Diseased; sickly; ill; unsound.

Mōr'bid-ness, n. The state of being morbid.

Mōr-bif'ic, a. [L. *morbus*, illness, and *facere*, to make.] Causing diseases; noxious.

Morceau (mūr-sō'), n.; pl. **Morceaux** (mūr-sōz'). [Fr.—See *Morsel*.] A small piece; a morsel.

Mōr-dā'cious (mōr-dā'shūs), a. [L. *mordax*; *mordere*, to bite.] Biting; acid.

Mōr-dā'ci-ty, n. [L. *mordacitas*; Fr. *mordacité*.] A biting quality.

Mōr'dant, a. [L. *mordere*, *mordantis*, to bite, to lay hold of.] Tending to fix; biting.—2, n. A substance to fix colors in cloth.

Mōre, a. [A.-S. *ma*, O. E. *mo*, Goth. *mais*, L. *magis*, Ger. *mehr*, more; also A.-S. *mar*, greater; the A.-S. *ma* is comparative; *maru* is a double comparative.] Comparative of *many*, *much*, and *some*.] Greater in number or quantity; added.—2, ad. To a greater degree; again.—3, n. A greater quantity or degree.

Mō-rēn, n. [Cf. Fr. *moraine*, *morine*, waste wool, wool from dead sheep; O. E. *morlings*; akin to MURRAIN.] A kind of worsted stuff.

Mō-rēl', n. [It. *morello*, blackish; *moro*, a negro.—See *Moore*.] A mushroom:—a morello cherry.

Mō-rēl'ō, n. An acid, juicy cherry.

Mōre-ō-ver, ad. Besides; further; likewise.

Mō-rēsque (mō-rēs'k'), n. [Fr.; from *More*, a Moor (q. v.).] A species of ornamental painting, much used by the Moors, in which foliage, flowers, and fruits are combined.—2, a. Done after the manner of the Moors.

Mōr-ga-nāt'ic, a. [Law L. *matrimonium ad morganicum contractum*, a left-hand or restricted marriage.—Cf. Goth. *maurigan*, to restrict; but the origin of the term is very doubtful.] Applied to a marriage between a man of superior and a woman of inferior rank, also called a left-

hand marriage:—noting the wife by a left-hand marriage.

Morgue (mōrg), n. [Fr.; etymology disputed.] A place where dead bodies are exposed in order to be recognized. [Dying.]

Mōr'i-būnd, a. [L. *moribundus*; *mori*, to die.]

Mōr'i-ōn, n. [Fr. *morion*; It. *morione*; Sp. *morrión*: origin disputed.—Cf. Sp. *morra*, the scalp or crown; *morro*, any thing round; *moron*, Basque *murua*, a hill.] A helmet; armor for the head.

Mōr'mon, n. [An invented word.] One of a religious sect founded by Joseph Smith about 1830:—a web-footed bird.

Mōr'mon-ism, n. The doctrines and principles of the Mormons.

Mōrn, n. [A.-S., Dut., Dan., & Ger. *morgen*; O. E. *morice*, *morwen*.] The first part of the day; morning.

Mōrn'ing, n. [O. E. *morning*; *morwen*, morn (q. v.).] The first part of the day.—2, a. Being in the early part of the day.

Mōrn'ing-stār, n. The planet Venus.

Mō-rōc'cō, n. [From the country of Morocco; L. *Mauritanio*; *Maurus*, a Moor (q. v.).] A fine leather of goat-skin.

Mō-rōse, a. [L. *morosus*, self-willed, captious; *mos*, *moris*, a habit; *morose*, in the obsolete sense of "slow," "dull," is the L. *morosus*, delaying; *mora*, a delay.] Sour of temper; peevish; sullen.

Mō-rōse'ly, ad. Sourly; peevishly; sullenly.

Mō-rōse'ness, n. Sourness; peevishness.

Mōr'pheu (mōr'fū), n. [Fr. *morpheé*, It. *morfea*, leprosy.] A scurf on the face.

Mōr'phi-a, n. [Gr. *Morpheus* (Μορφεύς), the god of sleep and of dreams; *μορφή*, a shape, a form.] The narcotic principle of opium; an alkaloid extracted from opium.

Mōr-pho-lōg'i-cal, a. Pertaining to morphology.

