mode only; relating to form; having the form without the essence or reality; as the modal diversity of the faculties of the 4. Standard; that by which a thing is to be Glanville. soul.

MODAL/ITY, n. The quality of being mo-

dal, or being in form only.

MODE, n. [Fr. mode; L. modus; Sp. It. modo; W. moz; Ir. modh; Sax. mete, gemet or gemett, from metan, gemetan, to meet, to find, to measure or mete, L. metior. The primary sense of mode is measure, hence form. Measure is from extending, the extent, hence a limit, and hence the derivative sense of restraining. See Meet and Measure.]

1. Manner of existing or being; manner; method; form; fashion; custom; way; as the mode of speaking; the mode of dressing; modes of receiving or entertain-

ing company.

The duty of itself being resolved on, the mode of doing it may be easily found. Taylor.

It is applicable to particular acts, or to a series of acts, or to the common usage of a city or nation. One man has a particular mode of walking; another has a singular mode of dressing his hair. We find it nethe usual modes of dress.

2. Gradation; degree.

What modes of sight between each wide extreme!

3. State; quality. Shak.

4. In metaphysics, the dependence or affection of a substance. Such complex ideas as contain not in them the supposition of I. subsisting by themselves, but are considered as dependencies or affections of substances, Locke calls modes. Of these he makes two kinds; simple modes, which are 2. Limited in quantity; not excessive or exonly variations or different combinations of the same idea, as a dozen, which con- 3. Restrained in passion, ardor or temper; sists of so many units added together; and mixed modes, which are compounded of simple ideas of several kinds, as beauty, 4. Not extreme in opinion; as a moderate which is compounded of color and fig-

A mode is that which cannot subsist in and of itself, but is esteemed as belonging to and subsisting by the help of some substance, which for G. that reason is called its subject.

5. In music, a regular disposition of the air and accompaniments relative to certain principal sounds, on which a piece of mu-

sic is formed, and which are called the es-Encyc. 8. sential sounds of the mode.

6. In grammar, a particular manner of conjugating verbs to express manner of action or being, as affirmation, command, cendition and the like; usually and not very properly written mood. Mood is a word of different signification. [See See Mood.

A kind of silk.

lus, from modus.]

- 1. A pattern of something to be made; any thing of a particular form, shape or construction, intended for imitation; primarily, a small pattern; a form in miniature of something to be made on a larger scale; as the model of a building; the MOD/ERATELY, adv. Temperately; mildmodel of a fort.
- 2. A mold; something intended to give 2. In a middle degree; not excessively; as shape to castings.

MO'DAL, a. [See Mode.] Consisting in 3. Pattern; example; as, to form a govern-

measured.

He that despairs, measures Providence by his own contracted model.

In painting and sculpture, that which is to be copied or imitated; as the naked human form.

6. A pattern; any thing to be imitated. Take Cicero, lord Chatham or Burke, as a model of eloquence; take Washington as a model of prudence, integrity and patriotism; above all, let Christ be the model of our benevolence, humility, obedience and patience.

A copy; representation; something made in imitation of real life; as anatomical models, representing the parts of the body. General Pfiffer constructed a model of the mountainous parts of Switzerland.

MOD'EL, v. t. [Fr. modeler.] To plan or form in a particular manner; to shape; to imitate in planning or forming; as, to model a house or a government; to lineated.

cessary to conform in some measure to MOD'ELED, pp. Formed according to a model; planned; shaped; formed. MOD'ELER, n. A planner; a contriver.

Spectator. Pope. MOD'ELING, ppr. Forming according to a model; planning; forming; shaping. MOD'ERATE, a. [L. moderatus, from mod-

eror, to limit, from modus, a limit.]

Literally, limited; restrained; hence, temperate; observing reasonable bounds MOD'ERN, a. [Fr. moderne; It. Sp. moderne] in indulgence; as moderate in eating or drinking, or in other gratifications.

pensive. He keeps a moderate table.

not violent; as moderate men of both parties.

Calvinist or Lutheran.

5. Placed between extremes; holding the mean or middle place; as reformation of 2. Common; mean; vulgar. [Not used.] a moderate kind.

Temperate; not extreme, violent or rigorons; as moderate weather; a moderate winter; moderate heat; a moderate breeze of wind.

7. Of a middle rate; as men of moderate abilities.

Not swift; as a moderate walk.

MOD'ERATE, v. t. To restrain from excess of any kind; to reduce from a state of violence; to lessen; to allay; to repress; as, to moderate rage, action, desires, &c.; to moderate heat or wind.

2. To temper; to make temperate; to qualify. By its astringent quality, it moderates the relaxing quality of warm water. Arbuthnot.

MODEL, n. mod'l. [Fr. modelle; L. modu-MOD/ERATE, v. i. To become less violent, severe, rigorous or intense. The cold of winter usually moderates in March; the heat of summer moderates in September.

MOD'ERATED, pp. Reduced in violence, rigor or intensity; allayed; lessened; tempered; qualified.

ly; without violence.

Shak. water moderately warm.

Each nymph but moderately fair. Waller. ment on the model of the British or Ameri-MOD'ERATENESS, n. State of being moderate; temperateness; a middle state between extremes; as the moderateness of the weather; used commonly of things, as moderation is of persons. Johnson.

MOD'ERATING, ppr. Reducing in vio-lence or excess; allaying; tempering;

becoming more mild.

MODERA'TION, n. [L. moderatio.] The state of being moderate, or of keeping a due mean between extremes or excess of violence. The General's moderation after victory was more honorable than the victory itself.

In moderation placing all my glory, While tories call me whig, and whigs a tory.

2. Restraint of violent passions or indulgence of appetite. Eat and drink with moderation; indulge with moderation in pleasures and exercise.

3. Calmness of mind; equanimity; as, to bear prosperity or adversity with modera-

4. Frugality in expenses. model an edifice according to the plan de-MODERA'TOR, n. He or that which moderates or restrains. Contemplation is an excellent moderator of the passions.

2. The person who presides over a meeting or assembly of people to preserve order, propose questions, regulate the pro-ceedings and declare the vote; as the moderator of a town meeting or of a soci-Watts.

MODERA/TORSHIP, n. The office of a

erno. This word seems to be formed from L. modo, and crn, which we find in other Latin words that have reference to time. as in hodiernus, hesternus.]

1. Pertaining to the present time, or time not long past; late; recent; not ancient or remote in past time; as modern days, ages or time; modern authors; modern fashions; modern taste; modern practice. Bacon. Prior.

MOD'ERNISM, n. Modern practice; something recently formed, particularly in wri-Swift.

MOD'ERNIST, n. One who admires the moderns. Swift.

MOD'ERNIZE, v. t. To render modern; to adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things, or rather to adapt the ancient style or idiom to modern style and

MOD'ERNIZED, pp. Rendered conformable to modern usage.

MOD'ERNIZER, n. He that renders mod-

MOD'ERNIZING, ppr. Rendering modern. MOD'ERNLY, adv. in modern times. [Not

MOD'ERNNESS, n. The quality of being modern; recentness; novelty.

MOD'ERNS, n. Those who have lived in times recently past, or are now living; opposed to the ancients. Boyle. Pope.

MOD'EST, a. [Fr. modeste; L. modestus, from modus, a limit.]

1. Properly, restrained by a sense of propriety; hence, not forward or bold; not pre-