

2. A kingdom; an empire. *Shak.*

**MONASTERY**, *n.* [Fr. *monastère*; It. *monastero*; Sp. *monasterio*; Low L. *monasterium*; Gr. *μοναστήριον*, from *μονος*, sole, separate; W. *môn.*]

A house of religious retirement, or of seclusion from ordinary temporal concerns, whether an abbey, a priory or a nunnery. The word is usually applied to the houses of monks, mendicant friars and nuns. *Encyc.*

**MONASTIC**, } *a.* [Fr. *monastique*; It. *monastico*; Low L. *monasticus*; Gr. *μοναχικός*, from *μονος*, sole, separate.]

Pertaining to monasteries, monks and nuns; recluse; secluded from the temporal concerns of life and devoted to religion; as a *monastic life*; *monastic orders*. *Denham.*

**MONASTIC**, *n.* A monk.

**MONASTICALLY**, *adv.* Reclusely; in a retired manner; in the manner of monks. *Swift.*

**MONASTICISM**, *n.* Monastic life. *Milner.*

**MÖNDAY**, *n.* [Sax. *monandæg*; D. *maandag*; G. *montag*; moon and day; being formerly sacred to that planet.] The second day of the week.

**MONDE**, *n.* [Fr.] The world; also, a globe, an ensign of authority. *Drummond.*

**MONE'CIAN**, *n.* [Gr. *μονος*, sole, and *οικος*, house.]

In *botany*, one of that class of plants, whose male and female flowers are on the same plant.

**MONE'CIAN**, *a.* Pertaining to the class of plants above described.

**MONEY**, *n.* plu. *moneys*. [Sax. *mynet*; D. *munt*, mint; G. *münze*; Sw. *mynt*; Dan. *myndt*, money or mint; Fr. *monnoie*; It. *monadh*; W. *muenai*; Sp. *moneda*; Port. *moeda*, contracted; L. It. *moneta*. *Money* and *mint* are the same word varied.]

1. Coin; stamped metal; any piece of metal, usually gold, silver or copper, stamped by public authority, and used as the medium of commerce. We sometimes give the name of money to other coined metals, and to any other material which rude nations use as a medium of trade. But among modern commercial nations, gold, silver and copper are the only metals used for this purpose. Gold and silver, containing great value in a small compass, and being therefore of easy conveyance, and being also durable and little liable to diminution by use, are the most convenient metals for coin or money, which is the representative of commodities of all kinds, of lands, and of every thing that is capable of being transferred in commerce.

2. Bank notes or bills of credit issued by authority, and exchangeable for coin or redeemable, are also called *money*; as such notes in modern times represent coin, and are used as a substitute for it. If a man pays in hand for goods in bank notes which are current, he is said to pay in *ready money*.

3. Wealth; affluence.

*Money* can neither open new avenues to pleasure, nor block up the passages of anguish. *Rambler.*

**MONEYAGE**, *n.* Anciently, in England, a general land tax levied by the two first Norman kings, a shilling on each hearth. *Hume.*

**MONEY-BAG**, *n.* A bag or purse for holding money. *Addison.*

**MONEY-BOX**, *n.* A box or till to hold money.

**MONEY-BRÖKER**, *n.* A broker who deals in money. *Johnson.*

**MONEY-CHÄNGER**, *n.* A broker who deals in money or exchanges. *Arbutnot.*

**MONEYED**, *a.* Rich in money; having money; able to command money; used often in opposition to such as have their wealth in real estate.

Invite *moneyed* men to lend to the merchants. *Bacon.*

2. Consisting in money; as *moneyed capital*. *Hamilton's Report.*

**MONEYER**, *n.* A banker; one who deals in money.

2. A coiner of money. [*Little used in either sense.*]

**MONEY-LENDER**, *n.* One who lends money.

**MONEYLESS**, *a.* Destitute of money; penniless. *Swift.*

**MONEY-MATTER**, *n.* An account consisting of charges of money; an account between debtor and creditor. *Arbutnot.*

**MONEY-SCRIVENER**, *n.* A person who raises money for others. *Arbutnot.*

**MONEY-SPINNER**, *n.* A small spider.

**MONEY'S-WÖRTH**, *n.* Something that will bring money.

2. Full value; the worth of a thing in money.

**MONEY-WÖRT**, *n.* A plant of the genus *Lysimachia*.

**MÖNGER**, *n.* [Sax. *mangere*, from *man-gian*, to trade, D. *manger*.]

A trader; a dealer; now used only or chiefly in composition; as *fish-monger*, *iron-monger*, *news-monger*, *cheese-monger*.