Mōr-phō-lō-gy, n. [Gr. *μορφή*, form, and *λόγος*, a treatise.] That department or division of science which treats of the organs or structure of plants or animals.

Mōr'rice, n. Same as *MORRIS*.

Mōr'ris, n. [For *Moorish* dance.] A kind of play; morris-dance. [bells were fixed to the feet.]

Mōr'ris-dānce, n. A Moorish dance, in which

Mōr'rōw, n. [O. E. *morwe*, *morwen*.—See *MORN*.] The day after the present:—next day.

Mōr'se, n. [Russ. *morzh*; *more*, the sea.] A sea-horse or walrus.

Mōr'sel, n. [O. Fr. *morsel*; Fr. *morceau*; It. *morsello*; L. *mordere*, *morsum*, to bite.] A mouthful; a piece; a bite.

Mōrt, n. [Fr. *mort*, L. *mors*, *mortis*, death; affected in meaning by O. E. *mot*, a trumpet-call; Fr. *mot*, a word, a note.—See *MOTTO*.] A tune sounded at the death of game:—death, as of game.

Mōrt'al, a. [L. *mortalis*; *mors*, *mortis*, death; *mori*, to die.] Subject to death:—deadly; destructive; fatal:—final; extreme:—not venial:—human.—2, n. A man; a human being.

Mōrt'al-i-ty, n. State of being mortal; death; frequency of deaths; number of deaths in proportion to population:—human nature.

Mōrt'al-ly, ad. Hopelessly; fatally.

Mōrt'ar, n. [L. *mortarium*, a mortar, or material prepared in a mortar; root of Eng. *mar*, to bruise.] A vessel in which substances are pounded:—a cannon for throwing bombs:—cement used in building with brick or stone.

Mōrt'gāge (mōr'gāj), n. [O. Fr.; Fr. *mort*, dead, and *gage*, a pledge; so called because on breach of the conditions the mortgagee's interest dies.] A pledge; a grant of an estate in fee as security for a debt.—2, v. a. [pp. mortgaging, mortgaged.] To make over or pledge to a creditor as security for a debt.



Mortar.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ū, long; ä, ē, ī, ö, ū, ū, short; a, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hēir, hēr;

Mōrt-gā-gēe' (mōr-gā-jē'), n. A person to whom a mortgage is given.

Mōrt-gā-gē-ōr' (mōr-gā-j-ōr'), n. [*Lao*.] One who gives a mortgage:—correlative of *mortgagee*:—written also *mortgagor*. [mortgage.]

Mōrt'gā-gēr (mōr-gā-jēr), n. One who gives a mortgage.

Mōrt-ti-ficā-tion, n. [L. *mortificatio*.] Act of mortifying; chagrin; humiliation:—that which mortifies:—local death; gangrene:—a gift for charitable uses.

Mōrt'ti-fy, v. a. [L. *mortificare*, to cause death; *mors*, *mortis*, death, and *facere*, to make.] [pp. mortifying, mortified.] To affect with gangrene:—to subdue; to humble; to depress; to chagrin:—to dispose of for charitable purposes.—2, v. n. To gangrene; to be subdued.

Mōrt'tise, n. [Fr. *mortaise*; Irish, *mortis*; Sp. *mortaja*.—Cf. Arab. *murtaz*, fixed, tenacious.] A mortise and tenon hole cut in wood for a tenon.—2, v. a. [pp. mortising, mortised.] To cut or make a mortise in.

Mōrt'māin, n. [Fr. *mort*, dead, and *main*, hand; lands in mortmain were inalienable, and the power to transfer was regarded as dead.] An alienation of lands and tenements:—an unalienable estate.

Mōrt'u-a-ry, n. [L. *mortuarius*, belonging to the dead; *mortuus*, dead; *mori*, to die.] A burial place:—a morgue:—a gift left at death to a church or a clergyman.—2, a. Belonging to sepulture or death.

Mō-sā'ic, n. [It. *mosaico*; Gr. *μουσαίος*, belonging to the Muses, artistic; *μοῦσα*, a muse (q. v.).] An inland representation of objects by means of pieces of colored glass, or in pebbles, marbles, tiles, or shells.—2, a. Relating to, or consisting of, inland work:—relating to Moses.

Mōs'lem [mōs'lem, St. I. W. B. N. Sm. Co. Cu.], n. [Arab. *muslim*, a righteous man, a man at peace; *salama*, to be at rest, to have fulfilled one's duty.] A Mussulman; a Mohammedan.

