

M.

WACHTER has observed that this letter is used in forming substantives from verbs and from adjectives; as, A.-S. *cwalm*, interitus, death, from *cwell-en*, to kill; Franc. *galm*, clangor, from *gell-en*, sonare, *uuahsmo*, fruit, from *wahs-en*, to grow; Sw. *sotma*, sweetness, from *sot*, dulcis; Germ. *baerm*, dregs, from *baer-en*, levare, *helm*, a helmet, from *hull-en*, to cover.

It is used in S., with the addition of *a* or *e*, in forming some alliterative words, being employed as the medium of conjoining their component parts; as, *clish-ma-claver*, *hash-me-thram*, *whig-me-leerie*; E. *rig-ma-role*.

MA, MAY, MAA, MAE, *adj.* More in number, S.; *mair* being used to denote quantity.

Fra thair fayis archeris war
Scalyt, as I said till yow ar,
That *ma* na thai war, be gret thing,—

Thai woux sa hardy, that thaim thought
Thai sould set all thair fayis at noucht.
Barbour, xiii. 85, MS.

The Kyng of Frawns yhit eftyr thai
Send till this Edward in message *may*,
That ware kend and knawyn then
Honorabil and gret famows men.

Wyntown, viii. 28. 18.

Sa frawart thaym this god hir mynd has cast,
That with na doutsun takinnis, *ma* than twa,
Hir greife furthschew this ilk Tritonia.

Doug. Virgil, 44, 25.

“The sacrilegious blasphemers, and the bloody adulterers, and infinite *maa* vther sins, concurring in one person, shall not these shorten this miserable life?”
Bruce’s Eleven Serm., 1591, Sign. K. 5, a.

“It is statut—that the secretarie mak and constitute deputis, ane or *mae*, in every ane of the placis foresaid.” Act. Sed. 3 Nov., 1599.

Mr. Tooke views A.-S. *move*, a heap, as the radical word; supposing A.-S. *ma*, E. *mo*, to be the positive, A.-S. *mare*, E. *more*, the comparative, and A.-S. *maest*, E. *most*, the superlative. But not to say that A.-S. *move* does not seem to have been used to denote quantity in general, or applied to persons, the hypothesis labours under several considerable difficulties. The first is, that *mo* never occurs in A.-S., but always *ma*,

which has been corruptly changed in later times into *mo*, like many other words originally written with *a*. But besides this, A.-S. *ma* is as really a comparative as *mare*, both being used adverbially, in the sense of plus, magis. As an adjective, *mare* properly denotes superiority in size, or in quality, major; *ma*, superiority in number, plures. This word, even as changed into *mo*, has been always used in the same manner. One of the very examples brought by Mr. Tooke, is a proof of this. "Yf it be fayre a man's name be eched by *moche* folkes praying, and fouler thyng, that *mo* folke not praysen." Chaucer, Test. Love, Fol. 319, b.

Mr. Tooke has charged Junius with saying *untruly*, that *most* is formed from the positive *maere*, having *maerre* as the compar., and *maerest*, contr. *maest*, as the superl. But candour required, that this singularity in A.-S. should have been mentioned, that *maere* is used both as a positive, magnus, and a compar., major; while *maerest* is the superl. It does not appear, indeed, that this is the origin of *maest*, which occurs in the simple form of *maists* in Moes-G. from the comparative *maiza*.

Lat. *plus* and *magis* may both be mentioned as analogues. For although both are used as comparatives, it would appear that they had been originally positives. *Plus* is certainly from the Gr. positive *πολυς*, many; and *magis* has also been traced to *μεγας*, great.

To MA, *v. a.* To make; frequently used when the metre does not require it.

Thai durst nocht bid to *ma* debate.

Barbour, x. 692, MS.

And nocht forthi sum of thaim thar

Abad stoutly to *ma* debate;

And othyr sum ar fled thair gate.

Ibid., xiv. 547, MS. also, ii. 6.

In this form the *v.* resembles Germ. *mach-en*, facere, which *Seren.* derives from the very anc. Geth. *v. meg-a*, valere.

MA, *aux. v.* May.

Yhit thretty ylys in that^{se}

Wytht-out thir *ma* welle reknyde be.

Wyntown, i. 13. 66.

Peradventure my scheip *ma* gang besyde,

Quhyll we haif liggit full neir.

Henryson, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 99, st. 6.

Sw. *ma*, Isl. *maa*, id.

MA, *pron. poss.* My, Tweedd.

"I shnck *ma* pock clean toom—at twalhour's time." Saint Patrick, i. 71.

MAA, MAW, *s.* A whit, a jot, Loth. *Né'er a maa*, never a whit, Lat. *ne hilum*.

In the same form, this word is also preceded, (doubtless under the idea of greatly increasing the emphasis), with the favourite terms, *Fiend*, *Deil*; as, *Fiend a maw*, *Deil a maa*.

[MAA, *s.* A name given to the Gull (*larus canus*), Shetl. Isl. *mar*, id.]

MAAD, MAWD, *s.* A plaid, such as is worn by shepherds; *a herd's mawd*, S. V. MAUD.

This seems to be a Goth. word. Su.-G. *mudd* denotes a garment made of the skins of reindeers; also, *lajmudd*. Ihre thinks that the word has come to Sweden, along with the goods.

MAADER, *interj.* A term used to a horse, to make him go to the left hand, Aberd.

[MAAGER, *adj.* Lean, thin, scraggy, Shetl. Su.-G., Dan. *mager*, Isl. *magr*, id.]

[MAALIN, *s.* A merlin, a hawk, *ibid.*]

[MAAMIE, *s.* A wet nurse, *ibid.*; Dan. *amme*, id.; Teut. *mamme*, the breast; Lat. *mamma*, id.]

[To MAAMIE, *v. a.* To soften or crush the earth by delving or ploughing, *ibid.*; Dan. prov. *malm*.]

[MAAMIE, *adj.* Soft, fine, crushed, *ibid.*]

[MAAMIE, MAMIE, *s.* Applied to anything solid when crushed, broken, or ground to pieces, Perth. ; pron. *mummy*, Ayr.]

[MAANDRED, *s.* Manhood, strength, Shetl.; Dan. *mand*, a man, and *rad*, degree, quality.]

[MAAT, *s.* A comrade, an intimate friend; G. *mate*, Dan. *maat*, Isl. *mæt*.]

MABBIE, *s.* A cap, a head-dress for women; S. B. *mob*, E.

And we maun hae pearlins, and *mabbies*, and cocks,
And some ither things that the ladies call smocks.

Song, *Ross's Helenore*, p. 137.

MABER, *s.* Marble, perhaps an erratum for *marber*, from Fr. *marbre*.

"Item, an figure of a manis heid of *maber*." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 158.

MACALIVE CATTLE. Cattle appropriated, in the Hebrides, to a child who is sent out to be fostered.

"These beasts are considered as a portion, and called *Macalive* cattle, of which the father has the produce but is supposed not to have the full property, but to owe the same number to the child, as a portion to the daughter, or a stock for the son." Johnson's Journey, Works, viii. 374. V. DALZ.

This term seems of Gael. origin, and comp. of *mac*, a son, and *oileamh-nam* (*oileav-nam*) to foster, q. the cattle belonging to the son that is fostered.

MACDONALD'S DISEASE. The name given to an affection of the lungs, Perth.

"There is a disease called *Glacach*, by the Highlanders, which, as it affects the chest and lungs, is evidently of a consumptive nature. It is called the *Macdonald's disease*, because there are particular tribes of Macdonalds, who are believed to cure it with the charms of their touch, and the use of a certain set of words. There must be no fee given of any kind. Their faith in the touch of a Macdonald is very great." Stat. Acc. P. Logierait, V. 84.

MACER, MASSER, MASAR, *s.* A mace-bearer, one who bears the *mace* before persons in authority, and preserves order in a court, S.

—"Of late yeiris there is enterit in the office of *arnes sindry* extraordinier *masseris* and *pursevantis*," &c. Acts James VI., 1587, c. 30, p. 449, Ed. 1814. *Maissers* and *Maisseres*, Skene.

"That our souerane lordis thesaurair, and vtheris directaris of sic lettres, deliuer thame in tyme cuming

to be execut be the ordinar heraldis, and purseuandis berand coittis of armes, or *masaris*, to be vsit be thame as of befor." *Ibid.* A., 1592, p. 555.

—"The nomination of the *macers* hath, for two centuries past, been either in the crown, or in private families, in virtue of special grants from the crown." *Erskine's Inst.* B. i. tit. iv., § 33.

L. B. *masser-ius*, qui *massam* seu clavam fert,—serviens armorum, nostris olim *Masser*, vel *Sergeant à masse*, nunc *Massier*; Du Cange. *Ital. mazziere*; Carpentier.

MACFARLANE'S BOWAT. The moon.
V. BOWAT.

MACH, *s.* Son-in-law. V. MAICH.

[MACH, MAUCH, *s.* Might, ability, Ayr.
V. MACHT, MAUCHT.]

MACHLESS (*gutt.*), *adj.* Feeble. This is the pronunciation of Loth. It is generally used in an unfavourable sense; as, "Get up, ye *machless* brute!" V. MAUCHTLESS.

MACHCOLING, *s.* V. MACHICOULES.

To MACHE, *v. n.* To strive.

With thir agane grete Hercules stude he,
With thir I was wount to *mache* in the mellé.
Doug. Virgil, 141, 26.

Fast fra the forestammes the floud souchis and raris,
As thay togidder, *machit* on the depe.
Ibid., 268, 37.

The E. *v.* *match* is occasionally used nearly in the same sense.

MACHICOULES, *s. pl.* The openings in the floor of a battlement.

"I have observed a difference in architecture betwixt the English and Scottish towers. The latter usually have upon the top a projecting battlement, with interstices, anciently called *machicoules*, betwixt the parapet and the wall, through which stones or darts might be hurled upon the assailants. This kind of fortification is less common on the south border." *Minstrely Border*, i., *Introd.* lxxvi. N.

K. James V. grants to John Lord Drummond the liberty of erecting a castle at his Manour of Drummond—"fundandi, &c.—castrum et fortalitium muris lapideis et fossis, ac cum le fowseis et barmkin fortificandi, et circumcingendi portisque ferreis et clausuris revocandi firmandi et muniendi, ac cum le *machcoling*, batteling, portulicis, drawbriggis, et omnibus aliis apparatus," &c. *Apud. Edin.* Oct. 20, 1491.—*Orig.* in Charter-room at Drummond Castle.

Fr. *machecoulis*, *maschecoulis*, used as a *s.* singular, "the stones at the foot of a parapet (especially over a gate) resembling a grate, through which offensive things are thrown upon pions, and other assailants;" *Cotgr.* It is compounded of *masch-er*, to chew, to champ, to grind, and *coulisse*, "a portcullis, or any other door, or thing, which, as a portcullis, falls, or slips, or is let doune;" *ibid.* This is evidently from *coul-er*, to slide, to glide. The idea, conveyed by the compound term, seems to be, something that is *let fall* or *glides down* for the purpose of *grinding* the assailants.

O. Fr. *mache-coules*, *mache-coulis*, &c., are described by Roquefort as a projecting parapet on the top of towers and castles, from which the defenders showered down perpendicularly on the besiegers stones, sand, and rosin or pitch in a state of fusion.

Rabelais uses the term in the form of *machicolis*, *Prol. B.* iii. This is rendered by our Sir T. Urquhart, *Port-culleys*.

The ancient kings of England, when they give a right to build a castle, mention this as one of the privileges granted, *imbattellandi, kernillandi, Machicollandi*. Hence Du Cange gives *Machicoll-are* as a L. B. *v.* formed from the Fr. *s.* *Machacollandura* occurs in the same sense with the term under consideration.

Spelman deduces the word from Fr. *maseel* or *machil*, mandibulum, a jaw-bone, and *coulisse*, a cataract; either because it projected from the wall like a jaw-bone, or because it crushed the assailants as our jaw-bones do meat.

MACHLE (*gutt.*), *v. a.* To busy one's self doing nothing to purpose, to be earnestly engaged, yet doing nothing in a right manner, Perth.; "Ye'll *machle* yoursell in the mids of your wark;"—perhaps a variety of *Magil*, *q. v.*

[MACHT, (*pron. mach, gutt.*), *s.* Might, power, ability, Clydes., Shetl.; Tent. *macht*, A.-S. *meah, maecht*, *id.* V. MAUCHT.

The *pron.* above noted is almost universal among the lower classes in the West of S. Especially in Clydes., the letter *t* is scarcely ever sounded when it occurs in the middle or towards the end of a word; and when sounded it is by a peculiar guttural impossible to be represented by letters.]

[MACHTLESS, *adj.* Feeble, destitute of strength.]

[MACHTY, *adj.* Powerful, of great strength.]

MACK, MAK, *adj.* Neat, tidy; nearly synon. with *Purpose-like*, Roxb. V. MACK-LIKE.

MACKLIKE, *adj.* 1. A very old word, expl. tight, neat, *Ettr. For.*; synon. *Purpose-like*.

"We had na that in our charge; though it would be far mair *mack-like*, and far mair feasible,—to send yon great clan o' ratten-nos'd chaps to help our master, than to have them lying idle, eating you out o' house and hauld here." *Perils of Man*, ii. 70.

Teut. *mackelick, ghe-mackelick*, commodus, facilis, lentus, lenis. *Ghe-mackelick mensch*, homo non difficilis aut morosus, tractabilis, facilis. Belg. *makkik*, easy; from Tent. *mack*, commodus, Belg. *mak*, tame, gentle. The term in its simple form corresponds with Su.-G. *mak*, commoditas, Isl. *mak*, quies, whence *maktig*, commodus. These words in Dan. assume the form of *mag, ease, comfort, magelic, commodious*.

Macklike must be viewed as originally the same with *Makly*, *adv.*, evenly, equally, *q. v.* The transition from the idea of easiness or commodity to that of neatness is very natural; as denoting something that suits the purpose in view. A similar transition is made when it is transferred to a person.

2. Seemly, well-proportioned, S. A.

MACKER-LIKE, *adj.* More proper, more be-seeming, or becoming, *Ettr. For.*

This is merely the comparative of *Macklike*, the mark of comparison being interposed between the component parts of the word, *euphoniae causa*, in the same manner as *Thieffer-like*, &c.

[MACK, *s.* and *v.* V. MAK.]

[MACKAINGIE. "To give fair." A vulgar phrase implying to give full scope; to *hae fair mackaingie*, to have full scope. Gl. Banffs.]

MACLACK, *adv.*

Then the Cummers that ye ken came all *macklack*,
To conjure that coldyoch with clews in their creils;
While all the bounds them about grew blaikned and black,
For the din of thir daiblets rais'd all the de'ills.
Polwart, Watson's Coll., iii. 22.

This evidently denotes the noise made by their approach, particularly expressing the clattering of feet. The word is formed, either from the sound, or from *mak*, make, and *clack*, a sharp sound; Teut. *klacke*, the sound made by a stroke.

MACRELL, MAKERELL, *s.* 1. A pimp.

"He had nane sa familiar to hym, as fidlaris, bordellaris, *makerellis*, and *gestouris*." Bellend. Cron., B. v. c. 1. Utricularios, ganiones, *lenones*, mimos. Boeth.

2. A bawd.

"The auld man speikis to the *macrell* to allure the madyn." Philotus, S.P.R., iii. 7.

Teut. *maeckelaer*, proxeneta, Fr. *maquereau*; fem. *maquerelle*. Thierry derives the Fr. term from Heb. *machar*, to sell. Est enim lenonum puellas vendere, et earum corpora pretio prostituere. As panders, in theatrical representation, wore a particoloured dress; hence he also conjectures that the term *maquereau* has been transferred to the fish, which we, after the Fr., call *mackerel*, because of its spots. Wachter more rationally derives Germ. *maekler*, proxeneta, from *mach-en*, jungere, sociare.

MACKREL-STURE, *s.* The Tunny, or Spanish Mackerel, *Scomber thynnus*, Linn.

"The tunny frequents this [Lochfine] and several other branches of the sea, on the western coast, during the season of herrings, which they pursue: the Scotch call it the *mackrel-sture*, or *stor*, from its enormous size, it being the largest of the genus." Pennant's Tour, 1772, p. 8.

Isl. Su.-G. *stor*, anc. *stur*, ingens, magnus.

[MACULATE, *adj.* Dirty, bespattered, Lyndsay, Syde Tailis, l. 11.]

[MACYSS, *s. pl.* Maces, Barbour, xii. 579; O. Fr. *mace*, a mace.]

[*MAD. 1. As an *adj.*, keen, eager, determined; as, "He was *mad* for't," Clydes.

2. As an *adv.*, like *mad*, with great eagerness, energy, or speed; as, "He wrocht like *mad*," *ibid.* Banffs.]

MAD-LEED, *s.* and *adj.* Expl. a "mad strain," Gl. Tarras. It is occasionally used in this sense; Buchan.

Where will ye land, when days o' grief
Come sleekin in, like midnight thief,
And nails yir *mad-leed* vauntin?

Tarras's Poems, p. 17.

Q. the language of a madman. V. LEID, language.

[MADDERAM, *s.* Madness, folly, Shetl.]

MADLINGS, *adv.* In a furious manner.

"Satan—being cast out of men, he goeth *madlings* in the swine of the world:—putting forth his rage

where he may, seeing he cannot where hee would." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 103. V. LINGS, *term.*

MAD, MAUD, *s.* A term used in Clydesdale to denote a net for catching salmon or trouts, fixed in a square form by four stakes, and allowed to stand some time in the river before it be drawn. C. B. *mawd*,—that is open, or expanding.

MADDER, *s.* A vessel used about mills for holding meal; pronounced *maider*, like Gr. η; West of S. The southern synonym is *Handie*.

C. B. *meidyr*, *medr*, a measure, *math ar vesyr*, modius, a hushel. Sicamb. and Mod. Sax. *malder*, *malter*, mensurae aridae genus; synonym. with Teut. *mudde*, modius. In L. B. this term assumes the forms of *Maldrus*, *Maldrum*, *Malter*, *Maltra*, *Maltrum*, &c., denoting a measure of four modii. But the extent is uncertain.

MADDERS-FULL, as much as would fill the corn-measure called a *madder*, S. O.

"The prosecutor again implored his Lordship to make the young man marry his daughter, or free her to the session, which sure enough was not easy, seeing she had oaths of him; and was there at home crying out her eyes *madders' full*, fit neither for mill nor moss." Saxon and Gael, i. 2.

MADDIE, *s.* A large species of mussel, Isle of Harris.

"About a league and a half to the south of the island Hermetra in Harries, lies Loch-Maddy, so call'd from the three rocks without the entry on the south side. They are call'd *Maddies*, from the great quantity of big muscles, called *Maddies*, that grows upon them." Martin's West. Isl., p. 54.

Gael. *maideog*, the shell called *Concha Veneris*; Shaw.

MADDIE, MADDY, *s.* An abbrev. of *Magdalen*; also, of Matilda, S. V. MAUSE.

MADGE, *s.* 1. A designation given to a female, partly in contempt and partly in sport, Lanarks., Synon. *Hussie*, E. *Quean*.

"That glaikit *madge* Leddy Sibby's aff to the half-merk wi' the Count; but after a' its neither stealin nor murder." Saxon and Gael, iii. 106.

2. An abbrev. of *Magdalen*, S.

[MADLINGS, *adv.* V. under MAD.]

MADLOCKS, MILK-MADLOCKS, *s. pl.* Oatmeal brose made with milk instead of water, Renfr.

Should we view this as *mat-locks*, it might be traced to Isl. *mat*, *cibus*, and *lock-a*, *allicere*; q. "enticing food." But any derivation must be merely conjectural.

To MAE, *v. n.* To bleat softly, S. This imitative word is used to denote the bleating of lambs, while *bae* is generally confined to that of sheep.

————— Shepherds shall rehearse
His merit, while the sun metes out the day,
While ewes shall bleat, and little lambkins *mae*.

Ramsay's Poems, ii. 14.

MAE, *s.* 1. A bleat, S.

How happy is a shepherd's life,
Far frae courts, and free of strife!
While the gimmers bleat and bae,
And the lamhkins answer *mae*.

Ritson's S. Songs, i. 235.

Here it is used rather as an *interj.*

MAE, *adj.* More in number. V. MA.

[MAEGS, *s. pl.* Hands; also, the flippers of the seal, Shetl.; *mages*, Northumberland.]

[MAEGSIE. 1. As an *adj.*, large-handed.

2. As a *s.*, one who has large hands, Shetl.]

[To MAESE, *v. a.* To allay, to settle. V. MEISE.]

[MA-FETH, MA-FEIE. My faith! A kind of minced oath, still common in the West of S.

"Mafé, or Mafi. Much used instead of Par ma foy," Cotgr.]

[MAGDUM, *s.* Counterpart, exact resemblance, Shetl.]

To MAGG, *v. a.* To carry off clandestinely, to steal; as, *to magg coals*, to defraud a purchaser of coals, by laying off part of them by the way, Loth.

"They were a bad pack—Steal'd meat and mault, and loot the carters *magg* the coals." Heart of Mid Loth., iv. 115.

MAGG, *s.* A cant word for a halfpenny; *pl. maggs*, the gratuity which servants expect from those to whom they drive any goods, Loth. Sibb. refers to "O. Fr. *magaut*, a pocket or wallet, *q. pocket-money*." V. MAIK.

[MAGGAT, MAGGET, *s.* Whim, silly or wild fancy, Clydes.]

[MAGGATY, MAGGATIVE, *adj.* Full of whims, fanciful, crotchety, *ibid.*, Banffs.]

[MAGGER, MAIGER, MAGGER O', MAIGERS, *prep.* In spite of. V. MAGRE.]

MAGGIE, MAGGY, *s.* A species of till, a term used by colliers, Lanarks.

"The most uncommon variety of till, in this country, is one that by the miners is called *Maggy*. It is incumbent on a coarse iron-stone." Ure's Hist. Rutherglen, p. 253.

MAGGIE FINDY. A name given to a female who is good at shifting for herself, Roxb. V. FINDY.

MAGGY MONYFEET. A centipede. V. MONYFEET.

MAGGIE RAB, MAGGY ROBB. 1. A bad half-penny, S.

2. A bad wife; as, "He's a very guid man, but I trow he's gotten a *Maggy Rob* o' a wife," Aberd.

MAGGIES, *s. pl.* "Jades," Pink.

Ye trowit to get ane burd of blisse,
To have ane of thir *maggies*.

Philotus, S. P. R., iii. 50.

Perhaps, maids, from A.-S. *maegth*, virgo.

To MAGIL, MAIGIL, MAGGLE, *v. a.* To mangle, to hash.

Thare he beheld ane cruell *maglit* face,
His visage menyete, and baith his handis, allace!

Doug. Virgil, 181, 21.

Bot reda lele, and tak gud tent in tyme,
Ye nouthir *magil*, nor mismeter my ryme.

Ibid., 484, 30.

Sen ane of them man be a deill,
My *maglit* face maks me to feill
That myne man be the same.

Philotus, S. P. R., iii. 56.

"They committed it [the work of reformation] to you whole and sound at your door; and what a *maggled* work you have made of it now, the heavens and the earth may bear witness." Mich. Bruce's Soul Confirmation, p. 21.

Rudd. derives it from Lat. *manco-us*; Sibb. from Teut. *maeck-en*, castrare. Perhaps *mangel-en*, to be defective, is preferable.

MAGISTRAND, MAGESTRAND, *s.* 1. The name given to those who are in the highest philosophical class, before graduation. It is retained in the University of Aberdeen; pron. *Magistraan*.

2. The name given to the Moral Philosophy Class, Aberd.

"The *Magestrands* (as now) convened in the high hall; which was also the solemn place of meeting at public acts, examinations and graduations." Craufurd's Hist. Univ. Edin., p. 24.

"*Magistrand Class*.—The science of astronomy employs the beginning of the fourth year, and completes the physical part of the course. Under the term moral philosophy, which forms the principal part of the instruction of the fourth year, is comprehended every thing that relates to the abstract sciences," &c. Thom's Hist. Aberd., ii. App., p. 39.

L. B. *magistrari*, academica laurea donari. *Magistrand* would literally signify, "about to receive the degree of Master of Arts."

MAGNIFICKNESSE, *s.* Magnificence.

—"I look upon it [Lyons] as one of the best and most important towns in France, both for the *magnifickness* of the buildings, [and] the great traffique it hath with almost all places of the world, to which the situation of it betwixt two rivers, the Soane and the Rhosne is no small advantage." Sir A. Balfour's Letters, p. 36.

MAGRE, MAGRY, MAGGER, MAGRAVE, *prep.* In spite of, maugre.

[That thai the tour held manlily,
Till that Rychard off Normandy,
Magre his fayis, warnyt the King.

Barbour, iii. 451.

Barbour uses the term frequently, as in i. 453, ii. 112, &c.; he also uses *magre his*, in spite of him, ii.

