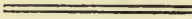


SUPPLEMENT

TO

JAMIESON'S SCOTTISH DICTIONARY.





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SUPPLEMENT

TO

JAMIESON'S SCOTTISH DICTIONARY

WITH MEMOIR, AND INTRODUCTION

BY

DAVID DONALDSON, F.E.I.S.



ALEXANDER GARDNER,
PAISLEY; AND 12 PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

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INTRODUCTION.

IN the following work I have attempted to complete the SCOTTISH DICTIONARY compiled by Dr. JAMIESON. By far the larger portion of the work consists of materials collected during a long and varied course of reading extending over many years; and the remaining portion consists of additional forms, meanings, and illustrations of words recorded in the DICTIONARY, and of corrections and improvements of a large number of its meanings and etymologies.

These materials have been drawn chiefly from works that have been issued since the DICTIONARY was published; and many of them were quite unknown to the author of that work. Besides new and more correct editions of various important works which he used, I have specially to note the publications issued under the direction of the Deputy Clerk Register of Scotland, by the Burgh Records Society, and by the Scottish Text Society,—works which cover the whole period of Scottish history during which the vernacular was written and spoken by all classes of society. But, a large number of words have been gleaned from books used by Dr. JAMIESON; and not a few from works which he must have read with very considerable care. A full list of the books read or consulted during the progress of the work will be found at the close of this Introduction.

In the remarks which I have to make on the great work of Dr. JAMIESON, I do not feel called upon to say much regarding the elaborate Dissertation with which it is prefaced: first, because the question, which it was meant to settle, has long ago been settled in quite another way, and all competent scholars are now agreed that the language of the Scottish Lowlands is simply a form of Northern English or Northumbrian; and second, because the main subject which it discusses, viz., the language of the ancient Picts, has no practical bearing on the question in dispute; for, “Whatever might be the race or language of the Picts, it is difficult to deduce the origin of the Scoto-Northumbrian dialect from them—for this weighty reason, that two of the three millions who speak it inhabit districts where that people never had a permanent settlement during any known period

of their history." * Indeed, that once famous Dissertation can now be considered only a notable feat of literary card-building: more remarkable for the skill and ingenuity of its construction, than for its architectural correctness, strength and durability, or practical usefulness.

That the language of the Scottish Lowlands is in all important particulars the same as that of the northern counties of England, will be evident to any unbiassed reader who takes the trouble to compare the SCOTTISH DICTIONARY with the Glossaries of Brockett, Atkinson, and Peacock. And the similarity is attested in another way by the simple but important fact, that regarding some of our Northern Metrical Romances it is still disputed whether they were composed to the north or the south of the Tweed. No doubt, the vocabularies are not in every respect identical: but the differences are of the same kind, as exist at the present day between the dialects of Fife and Forfar, and are not so strongly marked as those that exist between the dialects of Fife and Aberdeen. In verbal forms, grammatical construction, and all other distinguishing characteristics, they are one and the same language. And to this conclusion all competent scholars have given their consent.

But whatever differences of opinion existed or may still exist regarding the origin and relation of the Scottish language, there has been remarkable unanimity regarding the greatness and value of Dr. JAMIESON'S DICTIONARY. When first issued it was greeted with immense enthusiasm, and was accorded the highest praise. The vast learning and research, the extensive and multifarious reading, and the exact discrimination between meanings and shades of meaning which it displayed, at once attested the greatness of the author's ability and the excellence of his work. For general correctness of reference and exactness of quotation it has never been surpassed: and to this feature of the work I feel bound to add my testimony; for, having followed the author in most of the fields in which he worked, I have always found him faithful to his authority, and scrupulously exact in presenting it. Errors and defects no doubt there are in his DICTIONARY; but they are largely to be accounted for by the difficulties of the task, the incorrectness of many of the versions from which he had to work, and the fact that many of the works which he consulted were then only in MS. Few authors even of the present day could do so much or so well; and, all things being taken into account, the wonder is that the errors and mistakes are not much more numerous.

In those days, and for long after, the works of our earliest Scottish writers were, as a rule, imperfectly edited; for, with but few exceptions, editors did not much concern themselves to obtain a correct representation of the original MS. or

* Garnett's Philological Essays, p. 46.

earliest known text of the work on which they were engaged. This gave rise to many false readings and false forms of words, which were entered in the DICTIONARY, and thereby attested and perpetuated as genuine terms. In every other page of this SUPPLEMENT the reader will find an example and correction of these mistakes. And here I may call attention to a whole series of false forms of words which have originated through ignorance of a very simple matter, viz., an ancient method of forming a certain contraction. In many early Scottish MSS. *kk* is written in a contracted form very like *lk*; but all the same the scribe meant *kk*, which represents *kk* or *uk*, according as the preceding vowel is sounded short or long. Ignorant of this form of contraction, editors have copied the apparent *lk* instead of the real *kk*, and thereby introduced forms of words which really did not exist. Thus originated *balk*, a joist or spar, *colk*, a cock, *volk*, a rock, *olk* and *oulk*, *wolk* and *woulk*, a week, and various others which are explained in the following pages. And regarding these words it may be noted in passing, that in none of them is the letter *l* sounded. The first to point out and explain this remarkable series of false forms was Professor Skeat of Cambridge, who made them the subject of an important address to the Philological Society early in 1886.

A considerable number of corrections both of meaning and etymology will be found in the new edition of the SCOTTISH DICTIONARY issued a few years ago; but the original plan of that edition, and the arrangements for its publication, did not permit more than a partial treatment of this section of the work. And when it was found that an additional volume would be required to overtake the supplementary matter that had been collected, it was resolved to reserve the more important corrections and improvements for that volume. By this arrangement the present work has been made doubly useful: for it forms a supplement both to the old and to the new edition of the DICTIONARY.

Regarding the materials of this work, I may state generally that a large portion consists of words previously recorded, but explained only in separate glossaries or scattered explanatory notes. Another portion consists of variants, peculiar forms, or corruptions of words explained in the DICTIONARY; but, as a rule, entries of this kind are treated simply as cross-references. A very large number of the words, however, are here recorded for the first time, at least as Scottish words, and of many of them the explanation will be found nowhere else. And the number of such words would have been much larger had I recorded all that I have collected; but I have purposely passed over all words that are vulgar in form or gross in meaning, as unsuitable for a work intended as an aid to polite learning. Besides, the insertion of such words could serve no good end, and would certainly tend to confirm the idea that coarseness is a characteristic ele-

ment of the Scottish tongue : an idea which, unfortunately, certain glossaries have caused many to entertain.

Purposely, also, I have refrained from adding to or enlarging upon that class of words to which *kabbie-labbie*, *hush-mush*, *hippertie-skipper-tie*, *nippertie-tipper-tie* belong. Of such words a large number of examples might easily have been added ; but for all useful purposes the list supplied by the DICTIONARY is sufficiently numerous ; and however interesting such words may be as examples of peculiar combination, they are decidedly of a low class, and are used only among the vulgar. And I may here state regarding a number of very peculiar words explained by JAMIESON, that they are at least questionable, and in some cases mere inventions. Specially so are such words as *breckum-trullie* recorded as used in Ayrshire ; for it is well known that several of them were supplied to the correspondent in that district by way of hoax. They certainly never were in general use even among the vulgar, and they are not worthy of a place in the DICTIONARY.

In the arrangement, grouping, and illustration of the words I have as far as possible followed the plan of the DICTIONARY. In every case where the word has different meanings, the primary one is first given, and the others follow in suitable order : for each of them authority is given and exact references whereby it may be easily verified, or when no authority is given, it is to be understood as in common use. In the references and cross-references the reader will be guided by the following simple rule : words printed in Roman type represent words in the DICTIONARY, and those printed in Italic represent words in the SUPPLEMENT ; while those which are enclosed within square brackets represent words that were added in the new edition.

The statement of the etymology, however, will be found much more simple and uniform than that of the DICTIONARY, and much more concise ; for, the symbols which are used furnish in every case an exact reference to some authority. Thus, the symbol "Icel." means not merely Icelandic, but that the word with which it is connected is taken from Vigfusson's Icelandic Dictionary. For explanation of these symbols see the List of Abbreviations. Still, I have in every case given the actual or probable source of the word, and the authority for the form and interpretation of it which are given ; and when no authority is stated it is to be understood that the word is taken from the book referred to by the etymological symbol. In very many cases cognate forms are given for the sake of further illustration ; but they form no part of the direct history of the word. Again, when the etymology is disputed, or when the word has been used in some important discussion, I have simply stated the fact and referred the reader to the works in which the subject is treated. In a dictionary for general use such discussions are entirely out of place ; to the ordinary reader they are simply confusing, and to the scholar they are too often mere impedimenta. It

was in this portion of his work that Dr. JAMIESON was led into most of his mistakes. His proneness to discussion often induced him to consider points that had no practical bearing on his subject, to see resemblances that were little better than fancies, and to trace relations that were sometimes impossible. In confirmation of this statement see his etymologies of Tiller, Trone, Torfeir, and Vaudie, and compare them with the corrections which are now given. But, even in our severest criticism of his mistakes and shortcomings, we must be just, and remember how much straighter and smoother the way has been made for us, and how few finger-posts he had to guide him in those paths where we now have many.

As promised in the fourth volume of the new edition of the DICTIONARY, and as a fitting accompaniment to this supplementary volume, a short memoir of Dr. JAMIESON is also given, which, we trust, will be acceptable to the reader.

Having thus sketched the purpose and plan of my work, there remains only the pleasant duty to perform of acknowledging my indebtedness to the many friends who have assisted me in its production. To one and all I tender my most sincere and hearty thanks.

To Professor Skeat of Cambridge I am specially indebted for most valuable assistance in many ways while the work was in progress, and for important additions and corrections while it was passing through the press. Our friendship of more than a quarter of a century enabled me to consult him in every difficulty; and at all times his assistance was promptly and generously given. However much he might be pressed in his own literary work, he never failed in readiness to assist me in mine; and without that assistance the work would have lacked much of its fulness and correctness of details, especially in the section of etymology.

To Dr. Dickson, Curator of the Historical Department of the General Register House, Edinburgh, I am greatly indebted for explanation and illustration of very many of the words, and for most important suggestions regarding the arrangement of the materials. To his careful revisal of the proofs also, I am indebted for several of the most interesting corrections and additional meanings; and I am very grateful for the unwearied patience, and care, and kindness he displayed in all his communications.

To Dr. Marwick, Town Clerk of Glasgow, my best thanks are due for the access to important books and records which he so kindly granted, and for the unfailing courtesy and kindness of his assistants during my frequent visits to his repositories. And in this connection I have specially to thank Robert Renwick, Esq., editor of the Burgh Records of Stirling, for the many and important services which he rendered by making and verifying extracts from the various MSS. published by the Burgh Records Society, by revising the proofs of my work as it

was passing through the press, and by supplying materials for several additional entries.

My best thanks are due also to J. W. Cursiter, Esq. of Kirkwall, for several contributions of materials connected with the language and customs of Orkney and Shetland, which have been of immense service to me in many ways. Also, to David Nicolson, Esq. of Wick, I tender sincere thanks for the use of his MS. Notes on the Dialect of Caithness, and of his transcript of Notes and Additions to JAMIESON'S DICTIONARY made by the late Rev. Charles Thomson, one of Dr. JAMIESON'S contributors. Both contributions supplied valuable materials for my work.

To Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., M.P., I tender most cordial thanks for several valuable contributions of words peculiar to the South of Scotland, which he voluntarily prepared for me at a time when leisure was scant and precious. My only regret is that his engagements did not permit him to undertake more.

From Dr. Alexander Laing of Newburgh-on-Tay I received several important contributions regarding the Fifeshire dialect, which I have been able to turn to good account; and for these and various other favours I thank him most sincerely. And similarly to James B. Murdoch, Esq., of Glasgow, who has assisted me in various ways, and to all the friends who, by supplying books, by correspondence, or by any other means have helped to further my work, I now tender sincere and hearty thanks.

And now I commit my work to the public with the earnest desire that it may prove useful, and with the sincere wish that, however manifold its defects, it may be accepted as an honest endeavour to accomplish a very difficult task.



MEMOIR OF DR. JAMIESON.

TOWARDS the close of his long and busy career, Dr. Jamieson so far yielded to the entreaties of his friends as to throw together some memoranda of the principal events of his life ; but, although they were written with great simplicity and candour, in a reflective spirit, and with considerable graphic force, the work as a whole was found to be unsuitable for publication. From these materials, however, a short but very suitable memoir of the author was compiled for the second and somewhat condensed edition of the SCOTTISH DICTIONARY, issued in 1840-1 ; and since then, other two accounts of his life have been published.¹ But as that memoir was in substance furnished by the surviving relatives of Dr. Jamieson, it has been selected for our present purpose ; and having been slightly recast in order to adapt it to the present time, it is now presented to the public as the most reliable that can be given.

JOHN JAMIESON was born in Glasgow on the 3rd of March, 1759, and was the only son of the Rev. John Jameson, first pastor of the Associate Congregation in Havannah Street (now Duke Street), Glasgow. His mother was the daughter of Mr. Cleland, a merchant of Edinburgh, who had married Rachel, the daughter of the Rev. Robert Bruce of Garlet, son of the second brother of Bruce of Kennet. This excellent man, the great-grandfather of Dr. Jamieson, suffered persecution as a Presbyterian minister during the troubles of Scotland. Dr. Jamieson's paternal grandfather was Mr. William Jameson, farmer of Hill House, near Linlithgow, in West Lothian ; a person of respectable connexions, being related to several of the smaller landed proprietors of the county, and to some of the wealthy merchants of the flourishing commercial town of Borrowstounness. But although both his son and his grandson were Seceder ministers, he was himself a strict Episcopalian,—a fact which, from the then prevailing horror of Episcopacy entertained in Scotland, Dr. Jamieson's father seems to have been unwilling to avow, for the Doctor only learned it at an advanced age from his friend Sir Alexander Seton, who recollected William Jameson of Hill House,

¹ One appeared in Tait's Edinburgh Magazine for August, 1841 ; and the other, in the posthumous volume of Dr. Jamieson's Dissertations on the Work of the Spirit, published in 1844. A brief account of this volume is given near the close of the present memoir.

as the sole and very zealous churchwarden of his uncle, the vicar of Riccarton, some eighty years before.

In early life, for some reasons which he describes as puerile, instead of following the orthography of his ancestors, he adopted the different spelling of Jamieson, which it was judged best that he should retain; but he made his family resume the original name of Jameson.

The future lexicographer received his first lessons at a school kept by his father's precentor, named Macnair, a person apparently very incompetent for the task of tuition, and with whom he seems to have been placed more with a view to the advantage of the teacher than of the pupil. After this imperfect course of elementary instruction, and according to the practice then general, and not yet quite obsolete in Scotland, of leaving the English language to shift in a great measure for itself, he was sent in his seventh year to the first class of the Latin grammar-school of Glasgow, then taught by Mr. Bald. He was a master of a stamp not unfrequently met with in those times, being an excellent boon companion, and possessed of great humour, but more than suspected of a leaning in favour of the sons of men of rank, or of those wealthy citizens who occasionally gave him a good dinner, and made liberal *Candlemas offerings*. This partiality having been manifested by unjustly withholding the highest prize of the class from the not rich Seceder minister's son, as Mr. Bald himself afterwards admitted, the boy was withdrawn at the end of the first year. He was then placed under a private teacher named Selkirk, who is described as a worthy man, and under his guidance and the unremitting care of his father at home he made such progress, that he was deemed fit to enter the first "Humanity" or Latin class in the University of Glasgow when only nine years old. Dr. Jamieson, in commenting upon this his very early appearance at the college, gently expresses his regret that his excellent father should have so hurried on his education, and justly remarks, that however vividly impressions may seem to be received by a young mind, they are often so superficial as to be altogether effaced by others which succeed them. The professor of the Humanity class was the Rev. George Muirhead, of whom his pupil entertained the most affectionate recollection, and an "indelible veneration." Muirhead was himself a character; and though something of a pedant, an enthusiastic scholar. He entered with his whole soul into the business of his class. Classical reading, but above all, *Virgil*, was his passion. While a country minister, he had, it was said, purchased a piece of ground to improve in the way prescribed by the "*Georgics*," which system of husbandry produced its natural consequences. Once that young Jamieson wished to borrow an amusing, though still a Latin Book, from the library belonging to the class, Muirhead addressed him with considerable sternness:—

"John! why would you waste your time on books of that kind?"

"What would you have me to read?" inquired John, with all humility.

The Professor then replied, with great fervour, and to the utter astonishment of the boy—"Read Virgil, sir; read him night and day—read him *eternally!*"

That he did so himself was evident from the black and well-thumbed state of his own copy of Virgil. The other professors were glad when the Session closed, that they might either be off in every direction whither inclination led, or left at leisure for any favourite study or pursuit; but "good old George never left the college, and seemed to have no enjoyment save in stalking like a ghost through the courts and piazzas, solitarily occupying the scenes in which all his earthly delight was concentrated." This "original" boarded with the celebrated brothers Foulis, who, as Printers to the University, were allowed a house within its precincts.

During his second year at the Latin class, young Jamieson also attended the first Greek class, which was then taught by Dr. James Moor, the well-known author of the Greek Grammar which bears his name. Though a man of talent, he was very inferior to Muirhead as a teacher; and his habits were such as to deprive him of that authority over his class which is necessary to maintain order and incite application. To Jamieson, at least, the course was almost entirely lost.

