

MAGHT, MAUGHT, MAUGHTS, s. V.
MAUCHT.

MAGNIFICKLY, *adv.* Splendidly, perfectly; Bl. of Kirkburiall, Dedic.

MAID METER, MAD METIR, s. Rhyming couplets, rhyme.

Of the Cumean Silyl the poet says :—

Of prophetic scho did write buikis nine
In *maid meter* and vers Rethoricall.

Rolland, Court of Venus, ii. 511, S. T. S.

The form *mad metir* is sometimes rendered "doggerel" and "foolish or silly metre"; but this is a mistake. The poetry is, no doubt, sometimes poor enough; but the term does not convey that meaning.

MAIL, MAYL, MAYLE, MAYLL, s. A trunk, case, or bag for travellers; Halyburton's Ledger, p. 12.

Fr. *malle*, a trunk: from O. H. Ger. *malha*. V. Brachet's Dict.

MAIL, s. Tribute, etc. V. DICT.

Jamieson's etym. of this term is misleading. The "A.-S. *male*, tribute," is purely imaginary; so also is "Isl. *mala*,"—at least as a direct form. Besides, the term was common in Celtic Scotland long before the period of Saxon influence; and, although in some of its meanings it has got mixed up with Fr. *maille* (which Littré and others derive from L. Lat. *medallia*, as stated in DICT.), it is to Celtic that we must look for its origin. Most prob. Gael. *mal*, rent, tribute, tax. Irish *mal*, tribute.

MAIN, MAYNE, MANE, *adj.* Chief, fine, best; as, *mayne-flour*, fine flour, best flour, of which mane-bread was made; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, I. 220, Rec. Soc. Addit. to MANE, q. v.

MAINSHOTS, MAINSCHOTTIS, MAYNSCHOTES, s. The finest or best produce: applied to flour and spirits.

The lowest class of flour was called *foreshots* or first flour, and the finest or best was *mainshots*, of which manchet or mane-bread was made. In the case of spirits, the first that flowed from the still was a rank strong liquor called *foreshots*; after which came the

best produce or *mainshots*; and the last or weakest liquor was called the *aftershots*.

MAINTO, MENTO, s. V. DICT.

This is almost certainly a corr. from Lat. *memento* (remember me; imper. of *memini*, I remember), with the common Scotch meaning *mind, be indebted*; as when one who has received a benefit says to the benefactor, "I'll *mind* ye for that," i. e., "I'll be indebted to you for that," or, "I'll do as much for you again."

MAIR, s. A first magistrate, etc. V. DICT.

Mair with this meaning ought to form a separate entry; it is a totally different word from *mair*, a sheriff's-officer. It is the Fr. *maire*, a mayor, from Lat. *major*, and is quite a modern word compared with the other, which is the old Gael. *maor*, an officer of justice. It was introduced into Scot. with the formation of guilds and corporations of burghs, etc.; but it very soon gave place to the term *provost*, which still continues in use. In the Statuta Gilde the term occurs in the preface and in ch. 38 (Records version), as Lat. *maior*, and is rendered in the Scot. translation *mair*, and *mayor*. See under *Maor*.

MAIS, MAISE, s. Six hundred: a term used in counting herrings; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 382, Dickson. Addit. to MAZE, MESE, q. v.

As stated under MAZE and MESE the number is five hundred, but (as is not there explained), they are *long hundreds*: hence, a *mais* of herrings, is 600 herrings. That it was always so rated in Scotland has not been ascertained; but it certainly was so as far back as the 16th cent. In France, in the 13th cent., the maise of red-herring—*hareng sor*—was fixed at 1020, of white-herring—*hareng blanc*—at 800: a rating and variation which suggest that the *maise* was originally a measure, not a number as explained by Skene in his Verb. Sign. See Preface to L. H. Treas. Accts. p. ccvii., Dickson. Gael. *maois*, "a large basket or hamper, a certain number of fish, five hundred herrings." M'Leod and Dewar.

Cf. Breton *maes*, a pannier, measure, which was adopted into O. Fr. as "*meisse*, panier où l'on met les harengs"; Roquefort.

MAISTER, MASTER, s. A title given to those, chiefly churchmen, who had taken the master's degree in arts; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 1, 19, Dickson. Addit. to MAISTER, q. v.

Also, insert in s. 4 of this term in DICT. after the word farmer, "or other employer."

MAISTERSTIK, s. Lit. master-piece; trial-piece, or sample of one's skill and ability in his craft. V. **STICKE**.

Before a craftsman obtained the freedom and privileges of his craft, he had to produce his *maisterstik* in proof of his skill and ability.

"... the person creven to be admittit free of his craft first compone with the said deinis of gild, and be admittit frie be the toun, the *maisterstik* of the person to be admittit being exhibit and producit in judgement." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 34, Sp. C.

To MAIT, MAYT, v. a. To tire out, run down, capture; Douglas, III. 255. l., Small's ed: part. pt. *mat, mate, mayt*, wearied, discouraged, confounded; Gaw. Romances. Addit. to **MATE**, q. v.

This term occurs in The Cherrie and the Slae, st. 16, in the phrase "*stail or mait*," which is a phrase in the game of chess; and in that game *mate* is often used as short for both "to checkmate," and "to be checkmated." It occurs in the latter sense in the Kingis Quair, st. 168.

"Help now my game, that is in poynt to *mate*."

MAIT, MATE, s. Checkmate; Kingis Quair, st. 169, Skeat's ed.

Mait, mate, short for *checkmate*, is from O. Fr. *mat*, short for *echech et mat*, which, like the game of chess with which it is connected, is of Persian origin. See under *Echech* in Littré.

To MAK. To the various senses of this v. represented in the **DICT.**, add the following:

1. *To mak costis*, to defray costs; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 277, Dickson; *to mak expensis*, to defray expenses; Ibid. pp. 46, 201.

2. *To mak furth*, to complete, equip; Ibid. 261, 339.

MAKELES, MAKLES, adj. Matchless. V. **MAIKLESS**.

MAKRELLE, s. A bawd, base woman; Douglas, II. 170, 30, Small's ed. Fr. *maquerelle*.

MALDY, MAUDY, s. A coarse woollen cloth of a grey or mixed colour: so called because it was like the material of a shepherd's *maud* or plaid. It was also called *plaiding*, and *home-made*.

"In the first, ane cloik of *maldy*, price thrie pundis; ane coit of the samyn hew, price fourtie schillings; ane dowblet of [canlet], ane pair of gray breikis, ane pair of *maldy* schankes, ane lynning serk, &c." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 128.

The greater part of the clothing worn in rural and Highland districts, even to a comparatively late period, was made of this *maldy*; and the cloth was to a great extent, indeed in some households entirely home made. The sorting, dressing, and dyeing of the wool, and the spinning of it into yarn, occupied a great deal of the time and care of the females in every household; and, when not woven at home, the yarn was given out to workmen called *customer* or *dadgeon weavers*, by whom

it was converted into cloth. When of the grey or mixed colour, and of the quality used for shepherds plaids, both yarn and cloth went by the name of *maldy*, or, as commonly pronounced, *maudy*; hence we have in the extract given above, "a cloik of *maldy*," and *maldy schankis*" or stockings.

MALING, MALYN, s. A farm. V. **MAILIN**.

MALLURE, s. Evil, ill. V. **MALHURE**.

Fr. *malheur*, misfortune, evil; but *malheur* is not from Lat. *mala hora*, as Jamieson states, but from *malum augurium*; and *bonheur*, not from *bona hora*, but from *bonum augurium*. Lat. *augurium* (angury, presage), became *agur, aür, eür*, and latterly *heur*, luck, fortune. V. Littré, and Brachet.