124, and *magre thairis*, in spite of them, iv. 153. The form *magry* occurs in Gawan and Gol., iii. 10.]

Than Schir Gologras, for greif his gray ene brynt,
Wod wraithand, the wynd his handis can wryng.
Yit makis he mery *magry* quhasa mynt.

The other form, *magrave*, is found in Wyntown, viii. 26. 429.

Than all the Inglis cumpany
Be-hynd stert on hym stwrdyly,
And *magrave* his, thai have hym tane.
Wyntown, viii. 26. 429.

Magre his, O. E.

We ask yow grace of this, assoyle him of that othe,
That he did *magre his*, to wrong was him lothe.
R. Brunne, p. 265.

[MAGRE, s. Ill-will, hate, despise. V. MAWGRE.]

Bot I sall wirk on sic mauer,
That thou at thine entent sall be,
And haue of name of thame *magre*.
Barbour, xvii. 60, Skeat's Ed.

The Edin. MS. has *maugré*. O. Fr. *mal grè*, from which the prep. also is derived.]

MAGREIT, s. The designation given to one of the books in the royal library.

"The *magreit* of the quene of Navarre." Inventories, A. 1578, p. 245.

This must have been a misnomer of the person who made the catalogue, or who pretended to read the titles of the books to him. The work undoubtedly was the celebrated *Contes et Nouvelles de Marguerite*, Reine de Navarre. But the name of this princess has been mistaken for that of the work.

MAHERS, s. pl. "A tract of low, wet-lying land, of a marshy and moory nature;" Gall. Encycl.

Gael. *machoire* simply denotes "a field, a plain;" Shaw; from *magh*, a level country. C. B. *mar*, what is flat; whence *maran*, a flat, a hoime.

MAHOUN, s. 1. The name of Mahomet, both in O. S. and E.

2. A name applied to the devil.

—Thow art my clerk, the *devill* can say,
Renunce thy God, and cum to me.
—Gramercy, tailyor, said *Mahoun*,
Renunce thy God, and cum to me.

Dunbar, *Bannatyne Poems*, p. 31, 32.

Lord Hailes observes; "It would seem that the Franks, hearing the Saracens swear by their prophet, imagined him to be some evil spirit which they worshipped. Hence, all over the Western world *Mahoun* came to be an appellation of the devil." But it is more natural to suppose, that this was rather the effect of that bitter hatred produced by the crusades, than of such gross ignorance, among those at least who had themselves been in Palestine.

MAICH, MACH (gutt.), s. Son-in-law.

Gyf that thou sekis ane alienare vnknaw,
To be thy *maich* or thy gud sone in law,
—Here ane lytil my fantasy and consate.
Doug. *Virgil*, 219, 33.

To be thy *mach* sall cum ane alienare.

Ibid., 203, 15.

Maich is used in the same sense by Bellenden, as the translation of *gener*, Cron. B. ii. c. 6.

"My *meaugh*, my wife's brother, or sister's husband," A. Bor. Ray.

"*Mauf* denotes a brother-in-law, N. of E." Grose.

This is evidently a corr. pronounciatiou formed from A.-S. *maeg*, *mag*, the guttural sound being changed into that of *f*, as in *laugh*, &c. It is merely a variation of *meaugh* mentioned above.

Rudd. has observed, that "after the same manner other names of consanguinity and affinity have been often confounded by authors." But we are by no means to suppose, that the word was originally used in this restricted sense. Perhaps it primarily denoted consanguinity. The most ancient vestige we have of the term is in Moes.-G. *mag-us*, a boy, a son. It seems, however, to have been early transferred to affinity by marriage. Thus A.-S. *maeg*, *maega*, not only has the same signification with the Moes.-G. word, but also denotes a father-in-law; Moses kept, *his maeges sceap*, the sheep of his father-in-law; Ex. iii. 1. It is also used for a kinsman in general, cognatus; and even extended to a friend, amicus. V. LYE.

O. E. *move* denotes relation by blood in a general sense.

—He let the other
That het Edward, spousy the Emperoures *move*.

R. Glouc., p. 316.

Isl. *magur*, denotes both a father-in-law, and a step-father, Verel.; and *maagr*, an ally, a father-in-law, a son-in-law; *maegd*, affinitas, *maeg-ia*, affinitati jungi; G. Andr. We learn from the latter, that *maeg-ur*, anciently signified a son. Ihre gives Su.-G. *maag*, anc. *mager*, *maghaer*, as having the general sense of *affinis*; but shews, at the same time, that it is used to denote a son, a parent, a son-in-law, a father-in-law, a step-father, a step-son, &c. He is uncertain, whether it should be traced to Alem. *mag*, nature, or Sw. *magt*, blood, or if it should be left indeterminate, because of its great antiquity. Wachter derives Germ. *mag*, natura, also, parens, filius, &c., from *mach-en*, parere, *gignere*; Schilter, from *mag-en*, posse, as, according to him, primarily denoting domestic power.

A.-S. *maeg* not only signifies a relation by blood, and a father-in-law, but a son. *Maeg waes his agen thridda*: He was his own son, the third; Caedm. 61, 21, ap. Lye.

Isl. *maug-r*, occurs in the sense of son, in the most ancient Edda. *Gaztu slikan maug*; Genuisti talem filium; Aeg. 36. As *maeg-r*, signifies a son-in-law; so, in a more general sense, a relation. Both these have been deduced from *mae*, *meg-a*, valere, pollere; because children are the support of their parents, especially when aged; and because there is a mutual increase of strength by connexions and allies. Hence the compound term, *barna-stod*, from *barn* and *stod*, column, q. the pillar or prop of children; and *maega-stod*, the support given by relationship. *Maug-r*, often appears in a compound form; as, *Maug-thrasir*, q. filius rixae, a son of strife, i.e., a quarrelsome man. *Maug-r*, also signifies a male.

I need scarcely add, that Gael. *mac*, a son, pronounced gutt. q. *machk*, has undoubtedly a common origin. *Macamh*, a youth, a lad, and *macne*, a tribe, are evidently allied.

MAICH, s. (gutt.) Marrow, Ang.

It is uncertain whether this be A.-S. *maerh*, id. eliso *r*; or, as it is accounted a very ancient word, radically different. For both *maich* and *mergh* are used S. B. in the sense of *medulla*.

MAICHERAND, part. adj. (gutt.) Weak, feeble, incapable of exertion, Ang.; allied perhaps to Su.-G. *meker*, homo mollis.

MAICHLESS, adj. Feeble, wanting bodily strength, Fife. V. MAUCHTLESS.

MAID, s. 1. A maggot, S. B.

O. E. "*Mathe worme*" is given as synon. with *Make*; Prompt. Parv.

2. In Galloway, *made*, obviously the same word, is restricted to the *larvae* of maggots.

"*Mades*, the *larvae*, or seed of *mawks*; maggots as laid by the *blue douped mawking flee*, or maggot fly, on *humph'd* or putrid flesh." Gall. Encycl.

Teut. *made*, Belg. *maade*, id. *mad*, Essex, an earth worm; Moes.-G. A.-S. *matha*, Alem. *mado*, Su.-G. *matk*, anc. *madk*, a worm.

MAID, MADE, *adj.* Fatigued, Aberd. V. MAIT.

MAID, *adj.* Tamed; applied to animals trained for sport.

"It is statute,—that na maner of persounis tak ene vther mannis hundis, nor haulkis *maid* or wyldie out of nestis, nor eggis out of nestis, within ene vther mannis ground, but licence of the Lord, vnder the pane of x. pundis." Acts. Ja. III., 1474, c. 73, Edit. 1566. Murray, c. 59.

It seems radically the same with *Mait*, q. v.; as if it signified, "subdued by fatigue,"—this being one mean employed for breaking animals. V. MATE, v.

MAIDEN, *s.* An instrument for beheading, nearly of the same construction with the *Guillotine*, S.

"This mighty Earl [Morton], for the pleasure of the place and the salubrity of the air, designed here a noble recess and retirement from worldly business, but was prevented by his unfortunat and inexorable death, three years after, anno 1581, being accused, condemned and execute by the *Maiden* at the cross of Edinburgh, as art and part of the murder of King Henry Earl of Darnly, father to King James VI., which fatal instrument, at least the pattern thereof, the cruel Regent had brought from abroad to behead the Laird of Penneuk of that ilk, who notwithstanding died in his bed, and the unfortunat Earl was the first himself that handselled that merciless *Maiden*, who proved so soon after his own executioner." Pennecuik's Descr. of Tweeddale, p. 16, 17.

This circumstance gave occasion for the following proverb; "He that invented the *Maiden*, first hanseled it." Kelly, p. 140. He refers to James, Earl of Morton. "He [E. of Argyll]—falling down on his knees upon the stool, embraced the *Maiden* (as the instrument of beheading is called) very pleasantly; and with great composure he said, 'It was the sweetest *maiden* ever he kissed, it being a mean to finish his sin and misery, and his inlet to glory, for which he longed.'" Wodrow's Hist., ii. 545.

We learn from Godscroft, that Morton had caused this instrument to be made "after the pattern which he had seen in Halifax in Yorkshire;" p. 356.

MAIDEN, *s.* 1. The name given to the last handful of corn that is cut down by the reapers on any particular farm, S.

The reason of this name seems to be, that this handful of corn is dressed up with ribbons, or strips of silk, in resemblance of a *doll*. It is generally affixed to the wall, within the farm-house.

They drave an' shere fu' tugh an' sair;

They had a bizzzy mernin' :

The *Maiden's* taen ere Phoebus fair

The Lomonds was adernin'.

Douglas's Poems, p. 142.

V. sense 2.

His yeung companiens, on the market-day,

Now often meet in clusters to survey

Young Gilbert's name, in godwen letters grace

The largest building in the market-place ;—

And if they have a trife out to lay,
To put it in a former neighbour's way ;
—Who had with them for wedding bruses run,
And from them oft the harvest *maiden* won.

Train's Mountain Muse, p. 95.

The natives of the Highlands seem to have borrowed the name from those of the Lowlands. For they call this last handful of corn *Maidhdean-buain*, or *Maidhdean-puain*, i.e., the shorn maiden. When expressed literally, it is denominated *mir-gar'*, i.e., the last that is cut.

I am much disposed to think that the figure of the *Maiden* is a memorial of the worship of Ceres, or the goddess supposed to preside over corn. Among the ancients, ears of corn were her common symbol. Rudbeck has endeavoured to shew, that the very name *Ceres* is the same with *Kaera* and *Kaerna*, the designations given by the idolatrous Goths to the goddess of corn. V. Atlant. ii. 447, 449. It is remarkable, indeed, that the name of *kirn-baby*, or *kern-baby*, should still be given to the little image, otherwise called the *Maiden*. Fancy might suggest, that the struggle for this had some traditionary reference to the rape of Proserpine, the daughter of Ceres.

"At the *Hawkie*, as it is called," says a learned traveller, "or Harvest-Home [in the city of Cambridge] I have seen a clown dressed in woman's clothes, having his face painted, his head decorated with ears of corn, and bearing about him other symbols of Ceres, carried in a waggon, with great pomp and loud shouts, through the streets ;—and when I inquired the meaning of the ceremony, was answered by the people, that "they were drawing the HARVEST-QUEEN." Clarke's Travels through Greece, &c., p. 229, N.

O that year was a year ferlorn !

Lang was the har'st and little cern !

And, sad mischance : the *Maid* was shorn

After sunset * !

As rank a *witch* as e'er was born,

They'll ne'er forget !

The Har'st Rig, st. 142.

* "This is esteemed exceedingly unlucky, and carefully guarded against." N. *ibid.*

As in the North of S., the last handful of corn forfeits the youthful designation of *Maiden*, when it is not shorn before Hallowmas, and is called the *Carlin*; when cut down after the sun has set, in Loth. and perhaps other counties, it receives the name of a *witch*, being supposed to portend such evils as have been by the vulgar ascribed to sorcery. Thus she makes a transition from her proper character of *Kaerna*, or Ceres, to that of her daughter *Hecate* or Proserpine.

By some, a sort of superstitious idea is attached to the winning of the *maiden*. If got by a young person, it is considered as a happy omen, that he or she shall be married before another harvest. For this reason, perhaps, as well as because it is viewed as a sort of triumphal badge, there is a strife among the reapers, as to the gaining of it. Various stratagems are employed for this purpose. A handful of corn is often left by one uncut, and covered with a little earth, to conceal it from the other reapers, till such time as all the rest of the field is cut down. The person who is most cool generally obtains the prize; waiting till the other competitors have exhibited their pretensions, and then calling them back to the handful which had been concealed.

In the North of S. the *maiden* is carefully preserved till *Yule* morning, when it is divided among the cattle, "to make them thrive all the year round." There is a considerable resemblance between this custom and that of the Northern nations, with respect to the *Julagalt* or *bread-sow*; as related by Verel. Not. Hervarer S., p. 139. He views the custom referred to as transmitted from the times

of heathenism, and as a remnant of the worship of Odin. "The peasants," he says, "on the Eve of Yule, [i.e., the evening preceding Christmas-day], even to this day, make bread in the form of a boar-pig, and preserve it on their tables through the whole of Yule. Many dry this bread-pig, and preserve it till spring, when their seed is to be committed to the ground. After it has been bruised, they throw part of it into the vessel or basket from which the seed is to be sown; and leave the rest of it, mixed with barley, to be eaten by the horses employed in plowing, and by the servants who hold the plow, probably in expectation of receiving a more abundant harvest." This was also called *Sunnugoltr*, because this bread-boar was dedicated to the *Sun*. Verel. Ind. Rabelais alludes to a similar custom, of being liberal to brute animals, at the beginning of the new year which has formerly prevailed in France. He speaks of those "who had assembled themselves,—to go a handsel-getting on the first day of the new year, at that very time when they give brewis [brose] to the oxen, and deliver the key of the coales to the country-girls for serving in of the oates to the dogs." Urquhart's Transl. B. ii. c. xi. p. 75. V. KIRN, RAPEGYRNE, and YULE, § II.

2. The feast of Harvest-home is sometimes called the *Maiden*, at other times the *Maiden-feast*.

The master has them bidden
Come back again, be't foul or fair,
'Gainst gleamin', to the *Maiden*.
Douglas's Poems, p. 144.

Then owre your riggs we'll scour wi' haste,
An' hurry on the *Maiden feast*.

Ibid., p. 117.

It may be observed, that, in some parts of S., this entertainment is given after the grain is cut down; in others, not till all is gathered in.

"It was, till very lately, the custom to give what was called a *Maiden feast*, upon the finishing of the harvest, and to prepare for which, the last handful of corn reaped in the field was called the *Maiden*." [The reverse is undoubtedly the fact; the name of the feast being derived from the handful of corn.] "This was generally contrived to fall into the hands of one of the finest girls in the field; was dressed up in ribbons, and brought home in triumph, with the music of fiddles or bagpipes. A good dinner was given to the whole band, and the evening spent in joviality and dancing, while the fortunate lass who took the *maiden* was the Queen of the feast; after which, this handful of corn was dressed out, generally in the form of a cross, and hung up, with the date of the year, in some conspicuous part of the house. This custom is now entirely done away; and in its room, to each shearer is given 6d. and a loaf of bread. However, some farmers, when all their corns are brought in, give their servants a dinner, and a jovial evening, by way of Harvest-home." P. Longforgan, Perth. Statist. Acc., xix. 550.

The custom is still retained in different parts of the country.

MAIDEN, *s.* "An ancient instrument for holding the broaches of pirns until the pirns be wound off;" Gall. Encycl.

MAIDEN, *s.* A wisp of straw put into a hoop of iron, used by a smith for watering his fire, Roxb.

This seems to be merely a ludicrous application of the term used to denote the last handful of grain cut down in harvest.

MAIDEN, *s.* A sort of honorary title given to the eldest daughter of a farmer, S. B. She is called the *Maiden* of such a place, as the farmer's wife is called the *Goodwife* of the same place.

HA'-MAIDEN, *s.* 1. A farmer's daughter who sits *ben the house*, or apart from the servants, Berwicks.

A phrase introduced when farmers began to have a *but* and a *ben*. Hence a proverb; "A *ha'-maiden*, and a *hynd's* cow, are ay eatin'."

2. The bride's maid at a wedding, S. B.

3. The female who lays the child in the arms of its parent, when it is presented for baptism, Lanarks. V. MAIDEN-KIMMER. Hence,

To MAIDEN, *v. a.* To perform the office of a *maiden* at baptism, *ibid.*

The phraseology is, *To maiden the wean*.

MAIDEN-HAIR, *s.* "The muscles of oxen when boiled, termed *fix-faux* towards the border;" Gall. Encycl.

MAIDEN-HEID, MAID-HEID, *s.* Virginity; *maidhood*, Shakesp.

Yet keepit shee her *maidheid* vnforlorne.
Poems Sixteenth Cent., p. 136.

A.-S. *maeden-had*, *maegden-had*, *id.*

MAIDEN-KIMMER, *s.* "The *maid* who attends the *kimmer*; or matron who has the charge of the infant at *kimmerings* and baptisms; who lifts the babe into the arms of its father," &c., Gall. Encycl.

MAIDEN-SKATE, *s.* The name given to the Thornback and Skate, while young, Frith of Forth.

"The young both of the thornback and the skate are denominated *Maiden-skate*." Neill's List of Fishes, p. 23.

This observation is also applicable to Orkney. V. Barry, p. 296.

MAID-IN-THE-MIST, *s.* Navelwort, *Cotyledon umbilicus Veneris*, Linn., South of S.

Skinner supposes that it receives its botanical and E. names from its having some resemblance to the navel. Perhaps it has the S. name for a similar reason; as well as that of *Jack-i'-the-Bush*.

[MAIDLANDE, *s.* Prob. an hospital of St. Mary Magdalene. Accts. L. H. Treasurer, i., 88, Dickson.

The editor remarks that the reference in the text appears to point to the neighbourhood of Perth as the locality of this hospital; and also that there was such an hospital, a little way south of that city, which was suppressed by James I., and its revenues given to the Charterhouse. The situation of this old religious house is still marked by the Magdalens, pron. *Maidlands*, a farm adjoining the Friartown, pron. *Freerton*, Moncrieff Hill.]

MAIGERS, *prep.* In spite of, Mearns.

Fr. *malgré*, id. V. **MAGRE**.

MAIGHRIE, *s.* A term used to denote money or valuable effects. Of one who has deceased, it is said, *Had he ony maighrie?* The reply may be, *No, but he had a gude deal of sprachrie*; the latter being used to signify what is of less value, a collection of trifling articles. This old term is still used in Fife.

Isl. *mag-a*, acquirere, perhaps from Teut. *maeghe*, cognatus, A.-S. *maeg*, id., and *ric*, potens; q. denoting the riches left by one's kindred.

[**MAIGINTY**, **MAIGINTIES**, *interj.* An exclamation of surprise, Banffs.]

MAIGLIT, *part. pa.* Mangled. V. **MAGIL**.

MAIGS, more commonly **MAGS**, *s. pl.* The hands; as, "Haud aff yer *maigs*, man," Roxb.

The hands being the principal instruments of power, this term might perhaps be traced to A.-S. *mage*, potens, *mag-an*, Su.-G. *mag-a*, posse; Teut. *maeght*, vis, potentia. But as Gael. *mag* denotes the paw, (MacFarlan's Vocab.) this may be viewed as the origin. Shaw gives *mag* as a term corresponding with *hand*. It is singular, however, that there is no similar term in any of the other Celtic tongues.

To **MAIG**, *v. a.* 1. To handle any thing keenly and roughly, especially a soft substance, so as to render it useless or disgusting; as, "He's *maigit* that bit flesh sae, that I'll hae nane o't," Roxb.

The term is often applied to the handling of meal in baking.

2. To handle, as continuing the act, although not implying the idea of rough treatment; as, "Lay down that kitlin', lassie, ye'll *maig* it a' away to naething," *ibid.*

MAIK, *s.* A cant term for a halfpenny, S. V. **MAGG**.

[This term was common in Eng. as well as S. V. Dekker's *Lanthorne and Candle-Light*, ed. 1620, sig. C. ii. And its origin was not that suggested by Jamieson, viz. from the *v. make*, in relation to the art displayed in its fabrication; but from—"Brummagem-macks, Birmingham-makes, a term for base and counterfeit copper money in circulation before the great recoinage." Sharp's MS. Warwickshire Gloss. V. under **MAIK**, Halliwell's Dict.

It is still a cant term in the West of S., especially among boys when bargain-making: as, "Come, I'll gie ye a *maik* for you peerie," i.e. top. Clydes.]

MAIK, **MAKE**, **MAYOCH**, *s.* 1. A match, mate, or equal, S. *make*, A. Bor. Pl. *makis*.

Hastow no mynde of lufe? quhare is thy *make*?

Or artow seke, or smyt with jelousye?

King's Quair, ii. 39.

Well is vs begone,
That with our *makis* are togider here.

Ibid., st. 45.

The painted pawn, with Argos eyis,
Can on his *mayock* call.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 2.

On th' other side we lookt unto Balthayock,
Where many peacock calls upon his *mayok*.
Muse's Thren., *Hist. Perth*, i. 160.

This term is used by Patten.

"Touchyng your weales nowe, ye mynde not, I am sure, to lyue lawles and hedles without a Prince, but so to bestowe your Quene, as whose *make* must be your Kynge." Somerset's Expedition, Pref. xv.

Also by Ben. Johnson—

—Maides, and their *makes*,
At dancings, and wakes,
Had their napkins, and poses,
And the wipers for their noses.

Works, ii. 127.

2. **The maik**, the like, the same.

"Gif euir scho dois *the maik* in tym cumyng," &c. Aberd. Reg. V. 16; and so in other places; whence the phraseology seems to have been common. It is also written *Mack*.

"And gif euir he dois *the mack* to hir, or to ony siclik burgess," &c. *Ibid.*, A. 1535, V. 15.

A.-S. *maca*, *ge-maca*, Isl. Su.-G. *make*, Dan. *mage*, aequalis, socius; Alem. *gimahha*, conjux. As Germ. *mag* denotes both a relation and a companion, this word may be viewed as radically the same with *Maich*, q. v.

To **MAIK**, *v. n.* To match, to associate with.

Theseus for luf his fallow socht to helle,
The snaw quhite dow off to the gay *maik* will,
Allace for luf, how mony thame self did spill!

Doug. Virgil, 94, 9.

Germ. *mach-en*, jungere, sociare; Alem. *kamachon*, id. Rudd. has overlooked this v.

MAIKLESS, **MAYKLES**, *adj.* Matchless, having no equal, S.

This designation is given to the Virgin Mary.

Malcolme kyng of Scotland—
Mad the fundatyowne
Of the abbay of Culpyre in Angws,
And dowyd it wyth hys slmws
In honoure of the *maykles* May.

Wyntonon, vii. 7. 287.

The fillok hir deformyt fax wald haue ane fare face,
To mak hir *maikles* of hir man at myster mycheilus.

Doug. Virgil, 238, s. 40.

Su.-G. *makaloes*, Dan. *mageloes*, sine pari. Chaucer, *makeless*, id. Christina, Queen of Sweden, greatly puzzled the connoisseurs at Rome, by the use of the word **MAKEΛΩΣ**, impressed on a medal. But after the learned Kircher had pronounced it to be Coptic, it was found to be merely the Sw. word, denoting, according to Keysler, that she was a nonpareil, or, as Ihre says, that, as being unmarried, she had no mate.

We have a beautiful proverb, expressive of the inestimable worth of a mother, and of the impossibility, on the supposition of her death, of the loss being repaired to her children: "The mother's a *maikless* bird;" S. B.

MAIL, **MALE**, *s.* A spot in cloth, especially what is caused by iron; often, an *irne mail*, S.

Mole seems to have been used in the same sense, O. E.

Thy best cote, Hankyn,
Hsth many *moles* and spottes, it must be washed.—
Men shold fynd many fowle sides, & mani fowlie plots.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 65, a. b.

And all the waters in Liddisdale,
And all that lash the British shore,
Can ne'er wash out the wondrous *maele*!
It still seems fresh with purple gore.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 144.

The ingenious author, as in many other instances, has here adopted an arbitrary orthography, which makes his terms occasionally assume a more antique form than is necessary. The diphthong *æ* seldom occurs in Scottish.

A.-S. *mal*, Franc. *mal*, *meila*, Teut. *mael*, macula, *yser-mael*, macula ferruginea; Germ. *maal*, id. Moes.-G. *malo*, rust.

To MAIL, MALE, v. a. To discolour or stain, S.

Teut. *mael-en*, pingere, Sibb. Gl. Su.-G. *maal-a*, id. *maal*, signum.

MAIL, MEIL, MEEL, s. A relative weight used in Orkney.

"The stipend consists of 86 *mails* malt, (each *mail* weighing about 12 stone Amsterdam weight.)" P. Holme, Statist. Acc., v. 412.

"—6 settings make 1 *meel*." P. of Cross. Ibid., vii. 477.

