

marches or frontiers of the kingdom. The office has ceased, and marquis is now a mere title conferred by patent. *Encyc.*

MARQUIS, *n.* A marchioness. *Obs.*

MARQUISATE, *n.* The seignior, dignity, or lordship of a marquis.

MARRER, *n.* [from *mar.*] One that mars, hurts or impairs. *Aseham.*

MARRIABLE, for marriageable. [Not used.]

MARRIAGE, *n.* [Fr. *mariage*, from *marier*, to marry, from *mari*, a husband; *L. mas, maris*; *Sp. marriage*.]

The act of uniting a man and woman for life; wedlock; the legal union of a man and woman for life. Marriage is a contract both civil and religious, by which the parties engage to live together in mutual affection and fidelity, till death shall separate them. Marriage was instituted by God himself for the purpose of preventing the promiscuous intercourse of the sexes, for promoting domestic felicity, and for securing the maintenance and education of children.

Marriage is honorable in all and the bed undefiled. *Heb. xiii.*

2. A feast made on the occasion of a marriage.

The kingdom of heaven is like a certain king, who made a marriage for his son. *Matt. xxii.*

3. In a scriptural sense, the union between Christ and his church by the covenant of grace. *Rev. xix.*

MARRIAGEABLE, *a.* Of an age suitable for marriage; fit to be married. Young persons are marriageable at an earlier age in warm climates than in cold.

2. Capable of union. *Milton.*

MARRIAGE-ARTICLES, *n.* Contract or agreement on which a marriage is founded.

MARRIED, *pp.* [from *marry*.] United in wedlock.

2. *a.* Conjugal; connubial; as the married state.

MARROW, *n.* [Sax. *meag*, *meah*; *D. meig*; *G. mark*; *Dan. marv*; *Sw. m  rg*; *Corn. maru*; *Ir. sm  r* and *smear*; *W. m  r*, *marrow*; *Ch.       * *mera*, to make fat; *Ar.* to be manly. See *Marl.*]

1. A soft oleaginous substance contained in the cavities of animal bones.

2. The essence; the best part.

3. In the Scottish dialect, a companion; fellow; associate; match. *Tusser.*

MARROW, *v. t.* To fill with marrow or with fat; to glut.

MARROW-BONE, *n.* A bone containing marrow, or boiled for its marrow.

*L'Estrange.*

2. The bone of the knee; in ludicrous language. *Dryden.*

MARROWFAT, *n.* A kind of rich pea.

MARROWISH, *a.* Of the nature of marrow.

MARROWLESS, *a.* Destitute of marrow. *Shak.*

MARROWY, *a.* Full of marrow; pithy.

MARRY, *v. t.* [Fr. *marier*, from *mari*, a husband; *L. mas, maris*, a male; Finnish,

*mari* or *mord*, id.; *Ar.*        *mar  *, to be

manly, masculine, brave; whence its derivatives, a man, *L. vir*, a husband, a lord or master. See also *Ludolf*, *Eth. Lex. Col. 68.*]

1. To unite in wedlock or matrimony; to join a man and woman for life, and constitute them man and wife according to the laws or customs of a nation. By the laws, ordained clergymen have a right to marry persons within certain limits prescribed.

Tell him he shall marry the couple himself. *Goy.*

2. To dispose of in wedlock.

Mece  as told Augustus he must either marry his daughter Julia to Agrippa, or take away his life. *Bacon.*

[In this sense, it is properly applicable to females only.]

3. To take for husband or wife. We say, a man marries a woman; or a woman marries a man. The first was the original sense, but both are now well authorized.

4. In Scripture, to unite in covenant, or in the closest connection.

Turn, O backsliding children, saith Jehovah, for I am married to you. *Jer. iii.*

MARRY, *v. i.* To enter into the conjugal state; to unite as husband and wife; to take a husband or a wife.

If the case of the man be so with his wife, it is not good to marry. *Matt. xix.*

I will therefore that the younger women marry. *1 Tim. v.*

MARRY, a term of asseveration, is said to have been derived from the practice of swearing by the virgin Mary. It is obsolete.

