

2. Dim-eyed; purblind. *Ainsworth.*
MOON-FISH, *n.* A fish whose tail is shaped like a half-moon. *Grew.*
MOON/ISH, *a.* Like the moon; variable. *Shak.*
MOON/LESS, *a.* Not favored with moonlight. *Dryden.*
MOON/LIGHT, *n.* The light afforded by the moon.
MOON/LIGHT, *a.* Illuminated by the moon; as *moonlight* revels. *Shak.*
MOON/LING, *n.* A simpleton. *B. Jonson.*
MOON/LOVED, *a.* Loved when the moon shines. *Milton.*
MOON-SAD, *n.* A plant of the genus *Menispermum*, having a rosaceous flower. *Miller.*
MOON/SHINE, *n.* The light of the moon. *Dryden.*
 2. In burlesque, a month.
A matter of moonshine, a matter of no consequence or of indifference.
MOON/SHINE, } *a.* Illuminated by the
MOON/SHINY, } moon; as a fair moon-
 shine night. *Clarendon.*
I want to see them in a moonshiny night. *Addison.*
MOON/STONE, *n.* A variety of *adularia*, of a white color, or a yellowish or greenish white, somewhat iridescent, found in blunt amorphous masses, or crystalized in truncated rhomboidal prisms, or in rectangular tables, or in hexahedral prisms beveled at both ends. The surface is often sulcated. *Kirwan.*
MOON/STRUCK, *a.* Affected by the influence of the moon; lunatic; as *moonstruck* madness. *Milton.*
MOON-TRE/FOIL, *n.* A plant of the genus *Medicago*.
MOON-WÖRT, *n.* A plant of the genus *Lunaria*; satin-flower; honesty.
MOONY, *a.* Lunate; having a crescent for a standard; in resemblance of the moon; as the *moony* troops or *moony* host of the sultans of Turkey. *Philips. Fenton.*
MOOR, *n.* [Sax. *mor*, a mountain, a pool or lake, a plain; D. *moer*; G. *mohr*; Fr. *mare*; Dan. *myre*.]
 1. A tract of land overrun with heath. *Encyc.*
 2. A marsh; a fen; a tract of wet low ground, or ground covered with stagnant water.
MOOR, *n.* [D. *moor*; G. *mohr*; Fr. *maure*; Gr. *μαυρος*, *μαυρος*, dark, obscure.]
 A native of the northern coast of Africa, called by the Romans from the color of the people, *Mauritania*, the country of dark-complexioned people. The same country is now called Morocco, Tunis, Algiers, &c.
MOOR, *v. t.* [Sp. Port. *amarra*, a cable, and a command to belay or fasten; *amarar*, to moor, as a ship; Fr. *amarer*; Arm. *amarra*; D. *maaren*; allied probably to L. *moror*, Fr. *demeurer*, to delay. It is composed of the same elements as the Saxon *meran*, *amerran*, *amyrran*, to hinder, to mar.]
 To confine or secure a ship in a particular station, as by cables and anchors or by chains. A ship is never said to be *moored*, when she rides by a single anchor. *Mar. Dict.*