"On the first is weighed settings and *miels*." P. Kirkwall. Ibid., 563.

Su.-G. *mael-a*, to measure; whence *maal*, a measure, Fland. *mael*, a measure of any kind. Moes.-G. *mela*, a bushel.

[MAIL, MALE, s. A meal, a diet of food; as, a *mail o' meat*, *mail-oor*, i.e., meal-hour, *mail-time*, S.

A.-S. *mael*, a time, stated time; hence the original sense was "time for food," with which the phrase "regular meals," is in keeping. Du. *maal*, time, also, a meal; Dan. *maal*, measure, *maaltid*, a meal; Isl. *mál*, measure, also, time, a meal.]

[MAIL, MAILL, s. Meal, ground grain.

Then all the baxters will I ban,
That mixes bread with dust and bran,
And fyne flour with beir *maill*.

Lyndsay, The Thrie Estaitis, l. 4170.

Sw., Isl. *mjöl*, Dan., Du. *meel*, A.-S. *melu*; from the Teut. base *mal*, to grind.]

MAIL, s. 1. Tribute, duty paid to a superior; pl. *malis*.

"Afore thay dayis the principall men of Scotland vnder the King war callit Thanis, that is to say, gadderaris of the kyngis *malis*." Bellend. Descr. Alb., c. 16. Quæstores regii, Boeth.

"To moue his noblis with hie curage & spreit aganis thair ennymes, he [Kenneth] dischargit thame of all *malis* and dewteis aucht to hym for v. yeris to cum." Bellend. Cron., B. xi. c. 8.

Burrow mailles, duties payable within burghs. Acts Ja. I., 1424, c. 8.

2. The rent paid for a farm or possession, whether it be in money, grain, or otherwise.

"The arrears of rent, or, in our law-style, of *mails* and duties, prescribe, if they be not pursued for within five years after the tenant's removing from the lands out of which the arrears are due." Erskine's Inst., B. iii. T. 7, s. 20.

"The lordis—ordanis that oure souerain lordis lettres be direct to distrenye him for the said fyve pund of *male*, and to mak the said Sir Robert be pait tharof." Act. Audit., A. 1467, p. 8.

3. Rent paid for a house, or for any thing of which one has had the use.

"We ordain and appoint our present Town-the-saurer, and his successors in office, to pay the house-rent and *mails* of his Lordschip and succeeding Presidents of the Session." Act Sederunt, 12 Jan., 1677.

House-rent is often called *house-mail*, improperly pron. q. *house-meal*. *Stable-mail*, *horse-mail*, what is paid for entertainment for a horse, S. *Horse-mail* is improperly printed, according to the vulgar pronunciation, *horse-meal*.

"Mr. Blair has a chamber, I another, our men a third; our *horse-meals* every week above £11 Sterling." Baillie's Lett., i. 217.

This is also called *stable-meal*. V. ABEECH.

Grass-mail, rent paid for grass, S.

"King Robert—was so well pleased with the goats as his bed-fellows, that, when he *came to be king*, he made a law that all goats should be *grass-mail* (or grass-rent) free." P. Buchanan, Stirl. Statist. Acc., ix. 14.

The term, as denoting rent, is evidently used in a secondary sense; but nearly allied to the primary meaning. For what is rent, but the duty or tribute paid to another, in respect of which he possesses a superiority? For still "the borrower is servant to the lender."

"There followed shortly the uplifting of—the tenth penny of ilk *house-mail* within the town,—reserving the bigging where the heritor himself dwelt free, alenarly." Spalding, i. 290.

4. **To pay the mail**, to atone for a crime by suffering; used metaphorically, S.

My sister, brave Jock Armstrong's bride,

The fairest flower of Liddisdale,

By Elliot basely was betray'd:

And roundly has he *paid the mail*.

Hogg's Mountain Bard, p. 199.

To pay the cane, synonym.

A.-S. *male*, Isl. *mala*, Su.-G. *maala*, Ir. *mal*, tributum, vectigal. *Male* is used in the Saxon Cron. to denote the rent at which lands are let. Arm. *mael*, profit, gain; Pers. *mal*, riches; Gael. *mal*, rent.

The Su.-G. word also signifying pay (stipendium), Ihe thinks that it is the root of C. B. *milwr*, and Lat. *miles*, a soldier, as signifying one who fights for pay. Allied to this is Su.-G. *maala maen*, mercenary soldiers. It is probable that Su.-G. *maala*, as denoting tribute, rent, pay, &c., is derived from *maal*, mensura; because these being anciently paid in kind, were mostly delivered by *measure*.

It has been said; "The word *Mail* was antiently the name of a species of money. It was also made use of to signify some kind of rent, such as geese, &c. This makes it probable, that this word was intended by our ancestors to comprehend both money, rent, and kain." Russel's Conveyancing, Pref. ix.

Cowel has indeed derived *mail*, in *Black mail*, from Fr. *mail*, which, he says, "signifieth a small piece of money." But Fr. *maille* is comparatively of late origin, and seems to have no connexion with our term. By Du Cange, vo. *Maille*, it is viewed as merely a corruption of *medaille*. V. Spelm. vo. *Maille*. The idea, indeed, that it first signified money, and then tribute, is inconsistent with general history. For, among barbarous nations, tribute is first paid in kind; money is afterwards employed as a substitute.

BLACK-MAIL, s. A tax or contribution paid by heritors or tenants, for the security of their property, to those freebooters who were wont to make inroads on estates, destroying the corns, or driving away cattle.

"The thieves, and broken men, inhabitants of the saids Schirefdomes,—foirmentis the partis of England

—committis daylie theftis, reiffis, heirschippes, murderis, and fyre-raisingis, upon the peaceable subjects of the countrie.—And—divers subjects of the Inland takis and sittis under thair assurance, payand them *black-maill*, and permittand them to reif, herrie, and oppresse their nichtbouris, with their knowledge, and in their sicht, without resistance or contradiction." Acts Ja. VI., 1567, c. 21. Murray.

This predatory incursion was called *lifting the herschaw*, or *hership*, which, by a singular blunder, is, in Garnet's Tour, denominated *hardship*, as if it had been the English word of this form.

Depredations of this kind were very common in the Highlands, or on their borders. Rob Roy Macgregor, one of the most famous of these freebooters, overawed the country so late as the year 1744, and used often to take the rents from the factor to the Duke of Montrose, after he had collected them for his master. His hostility to the duke, and, as would appear, his engaging in this strange kind of life, was owing to the following circumstance. Being proprietor of the estate of Craighrostan, he, with one Macdonald, had borrowed a considerable sum of money from the duke, for purchasing cattle. Macdonald, having got possession of the money, fled with it; and Roy being unable to refund the sum, the duke seized on his lands, and settled other tenants on the farms.

Such was the power of these freebooters, and so feeble was the arm of the law, that at times this illegal contribution received a kind of judicial sanction. A curious order of the justices of peace for the county of Stirling, dated 3d February [1658-9], is preserved in the Statistical Account of the parish of Strathblaine, vol. xviii. 582. By this, several heritors and tenants in different parishes, who had agreed to pay this contribution to Captain Macgregor, for the protection of their houses, goods, and geir, are enjoined to make payment to him without delay; and all constables are commanded to see this "order put in execution, as they sall answer to the contrair."

An exception, however, is added, which, while it preserves the semblance of equity, shews, in the clearest light, the weakness of the executive power.

"All who have been ingadgit in payment, sall be liberat after such tyme that they go to Capitane Macgregor, and declare to him that they are not to expect any service frae him, or he expect any payment frae them." V. Garnet's Tour, i. 63-66.

This term was also used in the Northern counties of E., to denote "a certain rate of money, corn, cattle, or other consideration, paid unto some inhabiting near the Borders, being men of name and power, allied with certain known to be great robbers and spoil-takers within the counties; to the end, to be by them protected and kept in safety, from the danger of such as do usually rob and steal in those parts. Ann. 43. Eliz., c. 23." Cowel.

Spelman strangely thinks that it received its name from the poverty of those who were thus assessed, as being paid in *black* money, not in silver;—*aere* vel *opsoniis* plerumque *pendebatur, non argento*; vo. *Blackmail*.

Du Cange adopts this idea, with a little variation. He says, "Brass money is with us called *blanque*, or *blanche maille*;" literally, white money. "But with the Saxons and English," he adds, "it is called *black*;" vo. *Blakmale*.

It might seem, perhaps, to have received this denomination in a moral sense, because of its *illegality*. Wachter, however, defines *Blackmal*, tributum pro redimenda vexa; deriving it from Germ. *plack-en*, vexare, exagitare; whence *baurenplacker*, rusticorum exagitator. Schilter says, that *blak-en* signifies *praedari*.

FORMALE, *s.* Apparently rent paid in advance, *q. fore-male*, i.e., paid *before*. V. MALE-FRE.

FORMALING, *s.* In *formaling*, in the state of paying rent before it be due.

"Quhilk land he had in *formaling* to him & his airis." Aberd. Reg., A. 1551, V. 21.

MAILER, MAILLAR, *s.* 1. A farmer, one who pays rent.

The thrid wolf is men of heretege;
As lordis, that hes landis be Godis lane,
And settis to the *maillaris* a willage,
For prayer, pryce, and the gersum tane;
Syne vexis him or half the term be gane,
Wyth pykit querrells, for to mak him fane
To flitt, or pay the gersum new agane.

Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 120.

2. It now signifies one who has a very small piece of ground; nearly synon. with *cottar*, S.

"Another class of people still remains to be mentioned, who, though they cannot be strictly called farmers, are so in part, as they occupy one, two, or three acres of ground. These are commonly called *cottars*, i.e., *cottagers*, or *mailers*, and often hold of the principal farmer. They do not depend on farming for their entire support, being, in general, artificers, mechanics, or day-labourers." P. Kiltearn, Ross. Statist. Acc., i. 275.

"The *mailers* are those poor people who build huts on barren ground, and improve spots around them, for which they pay nothing for a stipulated number of years." P. Urry, Ross., *Ibid.*, vii. 254.

The word, however much it has fallen in its signification, is perfectly equivalent to *farmer*; as denoting one who pays *mail* or rent. V. FERME, *s.*

MAIL-GARDEN, *s.* A garden, the products of which are raised for sale; corr. pron. *meal-garden*, S.

"The chief of these are the *mail gardens* around the City of Glasgow, from which the populous place is supplied with all the variety of culinary vegetables produced in this country." Agr. Surv. Clydes., p. 131.

It seems to be thus denominated, not because *mail* or rent is paid for the garden itself, but because, the fruits being raised for sale, he, who either sends for them, or consumes them in the garden, pays *mail*. It is thus distinguished from a garden, which, although rented, is kept for private use.

MAIL-FREE, MALE-FRE, *adj.* Without rent; synon. *Rent-free*, S.

"That the said Johne of Blackburne sall brouk & joyse the tak of the saide landis of Spensarfelde for the termes contenit in the said letter of tak made to him be the said Alex^r Thane, & *male-fre* for the formale pait be him to the said Alex^r, efter the forme & tenour of the samyn letter." Act. Audit., A. 1471, p. 10.

It is also improperly written *meal-free*.

"But the truth is, that many of you, and too many also of your neighbour church of Scotland, have been like a tenant that sitteth *meal-free*, and knoweth not his holding while his rights be questioned." Ruth. P. L., ep. 3.

MAILIN, MAILING, MALING, *s.* 1. A farm, S.; from *mail*, because it is rented.

To tak ane *mailing*, that grit lawbour requyris;
Syne wantis grayth for to manure the land.

Mailland Poems, p. 315.

2. The term during which a tenant possesses a farm.

—“Nor yet is he [the lord of the tenement] prejudged in his right be the deed of his Fermour, done he him in the time of his *mailing*.” Baron Courts, c. 48.

This, however, may be the gerund of the *v*.

According to Sir J. Sinclair, “*mailing*, comes from *mail*, in consequence of rents being originally paid in *mails* or *bags*.” *Observ.*, p. 181. But this is a very singular inversion. The *bag* might possibly receive this designation, as having been used for carrying the tribute paid to princes. V. MAIL.

MAILLER, MEALLER, *s*. A cottager of a particular description, Aberd., Ross.

“The great body of the people is divided into two classes, tenants and cottagers; or, as the latter are called here, *mailiers*. The *mailiers* are those poor people who build huts on barren ground, and improve spots around them, for which they pay nothing for a stipulated term of years.” P. Urray, *Stat. Acc.*, vii. 253, 254.

“The number of inhabitants has of late been much increased by a species of cottagers, here called *meallers*, who build a small house for themselves on a waste spot of ground, with the consent of the proprietor, and there are ready to hire themselves out as day-labourers.” P. Rosskeen, *Stat. Acc.*, ii. 560.

Mailier is undoubtedly the proper orthography. V. MAIL, tribute.

MAIL-MAN, *s*. A farmer, *q*. a rent-payer.

“Na *Mail-man*, or Fermour, may thirle his Lord of his frie tenement, although he within his time haue done thirle service, or other service, not aught be him.” Baron Courts, c. 48.

Schilter mentions *malman* as used in Sax. A. 961. to denote one who served a monastery, perhaps by lifting the rents due to it, *vo. Mal*, census, p. 563. *Maalman*, according to Du Cange, dicti quod homines erant tributo obnoxii. Wachter gives various senses of this word, Gl. col. 1031.

MAIL-PAYER, *s*. The same with *Mailier* and *Mail-man*, S. B.

— A lass, what I can see, that well may sair
The best *mail-payer's* son that e'er bair hair.

Ross's Helenore, p. 104.

“*Firmarius*, ane *mail-payer*, ane mailer, or mail-man.” Skene Verb. Sign. *vo. Firmarius*.

To MAIL, MAILL, *v. a*. To rent, to pay rent for.

“Gif it be ane man that *mailis* the hows, and birnis it reklesly, he sall amend the skaith efter his power, and he banist the towne for three yeiris.” Acts Ja. I., 1426, c. 85. *Mailis*, Skene, c. 75.

[MAIL-ESE, MAILL-EISS, MALE-ESS, MALICE, *s*. Disease, illness. Barbour, xx. 73, 75, 493. Fr. *mal aise*.]

MAILIE, MAILLIE, *s*. 1. An affectionate name for a sheep, Gall.; a pet ewe, Dumfr., Ayr.

[2. Another form of Mary, Clydes., Loth.; MALL, MALLIE, Ayr.; and MOLL, MOLLY, Aberd., Gl. Shirr.]

Mactaggart derives the term “from *Mae* the bleat of a sheep;” but it may be deduced from C. B. *mal*, fond, doting; or rather from Gael. *meylaich*, Ir. *maileadh*, *meligh-am*, bleating, *meilaicham*, “to bleat as a sheep.” Hence, as would seem, *melinach*, a ewe.

From Burns’s “Death of Poor *Mailie*,” it would appear that the term is used in Ayr. also, not merely as an arbitrary denomination for an individual, but as that of any *pet yowe*.

[MAILLYER, *s*. Same as MELDER, MELLER, Banffs.]

MAILS, *s. pl*. An herb, Ayr.

“*Chenopodium* several species, Goosefoot, wild spinage, or *mails*.” Agr. Surv. Ayr., p. 675.

Undoubtedly the same with *Milds*, *Miles*, Loth., and *Midden Mylies*, *q. v*.

MAILYIE, *s*. The name of an old French coin.

“That na deniers of France, cortis nor *mailyeis* be tane, nor brocht hame.” Balfour’s Pract., p. 521. V. CORTES.

Fr. *maille*, “a (French) halfpenny; the halfe of a penny;” Cotgr.

L. B. *mailia*, *mallia*. Du Cange gives the same account of it, saying that it is the half of a denier or penny. He views it as contracted from *Medallia*; and considers the latter as itself a corruption of *Metallum*, a word which was inscribed on some of the silver coins of Louis the Pious and Charles the Bald. V. *vo. Medalla*.

MAILYIE, *s*. 1. In pl., the plates or links of which a coat of mail is composed.

Vnto him syne Eneas geuin has,
That by his vertw wan the second place,
Ane habirgeoun of birnist *mailyeis* bricht.
Doug. Virgü, 136, 20.

Teut. *maellie*, or bicus, hamus, annulus, Fr. *maille*, Ital. *maglia*. The S. proverb, “Many *mailyes* makes an haubergoun,” is evidently of Fr. origin. *Maille* a *maille* on fait les haubergeons; Cotgr., *vo. Maille*.

2. Network.

Hir kirtill suld be of clene constance,
Lasit with lesum lufe,
The *mailyeis* of continwance,
For nevir to remufe.
Henryson, Bannatyne Poems, p. 103.

Teut. *maellie van het net*, the meshes of a net.

To MAIN, *v. a*. To bemoan, S. V. MENE, *v*.

MAIN, MAYNE, MANE, *s*. Moan, lamentation, S.

He saw the Sothroun multipland mayr,
And to hym self oft wald he mak his *mayne*.
Off his gud kyne thad had slane mony ane.
Wallace, i. 189, MS. V. MENE.

MAIN, MANE, MAYNE, *s*. 1. Might; properly, strength of body.

Schir Jhon the Grayme, that mekill was off *mayne*,
Amang thaim raid with a gud sper in hand:
The fyrst he slew that he befor him fand.
Wallace, vii. 702, MS.

2. Courage, valour.

Assemblill now your routis here present,
And into feild defend, as men of *mane*,
Your king Turnus, he be not reft nor slane.
Doug. Virgü, 417, 42.

[3. Patience, endurance, Orkn.]

This word is also used in E. But Johnson does not properly express its sense, when he renders it "violence, force."

A.-S. *maegen*, Isl. *magn*, magnitudo virium, G. Andr.; from *meg-a*, posse.

MAINE BREAD, MAIN-BRED, *s.* Apparently manchet-bread.

"Farder thair was of meattis, wheat bread, *maine bread*, and ginge bread, with fleshis beiff and mutton," &c. Pitscottie's Cron., p. 345. *Mainbread* in other editions.

"The *bread of mane*," says Mr. Pinkerton, "seems to have been enriched with spices." Hist. Scot., ii. 433. V. MANE. *Breid of Mane*.

[To MAINGIE, MINGIE, *v. a.* To mix confusedly, to crowd, Ayrs., Banffs. V. MING.][MAINGIE, *s.* A confused, mixed mass; hence also, confusion, disorder, Clydes.]MAINLIE, *adv.* Apparently for *meanly*.

"After they were apprehended, they were all put into English ships, and bot *mainlie* used." Lamont's Diary, p. 41.

MAIN-RIG, *adv.* A term applied to land, of which the ridges are possessed alternately by different individuals, Fife; exactly synon. with *Runrig*.

This term has every appearance of being very ancient, as compounded of A.-S. *maene*, Su.-G. *men*, Alem. *meen*, communis, and *rig*, a ridge. The A.-S. term is often used with the augmentative prefixed, *ge-maene*, as Teut. *ghe-meen*; q. "ridges held in common." Thus A.-S. *gemaene laes* is rendered *compeuscuus ager*; Lye.

MAIN'S MORE, *s.* Free grace or goodwill, Ayrs.

"Some thought it wasna come to—pass, that ye would ever consent to let Miss Mary tak him, though he had the *main's more*." Sir A. Wylie, iii. 221.

This, I am informed, is a Gael. phrase. *Mathamhnas more*, pron. *maanish more*, great grace, complete pardon.

MAIN SWEAT. The vulgar name of the violent perspiration which often immediately precedes death, S.

Perhaps from A.-S. *maegn*, vis, robur, q. that by which the *strength* of the body is evaporated.

It is also called the *Death-sweat*.

MAINS, MAINES, *s.* The farm attached to the mansion house on an estate, and in former times usually possessed by the proprietor, S. This in E. is sometimes called the *demesne*.

"Gif there be twa *mainnes* pertaining to ony man that is deceased, the principall *maines* suld not be divided, bot suld remaine with his aire and successour, without division; togidder with the principal messuage." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Manerium*.

He renders it, q. "*domaine landes*; or *terrae dominicales*, because they ar laboured and inhabited be the

Lorde and proprietar of the samin;" *ibid.* L. B. *mans-us, mans-a, fundus cum certo agri modo.*—*Mans-us, Dominicus*,—*proprius et peculiaris domini mansus, quem dominus ipse colebat, eujusque fructus percipiebat*; Du Cange. V. MANYS.

MAINTO, MENTO, *s.* To be in one's *mainto*, to be under obligations to one; *out o' one's mento*, no longer under obligations to one, Aberd.MAIR, MAIRE, MARE, *s.* 1. An officer attending a sheriff or ordinary judge, for executing summonses and letters of diligence, and for arresting those accused of any trespass, S.

This is conjoined with *Messenger* as synon.

"It were absurd to make either the Sheriff or Lyon accountable for the malversations of their *mairs* or messengers; but here the sheriff-officers were only brought *pro more*." Fountainh. Dec. Suppl. iv. 564.

"Fra thyne furth, it is statute and ordanit, that ilk officiar of the kingis, as *Maire*, or kingis Seriant, and Barronne Seriant, sall not pas in the countrie, na Barronne Seriant in the Barronny, but ane horne and his wand." Acts Ja. I., 1426, c. 110, Edit. 1566.

"It is ordanit, that al *Mairis* and Seriantis arreist at the Schireffis bidding, albeit that na partie followar be, all trespassouris." *Ibid.*, 1436, c. 140.

According to Skene, "the Kings *Maire* is of ane greater power and authoritie, nor the messengers or officiar of armes, and speciallie in justice aires, and punishing of trespassors." De Verb. Sign. vo. *Marus*.

An officer of this description is now commonly denominated a *Sheriff's Mair*, S.

2. *Maire of fee.* A hereditary officer under the crown, whose power seems to have resembled that of sheriff-substitute in our times.

The power of this officer might extend either to one district in a county, or to the whole. He might appoint one or more deputies, who were to discharge the duty belonging to their office immediately in his name.

"A *Mair of fee*, quether he be *Mair* of the schirefdome, cr of part, sall haue power to present ane sufficient persoun or personnis, & habil to the Schiref in court to be deputis vnder him.—He sall schaw nane vther power in his attachmentis, na in his summoundis making, bot allanerly the precept of his overman, the quhilk commandis him to mak the summoundis." Acts Ja. I., 1429, c. 126, Edit. 1566.

Skene, in an inserted explanation, calls "the *Mair of fee, Schiref in that part*." Stat. David II. c. 51, s. 6. Vicecomites in hac parte, Marg. Lat. Elsewhere, he complains that "now the said office is given in fee and heritage to *Maires of fee*, quha knowis nocht their office: bot ar idle persones, and onely dois diligence in taking vp of their fees, from them to quhom they do na gud, nor service to the King." De Verb. Sign. vo. *Marus*.

In the reign of Alexander II., this office was not reckoned unworthy of the rank of an earl; and it had powers attached to it, to the exercise of which he had no claim merely as a nobleman.

"Na Earle, nor his servants may enter in the lands of anie freeholders haldand of the King, or take vp this vnlaw; bot onlie the Earle of Fife: and he may not enter as Earle; bot as *Mair* to the King of the Earldome of Fife, for vptaking of the kings duties and richts." Stat. Alex. II., c. 15, s. 3.

Skene views the term, *Mair of fee* as synon. with *Toscheoderach*.

"It is necessary that the executer of the summons sall declare and exprime in his executions, his awin proper name, with the name of his office: As gif he be the Kings *Mair* or his *Toscheoderach* (*ane serjeand, ane officiar, ane Mair of fee*) or anie other name of office pertaining to the execution of summons." Reg. Maj. I. c. 6, a. 7.

Toscheoderach, barbarum nomen, prisceis Scotis, et Hybernis usitatum pro Serjando, vel Serviente Curiae, qui literas citatorias mandat executioni. Et apud interpretes Juris Civilis *Nuncius* dicitur. David II. Rex Scotiae dedit et concessit Joanni Wallace suo Armi-gero, et fideli, officium Serjandiae Comitatus de Carrick, quod officium, *Toschadorech* dicitur, vulgò, *ane mair of fee*. Not. ad loc. Lat.

I am inclined, however, to think that Skene is mistaken here, and that the *Toscheoderach* was indeed the deputy of the *Mair of fee*. For in the text they seem to be distinguished:—*Si fuerit Marus Domini Regis, vel Toscheoderach ipsius, vel aliquod nomen officii pertinentis ad summonitionem faciendam*. According to this view, *ipsius* refers immediately to *Marus*; not to *Regis*, as Skene has understood it.

The same distinction occurs in another place.

"Sche sall gang to the *principal Mare* of that schirefdome, or to the *Toscheoderach* gif he can be found." Reg. Maj. IV., c. 8, a. 3. Ad capitalem Marum illius comitatus, *vel ad Toscheoderach*.

If we could suppose, indeed, that Skene quoted the very words of the charter of David II., it would confirm his view. But he seems merely to subjoin his own explanation of the term, when he says; *Dicitur vulgò, ane mair of fee*.

