

10. A character made by a person who cannot write his name, and intended as a substitute for it.
11. [Fr. *marc*, Sp. *marco*.] A weight of certain commodities, but particularly of gold and silver, used in several states of Europe; in Great Britain, a money of account, equal to thirteen shillings and four pence. In some countries, it is a coin.
12. A license of reprisals. [See *Marque*.]
- MARK, *v. t.* [Sax. *mearcian*; D. *merken*; G. *marken*; Dan. *marker*; Sw. *märka*; Fr. *marquer*; Arm. *mercqa*; Port. and Sp. *marcar*; It. *marcare*; W. *marciaw*.]
1. To draw or make a visible line or character with any substance; as, to *mark* with chalk or with compasses.
 2. To stamp; to impress; to make a visible impression, figure or indenture; as, to *mark* a sheep with a brand.
 3. To make an incision; to lop off a part; to make any sign of distinction; as, to *mark* sheep or cattle by cuts in their ears.
 4. To form a name or the initials of a name for distinction; as, to *mark* cloth; to *mark* a handkerchief.
 5. To notice; to take particular observation of.
- Mark* them who cause divisions and offenses. Rom. xvi.
- Mark* the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace. Ps. xxxvii.
6. To heed; to regard. *Smith.*
- To *mark out*, to notify, as by a mark; to point out; to designate. The ringleaders were *marked out* for seizure and punishment.
- MARK, *v. i.* To note; to observe critically; to take particular notice; to remark.
- Mark*, I pray you, and see how this man seeketh mischief. 1 Kings xx.
- MARKABLE, *a.* Remarkable. [Not in use.] *Sandys.*
- MARKED, *pp.* Impressed with any note or figure of distinction; noted; distinguished by some character.
- MARKER, *n.* One who puts a mark on any thing.
2. One that notes or takes notice.
- MARKET, *n.* [D. G. *markt*; Dan. *marked*; Fr. *marché*; Arm. *marchad*; It. *mercato*; Sp. Port. *mercado*; L. *mercatus*, from *mercari*, to buy; W. *marcnat*; Ir. *margadh*. See *Mark*.]
1. A public place in a city or town, where provisions or cattle are exposed to sale; an appointed place for selling and buying at private sale, as distinguished from an auction.
 2. A public building in which provisions are exposed to sale; a market-house.
 3. Sale; the exchange of provisions or goods for money; purchase or rate of purchase and sale. The seller says he comes to a bad *market*, when the buyer says he comes to a good *market*. We say, the *markets* are low or high; by which we understand the price or rate of purchase. We say that commodities find a quick or ready *market*; *markets* are dull. We are not able to find a *market* for our goods or provisions.
 4. Place of sale; as the British *market*; the American *market*.
 5. The privilege of keeping a public market.

- MARKET, *v. i.* To deal in market; to buy or sell; to make bargains for provisions or goods.
- MARKET-BELL, *n.* The bell that gives notice of the time or day of market.
- MARKET-CROSS, *n.* A cross set up where a market is held.
- MARKET-DAY, *n.* The day of a public market.
- MARKET-FOLKS, *n.* People that come to the market. *Shak.*
- MARKET-HOUSE, *n.* A building for a public market.
- MARKET-MAID, *n.* A woman that brings things to market.
- MARKET-MAN, *n.* A man that brings things to market.
- MARKET-PLACE, *n.* The place where provisions or goods are exposed to sale.
- MARKET-PRICE, } *n.* The current price
- MARKET-RATE, } of commodities at any given time.
- MARKET-TOWN, *n.* A town that has the privilege of a stated public market.
- MARKET-WOMAN, *n.* A woman that brings things to market or that attends a market for selling any thing.
- MARKETABLE, *a.* That may be sold; salable. *Shak.*
2. Current in market; as *marketable* value. *Locke. Edwards.*
- MARKSMAN, *n.* [Mark and man.] One that is skillful to hit a mark; he that shoots well. *Shak. Dryden.*
2. One who, not able to write, makes his mark instead of his name.
- MARL, *n.* [W. *marl*; D. Sw. Dan. G. *mergel*; L. Sp. It. *marga*; Ir. *marla*; Arm. *marg*. It seems to be allied to Sax. *merg*, *marh*; D. *merg*, *marrow*, and to be named from its softness; Eth. ጠርግ clay, gypsum, or mortar. See *Marrow*.]
- A species of calcareous earth, of different composition, being united with clay or fuller's earth. In a crude state, it effervesces with acids. It is found loose and friable, or more or less indurated. It possesses fertilizing properties and is much used for manure.
- Marl is composed of carbonate of lime and clay in various proportions. *Cleveland.*
- MARL, *v. t.* To overspread or manure with marl.
2. To fasten with marline. *Ainsworth.*
- MARLACEOUS, *a.* Resembling marl; partaking of the qualities of marl.
- MARLINE, *n.* [Sp. *merlin*; Port. *merlim*.] A small line composed of two strands little twisted, and either tarred or white; used for winding round ropes and cables, to prevent their being fretted by the blocks, &c. *Mar. Dict.*
- MARLINE, *v. t.* To wind marline round a rope.
- MARLINE-SPIKE, *n.* A small iron like a large spike, used to open the bolt rope when the sail is to be sewed to it, &c. *Bailey.*
- MARLING, *n.* The act of winding a small line about a rope, to prevent its being galled.
- MARLITE, *n.* A variety of marl. *Kirwan.*
- MARLITIC, *a.* Partaking of the qualities of marlite.