So early in life as this period, the future antiquary was beginning to show a taste for old coins, and other curious objects, on which he expended his pocket-money; and a vein for poetry at the same time evinced itself. Both predilections were congenial to those of Professor Moor, with whom Jamieson became so far a favourite, that he kindly explained the coins the boy brought to him, and would show him his own valuable collection, acquired while he had travelled with the unfortunate Earl of Kilmarnock. In short, under Moor his pupil seems to have made progress in everything save his proper business, the Greek language. His boyish negligence was partly to be ascribed to the ill-health of his father, who had been struck with palsy, and who subsequently laboured under the effect of repeated shocks. Deeply and repeatedly does the Doctor, in his recollections, regret his idleness—precious time trifled away that could never be recalled. This regret is, however, oftenest to be found in the mouths of those who, like him, have been the most diligent and unremitting in study and in business, and who best know the value of time.

During his attendance on the prelections of Professor Muirhead, his mind received that bias which influenced the literary pursuits of his after life. "The Professor," he says, "not satisfied with an explanation of the words of any classical passage, was most anxious to call the attention of his pupils to the peculiar force of the terms that occurred in it; particularly pointing out the shades of signification by which those terms, viewed as synonymous, differed from each other. This mode of illustration, which at that time, I suspect, was by no means common, had a powerful influence in attracting my attention to the classical works, and even to the formation of language in general; and to it I most probably may ascribe that partiality for philological and etymological research in

which I have ever since had so much pleasure. I have yet in my possession some of the notes which I took down, either during the class hours or afterwards, from my first attendance on the Humanity class."

The precarious state of his father's health made the studies of an only surviving son, already destined to the ministry, be pushed forward with anxious rapidity. The friendly Professor Muirhead disapproved and remonstrated; but there was too good reason for the precipitance. Jamieson's father afterwards informed him, that he was much afraid that, having been long a prisoner from complicated disease, he would be early taken away; and, as he had nothing to leave his son, he was most desirous to forward his classical and professional education. He was accordingly next session sent to the Logic class, though, as he remarks, "a boy of eleven years of age was quite unfit for studying the abstractions of logic and metaphysics." This year also he considers "entirely lost," and that "it might be blotted out of the calendar of his life." A second year spent in philosophical studies was employed to little more purpose; and though he now studied under the eminent philosopher, Dr. Reid, he had become, during his father's continued illness, too much, he says, his own master to make any great progress "either in the Intellectual or Moral Powers." He took some pleasure in the study of *Mathematics*; but over *Algebra*, on which he consumed the midnight oil, the boy, very naturally, often fell asleep. His classical and philosophical studies were certainly begun in very good time; but it is yet more surprising to find the Associate Presbytery of Glasgow admitting him as a student of theology at the age of fourteen! The Professor of Theology among the Seceders at that period was the Rev. William Moncrieff of Alloa, the son of one of the four ministers who had originally seceded from the Church of Scotland, from their hostility to Patronage, and who subsequently founded the Secession Church. Though not, according to his distinguished pupil, a man of extensive erudition, or of great depths of understanding, Moncrieff was possessed with qualities even more essential to the fulfilment of his important office of training young men in those days to the Secession ministry; and from the suavity of his disposition, and the kindness of his manners, he was very popular among his students. After attending Professor Moncrieff for one season at Alloa, young Jamieson attended Professor Anderson (afterwards the founder of the Andersonian Institution) in Glasgow, for Natural Philosophy: for which science he does not seem to have had any taste. While at the Glasgow University, he became a member of the different literary societies formed by the students for mutual improvement. These were then the *Eclectic*, the *Dialectic*, and the *Academic*; and he was successively a member of each of them. Their meetings were held in the college class-rooms, and were well attended by students and visitors; and sometimes the professors graced the ingenuous youths with their presence, as an encouragement to diligence.

The Doctor relates many beautiful instances of the mutual respect and cordial

regard which then subsisted among the different denominations of the clergy of Glasgow, and which was peculiarly manifested towards his father during his severe and protracted illness. Comparing modern times with those better days, he says :—

“ If matters go on as they have done in our highly favoured country for some time past, there is reason to fear that as little genuine love will be found as there was among the Pharisees, who from sheer influence of party, in a certain sense still ‘loved one another,’ while they looked on all who differed from them in no other light than they did on Sadducees. May the God of all Grace give a merciful check to this spirit, which is not from Him !”

Dr. Jamieson was himself, throughout the whole course of his life, distinguished by a liberal and truly catholic spirit. His friends and intimate associates were found among Christians of all denominations, though he conscientiously held by his own opinions. If he ever lacked charity, it appears to have been towards the Unitarians, a fact perhaps to be accounted for by his early controversy with Macgill and Dr. Priestly. Episcopalians and Roman Catholics were among his friends, even when his position, as the young minister of a very rigid congregation of Seceders in a country town, made the association dangerous to him, as being liable to misconstruction by his flock.

From his earliest years, Dr. Jamieson seems to have had the happy art of making friends of the wise and the worthy, and especially of persons distinguished for natural powers of the mind, or for great literary attainments. He had the no less enviable power of retaining the regard he had attracted, and of disposing every one with whom he came into contact to forward his views, whether these were for personal or public objects. A really remarkable degree of interest seems to have been taken in his prosperity, and in that of his large family, at every period of his life. From boyhood he had been cordially received into what may assuredly be called the best society at that period known in Scotland,—namely, that of eminent friendly professors, clergymen distinguished by talents and piety, and religious families among the ancient gentry.

Dr. Jamieson, while attending the Theological Lectures of Mr. Moncrieff at Alloa, often enjoyed the hospitality of the Rev. Mr. Randall of Stirling, the father of his friend, Dr. Randall Davidson, afterwards of Muirhouse. The worthy minister of Stirling, whom he represents as of a very generous and cordial nature, would fain, as a friend, have advised the young and active-minded student to leave the Secession, and direct his views to the Established Church, which held out a more inviting prospect to a youth of talents ; for such Jamieson, even then, must have appeared to strangers. The recommendations of Mr. Randall must have been the more tempting, that the cause of the Secession was then viewed with great dislike, and its adherents exposed to the reproach of the world, which youth bears with so much difficulty. But the strong desire of his father, his own convictions, and every kindly influence that had grown up with him, bound him

to that cause; and he stood by it through good and through evil report, nor did he ever repent the sacrifice which he had made.

After he had attained the dignity of a student in Theology, instead of condescending to resume the *red gown* of the Glasgow student, he repaired to Edinburgh to prosecute his studies, and lived, while there, in the house of his maternal grandfather, Mr. Cleland. He attended the prelections of the eminent Dugald Stewart, then only rising into fame. He also studied the Hebrew language in a private class; and was admitted a member of a Society of Theological Students, who met once a-week in the class-room of the Hebrew Professor in the University. "A man of great learning and piety, adorned by singular modesty," was this private Professor, who bore the honorary descriptive title—or nickname—of the *Rabbi* Robertson.

During the young student's residence in Edinburgh, he made many valuable and desirable acquaintances, and acquired some useful friends. Of this number was the venerable Dr. John Erskine, who continued the friend of Jamieson for the remainder of his honoured life. He venerated and loved the Evangelical Dr. Erskine, but he also felt great respect for his Moderate colleague, the celebrated Principal Robertson, the Historian. Robertson was long the leader of the Moderate party in the Church Courts; and though a conscientious Seceder, and one in a manner dedicated from his birth to the service of the Secession Church, young Jamieson, on witnessing the masterly manner in which Robertson conducted business in the Church Courts, felt, in his own words, "That if he were to acknowledge any ecclesiastical leader, or call any man a master in divine matters, he would prefer the Principal in this character to any man he had ever seen; for he conducted business with so much dignity and suavity of manner, that those who followed seemed to be led by a silken cord. He might cajole, but he never cudgelled his troops."

After attending the Theological class for six sessions, the candidate for the ministry was, at the age of twenty, appointed by the Synod to be taken on trials for license; and in July 1779, he was licensed by the Presbytery of Glasgow. In the Secession Church at that time, when a young man obtained license he was immediately put on duty, and was appointed to preach within the bounds of the presbytery every Sunday in the year. This was indeed a most important part of his training for the regular ministry; though it allowed very little time for the preparation of sermons between the closing of his public theological studies and the commencement of his itinerancy. In the wide district in which Jamieson's duties lay, there were, at the time, many vacancies, and also the germs of new congregations; so that the scenes of his labours on successive Sabbaths lay often far apart.

Dr. Jamieson's first appearance as a preacher was at Colmonell, in Carrick in Ayrshire, then a very dreary and poor place. From the first he seems to have been popular, and this small isolated congregation wished to obtain the young preacher

as their pastor; but to this he gave no encouragement, deeming it his duty to leave such matters to the regular authorities, applied to through the forms usual upon such occasions. His next appointment was to the Isle of Bute, and Cowal in Argyleshire. The picture which he gives of characters and of manners, more than a century ago, and their contrast with those of present times, is not a little striking. The venerable Doctor, in old age, relates, "I found my situation on this beautiful island very comfortable. The place of preaching was in Rothesay. I lodged at a farm-house in the parish of Kingarth; and I never met with more kindness from any man than from ———, the minister of the parish." This was not at all in accordance with the Doctor's subsequent experiences of the Established ministers in other parishes, and particularly when he came to be settled in Forfar. A nephew of the minister of Kingarth had written from Glasgow, apprizing him of the young Seceder preacher's invasion of his parish, and recommending the encroacher to his kindness. The Doctor continues, "I had no sooner taken up my residence than he came to call for me, and urged me in the most strenuous manner to come to his manse. When I expressed my sense of his great kindness, declining to receive the benefit of it as delicately as I could, he told me that if I persisted in my refusal, he would attribute it solely to *bigotry*; as he supposed I could have no other reason for preferring the accommodation of a cottage to that of his house, save my unwillingness to reside under the roof of a *kirk minister*." To convince him of the reverse, the young Seceder finally agreed to spend *one* night at the manse; a proceeding probably somewhat hazardous, from the jealousy of such intercourse sometimes felt by the dissenting flocks. This clergyman belonged to a class of Moderates which has for ever passed away. He went out daily with his dog and gun, and often stepping into the cottage, surprised the Seceder preacher poring over his next Sabbath day's discourse.

Dr. Jamieson passed over to Cowal in the depth of a severe winter, and was received in a wretched smoky hovel, without even glass to the aperture through which light was received; and there he had to eat, sleep, and study. These were not the palmy days of the Secession Church, whose followers have now reared comfortable and often handsome edifices for worship in every district of Scotland, and provided liberally for the subsistence of their ministers. The young preacher was submitting most christianly or philosophically to dire necessity, when he received a kind invitation from an elderly lady to take up his abode in the mansion of Achavauillin, then belonging to a family of the name of Campbell, though it has long since changed its fine Celtic appellation with its proprietor, and become the modern Castle Toward. There the stranger was treated with the hospitality which characterized the country and the period. The master of the house was then in America with his regiment; for the war of the revolution still raged: but his mother did the honours of his house; and some of the younger inmates even accompanied the preacher to his romantic place of worship, which might have been that of the Druids, once so well

known in the same locality. "It was," says the Doctor, "in the open air, by the side of a rivulet: the congregation being assembled on a slight acclivity, at the bottom of which it ran. I stood in the hollow, having a large moor-stone for my pedestal, the ground being covered with a pretty deep layer of snow, which had fallen in the night. For my canopy I had a pair of blankets stretched on two poles. The situation was sufficiently romantic; for, besides the circumstances already mentioned, the sea flowed behind, and the mountains of Argyleshire terminated the prospect before. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, I never addressed a more sedate auditory, nor one apparently more devout."

In the beginning of 1780, Mr. Jamieson was appointed by the Associate Synod (the Supreme Court of the Secession) to itinerate in Perthshire and the neighbouring county of Angus. After preaching for several Sabbaths in Dundee, in which there was then a vacancy, he made so favourable an impression, that the congregation agreed to give him a call to be their pastor. But Forfar, his next preaching station, was to be his resting-place, and for many years an ungenial and dreary sojourn. To Forfar he was at that time, of course, a total stranger; and in old age he touchingly relates:—"Though I were to live much longer than I have done since that time, I shall never forget the feeling I had in crossing the rising-ground, where I first had a view of this place. I had never seen any part of the country before. The day was cold, the aspect of the country dreary and bleak, and it was partly covered with snow. It seemed to abound with mosses, which gave a desolate appearance to the whole valley under my eye. I paused for a moment, and a pang struck through my heart, while the mortifying query occurred—'What if this gloomy place should be the bounds of my habitation?' And it was the will of the Almighty that it should be so."

The congregation of Forfar was at that time but newly formed, and had never yet had any regular minister, being, by orders of the Presbytery, *supplied*, as it is termed, from Sabbath to Sabbath by young probationers and others.

Three calls were at the same time subscribed for the popular young preacher; from Forfar, from Dundee, and from Perth, where he was wanted as a second or collegiate minister. The congregation of Dundee was large and comparatively wealthy, but the call was not unanimous.

Either Dundee, or the second charge in Perth, would have been a much more agreeable and advantageous appointment for Mr. Jamieson; but the Synod allotted him the small, poor, and ill-organized congregation of Forfar, which with difficulty managed to allow him a stipend of £50 a-year. It is to be hoped that the motives of the Ecclesiastical Court in this choice were pure, and that, as Perth and Dundee might be considered comparatively safe even with inferior candidates, they were induced, as a matter of policy, to send a popular, active, and able young man to a new locality, where the congregation required to be consolidated. However this might be, Mr. Jamieson felt, and not without some degree of bitterness, that the decision was most unfavourable to him in every respect. He had lived enough in

towns, and among the better classes, and had seen enough of the difficulties of his father with a stipend nearly double, to be fully aware of the utter inadequacy of that allowed him. With regard to society, he could maintain little social intercourse with the uneducated persons composing his congregation, and beyond them he was not only without any connexions in the place, but had to contend with coldness and dislike, arising from that prejudice against the Secession before alluded to, and which appears to have been very strong in Forfar. Some ludicrous instances are given of petty persecution from that cause, particularly on the part of the minister of the Established Church, who seems to have considered Jamieson, and the Episcopalian clergyman of the place, as two refractory parishioners, and to have assumed an air of insulting superiority strangely misplaced.

On the whole, it is not easy to conceive a position more trying in every respect than that of the young minister at his outset in Forfar; and a man of less energy, although of equal talents, would probably have been altogether lost in it. There was, however, one bright side: he was affectionately, nay, anxiously wished for by the whole of his congregation; and this unanimity afforded some consolation to him, as well as to his father,—the latter recollecting that, although he had been opposed in his call to Glasgow by only two persons, the two had proved thorns in his side as long as they lived. Besides, Mr. Jamieson knew that he was in the path of duty; and, piously resigning “his lot into the hands of the All-Wise Disposer of events,” with the assurance which followed him through life, “that his gracious Master would provide for him in the way that was best,” he looked forward to the future with firmness.

The struggle was severe at first, but by degrees he became better known and better appreciated. He acknowledged with marked gratitude the obligations he owed, in that respect, to Mr. Dempster of Dunnichen, a gentleman of high character and considerable influence in the county, which he represented for some time in Parliament. This amiable person was his first, and proved through life his fastest friend. Until this acquaintance with Mr. Dempster, which was brought about by an accidental call, his only enjoyment was in visiting at intervals several respectable families in Perth and its neighbourhood, or the hospitable manse of Longforan in the Carse of Gowrie, then a residence combining every charm. But the friendship and influence of Mr. Dempster procured similar enjoyments for him nearer home. At Dunnichen, indeed, he was a welcome guest at all times, and there he became acquainted, through the cordial introduction of Mr. Dempster, with all the landed aristocracy of the county. This enlargement of Mr. Jamieson’s circle of social intercourse was further aided and confirmed by his marriage, about a year after his settlement in Forfar, with the daughter of an old and respectable proprietor in the county, Miss Charlotte Watson, youngest daughter of Robert Watson, Esq. of Shielhill in Angus, and of Easter Rhynd in Perthshire. Mr. Jamieson, when very young, had frequently heard a friend speak with affectionate admiration of the family of Shielhill,—of their hospitality, and of their regard for

religion,—the latter a quality not very common at the time amongst the landed proprietors of that part of the country. He was thus predisposed to esteem the whole family, some of whom he had, before coming to Forfar, seen in his father's house at Glasgöw.

It must have appeared almost madness to think of marriage with so very limited an income, even allowing for the greater value of money at that time ; but the bachelor state was deemed incompatible with the ministry in Scotland ; and, besides, prudential motives do not always prevent a young man from falling in love. The union, however, which soon took place, and which lasted for more than half a century, proved in all respects a most auspicious one. Mr. and Mrs. Jamieson had no doubt for a long period much to contend with from limited means and a very numerous family ; but the untiring industry of Mr. Jamieson soon made up for all other deficiencies.

Mr. Jamieson's confidence in Providence, and in his own energies, thus began to reap its reward. To loneliness at home, and indifference if not neglect abroad, there now succeeded strong domestic attractions, and the esteem and regard of respectable neighbours.

Shortly after his marriage, he began to work seriously for the Press, and he continued for upwards of forty years to be a constant and even voluminous writer. While yet a mere stripling, he composed some pieces of poetry for Ruddiman's Weekly Magazine, which we notice only because they were his first appearance as an author. We next find him communicating, in a series of papers to the Literary and Antiquarian Society of Perth, of which he was a member, the fruits of his researches concerning the antiquities of Forfarshire. These papers led Mr. Dempster to recommend his writing a history of the county, and the suggestion gave impulse and direction to his local inquiries, although it was never fully complied with. But the publication which first seems to have obtained for him some literary reputation, and the character of an orthodox and evangelical minister, was his reply, under the title of "Socinianism Unmasked," to Dr. Macgill of Ayr, whose peculiar heresy had lately been broached.