MALTALENT, MAILTALENT, s. Ill-will, spite, passion, rage; Douglas, Virgil, i. ch. 1, heading, x. ch. 12, Small's ed. V. **MA-TALENT**.

O. Fr. *mal-talent*, despite, ill-will; Cotgr.

To MAMMER, MAMER, MEMER, v. n. To mumble, talk to oneself; also, to stammer, speak indistinctly. V. *Memer*.

MANAS, MANNAS, MANIS, MANNIS, s. A threat, threatening; *mannance*, Douglas, II. 177.7, Small's ed.

To MANAS, MANNAS, MANIS, MANNIS, v. a. To threaten; pret. *manasit*, Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 407; part. *manysand*, Douglas, II. 82.6. Addit. to **MANNES**.

Fr. *menace*, a menace, threat; *menacer*, to threaten: from Lat. *minacia*.

MANDRAG, s. Lit. a mandrake; but used as a term of contempt for a deformed or worthless man,—a mere semblance of a man; Dunbar and Kennedy, l. 29.

That the plant mandrake is so called because its root presents the rude outline of a man is a mere fancy; but the resemblance may account for the use of the word as a term of contempt.

A.-S. and Lat. *mandragora*, the plant mandrake.

MANG, MANGS, MANGIS, prep. Among, amongst; South and West of S. V. *Amongis*.

To MANG, v. a. V. **DICT**.

The passage from Piers Plowman given in illustration of s. 6 of this term is quite a mistake. As Prof. Skeat has pointed out, it has nothing whatever to do with *mang*. The spelling *manzed* is a mere misprint for *mansed*, which is short for *amansed*, and *amansumed*, excommunicated, and hence cursed. V. Murray's New Eng. Dict., s. v., **AMANSE**.

MANNA, MAUNNA, MUNNA. Forms of **MAUNA**, q. v.

MANTIL, MANTILL, MANTLE, s. A package of skins of fur, containing from thirty to one hundred pieces, according to the kind of fur and size of the skins or parts

of skins used; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 15, 190, Dickson.

The package was prob. so named because it contained sufficient for the lining of a mantle; and the number of pieces it contained necessarily varied considerably, according to the kind of fur it contained, and because it sometimes consisted of whole skins, and sometimes of special parts of skins. See the varieties mentioned in the Book of Customs and Valuation of Merchandise in 1612, given in Halyburton's Ledger. In that work the words *mantil* and *pane*, though not identical in meaning, are used to denote the same number of skins. See note in Gloss. to Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 425.

Regarding other kinds of packages, see under *Bred*, *Pane*, *Timmer*.

MANTILL-WALL, MANTALE-WALL, s. A screen-wall, Douglas, Virgil, xii. prol. l. 24, Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 12, Rec. Soc.

To MANURE, MANNOR, MANOR, v. a. 1. To work, cultivate, administer, dispense: as, "to *manor lan*;" to cultivate the soil.

Leslie, in describing the southern counties of Scotland, says:—

"In thame ar mony noblemen, and almaist all, bot chiefie the mersmen, thay *manure* justice, and thay studie to politike affaires." Leslie, Hist. Scot., p. 10, S.T.S.

2. To use, have the use of, possess, enjoy.

"Allsua the gud wif sal *mannor* thir thyngys qwil scho lefis." Burgh Recs. Peebles, 13 April, 1457, p. 119, Rec. Soc.

Manure originally meant to work or till by hand, and is a contr. form of *manœuvre*, from Fr. *manœuvrer*. See Trench's Select Glossary.

MAOR, MAYR, s. Originally an officer equivalent to our sheriff's-officer. Addit. to **MAIR**, q. v.

While the duty of the *maor* was to execute the mandates of the sheriff, the office was hereditary, and he was generally called the *mair* of fee. When the district of the sheriff was large it was sub-divided into two or more mairdoms: for example, the sheriffdom of Angus had four bailliaries, and each had its own *mair*. In some cases the office was attached to certain lands in the district, and infeftment in these was accompanied by infeftment in the office: as, when Archibald, Earl of Argyll, and *dominus de Craignische*, infest Donald M'Illehallum "in the lands of Corworanbeg, and also of the office of sergeantry or maorship of the tenantry or bailliary of Craignish." V. Innes' Legal Antiquities, p. 78-9.

Particulars regarding the casualties and fees connected with this office are also given in the work referred to.

MAIR-DEPUT, s. Deputy-mair, sub-mair, or officer of the sheriff.

" . . . that the forsayd Johnn Daidson, beynge ane *mair deput* of Abirdene for the tyme, disobeyit the forsayd Willame Rolland eldar, shiref deput of Abirdene for the tyme, and mysersonet hym with mony ewill wordis, . . . and boistit the said shiref with ane knyff at his awn buiht dur." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 1539, I. 162, Sp. C.

MAORMOR, s. The great maor; an official title of dignity in Celtic Scotland.

"The *maormors* were the greatest officers of great districts, and it is to them, and not to the Thanes, that Shakspeare, in Macbeth, should have made young Malcolm address his speech—"Henceforth be Earls!" The *maormors* of Moray, Buchan, Mearns, and Angus, were exactly *Comites* or Counts: and, when the great change took place about the time of Canmore, they became Earls, and some of their descendants are so still." Innes' Legal Antiq., p. 79.

"*Maormor* is an ancient title among the Celts, found in misty and hardly historical Irish annals, but now made Scotch history by the Book of Deir." Ibid.

Gael. *maor*, "an officer of justice, a bailiff, a catchpoll, messenger: inferior officers in various capacities are so called." M'Leod and Dewar.

Maormor is comp. of Gael. *maor*, as above, and *mor*, great.

MAPPA-MOUND, s. The world, globe, earth; Rob Stene's Dream, p. 17. Addit. to **MAPAMOUND**, q. v.

MARABAS, s. and adj. A kind of bonnet, a large flat cap: "ane *marabas* bonnet," Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, II. 91.

O. Fr. *marrabaise*, "Bonnet à la mar. A flat cap;" Cotgr.

MARCIALL, adj. Of the month of March: "the sanctis *marciall*," Kingis Quair, st. 191, Skeat.

MARIOLYNE, MARGELEN, s. Sweet marjoram, Douglas, II. 61, 11, Small's ed.; *margelen*, Sempill Ballates, p. 77. Fr. *marjolaine*.

MARK, s. A land measure in Orkney: not of extent but of valuation proportioned to the taxation, and regulating both rights and burdens; Memorial for Orkney, p. 117. Addit. to **MARK**, q. v. V. **MERK**.

To MARK, v. a. and n. To aim, try, strive; implying purpose or endeavour to attain some end. Addit. to **MARK**, q. v.

This wretched wolf weipand thus on he went,
Of his menyie *markand* to get remeid,

Henryson, *Parl. of Beistes*, l. 241.

MARMAKIS, s. A kind of cloth.

"Et in septem peciis de marmakis xcjli. vjs. viijd." Exch. Rolls, Scot., I. 381.

MARQUESITT, MARQUISIT, s. Marcassite or fire-stone, a mineral that has an odour of sulphur: there are two kinds, yellow or gold m., and white or silver m.

" . . . wherein I find fixed lead ore, and some *marquesitt*, accompanied with keelle, sparr, and brimstone," &c. Early Records of Mining in Scotland, p. 114.

" . . . I find unknown myneralls and *marquesitts*," &c. Ibid. p. 114.

