

MO'LIEN, *n.* A flowering tree of China.

MOLIM'INOUS, *a.* [from *L. molimen.*] Very important. [*Not used.*] *Grosier.* *More.*

MO'LINIST, *n.* A follower of the opinions of Molina, a Spanish Jesuit, in respect to grace; an opposer of the Jansenists.

MOL'LIENT, *a.* [*L. mollicens, mollio.* See *Mellow.*]

Softening; assuaging; lessening. [See *Emollient*, which is generally used.]

MOL/LIFIABLE, *a.* [from *mollify.*] That may be softened.

MOLLIFICA'TION, *n.* The act of mollifying or softening.

2. Mitigation; an appeasing. *Shak.*

MOL/LIFIED, *pp.* Softened; appeased.

MOL/LIFIER, *n.* That which softens, appeases or mitigates.

2. He that softens, mitigates or pacifies.

MOL/LIFY, *v. t.* [*L. mollio*; *Fr. mollir.* See *Mellow.*] To soften; to make soft or tender. *Is. i.*

2. To assuage, as pain or irritation.

3. To appease; to pacify; to calm or quiet. *Dryden.*

4. To qualify; to reduce in harshness or asperity. *Clarendon.*

MOLLUS'CA, *n.* [from *L. mollis, soft.*] In *zoology*, a division or class of animals whose bodies are soft, without an internal skeleton, or articulated covering. Some of them breathe by lungs, others by gills; some live on land, others in water. Some of them are naked; others testaceous or provided with shells. Many of them are furnished with feelers or tentacula. *Cuvier. Ed. Encyc.*

MOLLUS'CAN, } *a.* Pertaining to the mollusca, or partaking of their properties. [*Molluscous* is used, but is less analogical than *molluscan.*]

MOLOS'SUS, *n.* [*Gr.*] In *Greek and Latin verse*, a foot of three long syllables.

MOLT, *v. i.* [*W. moel, bald, bare*, also as a noun, a heap, pile or conical hill with a smooth top; *moeli*, to heap or pile, to make bald. So *bald*, in English, seems to be connected with *bold*, that is, prominent.]

To shed or cast the hair, fethers, skin, horns, &c.; as an animal. Fowls *molt* by losing their fethers, beasts by losing their hair, serpents by casting their skins, and deer their horns. The molting of the hawk is called *mewing*.

MOLTEN, *pp.* of *melt*. Melted. *Obs.*

2. *a.* Made of melted metal; as a *molten* image.

MOLTING, *ppr.* Casting or shedding a natural covering, as hair, fethers, skin or horns.

MOLTING, *n.* The act or operation by which certain animals, annually or at certain times, cast off or lose their hair, fethers, skins, horns, &c.

MO'LY, *n.* [*L.* from *Gr. μολν.*] Wild garlic, a plant having a bulbous root.

MOLYB'DEN, } *n.* [*Gr. μολυβδαινα*, a mass of lead.]

MOLYB'DENA, } *n.* of lead.] An ore of molybdenum, a scarce mineral of a peculiar form, and sometimes confounded with plumbago, from which however it is distinguished by its more shining, scaly appearance, and a more greasy feel. *Encyc.*

MOLYB'DENOUS, *a.* Pertaining to molybden, or obtained from it. The *molybdenous* acid is the deutoxyd of molybdenum.

MOLYB'DENUM, *n.* A metal which has not been reduced into masses of any magnitude, but has been obtained only in small separate globules, in a blackish, brilliant mass. These are brittle and extremely infusible. *Nicholson. Ure.*

The most common natural compound of this metal is a sulphuret.

*Webster's Manual.*

MOME, *n.* [*Fr. momon.* See *Mum.*] A dull, silent person; a stupid fellow; a stock; a post. *Johnson. Spenser.*

MO'MENT, *n.* [*L. momentum.* This word is contracted from *motamentum*, or some other word, the radical verb of which signifies to move, rush, drive or fall suddenly, which sense gives that of *force*. The sense of an instant of time is from falling or rushing, which accords well with that of *meet*.]

1. The most minute and indivisible part of time; an instant.

In a *moment*, in the twinkling of an eye. *1 Cor. xv.*

2. Force; impulsive power.

—Touch with lightest *moment* of impulse, His free will. *Milton.*

*Little used; but hence,*

3. Importance in influence or effect; consequence; weight or value.

It is an abstruse speculation, but also of far less *moment* to us than the others. *Bentley.*

MOMENT'AL, *a.* Important. [*Not in use.*]

MOMENT'ALLY, *adv.* For a moment.