This work paved the way for his favourable reception in London, which he visited for the first time in 1788-9. He carried to London with him a collection of sermons, afterwards published under the title of "Sermons on the Heart," which became very popular. With the exception of this work, his other writings do not seem to have yielded him in general much profit, although they added to his reputation. Letters given him by Dr. Erskine and others procured for him an extensive acquaintance, particularly in the religious circles and with the evangelical ministers of the metropolis. It was thus he became acquainted with the pious and benevolent Mr. Thornton, the eccentric Ryland the Baptist minister, John Newton, Venn, and Cecil. There also he found antiquarian and literary associates, while his poem on the "Sorrows of Slavery," brought him under the

notice of the abolitionists, and led to an acquaintance with Wilberforce and Granville Sharpe.

The consideration he enjoyed in these metropolitan circles, and particularly amongst his religious friends, must have been augmented by his "Reply to Priestley," for which he received the diploma of Doctor of Divinity from the College of New Jersey, the first honour of the kind that had been conferred upon a Seceder.

Dr. Jamieson repeated his visits to London at different times, officiating there for his friend Dr. Jerment, while that gentleman went to see his connexions in Scotland. On these occasions, he extended the circle of his general acquaintance, and appears also to have discovered several distant relations mixing in good society. One of them was a distant female cousin, Lady Strange, the widow of the celebrated engraver, who to her last day took pride in her broad Scotch, and otherwise retained all the warmth of early national feeling. When the Doctor, till then a stranger to her, made his formal obeisance, "the good old lady," he says, "ran up to me with all the vivacity of fifteen, and taking me in her arms, gave me a hearty embrace." She was one of those whose heads and hearts are continually occupied with plans for serving their friends; and her influence, of which she had a good deal, was ever zealously exerted to promote Dr. Jamieson's interests. One of her schemes was that he should leave the Secession and look for promotion in the Church of England; but such an idea, it may well be believed, had still less chance of being for a moment harboured by him, than that before mentioned of his entering into the Church of Scotland, although he had now been lingering on for more than a dozen of years on the same pittance of £50 a-year.

During this long lapse of time, his greatest enjoyment, beyond his own fireside, was still found in the society and steady friendship of Mr. Dempster. "Many a happy day," he writes, "have I spent under the roof of this benevolent man. We walked together; we rode together; we fished together; we took an occasional ride to examine the remains of antiquity in the adjacent district; and if the weather was bad, we found intellectual employment in the library,—often in tracing the origin of our vernacular words in the continental languages."

The Doctor had not yet projected his great work, the Dictionary; the first idea of which arose accidentally from the conversation of one of the many distinguished persons whom he met at Mr. Dempster's residence; Dunnichen being long the frequent rendezvous of not merely the most eminent men of Scotland, but of such learned foreigners as from time to time visited the country. This was the learned Grim Thorkelin, Professor of Antiquities in Copenhagen. Up to this period, Dr. Jamieson had held the common opinion, that the Scottish is not a language, and nothing more than a corrupt dialect of the English, or at least of the Anglo-Saxon. The learned Danish Professor first undeceived him,—though full conviction came tardily,—and proved to his satisfaction that there are many words in our national tongue which never passed through the channel of the Anglo-

Saxon, nor were even spoken in England. Before leaving Dunnichen, Thorkelin requested the Doctor to note down for him all the singular words used in that part of the country, no matter how vulgar he might himself consider them ; and to give the received meaning of each. Jamieson laughed at the request, saying, "What would you do, Sir, with our vulgar words ; they are merely corruptions of English?" Thorkelin, who spoke English fluently, replied with considerable warmth, "If that *fantast*, Johnson, had said so, I would have forgiven *him*, because of his ignorance or prejudice ; but I cannot make the same excuse for you, when you speak in this contemptuous manner of the language of your country, which is, in fact, more ancient than the English. I have now spent four months in Angus and Sutherland, and I have met with between three and four hundred words purely Gothic, that were never used in Anglo-Saxon. You will admit that I am pretty well acquainted with Gothic. I am a Goth ; a native of Iceland, the inhabitants of which are an unmixed race, who speak the same language which their ancestors brought from Norway a thousand years ago. All or most of these words which I have noted down, are familiar to me in my native island. If you do not find out the sense of some of the terms which strike you as singular, send them to me ; and I am pretty certain I shall be able to explain them to you." Jamieson, to oblige the learned stranger, forthwith purchased a two-penny paper book, and began to write down all the remarkable or uncouth words of the district. From such small beginnings, made more than twenty years before any part of the work was published, arose the four large quarto volumes of his DICTIONARY and SUPPLEMENT, the revolution in his opinion as to the origin of the Scottish language, and that theory of its origin which he has maintained in the learned Dissertations which accompany the Dictionary.

It would not now be easy, we apprehend, to explain the difficulties, discouragements, and privations under which that great undertaking was prosecuted for a long series of years. The author had now a large family to maintain and to educate, and he was even embarrassed with debts inevitably incurred, while the prospect of remuneration for his labours was distant and uncertain. How he and Mrs. Jamieson struggled through their accumulating difficulties, might probably have puzzled themselves on looking back to explain ; but he was strong in faith, and also active in endeavour.

On the death of Mr. Adam Gib, Dr. Jamieson received a call from the Seceder congregation of Nicolson Street, Edinburgh, to be their minister. But the Synod again opposed both the wishes of the congregation, and Dr. Jamieson's interests and obvious advantage ; and that, too, at a period when his removal to the capital would have been of the greatest advantage to his literary projects, and to the professional education of his elder sons. He very naturally felt with acuteness this second frustration of his reasonable hopes ; but, as before, he quietly submitted. A few years more elapsed, and Mr. Banks, the successor of Mr. Gib, having gone to America, the doctor was again unanimously called, and the Synod then

thought fit to authorize his translation. The change from Forfar to Edinburgh was, in every point of view, a happy and auspicious event. His stipend was probably quadrupled at once: he was restored to early connexions and literary society, and obtained every facility for prosecuting his philological and etymological researches. Shortly after this he learnt that the Rev. Mr. Boucher, Vicar of Epsom, was engaged in a work of somewhat similar character; and mutual friends advised that the one should buy the other off, and obtain the accumulated materials for the use of his own work. Any reward for his labours, however inadequate, was then an important consideration with Dr. Jamieson; and for a time he thought of giving up his treasures for £250; but the dislike which he had felt from the beginning, at the idea either of compromise or co-operation, afterwards fortified by suspicions that Mr. Boucher's view of the Scottish language would degrade it to the level of the English dialects, and the conscientious conduct of the friend of the vicar, the late Bishop Gleig of Stirling, who was too well aware of the real value of Dr. Jamieson's manuscripts to sanction such a sacrifice, ultimately and happily put a stop to the negotiation. The subsequent death of the Rev. Mr. Boucher, before the publication of his work, left the field clear for our national lexicographer. It is not merely as patriotic natives of Scotland, that we rejoice in this circumstance, but as the friends of sound literature; and as prizing yet more highly than the learning displayed, that fund of innocent and delightful entertainment and instruction, spread before us in the pages of the Scottish Dictionary;—those imperishable records of our history, our literature, and our usages, which may enable all future generations of our countrymen, and their off-sets in every distant land, to think and feel as *ancient* Scots; and which will keep open for them the literary treasures of their fathers—the pages of their Burns and Scott, and of those other works which, but for this master-key, must soon become sealed books.

The people of Scotland certainly never took so great an interest in any work that had appeared in their country as they took in the Dictionary. It was every one's concern; and after the first two volumes had been published, and had set many thousand minds at work to add to, or endeavour to render more perfect, this national monument, from the palace and the castle to the farm-house and the cottage the learned author found devoted and often able auxiliaries in completing his great undertaking. Those who could not assist him with *words*, yet circulated his prospectuses, and procured subscribers to the work. Through the interest and exertions of Lord Glenbervie, the duty on the paper for printing the Dictionary was remitted, in virtue of a provision entitling the publishers of works on *Northern Literature* to a drawback on the paper used. Among his friends of a later period, none were more zealous than the late Duchess of Sutherland, through whose interest or recommendation he was afterwards chosen one of the ten Associates of the Royal Literary Society, instituted by George the Fourth. Each Associate was entitled to a pension of one hundred guineas. The Society,

which numbered among its members Coleridge and D'Israeli, fell with George the Fourth, which occasioned no little disappointment and hardship to some of the Associates. The fact, as it regards Dr. Jamieson, serves to bring to light a circumstance highly honourable to both the parties concerned. The Doctor had by this time, in consequence of advancing age and indifferent health, resigned the charge of his congregation on a retiring salary of £150; and other sources of annual income had been dried up at the same time. He would, therefore, willingly have had the pension restored by Government, and addressed himself to Earl Spencer with that view. The Earl, unable to effect any change in the councils of King William, generously and in the most delicate terms offered to continue the Doctor's allowance out of his own pocket, and at once sent an order on the house of Sir William Forbes & Co. for the first half-yearly payment. This munificence on the part of a stranger to one having no possible claim upon him, save as a man of letters, whom he might imagine to be placed in difficulties in his old age by a measure of financial economy, made a deep impression on Dr. Jamieson's mind; and it may well be supposed, that although he declined the proffered assistance, he did so with much feeling, and with expressions of sincere gratitude. The correspondence about this affair must have left warm feelings of mutual regard and satisfaction in the minds of both these excellent men; indeed, so much was this the case, that Earl Spencer left him by will a legacy of £100 per annum, as a mark of his esteem and respect. In 1833 the pension was in Dr. Jamieson's case restored through some secret court influence; Earl Grey, then Premier, himself announcing that the Doctor had been placed on his Majesty's Civil List for a pension to the amount of that which he had lost by the dissolution of the Literary Society instituted by George the Fourth.

Dr. Jamieson's severest affliction had been in seeing the greater part of his numerous family descend to the grave before him: some in infancy and childhood, but others in the prime of life and of usefulness. Of seven sons who reached manhood, only one survived him. Three died in India; of whom two had arrived at distinction in the medical service. His second son, Mr. Robert Jameson, an eminent member of the Scottish bar, long in lucrative practice, and entitled to look forward to the highest honours of his profession, was cut off a few years before his venerable parent. But his last, and the heaviest blow of all, was the loss of Mrs. Jamieson, a lady equally remarkable for the good qualities of her head and of her heart, and who had shared his lot for fifty-five years.

In the latter years of his life, Dr. Jamieson suffered much from bilious attacks, for which he was recommended to try the waters of different noted Spas in Scotland. From such stations as Pitcaithley, the Moffat Wells, or Inverleithen, he was in the habit of making rounds of visits to those families of the neighbouring nobility and gentry who had been among his earlier friends. The banks of the Tweed between Peebles and Berwick had ever been to him a more favourite and familiar haunt than even the banks of his native Clyde; and many of the happiest

days of his later summers were spent amidst the lovely scenes of "Tweedside," and among the friends and relatives which he possessed in that classic district. He had always been fond of angling; and in the Tweed and its tributary streams, he socially pursued the "gentle craft," almost to the close of life. Of the houses which he had long been in the habit of visiting on Tweedside, none seems to have left a more indelible impression on his memory than Ashestiel, the happy intermediate residence of Sir Walter Scott, whom Dr. Jamieson had first visited in his little cottage at Lasswade, and,—for the last of many times,—in the lordly halls of Abbotsford only a very short while before Scott went abroad, never again to return—*himself*.

One of the most important public affairs in which Dr. Jamieson was ever engaged, was bringing about the union of the two branches of the Secession, the Burghers and Antiburghers. Those only who understand the history of these great divisions of the Seceders, and their mutual jealousies and dissensions, can appreciate the difficulty and the value of the service of again uniting them, and the delicacy, sagacity, and tact which it required. To this healing measure, which he had deeply at heart, Dr. Jamieson was greatly instrumental.

Notwithstanding his bilious and nervous disorders, the Doctor seems, considering his laborious and often harassing life, to have enjoyed up to a great age a tolerable measure of health. His "*Recollections*," to which he appears to have added from time to time as memory restored the more interesting events and reminiscences of his earlier years, seem to have terminated abruptly in 1836. He died in his house in George's Square, Edinburgh, on the 12th of July, 1838, universally regretted, esteemed, and beloved for his learning, piety, and social qualities, and as one of the links which connected Scottish society with the past.

Besides the different books which Dr. Jamieson edited, such as Barbour's Bruce, and Blind Harry's Wallace, in two volumes quarto, Slezer's *Theatrum Scotiæ*, with a memoir of the author, and other works,—among the more important of his multifarious original writings are the following:—

Socinianism Unmasked	1786.
The Sorrows of Slavery. A poem.	London, 1789.
Sermons on the Heart, 2 vols. 8vo.	London, 1790.
Congal and Fenella. A metrical tale, in two parts.	London, 1791.
Reply to Dr. Priestley, 2 vols.	1795.
Eternity. A poem.	1798.
Remarks on Rowland Hill's Journal.	1799.
The Use of Sacred History, 2 vols. 8vo.	1802.
An Important Trial in the Court of Conscience, 12mo.	1806.
An Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language, 2 vols. 4to.	Edinburgh, 1808.
Abridgment of Dictionary, 8vo.	1818.

- An Historical Account of the Ancient Culdees of Iona. Edinburgh, 1811.
 Hermes Scythicus, or the Radical Affinities of the Greek and
 Latin Languages to the Gothic, 8vo. Edinburgh, 1814.
 Supplement to Dictionary of the Scottish Language, 2 vols. 4to. Edinburgh, 1825.
 Historical Account of the Royal Palaces of Scotland. Edinburgh,

Besides these works, he left in MS. carefully prepared for the press, a series of Dissertations on the Reality of the Spirit's Influence, on which he had been engaged for more than fifty years. Shortly before his death he entrusted the work to two of his dearest friends, and instructed them to dispose of it to the best advantage, and to devote the proceeds to the fund for aiding the orphans and decayed ministers of the Secession. For various reasons the work was not published till 1844, and its success has been very limited.

Dr. Jamieson at different periods received literary honours. He was a member of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, and long acted as one of its secretaries. He was a member of the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh; of the American Antiquarian Society of Boston; and of the Copenhagen Society of Northern Literature; and, while it existed, he was a Royal Associate of the first class of the Literary Society instituted by George IV. At a comparatively early period of his career he received, as has been mentioned above, the degree of Doctor in Divinity, with a regular diploma from the College of New Jersey, in the United States of America.

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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK.

I.—ETYMOLOGICAL REFERENCES.

<i>A.-S.</i>	Anglo-Saxon; as in the Dictionaries of Bosworth, Etmüller, and Grein; and in Wright's Vocabularies edited by Wüleker.	<i>M. E.</i>	Middle English (English from the thirteenth to the fifteenth centuries inclusive); as in Stratmann's Old English Dict., 3rd edition, 1878.
<i>Celt.</i>	Celtic; used as a general term for Irish, Gaelic, Welsh, Cornish, &c.	<i>M.H. Ger.</i>	Middle High German; as in Wackernagel's Wörterbuch, 1861.
<i>Corn.</i>	Cornish; as in Williams' Dict., 1865.	<i>Norw.</i>	Norwegian; as in Aasen's Norsk Ordbog, 1873.
<i>Dan.</i>	Danish; as in Ferrall and Repp, 1861.	<i>O. Du.</i>	Old Dutch; as in Kilian, 1642, or Sewel, 1754.
<i>Du.</i>	Dutch; as in the Tauchnitz Dutch Dict.	<i>O. Fr.</i>	Old French; as in the Dictionaries by Cotgrave, Burguy, or Roquefort.
<i>E.</i>	Modern English; as in Webster's Dict.	<i>O. H. Ger.</i>	Old High German; as in Wackernagel's Wörterbuch, 1861.
<i>Fr.</i>	French; as in Hamilton and Legros, 1872. See also the Dictionaries by Brachet and Littré.	<i>O. Sax.</i>	Old Saxon; as in the Héliand, ed. Heyne.
<i>Fries.</i>	Friesic; as in Richthofen, 1840.	<i>Port.</i>	Portuguese; as in Vieyra, 1837.
<i>Gael.</i>	Gaelic; as in Macleod and Dewar, 1839.	<i>Scand.</i>	Scandinavian; used as a general term for Icelandic, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian.
<i>Ger.</i>	German; as in Flügel, 1861.	<i>Span.</i>	Spanish; as in Meadows', 1856.
<i>Goth.</i>	Mæso-Gothic; as in Skeat's Glossary, 1868.	<i>Swed.</i>	Swedish; as in the Tauchnitz Dict.
<i>Gr.</i>	Greek; as in Liddell and Scott's Lexicon, 1849.	<i>Swed. dial.</i>	Swedish dialects; as in Rietz, 1867.
<i>Icel.</i>	Icelandic; as in Cleasby and Vigfusson, 1874.	<i>Teut.</i>	Teutonic; used as a general term for Dutch, German, and Scandinavian.
<i>Ir.</i>	Irish; as in O'Reilly, 1864.	<i>W. or Welsh.</i>	Welsh; as in Spurrell, 1861.
<i>Ital.</i>	Italian; as in Millhouse, 1857.		
<i>Lat.</i>	Latin; as in White and Riddle, 1876.		
<i>L. Ger.</i>	Low German; as in the Bremen Wörterbuch, 1767.		
<i>L. Lat.</i>	Low Latin; as in the Lexicon Manuale (abridged from Ducange) by Maigne d'Arnis, 1866.		