Mōsque (mōsk), n. [Fr. *mosquée*; Sp. *mezquita*; Arab. *masjid*.—Cf. Arab. *saajadah*, a carpet, a mosque; *sajada*, to prostrate one's self, to adore.] A Mohammedan temple.

Mōs-qui'tō (mōs-ke'tō), n.; pl. **Mōs-qui'tōes**. [Sp., dim. of *mosca*, L. *musca*, a fly.] A small troublesome insect; a kind of gnat.

Mōss, n. [A.-S. *meos*; Dut. & Dan. *mos*; Ger. *moos*; L. *muscus*.] A small flowerless plant of many species:—a swamp or bog.—2, v. a. [pp. mossaing, mossaed.] To cover with moss.

Mōss-ag'ate, n. An agate having a moss-like appearance within.

Mōss-grōwn, a. Covered with moss.

Mōss-i-ness, n. State of being mossy.

Mōss-rōse, n. A rose with a mossy calyx.

Mōss-trōōp-er, n. A bandit; a marauder.

Mōss'y, a. Overgrown or covered with moss.

Mōst, a. [A.-S. *mæst*; Goth. *maists*; Ger. *meist*.—See *MORE*.] [The superlative of *many* and *much*.] Greatest in number; greatest in quantity.—2, ad. In the greatest or highest degree.—3, n. The greatest number, extent, or quantity.

Mōst'ly, ad. For the greatest part; chiefly.

Mōte, n. [A.-S. & Dut. *mota*, a speck; Sp. *mota*, a particle.—Cf. It. *mota*, dirt, mud (q. v.).] A small particle of matter; a spot.—2, v. a. [pp. moting, motted.] To cover with spots.

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Mōt'tē', n. [Fr. *motte*, dim. of *mot*, a word, an expression; It. *molletto*, a jest, —formerly also a song, a ditty.] A kind of sacred air; an anthem.

Mōth, n.; pl. **Mōths**. [A.-S. *modde*, *mohde*; Dut. *mot*; Ger. *motte*.] An insect related to butterflies:—a larva which eats cloth; a consumer.

Mōth'er (mūth'er), n. [A.-S. *moder*; Dut. *moeder*; Dan. *moder*; Irish, *mathair*; Ger. *mutter*; L. *matre*; Ger. *mutter*; Skr. *māta*, *matrī*.] A female parent; that which has produced any thing;

cause; origin:—[O. Dut. *modder*, mire; Dut. *moer*, sediment; Ger. *moder*, mud, mould] a slimy substance in liquors.—2, a. Native; natural; vernacular. [maternity.]

Mōth'er-hōōd (mūth'er-hōōd), n. State of a mother;

Mōth'er-in-lāw, n. The mother of a husband or of a wife.

Mōth'er-lēss, a. Destitute of a mother.

Mōth'er-ly, a. Like a mother; maternal.

Mōth'er-of-pēār'l', n. The internal layer of the pearl oyster; naacre.

Mōth'er-wit, n. Native wit; common sense.

Mōth'er-wort (-wūrt), n. A strong-smelling herb.

Mōth'er-y, a. Full of mother; slimy.

Mōth'y, a. Full of moth.

Mōt'ile, a. Relating to motion; having motility.

Mōt'il'i-ty, n. [Fr. *motilité*.] Capability of motion.

Mōt'ion (mō'shūn), n. [L. *motio*, *motiois*; *movere*, *motum*, to move (q. v.).] The act of moving; the act of changing place; *movement*; gait; action:—a proposal made in a public assembly.—2, v. n. [pp. motioning, motioned.] To make proposal; to move:—to beckon.

Mōt'ion-lēss, a. Being without motion.

Mōt'ive, a. [Fr. *motif*; Late L. *motivum*, a motive; L. *motus*, moving.—See *MOVE*.] Causing motion; moving.—2, n. That which determines the choice; inducement; reason; cause; *principle*; design:—theme; prevailing idea.—3, v. a. [pp. motiving, motivated.] To act as a motive on:—to constitute the motive of; to be the inciting cause of.

Mōt'ley, a. [O. Fr. *matellé*, clotted, mottled; Fr. & Local Ger. *malte*, curd.—See *MOTTLÉ*.—Cf. Gr. *μαύρον*, L. *maltea*, a hash or stew.] Mingled of various colors.—2, n. A parti-colored garb.

