

sumptuous or arrogant; not boastful; as a modest youth; a *modest* man.

2. Not bold or forward; as a *modest* maid. The word may be thus used without reference to chastity.

The blushing beauties of a *modest* maid.

Dryden.

3. Not loose; not lewd.

Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the *modest* wife.

Shak.

4. Moderate; not excessive or extreme; not extravagant; as a *modest* request; *modest* joy; a *modest* computation.

Addison.

MOD/ESTLY, *adv.* Not boldly; not arrogantly or presumptuously; with due respect. He *modestly* expressed his opinions.

2. Not loosely or wantonly; decently; as, to be *modestly* attired; to behave *modestly*.

3. Not excessively; not extravagantly.

MOD/ESTY, *n.* [*L. modestia.*] That lowly temper which accompanies a moderate estimate of one's own worth and importance. This temper when natural, springs in some measure from timidity, and in young and inexperienced persons, is allied to bashfulness and diffidence. In persons who have seen the world, and lost their natural timidity, *modesty* springs no less from principle than from feeling, and is manifested by retiring, unobtrusive manners, assuming less to itself than others are willing to yield, and conceding to others all due honor and respect, or even more than they expect or require.

2. Modesty, as an act or series of acts, consists in humble, unobtrusive deportment, as opposed to extreme boldness, forwardness, arrogance, presumption, audacity or impudence. Thus we say, the petitioner urged his claims with *modesty*; the speaker addressed the audience with *modesty*.

3. Moderation; decency.

Shak.

4. In *females*, modesty has the like character as in males; but the word is used also as synonymous with chastity, or purity of manners. In this sense, modesty results from purity of mind, or from the fear of disgrace and ignominy fortified by education and principle. Unaffected *modesty* is the sweetest charm of female excellence, the richest gem in the diadem of their honor.

MOD/ESTY-PIECE, *n.* A narrow lace worn by females over the bosom.

Addison.

MOD/ICUM, *n.* [*L.*] A little; a small quantity.

Dryden.

MOD/IFIABLE, *a.* [from *modify.*] That may be modified or diversified by various forms and differences; as *modifiable* matter.

Locke.

MODIFICATION, *n.* [from *modify.*] The act of modifying, or giving to any thing new forms, or differences of external qualities or modes.

If these powers of cogitation, volition and sensation are not inherent in matter as such, nor acquirable to matter by any motion or modification of it—

Bentley.

2. Particular form or manner; as the various *modifications* of light or sound. The treaty, in several of its *modifications*, was held to be objectionable.

Newton. Holder.

MOD/IFIED, *pp.* Changed in form or external qualities; varied; diversified.

2. Moderated; tempered; qualified in exceptionable parts.

MOD/IFIER, *n.* He or that which modifies.

MOD/IFY, *v. t.* [*Fr. modifier*; *It. modificare*; *Sp. modificar*; *L. modifcor*; *modus*, limit, manner, and *facio*, to make.]

1. To change the form or external qualities of a thing; to shape; to give a new form of being to; as, to *modify* matter, light or sound.

Newton. Holder.

2. To vary; to give a new form to any thing; as, to *modify* the terms of a contract. A prefix *modifies* the sense of a verb.

3. To moderate; to qualify; to reduce in extent or degree.

Of his grace

He *modifies* his first severe decree. *Dryden.*

MOD/IFY, *v. i.* To extenuate.

L'Estrange.

MOD/IFYING, *ppr.* Changing the external qualities; giving a new form to; moderating.

MODILLION, *n.* *modil'yun.* [*It. modiglione*; *Fr. modillon*; from *L. modiolus*, from *modus*.]

In *architecture*, an ornament in the cornice of the Ionic, Corinthian and Composite columns; a sort of bracket serving to support the projecture of the cornice or drip; a dental.

Encyc. Harris.

MOD/ISH, *a.* [from *mode.*] According to the mode or customary manner; fashionable; as a *modish* dress; a *modish* feast.

Dryden.

MOD/ISHLY, *adv.* Fashionably; in the customary mode.

Locke.

MOD/ISHNESS, *n.* The state of being fashionable.

2. Affectation of the fashion.

Johnson.