II.—OTHER ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>acc.</i>	accusative case.	<i>nom.</i>	nominative case.
<i>adj.</i>	adjective.	<i>obs.</i>	obsolete.
<i>adv.</i>	adverb.	<i>orig.</i>	original, or originally.
<i>A. V.</i>	Authorised Version of the Bible, 1611.	<i>part. pr.</i>	participle present.
<i>Bann. C.</i>	Bannatyne Club Series.	<i>part. pt.</i>	participle past.
<i>cf.</i>	confer, i.e. compare.	<i>pl.</i>	plural.
<i>comp.</i>	comparative.	<i>prep.</i>	preposition.
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction.	<i>pret.</i>	preterite.
<i>dat.</i>	dative case.	<i>pr. t.</i>	present tense.
<i>der.</i>	derivative.	<i>prob.</i>	probably.
<i>dimin.</i>	diminutive.	<i>pron.</i>	pronoun.
<i>E. D. S.</i>	English Dialect Society Series.	<i>q. v.</i>	quod vide = which see.
<i>E. E. T. S.</i>	Early English Text Society Series.	<i>Rec. Soc.</i>	Burgh Records Society Series.
<i>f. or fem.</i>	feminine.	<i>s. or sb.</i>	substantive.
<i>frequent.</i>	frequentative.	<i>sing.</i>	singular.
<i>gen.</i>	genitive case.	<i>Sp. C.</i>	Spalding Club Series.
<i>i.e.</i>	id est, that is.	<i>S. T. S.</i>	Scottish Text Society Series.
<i>imper.</i>	imperative mood.	<i>superl.</i>	superlative.
<i>inf.</i>	infinitive mood.	<i>s. v.</i>	sub verbo = under the word.
<i>interj.</i>	interjection.	<i>syn.</i>	synonym, or synonymous.
<i>lit.</i>	literally.	<i>tr.</i>	translated, or translation.
<i>Mait. C.</i>	Maitland Club Series.	<i>v. or vb.</i>	verb.
<i>m. or masc.</i>	masculine.	<i>var.</i>	variant.
<i>n. or neut.</i>	neuter.		

Abbreviations not explained in these lists will be readily understood by referring to the List of Books and MSS.



SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

OF

THE SCOTTISH LANGUAGE.

A.

A, AA; AE, AU, AW, O, OW, *s.* Water; and applied in various ways to the sea, a river, stream, spring, fountain, &c., of which there are abundant traces remaining in almost all the districts colonised by Norsemen or Danes; as in Laxa, salmon river; Brora, bridge river; Thurso, Thor's river; &c.

The terminations *au, aw, o, ow*, are forms of Gael. *abh*, water; as in the Awe in Scot., and the Ow in Ireland.

A.-S. *éa*, water.

A', Aw, *adj.* and *s.* 1. All: with applications as in E.

2. Every; as, "A' body sais sae," every one says so. And when followed by a *pl. s.*, it means *every* with the sense of *each*; as, "a' folks," every body, each and all.

This latter application may be well illustrated by the notice given long ago to the scholars of a country school, when winter had set in, and the school fire was to be set a going next day. The teacher having intimated the welcome news before dismissal, wound up with the stern laconic order,—“Noo, min'! a' bairns brings a peat the morn.”

AABER, *adj.* Eager to obtain a thing, Gl. Shetl.

Icel. *æfr*, vehement; Dan. *ivrig*, Sw. *ifrig*, eager.

To AABIN, ABIN, *v. a.* To half-thresh a sheaf before giving it to horses; Orkn.

“The sheaf being held in the hands is raised upwards; then, by a sudden downward stroke, against some fixture, the bulk of the best grain is knocked off.” J. W. CURSITER.

The sheaf when so treated is called an *aaber*, *aber*, or *abir*, *i.e.*, a halfer, from Goth. *halbs*, a half; Icel. *háfr*; Dan. *halv*. *Aabin*, then, is to halve the sheaf between man and beast.

AABIR, AABER, ABIR, *s.* A sheaf of grain half-threshed; lit. a halfer or halved one, Orkn. V. *Aabin*.

AAR, AUR, *s.* A scar, S.; an animus or ill-feeling, a grudge, Ayr., Orkn. V. *Aur*.

AARNIT, AURNIT, *s.* The pignut; the root or tuber of *Bunium flexuosum*, Linn. Clydes. V. ARNUT.

A.-S. *eorthe-lnut*; Dutch, *aardnoot*; E. *earth-nut*.

AB, *s.* Check, hindrance, impediment, Orkn. To AB, *v. a.* and *n.* To hinder, keep back, place at a disadvantage; also, to pain, cause pain, *ibid.*

This is prob. a contr. of *aback*, and an adaptation to colloquial use. Mr. Cursiter gives it as common in Orkney.

ABAISING, ABAISIN, ABASIN, *part. pr.* Abusing, hurting, ill-treating by word or act; South and West of S.: *abeising*, *Aberd.* Used also as a *s.*

ABANDOUN, *adv.* Abandoned, left to myself, all alone.

Without comfort, in sorowe *abandoun*.

Kingis Quair, st. 25.

O. Fr. “A *bandon*, at large;” Cotgr.

ABASING, ABAYSING, ABAYSYNG, *s.* Drawing back, cowardice, dismay. V. ABAYS.

Of sic confort men mycht thaim se,

And of sa richt fair contenyng,

As nane of tham had *abasing*.

Barbour, xvii. 322.

Three sper-lynth, I trow [weill] mycht be

Betuix thame, quhen sic *abasing*

Tuk thame, but mar, into a swyng,

Thai gaf the bak all, and to-ga.

Ibid., xvii. 573, C. MS.

To ABAUNDOUNE, *v. refl.* To behave oneself boldly, fight recklessly. V. ABANDON.

Thar men mycht se, that had beyn neir
Men *abaundoune* thame hardily.

Barbour, xvii. 143. SKEAT.

ABAUNDANLY, *adv.* In disorderly manner, straggling; also, recklessly, boldly. V. ABANDONLY.

Thai yschit all *abaundanly*
And prikkit furth sa vilfully
To wyn the ladis at thai saw pas.

Barbour, viii. 461. SKEAT.

Bot quhen the nobill renownyt kyng,—
Saw how the Erl *abaundonly*
Tuk the playn feld, &c.

Barbour, xi. 629. SKEAT.

ABAYSING, ABAYSING, *s.* Cowardice, dismay, abasement, *Barbour*, xi. 250. V. *Abasing*.

ABBREID, *adv.* Abroad, *Bann. MS.*, p. 348, l. 40. V. ABREID.

ABEET, *conj.* Albeit, although, *Ramsay*.

ABEISING, ABEISEING, *part. pr.* Loc. pron. of *abusing*, hurting, ill-treating by word or act, *Aberd.*

“. . . and for *abeiseing* hir face, and making the same bla,” &c. *Burgh Recs.*, *Aberd.*, 6 Sept., 1641.

Fr. *abuser*, to abuse; from Lat. *abusus*.

ABELYET, *part. pt.* Dressed, fitted up. V. ABULYET.

“Item, gevin to a currou passand to the Bischope of Dunkeldin to mak his innys be *abelyet* for the ambaxatouris, ii s. vj d.” *Accts. Lord H. Treas. Scot.*, i. 52. *DICKSON*.

ABELYEMENT, ABILYEMENT, *s.* V. ABULIEMENT.

ABESIE, *s.* An abbacy, *Lyndsay*, *Thrie Estaitis*, l. 1218.

To ABID, *v. a.* To wait for. *Barbour*, xviii. 65. V. *Abyde*.

ABIRGOUN, *s.* Habergeon, *Bann. MS.*, p. 174, l. 14.

ABIT, *v. a.* A form of *abideth*, abides, awaits, *Kings Quair*, st. 133.

Another form is *abyt*. The term is used by Chaucer, in *Cant. Tales*, l. 16643; and the author of the *Quair* has many loans from that source.

ABOK, YABOK, *s.* A name given to a *gabbling*, talkative, or impudent child, West and South of S. V. GABBY.

ABONE, ABOON, *prep.* and *adv.* Above, S.

ABONE BROE, ABOON-BREE. Above water. Of a person in difficulty, or one who has a very small income, it is commonly said,—“He can hardly keep his head *abone-broe*.”

ABOUT THE BUSS, *adv.* Lit., about the bush: round about; not direct, downright, or straight-forward. Of an honest, earnest man it is said,—“He never gaes *about the buss*;” S.

Frae we determinit to dee,
Or else to clim zou Cherrie-tree,
Thai bade *about the buss*.

Montgomery, Cherrie and Slae, s. 46.

For Authors quha alleges us,
Thai wald not gae *about the buss*
To foster deadlie feid.

Ibid. Id., s. 77.

“To beat about the bush” is the usual form of the phrase in England.

ABOVIN, ABOVYN, ABOUN, ABOWYNE, *prep.* Above. A.-S. *abufan*.

And be the crown that was set
Abovin his hed on the basnet.

Barbour, xii. 38. SKEAT.

ABOVIN, ABOWYN, *adv.* Above, superiorly, as victor; *at thar abovin*, in the better case, having the upper hand; *Barbour*, xiv. 204.

Stand [on] fer and behald vs to.

Gif thou seis me *abovin* be,
Thou sall haf vapnys in gret plente.

Barbour, v. 599. SKEAT.

To ABOYSE, *v. a.* To abuse.

“Item, at thai *aboyis* thar seruice whar thai haf dispec at the assise noys thaim be streit keeping of the law,” &c. *Chalmerlan Air*, ch. 10.

ABSCENITIE, *s.* Obscenity, unclean thing, filth, refuse.

“. . . that natures *abscentities* be decently couered and oueruaild with her mother's mouldes.” *Blame of Kirkburiall*, ch. vi.

ABSCIDIT, *part. pt.* Cut off, cut up, mangled; *Colkelbie Sow*, l. 845.

Lat. *abscidere*, to cut off.

To ABSCONSE, *v. a.* To hide, conceal.

That ye may wellis gif to my febill ene,
To testifie with teris my wofull cace,
And with your murning weid *absconse* my face.

Sempill Ballates, p. 162.

ABSOLUTE, *adj.* Unconditional; hence, imperative, compulsory.

“. . . yett the necessitie was neuer *absolute*, as we shew before; no not in the lawfull place, let be in the Kirk.” *Blame of Kirkburiall*, ch. xix.

Lat. *absolutus*, from *absolvere*, to set free.

To ABSOVE, ABSOUE, *v. a.* To absolve, free from, set free; pret. and part. pt. *absovit*, *absovut*. *Burgh Recs. Aberdeen*, 18 Apr., 1539.

Lat. *absolvere*.

ABUF, ABUFF, ABUFFIN, *adv.* Above, over all, *Barbour*, xii. 172. V. *Abovin*.

ABUNE, ABOUN, ABONE, *prep.* Above, over, *abune a'*, out of all character, unreasonable. V. *Abovin*.

"And ilke broustare sal put hir alewande ututh hir house at hir wyndow or *abune* hir dur, that it may be seabill comunly til al men," &c. Burgh Lawis, ch. 63.

Magre thair fayis, thair bar thaim swa,
That thair ar gottyn *about* the bra.

Barbour, xviii. 454.

The phrase *abune a'* is common all over S.; it is so used in Orkn. and Shet. as well.

ABY, *adv.* and *prep.* Lit., on by, beside, aside by: also, besides, beyond, same as *forby*.

And sum thair bene, waittis on the Quene,
Bot gaip ay quhill they get hir:
And war scho heir, I tak na feir,
The Feynd *aby* we set hir.

Sempill Ballates, p. 75.

"*The Feynd aby*," beside the fiend, at deil's distance, like an outcast.

The term is still used in both senses; but perhaps more frequently as *forby*; as in the common colloquial phrase, 'abune and *aby* a' that,' above and beyond all that.

To ABY, *v. a.* To buy, pay for, atone, pay dear for, buy dear. V. ABY.

Let thame be punyst and thar cryme *aby*.

Douglas, Eneados, Bk. x. ch. 1.

Dr. Jamieson's rendering of this term is defective with all its fulness.

A.-S. *abyegan*, to buy, pay for, recompense; also re-buy, redeem.

To ABYDE, *v. n.* To wait for, to face, remain. V. *Abid*.

Wes nane of thame that wes so wicht
That euir durst *abyde* his fere.

Barbour, xv. 63.

This is the reading of the Cambridge MS., the Edin. MS. has *abid*, q. v.

ABYTE, *s.* Dress, habit, Dunbar, Bann. MS., p. 328, l. 28. V. ABBEIT.

To AC, AK, *v. a.* and *n.* V. ACT.

ACAMY, ACAMIE, *adj.* Small, diminutive: used also as a *s.*, and applied to any small diminutive person or animal; South and West of S., Orkn.

This is prob. a corr. of *atomy*, short for *anatomy* in the sense of a skeleton.

ACCEPT'IONE, *s.* Distinction, difference; like E. *exception*, as applied to persons.

"... makkis na *acceptions* of persons," &c. Compl. Scotland, p. 152. E.E.T.S.

O. Fr. *acceptio*, an acceptance; also, a respect or distinction of persons in judgment; Cotgr.

ACCIDENTIS, ACCIDENCE, *s. pl.* Money on hand, sums that have come dropping in day by day; occasional income: generally used in the pl. V. ACCEDENS.

"... and pay for the samyn of the reddiest of the *accidentis* that is in thair handis," &c. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 21 Feb., 1592. Sp. C.

Lat. *accido*; from *ad*, and *cado*, to fall.

To ACCLAIM, ACCLAME, *v. a.* To claim or demand as one's right. Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xiii. V. ACCLAME.

ACCOMBENT, *s.* Accompaniment or companion at feasts or meals.

"... that so they might reserue their dead friends extant to be ordinar *accombents* with them at their tables." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. iv.

Lat. *accumbens*, reclining, used as a *s.*: *accumbere mensas*, to recline at table.

ACCORDIS, ACCORDING. *Accordis to*, is agreeable to; *according for*, fitting, requisite, necessary for; *according to*, pertaining to, connected with.

"... and allow as ye think *accordis* to resone." Accts. Lord H. Treas. Scot., i. 166. DICKSON.

"... and al odir stuf *according for* hir to the clere owte red to pass hir voyage," &c. Ibid., i. 125.

"... to bring again certane thingis to the King *according to* artilyery, powder, schot, and sic thing." Ibid., i. 69.

The term *acordant* was similarly used in E.; as, "*acordant* to resoun," Chaucer, Prol. 37.

To ACCRESE, ACCRESCIE, ACCRESS, *v. a.* and *n.* To increase, grow; yield interest.

V. ACRESE.

ACCRESE, ACCREIS, ACCRECE, *s.* Increase; interest yielded, Burgh Recs.

ACH, *inter.* Ah! Generally expressive of pain or disgust, Bann. MS., p. 1010, l. 231. S.

Gael. *ach*, id.; Ger. *ach*; Sw. *ack*.

ACHEAT, ACHET, *part. pt.* Escheat, escheated. O. Fr. *eschet*, *eschete*.

"... his gudis sal be *achet*." Burgh Recs. Aberd., 27 Jan., 1481.

ACHEN, AIKEN, *s.* A small bivalve found in sandy bays. V. *Aichan*.

ACHER, *s.* An ear of corn; *icker*, Burns, Ayr. V. ECHER.

"— and drew ane *acher* furth of the laid, and said," &c. Trials for Witchcraft, Spald. Mis., i. 114. A.-S. *achir*, id.

ACHT, AGHT, *s.* Possession; duty; right. V. AUCHT.

This term under various spellings is so used all over Scot. from Shetl. to the Cheviots.

ACHTAD, ACHTAND, ACHTANDE, *adj.* Eighth. V. AUCHT.

"... the *achtad* part of rig," i.e., the eighth part of a bushel. Burgh Recs. Prestwick, p. 23.

"... was accusit of destructioun of iij *achtande* partis of pes be his gude," &c. Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 2 May, 1503.

ACKWA, ACKA, ACCA, *s.* A contr. form of *aquavita*, whiskey; "a dram o' gude *ackwa*;" "prime *acca*;" West of S.

ACKWART, *adj.* Contrary, hindering; also, difficult, troublesome, unfortunate, disastrous; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xii. V. ACQUART.

In the sense of *unfortunate, disastrous, &c.*, this term is still used throughout the Lowlands of Scotland and in the North of England. A good illustration of its colloquial use in the North of England is given in George Stephenson's naive reply to his examiner before a Parl. committee concerning the dangers of trains running at high speed. To the supposition of a cow straying on the line before such a train, George's ready answer was, "*It wad be ackart for the coo.*"

Burns used the form *awkart*.

ACOYSSING, s. Exchange, excambion.

"Gif forswith thaim mak *acoysing* or a change of land among thaim self ilke ane of thaim sall geyff twa pennys." Burgh Lawis, ch. 52.

O. Fr. *acoiser, acoisier, aquiser, aquoiser*, lit., to appease, satisfy; hence, to buy, purchase, exchange; from *coit*, a doublet of *quite*, from Lat. *quietus*, quiet; Burguy. Here we have an explanation of the old custom of striking hands and crying *quit* or *quits* at the conclusion of a bargain, purchase, or exchange.

ACQUISITION, s. The act of acquiring by purchase or barter; purchase.

"For the Jewes doe comprise all titular rights vnder one of three: *acquisition*, like Abrahams (in the conquest of the caue, Gen. 23.); Heredation, like Isaac's (succeeding thereto); lucrifaction, like Jacob's, whose wealth was the winning of his owne hand-hammers." Birnie's Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xix.

Fr. *acquisition*, id.; and from the same source as *acoysing*, q. v.

ACQUORN, ACCORN, s. An acorn; Compl. Scot., p. 144, E. E. T. S.

ACQUYT, pret. Freed: short for *acquytit*.

Quhen euir thaim met thaim on the se,
He sent and *acquyt* him planly;
And gave the trewis wp opynly.

Barbour, xix. 237.

To ACRE, ACKRE, AIKUR, v. a. To buy, sell, let, deal, or work, by the acre, i. e., at a fixed rate per acre; part. pr. *acrein'*, *ackrin'*.

In agricultural districts of Scot. this was a common method of disposing of growing crops, and of arranging for harvesting crops.

To ACT, Ac, v. a. and n. 1. To act, do, transact, S.

2. To enter or enrol as an act; synon., *to buik*.

"... than comperit Archbald Dickyson and askyt at the balyeis that thaim wald caus the clerk *to ac* that deliuerans in the common buk on hys expensis." Burgh Rec. Peebles, 21 July, 1479.