Mōt'or, n. [L. *motor*, a mover.—See *MOVÉ*.] A moving force, machine or muscle.—2, a. Pertaining to motion.

Mōt'or-y, a. Giving motion; moving.

Mōt'tle (mōt'tl), v. a. [Kin to *MOTLEY*.] [pp. mottling, mottled.] To mark with spots.

Mōt'tō, n.; pl. **Mōt'tōes**. [It. *molto*, Fr. *mot*, a word; L. *multum*, a grunt, a muttered utterance.] A sentence prefixed to a word, book, or essay.

Mōuld (mōld), n. [A.-S. *molde*, soil; Icel. *molld*, Dan. *muld*, earth; akin to *MEAL*.] Concreted matter, as smut in corn; a spot:—the upper stratum of earth; earth; soil:—[Fr. *moule*, Sp. *molde*, L. *modulus*, a model] the matrix in which any thing is cast; a model; a cast; a form.—2, v. n. [pp. moulding, moulded.] To gather mould; to rot.—3, v. a. To shape; to model.

Mōuld'a-ble, a. That may be moulded.

Mōuld'board (mōld'bōrd), n. The part of a plough which turns over the furrow.

Mōuld'er (mōld'er), n. One who moulds.—2, v. n. [pp. mouldering, mouldered.] To be turned to dust.—3, v. a. To turn to dust; to crumble.

Mōuld'i-ness, n. The state of being mouldy.

Mōuld'ing (mōld'ing), n. An ornamental line in wood; a cavity or projection; an edging.

Mōuld'wārp, n. [O. E. *molde*, soil, mould (q. v.), and *warpen*, to cast.—See *WARP*.] A mole; a small animal.

Mōuld'y, a. Covered with or having mould.

Mōult (mōlt), v. n. [O. E. *moulen*, Fr. *muer*, to moult; L. *mutare*, to change.] [pp. moulting, moulted.] To shed the feathers; to lose feathers; to shed hair; to mew.—2, n. The act of shedding feathers; moulting.

Mōult'ing, n. A shedding of feathers.

Mōūnd, n. [A.-S. & O. Fris. *munud*, a mountain, confused with L. *mons*, *montis*, a mountain, a hill.] A rampart; a fence; a bank of earth.—2, v. a. [pp. mounding, mounded.] To fortify with a mound.

Mōūnt, n. [L. *mons*, *montis*; Fr. *mont*.] A mountain:—an artificial hill:—a horse for the saddle.—2, v. n. [Fr. *monter*, to mount; L. *mons*, *montis*, a hill.] [pp. mounting, mounted.] To

mien, sir; mōve, nōr, sōn; bōll, būr, rūle, ūse.—c, q, g, soft; c, q, g, h, hard; s as z; x as gz; th is

ascend; to get on horseback.—3, v. a. To raise aloft; to ascend:—to furnish:—to embellish; to decorate:—to prepare for use.

Mōun'tain (mōun'tj'n), n. [Fr. *montagne*, a mountain; L. *montanus*, belonging to a mountain, hilly; *mons, montis*, a mountain.] A vast protuberance of the earth; a very large hill; mount.—2, a. Relating to mountains.

Mōun'tain-āsh, n. The rowan-tree.

Mōun'tain-ēer, n. [Fr. *montagnard*.] An inhabitant of a mountain.

Mōun'tain-ōis (mōun'tj'n-ōis), a. [Fr. *montagneux*; L. *montanus*, hilly.] Full of mountains; hilly:—large as mountains; huge.

Mōun'te-bānk, n. [It. *montebanco*; *montare*, to mount, in, on, and *banco*, a bench (q. v.).] A quack; a charlatan.

Mōunt'ed, p. a. Seated on horseback:—furnished with guns:—raised; embellished.

Mōunt'ing, n. An ascent:—embellishment.


Mōurn (mōrn), v. n. [A.-S. *murran*, *meornan*; Icel. *morna*; Goth. *maurran*.—Cf. Ger. *murnen*, to murmur (q. v.).] [pp. mourning, mourned.] To grieve; to be sorrowful.—2, v. a. To grieve for; to lament.

Mōurn'er, n. One who mourns; a lamenter.

Mōurn'fūl, a. Causing sorrow; sorrowful.