MOD/ULATE, *v. t.* [*L. modulator*, from *modus*, limit, measure.]

1. To form sound to a certain key, or to a certain proportion.

Johnson. Encyc.

2. To vary or inflect sound in a natural, customary or musical manner. Thus the organs of speech *modulate* the voice in reading or speaking.

Could any person so *modulate* her voice as to deceive so many.

Broome.

MOD/ULATED, *pp.* Formed to a certain key; varied; inflected.

MOD/ULATING, *ppr.* Forming to a certain proportion; varying; inflecting.

MODULA/TION, *n.* [*L. modulatio*; *Fr. modulation.*]

1. The act of forming any thing to a certain proportion; as the different proportion and *modulation* of matter.

Woodward.

2. The act of inflecting the voice in reading or speaking; a rising or falling of the voice.

Encyc.

3. In *music*, the art of composing melody or harmony agreeable to the laws prescribed by any particular key, or of changing the key, or of passing from one key to another.

Encyc.

Modulation is the manner of ascertaining and managing the modes; or more generally, the art of conducting the harmony and air through several modes in a manner agreeable to the ear and conformed to rules.

Roussau.

4. Sound modulated; melody.

Thomson.

MOD/ULATOR, *n.* He or that which modulates. The tongue is a principal *modulator* of the human voice.

MOD/ULE, *n.* [*Fr.*; from *L. modulus.*] A model or representation.

2. In *architecture*, a certain measure or size taken at pleasure for regulating the proportion of columns, and the symmetry or disposition of the whole building. The usual *module* of a column is its semidiameter at the base. This is divided into parts or minutes.

Encyc.

MOD/ULE, *v. t.* To model; to shape; to modulate. [*Little used.*]

MOD/US, *n.* [*L.*] A compensation for tithes; an equivalent in money or other certain thing, given to a parson or vicar by the owners of land in lieu of tithes. The whole phrase is *modus decimandi*; but *modus* alone is commonly used.

Blackstone.

MOD/WALL, *n.* A bird.

MOE, *a.* More. [*Not used.*]

Hooker.

MOGUL, *n.* The name of a prince or emperor of the nation in Asia called Moguls, or Monguls.

MO/HAIR, *n.* [*G. mohr*, mohair, and a moor; *Fr. moire*; *Russ. mor.*]

The hair of a kind of goat in Turkey, of which are made camlets, which are sometimes called by the same name.

Encyc.

MO/HAIR-SHELL, *n.* In *conchology*, a peculiar species of *Voluta*, of a closely and finely reticulated texture, resembling on the surface mohair, or a close web of the silkworm.

Encyc.

MOHAM/MEDAN, *a.* Pertaining to Mohammed or Mahomet.

MOHAM/MEDAN, *n.* A follower of Mohammed, the founder of the religion of Arabia and Persia.

MOHAM/MEDANISM, *n.* The religion or doctrines and precepts of Mohammed, contained in a book called the Koran or Al-koran.

MOHAM/MEDANIZE, *v. t.* To render conformable to the modes or principles of the Mohammedans.

MO/IAWK, } The appellation given to
MO/HOCK, } *n.* certain ruffians who infested the streets of London; so called from the nation of Indians of that name in America.

Prior.

MO/DORE, *n.* A gold coin of Portugal, valued at \$6, or £1. 7s. sterling.

MOI/ETY, *n.* [*Fr. moitié*; *L. medietas*; *It. metà*; *Sp. mitad.*]

The half; one of two equal parts; as a *moiety* of an estate, of goods or of profits; the *moiety* of a jury or of a nation.

Clarendon. Addison.

MOIL, *v. t.* [*Fr. mouiller.*] To daub; to make dirty. [*Little used.*]

Knolles.

2. To weary. [See the next word.]

Chapman.

MOIL, *v. i.* [*Gr. μόλος, μάλος*, labor, combat; *μωλεω*, to strive, to fight; *L. molior*, and

miles; *Ar. جاس* to work, labor, per-

form, to strive, to war; *Heb. Ch. Syr. Sam. מלח id. Class Mi. No. 15. 12.*]

To labor; to toil; to work with painful efforts.

Now he must *moil* and drudge for one he lothes.

Dryden.