Boece makes the *Toscheoderach* to be nothing more than a thief-catcher. Thus he explains the term; *Latine emissarii liectores, seu furum et latronum indagatores*. Hist. Ind. vo. *Tochederach*.

The term was also used to denote the office itself. Hence it is thus explained by Skene.

"*Tocheoderache*, ane office or jurisdiction, not vnlike to ane Baillerie, specialiie in the Isles and Hielandes. For the 9. Mart. 1554, Neill Mack Neill disponded and analied to James Mack Oneil, the lands of Gya, and vthers, with the *Toschodairach* of Kintyre." De Verb. Sign.

The term might at first view seem to have some affinity to Gael. *Tosh*, *Toshich*, primarily, the beginning or first part of anything; sometimes, the front of the battle; hence, *Toshich*, the leader of the van of an army. But, from its determinate meaning, it appears to be merely a corruption of Gael. and Ir. *teachdaire*, a messenger, or *teachdaireacht*, a message. It may indeed be supposed, that *tosh* or *toshich* has been prefixed, as signifying that he was the *first* or principall messenger under the hereditary *Mair*.

The farther back we trace the office of *Mair*, the greater appears its dignity. The Pictish Chronicle, A. 938, mentions the death of Dubican, *Mormair* of Angus. The same title occurs in the Annals of Ulster, for the year 1032. Maolbryd is styled "*Murmor* of Mureve," or Moray. In these Annals, in the description of a battle between the Norwegians and Constantin, A. 921, *Murmors* are named as chiefs on Constantin's side: and, A. 1014, Douel, a great *Murmor* of Scotland, is killed with Brian Borowe. V. Pinkerton's Enquiry, ii. 185.

Mr. Pink. observes, that "this title seems equivalent to *thane* or *iarl*," adding, "But I know not if it is any where else to be found." The late learned Dr. Donald Smith, whose early death every friend of the literature of our country must deplore, had the same idea. "*Mormhair* was the highest title of nobility among the ancient Scots, and still continues, among the speakers of Gaelic, to be applied to earl or

lord, as *banamhor' air* is to countess." Report Comm. Highland Soc., App. p. 269.

Did we pay any regard to the order of enumeration observed by Wyntown, we would infer that the *Mair* was inferior, not only to the *Earl*, but to the *Baron*, or at least nearly on a level with the latter. Speaking of the conduct of William of Normandy, after the conquest, he says;

And to the mare sykkyrnes,
Of Lordis, that mast mychty wes,
Thaire eldast Barnys, and thare Ayrys
Of Erlys, Barnys, and of *Marys*,
For Ostags gret he tuk alsua,
And delyveryd til hym war tha:
Hs send thame all in Normandy.

Cronykit, vii. 2. 12.

From the passage quoted above, from the statutes of Alexander II., with respect to Makduff, it appears that the office of "*Mair to the King of the Earledom of Fife*," was one of the hereditary privileges granted to his family. This was probably in consideration of his signal service in bringing Malcolm Canmore to the crown; although it is not particularly mentioned among the honours which he claimed as his reward. From the marginal note to the statute of Alexander II., Cuninghame, in his Essay on the Inscription on Makduff's Cross, not only infers, "that the Earl of Fife was *Marus Regis Comitatus de Fife*," but "makes the words graven upon the cross, to relate to the privileges of the regality the king gave to him, and to the asylum or girth." V. Sibbald's Fife, p. 219.

Robert II. granted a charter "to John Wynd, of the office of *Mairship* Principal vic. Aberdeen, with the lands of Petmukstoun, whilk land and office Robert de Keith, son to William de Keith Marshal of Scotland, resigned." Robertson's Index of Charters, p. 121, No. 71.

During the same reign, a charter is granted "to William Herowart, of the office of *Mairship* of the east quarter of Fife, with the land called the *Mairtown*, whilk William *Mair* resigned." *Ibid.*, p. 120, No. 68. From the connection, it is probable, that some ancestor of the latter had received his surname from his office.

Perhaps it was the same land that was afterwards given to William Fleming, who received "the office of *Mair-of-fee* of the barony of Carale [Crail], with the land of *Martoun*, and the acre called Pulterland, belonging to said office." *Ibid.*, p. 127, No. 25.

Mr. Heron has said, that "the *transient* dignity of *Murmor* in the Scottish history, and that of *iarl* introduced into England, and more permanently established, are both of Danish origin." Hist. Scotland, i. Sect., 2. p. 148, 149. He refers to Mallet's Northern Antiquities, and Johnstone's Antiq. Celto-Scand.; but in that loose mode of quotation that generally characterises his work. I have not been able to find this word in either of the books referred to.

It would seem that *Murmor*, or more properly *Mormair*, is immediately of Gaelic origin. For Ir. *mormaoir* not only signifies a lord mayor, but a high steward; V. Obrien. Shaw renders Gael. *mormhaoir*, "a lord mayor, a high steward, an earl, lord." It is evidently from *mor*, great, and *maor*, "a steward, an officer, a servant; formerly, a baron," id. "*Maor*," says Obrien, "among the Scots, was anciently the same with *Baron*, afterwards, and *maormor*, with Earl." C. B. *maer*, a ruler, a governor; Arm. *maier*, the head of a village, whence perhaps Fr. *maire*, a mayor, anc. *maier*.

This assertion of Obrien, that among the Scots *Maormor* was anciently the same with *Earl*, is confirmed by what is said by Sir Robert Gordon.

"The Earl of Sutherland—is yet to this day called in Irish, or old Scottish language, *Morwair Cattey*, that is, the Earl of Cattey, so that the bishoprick took the

denomination rather from Cattery, (which is the whole), then from Catter-nes, which is but a part of the dyacie." Hist. Earls of Sutherl., p. 434.

Mormhoor, as the term is written by Shaw, is pronounced *Morvair*.

But this term was by no means confined to the Celtic. It occurs, in a variety of forms, in the Gothic and other languages. Alem. *mer*, a prince; whence, *Marco-mer*, the lord of the marches, *Inguimer-us*, the prince of the youth, *Chlodo-mir*, an illustrious prince. O. Teut. *mar*, *maro*, illustrious, celebrated; A.-S. *maere*, id. O. Sw. *mir*, a king, according to Rudbeck. Hence, says Schilter, speaking of this radical term, *Mayor* hodie pro praefecto, rectore villae, Villicus, *Hofmeister*; Gl. Teut. Chald. Syr. *mar*, a lord; Turc. *emir*, Arab. *emir*, a prince, a governor; in anc. Ind. *mor*, *moer*, a king; Pers. *mir*, a lord; Tartar. *mir*, a prince.

3. The first magistrate of a royal borough, a Provost, or *Mayor*.

The *Mayr* answer'd, said, We wald gyff ransoun,
To pass your way, and der no mayr the toun.

Wallace, viii. 872, MS.

"That the *Mair* and Baillie sall be chosen be the sicht and consideration of the communitie." Stat. Gild., c. 34.

The Provost, or Mayor, of Edinburgh seems formerly to have been distinguished from other officers, to whom the same name belonged, by being called the *maister Mair*.

The number of thame that wer thair,
I sall descriue thame as I can;
My Lord, I mene the *maister Mair*,
The Prouest ane maist prudent man:
With the haill counsall of the toun,
Ilkane cled in a velvet gown.

Burel's Entry Q. 1590. Watson's Coll., ii. 14.

It was written in the same manner in O. E.

"My Lord *Mayr*, Sir John Guillott Knyght, companyd of the Aldermen,—reseyved the said Quene very mykely. And after, they rod befor Hyr to the Mother Church, the sayd *Mayre* beryng his Masse." Q. Margaret's (Daughter to Hen. VII.) Journey to Scotland, Leland's Collect., iv. 271.

Langland seems to use it in the sense of Judge.

Saloman the sage, a sermon he made
For amend *Mayres*, and men that kepe lawes;
And tolde hem this tene, that I tel thinke,
Ignis deorum tabernacula eorum, qui libenter accipiunt munera.

P. Ploughman, Fol. 13, a.

Elsewhere it is conjoined with *judge*.

Therefore I red you renkes, that rich be on this earth,
Apon truste of your treasure, trientales to haue,
Be ye neuer the holder, to breake the ten hestes;
And namely ye maisters, *mayres*, & judges,
That haue the welth of this world, & for wise men be holden.

Ibid., Fol. 39, a.

In another place, it would seem to denote only an officer of a court of justice, as equivalent to the sense in which it is still used in S.

Shal neither king ne knight, constable ne *mayre*,
Querleade the common, ne to the court somnone,
Ne put hem in panel, to done hem plight her truth.

Ibid., Fol. 16, b.

Where *governors* occurs in our version, Wiclif uses the term *meyres*. "And to *meyris* or presidentis, and to kyngis ye schul be led for me in witnessyng to hem, and to the hethen men," Matt. x. 18. The Gr. word is *ἡγεμονας*.

In addition to the etymological hints given under sense 2, I shall only observe that *mair*, as denoting a magistrate, or *mayor*, has been generally, but improperly, derived from Lat. *majior*. It is most probable

that the Lat. compar. is from the same root with our theme, or with S. *mair*, greater, q. v. *Maer*, says Keysler, etiam Celtis praepositus est, a qua voce malle Anglorum Major (*Mayor*) arecessere, quam e Latino fonte. Antiq. Septent., p. 395.

M A I R. 1. As an *adj.*, more, greater. V. M A R E.

2. As an *adv.*, besides; used in the sense of moreover, or S. *mairattour*, q. "in addition to what has been already said."

"Item, ten pece of caippis, chasubles, and tunicles, all of claith of gold."—Marg. "In Merche, 1567, I deliverit thre of the farest quihilk the Q. [Queen] gaif to the Lord Bothuil. And *mair* take for hir self ane caip, a chasable, foure tunicles, to mak a bed for the king. All brokin and cuttit in her awin presence." Inventories, A. 1561, p. 156.

This bed seems to have been made for the prince James, acknowledged as *king* when the marginal notes were made. This gift had been made to Bothwell in the month following that in which Darnley was murdered. For in the preceding page, it is said of another article, in Marg. "In Feb., 1567, sex peces was tynt in the K. chalmere."

"Item, *mair* Mr. Johnne Balfoure deliverit ane mytir to Madam mosel de Ralle, quihilk mytir was enrychit with sindrie stanes not verie fyne, all the rest covrit with small perlis." Ibid., p. 157.

Mair is evidently synon. with *Item*, which is generally used in these curious Inventories. V. M A R E.

M A I R A T O U R, *adv.* Moreover, S. B.

"*Mairatour*, the same Apostle saith thus: In hoc est charitas, &c." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1551, Fol. 17, b.

And *mair attoure*, his mind this mony day,
Gatelins to Nory there, my dother, lay.

Ross's Helenore, p. 101.

V. A T O U R.

M A I R B Y T O K E N, *adv.* Especially, South of S.

"Ane suldna speak ill o' the dead—*mair by token*, o' ane's cummer and neighbour—but there was queer things said about a ledly and a bairn or she left the Craighburnfoot." Antiquary, iii. 237.

The import of the phrase seems to be, "the more, to give an example." It is allied in signification to the phraseology used in Angus, *To the mair meen takin*. V. T A K I N.

M A I R O U I R, M A I R O U R, *adv.* Moreover.

"*Mairouir* thow so doand, condemnis thi awin saule to panis eternal, because that thou forsakis vtterly thi Lord God." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 17, a.

[M A I R C H, M A I R C H I N, *s.* Boundary; also, bounds, extent, limits, Clydes.]

[M A I R C H - D I T C H, *s.* March-ditch, boundary, S.]

[M A I R C H - D Y K E, *s.* March-dyke, boundary, S.]

M A I R D A L, M A I R D I L, *adj.* Of greater bulk than ordinary; hence, heavy, unwieldy. A *mairdil* woman, a woman who either from size or bodily infirmity moves heavily, Ang.

M A I R T, *s.* An ox or cow killed and salted for winter provision. V. M A R T.

MAIS. [An errat. for MAIST.]

Prudent, *mais* gent, tak tent and prent the wordis
Intill this bill.

Scott, Bannatyne Poems, p. 201.

Candour requires that I should insert the following
marginal note on this word by Sir W. Scott.

"*Dubious.* The instance seems to be an error of a
transcriber for *maist* gent."

MAISCHLOCH, *s.* Mixed grain. **V.**
MASHLIN. The article might properly be
transferred to this orthography.

A learned friend remarks: "Perhaps from its varie-
gated or spotted appearance, when made into bread, it
may be derived from Su.-G. *maslig*, scabiosus, from *mas*,
macula; whence *Measles*, &c."

MAIS'D, *part. adj.* Mellow; as "a *mais'd*
apple," one that has become mellow, Fife.

Evidently the same word, used in a literal and more
original sense, with *Meise*, *Maise*, to mitigate, *q. v.*
See also **AMEISE**.

To **MAISE**, **MEYSE**, *v. n.* To incorporate, to
unite into one mass, **S. B.** **V. MEISE.**

MAISER, *s.* A drinking-cup. **V. MASAR.**

MAISERY, *s.* Corr. of the name *Margery*,
or *Marjory*, Moray. **V. SARBIT.**

[**MAISIE**, **MAISY**, *s.* A form of Marion,
but properly of Margery, Ayr. **V. MAY.**]

[**MAISIE-MAIZIE**, *s.* A net with wide
meshes made of twisted straw ropes, Orkn.
and Shetl. Isl. *meiss*, a box or basket of
wicker-work, and applied to any kind of
reticulated work; Sw. *maska*, Dan. *maske*;
a mesh.]

[**MAISK**, *adj.* Bashful, Orkn.]

MAISS, **MAYS**, **MAYSE**, 3rd *p. v.* Makes.

Fredom *mayse* man to haiff liking.
Barbour, i. 226.

In **MS.** *mayss*. **V.** also xii. 252.

Heyr the thryd elde now tavis end,
That, as the Ebrewy *mays* ws kende,
Contenys nyne hundyr yhere
And twa, gyf all wele rekynyd were.

Wyntown, iii. 3. 170.

MAIST, **MAST**, *adj.* 1. Most, denoting
number or quantity, **S.**

— Off Scotland the *maist* party
Thai had in till thair company.

Barbour, ii. 215, **MS.**

O. E. *meste*, greatest.

Thine fon beth in ech half, & this ys the *meste* doute.
R. Glouc., p. 114.

2. Greatest in size, **S.**

Fresche vere to burgioun herbis and suet flouris,
The hate somer to nuris corne al houris,
And brede al kynd of foulis, fysche, and beist,
Heruest to rendir his frutis *maist* and leist,
Wyntir to snyb the erth wyth frost and schouris.

Doug. Virgil, 308, 21.

3. Greatest in rank.

Swanus, and Knowt hys swne, then
Cheftanys ware, and *maste* oure-men

Of that straynge natyowne,
That maid this felle dystrewctyown.
Wyntown, vi. 15. 104.

Of the *maist* Byschape of that land
Scho quene was made the crown berand.
Ibid., vii. 10. 321.

Moes.-G. *maists*, A.-S. *maest*, Isl. Su.-G. *mest*, id.

MAIST, **MAST**, *adv.* 1. Most, **S.**

Thare made wes a gret mawngery,
Quhare gaddryd ware the *maist* worthy.
Wyntown, vii. 4. 46.

2. Almost, **S.**

"*Maist* dead seldom helps the kirkyard," Ang. It
is thus expressed in Lanarks.; "It's lang ere *ga'in* to
die fill the kirkyard."

Ye may speak plainer, lass, gin ye incline,
As, by your mumping, I *maist* guess your mind.
Sherrifs' Poems, p. 94.

MAISTLINS, *adv.* Mostly, **S.**

This has been viewed as the same with Germ.
meistins, id. But it is formed by the addition of the
termination to **S. maist**. **V. LINGIS.**

MAISTLY, *adv.* 1. For the most or greatest
part, **S.** *Maistlies*, Ettr. For.

2. Almost, nearly, **S.**

An' lusty thuds were dealt about,
An' some were *maistly* thrapp'd.
Cock's Simple Strains, p. 136.

MAISTER, **MASTER**, *s.* 1. A landlord, a
proprietor of an estate, **S.**

"Gif ane dwelles vpon land pertaining to ane frie
man, and as ane husband man, haldes lands of him;
and he happin to deceis; his *maister* sall haue the best
eaver or beast—of his cattell." Quon. Attach. c. 23,
s. 1.

"In harvest the farmer must, if a fair day offer,
assist when called out in cutting down his landlord's
(or as here termed his *master's*) crop, though he leave
his own entirely neglected, and exposed to bad
weather." P. Wick, Caithn. Statist. Acc., x. 17.

The word, in this sense, being used in relation to
tenants, is evidently a remnant of the old feudal sys-
tem.

2. In composition, like *master*, **E.**, it is often
used to denote what is chief or principal in
its kind; as *maister-street*, the chief or
principal street, Dong. V., 51, 8, &c.
Mayster-man seems equivalent to *Lord*.

A *mayster-man* cald Feretawche,—
And other *mayster-men* thare fyve
Agayne the Kyng than ras belywe.
Wyntown, vii. 7. 201.

Feretawch or Ferchard, here called a *maysterman*,
is designed by Fordun *Comes de Strathern*. As
Wyntown speaks of "othir fyve *mayster-men*," we
learn from Fordun that six *earls* were engaged in this
rebellion. *Mayster-men*, however, as used by *Wyn-*
town, may denote great men in general; corresponding
to *majoribus* in Fordun. *Concitatatis regni majoribus*,
sex comites, Ferchard scilicet comes de Strathern et
alii quinque. *Scotichron. Lib. 8, c. 4.*

Maister-man is also used as equivalent to *Dekyn*, i. e.,
the deacon of an incorporated trade in a royal borough.
"That in ilk toвне—of ilk sindry craft vsyt tharin
thar be chosyn a wyss man of thar craft,—the quhilk
sall be haldyn *Dekyn* or *maister man* oure the layff for

the tyme till him assignyt till assay & gouerne all werkis that beis made be the workmen of his craft, sua that the kingis lieges be nocht defraudyt & scathyt in tyme to cum as thai haue bene in tyme bygane throw vntrew men of craftis." Parl. Ja. I., A. 1424, Acts Ed., 1814, p. 8.

3. A designation given, by the courtesy of the country, to the eldest son of a Baron or Viscount, conjoined with the name from which his father takes his title, S.

"About this time the Lord Banff and *Master of Banff's* grounds were plundered, and the *master* (his father being in Edinburgh) unhappily hurt a serjeant." Spalding, ii. 263.

Mr. Pinkerton, speaking of the *Laird*, says; "His tenants indeed called him *Master*, not landlord, but this was a slavish relique of the days of villenage: and hence apparently the Scottish phrase of *Master*, for the heir apparent to an estate, thus *Master of Huntley, of Darnley*, and the like, frequent in our history and records, and still retained where there is no second title." Hist. Scotl., i. 366.

4. The name given to a farmer by those who are employed by him, S.

Upon the morn the *master* looks
To see gin a' his fowk hae hooks.
—When they ha'e a' their places ta'en,
The *master* gangs frae ane to ane,

The Har'st Rig, st. 17, 20.

Su.-G. *mester* denotes a landholder, *mesterman*, an architect; Mod. Sw. *maesterman*,—one who certainly gets the mastery,—an executioner, a hangman.

The term *Master* has generally been viewed as radically from Lat. *Magister*. But it may be questioned whether, in some of the Northern dialects at least, it may not claim a Gothic origin. It occurs in almost all the dialects of this language; Alem. *mestar*, Germ. *meister*, Belg. *meester*, Isl. *meistar*, Dan. *mester*; as well as in C. B. *meistr*. A.-S. *maester* was used as early as the reign of Alfred. As Lat. *magister* is evidently from *magis*, more, A.-S. *maester* may be from *maest*, most, greatest; Alem. *meistar*, from *meist*, id., &c. V. Ihre.

- MAISTER, MASTIR, s. 1. Dominion, power, authority; [as of a master, or, of the stronger party.]

This Ayr was set in Jun the auchtand day,
And playnly cryt, na fre man war away.
The Scottis marweld, and pess tane in the land,
Quhy Inglissmen sic *maistir* tuk on hand.

Wyntown, vii. 56, MS.

[This form, which is like a link between *maister*, and *maistrie*, is still used in the West of S.; thus, "An ye jist guide him richt, ye'll hae the *maister* o' him in a' thing," Ayrs., Renfrs.]

2. Service, exertion, execution.

On Sotheron men full mekill *maister* thai wrocht.
Wallace, ix. 529, MS.

With XL men Crisall in bargane baid,
Agayne viii scor, and mekill *maistir* maid,
Slew that captayne, and mony cruell man.
Ibid., vii. 1283, MS.

3. Resistance, opposition.

Bot Sotheroun men durst her no castell hold,—
Saiff one Morton, a Capdane fers and fell,
That held Dundee. Than Wallace wald nocht duell.
Thidder he past, and lappyt it about.—
Thow sall forthink sic *maister* for to mak,
All Ingland sall off the exemple tak.

Wallace, ix. 1846, MS.

- MAISTERFULL, MAISTERFOU, *adj.* 1. Difficult, arduous, requiring great exertion.

Till Erle Malcome he went vpon a day,
The Lennox haile he had still in his hand;
Till King Eduard he had nocht than maid band.
That land is strait, and *maisterfull* to wyn,
Gud men of armyss that tyme was it within.

Wallace, iv. 159, MS.

2. Strong, sturdy, imperious, using violence. *Maisterfull beggaris*, a designation conjoined with that of *Sornaris*, are such as take by force, or by putting house-holders in fear. *Maisterfull partie*, an expression descriptive of rebels.

"For the away putting of Sornaris, oner-lyaris, & *maisterfull beggaris*, with hors, hundis, or vther gudis, that all officiaris—tak ane inquisition at ilk court that they hald, of the foirsaid thingis." Ja. II. 1449, c. 21, Edit. 1566.

"For eschewing of greit and *maister-full* thift and reif, it is ordanit, that the Justice do law out throw the realme, and quhair he may not hald justice of *maisterfull* men, he sall verifie and certifie the King thairof." *Ibid.*, 1449, c. 27.

—"God of his grace hes send our Souerane lord sic progressis and prosperitie, that all his rebellis and brekaris of his justice, ar remouit out of his realme, and na *maisterfull partie* remanand, that may cause ony breking in his realme." *Ibid.*, 1457, c. 102.

- MAISTERFULLIE, *adv.* Violently, with the strong hand.

"Gif ony man *maisterfullie* takis ane uther, and haldis his persoun in captivite, until the time he obtene any contract,—the samin is of nane avail, force, nor effect." A. 1516, Balfour's Pract., p. 182.

"*Maisterfullie* brak wp the durriss, & theifteouslie sta & tuk away gudis," &c. *Aberd. Reg.*

- MAISTERSCHIP, s. A title of respect formerly given to the Magistrates of Aberdeen.

—"Ane abill conwenient discreit man to be maister of the Gramer Skoull, beseikand thair *Maisterschippis* & the hail towne to ressaue hym thankfully for sic steid & plesur he mycht do thaim." *Aberd. Reg.*, V. 16.

"Quhairfor I beseyk your *Maisterschippis* ye wald compel be justice," &c. *Ibid.*, V. 17.

- MAISTRIE, MAISTRY, MASTRY, s. 1. Display of force, power, or authority; in pl., forces.

—Inglis men, with gret *maistryss*,
Come with thair ost in Lowthian;
And sone till Edynburgh ar gane,

Barbour, xviii. 260, MS.

2. [Mastery, victory, open violence.

Ye mycht se he suld occupy
Throw slycht, that he ne mycht throw *maistry*.
Barbour, l. 112.]

—This Ceneus, quhilk than gat the *maistry*,
Beline Turnus with ane dart dede gart ly.
Doug. Virgil, 297, 49.

O. Fr. *maistrie*, authority, power, Gl. Rom. Rose.

3. Art, ability.

And fele, that now of wer ar sley,
In till the lang trow sall dey:
And othir in thair sted sall ryss,
That sall conn litill of *maistryss*.

Barbour, xix. 182, MS.

Fr. *maistrie*, "mastery, authority, command; also, skill, artificialness, expert workmanship;" Cotgr.

[MAISTRIS, MAISTRYS, MASTRIS, MASTRICE, s.]

1. Mastery, superiority, superior forces.

And that, that suld be owris off rycht,
Throw thar *maistrys* thai occupy ;
And wald alsua, for owtyne mercy,
Giff thai had mycht, distroy ws all.
Barbour, iv. 524, MS.

2. A feat of skill, service.

The hund did than sa gret *maistrys*,
That he held ay forout changing,
Eftre the rowte quhar wes the King.
Barbour, vi. 566, MS.

O. Fr. *maistrise*, skill ; "arrogance, hauteur, supériorité qu'on a ou qu'on s'arroege ; art, industrie." *Burguy*.]

MAISTER, s. Urine, properly what is stale, S. Hence *maister laiglen*, a wooden vessel for holding urine ; *maister-cann*, an earthen vessel applied to the same use, S.