Mōurn'fūl-ly, ad. Sorrowfully; sadly.

Mōurn'ing, n. Sorrow; the dress of sorrow.—2, p. a. Indicating sorrow or grief.

Mōuse, n.; pl. **Mice**. [A.-S., L., & Sw. *mus*; Dut. *muus*; Dan. *muus*; Ger. *maus*; Gr. *mūs*; Per. *mush*; Skr. *musha*.—Cf. Skr. *musha*, a thief; *mush*, to steal.] A little animal which infests houses and granaries.  Mouse.

Mōuse (mōüz), v. n. [pp. mousing, moused.] To catch mice; to be sly.

Mōuse'ear, n. A plant with a downy leaf.

Mōus'er, n. One that catches mice.

Mōus-tāche (mōs-tāsh'), n. [Fr.; It. *mostaccio*; Gr. *μύσταξ, μύσταξ*, the upper lip; akin to MASTICATE.] The hair on the upper lip; mustache. See MUSTACHE.

Mōuth, n.; pl. **Mōuths**. [A.-S. *muth*; Dut. *mond*; Ger. & Dan. *mund*.] The aperture in the head at which the food is received and the voice emitted:—the opening of a vessel; entrance:—the instrument of speaking:—a voice.

Mōuth, v. n. [pp. mouthing, mouthed.] To speak loudly; to vociferate; to rant.—2, v. a. To utter with an affected voice.

Mōuth'fūl, n.; pl. **Mōuth'fūls**. As much as the mouth holds at once.

Mōuth'-piēce, n. Part of an instrument for the mouth:—one who speaks for others.

Mōv'a-ble, a. That may be moved; not fixed.

Mōv'a-bleg, n. pl. Personal goods; furniture.

Mōve, v. a. [L. *movere*; Fr. *mouvoir*.—Cf. Skr. *mir*, to push; Gr. *ἀνεύρωμαι, ἀνεύρωμαι*, to change place, to change.] [pp. moving, moved.] To put in motion; to actuate:—to propose; to incite; to persuade.—2, v. n. To change place; to walk; to stir.—3, n. The act of moving; movement.

Mōve'ment, n. [Fr. *mouvement*.] A motion; a march; excitement; disturbance.

Mōv'er, n. The person or thing that moves.

Mōv'ing, p. a. Changing place; exciting; pathetic; touching; affecting.

Mōw (mō, I. N. St.), n. [A.-S. *muga*.] A mass of hay or grain; a hay-loft:—[Fr. *moue*: root of MOUTH] a wry face.—2, v. a. [pp. mowing, mowed.] To stow away, as hay or straw.—3, v. n. To make wry faces.

Mōw, v. a. [A.-S. *mawan*; Dut. *maaien*; Ger. *mähen*.—Cf. Gr. *μάειν*, to reap.] [i. mowed; pp. mowing, mowed or mown.] To cut with a scythe or other implement.

Mōw'er (mō'er), n. One who cuts grass.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ä, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, short; æ, e, i, o, u, y, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hēir, hēr;

Mōw'ing, n. The act of cutting with a scythe:—[a hay-field.]

Mōwn, p. from *mow*.

Mōx'a, n. [A Portuguese word, said to be from the Japanese.] A cottony substance used in cauterizing.

Mūch, a. [A.-S. *mycel*; Icel. *mjúk*.—See MICKLE.] Large in quantity:—long in time.—2, ad. In or to a great degree; by far; often.—3, n. A great deal; abundance.

Mū'ci-lāge, n. [L. *mucilago*, *mucilaginis*.—See Mucus.] A slimy or viscous mass.

Mū-cj-lāg'i-nōis, a. Slimy; viscous; ropy.

Mū-cj-lāg'i-nōis-nēs, n. Sliminess.

Mūck, n. [Icel. *myki*; Dan. *müg*.—Cf. L. *mucus*, slime; *mucedo*, mould.] Dung for manure; manure; filth:—peaty mud.—2, v. a. [pp. mucking, mucked.] To manure with muck.—3, ad. Same as AMUCK.

Mūck'i-nēs, n. Nastiness; filth.

Mūck'y, a. Consisting of muck; filthy; muggy.

Mū'cov'a, a. [L. *mucosus*.] Relating to mucus; slimy.

Mū'cro-nāte, a. [L. *mucronatus*, pointed; *mucro*, *mucronis*, a point.] Narrowed to a point.