*Brown.*

MOMENTANEOUS, MOMENTANY, *not used.* [See *Momentary.*]

MO'MENTARILY, *adv.* Every moment.

*Shenstone.*

MO'MENTARY, *a.* Done in a moment; continuing only a moment; lasting a very short time; as a *momentary* pang.

*Momentary* as a sound,

Swift as a shadow, short as any dream. *Shak.*

MO'MENTLY, *adv.* For a moment.

2. In a moment; every moment. We *momently* expect the arrival of the mail.

MOMENT'OUS, *a.* Important; weighty; of consequence. Let no false step be made in the *momentous* concerns of the soul.

MOMENT'UM, *n.* [*L.*] In *mechanics*, impetus; the quantity of motion in a moving body. This is always equal to the quantity of matter multiplied into the velocity. *Encyc.*

MOM'MERY, } *n.* [*Fr. momeric, from Momum'mery,* } *n.* *mus*, the god of raillery and jesting.]

An entertainment or frolick in masks; a farcical entertainment in which masked persons play antic tricks. *Rowe.*

MO'MOT, *n.* The name of a genus of birds in S. America, whose beak and tongue resemble the toucan's. *Ed. Encyc.*

MON'ACHAL, *a.* [*Fr.* from *L. monachus*, *Gr. μοναχος*, a monk.]

Pertaining to monks or a monastic life; monastic.

MON'ACHISM, *n.* [*Fr. monachisme*; *It. monachismo.* See *Monk.*] The state of monks; a monastic life.

MON'AD, *n.* [*Gr. μονας, unity, from μονος, sole.*]

1. An ultimate atom, or simple unextended point. *Leibnitz.*

2. An indivisible thing. *Good.*

MON'ADELPHI, *n.* [*Gr. μονος, sole, and αδελφος, brother.*]

In *botany*, a plant whose stamens are united in one body by the filaments.

MONADELPHI'AN, *a.* Having the stamens united in one body by the filaments.

MONAD'IC, } *a.* Having the nature or

MONAD'ICAL, } character of a monad. *More.*

MONAN'DER, *n.* [*Gr. μονος, one, and ανηρ, a male.*]

In *botany*, a plant having one stamen only.

MONAN'DRIAN, *a.* Having one stamen only.

MON'ARCH, *n.* [*It. Sp. monarca*; *Fr. monarque*; *Gr. μοναρχης; μονος, sole, and αρχος, a chief.*]

1. The prince or ruler of a nation, who exercises all the powers of government without control, or who is vested with absolute sovereign power; an emperor, king or prince invested with an unlimited power. This is the strict sense of the word.

2. A king or prince, the supreme magistrate of a nation, whose powers are in some respects limited by the constitution of the government. Thus we call the king of Great Britain a *monarch*, although he can make no law without the consent of parliament.

3. He or that which is superior to others of the same kind; as, an oak is called the *monarch* of the forest; a lion the *monarch* of wild beasts.

4. One that presides; president; as *Bacchus, monarch* of the vine. *Shak.*

MON'ARCH, *a.* Supreme; ruling; as a *monarch* savage. *Pope.*

MONARCH'AL, *a.* Pertaining to a monarch; suiting a monarch; sovereign; regal; imperial.

Satan, whom now transcendent glory raised Above his fellows, with *monarchal* pride— *Milton.*

MON'ARCHESS, *n.* A female monarch; an empress.

MONARCH'IC, } *a.* Vested in a single

MONARCH'ICAL, } ruler; as *monarchical* government or power.

2. Pertaining to monarchy.

MON'ARCHIST, *n.* An advocate of monarchy. *Barrow.*

MON'ARCHIZE, *v. i.* To play the king; to act the monarch. *Shak.*

MON'ARCHIZE, *v. t.* To rule; to govern.

MON'ARCHY, *n.* [*Gr. μοναρχια.* See *Monarch.*]

1. A state or government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of a single person. Such a state is usually called an empire or a kingdom; and we usually give this denomination to a large state only. But the same name is sometimes given to a kingdom or state in which the power of the king or supreme magistrate is limited by a constitution, or by fundamental laws. Such is the British *monarchy*. Hence we speak of absolute or despotic *monarchies*, and of limited *monarchies*.

A free government has a great advantage over a simple *monarchy*. *J. Adams.*