Wi' *maister laiglen*, like a brock,
He did wi' stink maist smore him.—
You're neither kin to pat nor pan ;
Nor uly pig, nor *maister-cann*.
Fergusson's Poems, ii. 63, 65.

"Take near a tub-full of old *master* or urine [chamber-lye], and mix it with as much salt, as when dissolved, will make an egg swim.—Put therein as much of your wheat you design to sow as it can conveniently hold," &c. *Maxwell's Sel. Trans.*, p. 262.

I find that Gael. *maister* signifiea urine.
Can this have any affinity to Moea.-G. *maihst*, a dunghill, Belg. *mest*, dung, *mest-en*, to dung ?

MAISTER-CAN, s. An earthen vessel used for preserving chamber-lye.

She's dung down the bit skate on the brace,
And 'tis fa'en in the sowen kit ;
'Tis out o' the sowen kit—
And 'tis into the *maister-can* ;
It will be sae fiery sa't,
'Twill poison our goodman.
Wallifou fa' the Cat, Herd's Coll., ii. 139.

MAISTER-TUB, s. A wooden vessel used for preserving chamber-lye, S.

MAIT, MATE, *adj.* 1. Fatigued, overpowered with weariness.

Thars fa thay did assailye and innade,
Sa lang, quhill that by fors he was ouerset,
And of the heuy byrdin sa *maist* and het,
That his nicht faillyeit.—
Doug. Virgil, 417, 17.

"Wery and *mate*." *Bellend. Cron.*, Fol. 22, b.

2. Confounded, overwhelmed with terror.

Affrayit of the ferlie scho stude sic aw,
And at the first blenk become scho *mate*,
Naturale hete left her membris in sic state,
Quhill to the ground all mangit fell scho doun.
Doug. Virgil, 78, 13.

For *mate* I lay downe on the ground,
So was I stonayd in that stounde.
Ywaine, v. 427. *Ritson's E. M. Rom.*

3. Despirited, dejected.

The lordis, that than in England ware,
Feld thame of this a-greyyd sare,
In peryle and in hard dowl stad,
Of a gud reds all *mate* and made.
Wyntown, vii. 2. 30.

4. Stupified, or elevated, by means of strong drink.

Ane Inglis Captans was sittand wp so lait,
Quhill he and his with drynk was made full *maist*.
Nyn men was thar, now set in hye curage,
Sum wald haiff had gud Wallace in that rage,
Sum wald haiff bound Schir Jhon the Graym
throucht strenth.
Wallace, ix. 1405, MS.

Rudd. derives it from O. Fr. *mat*, overcome, beaten. In Gl. Rom. Rose, *mat-er*, to vanquish, is mentioned. Teut. *mat*, fessua, has also been referred to. We may add to these Su.-G. *mat*, languidua, pro lassitudine viribus defectus, from Sw. *mat-a*, Su.-G. *moed-a*, Isl. *maed-a*, fatigare, molestia afficere, *mod*, lassus ; Alem. *muothe*, fatigatus, *muade*, lassua, *muad*, lassitudo ; Schilter. A.-S. *methig*, defatigatus, is radically allied. The Fr. word is most probably from the Goth. V. MUTH.

Mate occurs as a *v.* in O. E. "I *mate* or overcome : [Fr.] Je amatte." *Palsgr. B.* iii. F. 299, a.

MAITH, s. Son-in-law.

"Quhen king Terquine had socht in sundry partis quhare ony persoun might be wourthy to haue his dochter in marriage, thare wea nane fund as wourthy to be his *maith* as the said Servius." *Bellend. T. Liv.*, p. 71. V. MAICH. Perhaps this is the true reading here.

[MAITHE, s. A maggot, Banffs., Mearns. Teut. *made*, Belg. *maade*, id.]

[To MAITHE, *v. n.* To become infested with maggots, *ibid.*]

[MAIZIE, s. A Linden. Ang.]

To MAJOR, *v. n.* To prance about, or walk backwards and forwards with a military air and step, S.

—"Mr. Waverley's wearied wi' *majoring* yonder afore the muckle pier-glass." *Waverley*, ii. 290.

"He cam out o' the very same bit o' the wood, *majoring* and looking about sae like his Honour, that they were clean beguiled, and thought they had letten aff their gun at crack-brained Sawney, as they ca' him." *Waverley*, iii. 238.

"Then in comes a witch with an ellwand in her hand, and she raises the wind or lays it, which ever she likes, *majors* up and down my house, as if she was mistress of it," &c. *The Pirate*, iii. 53.

I am at a loss to judge, whether this idea has been borrowed from the gait of a major in the army, or of a *drum-major*. When viewing the state of the latter, one would rather suppose that he had originated the term. Or it may be traced with equal propriety to that important personage a *major-domo*.

MAJOR-MINDIT, *adj.* Haughty in demeanour ; q. resembling a military officer, who has attained considerable rank, Clydes. ["Although I be soger clad, I am *major-mindit*, Morays."]

To MAK, MACK, MAKE, *v. n.* 1. To compose poetry.

Baith *John the Ross* and thou sall squeil and skirls
Gif eir I heir ocht of your *making* mair.
Kennedy, Evergreen, ii. 49.

— O maistres Marie ! *make* I pray :
And put in ure thy worthie vertewes all.
— A pleasant poet perfyte sall ye be.
Maitland Poems, p. 267.

Chaucer, *id.*

And eke to me it is a grete penaunce,
Sith rime in English hath soche scarcite,
To follow word by word the curiosite
Of gransonflour of them that made in Fraunce.

Complaynt of Ven.

Teut. *maeck-en, facere*; Alem. *gimahh-on, componere*.

2. To avail, to be of consequence; used with the negative affixed, *It maks na*, it does not signify, it is of no consequence; sometimes as one word, *maksna*, S. B.

Sae gin the face be what ye lippen till,
Ye may hae little cause to roose your skill.
Maksna, quo she, gin I my hazard tak,
Small sturt may other fouks about it mak.

Ross's Helenore, p. 85.

Nae doubt ye'll think her tackling braw,
But well ken we that *maksna a'*;
Gin she sud ony water draw.

Shirref's Poems, p. 254.

3. To counterfeit, to assume prudish airs.

Wow, quod Malkin, hyd yow;
Quhat neidis you to *maik* it sua?

Pebblis to the Play, st. 8.

4. To become fit for the peculiar purpose for which any thing is intended; as, "Muck maun be laid in a heap to *mak*," Clydes.

5. To *MAK aff*, or To *MAK aff wi'* one's self, v. n. To scamper off, S.

6. To *MAK at*, v. n. To aim a blow at one; as, "He *maid at* me wi' his neive," Clydes.

- [7. To *MAK by*, v. n. To excel, to walk or run past; as, "I *maid by* him in an hour," Clydes.]

8. To *MAK down*, v. a. 1. To dilute, to reduce the strength of spirituous liquors, S.

2. To prepare. *To mak down a bed*, to fold down the bed-clothes, so as to make it ready for being entered, S. This is opposed to *making it up*, when a bed-room is put in order for the day.

9. To *MAK for*, v. n. [To approach, to go in the direction of; to tend to; as, "He *maid for* the door," Clydes.]

10. To *MAK for*, v. a. To prepare for, as certainly laying one's account with the event referred to; an elliptical phrase, equivalent to "make ready for."

"So the force of the argument is,—that they behaved to *make for* trouble, as being inevitable, considering they are not of the world." Hutcheson on John xv. 10.

11. To *MAK in wi'* one, v. n. To get into one's favour, to ingratiate one's self, S.

- [12. To *MAK into* or *intil*, v. n. To make or force one's way into; as, "He could *mak intil* the quay in the darkest nicht," Clydes.]

13. To *MAK out*, v. n. 1. To extricate one's self, S.

[2. To manage; to comprehend, perceive, distinguish, Clydes.]

14. To *MAK throw wi'*, v. n. To finish, to come to a conclusion, after surmounting all difficulties; as, "He *maid throw wi'* his sermon after an unco pingle," S.

15. To *MAK to*, v. n. To approximate in some degree to a certain point or object.

"London and Lancashire goes on with the presbyteries and sessions but languidly. Sundry other shires are *making to*; but all the errors of the world are raging over all the kingdom." *Baillie's Lett.*, ii. 36.

16. To *MAK up*, v. n. [To rise, to get out of bed; as, "I canna *mak up* in the mornin ava;"] implying dislike or inability, Clydes.]

17. To *MAK up*, v. a. [1. To arrange, prepare; as, *to mak up* the bed, S. V. *MAK down*.

2. To raise; to collect, accumulate, arrange; as, "It took me a' day *to mak up* the ten poun for him," Clydes.]

3. To contrive, invent, S.

4. To compose; as, "The minister's thrang *making up* his sermon," S.

5. To fabricate, invent, devise; as applied to a story, an excuse, or a falsehood, S.

6. To avail, benefit, remunerate, enrich, S.

Thus when we receive any thing useless or inadequate to our expectation or necessities, it is ironically said, "Ay! that will *mak me up!*" or seriously, "Weel, that winna *mak me sair up*," S.

His tabernacle's without the camp,
To join them go you thither;

And though you bear the world's reproach,
He'll *mak you up* for ever.

Scotland's Glory and Shame, p. 2.

18. To *MAK up till* one, v. a. To overtake one, implying some difficulty in doing so, S.

19. To *MAK FORE*, v. n. To be of advantage; as, "Dearth frae scarcity *maks nae fore* to the farmer," Clydes. V. *FORE*, s.

20. To *MAK HERING*. To cure herrings.

"The hail burrowis of the west cuntrie—hes yeirlie in all tymes bygane resortit to the fisching of Loch Fyne and vthers Lochis in the north Ilis for *making of hering*.—Nottheles certaine cuntrie men adiacent—hes rasit ane greit custume of euerie last of *maid hering* that ar tane in the said Loch," &c. *Acts Mary*, 1555, Ed. 1814, p. 498.

21. To *MAK PENNY*. To sell, to convert into money.

"The prouest, &c., chargit the officiaris to *mak penny* of the claith prisit." *Aberd. Reg.*, Cent. 16.

This is equivalent to the Belg. phrase *iets te gelde maaken*, and indeed to the E. one corresponding with this, "to make money" of a thing.

22. To *MAK STEAD*. To be of use; E. *to stand in stead*.

MAK, MAKE, *s.* 1. Manner, fashion; as, *make, E.*

Wallace slepyt bot a schort quhill and raiss,
To rewll the ost on a gud *mak* he gais.

Wallace, x. 554, MS.

[2. Manufacture, amount or quantity made, style or method of making, *S.*; as, "That's no my *mak*;" "The hale year's *mak*," the quantity made during the year.]

3. It seems anciently to have denoted a poem, or work of genius.

Hence Kennedy says to Dunbar :

Fule ignorant, in all thy mowis and *makks*,
It may be verryfeit thy wit is thin,
Quhen thou wryts *Densman*—

V. MAKING. *Evergreen*, ii. 66.

[MAK-UP, *s.* A mere story, a fabrication, a falsehood, *S.*]

MAKAR, MAKKAR, *s.* A poet.

Go worthi buk, fullillyt off suthfast deid,
Bot in langage off help thow has gret neid.
Quhen gud *makaris* rang weill in to Scotland,
Gret harm was it that nane off thaim ye fand.

Wallace, i. 1455, MS.

I see the *Makkaris* amangis the laif
Playis heir thair padyanis, syne gois to graif;
Spairit is nocht thair facultie.

Dunbar, "Lament for the Deth of the *Makkaris*."
Bannatyne Poems, p. 74—78.

Mr. Pink. has observed, that "the word *maker* is common in this sense in the English writers from the time of Henry VIII. to that of Elizabeth."

It is formed from *mak*, A.-S. *mac-an*, or Teut. *maeck-en*, in the same manner as Belg. *dichter*, a poet, from Germ. *dicht-en*, facere, parare. The anc. Icelanders also used the v. *yrk-ia* in the sense of versificare, and *yrkia visor*, carmina condere, from *yrk-ia*, to work.

In various languages, the name given to a poet contains an allusion to the creative power which has been ascribed to genius. Gr. *ποιητης*, from *ποιω*, facio. A.-S. *sceop*, id. literally a former or maker, from *sceap-ian*, creare, facere. *Omerus se godu sceop*; Homer the excellent poet; *Boeth.* 41. 1. According to Ihre, Isl. *skap*, from *skap-a*, creare, is used only to denote genius or ingenuity. Isl. *skald*, poeta, seems to have a similar origin. G. Andr. derives it from *skial*, figmentum. Alem. *machara* is rendered auctores. *Dera heidenon irridum machara*; Gentilium errorum auctores. *Notk. Psa.* 77, ap. Schilter, p. 558.

MAKDOME, *s.* 1. Shape, form; more generally used.

Makdome, and proper members all,
Sa peryfte, and with joy repleit,
Pruifs hir, but peir or pereg all.

Montgomery, Maitland Poems, p. 165.

2. Elegance of form, handsomeness.

I suld at faris be found, new facis to spy;
At playis, and preichings, and pilgrimages greit,—
To manifest my *makdome* to multitude of pepil,
And blaw my bewtie on breid, qnhair bernis war mony.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 47.

MAKING, MAKIN, *s.* 1. Poetry.

Schir, I complaine of injure;
A resing storie of rakyng Mure
Hes mangillit my *making*, throw his malise.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 107.

[2. The quantity or amount made at one time; as, "a *makin* o' tea, or as in Shetl., "a *making* o' tay," an infusion of tea, or, a sufficient quantity of tea for one infusion, Clydes.

3. Petting, fondling, caressing; as in the old *S.* adage,

Gantin's wantin,
Sleep, meat, or *makin* o'.

Gantin, yawning. V. under GANT.]

MAKE, *s.* Mate, equal. V. MAIK.

"Such cattle as would not drive they houghed and slew, that they should never *make stead*." *Spalding*, ii. 269.

This might seem at first view to be an anomalous use of A.-S. *sted*, locus. But as Teut. *staede* signifies, not only statio, locus, but commoditas, utilitas, our phrase is analogous to *staede-do-en*, usui esse, prodesse, comodo esse. The Teut. also supplies one exactly correspondent with the *E.* phrase. This is given as synon. with the other; in *staede sta-en*.

MAKE, *s.* Abbrev. of Malcolm, *Aberd. Reg.*

[MAKE, *s.* A half-penny; as, "a *make* bake," a half-penny biscuit, Clydes. V. MAIK.]

MAKER-LIKE, *adj.* V. MACKER-LIKE.

[MAKIN, MAKING, *s.* V. under MAK, *v.*]

MAKINT, *pron.* *Maikint*, *adj.* Confident, possessing assurance. *A maikint rogue*, one who does not disguise his character, *S. B.*

Isl. *mak*, Ger. *gemach*, Belg. *gemak*, ease; *mak*, tame, *maklyk*, easy. Hence,

MAKINTLY, MAIKINTLY, *adv.* With ease, confidently, *S. B.*

MAKLY, *adv.* "Evenly, equally," *Rudd*.

The windis blawis euin and rycht *makly*;
Thou may souirly tak the ane howris rest.

Doug. Virgùl, 156, 40.

—*Aequatae spirant aerae*, *Virg.*

Rudd and *Sibb*, both refer to *Maik*, a mate or equal. It seems immediately allied to Isl. *makligt*, what is fit, suitable, equal; commodum, opportunum, par, *Verel. Ind.* A.-S. *maccalic*, Germ. *gemaechlich*, id. Ihre views *Su.-G. mak*, commoditas, as the root. G. Andr. derives the Isl. term from *make*, socius. Perhaps *makly* is used by *Doug.* as an *adj.*

MAKLY, *adj.* Seemly, well-proportioned; *Gl. Ramsay*.

O. E. "*Makly*, apte." *Prompt. Parv.*

MAL-ACCORD, *s.* Disapprobation, dissent, refusal.

—"Wherefore we heartily desire your subscriptions and seal to thir reasonable demands, or a peremptory or present answer of bon-accord or *mal-accord*." *Spalding*, i. 216, (2d.)

Fr. *mal*, evil, and *accord*, agreement. I question if either of these words has ever been properly naturalized. They are used by Colonel *Monro*, of the *worthy Scots Regiment*, who employs a good many foreign terms in his diction. [*Bon-accord* is the motto of the armorial bearings of the city of *Aberdeen*.]

MALAPAVIS, *s.* A mischance, a misfortune, Upp. Lanarks.

Perhaps from Fr. *mal*, evil, and *pavois-ier*, to defend; *q.* ill-defended, (V. PAUIS); or from PAVIE.

MALARE, MALAR, *s.* 1. One who pays rent for a farm.

—"Anent the keping of the said Margret scaithles & harmeles of the malis & fermes of the landis of Dalquhillray of x yeris bygane, takin & resavit be the said Donald & his spouss fra the said vmquhile James the *malare*." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1479, p. 33.

2. One who rents a house in a town.

"It is nocht the vss nor consuetude within this burgh to ane *malar* to byg & reperall ony thing that is yerfest or malit fest with the hous." Aberd. Reg., A. 1535, V. 15, p. 638. V. MAILER.

MALDUCK, *s.* A name given to the Fulmar. V. MALMOCK.

[MALE, *s.* Five hundred herrings. V. MESE.]

To MALE, *v. a.* To stain. V. MAIL.

MALE-A-FORREN, *s.* "A meal of meat, over and above what is consumed; a *meal before hand*;" Gall. Encycl.

[MALE-ESS, MALE-EIS, *s.* V. MAL-ESE.]

MALEFICE, *s.* A bad action, Fr.

I find this word only as used by Kelly, in explaining the Prov. *Before I ween'd, but now I wat*; "Spoken," he says, "upon the full discovery of some *malefice*, which before we only suspected." Prov., p. 69. V. MALFICE.

MALE-FRE, *adj.* Without rent; synon. *Rent-free*, S. V. MAIL-FREE.

MALEGRUGROUS, *adj.* Grim; or exhibiting the appearance of discontent, S.

O. Fr. *malengroignie*, always in bad humour; Gl. Rom. Rose. The word, however, may be a corr. of *Malleurus*, *q. v.*

Often pron. *mallagrugous*. It may be of Gael. origin, from *mala*, *mullach*, primarily denoting the eye-brow, and hence applied to knotted or gloomy eye-brows; and *Gruagach*, a female giant, also a ghost supposed to haunt houses, called in Scotland a Brownie (Shaw); *q.* the ghost with the gloomy eye-brows, synon. with *Bomullach*. V. BAMULLO.

MAL-ESE, MALE-EIS, MALE-ESS, MALICE, *s.*

1. Bodily disease; used to denote the leprosy with which K. Robert Bruce was seized.

2. Metaph. applied to trouble or restlessness of mind.

This *malice* off enfundeyng
Begouth; for throw his cold lying,
Quhen in his gret myscheiff wes he,
Him fell that hard perplexité.

Barbour, xx. 75, MS.

Wiclif uses the same word. "Thei broughten to him al that weren at *male ese*." Matth. 4.—"All that were of *male ease*." Mark 1.

Thus sayd the Kyng, but the violent curage
Of Turnus hie mynd bowit neuer ane stage;
Quha wald with cure of medicins him meis,
The more iucressis and growis his *male eis*.

Malice, ib. 102. 49. Doug. Virgil, 407, 20.

Fr. *malaise*, disease, *q. malum otium*. We use an *adj.* of a similar composition. V. ILL-EASED.

MALICEFU', *adj.* Sickly, in bad health, Orkn. V. MALICE, MALE-EIS.

MALESON, MALISON, MALYSOUN, *s.* 1. A curse, an execration, S. A. Bor. opposed to *benison*.

"The first punitioun in general, is the curse or *maleson* of God." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, Fol. 7, a.

"He got his mother's *malison* that day," S. Prov.; "spoken of him that has gotten an ill wife." Kelly, p. 165.

2. *Horse-malison*, a person who is cruel to his horse, Clydes.

O. Fr. *maledisson*, Lat. *maledictio*. Gael. *mallaichd*, id. seems formed from the Lat. word.

MAL-GRACE, *s.* The opposite of being in a state of favour. Fr.

"An oath also was taken of all the King's domesticks, that they should not keep intelligence with any of the rebels or others known to be in his Majesty's *mal-grace*." Spotswood, p. 326.

"The lord Gordon lodged in Tulliesoul and staid no longer there, only exhorting the Strathboggie men to be ready upon their own peril, and so rode his way, being in *malgrace* with his father, and returned to Aberdeen." Spalding, ii. 123, 124.

MALGRATIOUS, *adj.* Surly, ungracious.

—A forfarn falconar,
A *malgratious* millare. Colkelvie Saw, F. i. v. 64.
Fr. *malgrace*, disfavour, displeasure.

MALHURE, MALLEUR, *s.* Mischance, misfortune.

"I saw him not this evening for to end your bracelet, to the quhilk I can get na lokkis, it is redly to thame, and yit I feir that it will bring sum *malhure*, and may be sene gif ye chance to be hurt." Lett. Delect. Q. Mary, H. i. b., Edin. Edit., 1572.

"Since the Episcopal Clergy here know they are given up as a prey to their enemies teeth, they had rather sit silent under their *malleur*, than struggle with the stream when it is so violent and impetuous." Account Persecution [Episcopal] Church in Scotland, 1690, p. 65.

Fr. *malheur*, from Lat. *mala hora*, ut *bonheur*, from *bona hora*, Rudd.

MALHEURIUS, MALLEWRUS, *adj.* Unhappy, wretched. Fr. *malheureux*.

—Quha vertuus was, and fallis tharefro,
Of verray resoun *malleurus* hait is he.

Doug. Virgil, 357, 9.

"The *malheurius* prince sall warie the tyme that eur he wes sua mischeantlie subiect to the vnreasonable desyre of his subiectis." Kennedy of Crosraguell, p. 81.

[MALICE, and MALICEFU'. V. under MAL-ESE.]

MALIFICE, *s.* Sorcery, witchcraft; Lat. *malefic-ium*, id.

"There was also Bessie Weir hanged up the last of the four, one that had been taken before in Ireland, and was condemned to the fyre for *malifice* before." Law's Memorials, p. 128.

MALIGRUMPH, *s.* Spleen, Roxb.

Perhaps a corr. of *Molligrubs* or *Molligrant*, *q. v.*

MALING, *adj.* Wicked, malignant.

The Basillike that beist *maling*,
Of serpents quhill is countit king,
Ran quhill he wes the war.

Burel's Pilg. Watson's Coll., ii. 21.

Fr. id. Lat. *malign-us*.

To **MALIGNNE**, **MALING**, *v. n.* To utter calumny.

"Seing the said slanderous, seditious, and fals brute altogether ceissis not in sic as *malignne* aganis the treuth, I can not now, quhen your maestie hes your nobiletie & estatis of parliament convenit in sa full nowmer, abstene fra my complaint." Erle of Mortoun's Declaration, 1579, Acts Ja. VI., Ed. 1814, p. 175.

MALING, *s.* Injury, hurt.

Euin so perchance I seik the thing,
Quhillk may redound to my *maling*,
Distraction and distress.

Burel's Pilg., Watson's Coll., ii. 48.

MALISON, *s.* A curse. V. **MALESON**.

[**MALKIN**, **MAUKIN**, *s.* 1. A hare. V. **MAUKIN**.

2. The Pubes Mulieris, Lyndsay, Syde Tailis, l. 90.]

MALL, **MALLY**, *s.* Abbrev. of *Mary*, S.

MALLACHIE, *adj.* The colour resembling milk and water mixed, S. B.

A.-S. *meolec*, *meoloc*, milk; Belg. *melkachtig*, milky; or Isl. *miall-r*, white, whence *miol*, new-fallen snow.

To **MALLAT**, *v. n.* This *v.* seems to signify, to feed.

Then hs did take forth of his wallat
Some draff, whereon this meir did *mallat*,
Which fiercely gart her lift her pallat.

Watson's Coll., i. 51.

Isl. *maal*, a meal, a repast; *mellte*, devoro, G. Andr., p. 177. Or from *maal* and *et-a*, to eat, as Su.-G. *acta maal* signifies, to eat a meal.

MALLEURITE', *s.* The same with *Malhure*.

The Veanis lamentit hevelie in thare counsellis—dredand the same chance and *malleuritè* to fall to thare toum of Veos as was now fallit to Fidena." Bellend. T. Liv., p. 345.

Fr. *malheureté*, mischance.

MALLOW, *s.* The name given, in Orkn., to the submarine plant *Zostera marina*.

MALMOCK, **MALLEMOCK**, *s.* The Fulmar, Shetl.

"*Malmock*, *Mallémock*, or *Mallduck*, Fulmar, *Procellaria glacialis*,—appears in the friths of Orkney, and

voes of Shetland, especially during winter. It is not mentioned by Dr. Barry, and it is probably more common in Shetland than in Orkney." Neill's Tour, p. 198.