Mū'cus, n. [L. *mucus*; Gr. *μύξα*, snivel, slime.—Cf. Gr. *μυκρῖπ*, the nose, and Drav. *muḱku*, the nose; *mugar*, to smell.] The fluid that flows from the nose:—any slimy liquor or moisture.

Mūd, n. [Local & O. Ger. *mudde*, mud; *mott*, peat; Dut. *modder*, mud, lees, mother of wine.] Dirt or soil mixed with water; mire.—2, v. a. [pp. mudding, mudded.] To befoul with mud.

Mūd'di-nēs, n. The state of being muddy.

Mūd'dle, v. a. [Frequentative of *mud*.] [pp. muddling, muddled.] To make turbid; to foul:—to make partially drunk; to stupefy.—2, v. n. To be dirty or confused.—3, n. A confused or turbid state.

Mūd'dy, a. Turbid; foul with mud; dull.—2, v. a. [pp. muddying, mudded.] To make muddy; to cloud.

Mūd'hēn, n. A water-fowl of several kinds.

Mū'z-zin, n. [Arab. *mueddin*, *muazzin*; *adan*, or *azan*, the call to prayer; *uzn*, the ear.] An officer or clerk, in Mohammedan countries, who calls the people to prayers.

Mūff, n. [Ger. *muff*; Dan. *muffe*; Dut. *mof*.—Cf. Low Ger. *mouwe*, a sleeve; Fr. *moufle*, Sp. *mufa*, a thick glove.] A soft, warm cover for the hands:—Ger. *muff*, a grumbler.—Cf. Dut. & Local Ger. *muffen*, to be stupid or sulky: akin to MUFF, a stupid, soft fellow; a mean-spirited, truckling person:—a failure to catch a ball.

Mūff'in, n. [From MUFF, referring to its softness.] A kind of light, spongy cake.

Mūff'le, v. a. [Fr. *moufle*, Sp. *mufa*, a glove or mitten; akin to MUFF.] [pp. muffling, muffled.] To conceal; to wrap; to cover.—2, n. A vessel in which small objects are heated:—[Fr. *muffle*.—Cf. Ger. *muffel*, an animal with large lips] the naked part of an animal's nose.

Mūff'ler, n. A cover for the face.

Mūff'ti, n. [Arab.] A Mohammedan high-priest.

Mūff'ti, n. [Irish, *mugan*, *mucog*; Sw. *mugg*.] A cup to drink from:—[Cf. Skr. *mukha*, the face; Gr. *μυκρῖπ*, the nose] the face [Low].

Mūg'g, n. or **Mūg'gish**, a. [Icel. *mugga*, drizzling mist; akin to MUCK.] Moist; damp; close.

Mū-lā'tō, n.; pl. **Mū-lā'tōes**. [Sp. *mulato*, or *mulato*, a mule, a hybrid.] One born of parents of whom one is white and the other negro.

Mūl'ber-ry, n. [Ger. *maulbeere*; A.-S. *mor*, a mulberry, and Berry; L. *morus*, Gr. *μῶρον*, a mulberry.] A tree and its fruit.

Mūlch, n. [Cf. Ger. *molsch*, L. *mollis*, soft.] Straw, litter, &c. half rotten.—2, v. a. [pp. mulching, mulched.] To cover with rotten straw.

Mūlct, n. [L. *multa*, or *multa*, a fine; *multare*, to fine.] A pecuniary penalty or fine.—2, v. a. [pp. mulcting, mulcted.] To punish with fine or forfeiture.

Mūle, n. [A.-S. *mul*; L. *mulus*.] An animal generated between a he-ass and a mare, or between a horse and a she-ass:—a hybrid:—a machine for spinning cotton.

Mū-le-tēer, n. [Fr. *muletier*.] A mule-driver.

Mū-lj-ēb'ri-tj, n. [L. *muliebritas*; *mulier*, a woman; *muliebris*, womanly.] Womanhood; femininity; womanly quality.

Mūl'ish, a. Like a mule; obstinate; sullen.

Mūl'ist, n. [Scot. & Dut. *mul*, dust.] A stuff-box:—[Hind. *mul-mal*] a species of muslin.—2, v. a. [Cf. Fr. *moultre*, to soften; L. *mollis*, soft.] [pp. mulling, mulled.] To soften and reduce the spirit of; to heat, sweeten, &c., as wine.