MARS, *n.* In mythology, the god of war; in modern usage, a planet; and in the old chemistry, a term for iron.

MARSH, *n.* [Sax. *merse*; *Fr. marais*; *D. moeras*; *G. morast*. It was formerly written *marsh*, directly from the French. We have *morass* from the Teutonic. See *Moor.*]

A tract of low land, usually or occasionally covered with water, or very wet and miry, and overgrown with coarse grass or with detached clumps of sedge; a fen. It differs from swamp, which is merely moist or spungy land, but often producing valuable crops of grass. Low land occasionally overflowed by the tides, is called *salt marsh*.

MARSH-ELDER, *n.* The gelder rose, a species of *Viburnum*. *Lee.*

MARSH-MALLOW, *n.* A plant of the genus *Alth  a*.

MARSH-MARIGOLD, *n.* A plant of the genus *Caltha*.

MARSH-ROCKET, *n.* A species of water cresses. *Johnson.*

MARSHAL, *n.* [Fr. *marechal*; *D. G. marschalk*; *Dan. marschalk*; compounded of *W. marc*, a horse, and *Teut. secale*, or *schalk*, or *skalk*, a servant. The latter word now signifies a rogue. In Celtic, *scal* or *scale* signified a man, boy, or servant. In Fr. *marechal*, *Sp. mariscale*, signify a marshal, and a farrier.] Originally, an officer who had the care of horses; a groom. In more modern usage,

1. The chief officer of arms, whose duty it is to regulate combats in the lists. *Johnson.*

2. One who regulates rank and order at a feast or any other assembly, directs the order of procession and the like.

3. A harbinger; a pursuivant; one who goes before a prince to declare his coming and provide entertainment. *Johnson.*

4. In France, the highest military officer. In other countries of Europe, a marshal is a military officer of high rank, and called *field-marshal*.

5. In America, a civil officer, appointed by the President and Senate of the United States, in each judicial district, answering to the sheriff of a county. His duty is to execute all precepts directed to him, issued under the authority of the United States.

6. An officer of any private society, appointed to regulate their ceremonies and execute their orders.

Earl marshal of England, the eighth officer of state; an honorary title, and personal, until made hereditary by Charles II, in the family of Howard. During a vacancy in the office of high constable, the earl marshal has jurisdiction in the court of chivalry. *Encyc.*

Earl marshal of Scotland. This officer formerly had command of the cavalry, under the constable. This office was held by the family of Keith, but forfeited by rebellion in 1715. *Encyc.*

Knight marshal, or marshal of the king's house, formerly an officer who was to execute the commands of the lord steward, and have the custody of prisoners committed by the court of verge; hence, the name of a prison in Southwark. *Encyc.*

Marshal of the king's bench, an officer who has the custody of the prison called the king's bench, in Southwark. He attends on the court and has the charge of the prisoners committed by them. *Encyc.*

MARSHAL, *v. t.* To dispose in order; to arrange in a suitable manner; as, to marshal an army; to marshal troops. *Dryden.*

2. To lead, as a harbinger. [Not used.] *Shak.*

3. To dispose in due order the several parts of an escutcheon, or the coats of arms of distinct families. *Encyc.*

MARSHALED, *pp.* Arranged in due order.

MARSHALER, *n.* One who disposes in due order.

MARSHALING, *ppr.* Arranging in due order.

MARSHALSEA, *n.* In England, the prison in Southwark, belonging to the marshal of the king's household. *Johnson.*

Court of marshalsea, a court formerly held before the steward and marshal of the king's house, to administer justice between the king's domestic servants. *Blackstone.*

MARSHALSHIP, *n.* The office of a marshal.

MARSHY, *a.* [from *marsh*.] Wet; hoggy; fenny. *Dryden.*

2. Produced in marshes; as a marshy weed. *Dryden.*

MART, *n.* [from *market*.] A place of sale or traffick. It was formerly applied chiefly to markets and fairs in cities and towns, but it has now a more extensive application. We say, the United States are a