3. To become surety or responsible for another.

"... William Tait and James Mathiesone became *actit* conjunctlie and seuerable for William Mathiesone," &c. Burgh Recs. Peebles, 1 Mar., 1629.

4. To appoint, command, sentence, summon.

"... and vnderlye the saidis lawes als oft as he salbe requyrit or *actit* thairto," &c. Burgh Rec. Peebles, 1 Mar., 1629.

Ac, s. An act, law, rule, record.

"... caus the clerk to mak an *ac* thairapon," &c. Burgh Rec. Peeb., 14 Jan., 1481.

Ack is used for *act* in England also.

ACTIT, ACKIT, ACIT, part. pt. Enacted; appointed or resolved to be the law; also, entered in the books of the burgh as law or judgment; recorded. Hence, made or become surety for another; sentenced, summoned. V. *Act, Ac*.

This term under various spellings is common in all our Burgh Records, and in those of the higher courts.

ACTOR, AUCTOR, s. An author, writer; Compl. Scot., p. 25, E. E. T. S.

To ADDRESS, ADRESS, v. a. 1. To dress, prepare, fit, or plan. In Golfing, to prepare or make ready for striking the ball: part. pres. *addressing*.

"... their ceremonies consisting in three points: First, in mourning for the dead; next, in *addressing* the corpse for the grave; and last, in his conuoyance thither." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. vii.

2. To array, collect, and set in order.

He gat soyme vittung that thaim heir
Cumand on him, and war so neir,
His men *adressit* he thame agane,
And gert thame stoutly tak the plane.

Barbour, xiv. 263. SKBAT.

The meaning is similar to that of *dress* in *dressing the lines*: indeed the Edin. MS. reads *dressyt*.

O. Fr. *addresser*, from *dresser*, to erect, set up, arrange.

ADRES, ADDRESS, ADRESSEMENT, s. Re-dress, adjustment, arrangement.

"... quhidder thaim get ane *adressement* or nocht, and to take the next-best, and gif it be found that thaim get ane sufficient *adres*," &c. Burgh Rec. Peebles, 16 Feb., 1570.

"... gif they can haif ane *adress* of my lord Regent grace," &c. Burgh Rec. Peebles, 16 Feb., 1570; also 12 Apr., 1570.

ADRESSEMENT, s. Same as *Address*, q. v.

To ADDUCE, v. a. To lead on, entice, wheedle, beguile: part. pt. *adduced*.

"... as he did punishe the seducing serpent with a curse, the inducing Eua with a crosse of subjection... the ouereasily *adduced* Adam with the care and sweaty labours of this militant lyfe," &c. Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xix.

ADJUTORIE, s. Aid, help, assistance; helper, assistant; Dunbar, Ballad to Lord Stewart, l. 25.

Lat. *adjutorium*, help; *adjutor*, helper.

ADMIRALITE, s. Oversight; act or right of inspection or examination: an old form of right of search.

"... askis and requiris *admiralite* of our saide schip, to the gret tribill of our said seruitor," &c. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 25 Dec., 1497.

ADO, v. 1. To do; *aw ado*, ought to do; Charters of Edinburgh, 12th and 20th Sept., 1423.

It is also used in the same sense in Barbour, x. 349 ; and this use is still common in the West of S., as in—
“Ye hae nathing *ado* wi’ that.”

Ado is short for *at do*, to do.

2. As a *part.*, doing, adoin, being done ; as,
“There’s litle *ado* in the market the day,”
West of S.

3. As a *s.*, worth, concern, importance ; as,
“A matter of more *ado*,” Blame of Kirk-
buriall, ch. xi.

Also used as in E. in the sense of bustle, trouble,
difficulty, &c.

ADOUN, *adv.* Down, down by, S. Same
as E. *adown*.

ADUERSAR, ADUERSOUR, *s.* Adversary,
enemy, assailant ; pl. *aduersouris*, Barbour,
xvii. 736. Also, the opposite party in an
action at law, Stirling Charters, 1508,
Peebles Recs.

To ADVERT, ADUERT, *v. a.* To turn
towards, to direct. Lat. *advertere*.

Till Jupiter his mercie list *aduert*.

Kingis Quair, st. 25. *SKSAT*.

Dr. Jamieson rendered this term, “to avert, to
turn aside,” which is wrong. Probably he was misled
by his first reading of the passage he gives in illus-
tration :—

Fra my sinnes *advert* thy face.

Poems, Sixteenth Cent., p. 116.

And Dr. Laing made the same mistake in editing “The
Gude and Godlie Ballates.” V. his Gloss.

To *advert* is lit. to turn to or towards ; then, to
direct to or towards, to grant or send ; then, to direct,
and hence, to control : but it is generally used in the
secondary meanings. In the passage last quoted it
means simply to *direct*, to *turn* ; and in the first pas-
sage, to *grant* or *send*.

ADVERTENCE, *s.* Ability or power to advert
to ; direction, control, power to control.
Kingis Quair, st. 108.

ADUORTIT, *part. pt.* Miscarried, Sempill
Ballates, p. 163.

Fr. *avorter*, to miscarry : Lat. *abortire*, id.

ADZOOKS, *interj.* An exclamation of sur-
prise, disgust, scorn : properly, a minced
oath, being a corr. or veiled form of *god-
sake*, or even a stronger oath ; Renfrews.,
Aysr.

And rang’d in mony a glorious line,

Appear the bouncin’ lasses ;

Whase shape, *adzooks*,

An’ killing looks,

An’ claes like e’ning cluds ;

Wad hermits fire

Wi’ fond desire,

To leave their caves an’ woods.

Alex. Wilson’s Poems, p. 83.

This term is not unknown in E., as the following
passage, written in 1834, shows—

And says I, “Add-zooks !

There’s Theodore Hooks,

Whose sayings and doings make such pretty books.”

Lines by the author of “Ingoldsby Legends.”

A EFALD, *adj.* Single, simple ; hence,
straightforward, honest, upright, S. V.
AFALD.

AER, AAR, AIR, *s.* A stony, pebbly beach ;
also, a smooth beach, a sandbank, the sea-
shore. V. AIR.

This term is confined to Orkney and Shetland, and
may be traced to Icel. *eyrr*, a gravelly bank ; O. Norse
eyri, the sea-shore where no grass grows. V. Gl. Orkn.
and Shetl.

AESSIEPATTLE, ASSIPATTLE, *s.* A name
applied to a neglected child ; one who sits
or pattles among the ashes, Orkn. and
Shetl. V. ASHIEPATTLE.

In the central and southern districts of S., the term
becomes *assiepet*, q. v.

AETEN, *adj.* Oaten, Ramsay. V. AITEN.

AETH-KENT, *adj.* Easily-known, well-
known ; also, easily recognised, Shetl. V.
EITH.

This term is still widely spread in S. ; and conse-
quently is variously pronounced. However, there are
two leading forms, *aeth* or *aethly-kent*, and *eith* or *eithly-
kend* or *kent*.

A.-S. *æth*, easy ; and *cennan*, to ken, make known,
causal of *cunnan*, to know.

AFFAMYSIT, *part. pt.* Famished, starved.

Affamysit for falt of fude.

Lyndsay, Exper. and Court., l. 5490.

Fr. *affamer*, to famish.

To AFFANE, *v. a.* To attempt, essay, try ;
Alex. Scott, Bann. MS., p. 686, l. 1. V.
AFAYND.

AFFECTION, *s.* Self-will, opinionativeness,
obstinacy ; the act of following one’s own
inclination.

“But now most men alas are so deeply addicted to
affection, that they neyther make count nor question
how or where they should bury,” &c. Blame of Kirk-
buriall, ch. v.

This is a peculiar application of Lat. *affectio*, the
nature or condition of a thing : it implies much the
same idea as *affinity*, as applied in chemistry.

AFFEER, AFFERE, *s.* Demeanour : a form
used for *effe*, *effeir*, q. v. Barbour, vii. 126,
Herd’s Ed. V. AFFEIR.

AFFERIT, AFFERT, *part. pt.* Afraid, made
afraid, Bann. MS., p. 93, l. 12. V. AFFERD.

To AFFERME, *v. a.* 1. To affirm, declare.

2. To confirm, constitute, make legally binding.

Quhen this cunnand thus tretit wes,

And *affermit* with sekirnes.

Barbour, iv. 178.

“ . . . ner the les the soytis salbe callt and the
court *affermyt*.” Chalmersian Air, ch. 3.

AFFETTERIT, *part. pt.* Fettered, en-
thrallled : Henryson, Orph. and Eur., l. 603.
A.-S. *fetor*, *feter*, a fetter.

To **AFFEY**, *v. a.* To trust, Bann. MS., p. 691, l. 5. V. **AFFY**.

AFFIRMANT, **AFFIRMAT**, **AFIRMAT**, *s.* One who holds the Bishop's courts, and has the right of confirmation.

“. . . because that Robert Elect *affirmat* of Abirdon has schavine hym vnkindly," &c. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 7 Nov., 1481.

Lat. *affirmare*.

To **AFFLUDE**, *v. a.* To injure the look or appearance of anything, Dan. pro. *aflöd*, id. Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.

Many of the etymologies in this work are perplexing, and not to be relied on; this is a specimen. No authority is given; and nothing like it is to be found in Aasen. Perhaps *afflöde*, to skim off the cream, is intended.

AFFMAKING, *part. and s.* Lit. making or taking off; hence, lessening, dealing out, selling off; and generally applied to a load or stock of goods.

“. . . discharging the bringeris of fir to the towne frome *afmaking* of thair loadis," &c. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 15 Aug., 1632.

This act forbad country people selling off their loads of fire-wood, fir branches, &c., outside the town; as, by so doing they escaped payment of the dues demanded by the town. *Affmaking* is the opposite of *upmaking*, gathering together.

AFFRAYIT, **AFFREYIT**, **AFRAYIT**, *part. pt.* Made afraid, dismayed, afraid.

Cumand on thaim sa sudanly,
Thai sall *affrayit* be getrunly.

Barbour, ii. 291.

AFFRAYITLY, **AFFRAITLY**, *adv.* Timidly, in terror; in a frightened way; *Barbour*, vi. 296.

The laif fled full *affrayitly*.

Barbour, vi. 434. **SKAT.**

AFFRUG, **AFRUG**, *s.* Back-roll, return: "*affrug* o' the sea, a spent wave receding from the shore;" Gl. Shetl.

Prob. from Dan. *af*, off, and *ryk*, a rug, jerk, pull; *afrykke*, to twitch or pull off; Sw. *afrycka*.

AFFSET, *s.* 1. Hindrance or stoppage of a person at work, or of the work on which he is engaged; also, the cause of the hindrance or stoppage, and the time during which it lasts; as, "We've ha'en an *affset* every month this simmer. This ane 's the want o' wattir for the mill: an' last pay my *affset* was three days."

2. An attack of illness or whatever unfits a person for work; also, the cause of it, the consequence of it, &c.; as, "John's ha'en a sair *affset* this while: it was a fivver. Aye, he'll fin' that *affset* (i.e., the effects of it) for mony a day."

3. Ornament, decoration, beautifying; chief attraction, crown or completion of a work, the best of all; as, "That window o' flours is a gran' *affset* to the room." "That's his best pictur, it's the *affset* o' a' the lave."

In these senses the term is still used over the greater part of Scot. At first sight there seems to be no connection between the last sense and the first and second; but a little consideration will solve the difficulty, and it will be seen that they are simply the bad and the good senses of *affsetting* or departure from the usual, ordinary state of matters. An *affset* from work or health is a serious matter to the worker; and an *affset* or increase of beauty touches even the most sordid nature. For the first and second senses one might use for syn. the term *dounset*; while for the third the terms *outset* and *upset* in their best meanings, would be the most agreeable.

These are additional meanings to those of the **DICT.**

To **AFFY**, *v. a.* To trust; pret. and part. pt. *affyit*, trusted, believed; *affy* also means to inspire or give confidence; Douglas, *Eneados*, Bk. xi., ch. 8.

In commownys may nane *affy*.

Bot he that may thar warand be.

Barbour, ii. 502.

AFFYANCE, *s.* Trust, confidence; Douglas, *Palice of Honour*, st. 7.

Fr. *affier*, Lat. *affidare*, to trust, confide.

AFIRMAT, *s.* V. *Affirmant*.

AFOIR, *adv. and prep.* Before, Aberd. Burgh Recs., vol. ii., p. 210. V. *Afore*.

AFORDALE, *adv.* To the fore, remaining on hand, laid aside for future use; also, still alive. V. **AFFORDELL**. It is also used as an *adj.*

“. . . thatfall the fre mone the towne hes *afordale*," &c. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 26 Jan., 1544, Sp. C.

AFORE, **AFOR**, **AFOIR**, *adv., prep., and adj.* Before; as, "He ran on *afore*, and wan there *afore* the time, wi' the *afore*-han' siller," S.

Fore-han' is, however, more common.

My *Lan'* *afore* 's a gude auld has-been.

Burns, *The Inventory*, l. 8.

Lyndsay² used three forms of this term, *afore*, *affore*, *afforow*. *Afore* is still colloquial in the north of England; and *aforn* was used by Chaucer, *Rom. Rose*, l. 3951.

A.-S. *onforan*, in front.

AFRAYIT, *part. pt.* V. *Affrayit*.

AFTERLING, **EFTERLING**, *adj.* Later, of later date; late in order of time or succession.

"Again, for the processe of *afterling* practise, we finde it precise to the paterne as the owne positieue law." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xvi.

"Whose *afterling* entry falling out in the dreg of all tymes, doth render it not onely suspect," &c. *Ibid.*, ch. xiii.

AFTERSHOT, *s.* After - thought, later-invention, product, result.

"The searcher will finde it but an *aftershot* of antiquitie; as the back-treading of tymes will teach." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xiii.

In the process of distilling whisky, the strong spirit which comes away first is called *the foreshot* or *foreshots*; and that which comes last, *the aftershot* or *aftershots*.

AFT-HANKS, *s.* That part of a boat where the bands come together at the stem and stern, Gl. Orkn. and Shetl.

Perhaps the same origin as *hunks* and *hunkers*. Icel. *húka*, to sit with bent legs; *hokra*, to go bent.

AGANE, AGAIN, AGIN, GANE, GEN, GIN, *prep.* Against; also, by, by the time of, on, at; thus, "Fortune's been sair *agane* him;" "It'll be ready *agane* Saturday;" "I'll be back *agane* gloamin, or *agane* e'en;" "If a' gangs weel, he'll be here *gane* Martimes." *V. An, prep.*

Agin is merely a variety of *agane*; and *gane, gen, gin*, are contracted forms of it. *Againt* and *gaint*, with the meaning *against* are also used in various districts of the West of S.

All these varieties are from A.-S. *gean, ongean*, opposite, against: implying opposition made or taken up; motion towards and up to a certain point; also, duration or passing of time to a certain point; the point in each case being indicated by the noun or phrase following. (See the examples given above). Hence the other meanings, *by, by the time of, on, at, about*, which have lived on in the Scot. dialect, and have almost, if not altogether, died out in the English.

AGANESAIID, *part. pt.* Gainsaid, resisted.

"... for it is to wit that all domes falsit or *agane-said* in burrow courte salbe determinyt and declarit in Hadingtounne, throw foure burgess rysesste and sufficiandest of ilk ane of thire burrowis, Berwik, Roxburgh, Edinburgh, Striueling, befor the chalmmerlain without-ye delay." Fragments of Old Laws, 52.

AGANEWARDE, *adv.* Contrarywise.

"The Kyngis borowman may hafe batayle of abbotis borowmen and of pryouris and of erlys borowmen and barounis, bot nocht *agaynwarde*." Burgh Lawis, 13.

AGANIS, AGANYS, *prep.* Against, Barbour, vii. 12, xiv. 316. A.-S. *ongean*.

AGIN, AGANE, *adv.* and *prep.* Again, against; by, by the time of; by and bye; in opposition to; also, a second time, as "ye'll better no do that *agin!*" Clydes. *V. Agane.*

Agin is common in England as a prov. form.

AGIT, *adj.* Aged, well up in years, S.

Off *agit* folk, with hedis hore and olde.

Kingis Quair, st. 83.

Still the common pron. of *aged*.

To AGMENT, *v. a.* To augment, enlarge, increase, extend; as, "We man *agment* his aliment." West of S. Used by Lyndsay, *Exper. and Court.*, l. 2998.

AGMENT, *s.* Augment, increase, Ayrs.

Fr. *augmenter*, Lat. *augmentare*, to enlarge, increase. The *s.* is prob. older than the *v.* V. Skeat's Etym. Dict. under *Augment*.

AGO, *part. pt.* Gone, decayed, dead; also used as a pres. part., going, astir, fast going, fading, dying out.

Gentrice is slane, and pietie is ago,
Allace! gude Lord, quhy tholis Thow it so?

Henryson, Dog, Scheip, and Wolf, l. 167.

A.-S. *ágán*, gone, past.

AGONE, *part. pt.* as *adv.* Ago; *agone syne mony a yere*, long ago many a year, or many a long year ago. Kingis Quair, st. 196, Skeat.

To AGREGE, *v. a.* To follow up, prosecute, press; Burgh Recs. Aberd., 29 July, 1530, Sp. C. V. **AGGREGE**.

AGREST, *adj.* Rustic, rural; Compl. Scot., p. 16, E.E.T.S.

AHAME, *adv.* At home, within doors; as, "Ye better bide *ahame* the day;" a contr. of *at hame*. Ayrs., Gall.

AIBLINS, *adv.* Perhaps. V. **ABLINS**.

This form is used in the poems of Burns, Alex. Wilson, and most of the minor poets of the West of S. Ramsay, however, appears to have used *ablins*. V. The Gentle Shepherd.

AICHAN, AIKEN, ACHEN, *s.* A small bivalve (*Mactra subtruncata*, Da Costa), found in sandy bays of the Frith of Clyde.