MOOR, *v. i.* To be confined by cables or chains.
 On oozy ground his galleys *moor*. *Dryden.*
MOOR/COCK, } A fowl of the genus
MOOR/FOWL, } *n.* Tetrao, found in moors;
MOOR/HEN, } red-game; gor-cock.
MOORED, *pp.* Made fast in a station by cables or chains.
MOOR/ING, *pp.* Confining to a station by cables or chains.
MOOR/ING, *n.* In seamen's language, moorings are the anchors, chains and bridles laid athwart the bottom of a river or harbor to confine a ship.
MOOR/ISH, *a.* Marshy; fenny; watery. Along the *moorish* fens. *Thomson.*
 2. Pertaining to the Moors in Africa.
MOOR/LAND, *n.* A marsh or tract of low watery ground. *Mortimer. Swift.*
 2. Land rising into moderate hills, foul, cold and full of bogs, as in Staffordshire, England.
MOOR/STONE, *n.* A species of granite. *Woodward.*
MOOR/Y, *a.* Marshy; fenny; boggy; watery.
 As when thick mists arise from *moory* vales. *Fairfax.*
MOOSE, *n.* *moos*. [a native Indian name.]
 An animal of the genus *Cervus*, and the largest of the deer kind, growing sometimes to the height of 17 hands, and weighing 1200 pounds. This animal has palmated horns, with a short thick neck, and an upright mane of a light brown color. The eyes are small, the ears a foot long, very broad and slouching; the upper lip is square, hangs over the lower one, and has a deep sulcus in the middle so as to appear bifid. This animal inhabits cold northern climates, being found in the American forests of Canada and New England, and in the corresponding latitudes of Europe and Asia. It is the elk of Europe. *Encyc.*
MOOT, *v. t.* [Sax. *motian*, to meet, to debate; Sw. *möta*, to meet, to fall, to come to or on; Goth. *motyan*. See *Meet*, of which this word is a different orthography. The sense of debate is from *meeting*, like *encounter*, from the French; for *meeting* gives rise to the sense of opposing, and the Dan. *mod* and Sw. *emot*, against, a preposition answering to L. *contra*, Fr. *contre*, is from this root.]
 To debate; to discuss; to argue for and against. The word is applied chiefly to the disputes of students in law, who state a question and discuss it by way of exercise to qualify themselves for arguing causes in court.
MOOT, *v. i.* To argue or plead on a supposed cause.
MOOT, } A point, case or ques-
MOOT-CASE, } tion to be mooted or
MOOT-POINT, } debated; a disputable case; an unsettled question.
 In this *moot-case* your judgment to refuse. *Dryden.*
MOOT/ED, *pp.* Debated; disputed; controverted.
MOOT/ER, *n.* A disputer of a mooted case.
MOOT-HALL, } A town hall; hall of
MOOT-HOUSE, } judgment. *Obs. Wickliffe.*

MOOT/ING, *pp.* Disputing; debating for exercise.
MOOT/ING, *n.* The exercise of disputing.
MOP, *n.* [W. *mop* or *mopa*; L. *mappa*.] A piece of cloth, or a collection of thrums or coarse yarn fastened to a handle and used for cleaning floors. *Swift.*
 2. A wry mouth. [Not used.] *Shak.*
MOP, *v. t.* To rub or wipe with a mop.
MOP, *v. i.* To make a wry mouth. [Not used.] *Shak.*
MOPE, *v. i.* [I have not found this word, unless in the D. *moppen*, to pout.]
 To be very stupid; to be very dull; to drowse; to be spiritless or gloomy.
 Demoniac phrensy, *moping* melancholy. *Milton.*
 —Or but a sickly part of one true sense Could not so *mope*. *Shak.*
MOPE, *v. t.* To make stupid or spiritless.
MOPE, *n.* A stupid or low spirited person; a drone.
MO/PED, *pp.* Made stupid.
 A young, low spirited, *moped* creature. *Locke.*
MO/PE-EYED, *a.* [Qu. Gr. *μωψ*.] Short-sighted; purblind. *Bramhall.*
MO/PING, *pp.* Affected with dullness; spiritless; gloomy.
MO/PISH, *a.* Dull; spiritless; stupid; dejected.
MO/PISHNESS, *n.* Dejection; dullness; stupidity.
MOP/PET, } *n.* [from *mop*; L. *mappa*.] A
MOPSEY, } rag-baby; a puppet made of cloth; a fondling name of a little girl. *Dryden.*
MO/PUS, *n.* A mope; a drone. *Swift.*
MORAL, *a.* [Fr. Sp. *moral*; It. *morale*; L. *moralis*, from *mos*, *moris*, manner. The elements of this word are probably *Mr.*; but I know not the primary sense. The word coincides in elements with Ar. *mor* to pass, to walk.]
 1. Relating to the practice, manners or conduct of men as social beings in relation to each other, and with reference to right and wrong. The word *moral* is applicable to actions that are good or evil, virtuous or vicious, and has reference to the law of God as the standard by which their character is to be determined. The word however may be applied to actions which affect only, or primarily and principally, a person's own happiness.
 Keep at the least within the compass of *moral* actions, which have in them vice or virtue. *Hooker.*
 Mankind is broken loose from *moral* bands. *Dryden.*
 2. Subject to the moral law and capable of moral actions; bound to perform social duties; as a *moral* agent or being.
 3. Supported by the evidence of reason or probability; founded on experience of the ordinary course of things; as *moral* certainty, distinguished from *physical* or *mathematical* certainty or demonstration. Physical and mathematical certainty may be stiled infallible, and *moral* certainty may be properly stiled indubitable. *Wilkins.*
 Things of a moral nature may be proved by *moral* arguments. *Tillotson.*
 4. Conformed to rules of right, or to the divine law respecting social duties; vir-