This name is Norwegian. V. Penn. Zool., p. 549.

[**MALMONTRYE**, *s.* Same as **MAMMONRIE**.]

* **MALT**, *s.* *Malt abune the meal*. V. **MAUT**.

MALVERSE, *s.* A crime, a misdemeanour, Clydes.; Fr. *malvers-er*, to behave one's self ill.

"If any skaith was done, the sheriff and his officer must be answerable for it, who, by the acts of Parliament, are entrusted with the execution of ejections; and so, if any *malverse* was committed, he must be countable." Fountainh. Dec. Suppl., iv. 563.

"He often deprives them for not *malverse* in their office, but only for not paying in their dues to him." *Ibid.*, p. 716.

[**MALVERISH**, *adj.* Ill-mannered, ill-behaved, mischievous, Ang.]

MALVESY, **MAWESIE**, *s.* Malmsey wine, or some small wine made in imitation of it.

"The Duke—prayed him to send two bosses full of *malvesy*." *Pitcottie*, p. 83, 84.

Fr. *malvoisie*, a name given to a Greek, or Cretan wine, according to Sibb, "from *Malvasia*, a city of Candia." But *Malvasia* was a city of Peloponnesus, anciently called *Epidaurus*, and *Epidaurum*, from which this wine was first brought. The name was also given to the wine of Chios, an island in the Archipelago. Hence the Romans called it *vinum arvisium*, from *Arvisium*, a promontory of Chios. Hence Kilian defines Teut. *malvaseye*, with such latitude; *Vinum Arvisium*, Creticum, Chium, Monembasites. Ital. *malvosio*, Hisp. *marvisia*.

A sweet wine made in Provence was denominated in the same manner. V. *Dict. Trev.*

MALVYTE', **MAWYTE'**, *s.* Vice, wickedness, malignity.

Bot ye traistynt in lawté,
As sympile folk, but *malvyté*.

Barbour, i. 126.

In MS. *marvyté*.

For quhethir sa men inclynyt be
To vertu, or to *marvyté*,
Hs may rycht weill refreynye hys will.

Ibid., iv. 730, MS.

O. Fr. *malvetie*, *marvaistie* (Thierry) from *malve*, merchant; *Dict. Trev.*

MALWARIS, *s. pl.* Mowers.

Sexté and vi xvi to ded has dycht,
Bot saiff vii men at fled out of thair sycht;
V *malwaris* als that Wallace self with met.

Wallace, xi. 135, MS.

[**MAM**, *s.* Mother, a childish term, S.]

MAM'S-FOUT, *s.* A spoiled child, Teviotd.

Teut. *mamme*, mater, and S. *fode*, *fwde*, brood. V. **FODE**.

MAM'S-PET, *s.* Synon. with *Mam's-Fout*.

"He has fault [greatly feels the want] of a wife, that marries *Mam's Pet*." S. Prov. "Maids that have been much indulged by their mothers, and have had much of their wills, seldom prove good wives." Kelly, p. 153.

MAMMIE, s. 1. A childish designation for a mother, S.

And aye she wrought her *mammie's* wark,
And ay she sung sae merrilie ;
The blythest bird upon the bush
Had ne'er a lighter heart than she.

Burns, iv. 80.

Radically the same with E., Lat., *mamma* ; Gr. *μαμα*, voces puerulorum ad matrem. Pers. *mamm*, id. Teut. *mamme*, mater.

2. A nurse, S. B.

Blyth was the wife her foster son to see,—
Well, says he, *mammy*, a' that's very gweed.
Ross's Helenore, p. 93.

Lat. *mamma*, the breast, Teut. *mamme*, id. also, a nurse. Gael. *mome*, id. seems to have a common origin.

3. A midwife, S. B.

MAMENT, s. Moment, Ang., Fife.

"Ay, there's news for you, Janet. It's just the hail town's clatter at this *mament*." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 24.

CANNIE MAMENT. V. CANNIE.

MAMIKEEKIE, s. A smart sound blow, Roxb.

This is perhaps a cant term ; but the latter part of the word seems allied to Teut. *kaecke*, the cheek, Isl. *kialki*, id., as if it had originally denoted a blow, on the chops, like Teut. *kaeck-slagh*, alapa.

MAMMONRIE, s. Idolatry.

Quha does adorne idolatrie,
Is contrair the haly writ ;
For stock and stane is *Mammonrie*.
Poems of the Sixteenth Century, p. 68.

Christians, from the time of the crusades, either from ignorance, or from hatred, accused the Mohammedans as idolaters, because of their belief in the false prophet. V. MAHOUN.

[**MAMMONT, MAMOUND, s.** An idol, S.]

To **MAMP, v. a.** 1. "To nibble, to mop, to eat as a person who has no teeth ; Ayr., Gl. Picken. E. *mump*, id.

2. "To speak querulously ;" *ibid.*

A' the day I greet and grumple,
A' the night I sob an' cry ;
Whiles my plaint I *mump* and mummle,
Whar the burnie todles by.

Picken's Poems, i. 188.

This is merely a variety of the E. v. to *Mump*. Senenius gives Sw. *mums-a*, as exactly synon., which he derives from *mun*, os, q. *muns-a*, ore laborare, to work with the mouth. This derivation is greatly confirmed by that of Teut. *mompel-en*, murmurare, munitate, emutire, of which the primary form is *mondpel-en*, from *mond*, the mouth.

[**MAM'S-FOUT AND MAM'S-PET. V.** under **MAM.**]

MAMUK, s. A fictitious bird.

—*Mamuks* that hydes euir-mair,
And feids into the crystall air,
Deid on the fields wer found.

Burel's Pilg. Watson's Coll., ii. 27.

Fr. *mammugue*, "a winglesse bird, of an unknown beginning, and after death not corrupting ; she hath feet a hand long, so light a body, so long feathers, that she is continually carried in the ayre, whereon she feeds." Cotgr.

To **MAN, MAUN, v. a.** 1. To accomplish by means of strength, S. *Maunt*, *man't*, pret.

"*Man*, to effect, to accomplish' by much exertion." Gl. Picken.

Death's *maunt* at last to ding me oure,
An' I'll soon hae to lea ye,
A. Wilson's Poems, 1790, p. 201.

But out at last I *maunt* ta speel ;
Far mair than e'er I thought atweel. *ib.* p. 225.

——I gied an unca draw,
An' *man't* to rive mysel awa.
Picken's Poems, 1788, p. 42.

He'll no man't, spoken of any thing which, it is supposed, one cannot effect. "I'll ergh eneuch *man't*," I'll hardly accomplish it, Lanarks.

2. To effect by whatever means, S.

Sud ane o' thae, by lang experience, *man*
To spin out tales frae mony a pawky plan,—
And should some stripling, still mair light o' heart,
A livelier humour to his cracks impart,—
Wad mony words, or speeches lang be needed,
To tell whase rhymes were best, were clearest headed ?
A. Wilson's Poems, 1816, p. 46.

The first by labour *mans* our breast to move,
The last exalts to extasy and love.
Ibid., p. 47.

Isl. *mann-az*, in virum evadere : A.-S. Moes.-G. *mag-an*, posse ; valere, prevalere. *Ne magon* ; non potuerunt. Or perhaps rather from the s. *maegn*, Isl. *magn*, vis, robur ; *magn-a*, vires, dare, *magn-as*, corpus facere adolescere. Some, indeed, derive the name expressing our nature from *maa* or *mag-a*, posse. V. MAUN.

MANIABLE, adj. Manageable, easily handled or managed, S.

—"The little booke, being eaten, giueth to the eaters a faculty to discern the true church from the false ;—and this is by applying the rule and measure thereof, sound and straight as a reede, strong, apt, and *maniable* as a rod, and as Aaron his rod, which denoured the rods of the enchanters." Forbes on the Revelation, p. 88.

Fr. id. "tractable, weildable, handleable," &c. Cotgr.

MAN, aux. v. Must, s.

I am commandit, said scho, and I *man*
Vndo this hare to Pluto consecrate.
Doug. Virgil, 124, 48.

——The bodie naturallie,
At certane tymes as we may se,
Man haue refreschement but delay,
Or ellis it will faint and decay.
Diall. Clerk and Courteour, p. 19.

V. MON.

MAN, s. 1. A vassal, or subject.

Thai brocht him till the Erle in hy,
And he gert louss him hastily ;
Then he become the Kingis *man*.

Barbour, x. 766, MS.

A.-S. Germ. Belg. Isl. Su.-G. *man*, a vassal. In this sense it is used, in the Laws of the Ostrogoths, as opposed to *herre*, a lord. Hence, as Wachter observes, the phrase, *king's man*, the king's vassal, and others of a similar kind. Isl. *man-sal*, the value of a slave, Verel. ; a strange prostitution of the name of *man* !

Manes, among the Phrygians, denoted a servant; whence, it is supposed, the term came to be used by the Athenians in the same sense. V. Wachter, vo. *Man*. For the manner in which one became the bondman of another, V. TAPPIE-TOUSIE.

2. One dedicated to the service of another from love.

Quhen sall your merci rew upon your *man*,
Quhois service is yet uncouth to yow!

King's Quair, ii. 44.

3. A male-servant; as, *the minister's man*, an old phrase denoting his servant, S.

"My *man*, James Lawrie, gave him letters with him to the General, Major Baillie, to Meldrum and Durie." Baillie's Lett., i. 298.

—"Mr. Blair has a chamber, I another, our *men* in a third." *Ibid.*, p. 217.

"The original of this proverbial expression was probably *Joan Thomson's Man: Man*, in Scotland, signifying either *Husband* or *Servant*." Chron. S. P., i. 312.

4. A husband, S. V. sense 3.

'Twas thus he left his royal plan,
If Marg'ret cou'd but want a *man*;
But this is more than Marg'ret can.

R. Galloway's Poems, p. 124.

MAN-BOTE, *s.* The compensation fixed by the law for killing a man. V. BOTE.

MAN-BROW'D, *adj.* Having hair growing between the eye-brows, Teviotd. Here it is deemed unlucky to meet a person thus marked, especially if the first one meets in the morning. Elsewhere it is a favourable omen.

The term, I should suppose, had been primarily applied to a woman, as by this exuberance indicating something of a masculine character, q. having *brows* like a *man*. V. LUCKEN-BROW'D.

MAND, *s.* Payment.

"Ony partie that sall haif occasione to complain of ony decision gevin in the utter-house, sall be hard in the hail presence upon ane *mand* of ane six lib. peise;" i. e., upon payment of a piece of money six pounds Scots in value. Acts Sederunt, 11 Jan. 1604.

On this term Sir W. Scott observes; "It is simply *amende*, and nothing more. The word, spelled *amand*, is daily and hourly used in the Court of Session to express the penalties under which parties are appointed to lodge written pleadings against a certain day."

This word at first view may seem allied to Su.-G. *mon*, pretium, valor. It is used in the very same connexion as *mand*. *Thingmaen sculu medh loghum doema thiuif til hanga fore half marc*, mum oc *ej fore minna*; Judices jure damnabunt furem ad suspendium pro valore marcæ dimidiæ, sed non pro minore. Skene L., p. 29, ap. Ihre. It also signifies emolument, utility; *Giorde honom aera och mycken monn*; Ipsum honore et multo commodo ornavit. *Histor. Ol. S.*, p. 47, *Ibid.*

This Ihre considers as worthy to be enumerated amongst the most ancient terms in that language; although, as he supposes, entirely obliterated in the other Gothic dialects. He views Moes.-G. *manvi*, sumtus, as belonging to the same family; and both as probably allied to Heb. *Manah*, numeravit, supputavit.

Su.-G. *mund* may also be mentioned, which signifies a gift, especially one given by a bridegroom, as an earnest to his bride, or the dowry given by her parent.

Mand, however, is probably the same with *amand*, which signifies a penalty or fine. "Each of the six clerks in the outer-house shall keep a book, in which all fines or *amands*, for the poor, shall be entered." Act Sederunt, 11 Aug., 1787, sed. 10.

Thus the origin is L. B. *amanda*, O. Fr. *amande*, multa, a fine. Nulla alia *amanda* pro tali foris facto ab illis hominibus exigitur. Lobinell. Gloss. ad calicem *Histo. Britan. ap. Du Cange*. This, in *Dict Trev.*, is given as synon. with *amende*.

MAND, MAUND, MAUN, *s.* A kind of broad basket, in the shape of a corn-sieve, generally made of straw and willows plaited together, Aberd., Mearns., Clydes.

The gudewife fetches ben the *mand*,
Fu' o' guid biraled cakes.

Burness's Poems and Tales, p. 184.

Goodman, hand me in o'er the *maund*
Yonder, anent ye.

W. Beattie's Tales, p. 7.

E. *maund*, for which Johns. gives no authority, and which seems to be properly a north-country word, denotes "a hand-basket with two lids;" Grose. A.-S. *mand*, corbis, "a coffer, a basket,—a pannier;" Somner. Teut. Fr. *mande*, id.

To MANDER, *v. a.* To handle; to deal; Loth.

MANDILL, *s.* A loose cassock; Fr. *mandil*.

"Item, ane pair of breikis of blew velvott, with ane *mandill* thairto broderit with gold." Inventories, A. 1579, p. 281.

In O. E. called a *mandilion*; Philips.

MANDMENT, *s.* An order, a mandate.

The scripture cleyps the God of goddis Lord;
For quahy thy *mandmentis* kepis in accord,
Bene ane with the, net in substance bot grace.

Doug. Virgil, Prol. 311, 33.

"Sarvais wrait to me, gif I wald he suld send the movables to my hous, and gif my recepis of it conforme to the Quenis and Regentis *mandment*, quhiik I we content he did." Inventories, A. 1573, p. 185.

Fr. *mandement*, id. from Lat. *mand-o*.

MANDRED, MANDREY, *s.* The same with *Manvent*, q. v.

MANDRIT, *part. adj.* Tame.

Thir ar ne foulis of ref, nor of rethnas,
Bot mansuets bet malice, *mandrit* and meke.

Houlate, i. 19.

This word may be from A.-S. *manred*, homage, as he who did homage to another might naturally enough be said to be *tame*, as opposed to one who struggled for his independence. V. MANREDYN.

MANE, *s.* Lamentation. V. MAIN.

[MANE, MAIN, *s.* Main, strength, Barbour, v. 454.

Even Satan glowr'd, and fidg'd fu' fain
And hotch'd and blew wi' might and *main*.

Burns, Tam o' Shanter.]

MANE. BREID OF MANE. This seems to be what is called *manchet-bread*, E.

Thair is ane pair of bossis, gude and fyne,
Thay hald ane galleun-full of Gaskan wyne.—
And als that creill is full of *breid of mane*.

Dunbar, Mailland Poems, p. 71.

Paindemaine is used in the same sense by Chaucer.

Sir Thopas was a doughty swain ;
White was his face as *Paindemaine*.

This term was not unknown to Palsgrave. He renders *payne mayne* by Fr. *payn de bouche* ; B. iii. F. 52. This Cotgr. gives as synon. with *pain mollet*, which he expl., "a very light, very crusty, and savoury white bread, full of eyes, leaven and salt."

Breid of Mane is one of the articles of entertainment at the *upsitting feast* of one of James the Fourth's mistresses, stated in the Treasurer's Accounts, 1502. "The Lady," as she is called, had been on the straw.

Skinner derives *pannemaine*, white bread, from Fr. *pain de matin*, "because we eat purer and whiter bread to breakfast." By the way, the O. Fr. *main*, signifying morning, would have been nearer his purpose. Mr. Pink, supposes that this designation is equivalent to the *chief bread*, or bread of *strength*, from Isl. *magn*, strength. Tyrrwhitt is "inclined to believe that it received its name from the province of *Main*, where it was perhaps made in the greatest perfection."

It would seem that this phrase is Teut., but not as referring to the strength of the bread. Kilian explains *maene*, by referring to *wegghe*. This again he renders wheaten bread ; an oblong cake, and a cake shaped like an half moon ; (panis triticeus : libum oblongum, et libum lunatum). As *maen*, signifies the moon, this name may have been given to the *wegghe* from its form. We have still a very fine wheaten bread, which is called a *wyg*, sometimes a *whig*. Now as the Teut. *wegghe* was also called *maene*, our *wyg* may have been one species of the *bread of maen*. We have another kind of bread, of the finest flour baked with butter, called a *plaited roll*. Its form is oblong, and it is pointed at each end, so as to resemble the horns of the moon ; only the points are not turned in the same direction. I should rather suspect that this bread has been thus denominated, not merely from its form, but from its being consecrated and offered to the moon, in times of heathenism. We know, that in different nations, "women baked cakes to the queen of heaven."

The idea, however, of the ingenious Sibb. deserves attention. He understands it as signifying *almond biscuit*, Fr. *pain d'amand*, Germ. *mand bred* ; Chron. S. P., ii. 390, N. But the Germ. word is *mandell*.

MANELET, s. Corn Marigold. V. GUILD.

MANER, s. Kind, sort. *Maner dyk*, *maner strenth*, a kind of wall or fence. Fr. *maniere*.

A *maner dyk* into that wod wes maid,
Off thuortour ryss, quhar bauldly thai abaid.
Wallace, ix. 906, MS.

Off gret holyns, that grew hathe heych and greyn,
With thuortour treis a *maner strenth* maid he.
Ibid., xi. 379, MS.

MANERIAL LIS, s. pi. Minerals.

"Our said souerane lord—hes sett, grantit, and disponit—to the said Eustachius [Rogh] &c. the hail goldin, siluer, copper, tin, and leidin mynes and *manerialis* within this realme of Scotland," &c. Acts Ja. VI., 1584, Ed. 1814, p. 369.

[MANFIERDIE, adj. Marriageable, Shetl. Su.-G. *fardig*, paratus.]

MANG, s. 1. [Mixture], S. B.

An' I was bidding Jean e'en gee's a sang,
That we amo' the laeve might mix our *mang*.
Ross's Helenore, p. 113.

Sweet was the sang, the birdies plaid alang,
Canting fu' cheerfu' at their morning *mang*,
An' meith ha sown content in onie breast,
Wi' grief like her's that had na been opprest.
Ross's Helenore, First Edit. p. 53, 59.

This undoubtedly signifies "morning meeting," i.e., the state of being mingled together in the morning.

It is used also in a different form, *Angus*.

Amo' the bushes birdies made their *mang*,
Till a' the cloughs about with music k rang.
Ross's Helenore, First Edit., p. 20.

This seems to be a proverbial phrase, of a redundant kind, q. to mix our mixture ; here signifying, "to take our part in the song," or "join in the chorus."

[2. Strong emotion, mingled feelings, suppressed anger, Banffs.]

3. Confusion, disorder ; as, "it's a' *ming mang*," it is in utter confusion, Clydes.]

A. Bor. *mang*, however, signifies "a mash of bran or malt ;" Gl. Grose. Isl. Su.-G. *meng-a*, A.-S. *ge-meng-an*, miscere. V. AMANG.

To MANG, v. a. and n. 1. To stupify or confound.

Naturale hete left her membrs in sic state,
Quhill to the ground all *mangit* fell scho down,
And lay ane lang time in sne dedely swown.
Doug. Virgil, 73, 15.

It is still used as signifying to run into disorder, from whatever cause. One is said to be *mang't* in his affairs, when they are in disorder ; or with a farm, when he is not able to manage it, Ang.

2. To mar, to injure, to confuse, Clydes.

Thay lost baith benefice and pentioun that mareit,
And quha eit flesch on Frydayis was fyre-fangit.—
To mend that menyé hes sa monye *mangit*,
God gif thé grace aganis this guid new-yeir.
Scott, Bannatyne Poems, p. 196.

[3. To be moved, to be very anxious ; as, "He wis *mangin t'* be up an' at it," Gl. Banffs.]

4. To overpower, to master, Ang.

Dool fell the swain that's *mang'd* wi' love !
He goves for comfort fra' above ;
But Cupid, and hard-hearted Jove,
Blink na' relief :
And a' his gaunts and gapes but prove
Milk to his grief.
A. Nicol's Poems, 1739, p. 22.

[5. To be angry ; also with prep. *at*, to be angry with ; as, "He wis *mangin at* 'im for gain' awa'," Gl. Banffs.]

6. To render, or to become, frantic or delirious, Ang.

Bot than Turnus, half *mangit* in affray,
Cryis, O thou Faunus, Help, help ! I the pray,
And thou Tellus, maist nobill God of erd.
Doug. Virgil, 440, 27.

Will ran reid wod for haist,
With wringing and flinging,
For madness lyke to *mang*.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 67.

She choaked and boaked, and cry'd, like to *mang*,
Alas for the dreary spinning o't.
Song, Ross's Helenore, p. 123.

Rudd. explains *mangit* as also signifying, maimed, bruised, &c., as if from Fr. *mehaigne*, changed to *may-him*, afterwards *maim*, E. ; which he deduces from L. B. *maham-ium*, *macham-ium*, *mahem-ium* ; and this from Lat. *manc-us*. Sibb., who uses the same latitude of interpretation, refers to Teut. *menck-en*, mutilare. The origin may rather be Alem. *meng-en*, decesse, defi-

cere, (V. *Mangel*, Ihre;) probably from Isl. *mein*, damnum, impedimentum. Perhaps the most simple derivation is from A.-S. *meng-an*, &c., to mix; V. the *s.*; as a man is said to *mix*, when he begins to be stupefied with drink; and as confusion is generally the consequence of mixture. V. BEMANG and MANYIE.

It seems very doubtful if it be the same word that is used by Langland, which Skinner renders quarrelsome, wicked; deriving it from A.-S. *man*, scelus.

And nowe worth this Mede, maried unto a *manzed* shrewe,

To one fals fickell tongue, a fendes *beyel*.

i.e., child, S. *get*.

P. *Ploughman*, Fol. 8, b. also 19, b.

This word is sometimes printed *mansed*, as signifying, cursed. It occurs in a curious passage in P. *Ploughman*, which, as it contains some traits of ancient manners, may be acceptable to the reader. Ireland was, in an early period, called the Island of Saints. But if we judge of their saintship by the portrait drawn by Langland, in his age, the estimate will not be very high. In our own time, if Fame lies not, some of the Romish clergy in that country are not only much given to inebriety and broils, but, even in their public addresses to the people, endeavour to *compel* them to their duty by the common language of execration.

Proude priests come with him, mo than a thowsand,
In paltokes and piked shoes, and pissers long kniues,
Comen agayne Conscience wyth couetyse they helden.
By Mary, quod a *mansed* priest, of the march of Ire-
land,

I count no more conscience, by so I catch silver,
Than I do to drinke a draught of good ale,
And so sayde *sixty* of the same contrey;
And shotten agayne with shote manye a shefe of othes,
And brode hoked arowes, G—s hert and hys nayles:
And had almost vinity and holynesse adowne.

Vision, Sign. H. h. 4. a.

Let no one presume to say, that the character might fit many at this day, who are their successors, under the name of Protestants. We must remember that our author is speaking of a church from which they have reformed.

[MANGYIE, *s.* A hurt, wound. V. MANYIE.]

MANGE, *s.* Meat, a meal.

I saw the burcheon, and the hare,
In hidlings hirpling heir and thair,
To mak thair morning *mange*.

Cherrie and Slae, st. 3.

MANGERY, *s.* A feast, a banquet.

— Agayn the day
He gert well for the *mangery*
Ordane that quhen his sone Dawy
Suld weddyt be: and Erle Thomas,
And the gud Lord of Douglas,
In till his steid ordanyt he,
Dewisowris of that fest to be.

Barbour, xx. 67, MS.

In Edit. Pink., by mistake, *maugery*.

Fr. *mangerie*, hasty or voracious feeding; *manger*, to eat; L. B. *mangerium*, the right of entering into the house of another, for the purpose of receiving food, or of partaking of an entertainment; Du Cange.

To MANGLE, *v. a.* To smooth linen clothes by passing them through a rolling press, S.

Germ. *mangel-n*, Teut. *manghel-en*, levigare, complanare, polire lineata, Kilian.

MANGLE, *s.* A calender, a rolling-press for linens, S. Germ. *mangel*, id.

MANGLER, *s.* One who smoothes linen with a callender, S.

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MANGLUMTEW, *s.* A heterogeneous mixture, Clydes.

Teut. *mengel-en*, (E. *mingle*). *Tew* may here signify taste; q. having the taste of substances quite incongruous.

MANHEAD, MANHEID, MANHEDE, *s.* Bravery, fortitude; E. *manhood*.

“The said Sir Andrew Wood prevealed be his singular *manhead* and wisdom, and brought all his fyve schipis to Leith as prisoneris.” *Pitscottie's Cron.*, p. 240. Id. p. 244.

The termination is the same with Belg. *heyd*, and nearly allied to Germ. *heit*, denoting quality, person, state, &c.

MANIABLE, *adj.* Manageable, easily handled or managed. V. under MAN, v.

[MANIE, MANY, *s.* A corr. of Minnie, a form of Marion, also of Wilhelmina, Clydes.]