Prob. so named on account of its likeness to an acorn: A.-S. *ác*, an oak; *áecen*, oaken.

Myriads of *aichan* shells were dug up near Dumbreck, by the workmen engaged in cutting the canal between Glasgow and Paisley.

AIKIS, *s.* An axe; pl. *aikisis*; Burgh Recs., Aberd., 1 June, 1547, Sp. C. V. **AIX**.

This form represents the common pron., which is similar to that of the earliest times; Gothic *akwisi*, an axe; O. Northumb. *acase*.

AIL, AILL, *s.* Ailment, sickness; ill of whatever kind.

Be that sum pairte of Mawkynis *ail*,

Outthrow his hairt cowd creip;

He fallowit hir fast thair till assaill,

And till hir tuke gude keip.

Henryson, Robene and Makyne, l. 77, Bann. MS.

AILE, AILL, *s.* Ale.

"Item, at the pottis at thai haf contenis nocht samekle cler *aile* withoutyn berme." Chalmerlan Air, 10.

"Also, gif the bailies keep the asise of bred, *ail*, and flesches." Inquiries, Chalmerlan Air, 5.

AILL-BÔT, *s.* An ale-barrel; kept as store for the household ale.

"... item, ane *ail*-bott, vj s. viij d.," &c. Burgh Recs. Glasgow, 23 Jan., 1538-9.

AILSHIE, ALSHIE, s. A familiar name for Alexander, S. V. **ELSHIE.**

"— a speech worthy of *Ailshie* Gourlay, or any other privileged jester," etc. Scott, *Antiquary*, ch. 43.

AIN, AINE, adj. One.

"Also, gif any man holds in his ovene mae servants than *aine* master, twa servants, and ane knave." Inquiries, Chalmerlan Air, 51.

Ovene, bakehouse; *master*, journeyman.

AIRANDS, AIRANS, s. pl. Errands, messages, business, avocation.

"... vnder the payne of putting in the netherhole incontinent, exceptand folkis of honesty passand thair leifull *airands*, and at thair haif bowetts or candillis within thair [hands] in taikin thairof." Burgh Rec. Edin., 17 Nov., 1498.

AIRD, s. The earth, ground, soil.

"... Kepand the *aird* and schriff thairof on—delvit or cassin vp," &c. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 25 Nov., 1590. Sp. C.

This form is according to local pron.

AIRGH, AIRCH, adj. Averse, reluctant, hesitating; synonym. *swithering*. V. **ARGH.**

AIRISKAP, ARSCHIP, ARSCAP, s. Heirship, heritage, inheritance. V. **AYRSCHIP.**

"... the quhilk forsaid gudis the said Edam gaf to James Brown for his *airiskap* or the dividing of the barnis gudis." Burgh Rec., Prestwick, May 13, 1743.

"... the quhilk suld be *arschip* till her sone," &c. Burgh Rec., Prestwick, Oct., 1515.

"... the said Jonet than incontinent deliverit the *arscap* tyl John his schon." Burgh Rec., Peebles, 28 Mar., 1457.

AIRNS O' A PLEUCH. Irons of a plough; the iron portions of the old plough. V. **PLEUCH IRNES, PLEUCH AIRNS.**

To **AIRT, v. a. and n.** 1. To set or place in or towards a certain direction; as, "Lay them open, an' *airt* them east an' west."

2. To move, walk, or work in a certain direction, or towards a certain point: hence to tend, wend, try, persevere; as, "He's dune weel, an's *airtin* to the en' o' his wark." "I *airtit* hard to get awa' wi' the laird; but I saw him *airtin* hame an' oor by;" i.e., an hour ago.

These are meanings additional to Dr. Jamieson's.

AISK, s. and v. Drizzle. V. **ASK.**

To **AISLE, AIZLE, v. a.** To sun, to dry in the sun. V. **ASOL.**

AISLE, AIZLE, ISEL, s. 1. A red-hot ember, a fragment shot from a fierce wood-fire, a gleaming point; as, "Fra the hill we saw the licht in the windo like a bricht, far-awa *aisle*," Ayrs. V. **EIZEL.**

2. A mass of red-hot embers, a red-hot, gleaming or glowing fire; as, "Draw the fire thegither an' mak a fine *aisle*," Ibid.

3. As an *adj.*; red-hot, gleaming, glowing; as, "Ye man keep the fire in a fine *aisle* tid, or *aisle* heat," Ibid.

Under *eizel*, both meaning and etymology are defective; and the full force of the passages quoted is not brought out.

A.-S. *y'sel, y'sele*, a fire spark, spark, ember, hot ashes; and such are the meanings of the term still.

To **AISLE, ISEL, v. n.** To become a mass of red-hot, glowing embers; to gleam, to glow: part. pr. *aislin', iselin', islin'.*

AISLIN', ISELIN', ISLIN', part. pr. Becoming a red-hot glowing mass; gleaming, glowing; as, "Let the fire alane; it's *aislin'* fine. I like the gluff o' an *aislin'* fire," Ayrs.

In Banffshire this term is used colloquially in a metaphorical sense. Mr. Gregor, in his Gloss. of the district, gives *isle*, anger, and *to isle*, to be angry; but, from the illustrations he gives, I suspect the definitions ought to be, *state of anger*, i.e., of red-hotness, and *to be in such a state*, which would quite accord with the primary meanings. The illustrations will make this quite evident:—

"He wiz in an *isle* at 'im for deevin' that,"

"He wiz jist *islin'* at 'im, fin he widna dee fat he bade 'im."

AISTLAR, s. Ashlar work; a hewn stone; used also as an *adj.*, as, "*aisltlar* wa's," i.e., walls of ashlar work.

"... with gunhollis and duiris of *aisltlar*," &c. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 20 Feb., 1532, Sp. C.

AITHER, conj. Either; as, "Aither you gang or I gang," Clydes.

AITHER, AYTER, conj. and pron. The one or the other, each of two, one of two: as, "Ye'll get *aither* o' them ye like;" "jist see thae twa *aither* wi' ither how thair gae on!" "There's but twa left; an' I mun hae *aither* o' them."

A.-S. *ægther*, a contracted form of *æglwæther*, *aye* whether, in the sense of *whichever*.

AIT-MELE, s. Oatmeal.

"Item, for viij. bollis of *ait mele*; for ilk boll xj. s." Accts. Lord H. Treas. Scot., 1497, I. 343, Dickson.

A.-S. *āta*, oat or oats, and *melu, melo*, meal: Dan. and Du. *meel*, Swed. *mjöl*.

AITRIE, AITRIE, adj. Cold, bleak, grim; generally applied to the weather. Used also as a *s.*, cold, bleak weather; Gl. Orkn. & Shet. V. **ATRY.**

This is merely a softened form of *atrie*; but in sound nearer the origin. Icel. *eitr*, poison.

AIVING, part. Being in doubt, hesitating, considering, Shetl.

AIVILOUS, AIVALOUS, adj. Doubtful, uncertain, *Ibid.*

Icel. efa, ifa, to doubt, to be in doubt; efan, ifan, doubt; efan-ligr, ifan-ligr, doubtful.

AIZLE-TEETH, s. pl. Double teeth, grinners. V. **ASIL.**

This is a common name in the West and South of S., and in some districts of the North of E. *Icel. jaxl, a molar; in Shetl. still called a yackle. Sw. oxeltander, molars.*

In Renfrew. and Lanarks. the pron. is *assle* or *aisle* teeth. The Cleveland Gloss. gives *assle-tooth*.

To **AK, AC, ACK, v. a. and n.** V. **Act.**

AK, s. An oak, A.-S. *ac.* V. **AIK.**

"Item, the ferd day of March, [1496] gevin for xxxⁱⁱ sparris, to mak a paraling of ak for the gunnys; for ilk spar iiij. s.," &c. *Accts. Lord H. Treas. Scot., l. 322, Dickson.*

AKER, s. An acre; pl. *akeris.*

"... a confirmacioune of vj. *akeris* of land wyth the pertinentis, wythin the schirefdome of Edinburgh," &c. *Accts. Lord H. Treas. Scot., i. 218, Dickson.*

AKERBRAID, s. The breadth of an acre: generally applied to space or distance; *Chryst Kirk, Bann. MS. p. 284, l. 70.*

ALABAST, s. Alabaster.

*Schir Arch[i]bald his sone gert syne
Of alabast bath fair and fyne
[Ordane] a towme full richly,
As it behuift till swa worthy.*

Barbour, xx. 588., Camb. MS.

The *Edin. MS.* has *alabastr.* Gr. *alabastos.*

ALANE, ALLANE. *It alane,* the mod. *its lane,* of itself, without any other means, help, or inference; lit. *it al ane,* it all by itself.

"... sa that it walde haue fallin doune *it allane,* suppois the said William had never put hande to his house." *Burgh Recs., Aberd., 20 Oct., 1503.*

ALANA, ALANIE, A'LANY, adv. and interj. All alone, all alone now! A term of advice or encouragement used by a mother or nurse when teaching an infant to stand or walk, S.

This term is interesting on account of its being one of the oldest in our language. The earliest Saxon settlers used it, in almost the same tones as now, in the first homes they made in our land. It is pure Northumbrian Anglo-Saxon, *al ana,* all alone.

ALBEID, conj. Albeit, although; *Sempill Ballates, p. 239.* V. **ALBUIST.**

ALBLASTRIE, ALBLASTRYE, s. Weapons of the arbalest or crossbow kind used in war or hunting; also the art or practice of shooting with them. L. Lat. *arbalista,* a crossbow; *arbalisteria,* crossbow artillery.

... the elk for *alblastrye.*
Kingis Quair, st. 156.

(Sup.)

B

For *alblastrye* may mean, "famed in the practise of shooting;" since, on account of the speed of the animal and the thickness of its hide, to shoot an elk would require great skill and address in the use of the crossbow. Or it may mean "for resisting shot of crossbow," or simply, "for resisting shot": as in speaking of armour-plate we say, "It must be steel for shot," i.e., for resisting shot. Prof. Skeat evidently adopts the latter rendering: "... for *alblastrye* means 'against warlike cross-bow bolts and darts.'" V. *Kingis Quair, p. 87.* Regarding the capability of elk-hide to resist pointed weapons, he, however, quotes the following important statement:—"... shields and targets were made of the skin of the elk, which were thick enough to resist the point of the sharpest spear." E. Phipson, *Animal Lore, p. 122.*

ALD, ALDE, AULD, s. 1. That which is old; as, "The *ald* is better than the new." This is the old form of the *adj.*

2. The past or olden time; as "Stories of *ald.*"

3. Old age; as, "*Alde* an' ill are sair to bide."

4. Old people, and people of the past or olden time; as, "The *auld* like best the proverbs o' the *ald.*"

5. Parents, when compared with children; thus, "As gangs the *ald,* sae rins the young."

The term is still used in all these senses; but in s. 2, perhaps *eild* is more common.

In Roland's rendering of the story of the Seven Wise Masters, the term occurs frequently.

As for that time I laid on side my buke,
And in my hand ane uther volume tuke.
Of lychter dyte and storeis of the *ald,*
That seir auld men befor in tymes had tald.

S. Seages, l. 260.

Quod scho, it is ane Proverb of the *ald,*
Quhilk I oft times in mirrines hes hard tald.

Ibid., l. 277.

A.-S. *eald,* old.

ALDERS, ALDERIS, AULDERS, s. pl. Ancestors, forefathers, people older than ourselves; parents, as regards their children; South and West of S.

When changes are pressed on an unwilling person, a very likely reply will be—"It sairt our *alders,* it may weel sair us;" i.e., it served our forefathers, &c. A common expression of respect for old age in a mixed company is,—“We'll let the *aulders* gang first.” And a mother, in answer to the clamours of hungry children at meal-time, will say,—“Jist ye bide gin yer *alders* be sairt,” *Clydes.*

ALE-CAP, s. Originally, the horn or wooden vessel from which ale was drunk, but latterly the name was applied to any kind of vessel used for that purpose; it is also used as a general term for ale-drinking, carousing, &c.

Ale-cap wi' lass he ne'er had kis't.

Alex. Wilson's Poems, p. 269, Ed. 1876.

Yill-caup, the form used by Burns in the Holy Fair, was certainly the pron. with which Wilson was best acquainted, and which he commonly used.

ALECK, ALICK, s. A familiar form for Alexander; same with Sandy, Sanny, Sawny, Saunders.

Blind *Aleck* next appears,
Whose head for many years,
A hot-bed of poesie has been.
Finlay, Street Oratory, Whistle Binkie, i. 257.

ALERING, ALLERING, ALRINE, ALRYNE, s.

1. The passage or channel behind the battlement of a building, which served to collect the waters that fell upon the roof; *alure*, Prompt. Parv.

“ . . . mending of the battelling and *alering* of the tolbuith,” &c. Burgh Recs., Aberd., 18 June, 1554, Sp. C.

When the battlement was low or the roof came near to it, a channel was cut in the passage to lead the water to the gargouilles, hence—

2. The water-channel round the roof of a building.

“Item, gevin to ane man to clenge the *alering* of the tolbuith, and to beir the red of it away, ij^s vjd” Accts. Burgh of Edin., 16 Feb., 1554. Recs. Soc.

3. The term was also applied to the battlement or crown of a building, and to a parapet wall.

The touris to take and the torellis,
Vautes, *alouris*, and the cornellis.
Kyng Alisaunder, l. 7210.

Into her cité thai ben y-gon,
Togider thai assembled hem ichon,
And at the *alours* thai defended hem.
Gy of Warwike, p. 85.

See Halliwell under *alour*, and Prompt. Parv. under *alure*; also, Du Cange under *Alatoria, Allorium*.

The form *alure* occurs in Robert of Gloucester. But *alering* and *alrine* or *alryne* are the Scot. forms of the term, and the modern *rin* or *rins*, as the name of the channels out round the roof of a building, may be short for *alrin*, *alrins*.

Fr. *alleure, alure, allée*, a passage, way.

ALEWAND, AILWANDE, s. The sign hung out by brewers and sellers of ale. In Chaucer, *ale-stake*.

“And ilke broustare sal put hir *alewande* ututh hir house at hir wyndow or abune hir dur, that it may be seabill communly til al men, the whilk gif scho dois nocht scho sal pay for her defalt iiijd.” Burgh Lawis, 63.

“Item, at thai put nocht furth thair *ailwande* to certify the cunnaris of the ayl as thai solde.” Chalmerlan Air, 10.

A.-S. *ealo*, Icel. *öl*, ale; Icel. *vöndr*, a shoot of a tree, a rod.

ALFE, AILF, s. Lit. elf; but applied to a mischievous, ill-natured, or cantankerous child; also to a troublesome person of small stature; as, “He’s an *alfe* o’ a wean that;” “Did ye hear that *ailf* o’ a body?” Clydes.

A.-S. *ælf*, an elf.

ALFISH, AILFISH, adj. Cross, fretful, mischievous, ill-natured, *Ibid.* E. *elfish*.

ALICREESH, ALICREES, ALICRIS, s. Licorice, Spanish licorice, Clydes., South of S.

This was the common name for it as late as the beginning of this century. It is now called *black-sugar, sugar-ali*, and sometimes *licry*.

Prob. a corr. of O. Fr. *liquerice*, licorice; Ital. *legorizia, lecurizia*.

ALIE-BOWLIS, s. The game of bowls as played in alleys, rinks, or runs.

“ . . . abuse done be scolleris and princiiciss haunting the yairdis quhair *alie bowlis*, Frenche kylis, and glaikis ar usit, to thair grit hurt and deboscherie,” &c. Burgh Recs., Glasg., 14 Apr., 1610. V. ALAIS.

ALIENARE, ALIENOUR, s. Alien, stranger; but generally applied to a person living outside the burgh bounds.

Those living in the town or burgh were called *tounsfolk* or *burghers*; those in the outlands, *outlanders* or *out-tounsfolk*; and those outside the burgh bounds, were *alienaris* or *alienouris*. Dr. Jamieson’s definition of *alienare* is therefore defective.

ALIKEWAYES, ALYKEWAYES, ELYKWAYES, adv. Likewise, in like manner, also, in addition. Burgh Recs., Edin., ii, 89. V. ELIKWISS.

ALISURIS, s. pl. Prob. a misreading of *alienuris* or *alinouris*, aliens, strangers, persons living outside the burgh bounds. Burgh Recs., Aberd., 7 July 1497. V. *Alienare*.

ALK, s. The common guillemot, Shetl.; the black-billed Auk, Orkn.

The term *Alk, Auk*, is applied to different birds of the Alca family; perhaps in each case the bird so called is the species best known in that district. In the South of Scot. *auk* is, in one case at least, corr. into *hawk*: V. *Allan-hawk*.

Dan. *alke*, Icel. and Swed. *alka*, an auk.

ALKIN, ALKYN, ALKYND, ALLKIN, ALLKYN. Of every kind: *allkyn thyng*, things of every kind. Barbour, i. 134, 191; xiii. 717; xvi. 311. V. ALLKYN.

In the Edin. MS. this word appears like *allryn*, the *k* being carelessly formed. Dr. Jamieson read it so and entered it in his Dict.; but there is no such word. See footnote in Prof. Skeat’s Ed. of Barbour.

“ . . . the kyngis bailyeis sall halde rycht betuen thaim of *alkyn* manere of querelle,” &c. Burgh Lawis, ch. 25.

ALL, Aw, A’, adj. Every; still in common use, as “He sells a’ kin’ o’ thing,” or “all kind o’ things;” West of S.

“ . . . the world lay besotted, and swatting in all sorte of superstition,” &c. Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xiii.

This use of *all* is peculiar. In E. it is followed by the plural number; but in S., even when the *is* is used, the noun that follows is in the singular; as, “He has a’ the kin’ o’ things needed. The E. structure, however, is also used.