Mūl-la-ga-tāw'ny, n. [Tamil *milagu-tami*, pepper-water.] A kind of soup.

Mūl'lein, n. [A.-S. *molegn*; whence Fr. *molène*; Goth. *malō*, a moth; it was regarded as good against moths.] A coarse, herbaceous plant.

Mūl'ler, n. One who mulls:—a stone or instrument for grinding powder or colors.

Mūl'let, n. [Fr. *mulet*, mule; L. *mulus*, also *mugl*.] A sea-fish, valued for food.

Mūl'lion (mūly'ōn), n. [O. E. *munlion*, Fr. *moignon*, Sp. *mujon*, a stump.—Cf. L. *mucosus*, maimed.] [Arch.] An upright post or bar in a window-frame.

Mūlt-, Common prefixes in words of Latin origin.

Mūlt'i-, g. m. from L. *multus*, many; as, *multangular*, *multifarious*.

Mūlt-ān'gū-lar, a. [L. *multus*, many, and *angulus*, angular (q. v.).] Having many angles.

Mūlt'i-fā'ri-ōis, a. [L. *multifarius*, various; probably from *multus*, many, and *fari*, to speak.] Having great multiplicity; diversified; numerous; manifold.

Mūlt'i-fā'ri-ōis-ly, ad. With multiplicity.

Mūlt'i-fā'ri-ōis-nēs, n. Great diversity.

Mūlt'i-fid, a. [L. *multifidus*; *multus*, many, and *fidere*, *fidē*, to cleave.] Having many divisions.

Mūlt'i-lōc'ū-lar, a. [L. *multus*, many, and *locus*, dim. *loculus*, a place.] Having many cells.

Mūlt'ip'a-rois, a. [L. *multus*, many, and *parere*, to bear.] Bringing forth many at a birth:—having produced many offspring.

Mūlt'ip'ar-tite, a. [L. *multus*, many, and *partitus*, divided.—See PART.] Divided into many parts.

Mūlt'ip-le, n. [L. *multiplex*, manifold: on type of triple.—See MULTIPLE.] A number which exactly contains another number several times; as, 12 is a multiple of 3.—A common multiple is a multiple of two or more numbers; 12 is a common multiple of 2, 3, 4, and 6.

Mūlt'ip-li-a-ble, a. That may be multiplied.

Mūlt'ip-li-cānd', n. [L. *multiplicandum*.—See MULTIPLY.] [Arith.] The number to be multiplied.

Mūlt'ip-li-cā'tion, n. [L. *multiplicatio*.—See MULTIPLY.] The act of multiplying; state of being multiplied.—[Arith.] The process of finding the amount of a given number, called the *multiplicand*, when repeated a certain number of times, expressed by the multiplier. [being many.]

Mūlt'ip-li-c'itj-tj, n. [L. *multiplicitas*.] State of *Mūlt'ip-li-er*, n. He who or that which multiplies:—a number to multiply by.

Mūlt'ip-ly, v. a. [L. *multiplicare*; *multiplex*, manifold; *multus*, much, and *placere*, to fold.] [pp. multiplying, multiplied.] To increase in number; to increase by generation; to increase by arithmetical multiplication.—2, v. n. To grow in number; to increase.

Mūl'tip'ō-tēnt, a. [L. *multipotens*; *multus*, much, and *potens*, potent.] Having manifold power.

Mūl'ti-tūde, n. [L. *multitudo*; *multus*, much, many.] A great number; a great many; a throng; a crowd; the populace; the vulgar.

Mūl'ti-tū'dj-nōis, a. Numerous; manifold.

Mūl'ti-vālvē, a. [L. *multus*, many, and *valvā*, a valve (q. v.).] Having many valves.

Mūlt'ure (mūlt'yur), n. [O. Fr.; Fr. *mouture*; Law L. *molitura*; L. *molere*, to grind: akin to

MILL and MEAL. Act of grinding; a grist:—a fee or toll for grinding.

Mūm, interj. [Purely imitative.] Silence; hush.—2, a. Silent; not speaking.—3, n. [Ger. *Mumme*, the inventor's name.] A strong German ale.

Mūm'ble, v. n. [Dut. *monnelen*; Ger. *mummeln*; Dan. *munde*; Sw. *mumla*: imitative.] [pp. mumbling, mumbled.] To speak inwardly; to mutter.—2, a. To utter imperfectly.