Fr. *marcassite*, from Arabic *marcazat*: Brachet. V. also **COTGRAVE**.

MART, MAERT, MAIRT, s. A cow, etc. V. **DICT**.

In the Exchequer Rolls of Scot. frequent mention is

made of various kinds of *marts*; as, *custom-marts*, *entry-marts*, *fodmarts* or *mart fodellis*, *fogmarts*, *jule-marts*, *grassum-marts*, *lardenar-marts*, *malemarts*, *rynmarts*, and *stukmarts*. The meaning of some of these terms, such as *custom-marts*, *entry-marts*, *grassum-marts*, *male* or *mail-marts*, is obvious; but of the others no satisfactory account can be given. Various attempts to explain them have been made; but even the best of them are only guesses; for the terms have long ago passed out of use.

MARTHYRIT, *part. pt.* Bruised, sorely wounded; Douglas, III. 42, 11, Small's ed. V. under **MARTIR**.

MARTOUN, *s.* Houlate, l. 213. V. **MORTON**.

MASK-RUTHER, *s.* Same as **MASK-RUNG**, q. v.; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 129.

MASSILON, **MASSILYON**, *s.* V. **MASHLIN**.

MATE, **MAYT**, *v.* and *s.* V. *Mait*.

MATTEYNE, **MATHEYNE**, *s.* Ruffian, ras-cal, blackguard; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 77, Rec. Soc.

This term occurs in a list of opprobrious names applied to a Glasgow bailie in 1579. It is of French origin: from *mâtin*, a mastiff; O. Fr. *mastin*, "A mastine, or Ban-dog; also, a rude, filthy, currish, or cruell fellow." Cotgr.

MAUCH, **MAUCHY**, *adj.* Same as **MOCH**, **MOCHY**, q. v.; "*mauch* mutton," Dunbar and Kennedy, l. 241.

MAUKIN, *s.* A half-grown female, etc. V. **DICT**.

This entry should be combined with the preceding one: it presents simply another meaning of the same word. *Maukin*, the pron. of **MAUDKIN**, dimin. of **MAUD**, i.e. **MATILDA**, is precisely the same word as *malkin* or *maukin*, a hare. It also means a maid, and a maid's mop. The etymologies given by Jamieson must therefore be deleted.

MAWIS, *s.* A form of **MAUSE**, q. v. Alex. Scott.

MEAN, *adj.* Held in common or in equal shares by the owners or tenants: as when a field or farm is so held. Addit. to **MEIN**, **MENE**, q. v.

" . . . in that with both their consentis their wes ane piece of *mean* grass betwixt them, dealt and evened, and dealt the same betwixt them." Corshill Baron-Court Book, Ayr and Wigtown Arch. Coll., iv. 166.

"*dealt*," divided.

MEANER, **MEENER**, **MENARE**, *s.* A mediator, adjudicator, adjuster; one who divides and marks off in equal portions land which is held by joint-tenants.

MEAR, **MEER**, *s.* A mare. V. *Meir*.

GREY MEAR, **GREY MEIR**, **GRAY MERE**, *s.* Used metaphorically for a wife who is truly

the better half, i.e., who rules the house: as in the common proverb,—"*The grey mere's* the better horse."

"But there's ae thing sair again ye—Rob has a *grey mear* in his stable at hame."

"A grey mare?" said I. "What is that to the purpose?"

"The wife, man—the wife—an awfu' wife she is. She downa bide the sight o' a kindly Scot, if he come frae the Lowlands, far less of an Inglisher, and she'll be keen for a' that can set up King James, and ding down King George." Scott, *Rob Roy*, ch. 26.

MEAT, **MEITT**, *s.* "*Wild meitt*," game, wild fowl, venison, &c.; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, II. 92, Rec. Soc.

MEDICIANE, *s.* An apothecary, a doctor; Spald. Club Misc., I. 133.

MEET, *adj.* Measured. V. *Mete*.

MEETING, *s.* V. *Meting*.

MEID, **MEIDE**, **MEDE**, *s.* Meed, reward, recompense; Douglas, III. 50, 30, Small's ed.; also, bribe, gift, present; Charters of Peebles, 4 Feb. 1444-5, p. 11.

A.-S. *méd*, meed, merit, reward; M. E. *mede*, meed.

MEIN, **MEEN**, *s. v.* and *adj.* V. under **MENE**.

MEIND, **MEINT**, *adj.* Mixed: "*meind grass*," a mixed crop of rye, beer, and oats used for fodder. V. **MEING**.

Meind-grass was a common crop on poor lands, raised chiefly as food for the horses on the farm. In its green state it was cut and used as ryegrass is now used; but of the portion that ripened and was thrashed the grain was given to the horses, and the straw (which was still called *meind-grass*) was used for bedding, thatching, &c. This explanation is necessary in order to understand the following record:—

John Picken of Nether Robertland sued Alexander Dickie of same place for, inter alia, "twenty shiling for *meind grass*." But Alexander "upon his oath declared that he never received any straw from him save ane bottle which he brought into him;" and the bailie "therfor asoiled him therfrae." Corshill Baron-Court Book, Ayr and Wigtown Arch. Coll., iv. 160-1.

MEIR, **MEER**, **MERE**, **MEYR**, *s.* A large tress or tressle used by builders in erecting scaffolding. Addit. to **MEIR**, q. v.

"Item, to Robert Graye for timmer to be ane *meir*, iij s. Item, to Thomas Hannaye for making ane band of irne to it, ij. s." Accts., 16 Nov. 1577, Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 465, Rec. Soc.

MEIRSWYNE, *s.* V. **MERESWINE**.

To **MEIS**, etc., *v. a.* To mitigate. V. **DICT**.

Meis is short for *ameis*, from O. Fr. *amesir*, which is from L. Lat. *admitiare*, to mitigate—from Lat. *mitis*; see **AMESE** in Murray's New Eng. Dict.

MEKLEWAME, **MEIKLEWAME**, **MUKLEWAME**, *s.* The stomach of an animal, but generally applied to the stomach of a cow.

" . . . in place of *potis* and *sik* seithing vesselis,

the painches of ane ox or ane kow they vset cheiffie. Gif necessitie vrge, this day thay take the hail *mekle-wame* of ane slain ox, thay turne and dicht it, thay fill it partlie with wair, partlie with flesche, thay hing it in the cruk or a sting, eftir the maner of a pott, and sa thay kuik it very commodiouslie vpon the fyre." Leslie's Hist. Scot., p. 94, S.T.S.

The term is still used in country districts where the people have not yet given up making a big haggis. The common or wee haggis is contained in the stomach of a sheep,—generally called a sheep's bag; but the big haggis is contained in a *mekle-wame*; and it was to such a specimen that Burns addressed the famous lines.

The groaning trencher there ye fill,
Your hurdies like a distant hill,
Your pin wad help to mend a mill
In time o' need;
While thro' your pores the dews distil
Like amber bead.

The "*pin*" is the wooden skewer by which the mouth of the bag is tightly closed.

To MELL, MELLE, MELE, *v. n.* The following are additional meanings. V. DICT.

1. To speak, act, undertake; Gol. and Gaw., l. 69.
2. To match, equal, compare, compare favourably.

Simon he's a strappin' chiel,
For looks wad *mell* wi' ony bodie;
In height twa ell but an' a span,
An' half as braid is Simon Brodie.

Whistle Binkie, l. 269.

This peculiar application of *mell*, to mix, mingle, etc., is still in use. It is an extension of the meaning to mix or mingle with others on an equal footing; thus, "He *mells* wi' the best in the town," not only means that he mixes with them on an equal footing, but implies that he reckons himself equal with them, and quite a match in comparison with any one of them.