ALLAN HAWK, s. The Aulin or Arctic Gull, *Larus parasiticus*; prob. called *hawk* from its habit of pursuing smaller gulls till they disgorge their food. *Hawk*, however, may be a corr. of *awk*.

On the shores of the Solway Frith the Arctic Gull is known by this name: in the northern islands it is called *Scouti-aulin*, *Dirtten-allan*, and sometimes simply *Allan*.

Neil, in his Tour through Orkney and Shetland, in describing this bird says,—“They pursue and harass all the small gulls till they disgorge or vomit; they then dexterously catch what is dropped ere it reach the water,” p. 201. V. **AULIN**, **SCOUTI-AULIN**.

ALLEDGEANCE, ALLEGANCE, ALLEGANS, ALEGENS, s. Allegation, declaration. Lawis of the Barons, ch. 40. V. **ALLEGIANCE**.

ALEGANS, ALLEGANS, s. Allegation, declaration, Burgh Rec., Peebles, 10 May, 1462. V. **ALLEGIANCE**.

ALLER, gen. pl. Of all; *thar aller*, of them all, Barbour, i. 137. A.-S. *ealra*, gen. pl.

Given in the Dict. as an *adv.* meaning *wholly*, &c., and explained by various statements; but it is evidently a poetic use of an A.-S. form that even in Barbour's time had become obsolete.

ALLEVIN, adj. Eleven, Aberd. Burgh Recs., S.

ALLEVINT, adj. and adv. Eleventh, Ibid. S.

ALLGAT, ALLGATE, adv. Always, by all means, Barbour, xii. 362. V. **ALGAIT**.

ALLICOMGREENYIE, s. A game played by young girls at country schools, Gall.

They form themselves into a circle, faces toward the centre; one goes round on the outside with a cap, saying—

“I got a letter from my love,
And by the way I drop'd it, I drop'd it.”

She drops the cap behind one of the party, who must pick it up and try to catch the other who runs out and in and cross the circle as quickly as possible. If the follower breaks the course, that is, does not run in the footsteps of the other, she fails. Then the one caught, or the one who fails, stands in the circle, face out, and the other goes round as before. The game ends when the last of the circle fails, or she begins it anew. V. Gall. Encycl.

ALLICOMPAIN, ALLICOMPAN, s. A corr. of *Elecampane*, a medicinal plant greatly esteemed by country people in the West and South of S.

The *Elecampane* or *Inula Campana*,—the *Inula Helenium* of the *Materia Medica* is in many districts believed to be a certain cure for almost every kind of pain, wound, or bruise.

ALLIE, s. A familiar form of the proper name *Allan*, West of S.

But aye when Elspa flate or things gaed wrang
Next to my pipe was *Allie's* sleekit sang.
Alex. Wilson's Poems, p. 20, Ed. 1876.

Allie here represents *Allan Ramsay*, whose songs were then in great repute.

ALLRYN. A misreading of *Alkyn*, q. v.

ALL-WELDAND, ALL-VELDAND, adj. Almighty; lit. *all-wielding*.

For had nocht god *all-weldand*
Set help intill his awne hand,
He had ben ded vithouten dreid.

Barbour, v. 577, Camb. MS.

Than lovit thair god fast, *all-weldand*,
That thair thar lord fand hail and feir.

Ibid., vi. 314, *Ibid.*

ALLYA, ALLYE, s. pl. Allies, alliance, Compl. Scot., p. 78, 182; *allye*, Barbour, xvii. 319, Camb. MS. Edin. MS. reads *elye*.

ALLYACE, ALLYAS, s. pl. Men of the same family or alliance. V. **ALYA**.

And ilk schield in that place
Their tennent or man wace,
Or ellis thair *allyace*,
At thair awin will.

Houlate, l. 610, Bann. MS.

Asloan MS. has *allyas*.

Fr. *allier*, Lat. *ligare*, to tie, *alligare*, to unite.

ALMES, ALMESS, s. A corr. of *almous*, alms, q. v.; and used also as short for *almous-house*, alms-house.

“ . . . the *almess* collectit ilk day,” &c. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 23 Sept. 1600, Sp. C.

“ . . . ludging within the *almes* and seikhous,” &c. *Ibid.*, 7 Oct., 1612, Sp. C.

ALMUSHOUS, s. An almshouse, hospital. Burgh Rec. Peebles, 25 Oct. 1462. V. **ALMOUS**.

ALONGWIS, ALONGOUS, ALLONGHOUSE, prep. Along, alongst; right or straight along.

“ . . . in order, and down *allonghouse* the hail toun to the mercat place,” &c. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 17 July, 1612.

ALRICH, ALRISH, ALRISHE, adj. Lit., elvish, spirit-haunted; hence, weird, lonesome, dreary, terrible, frightful. V. **ELRICHE**.

“ . . . bogils or Gaistes . . . wandering in a vagrant estate about graves and *alrish* deserts,” &c. Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xii., xvii.

Lyndsay has “the *alrich* Queene of Farie.” *Thrie Estaitis*, l. 1544.

This is the same term, only in another form, that Burns used in his Address to the Deil, st. 8.

When wi' an *eldritch*, stoor quaick, quaick,
Among the springs.

ALRYNE, s. The passage or channel behind the battlement of a building; the channel or water-course on the roof of a building; also, a parapet or parapet wall. V. *Alering*.

Thy tour and fortres lairge and lang,
Thy nychbours dois excell.—
Thy *alryne* is a mervall greit,
Upreiching to the hevyn.

Mailland Poems, p. 255.

Dr. Jamieson left this term undefined; but in an elaborate note to the quotation above, he said,—“This apparently signifies a watch-tower, or the highest part of a castle;” and after giving an etymology to suit, his conclusion is,—“Thus, it may here signify the highest point or pinnacle,” &c.

Both meaning and etymology are alike worthless, and this note must therefore be deleted. *Alryne* is a contr. for *alering* or *aluring*, with the meaning of M.E. *alure*; Prompt. Parv.: Fr. *alleure*, *allure*, *allée*; Cotgr. And in this passage, describing the ancient castle of Lethingtoun, it means *battlement* or *parapet*. For its various applications, v. *Alering*.

ALSA, ALSUA, conj. Also; A.-S. *ealswá*.

“ . . . to the saide first day of Decembre *alsa* inclusive,” &c. Accts. Lord H. Treas. Scot., i. 1. DICKSON.

The form *alsua* occurs frequently in the Burgh Laws of Scotland: thus in ch. 7,—

“And *alsua* of this alswele as of other he aw and sall be demyt be his peris in burgh be law of burgh.”

ALSAMEN-BREAD, ALSAMYN BRED, s.

Prob. bread baked of whole flour. V.

ALSAME.

“ . . . at thai bak nocht ilk kynd of bred as the law of burgh requeris, that is to say, wastell, symnel, alsamyn, samyn bred, and demayn.” Chalmerlain Air, ch. 9.

ALSE, AUSE, AWS, s. Ashes. V. **AS.**

“ . . . al men ar eird ande *alse*.” Compl. Scot., p. 152, E.E.T.S.

A very old form of this word is *askes* which occurs in the Romance of Havelok, and is still used in the South of S.; it is now applied to the cinders of a spent fire;—at least it was so when I have heard it used, as in the expression, “*naething left but askes*.” The fine dust or powder being called *alse* or *ause*.

Icel. *aska*; A.-S. *æsce*, ash.

ALS-TIT, ALSS-TITE, adv. As soon as possible, Barbour, v. 80. Icel. *titt*, soon.

ALSWELE, ALSWEIL, ALSS-WEILL. 1. As a *conj.*, as well as, and also, together with.

“ . . the mutis wythin the kyngis burgh *alswele* mutis of landis as of othir thyngis,” &c. Burgh Lawis, ch. 47.

2. As an *adv.*, as well, Barbour, i. 124.

ALTAR-MEN, s. Officiating priests, ministers at the altar; a similar form to *churchmen*.

“Gods Altar-mens trauels in his own trueth ought to be steil-bowed,” &c. Blame of Kirkburiall, Dedication, p. 1.

ALTELYERIE, s. A corr. of *artillery*, ordnance.

“ . . with the peice of *altelyerie* callit ane ring dog,” &c. Burgh Recs. Glasg., 11 Mar. 1577-8.

ALTHOYT, conj. Although.

“ . . and than thai aw custom and mall *althoyt* thai haf the samyn fredom that has the barounis of baronyis.” Fragments of Old Laws, ch. 26.

To ALY, ALYE, ALYIE, v. a. To alienate, dispose. V. **ANALIE.**

“ . . that scho nother sel na *aly* that arscap.” Burgh Recs. Peebles, 28 Mar. 1457.

ALYAR, ALYER, s. One who alienates.

“ . . . of ony borouagis to be analyt befor at it be lauchfully profferit to the nerrest of the blude of the *alyar*.” Chalmerlain Air, ch. 4.

AMATON, s. A thin, bony person; a mere skeleton, Gall. *Amitan*, a weak, foolish, or silly person, Dumfr.

Both forms are prob. corr. of *anatomy*.

AMEDONE, AMIDON, s. A kind of starch, used for dressing the finer ruffs and frills worn by ladies, commonly called *stiffing*.

“Gilliane Van Narsone, a Fleming in Leith, who had the privilege for 21 years of making *amedone* and of selling it at 40d. the pound, complained to the Privy Council against Thomas Fleming of Edinburgh for making and selling of the said *amedone* or *stiffing*,” &c. Register, Priv. Council, 1601; vi. 288.

Dutch, *ameldonk*, starch.

AMERCIAMENT, s. A fine; Burgh Lawis, ch. 44. V. **AMERCIAT.**

AMER-TREE, EMMER-TREE, s. A beam of wood or bar of iron built in the chimney, or set over the fire, to which is attached a chain for suspending pots, &c. Prob. for *ember-tree*; Orkn.

Evidently the same as the *rannel-tree*, *rattle-tree*, *rannle-bauks*, of the centre and south of Scot. This beam or bank was made of the *rannle* or rowan tree, to protect the hearth or house from the cantrips of witches.

To AMESE, v. a. To mitigate, appease, satisfy; Lyndsay, Complaint to the King, l. 42. V. **AMEISE.**

To AMIT, AMITT, v. a. To set aside, give away; also, demit, resign, lose.

“ . . . we mak, *amittis*, and frely giffis ouer,” &c. Charters of Peebles, 15 Dec. 1473.

In this quotation *mak* is most probably a mistake for *makis*; a misreading of the transcriber. The MS. is very much decayed.

“ . . . he sall tyne and *amitt* the said burss,” &c. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 29 Jan. 1623. “*Burss*,” bursary. Lat. *amitto*, to let go, set free.

To AMONIS, v. a. To exhort. V. **AMMONYSS.**

AMONESTYNG, *s.* Exhortation, advice. V.
AMMONYSS.

Quhen he to thame of his ledyng
Had maid ane fair amonestyng
Till do weil, &c.

Barbour, xx. 412, Camb. MS.

Edin. MS. reads *monestyng*, q. v.

AMP, *s.* Fear, Shetl. Norw., *ampe*, trouble.

To AMPILL, *v. a.* To amplify. V. *Ample*.

To AMPLE, AMPILL, *v. a.* To amplify,
extend, enlarge, augment.

“ . . . and to eik, *ampill*, change, or correct
the samyn als oft as neid beis,” &c. Burgh Recs.
Aberd., 9 Jan., 1543, Sp. C.

O.Fr. *amplier*, short for “*amplifier*: amplifie, in-
large,” &c. Cotgr.

AMYT, *s.* An amice; a priestly vestment,
Accts. Lord H. Treas. Scot., i. 64, 177.
V. AMITE.

AN, *conj.* A contr. for *than*; similar to *at*
for *that*; as, “It’s mair *an* ye deserve.”
South and West of S.

It occurs frequently in the earlier Burgh Records.

AN, *prep.* By, about the time of; and often
implying before: as, “I’ll be back *an*
gloamin;” “It ’ll be a’ by *an* ye come
back,” all will be over by the time, or
before, you come back. *Ibid*.

An may be a contr. form of *agane*, *gane*, *gin*, q. v.;
or simply a form of *on*, at the time, by.

To AN, *v. a.* To give, grant, concede, bestow,
send.

Miche gode I wold him *an*.

Sir Tristrem, p. 42, st. 66.

Y take that me Gode *an*.

Ibid., p. 144.

Misled probably by the Glossary to this poem, Dr.
Jamieson gave the definition and etymology of this
word entirely wrong. It means *to give, grant, bestow*;
and is from A.-S. *unnan*, *ic dn*; O. Ger. *geunnan*; Ger.
gönnen, to give or grant freely.

ANALYT, *part. pt.* Alienated. V. ANALIE.

ANAMELIT, ANAMALYT, ANAMULET, *part.*
adj. Enamelled. Accts. Lord H. Treas.
Scot., i. 81; Barbour, xx. 305, Camb. MS.

Between 1538 and 1542 large amounts of native gold
were used for the coinage of Scotland, and for making
and mounting various articles for the royal household.
Among these were “ . . . ane dragoun *anamulet*,
and ane target of the Kingis awin gold for his Majesty.”
Early Records of Mining in Scotland, Intro., pp. 15-16,
COCHRAN-PATRICK.

ANATHEMATICALL, *adj.* By or with
anathema; “*anathematicall* excommunica-
tion,” excommunication with cursing.

“ . . . that kinde of vncleannes was punished
with *anathematicall* excommunication.” Blame of
Kirkburiall, ch. xviii.

Gr. *anathema*, anything devoted, especially to evil.

ANCIENT, *s.* An ensign; the officer who
carries the colours of his company. V.
Anseinye.

“ . . . the saids capitanes to chuisse thair awne
lievetentis, *ancientis*, and uther inferiour officiaris,” &c.
Burgh Recs. Aberd., 4 Sept. 1644.

This form occurs repeatedly in these records. It is
from Fr. *enseigne*, from Lat. *insigne*, a badge, flag.

Shakespeare used this term in both its senses of
standard and standard-bearer; as in 1 Hen. IV., iv.
2; Oth. i. 1, ii. 1, 3.

ANCIENTE, *s.* Antiquity, ancientness.
Barbour, vi. 252. V. ANCIETY.

ANCIENTRY, AUNCIENTRY, *s.* Antiquity,
ancientness; as, “They claim great *ancientry*
o’ name and bluid;” also, old-fashionedness,
precociousness; as, “The *ancientry* o’ that
bairn I dinna like; he talks like a gran’-
father,” Clydes.

ANDE, AINDE, *s.* Breath. V. AYND.

ANDLESS, AINDLESS, AINLESS, *adj.* Breath-
less. V. AYNDLESSE.

ANDER, *s.* A porch, Shetl. Icel. *önd*, id.

To ANDOO, *v. n.* To keep a boat in position
by rowing gently against wind or tide,
Orkn. and Shetl.

Lit. to *undo* the effect of wind or tide by rowing
against it: Icel. *önd*, against.

ANDRUM, ANTRUM, AUNTRIN, ANTERIN,
AUNTERIN, *s.* The name given to the
afternoon or early evening repast; also, the
time allotted to it; called also, *four-hours*,
e’enshanks, and *anterin-time*.

These are corruptions of A.-S. *undern*, the third
hour, i.e., 9 a.m.; but the term was afterwards
applied to the third hour after noon, and by-and-bye to
afternoon and *evening*. Under various forms it is found
in many of the English dialects; for particulars see
Halliwell’s Dict. under *Aunder*.

The Scot. corruptions may be traced thus: *antrum*
and its varieties from *andrum*; and this for *andorn*,
which in turn is a corr. pronunciation of *undern*.

The term *drum*, as applied to ladies’ afternoon tea,
is a modern contraction of *andrum*.

The afternoon repast was also called *andersmeat* by
our forefathers; and this must be a very old term, as
even in Gothic we find *undaurni-mats*, undern-meat.

ANE, *adj.* and *s.* One, some one, somebody,
as, “Sae, *ane* telt me to gae up by,” i.e.,
some one told me, &c. South and West of S.

A’ ANE. All one, quite the same, immaterial;
as, “It’s a’ *ane* whether ye gang or I gang,
Ibid. Cf. prov. E., “It’s *all one* to me.”

AR ANE, WAR ANE. This phrase is still common, meaning of one mind, plan, or purpose, united.

That all *war ane* faine wald I wis,
Bot yit thoct sum againis yow fall,
This actioun haill sa honest is,
With Godis grace it sall preuall.

Sempill Ballates, p. 21.

IN ANE. At once, immediately. E. *anon*.

Dame Nature the nobildest nychit *in ane*,
For to ferm this fetherem, and dewly hes done.
Houlate, l. 887, Bann. MS.

This phrase is also used in the sense of *in one*; *in one set, lot, or piece*; *united, whole*; as, "The pairts were a' *in ane* when ye got it;" i.e., were in their proper place or order, connected.

OUR ANE, OOR ANE. Lit. our one; but applied to husband, wife, son, daughter, lad, lass, or sweetheart, instead of the name, and sometimes as the name of him or her; as, "*Oor ane* boght me a gran' gown at the fair." West of S.

A common salutation by a country lad to his lass on giving her a present is,—"*Hae!* that's for ye'r *our ane*;" i.e., because you are, &c.

ANERYS, adj. Single, only, own.

This form is due to adding the masc. gen. suffix *es* to *anre*, which is the A.-S. gen. fem. of *án*, one.

"A burges may thruch his *anerys* voyce put hym till athe at nytis hym his dett, what man sum evir he be." Burgh Lawis, ch. 23.

"*Nytis*," denies.

ANEW, s. A ring or bracelet, a clasp; also, a tendril of a creeping plant, a twist or curving spray in a garland or chaplet of flowers, a sprig, a curl; pl. *anewis*.

A chapellet with mony fresche *anewis*.
Kings Quair, st. 160.