- MARLPIT, *n.* A pit where marl is dug. *Woodward.*
- MARLY, *a.* Consisting in or partaking of marl.
2. Resembling marl. *Mortimer.*
3. Abounding with marl.
- MARMALADE, *n.* [Fr. *marmelade*; Sp. *mermelada*; Port. *marmelada*, from *marmelo*, a quince, L. *melo*, or Sp. *melado*, like honey, L. *mel*.]
- The pulp of quinces boiled into a consistence with sugar, or a confection of plums, apricots, quinces, &c. boiled with sugar. In Scotland, it is made of Seville oranges and sugar only. *Quincy. Encyc.*
- MARMALITE, *n.* [Gr. $\mu\alpha\rho\mu\alpha\lambda\iota\tau\eta\varsigma$, to shine.] A mineral of a pearly or metallic luster; a hydrate of magnesia. *Nuttall.*
- MARMORACEOUS, *a.* Pertaining to or like marble. [See *Marmorean*, the more legitimate word.]
- MARMORATED, *a.* [L. *marmor*, marble.] Covered with marble. [Little used.]
- MARMORATION, *n.* A covering or incrusting with marble. [Little used.]
- MARMOREAN, *a.* [L. *marmoreus*.] Pertaining to marble.
2. Made of marble.
- MARMOSE, *n.* An animal resembling the opossum, but less. Instead of a bag, this animal has two longitudinal folds near the thighs, which serve to inclose the young. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*
- MARMOSET, *n.* A small monkey. *Shak.*
- MARMOT, *n.* [It. *marmotta*.] A quadruped of the genus *Arctomys*, allied to the murine tribe. It is about the size of the rabbit, and inhabits the higher region of the Alps and Pyrenees. The name is also given to other species of the genus. The woodchuck of North America is called the Maryland marmot. *Ed. Encyc.*
- MAROON', *n.* A name given to free blacks living on the mountains in the West India isles.
- MAROON', *v. t.* To put a sailor ashore on a desolate isle, under pretence of his having committed some great crime. *Encyc.*
- MARQUE, } *n.* [Fr.] Letters of *marque*
- MARK, } are letters of reprisal; a license or extraordinary commission granted by a sovereign of one state to his subjects, to make reprisals at sea on the subjects of another, under pretence of indemnification for injuries received. *Marque* is said to be from the same root as *marches*, limits, frontiers, and literally to denote a license to pass the limits of a jurisdiction on land, for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction for theft by seizing the property of the subjects of a foreign nation. I can give no better account of the origin of this word. *Lunier.*
2. The ship commissioned for making reprisals.
- MARQUETRY, *n.* [Fr. *marqueterie*, from *marque*, *marqueter*, to spot.] Inlaid work; work inlaid with variegations of fine wood, shells, ivory and the like.
- MARQUIS, *n.* [Fr. id.; Sp. *marques*; It. *marchese*; from *march*, *marches*, limits. See *Marches*.]
- A title of honor in Great Britain, next to that of duke. Originally, the marquis was an officer whose duty was to guard the