**MÖNGREL**, *a.* [from Sax. *mengan*, to mix. See *Mingle*.]

Of a mixed breed; of different kinds. *Swift.*

**MÖNGREL**, *n.* An animal of a mixed breed.

**MONILIFORM**, *a.* [L. *monile*, a necklace, and *form*.]

Like a necklace. *Encyc.*

**MONIMENT**, *n.* [L. *monimentum*, from *monéo*, to admonish.]

1. An inscription; something to preserve memory. *Obs.*

2. A mark; an image; a superscription. *Spenser.*

**MONISH**, *v. t.* To admonish; to warn. [*Not used.*] [See *Admonish*.]

**MONISHER**, *n.* An admonisher, which see.

**MONISHMENT**, *n.* Admonition. *Obs.*

**MONITION**, *n.* [Fr. from L. *monitio*.]

1. Warning; instruction given by way of caution; as the *monitions* of a friend. *Swift.*

2. Information; indication.

We have no visible *monitions* of other periods, such as we have of the day by successive light and darkness. *Holder.*

**MONITIVE**, *a.* Admonitory; conveying admonition. *Barrow.*

**MONITOR**, *n.* [L.] One who warns of faults or informs of duty; one who gives advice and instruction by way of reproof or caution.

You need not be a *monitor* to the king.

*Bacon.*

2. In *schools*, a person authorized to look to the scholars in the absence of the instructor, or to notice the absence or faults of the scholars, or to instruct a division or class.

**MONITORY**, *a.* Giving admonition; warning; instructing by way of caution.

Losses, miscarriages and disappointments are *monitory* and instructive. *L'Estrange.*

**MONITORY**, *n.* Admonition; warning. *Bacon.*

**MONITRESS**, *n.* A female monitor.

**MÖNK**, *n.* [Gr. *μοναχος*, from *μονος*, W. *môn*, sole, separate; whence L. *monachus*; Sax. *monc*, *munuc*; Fr. *moine*; Arm. *mannach*; W. *mynac*; Sans. *muni*.]

A man who retires from the ordinary temporal concerns of the world, and devotes himself to religion. Monks usually live in monasteries, on entering which they take a vow to observe certain rules. Some however live as hermits in solitude, and others have lived a strolling life without any fixed residence. *Encyc.*

**MÖNKERY**, *n.* The life of monks; the monastic life.

**MÖNKEY**, *n.* [It. *monicchio*.] The popular name of the ape and baboon. But in zoology, monkey is more properly the name of those animals of the genus *Simia*, which have long tails. Ray distributes animals of this kind into three classes; apes which have no tails; monkeys with long tails; and baboons with short tails. *Encyc.*

2. A name of contempt or of slight kindness. *Johnson.*

**MÖNKHOOD**, *n.* The character of a monk. *Atterbury.*

**MÖNKISH**, *a.* Like a monk, or pertaining to monks; monastic; as *monkish manners*; *monkish dress*; *monkish solitude*.

**MÖNK'S HEAD**, *n.* A plant of the genus *Leontodon*.

**MÖNK'S HOOD**, *n.* A plant of the genus *Aconitum*.

**MÖNK'S RHÜBARB**, *n.* A plant of the genus *Rumex*, a species of dock.

**MONOC'EROS**, *n.* [Gr. *μονος*, sole, and *κερας*, horn.] The unicorn.

**MÖN'CHORD**, *n.* [Gr. *μονος*, sole, only, and *χορδη*, chord.]

A musical instrument of one string. As its name imports, it had originally but one string; but it is generally constructed with two, by means of which the musician is better enabled to try the proportions of sounds and intervals, and judge of the harmony of two tempered notes. *Encyc.*

In the proper sense of the word, a trumpet marine is considered a *monochord*.

**MONOCHROMATIC**, *a.* [Gr. *μονος*, sole, and *χρωμα*, color.]

Consisting of one color, or presenting rays of light of one color only.

*Quart. Journ. Journ. of Science.*

**MÖNOCOTYLE**, } *a.* Having only one seed-lobe or seminal leaf. *Martyn. Milne.*

**MÖNOCOTYLED'ONOUS**, }