

Each member move and every *motion* guide.

*Blackmore.*

4. Change of posture; action.

Watching the *motion* of her patron's eye.

*Dryden.*

5. Military march or movement.

*Milton.*

6. Agitation; as the *motions* of the sea.

7. Internal action; excitement; as the *motions* of the breast.

*Gay.*

8. Direction; tendency.

In our proper *motion* we ascend.

*Milton.*

9. The effect of impulse; action proceeding from any cause, external or internal. In the growth of plants and animals, there must be a *motion* of the component parts, though invisible. Attraction or chemical affinity produces sensible *motion* of the parts of bodies. *Motions* of the mind ascribed to the invisible agency of the Supreme Being, are called good *motions*.

Let a good man obey every good *motion* rising in his heart, knowing that every such *motion* proceeds from God.

*South.*

10. Proposal made; proposition offered; particularly, a proposition made in a deliberative assembly. A *motion* is made for a committee; a *motion* for introducing a bill; a *motion* to adjourn.

11. A puppet-show or puppet. [Not used.]

*Shak.*

MO'TION, *v. t.* To propose. [Little used.]

See *Move*.

MO'TIONER, *n.* A mover. [Not used.]

MO'TIONLESS, *a.* Wanting motion; being at rest.

I grow a statue, fixed and *motionless*.

*Dryden.*

MO'TIVE, *a.* [See the Noun.] Causing motion; having power to move or tending to move; as a *motive* argument; *motive* power.

*Hooker. Bentley.*

MO'TIVE, *n.* [It. *Sp.* *Port.* *motivo*; *Fr.* *motif*. See *Move*.]

1. That which incites to action; that which determines the choice, or moves the will. Thus we speak of good *motives*, and bad *motives*; strong and weak *motives*. The *motive* to continue at rest is ease or satisfaction; the *motive* to change is uneasiness, or the prospect of good.

2. That which may or ought to incite to action; reason; cause.

3. A mover. [Not in use.]

*Shak.*

MOTIVITY, *n.* The power of producing motion.

MOT'LEY, *a.* [W. *ysmot*, a spot; *ysmotiave*, to spot, to dapple; *Sp.* *molcar*, id.; *Eng.* *mole*.]

1. Variegated in color; consisting of different colors; dappled; as a *motley* coat.

*Shak.*

2. Composed of different or various parts, characters or kinds; diversified; as a *motley* style.

And doubts of *motley* hue.

*Dryden.*

[This word primarily means *spotted*; but it may signify also *striped*.]

MOT'OR, *n.* [L. from *moreo*, to move.] A mover. The metals are called *motors* of electricity.

*Folta.*

MOT'ORY, *a.* Giving motion; as *motory* muscles.

*Ray.*

MOT'TO, *n.* [It. *id.*; *Sp.* *Port.* *mote*; *Fr.* *mot*; *Sax.* *mathetan*, to speak; *Ir.* *meudhair*, talk, discourse; *Goth.* *mathlei*, id.; *Gr.* *μῆτος, μῆτις, μῆσις*.]

Primarily, a word; but more commonly, a sentence or phrase prefixed to an essay or discourse, containing the subject of it, or added to a device.

In *heraldry*, the motto is carried in a scroll, alluding to the bearing or to the name of the bearer, or expressing some important idea.

MOULD, an incorrect orthography. [See *Mold*, and its derivatives.]

MOULT. [See *Molt*.]

MOUNCH, }

MAUNCH, }

MOUND, *n.* [Sax. *mund*; W. *mwnt*, from *mun*; L. *mons*. See *Mowl*.]

Something raised as a defense or fortification, usually a bank of earth or stone; a bulwark; a rampart or fence.

God has thrown

That mountain as his garden *mound*, high raised.

*Milton.*

To thrid the thickets or to leap the *mounds*.

*Dryden.*

MOUND, *v. t.* To fortify with a mound.

*Johnson.*

MOUND'ED, *pp.* Surrounded or defended by mounds.

The lakes high *mounded*.

*J. Barlow.*

MOUND'ING, *ppr.* Defending by a mound.

MOUNT, *n.* [Fr. *mont*; Sax. *mnt*; It. *Port.*

*Sp.* *monte*; *Arin.* *menez*, *mene*; W. *mwnt*, a mount, mountain or mound, a heap; L. *mons*, literally a heap or an elevation; *Ir.* *moin* or *muine*; Basque, *mendia*. Qu. *Gr.* *βουνος*.]