Mell is derived from O. Fr. *messler*, to mingle, Mod. Fr. *mêler*. Jamieson gives the form *meller* on the authority of Rudd.; but this is an error; see Gloss. to Doug. Virgil. The assertion that Fr. *mêler* is of Goth. origin is also an error; for it can be traced directly to Latin: Mod. Fr. *mêler*, O. Fr. *messler*, then through regular modifications to Low Lat. *misculare*, frequent. of Lat. *miscere*, to mix. It has therefore no relation to the Teut. words cited in DICT.

MELYIE, *s.* V. DICT.

The deriv. of this word is correctly given as Fr. *maille*, a small copper coin; but its relation to the Teut. words cited is a mere fancy. See explanation under *Mail*, *s.*

To MEMER, *v. n.* To stammer; also, to mumble. Errat. in DICT. V. MEMER.

This term implies speaking in a low or indistinct manner, as when a person thinks aloud, or mumbles to himself. It is allied to M. E. *mameren*, and *mamelen*.

MEN, MENE, *s.* Mien, demeanour, bearing; Douglas, III. 197, 20, Small.

MENARE, *s.* V. DICT.

Not from Teut., but from O. Fr. *moienmeres*, later *moyenneur*, a mediator. V. Burguy.

MEND, *part. pt.* Mended, improved, amended, atoned for, made up.

For I have heard chirurgeons say,

Oft times deferring of a day

Might not be mend the morn.

Montgomery, Cherrie and Slat, s. 36.

"The morn," to-morrow, next day.

MENDS, MENDIS, MENSE, *s.* Amendment, means of amendment; cure, healing, remedy; also in pl. sense applied to simples, salves, &c., as curatives: as, "I see nae signs o' a *mends* yet; ye'll get nae *mendis* for that ill; ye hae the *mense* in your ain han'."

The birth that the ground bure was broudyn on breidis,

With gerss gay as the gold, and granis of grace,

Mendis and medicine for all mennis neidis.

Houlate, l. 29, Bann. MS.

Addit. to MENDS.

To MENSE, *v. a.* To amend, increase; improve, heal, cure; also, to make up for, atone for; as, "Your giein' now canna *mense* for your takin' then;" West of S.

"But, when vnder this patronage pretence they eyther pinche the patrimony or yet the kirk-place, of Laik patrones they become but lawlesse publicans, lyke Hophnees with elcrookes to minche, and not Sammeles to *mense*, the offerings of God." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 19.

MENEKIN, *adj.* V. MINIKIN.

MENEWITH, *prep.* Right against or flush with: similar to *inwith*.

The King to souper is set, served in halle,

Under a siller of silke, dayntily dight,

With al worshipp and wele, *menewith* the walle.

Avnt. Arth., 27, 3, MS. Douce.

Wrongly printed *mewith* in Pinkerton's ed. and adopted by Jamieson. That entry must therefore be deleted.

To MENGE, *v. a.* Prob. only a form of *mend*, *mene*, remember, make mention of, intercede for. Addit. to MENGE, *q. v.*

And *menge* me with matten and masses in melle.

Avnt. Arth., st. 25, 3, MS. Douce.

Not defined in DICT., but a meaning is suggested which is wrong. The etym., however, is correct. A.-S. *mengan*, to make mention of; M. E. *mengen*.

To MENIS, MINIS, MINCHE, *v. a.* To minish, diminish; part. pt. *menist*, Douglas, II. 247, 12, Small's ed.; *minche*, Bl. of Kirkburiall, ch. 19. See quot. under *Mense*, *v.*

Fr. *menuiser*, to minish; Lat. *minutiare*, from Lat. *minutus*, small; M. E. *menusen*. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

MENSE, *s.* and *v.* V. MENDIS.

MENSE, *s.* Sense, mental ability, skill: "Had he the *mense* as he has the manners, we nicht mak him our deacon." West of S. Addit. to MENSK, *q. v.*

MENSELESS, *adj.* Senseless, stupid, unskilful: "He's no sae *menseless*, seeing he's waled sae guid a wife." Addit. to MENSKLES, *q. v.*

MENSTRIE, *s.* A menstruum or flux used in smelting and refining metals; also, testing the fineness of a metal by flux; Early Records of Mining in Scotland, p. 167.

Lat. *menstrua*, the menses; Low Lat. *menstruum*, a flux, a term in alchemy adopted by the old philosophers, in the belief that solvents could be prepared only at certain stages of the moon.

MENT, *part. pt.* A form of *meint* or *mengt*, mixed or mingled. V. **MENG**.

Iris then spreit on swiffle as a vyre,
And throw the cluddis hir trace, quhar scho went,
Schupe like a bow of diuers hewis *ment*.

Douglas, Virgil, v. ch. 11.

A.-S. *mengan*, to mix, mingle.

MENYIE, **MENYNG**, **MAYNYE**, *s.* Moan, complaint; also, the cause or ground of complaint, i.e., ill-usage, wrong, misfortune, etc. V. **MENE**, **MENYNG**.

With bludie skalp and cheikis bla and reid,
This wretchit wolf weipand thus on he went,
Of his *menyie* markand to get remeid:
To tell the king the cace wes his intent.

Henryson, Parl. of Beistes, l. 241.

MENYNG, *s.* Meaning, intention, purpose. V. **MENE**, *v.*

For faith nor aith, word nor assurance,
Trew *menyng*, await or business,—
Full litil or nocht in luve dois avail.

Imitation of Chaucer, Bann. MS. fol. 282 b.

MERCHION, **MERSCHION**, **MARCHION**, *s.* A marquis; originally an officer of the marches; Houlate, l. 685, 328.

L. Lat. *marchionem*, acc. of *marchio*, a prefect or warden of the marches.

MERE, *s.* A meeting-place, a place appointed for meeting; Gol. and Gaw., l. 1237. Addit. to **MERE**, q. v.

MERES, **MEREST**, *s.* A morass. V. **MARES**.

MERLION, **MERLYEON**, *s.* V. **MARLEYON**.

MERS, *s.* The round top in a ship; Accts. L. H. Treas., l. 253, Dickson. Dutch, *mars*.

MERSCHELL, **MERSCHIALE**, *s.* A marshal of the household; Accts. L. H. Treas., l. 109, 197: *hors marschael*, a farrier; Ibid. p. 291. The latter was the original meaning of L. Lat. *marescallus*. Addit. to **MARSCHAL**, q. v.

MERTH, *s.* Marrow; Rob Stene's Dream, p. 14. V. **MERCH**.

No doubt this form represents a vulgar pron. of *merch*: but in this instance, and in many others, where the term is read from MS., it is certainly a misreading of *merch*.

MESE, *s.* V. **DICT**.

The common form is *Mais* or *Maise*, q. v., for additions and corrections.

To **MESTER**, *v. a.* Del. this entry in **DICT**, and see under *Minster*.

This is a misreading in Tytler's ed. The MS. has *mīster*, a contr. form of *minister*: but this was not known when I conjectured the proper sense of the word.

MESTOUR, *s.* Want. V. **MISTER**.

Represents the pron. of the term in Peebles dist. V. Burgh Recs., p. 115.

MET, **METE**, **METT**, **METTE**, *s.* A measure-dish of whatever kind; but generally applied to the wooden vessels used in measuring corn, salt, &c. Addit. to **MET**, **METE**, q. v.