Mūmm, v. n. [Ger. *mummen*, Dut. *monnen*, to mask; Ger. *munne*, Dut. *mom*, a mask; perhaps akin to MOME.] [pp. mumming, munned.] To mask; to frolic in disguise.

Mūm'mer, n. A masker; a jester; a player.

Mūm'mer-y, n. [Fr. *momerie*.—See MUMM.] A masking; farcical show; frolic in masks:—folly; foolery; buffoonery.

Mūm'mi-fj, v. a. & v. n. [Fr. *momifier*.] [pp. mummifying, mummified.] To make or become a mummy.

Mūm'my, n. [Fr. *momie*; Sp. *momia*; It. *mummiā*; Per. *munayin*; Arab. *munia*; Arab. & Per. *mun*, wax; Coptic *mun*, bitumen.] A dead body preserved by embalming:—a sort of wax.—2, v. a. [pp. mummying, mummied.] To embalm.

Mūmp, v. n. [A form of MUM or MUMBLE: imitative.] [pp. mumping, mumped.] To nibble; to mutter; to sulk:—to beg.

Mūmps, n. pl. Sullenness:—[from the verb *to mump*] a disease in which the glands about the throat are swelled.

Mūnch, v. a. & v. n. [Imitative.—Cf. Fr. *manger*, L. *manducare*, to eat.] [pp. munching, munched.] To chew eagerly and greedily.

Mūn'dāne, a. [L. *mundanus*; *mundus*, the world.] Belonging to this world; earthly.

Mūn'gōōse, n. [East Indian.] An Asiatic animal that destroys serpents.

Mū-ni-c'ī-pal, a. [L. *municipalis*; *municipium*, a town with a local government; *munici*, functions, and *capere*, to receive.] Belonging to a municipality, corporation, or city:—relating to a state, kingdom, or nation.

Mū-ni-c'ī-pāl'i-tj, n. A town or city; a district and its inhabitants; the government of a city.

Mū-ni-f'icēnce, n. [L. *munificentia*, bounty; *munificus*, liberal; *munus*, a gift, and *facere*, to make.] The act of giving liberally; liberality; generosity; bounty.

Mū-ni-f'icēnt, a. [L. *munificens*.—See MUNIFICENCE.] Liberal; beneficent; bounteous.

Mū-ni-f'icēnt-ly, ad. Liberally; generously.

Mū-ni-mēnt, n. [L. *munimentum*, a defence; *munire*, to fortify; *munia*, walls.] A fortification; fortress; defence.—[Law.] A deed; a record; charter.

Mū-ni'tion (mū-ni'ŋn), n. [L. *munio*, a blockade, defence; *munire*, to fortify.] Fortification:—ammunition; materials for war.

Mūn-jēēt', n. [Hind. *manjū*.] Indian madder.

Mūnt'jāk, n. [A native name.] A small deer of Southeastern Asia. [ing to a wall.]

Mū'ral, a. [L. *muralis*; *murus*, a wall.] Pertaining to a wall.

Mūr'der, n. [A.-S. *morðor*; Goth. *maurth*; Ger. *mord*.—Cf. L. *mors*, death.] The act of killing a human being unlawfully, and with malice prepense.—2, v. a. [pp. murdering, murdered.] To kill a man unlawfully, and with malice prepense.

Mūr'der-er, n. One who is guilty of murder.

Mūr'der-ēss, n. A woman guilty of murder.

Mūr'der-ōis, a. Guilty of murder; bloody.

Mūr'der-ōis-ly, ad. In a bloody manner.

Mū'r'i-ate, n. [Chem.] A chloride.

Mū-rj-āt'ic, a. [L. *muridicus*, briny; *muria*, brine.] Of the nature of brine.

Mū'rīne (mū'rj'n), n. [L. *murinus*, of mice; *mus*, *muris*, a mouse (q. v.).] A small quadruped; a mouse.—2, a. Of or relating to mice.

Mūrk, n. [See MARC.] The husks of fruit:—[A.-S. *murc*, Dan. *mörk*, dark] darkness.—2, a. Murky; dark.

mien, sir; mōve, nōr, sōn; būll, būr, rūle, ūse.—C. G. g, g, soft; p, p, g, hard; g as z; x as gz; this.