1. A mass of earth, or earth and rock, rising considerably above the common surface of the surrounding land. *Mount* is used for an eminence or elevation of earth, indefinite in height or size, and may be a hillock, hill or mountain. We apply it to *Mount Blanc*, in Switzerland, to *Mount Tom* and *Mount Holyoke*, in Massachusetts, and it is applied in Scripture to the small hillocks on which sacrifice was offered, as well as to *Mount Sinai*. Jacob offered sacrifice on the *mount* or heap of stones raised for a witness between him and Laban. Gen. xxxi.

2. A mound; a bulwark for offense or defense.

How ye down trees and cast a *mount* against Jerusalem. Jer. vi.

3. Formerly, a bank or fund of money.

*Obs. Bacon.*

MOUNT, *v. i.* [Fr. *monter*; It. *montare*; *Sp.* *montar*.]

1. To rise on high; to ascend; with or without *up*.

Doth the eagle *mount up* at thy command? Job xxxix.

The fire of trees and houses *mounts* on high.

*Cowley.*

2. To rise; to ascend; to tower; to be built to a great altitude.

Though Babylon should *mount up* to heaven. Jer. li.

3. To get on horseback.

*Shak.*

4. To leap upon any animal.

5. To amount; to rise in value.

Bring then these blessings to a strict account, Make fair deductions, see to what they *mount*.

*Pope.*

MOUNT, *v. t.* To raise aloft; to lift on high.

What power is it which *mounts* my love so high?

*Shak.*

2. To ascend; to climb; to get upon an elevated place; as, to *mount* a throne.

3. To place one's self on horseback; as, to *mount* a horse.

4. To furnish with horses; as, to *mount* a troop. The dragoons were well *mounted*.

5. To put on or cover with something; to embellish with ornaments; as, to *mount* a sword.

6. To carry; to be furnished with; as, a ship of the line *mounts* seventy four guns; a fort *mounts* a hundred cannon.

7. To raise and place on a carriage; as, to *mount* a cannon.

To *mount guard*, to take the station and do the duty of a sentinel.

MOUNT'AIN, *n.* [Fr. *montagne*; *Sp.* *montaña*; It. *montagna*; L. adjective, *montanus*.]

A large mass of earth and rock, rising above the common level of the earth or adjacent land, but of no definite altitude. We apply *mountain* to the largest eminences on the globe; but sometimes the word is used for a large hill. In general, *mountain* denotes an elevation higher and larger than a hill; as the *Altaic mountains* in Asia, the *Alps* in Switzerland, the *Andes* in South America, the *Alleghany mountains* in Virginia, the *Kaatskill* in New-York, the *White mountains* in New-Hampshire, and the *Green mountains* in Vermont. The word is applied to a single elevation, or to an extended range.

MOUNT'AIN, *a.* Pertaining to a mountain; found on mountains; growing or dwelling on a mountain; as *mountain* air; *mountain* pines; *mountain* goats.

MOUNT'AIN-BLUE, *n.* Malachite; carbonate of copper.

MOUNTAINE'ER, } *a.* An inhabitant of a

MOUNTAINER, } mountain.

2. A rustic; a freebooter; a savage.

*Milton.*

MOUNT'AINET, *n.* A small mountain; a hillock. [Not used.]

*Sidney.*

MOUNT'AIN-GREEN, *n.* A carbonate of copper.

MOUNTAINOUS, *a.* Full of mountains; as the *mountainous* country of the Swiss.

2. Large as a mountain; huge; as a *mountainous* heap.

*Prior.*

3. Inhabiting mountains. [Not used.]

*Bacon.*

MOUNTAINOUSNESS, *n.* The state of being full of mountains.

*Brerewood.*

MOUNT'AIN-PARSLEY, *n.* A plant of the genus *Athamanta*.

*Lec.*

MOUNT'AIN-ROSE, *n.* A plant.

MOUNT'AIN-SOAP, *n.* A mineral of a pale brownish black color.

*Ure.*

MOUNT'ANT, *a.* [Fr. *montant*.] Rising on high.

*Shak.*

MOUNT'EBANK, *n.* [It. *montare*, to mount, and *banco*, bench.]

1. One who mounts a bench or stage in the market or other public place, boasts of his skill in curing diseases, vends medicines which he pretends are infallible remedies, and thus deludes the ignorant multitude. Persons of this character may be indicted and punished.

2. Any boastful and false pretender.

Nothing so impossible in nature, but *mountebanks* will undertake.

*Arbutnot.*

MOUNT'EBANK, *v. t.* To cheat by boasting and false pretenses; to gull.

*Shak.*