"Item, that the *mettis* and *mesouris* be assait throw the haile toun, and quhar thai be fundin unrichtuus be distroit, and the avnaris of tham pvnisit be the lawe." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, l. 437, Sp. C.

The *mettis* were the larger wooden vessels used in dry measure, and the *mesouris* were the smaller vessels of tin or pewter used for liquids. The terms occur frequently in our Burgh Records.

METE, **MEET**, **MEIT**, **MEYT**, **MEYIT**, *adj.* 1. Measure, for the purpose of measuring; as, a *mete*-dish.

2. Measured, adapted, fitting, close-fitting, as applied to articles of dress made to measure.

Apoun his fete put hys *mete* schois hote.

Douglas, Virgil, 258, 40, Rudd.

Small's ed. reads *mejil*.

Mete, *meet*, etc. as applied to articles of clothing was also used like E. *dress*: as, "a *meet* coat," a dress-coat: which is not properly explained by Jamieson. V. **MEET-COAT**.

METING, **MEETING**, *s.* Measure, fit measure; that which is meet; Bl. of Kirkburiall, ch. 7.

METSOR, **METSOUR**, **MESOUR**, **MISOUR**, **MIS-SOURE**, *s.* A measure or measure-dish of whatever kind; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen; l. 335, Sp. C.

METTER, *s.* A measurer. V. **METSTER**.

To **METE**, *v. a.* To dream, fancy, represent, imagine: pret. *met*, Kingis Quair, st. 73.

And in thare sweuynnis *metis* quent figuris.

Douglas, Virgil, 47, 53, Rudd.

Jamieson defined this term "to paint, delineate," from A.-S. *metan*; but he ought to have added Ruddiman's explanation, "animis obversantur, or rather *dream, represent, fancy*, in which sense Chaucer uses the word." The context suggests A.-S. *maetan*, to dream, as the correct etym.

METH, **METHE**, *s.* V. **MEITH**.

METURE, *s.* Measurement, size.

MEWITH. Del. this entry in **DICT**.

An error in Pinkerton's version for *Menewith*, q. v.

MICHTIS, **MYCHTYIS**, *s. pl.* Warriors, chieftains; Gol. and Gaw., l. 1012. V.

MICHTIE, *adj.*

MIDDEN-MAVIS, *s.* A rag-picker: *syn.*
hawk-gaw.

Ik *midden-mavis*, wee black jaudy,
A' dread an' fear ye.
James Ballantine, The Wee Raggit Laddie.

TO MIDDLE, MIDEL, *v. a.* Represents a com.
pron. of *E. meddle.*

MIDLERT, MYDDIL-ERD, *s.* V. DICT.

In last para. of this entry near the end, for
"manasedh, or, the seat of man, *fairghus*, q. fair or
beautiful house," read "manaseths, seed or race of
man, *fairhwus*, world, human society, cognate with
A.-S. *feorh*, life."

MIKLEWAME, *s.* V. *Meklewame.*

MILLOIN, *adj.* Milan: usual form is
millain. Errat. in DICT.

Jamieson's definition of this word is certainly wrong;
but his explanatory note almost corrects it.

MILL-TREE, MILNETREE, *s.* A beam or
spar for a shaft or axle to the running stone
of a mill.

"Persued for ane Theiptree, quich he gave to the
defender to carie quhen they were hombringing ane
milnetree to their master, quich he lost." Corshill
Baron-Court Book, Ayr and Wigtown Arch. Coll., IV.
168.

"Theiptree," a corr. of Threeptree, q. v.

MINAS, *s.* and *v.* V. MANAS.

TO MINCHE, *v. a.* To diminish. V. *Menis.*

TO MINSTER, *v. a.* To administer, dispense,
render, perform.

Quhat sall I think, allace! quhat reuerence
Sall I *minster* to your excellence.

Kingis Quair, st. 43, Skeat.

By mistake *mester* in Tytler's ed.: "min[i]ster,"
as the line requires, in Skeat's ed.: *mister* in MS.
This contr. form is occasionally found in MSS. See
Note in Skeat's ed., p. 68.

Jamieson, following Tytler's ed., adopted *Mester*;
but that entry must now be deleted.

MIRKIN', MIRKENIN', MIRKNIN, *s.* Darken-
ing, fore-night, gloaming; Shetl. *Fireside*
Tales, p. 132, 133. V. MIRK, MIRKEN.

MIRSORY, *s.* Prob. a corr. of *mercery*,
merchandise. O. Fr. *mercerie.*

"Item of *mirsory* or merchandice, dry or costly
guidis, to custome it be the trowne." Burgh Recs.
Edinburgh, I. 236, Rec. Soc.

MISCHAWING, *s.* V. under *Mishaif.*

TO MISCHEVE, *v. a.* To ban, decry, strive
to hinder or ruin. Addit. to MISCHIEVE,
q. v.

Our cursit craft full mony man *mischevis*.
Henryson, Tod and Wolf, l. 45.

MISCUICKIT, *pret.* and *part. pt.* V. MIS-
COOK.

TO MISHAIF, MISHAUE, MISHAWE, *v. a.* To
misbehave, misdemean: "ye may *mishaif*

yow in sum caice," i.e., may act foolishly
or unwisely; Alex. Scott's *Poems*, p. 18,
ed. 1882.

". . . wes accusit . . . for the iniuring of diuerse
nychtbouris and inhabitantes in deid, and sklanderung
of thame in word, and for *mischawing* of himself in sic
sundry wayis, sua that he is ane unlauchtfull nycht-
bour, and aucht nocht to be sufferit to pas at liberte
within this burght." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 346,
Sp. C.

Mischawing is here a bad form of *mishaving*; and,
unfortunately, there are in these vols. very many such
forms: indicating carelessness both in writing and in
reading.

A.-S. *mis*, wrong, and *habban*, to have.

MISK, *adj.* Moist, wet. V. MIST.

TO MISMAK, MISMAK, *v. a.* In the sense
of *unmake*, to degrade, depose; and still
used in the sense of discompose, blush, or
change countenance, as, "He could threep
a lee in your face, an' no *mismak* him;"
West of S. Addit. to MISMAK.

"Item, that we haid spokine of his Grace that we
haid maid his Grace and we wald *mismak* him, quhilck
we denye neur to be thocht be ws, laitt be to spekit,"
&c. Burgh Recs. Edin., 9 July, 1575, Rec. Soc.

TO MISREGAIRD, *v. a.* To disregard;
part. pt. misregairdit; Burgh Recs. Edin-
burgh, IV. 234, Rec. Soc.

MISSAIRT, *part. pt.* V. *Misservit.*

TO MISSEME, MYSSEME, *v. n.* To be un-
seemly, unbecoming; to ill-become;
Douglas, *Virgil*, 111, 23, Rudd.; *part. pres.*
myssemand.

A.-S. *mis*, wrong, and *seman*, to satisfy, conciliate:
hence, to suit, become, &c. V. SEEM, in Skeat's
Etym. Dict.

MISSERVIT, MISSERUIT, MISSERIT, MIS-
SAIRT, *part. pt.* Not served in due and
proper course, poorly or badly served, ill-
supplied.

". . . quhilck [regrating of victual] is the occasioun
of gryt dearth, and the cans that the pure commounis
of this burght ar *misservit.*" Burgh Recs. Aberdeen,
II. 54, Rec. Soc.

A.-S. *mis*, wrong; and Fr. *servir*, from Lat. *servire*,
to serve.

MISSILRY, *s.* Leprosy. V. DICT.