MANIORY, MANORIE, *s.* A feast.

—The Tyrrianis halely
At the blyth yettis flokkis to the *maniory*.
Doug. Virgil, 35, 42.

Anone the bancket and the *manorie*—
Wyth alkin mauer ordinance was made.
Ibid., 474, 9.

Corr. from *Mangery*, q. v.

MANITOODLIE, *s.* “An affectionate term which nurses give to male children;” Gall. *Encycl.*

Teut. *totel-manneken* is the name given to those grotesque figures which form spouts in some old buildings. But this seems to be rather from *Mannie* a dimin. from *Man*, and S. *Toddle*, a term applied to the motion of a child.

To MANK, *v. a.* 1. To maim, to wound.

Thai mellit on with malice, thay myghtyis in mude,
Mankit throu mailyeis, and maid thame to mer.

Garvan and Gol., iv. 2.

With his suerd drawyn amang thaim sone he went.
The myddyll off ane he *mankit* ner in twa,
Ane othir thar apou the hed can ta.

Wallace, vii. 305, MS.

The rycht arme from the schuldird al to rent
Apou the *mankit* seemouns hingis by,
As impotent, quyte lamyt, and dedely.

Doug. Virgil, 327, 47.

2. To spoil or impair in any way. *To mank clait*, to mis-shape it; to cut it so as to make it too little for the purpose in view, S.

Teut. *manck-en*, Belg. *minck-en*, L. B. *manck-are*, mutilare, membro privare; Isl. *minck-a*, to diminish, from *minne*, less.

To MANK, MANKIE, *v. n.* To fail, Aberd., Mearns.

His cousin was a hierly swank,
A derf young man, hecht Rob;
To mell wi' twa he wad na *mank*
At staffy-nevel job.

Christmas Bawling, *Skinner's Misc. Poet.*, p. 123.

Teut. *manck-en*, deficere, deesse; Kilian.

MANK, *adj.* 1. Deficient, in whatever way, applied to things, S.

"By comparing their printed account with his own papers, I find, that either their copy hath been very *mank*, incorrect, or they have taken more liberty in the changes they have made than they can be justified." Wodrow, ii. 299.

"Mr. Wodrow in his large, but *mank* and partial History, hath given the world to believe, that these who disowned those tyrants authority, and withdrew from the Indulged and their abettors, were not Presbyterians, but as a sect of seditious schismatics, &c. making their actings and sufferings to be a reproach to Presbyterians." M'Ward's Contendings, xii.

2. Applied to persons. *He looked very mank; He seemed much at a loss*, S.

L. B. *mane-us*, contractus, imminutus.

MANK, *s.* Want, S.

Sae whiles they toolid, whiles they drank,
Till a' their sense was smoor'd;
And in their maws there was nae *mank*,
Upon the forms some snoor'd.

Ramsay's Poems, l. 280.

MANKIE, *s.* At the game of *pears*, or *pearie*, when a pear misses its aim, and remains in the ring, it is called *mankie*, *ibid.*

Fr. *manquer*, to fail, to be defective; *manque*, defect.

[**MANKIT**, *part. adj.* Worn out, exhausted, overcome, Shetl.]

MANKITLIE, *adv.* In a mutilated state.

"First thou sal vnderstand, that thir wordis ar *mankitie* allegeit & falslie applyit, becaus thair is nocht in al the Scripture sick ane worde as eking and paryng to the word of God." Kennedy of Crosraguell, p. 110.

MAN-KEEPER, *s.* A name given to the newt, eft, or S. *esk*, by the inhabitants of Dumfr. and Roxb., because they believe that it waits on the adder to warn *man* of his danger. This may be supposed to originate from the great attachment which has been ascribed to this animal to the human race, and their antipathy to serpents. V. Hoffman, Lex. vo. *Lacerta*.

To **MANKIE**, *v. n.* V. **MANK**, *v. n.*

MANKIE, *s.* The general name of the stuff properly called *callimanco*, S.

"*Mankie*, an ancient kind of worsted stuff, much glazed, worn by females." Gall. Encycl.

[**MANKYND**, *s.* Human nature, Barbour, iv. 530.]

MANLY, *adj.* Human.

"For he ascendit to the hevin, that he in his *manly* nature mycht pray for vs to his and our father eternal." Abp. Hamiltoun's Catechisme, 1552, Fol. 112, b.

MAN-MERROUR, **MAN-MERROR**, *s.* A waster of men.

—And a *man-merror*,
An evill wyffis mirrour.

Colkelbie Sow, F. i. v. 83.

A.-S. *man-myrring*, hominum dissipatio, jactura; from *man*, and *myrr-an*, *merr-an*, dissipare; whence E. to *marr*.

MAN-MILN, **MANN-MILN**, *s.* A hand-miln for grinding.

"Item, ane *mann-miln* for making of poulder, with thre mortaris, nyne pestellis wanting the kapis of brace." Inventories, A. 1566, p. 173.

"Item, twa *man milnis* for grinding of quheit." *Ibid.*, p. 174.

"Item, in the over hall of the nedder bailye ane *man myln* with all hir ganging geir." *Ibid.*, p. 302.

This might seem at first view to signify a *miln* which might be wrought by a *man*. But it is more probably formed in conformity to the continental designations; Fr. *moulin à main*; Ital. *mola di mano*; Hisp. *muela di mano*, i. e., a hand-miln.

MAN-MUCKLE, *adj.* Come to the height of a full-grown male, Loth.

MANNACH, *s.* [Prob., an image, a puppet.]

"Item, a *mannach* of silver." Inventories, A. 1488, p. 6.

Perhaps a puppet, or little *man*, made of silver; q. Fr. *mannequin*.

To **MANNEIS**, **MANNES**, *v. a.* To threaten, to menace.

"Thai *manneist* and scornit the sillie Romans that var in that gryt vile perplexite." Compl. S., p. 159. Fr. *menacer*.

MANNESING, **MANNASYNG**, *s.* Threatening.

"Bot al the *mannesing* that is maid to them—altris nocht ther couetyse desyre." Compl. S., p. 195.

To **MANNER**, *v. a.* To mimic, to mock, Dumfr.

MANNERIN, *s.* Mimicry, mockery, *ibid.*

As would seem, from the E. or Fr. noun; q. to imitate one's *manner*.

MANNIE, **MANNY**, *s.* A little man, S.

"At last and at length, up comes a decent, little auld *manny*, in a black coat and velveten breeches, riding on a bit broken-kneed hirplin beast of a Heeland powney," &c. Reg. Dalton, i. 193.

[**MANNIKIN**, **MANAKIN**, *s.* A very little man, a dwarf, S.]

MANNO, *s.* A big man; in contradistinction to *Mannie*, a little man, Aberd.

Dr. Geddes viewed the letter o as an ancient augmentative in our language.

"Nor were the Scots entirely without augmentatives. These were formed by adding *um* to adjectives, and *o* to substantives; as, *greatum*, *goodum*, *heedo*, *mano*.—It is not many years ago, since I heard a farmer's wife laughing heartily at her neighbour, for calling a horse of the middle size a *horsie*! 'He is more like a *horso*,' said she." Trans. Antiq. Soc., i. 418.

MANNIS TUAS. For *In manus tuas*.

Then Androw Gray, wpone ane hors,
Betuixt the battillis red,
Makand the signe of holy cross,
In *mannis tuas* he said,

Battell of Balrines, Poems Sixteenth Cent., 353.

For, he said, *In manus tuas*; referring to the language of the Psalter, Psa. xxxi. 5, "Into thine hand I commit my spirit."

MAN OF LAW, MAN O' LAW. A lawyer.

It would appear that this old E. phrase for a lawyer was used also in S.

—"David Balfour of Carraldstoune wes *man of law* for our said souerane lord in the said matcr." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1491, p. 206.

I need scarcely observe that this is the designation which had been common in the days of Chaucer. Hence, *The Man of Lawes Tale*. He is also called a *Sergeant of the Lawe*.

[MAN O' MONY MORNS. A procrastinator, Banffs.]

MANRENT, MANREDYN, MANRED, MORADEN, s. 1. Homage made to a superior.

—All the lele men off that land,
That with his fadyr war duelland,
This gud man gert cum, ane and ane,
And mak him *manrent* eur ilkane,
And he him self fyrst homage maid.
Barbour, v. 296, MS.

The Kingis off Irchery
Come to Schyr Eduuard halily,
And thar *manredyn* gan him ma;
Bot gif that it war ane or twa.
Ibid., xvi. 303, MS.

Mawrent, Wall. viii. 30, Perth Ed. Read *manrent*, as in MS. It is also corruptly written *moraden*.

Her I make the releyse, renke, by the rode;
And by rial reyson relese the my right.
And sithen make the *moraden* with a mylde mode.
Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., ii. 24.

In O. E. it is properly written *manred*.

He will falle to thi fot,
And bicom thi man gif he mot;
His *manred* thou schalt aforge,
And the trowth of his honde.

Florice and Blancheflour. V. Minstrely Bord., i. 225.

2. The power of a superior, especially in respect of the number of kinsmen and vassals he could bring into the field; an oblique sense.

"Nochtheles thair hicht and gret piasance, baith in *manrent* and landis was sa suspect to the kingis (quhilkis succedit efter thame), that it was the cans of thair declination; and yit sen that surname [Douglas] wes put donn, Scotland hes done few vailyeant dedis in Ingland." Bellend. Cron., B. xiv. c. 7.

"He was ane man of nobyll blude, of gret *manrent* and landis." *Ibid.*, B. xv. c. 7.

Hominem potentem *cognationibus*, Boeth.

3. In *manrent*, under bond or engagement to a superior, to support him in all his quarrels, and to appear in arms at his call.

"That na man dwelland within burgh be fundin in *manrent*, nor ryde in rout in feir of weir with na man, bot with the King or his officaria, or with the Lord of the burgh." Acts Ja. II., 1457, c. 88, Ed. 1566, c. 78, Murray.

"The maist pairt of the nobilitie of Scotland had eyther gevin unto him thair *Bands of Manrent*, or ellis war in confederacie, and promeisit amitie with him." Knox's Hist., p. 63.

4. Improperly used to denote a bond of mutual defence between equals.

"It is from the mutual band, or contract, of *mandrey*, that we have any light, either of the person to whom, or the tyme about which Sir Walter of Newbigging was married.—The band followes:

"Be it kend, &c. me, Sir Walter of Newbigging, and me, Sir David of Towie, for all the dayea of our lyves, to be obleidged and bound be the faith of our bodies and thir present letters in *mandred*, and sworne counsell as brothers in law, to be with one another in all actiones," &c. Memorie of the Somervills, i. 74, 75.

Mandred approaches most nearly to the A.-S. and old E. form *manred*. *Mundrey* acems rather to have been a vulgarism.

To *Mak Manred* or *Manredyn*, in the language of Barbour is merely the A.-S. phrase; Hi hadden him *manred maked*; illi ei homagium praestiterant; Chr. Sax. A. 1115.

A.-S. *manred*, id. The S. phrase, to *mak manrent* or *manredyn*, is merely A.-S. *manred maec-an*, to do homage. Thus, the Gibeonites are said to be the *man-raedene*, the servants or vassals of the Israelites, Josh. ix. 11. The word is compounded of A.-S. *man*, which often signifies a servant or vassal, and *raeden*, law, state, or condition; q. the state of a vassal. *Man beon*, or *man weorthian*, is to profess one's self to be the vassal of another. V. MAN.

Among the ancient Germans, *manheit* was used to denote homage; Su.-G. *manskap*, Teut. *manschap*, id.; the terminations *helt*, *skap*, *schap*, all conveying the same idea with *raeden*.

MANRITCH, *adj.* Masculine; an epithet applied to a female, when supposed to deviate from that softness which is the natural character of the sex. A *manritch qweyn*, a masculine woman, S. B.

From *man*, and A.-S. *ric*, Teut. *ryck*, a termination expressive of abundance in any quality, and increasing the sense of the substantive to which it is added; from A.-S. *ric*, Teut. *ryck*, Su.-G. *rik*, powerful, *rich*. *Manritch* then literally signifies, possessing much of the quality of a male.

MANSE, s. The parsonage-house; the house allotted to a minister of the gospel for his dwelling, S.

"The house which is set apart for the churchman's habitation is, in our law-language, called a *manse*." Erskine's Inst., B. ii., Tit. 10, a. 55.

This learned writer has remarked, that, from a variety of authorities cited by Du Cange, it appears that L. B. *mans-us* in the middle ages denoted "a determinate quantity of ground, the extent of which is not now known, fit either for pasture or tillage;" and that in the "capitulary of Charlemagne, it signifies the particular portion of land which was to be assigned to every churchman." He adds; "It has been by degrees transferred from the church-man's land to his dwelling-house." *Ibid.*

But he does not seem to have observed, that, according to Du Cange, so early as the year 1336, it was used for the parsonage-house.

Interdum vero *Mansus* pro sola aede curiali usurpatur. Charta an. 1336, apud Kennett. Antiq. Ambrosden, p. 431. *Habeat etiam dictus vicarius pro inhabitatione sua illum Mansum in quo presbyter parochiae dictae Ecclesiae inhabitare consuevit.* Gl. p. 439.

I need scarcely add, that *mansus* is formed from Lat. *man-eo*, to remain.

MANSING. In *mansing*, apparently in remainder.

—"The Lords found that the pursuer's gift being given in August, and bearing specially disposition of goods pertaining to the rebel, at the time of his rebellion, and of the gift which was granted within

the year, could not extend to that whole year's farm, but only to the half thereof, viz. to the Whitsunday's term before the gift, and to the Martinmas's term after the gift; but the Lords found, that the farms of the rebel's own labouring pertained to the donatary; and that the gift, albeit it was in August, extended to the whole farms of that crop, which were in the rebel's hand *in mansing*, even as if he had died in August, not being rebel, the same would have pertained to his executors." Dury's Decis. Feb. 2, 1627, p. 267. Hope's Mem. Pract., p. 262-3, N.

This is erroneously printed in Hope's Pract. *Mansing Even*, as if some term or eve of a Festival were meant. It is given correctly in Morison's Dict. Dec., xii., 5075.

It seems corr. from L. B. *remansa*, reliquium, residuum, q. in *remansam*. It might, however, signify the lands used as a demesne, from L. B. *mensa*, quicquid ad *mensam* instruendam conduct; O. Fr. *mense*. V. Du Cange. *Mension*, depense; Gl. Roquefort.

MANSS, s. A manor, a mansion house; used as synon. with *mansioune*.

"That David Lindesay—has done na wrang in the occupacioune & manurin of the third parte of the landis of Grestoune, except the auld mansioune that William Inglis has in tak & twa akeris liand besid the said *mans*; and in the vptakin of the malez tharof except the said *manss* & akeris." Act. Dom. Conc., A. 1490, p. 149.

L. B. *mansum* is used in this sense as *mansum regale*. Castrum Alvecestre, regale tunc, *mansum*. *Mansum capitale*, quod vulgo *caput mansi*, nostris, *chefmez*. Du Cange. Hence our *Chemys*, a manor-house.

It seems most probable that hence the term *manse* has been conferred on a parsonage-house; though it is supposed by some learned writers that it originally denoted the land appropriated to a churchman.

To MANSWEIR, MENSWEIR, v. a. To perjure, S.; *mainswear*, id. A. Bor. Gl. Grose. The *part. pa.* is most generally used by our writers.

Thus him to be *mansworn* may neuer betyde. —
Doug. Virgil, Pref. 11, 10.

"All the chief and principal men quha does swa, are fals & *mensworn* against God, the King, and the realm." Lawes Malcolme, c. 14, s. 5.

A.-S. *manswer-ian*, id. from *man*, scelus, villainy, and *swer-ian*, to swear. Germ. *meineid* denotes perjury, from *mein*, synon. with A.-S. *man*, and *eid*, an oath. Isl. *meinsaeri*, perjurium; *meinsaerar*, perjurii; *Menn meinsvarar*, homines perjurii, Edd. Snorronis. The other A.-S. word *forswar-ian*, whence E. *forswear*, is evidently the same with Moes.-G. *far-swar-an*, id.

MANSWERING, s. Perjury, S.

Tynt woman, allace, beris thou not yit in mynd
The *manswering* of fals Laomedonis kynd?

Doug. Virgil, 119, 10.

MANSWETE, adj. Meek, calm; from Lat. *mansuet-us*.

—Of *manswete* Diane fast thareby
The altare eith for tyl appleis vpstandis.

Placabilis, Virg. Doug. Virgil, 236, 21.

To MANT, MAUNT, v. n. 1. To stutter, to stammer in speech, S.

"Hee who *manteth* or stammereth in his speach while hee is young, will in all appearance speake so vntill his dying day. Fooles dreame that man is like March, if hee come in with an Adder's head, they

thinke that hee shall goe out with a Peacock's taile; as if an euill beginning were the way to an happie end." Z. Boyd's Last Battell of the Soule, p. 985.

Ramsay writes it both *mant* and *maunt*.

2. It is metaph. applied to rough, unpolished VERSE.

—Or of a plucked goose thou had been known,
Or like a cran, in *manting* soon ov'rthrawn,
That must take ay nine steps before she flee.

Polwart, Watson's Coll., iii. 29.

3. It is used as a *v. a.*, to denote the indistinct mumbling of the Romish litany.

Thay tyrit God with tryfillis tume trentalis,
And daifit him with [thair] daylie dargeis—
Mantand mort-mumlingis mixt with monye leis.

Scott, Bannatyne Poems, p. 197.

Lat. *mant-o, are*, signifies to stay. But this seems rather from C. B. Ir. *mantach*, a stutterer, Gael. *mandagh*, id. Sir J. Sinclair gives a different etymon. "To *mant* [*μαυρομαι*, Gr.], to stammer; or to hesitate in speaking, as the persons who pronounced the heathen oracles affected to do, when they pretended to be inspired." Observ., p. 89.

[MANT, s. A stutter, a stammer, S.]

MANTER, s. One who stutters in speech, S.

MANTIN', s. A stuttering in speech, S.

To MANTEME, MANTEYM, v. a. To possess, to enjoy.

And now that secund Paris, of ane accord
With this vnworthy sort, skant half man bene,—
By reif *mantemes* hir, that suld ouers be.

Doug. Virgil, 107, 24.

Potitur, Virg.

An oblique sense, from Fr. *mainten-ir*, L. B. *manuten-ere*.

MANTILLIS, s. pl. "Large shields, which were borne before archers at sieges, or fixed upon the tops of ships, as a covert for archers; Fr. *mantelet*." Gl. Compl.

"Pauis veil the top with pauesis and *mantillis*." Compl. S., p. 64.

MANTILLIS OF BANIS. V. BANIS.

[MANTY, MANTO, s. A gown; originally the stuff called *manto*, of which the gown was made. Clydes., Loth.]

"She said to herself, I wonder how my cousins silk *manty*, and her gowd watch, or ony thing in the world, can be worth sitting sneering all her life in this little stifling room, and might walk on green braes if she liked." Heart M. Loth., iii. 383.

Perhaps by a change of sense from Fr. *manteau*, a cloak. I cannot think with Mr. Todd, that E. *Manteau* is directly from Gr. *μανδρα*.

[MANTY-MAKER, s. A dressmaker; a term still used by the lower classes, Clydes.]

MANUARIE, s. A factory.

—"Or by making of societies and *manuaries* in all the principall burrows for making of stufes and other waires," &c. Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 178.

O. Fr. *manœuvre*, ouvrage des mains, Roquefort; whence L. B. *manuarius*, operarius. I hesitate, how-

ever, notwithstanding the awkwardness of the phrase, "making of *manuaries*," whether it be not meant of providing manufacturers.

MANUMENT, s. Management.

"The saidis James and maister Johne had the government and *manument* of his hail rentis, leving, and affairis." Acts Ja. VI. 1600, Ed. 1814, p. 245.

The only example I have observed of a similar term is in L. B. *manumunit-us*, rei domesticae administrator, procurator; Du Cange.

***To MANUMIT, MANUMISS, v. a.** To confer a literary degree; *synon. to laureate.*

"1635. The 47th class, (some 45 in number), bred under Mr. Robert Rankin, were solemnly *manumitted* in the lower hall of the Colledge." Craufurd's Hist. Univ. Edin., p. 126.

"The 20th class—were *manumitted* with the magisterial dignity, some 27 in number." *Ibid.*, p. 65.

***MANUMISSION, s.** Graduation.

"The disputation being ended,—the Primar calling the candidates before him, after a short exhortation to an vertuose and pious life, performeth the ceremony, by imposition of a bonnet (the badge of *manumission*) upon the head of every one of the candidates." *Ibid.*, p. 62.

L. B. *manumissio*, licentiam, vel facultatem, dare aliquid faciendi. A person was, in this sense, said to be *manumitted ad clericatum et tonsuram clericalem*; a strange idea, as he was in fact merely permitted to wear a badge of slavery, as becoming, according to the language of our forefathers, one of the Pope's *schavelings*. Perhaps this term was transferred to graduation, because the person who received it was henceforth a *Master*, and supposed rather able to instruct others than in a state of subjection.

MANYIE, MANGYIE, MENYIE, s. 1. A hurt, an injury, S. Rudd. vo. *Mangit.*

"Ane *manyie* is called, the breaking of anie bane in his bodie, or the strikin in of the harnepan of his head, or be making thinne the skinne of his head, be scheavin away of the samine." Reg. Maj., B. iv., c. 3, s. 3. *Mangyie*, Ind.

2. A defect, of any kind.

"Gif the seller did sell to the buyer ane thing, as without anie fault or *menyie*, the time of the buying and selling: gif thereafter the buyer proves that thing to haue had ane fault or *menyie*,—the seller sall take back againe that thing sauld be him." Reg. Maj., B. iii., c. 10, s. 8.

Mangyie is defined, "vice, or fault in the thing, quhilk is bocht and sauld." Ind. *Ibid.*

Du Cange derives L. B. *maham-ium*, O. Fr. *mehain*, *mehain*, not from Lat. *manc-us*, but from L. B. *malign-are*, nocere. *Mehain*, however, approaches so near to Goth. *mein*, damnnum, vitium, that this may rather be viewed as the origin. Isl. *meinalæte* signifies a wound. V. *Mein*, Wachter; *Men*, Ihre; and *MANG, v.*

MANYIED, MAINYIED, MENYEIT, part. pa. Hurt, maimed.

"Be the auld law of this realme, he quha is *mainyied*, hes ane just cause to excuse himselfe fra singular battell, and yit he will be compelled to purge, clenge, & defend himselfe." Skene, Verb. Sign. vo. *Machamium.*

With this Mezentius *menyeit* drew abak,
Harland his leg quharin the schaft stake.
Doug. Virgil, 348, 21.

Mayne occurs in the same sense in O. E. "I *mayne*, or I *mayne* one, I take the vse of one his lymnes from hym.—Je *mehaigne*.—But *Mehaigner* is Normante." Palsgr. B. iii. F. 286, b.

MANYS, s. A mansion-house, a palace.

—At thir ilk yettis here
The conquerour enterit douchty Hercules,
This sobir *manys* resaut him, but leis.
Doug. Virgil, 254, 46.

Virg. uses *regia*, palace.
His cietezanis irkit, syne in sne route
Ensrmyt vmbeset his *manys* about.
Ibid., 259, 52.

Domus, Virg. But it denotes the house of a king.
"S. we call the place where the Lord or Heritor of the ground resides, or wont to reside himself, the *mains*: and frequently also the ground belonging to it has the same denomination," Rudd.

Rudd. thinks that from *manys*, as denoting a manor-house, "is derived the S. *Manse*, i.e., a minister's dwelling-house." But it comes immediately from L. B. *mansus*, as used in a different sense. V. *MANSE*. *Manys* is the same with *MAINS*, q. v.

To MAP, v. a. and n. "To nibble as a sheep;" Ayrs., Gl. Picken, Loth. Expl. "to crumble a hard substance with the jaw-teeth," Gall.

This would seem nearly allied to *Mamp, v.*

[MAP, s. Lit., nibbler, a name sometimes given to a rabbit, Clydes., Banffs.]

MAPPIE, MAP, s. A term used in speaking to or calling a rabbit, S.

MAPSIE. "A pet-sheep, called so from its *map, mapping* with its lips; young hares are also *mapsies*;" Gall. Encycl.

This may be originally the same with E. *to mop*, to make wry mouths. It is by no means improbable, that, as Skinner thinks, *Mop* is the same with *Mump*, the *n* being ejected, for the softer sound; especially as *Moup, Moop*, is with us the term used instead of *Mump*. It is possible, however, that the origin is Su.-G. *mop-a*, illudere.

MAPAMOUND, s. A map of the world.

With that he racht me ane roll: to rede I begane,
The royetest ane ragment with mony ratt rime,
Of all the mowis in this mold, sen God merkit man,
The mouing of the *mapamound*, and how the mone schane.
Doug. Virgil, 239, a. 55.