Although not defined in DICT., the correct meaning
is suggested in the explanatory note. The etym.,
however, is wrong. This word has no connection
with *measles*; it is from M. E. and O. Fr. *mesel*, a
leper, but orig. a wretch, from L. Lat. *misellus*, from
Lat. *miser*, wretched; and *measles* was borrowed from
the Dutch *maselen*, also called *masel-sucht*, "measell-
sickness," Hexham. In the 14th cent. it appears as
maseles, which represents the common Scot. pron. still
in use.

MISSOUR, MISSURE, MISOURE, *s.* Measure,
a measure, measurement; Burgh Recs.
Glasgow, II. 53, 366, Rec. Soc.

This spelling represents the common pron. of the term.

To **MISSOUR**, **MISSURE**, *v. a.* To measure, mete out; Douglas, iv. 105. 19, Small's ed.

O. Fr. *mesure*, from Lat. *mensura*, measure.

MIST, **MISK**, **MISTY**, *adj.* Moist, wet; as, mist land, *misk* grass, *misty* lea.

By gousty placis, welsche savorit, *mist*, and hair,
Quhair profound nycht perpetuall doth repair.

Douglas, *Virgil*, vi. ch. 7, Small's ed.

MISTER, *s.* Stale urine; liquid collected from a byre; applied also to the contents of the *midden-hole* of a farm-house. Addit. to **MAISTER**.

Gael. *maistir*, urine.

To **MISTRAM**, *v. a.* To disorder, derange, confuse.

"By Kirkburiall kirk bounds are *mistrammed*, and in many places either so eatten up with intaking Iles, or the passages so impeshed with thortersome throughes, . . . that if they cleaue to that they haue calked, the people that rests must byde at the dore."

Left undefined by Jamieson; yet he suggests the right etym., but does not apply it correctly. Prob. he would have accounted for the term fully if he had taken *house* and *room* in the quotations as meaning the interior fittings and arrangements, and not the building or framework. V. **MISTRAM**.

A.-S. *mis*, wrong, and *trimman*, *trymian*, *trymman*, to make firm or right, set in order, array, prepare. From the same root comes E. *trim*.

MITHE, *s.* A batch or baking of loaves. Addit. to **MEITH**, *s.*

"Item, for the thlyde faut, of ilk *mithe* wantand of the wecht of the lafe vj laffis to be tane and delt to pur fouk." Burgh Recs. Peebles, 1463, p. 150.

MITTEN, **MITTAN**, *s.* A kind of hawk. V. **MITTALE**.

To **MOCH**, *v. n.* To become mouldy or covered with mildew: hence, to rot; applied to articles of clothing, books, &c. Addit. to **MOCH**, *v.*

". . . not onlie sall the maist part of thame [the books] *moch* and conswme." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, ii. 394, Sp. C.

MODERNE, *adj.* Of the present, of this time, at present, that is: a term used after titles of office, rank, &c. Lat. *modernus*.

". . . in name of our maist gracious quene *moderne*." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 1555, i. 285, Sp. C.

"Quhilkis lytis being presented to my lorde Archibishop of Glasgow *moderne*." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, 1557, i. 62, Rec. Soc.

"Hew erle of Eglingtoun *moderne*, ane noble and potent lorde." *Ibid.* p. 185.

O. Fr. *moderne*, "modern, new, of this age, of these times, in our time;" Cotgr.

MODYR-HALF, **MUDYR-HALF**, *s.* Mother's-side: "frendis on the *mudyr-half*;" Burgh Lawis, ch. 98, Rec. Soc.

MCELISCOP, **MEIL-COPPIS**, *s.* A land measure in Orkney.

"*Coppis* is from Norse *kupa*, a cup, bowl, basin; *meil-coppis* is for *mælis-kupa*, from Norse *mæil*, a measure of grain; and a *meil-coppis* was so much land as would be sowed by a *mæilir* of seed." Capt. Thomas, Proceedings Antiq. Soc. Sc., Vol. XVIII., p. 274.

MOIT, *s.* A form of **MOTE**, an eminence, q. v.; Douglas, II. 110. 11, Small.

MOLAYN, *s.* A form of **MOLLAT**, q. v.

MOLET, *s.* V. **MOLLAT**.

MONE, **MOYNE**, *s.* The moon; the age, the phases, or the changes of the moon; also, the moon-works of a clock, i.e., the mechanism by means of which a clock shows the changes of the moon.

". . . and in likmaner sall mak and repair of new graithit ane orlege and *mone* with all necessaris tharof, kepannd just cours fra xij houris to xij houris alswele nycht as day, and xij change of the *mone* yeirlic throwout as efferis." Burgh Recs. Stirling, 8 Jan., 1546-7.

". . . to James Scot, payntour, for his bountetth and labouris done be him in culloring of the knok, *moyne*, and orlage and uther commowne werk of the towne." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, i. 57, Rec. Soc.

MONEBRUNT, *adj.* Moonstruck, foolish, giddy, light-headed: a polite substitute for *lunatic*, as applied to one who is love-sick, as in "*monebrunt* madynis myld." Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 21, ed. 1882.

MONGIS, **MANGIS**, *prep.* A contr. for *amongis*, amongst, among: still common in West and South of S.: pron. *mongs* and *mangs*. V. *Amongis*.

MOOSTY, **MOOSTIT**, **MOOSTET**, **MOUSTED**, *adj.*

1. Musty, moulded; covered over with must or mould. V. **MUST**.

2. Powdered, covered with must or hair-powder.

To think yon birkies i' the town,
Wi' ruffil't sark and *moostet* crown,
Play siccan tricks on countra bodies.
W. Watson's Poems, p. 32.

MORISE, *s.* A morris-dance: pl. *morisis*, Douglas, *Virgil*, xiii. ch. 9.

MORIS-BELLS, **MOREIS-BELLS**, *s. pl.* Small bells used by morris-dancers; they were attached to the cap, wrists, and ankles of the performers.

"*Moreis bellis* the groce . . . xxxs." Halyburton's Ledger, p. 289.

For particulars regarding morris-dancing see Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, pp. 223, 247, 254, ed. 1841, and Brand's Pop. Antiq., pp. 137-152, ed. 1877.

In Edinburgh, in olden times, during the procession of the patron saint on St. Giles Day, June 10th, the most attractive portion of the convoy was a set of morris-dancers in full costume. A humorous account

of the last of these processions is given by John Knox in his Hist. of the Reformation.

Span. *Morisco*, Moorish: from Lat. *Maurus*, a Moor. The term is frequently given as from the Fr. *moresque*.

MORKIN, MORKEN. 1. As an *adj.*, rotten, rotting, as applied to a sheep, etc., that has died afield.

2. As a *s.*, a dead sheep,—one that has died afield: also, the skin of such an one; but when used in this sense the term is generally pl., *morkins*; Halyburton's Ledger, p. 306.

This term is still frequently used as an *adj.*, as, "a *morkin* sheep," which Burns gave as the definition of *brazie*.

Icel. *morkinn*, rotten, decayed; applied to meat, fish, etc.

To MORSE, v. a. Errat. for *nurse*, in the sense of foster, cherish, plan, devise; Sir W. Scott.

"Nay, an thou would'st try conclusions," said Christie of the Clinthill, "I will meet thee at daybreak by St. Mary's well."

"Hardened wretch!" said Father Eustace, "art thou but this instant delivered from death, and dost thou so soon *morse* thoughts of slaughter?" Scott, The Monastery, ch. 10.

This is a most interesting example of how such mistakes may be entirely overlooked in popular literature: may be read and repeated as most suitable expressions by generation after generation; and, by so doing duty for the proper words, may at last come to be regarded as correct and genuine elements of our language. The work in which this misprint occurs was first issued in 1820. Thousands of editions have since then been published at home and abroad; and each one in turn has repeated the error without remark and without detection. Not until the summer of 1884 was the mistake suspected and recorded.

When preparing the word for entry in this Suppl., and while still puzzling over its meaning, Prof. Skeat called my attention to a communication in Notes and Queries, s. vi., vol. ix., p. 507, in which *morse* is challenged as a misprint for *nurse*. This was probably the first time that public attention was called to the word.

Having read that communication and several others which followed in reply, and being still dissatisfied with the result, I wrote to Messrs. A. & C. Black, the well-known publishers of Scott's works, for further advice. They could give no information on the subject, which was quite new to them; nor could they understand why *morse* should be doubted; but they very kindly promised to try if the original MS. could be referred to in order to verify the word. A few days later they informed me that "the word written by Sir Walter in his MS. of the *Monastery* is *nurse* as clearly as writing can make it." Such an answer is final.

Strange to say, the Centenary ed. of 1871 has *nurse*, while later eds. have *morse*.

MORT-BELL, s. The dead-bell: a hand-bell which was rung through the streets to warn the inhabitants that a funeral was about to take place.

"The provest, baillies, and counsall hes gevin thair twa commoun bellis, viz., the *mort* and skellit bellis, togidder with the office of pwnterscipe, to George Johnstoune, for ane yeir to cum, and that for the

soume of thrie scoir pundis." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, i. 153, Rec. Soc.

The *mort-bell* here mentioned was the old St. Mungo's bell, that had been used for many generations as the dead-bell of Glasgow. For nearly twenty years after the Reformation it remained in the possession of the keepers who had been appointed to the office previous to that event; but after their death the magistrates bought it from the heirs, and it became the property of the town.

The following extract is the record of this transaction; and it is given in full, as it recalls some interesting particulars of old burghal life.

"The prouest, baillies, and counsall, with dekinis, coft fra Johne Muir, sone to vmquhill James Muir, and Andro Lang, the auld bell that yed throw the towne of auld at the buriall of the deid, for the soume of ten pundis money, quhilk thai ordane Patrick Glen, thair thesaurare, to paye to thame, and als grantit the said Andro to be maid burges gratis; quhilk bell thai ordanit in all tymes to remane as commoun bell to gang for the buriall of the deid, and to be gewin yeirle to sic persoun as thai appoynt for anys in the yeir, takand caution for keiping and delynering thair of at the yeris end.

"And the said Andro Lang, as sone to vmquhill maister Robert Layng, is maid instantlie burges as ane burges sone, gratis, for the said caus of the bell, and hes gewin his aith of fidelitie to the toun and als for obserwing of the statutis thair of." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, 19 Nov. 1577, i. 64, Rec. Soc.

This old bell remained in use till 1640, and proved to be a very profitable investment for the town. In that year the Dean of Guild was instructed "to caus mak ane new deid bell to be rung for and befor the dead wnder hand." Ibid. p. 424. And that considerable importance was attached to this ceremonial of burial in those days is shown by an order of the magistrates in 1612, when a new bellman was appointed. They allowed him to take "for ane persoun of age xiijs. iiijd., for ane barn, vjs. viijd.; and ordanis the said Thomas to cleith him self in blak apparell, as is requirit in him in respect of the nature of his office." Ibid. p. 326.

MORT-CAPE, MORT-CAP, s. A mourning cope worn by priests at a funeral; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, II. 359, Rec. Soc.

MORT-CHARGE, s. Now called *dead-freight*: the sum which a merchant has to pay for goods which he has failed to ship; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, 1 Dec. 1553, II. 184, Rec. Soc.

The term occurs also in an earlier record given on p. 105 of the same vol.

MORTMALLIS, s. pl. Skins of sheep found dead afield; also called *morkins*; Halyburton's Ledger, p. 14.

Fr. *mort*, dead, and *mal*, disease.

MOT, MOTE, MOOT, MWT, s. and v. V. MUTE, MOOT, s. and v., and Mute.

To the meanings given under *MOTE*, in Dict., add the following:—1. A meeting place for a court or parliament; an assembly, a law court, a parliament; also in pl. *motis*, the pleas or actions of a law court, and frequently so used in reference to burgh courts and barony courts; Burgh Lawis, ch. 44, 75, Rec. Soc.; and see under *MUTE* and *Mute*.

MOT, *part. pt.* Sued or tried in a court of law; Fragments of Old Laws, ch. 8, Rec. Soc.

MOT, MOTE, MOOT, *s.* Lit. a word; hence, signal, call, sign. Also a note or musical sound; hence, a bugle or trumpet call, the cry or call of bird or beast, the strain of the huntsman's horn, the yell of a pack of hounds; and sometimes used for the hunt, hounds, or pack. Addit. to MOT, q. v.

To MOT, MOTT, MOOT, *v. n.* To give the call or sign, to wind a horn or blow a trumpet by way of call; to pipe or call as a bird or beast utters its peculiar sound.

Now the blak kokke *mootis* in his fluthir deipe,
The rowntre rokis the revin to sleipe.
Hogg, Bridal of Polmood.

To MOUBAND, MOUBAN', *v. a.* To put into words; to express, utter, speak, recite; Hogg's Tales, I. 34, ed. 1884.

Fr. *moue*, the mouth; and *bander*, to put together, as in architecture.

MOU'D, MOU'T, MOUIT, MOWITT, *adj.* Mouthed; as, "muckle-mou'd Kate." V. MOW.

And shangy-mou'd halucket Meg.
Blythsome Bridal, st. 5.

" . . . ane hors, blak-broune *mouitt*, with ane bell in the forrett." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 282, Sp. C.

MOULDES, *s. pl.* V. MULDE.
Commonly pron. *mools*.

MOUTER, MUTER, *s.* 1. Multure, q. v.

Now, miller and a' as I am,
This far I can see through the matter;
There's men mair notorious to fame,
Mair greedy than me for the muter.
Song: Tak' it Man, Tak' it.

2. A familiar name for a miller.

Wi' him, the lang *mouter*, mysel', an' the soutar,
Hae aften forgather'd an' had a bit spree.
Rhyming Rab, Whistle Binkie, i. 340.

Fr. *moulture*, *mouture*, *meiture*, *multure*: from L. Lat. *molitura*, a grinding.

MOY, *s.* Help, assistance: as in "moy nor hatrance," i.e., help nor hindrance; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 171, Sp. C.

MOYT. V. DICT.

This entry must be deleted. The term is a misreading of "mo y't," which is found in the earlier editions of the Kingis Quair; and Jamieson's suggestion regarding it is wide of the mark.

MUDE, MUYD, MOYD, *s.* Temper, disposition, mood; Douglas, I. 91. 17, II. 273. 18, Small. Addit. to [MUDE], q. v.

The form *muyd* occurs in Douglas Virgil, i. ch. 2, l. 17. V. Small's ed.

MUDYR-HALF, *s.* V. *Modyr-half*.

(Sup.)

X

MUGWEED, MOGWEED, *s.* Mugwort; West of S. V. MUGGART.

MUIR, *s.* Waste land, a common, as, "the burgh *muir*"; the common form is *moor*. Also hill or heath pasture common to all the Skathalds of a district; Memorial for Orkney, p. 117. Addit. to MURE, q. v.

MULD, *s.* A mould for lead bullets; also, a mould or pattern of the bore of a gun.

"Item, for *muldis* to cast the plumbis in," . . . viijs." Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 295, Dickson.
" . . . to a man to tak mesour of *muldis* of diuers gunnys, to send in Frans to mak pellokis of irne, . . . xvjd." Ibid. p. 320.