Fr. *mappemond*, L. B. *mappa mundi*. But here the term seems to be used figuratively for the world itself, or perhaps for the celestial sphere.

MAR, adj. More. V. *MARE.*

MAR, s. Hindrance, obstruction.

Till Norsm Kirk he come with outyn *mar*;
The Consell than of Scotland meit hym thar.
Wallace, i. 61, MS.

A.-S. *mar*, damnnum; Isl. *mer-ia*, contundere, comminere. It may, however, signify, without longer delay, without more ado.

MARB, s. "The marrow," Ayrs. Gl. Picken.

This word, which I have met with no where else, if given accurately, must be a corr. of C. B. *mer*, id. or some similar term. [A.-S. *meorh*, Du. *merg*, Isl. *mergr*.]

MARBEL, *adj.* 1. Feeble, inactive, Loth. This is perhaps radically the same with *mairdel*, *q. v.* one of them being a corruption.

2. Slow, lazy, reluctant, Ayr.

Gael. *meirbh*, slow, weak; *meirbhe*, weakness, dullness; *marbh*, dead, heavy, benumbed; *marbh-am*, to kill; *marbh-an*, a corpse. C. B. *marv*, to die, also dead; deduced by Owen from *mar*, flat, laid down; *marváawl*, deadening; *marweidd-dra*, heaviness; Richards.

MARBLE BOWLS, MARBLES, *s. pl.* 1. The play among children in E. called *taw*; denominated from the substance of which the bowls were formerly made, S.

[2. The bowls used in the play, S.]

MARBYR, *s.* Marble; Fr. *marbre*.

"The philosophour Socrates—vas the sone of ane pure man called Sophonistus, quhill vas ane grauer of imagis of *marbyr* stone, and his mother vas ane meyd vyf." Compl. S., p. 200.

MARCHE, *s.* 1. A landmark.

—He—dyd espie, quhare that ane grete roik lay,
Ane ald crag stane huge grete and gray,—
Ane *marche* sett in that ground mony ane yere
Of twa feildis for to discern thare by
The suld debate of play or contrauersy.

Doug. Virgil, 445, 45.

2. *Marches*, *pl.* borders, confines; as in E. Hence,

Riding the marches, a practice retained in various boroughs, especially at the time of public markets, S.

"It is customary to *ride the marches*, occasionally, so as to preserve in the memory of the people the limits of their property." P. Dunkeld, Perth. Statist. Acc., xx. 441.

To **MARCHE**, *v. a.* To distinguish boundaries by placing landmarks.

"The Baillie ordanit the lynaris to pass to the ground of the said tenement, and lyne and *marche* the same." Aberd. Reg., A. 1541, V. 17.

To **MARCH, MERCH**, *v. n.* To be on the confines of, to be closely contiguous to, to be bound by, S.

"There's a charming property, I know, to be sold just now, that *marches* with Glenfern." Marriage, iii. 311.

"That—portion of the lordschipe of Dunbar—*merchit* as eftir followes." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, V. 103.

MARCH-BALK, *s.* The narrow ridge which sometimes serves as the boundary between lands belonging to different proprietors.

"In regard the witness had deponed upon her tilling and riveing out the *march-balk*, they appoint Forrel—to visit it in the vacancy, and to consider the damage, and to report." Fountainhall, i. 224.

MARCH-DIKE, *s.* A wall separating one farm or estate from another, S.

"In the moor country, inclosing comprises chiefly two objects: 1st, To divide farms from each other by what is termed *march-dykes*." Agr. Surv., Galloway, p. 81.

MARCHSTONE, MARCH-STONE, *s.* A landmark, S.

"—Therefore ordain—the *march-stones* in the muir and moss to be taken up and removed away." Fountainhall's Decisions, i. 66.

Isl. *markstein*, *id.* from *mark*, A.-S. *mearc*, Teut. *marck*, *merch*, a limit, a boundary, and *stein*, a stone. Kilian quotes And. Velleius, as observing that Tent. *marck* first denoted any peculiar sign or seal; was then used for a standard, *merch* and *baniere* having the same meaning; and that, as the design of a standard is to direct the eyes and minds of the soldiers towards a particular spot, it came at length to signify a boundary.

[**MARCHAND**, *s.* 1. A merchant, a shop-keeper, S.

2. Purchasing, purchases; as, "I'm ga'un to mak ma *marchand*," I am going to make my purchases, Ayr.]

[**MARCHANDYE**, *s.* Merchandise, S.]

MARCHET, *s.* The fine, which, it is pretended, was paid to a superior, either in cattle or money, for redeeming a young woman's virginity, at the time of her marriage.

The *marchet*, whatever was the origin of this badge of fendal bondage, was claimed at least as late as the year 1492. For, in an act of this date, we find Robert Mure of Rowalane and his son pursuing Archibald Crawford of Crawfordland, "for the wrangwis spoliacion, awaytakin & withhaldin frae thaim of certane hereyeldis, bludwetis & *merchetis*, as is contenit in the summondis," &c. Act. Dom. Conc., p. 291.

"—Conforme to the law of Scotland, the *marchet* of ane woman, noble or servant, or hyreling, is ane young kow, or thrie schillings." Reg. Maj., B. iv., c. 31.

Those who wish a full and satisfactory account of the meaning of this term, may consult Lord Hailes, Annals, i. 312—329.

There seems, indeed, to have been no other foundation for the story told by Boece, and adopted by others, than either the fine paid to a superior by his vassal, or by one who held of him, for the liberty of giving away his daughter in marriage; or that exacted of a dependant, when his daughter was debauched.

Mercheta, according to Whitaker, is nothing more than the *merch-ed* of Howel Dha, "the daughter-hood, or the fine for the marriage of a daughter." Hist. Manchester, 8vo, i. 359. But Lord Hailes seems justly to hesitate as to *ed* signifying, in C. B., a fine for a marriage.

As C. B. *merch* denotes a virgin, Pruss. Lithuan. *merg*, Wachter deduces the term from Isl. *maer*, *id.*, and thinks that the writers of the dark ages thence formed their *mercheta* in L. B.

If we suppose the word to have been used by German writers, *mercheta* might have been formed from *merch* and *heyd*, *heit*, a termination denoting state or condition, *q.* the state of virginity.

In addition to the various authorities given by our learned Judge, it may not be improper to quote what has been said on this subject by Pennant, when giving an account of the *Pulestons* of Emral Hall in Flintshire.

"His son,—*Richard*, held, in the 7th of *Edward II.* lands in the parish of *Worthenbury*, by certain services *et per ammabrogium*, or a pecuniary acknowledgment paid by tenants to the king, or vassals to their lords, for the liberty of marrying or not marrying. Thus *Gilbert de Maisnil* gave ten marks of silver to Henry III. for leave to take a wife; and *Cecily*, widow of *Hugh Pevere*, that

she might marry whom she pleased. It is strange that this servile custom should be retained so long. It is pretended, that the *Amobyr* among the *Welsh*, the *Lyrc-wite* among the Saxons, and the *Marcheta mulierum* among the *Scots*, were fines paid by the vassal to the superior, to buy off his right to the first night's lodging with the bride of the person who held from him: but I believe there never was any *European* nation (in the periods this custom was pretended to exist) so barbarous as to admit it. It is true, that the power above cited was introduced into *England* by the *Normans*, out of their own country. The *Amobyr*, or rather *Gobr merch*, was a *British* custom of great antiquity, paid either for violating the chastity of a virgin, or for a marriage of a vassal, and signifies, *the price of a virgin*. The *Welsh* laws, so far from encouraging adultery, checked, by severe fines, even unbecoming liberties. The *Amobr* was intended as a preservative against lewdness. If a virgin was deflowered, the seducer, or, in his stead, her father, paid the fine. If she married, he also paid the fine." Tour in Wales, p. 221, 222.

"The *Merch-Gobr* of his [the Bard's] daughter, or marriage fine of his daughter, was cxx pence. Her *cowyll*, *argyffreu*, or nuptial presents, was thirty shillings; and her portion three pounds. It is remarkable, that the *Pencerdd Gwlad*, or chief of the faculty, was entitled to the *merch gobr*, or *amobr*, for the daughters of all the inferiors of the faculty within the district, who paid xxiv pence on their marriage; which not only shews the antiquity, but the great authority of these people." *Ibid.*, p. 432.

MARCH-MOON.

The Druids, it is well known, made great use of the mistletoe; and although, from its being unknown in S., there can be no superstitious appropriation of it, we find that its only substitute in this country is used in a similar manner.

We learn from Pliny that "on the 6th of the March moon, a priest, clad in white, climbed the tree, and cut the Mistletoe with a golden bill, and others in white standing round, received it; after which they offered at their Carn-Fires with mirth."

"In the increase of the *March Moon*, the Highlanders cut withes of the wood-bind that clings about the oak. These they twist into a wreath or circle, and carefully preserve it till the next March. And when children are troubled with hectic fevers, or when any one is consumptive, they make them pass through this circle thrice, by putting it over their heads, and conveying it down about their bodies. The like they do to cattle in some distempers. This I have often seen." Shaw's Moray, p. 232.

MARCHROUS. Err. for *Marchions*, marquisses.

Goshalkis wer governors of their grit ost,
Chosin chiftanis, chevelruss in chairges of weiris,
Marchrouis in the map-mond, and of mycht most,
Nixt Dukis in dignité, quhom no dreid deiris.

Houlate, ii. 2.

Read *Marchions* as in MS., marquisses, from L. B. *marchio*, -nis. The same word occurs, though somewhat differently spelled, iii. 4. *Marchonis* of michtis.

MARCKIS POINT. The object directly aimed at, q. the bull's eye; a metaphor borrowed from archers.

"John Knox dois not meit the heid of my paticle,—quhairin (cfter my iudgment) consists the *marckis point* of the purpose." Reasoning betuix Crosraguell and J. Knox, E. iij. b.

[MARDE, *adj.* Broken down, useless, spoiled, Lyndsay, Exper. and Court., l. 220. A.-S. *merran*, to waste, spoil.]

[MARDLE, MARDEL, *s.* A gossip, a lounging, idle woman, Clydes.]

MARE, *s.* 1. A trough for carrying lime or mortar, borne on the shoulder by those who serve the masons in building, S.

"I think I set my apron and my *mare* as weel as you your apparel." Tennant's Card. Beaton, p. 155.

2. A wooden frame which masons use as a support on which to rest a scaffold, Aberd.; also called a *horse*; in E. a *trist-head*.

"The three were seated aloft on a high stage, prepared on purpose with two *mares* and scaffold-deals." Ann. of the Par., p. 295.

Perhaps from its resemblance to the wooden *mare* used as a military punishment.

MAREFU', *s.* A hodfull, applied to lime or mortar, S.

"I've a *marefu'* o' as guid lime here as ever cam out o' a lime-kill." *Ibid.*

*MARE, TIMBER MARE, *s.* A military punishment.

"He causes put up betwixt the crosses a *timber mare*, whereon knaves and runaway soldiers should ride." Spalding, i. 227. V. TREIN MARE.

*MARE. A singular superstition prevails in the south of S., that, if a bride ride home to the bridegroom's house on a *mare*, her children will for many years want the power of retention.

"As soon as the bride was led into the house, old Nelly, the bridegroom's mother, went aside to see the beast on which her daughter-in-law had been brought home; and perceiving it was a *mare*, she fell a crying and wringing her hands. I inquired with some alarm, what was the matter. 'O dear, Sir,' returned she, 'it's for the poor bairnies that'll yet hae to dree this unlucky mischance. Laik-a-day, poor waefu' brats! they'll no be in a dry bed for a dozen o' years to come!'" Edin. Mag., May 1817, p. 147.

MARE, MAIR, *adj.* 1. Great.

A bettyr lady than scho wes nane
In all the yle of *Mare Bertane*.

Wyntown, viii. 8. 60.

i.e., Great Britain.

Gael. Ir. *mor*, C. B. Arm. *maur*, A.-S. *maere*, Germ. *mar*, *mer*, id. V. Gl. Wynt. Isl. *maerr*, illustris, inclutus; Gl. Edd.

2. Greater, S.

Thai fand thare mawmentis, *mare* and myn.

Wyntown, vii. 10. 70.

—But *mare* lete,
Thai strawcht thair speris, and thai thaim mete
In-to the fwrð.—

Ibid., viii. 31. 81.

Above this eik betid ane *mare* ferlie.

Doug. Virgil, 207, 5.

3. In greater quantity, or number, S.

For sic delyte, as he wes in,
He spendit *mare*, than he couth wyn.

Wyntown, vi. 4. 16.

Sometimes it denotes number, but improperly.

The tyme of this fundatyown
Wes effyre the incarnatyowne
To be reknyd sex hundyr yhere,
Qhether *mare* or les, bot thare-by nere.
Wyntown, v. 13. 398.

A.-S. *mare*, Isl. *meire*, Alem. Su.-G. Germ. *mer*,
Belg. *meer*, Dan. *meere*. V. MA, *adj.*

MARE, MAIR, s. More, anything additional, S.

Of England come the Lyndsay,
Mare of thame I can-nought say.
Wyntown, viii. 7. 160.

"Meikle would fain hae *mair*;" Ferguson's S.
Prov., p. 25.

WITH THE MARE. Perhaps, with the over-
plus; a singular phraseology occurring in
our old acts.

—"And als to refund and pay to the said Johne
the malez, profitis, dewiteis that he micht hane hald
of the third parte of the saidis landis of thre yeris
bigane, *with the mare*, extending yerely to vj merkis."
Act. Audit., A. 1488, p. 114.

—"For the wrangwis detentione & withhaldin fra
hir of the malez & fermez of hir landis of Danidstoune
of thre yeris bigane *with the mare*, extending yerely to
vj chaldor of aitis," &c. Ibid., p. 115.

It may signify more or less; or perhaps, "with the
overplus," q. whatever more; as would seem to be its
signification in the phrase,—"Dois wrang in the oc-
cupatione, lawboring, & manurin of viij akeris, *with
the mare*, of the landis of Estir Cotis." Ibid., p. 132.
But I have met with no parallel phrase in any other
dialect.

With the May seems to be used in the same sense.

—"Johnne Mathesone spuilyeit & tuk fra him out
of his maling of Kynnard v^{xx} [five score] of yowis *with
the may*, xxxj hoggis," &c. Ibid., A. 1494, p. 305.

May signifies more in number. V. MA.

MARE, MAR, adv. 1. More, S. Yorks.

—Birmand Etna that mont perrellus,
The *mare* wod wraith and furus wox sche,
Wyth sorowful fyre blesis spoutand hic.
Doug. Virgil, 237, 27.

2. Longer.

The Dowglas then, that wes worthi,
Thought it wes foly *mar* to bid.
Barbour, xv. 465, MS.

Sw. *mera*, *adv.*, more.

MAREATTOUR, adv. Moreover, S.

—Sall neuer among Grekis agane
Ane place be fund soithly to remane,
And *mareattour* Trojanis offendit eik
To sched my blude by paneul deith dois seik.

V. ATOUR. Doug. Virgil, 41, 2.

MAR FURTH. Furthermore, S.

Off king Eduuard yeit *mar furth* will I meill
In to quhat wyss that he couth Scotland deill.
Wallace, x. 1063, MS.

MAREDAY, s. A day consecrated to the
Virgin in the Popish calendar. V. LETTIR
MAREDAY.

In another place, "the letter Maryday," it is said,
is "callit the nativité of our lady." Aberd. Reg., A.
1538, V. 16.

[**MAREEL, s.** The phosphorescent appear-
ance of the sea on a dark night, Shetl.
Dan. *morild*, phosphorescence.]

[**MAREGUILDIS, s. pl.** Marigolds, Lynd-
say, Exper. and Court, l. 6305.

Called by the Dutch *goud-bloem*, i. e., gold-bloom, on
account of the bright yellow flower.]

MAREILLEN, s. One of the names of the
Frog-fish, *Lophius piscatorius*, on the Firth
of Forth. V. MULREIN.

MARENIS, MURENIS, s. pl.

"Besides this isle lies ane maine sandey isle, callit
Fuday, fertill for beare and *marenis*, the quhillk ile
pay *murenis* yerly to M'Neill of Barray for part of
mailles and dewties." Monroe's Isles, p. 33.

Perhaps *lampreys* are meant, Lat. *murena*; although
Pennant thinks that this fish was unknown to the
ancients. Zool., iii. 59. It is more probable, however,
that this refers to the *Conger eel*, *Muraena conger*,
Linn.

MARES, MARRES, s. Marsh, morass.

The soyl was nocht bot *marres* slyke and sand.

Palice of Honour, i. 4.

Moes.-G. *marisaius*, Alem. *mersch*, Belg. *maerasch*,
Fr. *marais*. Rudd. views Lat. *mare*, the sea, as the
root. Ihre refers to Su.-G. *mor*, Belg. *moer*, moorish
land, terra palustris. Isl. *myra*, palus, *moer*, latum,
argilla, or Su.-G. *maer*, terra putris, may be the more
immediate source. But all these terms seem originally
allied to some radical word denoting a pool, or body of
standing water; as A.-S. *mere*, Teut. *maer*, lacus,
stagnum. Su.-G. *mar*, signifies not only the sea, but
a lake, and stagnate water in general.

MARE-STANE, s. A rough river stone,
resembling a hatchet in shape, which has
been worn down by collision or friction so
as to admit of a cord being fixed round it,
Angus.

This is hung up in a stable to prevent the horses
being ridden by the hag called *the Mare*.

[**MARFLOO, s.** The sea-louse, *Pulex litor-
alis*, Shetl. Isl. *mar*, sea, and *floo*, pulex.]

To **MARGULYIE, MURGULLIE, v. a.** To
spoil, to destroy, to mangle; to mar any
business; S. V. Shirr. Gl.

They spoil'd my wife, and staw my cash,
My Muse's pride *murgullied*;
By printing it like their vile trash,
The honest leidges whully'd.

Ramsay, Addr. Town-council of Edin., A. 1719.

Fr. *margouill-er*, to gnaw, instead of kissing to bite.
It has perhaps been originally applied in S. to things
gnawed by rats or mice, and thus rendered useless.

[**MARRIAGE, s.** V. MARRIAGE.]

[To **MARIE, v. a.** To marry; part. pr.
mariland, S.]

MARIES, s. pl. The name given to the
maids of honour in Scotland.

One of the oldest writers who uses this term is
Pitscottie.

"He called vpoun his dochter Magdalene, the queine
of Scotland, and caused hir pas to his wairdrop,—and
take his steikis of claith of gold, velvet and satines
etc. as shoe pleased to cloath hir and hir *maries*, or any
other tapistrie of pail or robbis that shoe could find in
his wairdrop." Cron., p. 372.

"The nintein day of August 1561 yeirs, betwene seven and eight hours befornone, arryved Marie Quene of Scotland, then wedo, with two galties furth of France: in her cumpany, besydes hir gentilwemen, called the *Maries*, wer hir thrie uncles, the Duke d'Omal, the grand Prior, the Marques d'Albufe." Knox's Hist., B. iv., p. 283.

This Queen had four maids of honour, all of the name of *Mary*. These were Mary Livingston, Mary Fleming—Seaton, and—Beaton. V. Keith's Church Hist., p. 55.

[Yestreen the Queen had four *Maries*,
The night she'll has but three;
There was Marie Seaton, and Marie Beaton,
And Marie Carmichael, and me.
Minstrelsy Border.]

Hence it has been supposed, that the name passed into a general denomination for female attendants; according to the old Ballad:—

Now bear a hand, my *Maries* a',
And busk me brave, and make me fine.
Minstrelsy Border, ii. 173.

Ye do ye till your mither's bower,
As fast as ye can gang,
And ye tak three o' your mither's *Marys*,
To had ye unthocht lang.

Jamieson's Popul. Ball., ii. 130.

From analogy, I am much inclined to think that the term is far more ancient than the period referred to. For we learn from Lye, that the O. E. called the queen's maids, the *Queen's Meys*. V. MAY. Hence it is highly probable that our term *Marie* is an official designation, and allied to Isl. *maer*, a maid, a virgin. This more anciently was written *meijar* in plur. *Meijar ordam skal mange trua*.—Let no one give faith to the words of young women; Havamal, p. 75.

In an ancient poem on the devastation of the Hebrudae, or Western Isles, by Magnus King of Norway, about the year 1093, the same term occurs.

*Geck hall Skota steckvir
Thiod rann Mylsk til maedi
Meijar sudr i eyom.
Ivit altum Scotos qui fugat
Populus cucurrit Mylsicus lassatus
Virgines ad meridiem in insulis.*

Johnst. Antiq. Celto-Scand., p. 232.

By *thiod Mylsk* the inhabitants of Mull seems to be meant.

In the Edda, mention is made of three female deities of the northern nations, supposed to dispense to men their fates, which are called the *Three Mejar*; Myth. 15. These Keyser considers as the very personages called *Dis Mairabus* in one of Gruter's Inscriptions. V. Antiq. Serpent., p. 394—397.

Thus the *Queen's Maries*, a phrase still common among the vulgar, may be exactly synon. with the *Queen's maids*. The author of the Gloss. to Gunlaug. Saga derives Isl. *maer*, a virgin, from *maer*, purus, candidus, eximius; which has more probability than the etymology given by G. Andr., from *moir*, mollis. *R* in Isl., in the end of a word, is often to be viewed as a sort of quiescent letter, because although found in the nominative, it is lost in the other cases. But *maer* is not of this description, as the *r* is preserved in declension. *Tha minntiz hann thess er maerin mikillata hafdi maelt*; He called to recollection the words of that magnanimous virgin. *Johnst. Antiq. Celto-Scand.*, p. 2.

In Norfolk, as we learn from Spelman, *maer* denotes a virgin; a word which, he thinks, was left by the Danes, who obtained possession of that county, A. 876. It may be added, that *maer*, O. Dan., is viewed as corresponding to bower-maidens.

— See that ye're buskit bra',
And elad ye in your best cleading,
Wi' your *bower maidens* a'.

In this manner Mr. Jamieson renders the language of the original in *Kaempe Viser*.

*Tag kun dine beste klaeder paa,
Med all dine moer og kvinde.*

Popul. Ball., ii. 110. 115.

It has been supposed that Isl. *maer*, virgo, may be merely the *s.* feminine formed from *maug-r*, a son, also, a male. *Maer oc maugr*, foemina et mas; Gl. Edd. V. MAICH.

MARIKEN, MARYSKYN-SKIN. A dressed goatskin.

"*Mariken skines* made in Scotland ilk hundred," &c. Acts Cha. II., Ed. 1814, vii. 253.

"*Marekin skinnes*." Rates, A. 1611.

"*Marikin skins*." Rates, A. 1670, p. 76.

"*iiij dosoun of maryskyn skynnes*."—Afterwards, *marykyn skynnes*. Aberd. Reg., A. 1548, V. 20.

Fr. *marroquin*, "Spanish leather, made of goats' skins, or goats' leather not tanned, but dressed with galls;" Cotgr.

[MARINALL, *s.* A mariner, a sailor, Lyndsay, Compl. to the King, l. 144; Accts., L. H. Treas., i. 378, Dickson.]

MARION, *s.* The Scottish mode of writing and pronouncing the name *Marianne*, the *Mariamne* of the Jews.

Will ye gang to the ewe-buchts, *Marion*?

MARITAGE, *s.* "The casualty by which the superior was entitled to a certain sum of money, to be paid by the heir of his former vassal, who had not been married before his ancestor's death, at the age of puberty, as the avail or value of his tocher;" Ersk.

—"That the—vassals, whose holding shall be changed, or who shall compone for their *marriage*,—their heires and successours shall bruik their lands in all time thereafter, free of any such burden of *marriage*." Acts Cha. I., Ed. 1814, vi. 332.

L. B. *maritagium*. This is explained by Skene as equivalent to *Dos*, "*tocher-gud*," vo. *Dos*; De Verb. Sign. This corresponds with the primary definition given by du Cange: *Maritagium*, donatio, quae a parente filio fit propter nuptias, seu intuitu matrimonii. He then refers to Reg. Maj., Lib. ii., c. 18, § 1. He afterwards limits the term; *Maritagium servitio obnoxium illud est quod datur cum speciali reservatione servitii debiti domino capitali*.

"It was not the precise tocher which one got by his wife that fell to the superior as the single avail of marriage, but what his estate might have been reasonably supposed to entitle him to." Stair, ap. Ersk., B. ii., tit. 5, § 20.

MARITICKIS, MARTYKIS, *s. pl.* A band of French soldiers, employed in S. during the regency of Mary of Guise.

"The Duke of Guise—with a new armie sent away his brother Marquis d'Albufe, and his companie the *Maritickis*." Knox's Hist., p. 200. *Martykis*, *ibid.*, 201. *Martickis*, MS. i. *Martickes*, MS. ii.

This name might be derived from *Martiques* a town in Provence. But it seems rather borrowed from the commander or colonel. Knox afterwards mentions this as the designation of a person.