MULDIS, *s. pl.* Fragments or portions of the dead preserved as relics: "haly *muldis*," sacred relics, or relics of saints: Dunbar and Kennedy, l. 378. Addit. to MULDE, s. 3.

MULLION, *s.* A shoe made of untanned leather; same as RULLION, q. v.

This term occurs in the modern and much condensed version of "The Rock and the Wee Pickle Tow," given by Robert Chambers in his collection of "Songs of Scotland prior to Burns." The term used by Ross in the original song is *rullion*.

MULTIPLIE, MULTIPLE, *s.* Abundance, expanse; Leslie's Hist. Scot., p. 41, S. T. S. Addit. to MULTIPLE, q. v.

"In some places is funde *multiplie* of Tinne and that of fyne tinne." Idem, p. 7.

To MUM, MVM, *v. n.* To act as mummer or mute at a funeral; to pretend or act a part: part. *muming*, Douglas, I. 104. 27, ed. Small.

To MUMCHANCE, *v. n.* To mum, to play dummy, or harlequin; to move about silently, as if dumb through grief: *mumchance*, Burgh Recs. Edin., IV. 229, Rec. Soc. V. MUM CHAIRTIS.

"In steed of humane teeres that best can expresse the owne smart, some will haue trumpets; and in steed of mourning in the dust, as they did oft-tymes, we *mumchance* and murgean in such delicate duillis, better feated for wowing nor woing, that heires or widowes never dallies more nor vnder their duilles." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 7.

The use of this term is said to have been introduced through the game at dice called Mumchance. See under Chance in Cotgrave.

To MUMMER, MUMER, *v. n.* Same as *Mammer*, q. v.

MUNNA. Must not. V. MAUNA.

MUNT, *v.* and *s.* Mount.

This form represents the pron. of the word in the West of S.: thus, "to *munt heuks*," to mount or dress fishing hooks; *muntbank*, a mountebank; &c.

MUNTH, MWNTHT, *s.* V. MONTH.

MURE, *adj.* Short for *demure*; "manswet and *mure*," gentle and demure; Houlate, l. 83, Asloan MS.

O. Fr. *de murs*, short for *de bons murs*, of good manners.

MURTHUR-HOLES, MURDREIS-HOILLIS, *s. pl.* Slits, loopholes, &c., pierced in the walls of a building for the purpose of shooting through, as in castles of the olden time: *murdreis-hoillis*; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, III. 239, Rec. Soc.

"And althogh to beligger the lodgings of men, for feare of their *murthur-holes*, they wil looke ere they loupe; yet to enforce the kirk-house (as if God had no gunnes), there are many of small feare." Blame of Kirkeburiall, ch. xix.

O. Fr. *murdrerie a l'ouvert*, pierced loopholes: lit. murder-hole.

This term has been treated very differently by the French and the English. In French it gradually came to be simply *meurtriére*, a loophole, and in English *louver*, id. For brevity the one language adopted the first part of the term, and the other the last. This is well illustrated by a passage in the Romance of Parthenay descriptive of the castle of Melusina. In the French original it runs thus:—

Murdrieres il a l'ouvert,
Pour lancier, traire, et deffendre.

The English translation has:—

At lovers, lowpes, archers had plente,
To cast, draw, and shete, defens to be.

MUSSELL, *s.* A veil. V. MUSALL, *v.*

This term was also applied to the face-cloth or muffle worn by lepers when they appeared in public. In Glasgow they were allowed to visit the town twice a week for a few hours; but they had to "gang vpon the calsay syd with thair *musellis* on thair faice, and clopperis." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 237, Rec. Soc.

MUTE, *s.* To *s.* 2, in *DICT.* add:—Also, a law court, and the meeting or holding of it; Burgh Laws, ch. 31; 40.

MUTH, *adj.* V. *DICT.*

The etym. of this term is not made clear. It ought to be Icel. *móthr* = A.-S. *méthe*, tired. As Prof. Skeat has pointed out, "There are two distinct Icel. words, (1) *móthr*, allied to A.-S. *mód*, E. mood, (2) *móthr* = A.-S. *méthe*, Scot. *muth*, tired, wearied. Even Vigfusson mixes them up. See his Icel. *Dict.*"

MYCHARE, *s.* V. *DICT.*

Del. the last parag. of this entry and substitute the following:—

From *mich*, to skulk, play truant; M. E. *michen*, from O. Fr. *mucer*, *mucier*, later *musser*, to hide, conceal. V. Skeat's *Etym. Dict.*

MYCHTEN, MYCHTYNE, *v. pres. pl.* Might; Douglas, *Virgil*; 89, 38, Rudd., and II. 158, 9, Small.

MYDLIT, MYDDILLIT, *part. pt.* Mixed. V. under *MIDIL*.

MYDMORNE, *s.* Six o'clock, a.m.; Burgh Lawis, ch. 73, 75, Rec. Soc.

According to the ancient reckoning *midmorn* was *hora prima* or the first hour of the artificial day, and *undern* was *hora tertia* or the third hour. These were accounted the lawful hours for beginning work in summer and winter respectively.

MYKKIS, *s. pl.* Prob. apparatus for levelling guns in taking aim; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 292, 334, Dickson.

Dutch, *mikken*, to level at, aim.

MYLUART, *s.* A miller. V. *MILLART*.

This form occurs in Aberdeen Burgh Recs. II. 175, Sp. C., but is printed *mylvart*.

MYMMERKIN, *s.* V. *MEMERKYN*.

MYN, *adj.* Less: "more and *myn*," high and low, great and little. V. *MIN*.

MYNEKIN, *adj.* V. *MINIKIN*.

To MYNIS, MYNNIS, *v. a.* To lessen, diminish; part. pt. *mynnist*, Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, 1511, I. 133, Rec. Soc. V. *Menis*.

To MYN, MYNNE, MIN, *v. a.* To think, devise, plan, mention. V. *MIND*, *MYND*.

MYNNINGIS, *s. pl.* Woolen cloths made at Menin near Coutraï; Exch. Rolls.

MYNORALL, *s.* Lit. produce of the mine: also, mining, course or process of mining, preparation of the metal.

Richt as the mynour in his *mynorall*,
Fair gold with fyre may fra the lede weil wyn.
Henryson, Parl. of Beistis, l. 302.

O. Fr. *mineral*, "a mineral"; Cotgr.: from L. Lat. *minare*, to lead; hence, to follow up the leader or lode, i.e., to excavate the ore, to mine.

MYNT, *s.* Aim, effort, threat. V. *MINT*.

MYRE, *s.* A moor. V. *MURE*.

MYSAVENTOUR, MYSAUENTURE, *s.* Mischance, misfortune; Douglas, *Virgil*, 285, 32, Rudd.

The more common form is *mishanter*, which represents the pron. of *misaunter*, short for Fr. *misaventure*. V. *MISHANTER*.

MYSBELEVE, *s.* A false idea, belief, or judgment.

For gif thow wenis that all the victory—
May be reduct and alterat clar agane,
A *mysbeleve* thou fosteris all in vane.
Douglas, Virgil, x. ch. 11, l. 56, Rudd., Small.

MYSFURE, *pret.* Miscarried. V. [*MISFURE*.]

MYSSOUR, *s.* Measure. V. *Missour*.

MYTH, *adj.* and *adv.* A form of *MEETH*, *q. v.*

This form is poet., and in Houlate, l. 693, has been adopted to rhyme with *blyth*.