Jamieson's explanation of *anewis* is not sufficiently full and clear, and does not present the fine figure of the poet correctly. The *anewis* mean the rings or wreaths composing the chaplet, or, the sprays or clusters ringed or twined into it; hence, the passage suggests a chaplet with many fair, fresh wreaths, or, with many fresh sprays twined. In short, one like that worn by the fair Joan when the poet first saw her. V. st. 46, 47, of the Quair.

ANGALUCK, s. An accident, a misfortune, Shetl.

Dan. *angaae*, to concern; and *lykke*, luck.

ANGELLIS, s. pl. Angels, angel nobles; coins. The Angel or Angel Noble was an English gold coin current in Scotland, and valued at 24s.

" . . . tauld in presens of the Chancellare, Lord Lile, the Prior of Sanctandros, in a pyne pig of tin. In the fyrst, of *angellis* twa hundreth foure score and v *angellis*," &c. Accts. Lord H. Treas. Scot., i. 79.

"Item, that samyn nycht [22 Aug. 1497] giffin to Schir Robert Ker, that he had lent the King to the cartis, tua vnicornis, tua *angellis*: summa iiij lib. ijs viij d." *Ibid.*, i. 353, DICKSON.

Rating a unicorn at 18s., the angel was then worth 23s. 4d.

ANGERIE, s. A crowd, multitude, Shetl.

Prob. from Icel. *ör-grynni*, a countless multitude; *VIGRUSSON*.

ANGRIE, adj. Angry, enraged, mad.

The Husband than woxe *angrie* as ane hair.
Henryson, Fox, Wolf, and Moon, l. 12.

The phrase "*angrie as ane hair*," like its modern form "mad as a March hare," had even in Henryson's time a wide range of application.

"*Husband*," husbandman, ploughman.

ANGYEOUN, s. An onion. Burgh Recs. Aberd., ii. 127. V. *INGOWNE*.

ANGYR, s. Affliction, vexation. Barbour, i. 235. As an *adj.*, grievous, distressing. *Ibid.*, xx. 490. V. *ANGIR*.

The *adj.* form *angry*, as used by Barbour, means *adverse, troublesome*, v. 70; *vexatious*, xvii. 24.

ANGYRLY, ANGIRLY, adv. Angrily. Barbour, iv. 321, Edin. MS.; *Ibid.*, viii. 486, Camb. MS.

ANKER, ANKYR, s. An anchor; pl. *ankyrs*. Barbour, iii. 691.

"And gif the schippis duellis and makis resting and tweeche the erd with *anker*," &c. *Customs of Schippis*, ch. 1.

ANKER-HALD, s. Anchorage; bottom fit for anchoring, bottom.

For *anker-hald* nane can be fund,
I pray zow cast the leid-lyne owt.
Sempill, Flemying Bark, s. 7.

ANKER, ANKYR, s. 1. A dry measure, similar to the firloft, still used in Orkney and Shetland in measuring potatoes; one third of a barrel.

2. A liquid measure formerly in use in all districts that traded with the Dutch: it was equal to ten wine gallons. In Orkney and Shetland it was reckoned equal to 38 Danish quarts.

3. A small barrel used by smugglers for carrying their brandy on horseback, &c.: also, the small barrel, open at one end, used for holding the oatmeal in daily use, and for various other household purposes, was called an *anker*, as in the following extract from an inventory of household goods belonging to a burghess of Aberdeen:—

"Item, . . . thre hand axis, a brogit staf, a litil *ankyr*, a gyrdil, a bakbrede, a brewyne fat," &c. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 26 Apr. 1477.

The *anker* is still so used in secluded districts of the South and West of S.; and is a *big* or a *wee*, a *muckle* or a *little anker*, according to its size or capacity.

Dan., Dutch, Ger. *anker*, a measure.

ANNA, ANNAT, s. The first year's income of a benefice: Accts. Lord H. Treas. Scot., i. 197. V. ANN.

In Scotland, the fifth penny of the *annat* belonged to the king; consequently this casualty could not be exacted without his consent.

ANNALIIT, part. pt. Disposed, alienated, pledged, gifted, founded. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 1563. V. ANALIE.

This term occurs in all our Burgh Recs., and under various forms. It is most frequently met with in connection with deeds of gift and foundation, and in records of bargains for loans and exchanges.

ANNES, ANNIS, adv. Once, one time. Burgh Rec. Peebles, 20 Oct. 1564. V. ANES.

ANNET, ANNAT, s. V. *Anna*.

ANNS, s. pl. Awns, beards of barley or grass; also, chaff of oats, barley, &c. V. AWNS.

Icel. *ögn*, Dan. *avne*, chaff,

ANNUAL, s. A yearly present, payment, or tax.

"Item, to the beidmen of the Trinetic College for thair *annual* xli."

"Item, to Sir Johne Bauld for the *annual* of the grammer scule, awing be the toun xl. s." Accts. Burgh of Edin., 1552-3, Recs. So.

ANNUAL-RENT, s. Yearly payment to landlord or creditor; yearly income from property or money; rent, interest, S.

This term is employed in all these senses in an entry in the Burgh Recs. of Aberd., dated 1 Dec. 1624; but, generally, it means *interest*, as in the following passage:—

"... lyes out of payment, alsweill of principall as *annual-rent*," &c. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 5 Feb. 1640. Recs. So.

ANORDINAR, ANORDNAR, ANORNAR, UNORDNAR, UNORNAR, adj. Inordinate, enormous, unusual, extraordinary; as, "They gied *anordnar* ransoms for cowts the day." West and South of S.

These are various corruptions of *inordinar*; from *in*, neg., and Fr. *ordinaire*, ordinary.

By-ordnar is similarly used, but has generally a wider range of meaning.

ANOTAMELL, ANTOMELL, s. Anatomy, art of dissection, dissection, subject for dissection.

"... that is to say, that he knaw *anotamell*, nature and complexion of euery member humanis bodie," &c. Burgh Recs. Edin., 1 July, 1505.

"... and that we may have anis in the yeir ane condampnit man eftir he be deid to mak *antomell* of," &c. *Ibid.*

ANOURNMENTS, ANOWNMENTS, s. pl. Adornments, decorations. Charters of Peebles, 4 Feb., 1444-5. V. ANORNE.

ANOY, s. Err. for *Not*, employment, business. Barbour, xiii. 173, Edin. MS. V. NOTE.

ANOY, s. Annoyance, harm. Barbour, viii. 371. Pl. *anoyis*, troubles, hardships. *Ibid.*, i. 304.

O. Fr. *anoier*, *anvier*; Fr. *ennuyer*, to annoy, vex, trouble. It. *noia*, trouble; Sp. *enoja*, offence, injury.

To **ANSCHIR, v. a.** To answer, reply; Henryson, Bann. MS., p. 1005, l. 58.

ANSCHIR, ANSCHEIR, s. An answer, reply; *Ibid.*, p. 958, l. 41.

ANSEINYE, ENSEINYE, s. 1. An ensign, flag, banner of a company. V. ANSENYE.

"Ordanes tua new cullouris to be *enseinyeis* to be bocht vpon the tounes charges," &c. Burgh Recs. Glasg., 2 Apr. 1627.

2. An ensign, an officer who carries the regimental colours.

"Ninian Andersone, *anseinyie* for the craftis," &c. *Ibid.*, 18 Mar. 1601.

3. A company of soldiers. *Ibid.*, 18 Mar. 1601.

In the Burgh Recs. of Aberdeen there are some very strange forms of this word, as, *antsingries*, in p. 305, and *anzangres*, in p. 308 of vol. ii., Spal. Cl.; and *ancient*, in pp. 14, 23, and 72 of vol. iv., Rec. Soc. In the Burgh Recs. Glasg., vol. i., p. 471, the form is *hanseinyie*, as if for *hand-sign*. The entry is interesting on account of its particulars, and runs thus:—

"June 11, [1583]. Item, depursit for coillis, peitis, candle, and some boyes wadgis, ane polk to the *hanseinyie*, and for mending of the cheinyeis of the knok, vj li. vj s. viij d."

This term is a corr. of Fr. *enseigne*, from Lat. *insigne*, a badge, flag.

To **ANT, v. a.** To attend to, to attend, obey; Shetl.

Icel. *ansa*, id.

ANTECESSOUR, ANTECESTRE, s. An ancestor; Henryson, Bann. MS., p. 1005, l. 26; Compl. Scot., p. 186, E.E.T.S. V. ANTYCESSOR.

ANTICK, ANTIK, adj. Ancient, old-fashioned, antique.

"But in this also we are more *antick* nor antiquity." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. vii.

Fr. *antique*, from Lat. *antiquus*, ancient.

ANTINMAS, s. Prob. Anthony's mass, twenty-four days after Christmas, Shetl.

St. Anthony, the patriarch of saints, is commemorated in various ways all over Europe. His day in the Calendar is 17th January, or twenty-four days after Christmas, as stated in the Gloss. Orkn. and Shetl. V. Chambers' Book of Days, i. 124.

ANTOMELL, s. Anatomy, subject for dissection. V. *Anotamell*.

ANTRUM, AUNTRUM, s. The afternoon or early evening repast; also, the time fixed for it, sometimes called *anterin-time*, and *aunterin-time*. West and South of S. V. *Andrum*.

This term is a corruption of A.-S. *undern*, the third hour, which under various forms occurs in many of the English dialects.

ANWELL, s. Annual, yearly rent or payment; pl. *anwellis*. Charters of Peebles, 4 Feb. 1444-5, Lanark Recs., 1505.

Anwell is properly an *adj.*, and as such is still in use; as, *the anwell meetin'*.

ANYESTER, s. A name given to a two-year-old sheep, or rather to one in its second year, Shetl.

ANYING, ANANYING, part. Owing, a corr. of *awning*, *awnin'*, also in use, Gall.

ANYS, adv. Once. Barbour, i. 272. V. *ANIS*.

APANE, APAYN, adv. At a pinch. Barbour, ix. 64, 89. V. *APAYN*.

Dr. Jamieson's meaning of *apayn* is entirely wrong. Fr. *à peine*, at or under penalty, in extremity, in desperation, at a pinch. See note in Prof. Skeat's Ed., pp. 573-4.

APARALE, APARAILE, s. Preparation; apparatus, fittings. V. *APPARELLE*.

Till ordane till mak *aparale*
For till defend and till assale,
Barbour, xvii. 241, Camb. MS.
. . . certis'hard I neur say,
That Inglis men mar *aparaile*
Maid, then thai did [than] for bataill.
Ibid., xi. 81, Edin. MS.

APIN, APPIN, adj. and v. Open; also as an *adv.*, openly; as, "It was done *apin* afore al men." V. *APPIN*.

APPYNLY, adv. Openly. Compl. Scot., p. 133, E.E.T.S.

APLOCHS, s. pl. Remnants, remains of any work or repast, West and South of S. V. *ABLACH*.

In olden times scarcely a field of grain was shorn, or a meadow mowed, but portions were left in corners uncut to secure the favour of the warlocks; these portions were called *aplochs*. Modern farming, however, recognises neither *aplochs* nor *warlocks*.

Gael. *ablach*, carrion, the remains of a creature destroyed by ravenous beasts; hence, *ablaoich*, a term of contempt, applied to persons and things.

APNYT, pret. For *opnyt*, opened. V. *APIN*.
Thair yattis haff thai *apnyt* sone.
Barbour, xvii. 136, Edin. MS.

Camb. MS. has *opnyt*.

APNYT, v. n. For *hapnyt*, happened, Bann. MS., p. 1014, l. 370; in p. 1004, l. 28, the form *appinnit* occurs.

APONLANDE, APOLAND, UPLANDIS, UPOLANDE, adj. Belonging to the country, living outside the burgh.

"And gif he be a burges *aponlande* he sal gefy viii s," &c. Burgh Lawis, ch. 40.

" . . . men *upolande* may borow thair pundis thryis fra wolk to wolk . . . And gif the *uplandis* man throuch frawartschyp of hym self will nocht borow his punde," &c. Burgh Lawis, ch. 34.

In M. E. *upland* and *uplandish* are not uncommon.

APO-SYNAGOGIE, s. Separation or excommunication from the synagogue; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xviii. V. under *Arch-synagogue*.

To **APPARDON, APPARDOUN, v. a.** To pardon.

Appardoun me of this,
Gif ocht be to displeiss yow,
And quhair I mak a miss,
My mynd salbe to meiss yow.
Alex. Scott, Bann. MS., p. 844, l. 145.

APPELLACIONE, s. An appeal. V. *APPELL*.

"Item, gevin to Henry Mare, iiii^o Februarij, passande to Sanct Andros, a notare for the intimacions of the Kingis *appellacione* fra the Bischoop of Sanctandros, to his expensis, xxiiiij s." Accts. Lord H. Treas. Scot., i. 47. DICKSON.

APPERANCE, APPERANS, s. Apparent fitness, aptness.

Monye alleageance lele, in lede nocht to lane it,
Off Aristotle and ald men scharplye thai schewe;
The prelatiis thair *apperance* proponyt generall.
Houlate, l. 269, Bann. MS.

O. Fr. *apparoir*, Lat. *apparere*, to be open to view.

APPILL OREYNYEIS, s. pl. Oranges.

"Item, for bering of the *appill oreynyeis* to the hous fra the schip, iij. s." Accts. Lord H. Treas. Scot., i. 330, DICKSON.

This entry is under date 24 Aprile, 1497, and refers probably to a present of oranges for King James IV., which had just arrived at the port of Leith.

Pomegranates were in like manner then called *appil garnetis*.

APPINNIT. V. APNYT.

To **APPLAUD, APPLAWD, v. a.** To settle, devote, or apply, by public vote or consent; hence, to vote, devote; part. pt. *applaudit*.

" . . and the money gottin for the samyn to be *applaudit* to the commond weil of this guid toun," &c. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 6 Jan. 1561.

Fr. *applaudir*, to applaud.

APPOSIT, adj. Opposite, Compl. Scot., p. 55, E.E.T.S.

APPOSITIONE, s. Opposition, *Ibid.*, p. 55.

To **APPOST, v. a.** To arrange, dispose, put in order for defence, fortify. Lat. *appositus*, apt, fit. V. *APPOSIT*.

How & what way ye suld *appost* your bordour,
Maddeis counsall is verry excellent.
Sempill, Exhortatioun to the Lordis, s. 14.

APPOVENTABYLL, adj. Terrible, causing or striking terror.

The thounder raif the cluddis sabyll,
With horrabyll sound *appoventabyll*.

Lyndsay, Exper. and Court., l. 1416.

Fr. *epouvantable*, terrible; from *epouvanter*, to scare; formerly *espouvanter*, originally *espaventer*, from Lat. *expaventare*, deriv. of *expavere*. V. Brachet's Etym. Dict.

APPROFFYT, part. Proven, proved. Burgh Rec. Peebles., 5 Oct. 1461.

APPROWIN, part. pt. Approved, accepted.

"—receavit and *aprowin* be the counsell," &c. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 17 Oct. 1649.

Another form is *approffyt*: both are used in these Records, and are common elsewhere.

Jamieson gave only the form *appreue*.

Fr. *aprouver*, to approve.

APPURVAIT, part. pt. Provided, prepared.

Held with him-self a gret meny,
Swa that he mycht be *appurvait*
To defend, gif he war assayit.

Barbour, ix. 424. Cam. MS.

Edin. MS. has "*be ay purwayit*."

AQUARIE, s. Aquarius, one of the signs of the zodiac; Kingis Quair, st. 1.

AQUITE, AQUITIE, s. Equity, fair play.

" . . . conform to justice, *aquite*, and guid custom," &c. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 3 Aug. 1548.

Fr. *équité*, "*equitie, equalitie*," Cotgr.

To AQUYTE, v. a. To acquit, free. V. *Acquyt*.

" . . . he sall nocht fecht, bot thruch the athis of xii men sulik as hym self is he sall *aquyte* hym." Burgh Lawis, ch. 22.

ARASIT, part. pt. Raised, lifted up. Kingis Quair, st. 75, Skeat.

ARAND, part. pr. Ploughing. Compl. Scot., p. 44. V. AR.

Goth. *arjan*, to plough; Lat. *arans*, ploughing. M. Eng. *earing*.

ARAYMENT, s. Order, setting forth, arrangement, preparation.

" . . . upon the *arayment* and utbris necessaris of the play to be plait in the fest of Corpus Kristi nixttocum." Burgh Recs. Aberd., 21 May, 1479.

O. Fr. *arraier, arroier*, to order, arrange, Burguy: *arroyer*, Cotgr.

ARBYTRE, s. Arbitrament, decision. Lat. *arbiter*, a judge, umpire.

And he suld swer that, bot fenyeyng,
He suld that *arbytre* disclar
Off thir twa that I tauld of ar.

Barbour, i. 75.

ARCH-SYNAGOGUE, s. The chief or ruler of the synagogue.

"The which [i.e., profanation] as the *arch-synagogues* of olde did punishe with apo-synagogie; so should Kirk-pastors now ding it with the discipline rod." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xviii.

(Sup.)

c

To ARESTE, v. n. To pause, condescend.

For it was hale his beheste,
At thair alleris requeste,
Mycht dame Nature *areste*
Of him for to rewe.

Houlate, l. 857, Bann. MS.

This sense of the vb. is peculiar.

Fr. *arrester*, to bring one to stand, from Lat. *restare*, to remain behind, stand still; Sc. *reist*.

ARG, adj. Eager, fierce, Shetl.

Icel. *örthigr*, stalwart, brisk, in the sense of braving or defying; as in the expression, "*örthgask upp sem leo*, to rise to one's feet like a lion;" Cleasby.

ARGOSIE, s. Anger, fury, *ibid*.

ARGERIE, s. A crowd, multitude, Shetl.

Icel. *ör-grymi*, a countless multitude; Cleasby.

The term *angerie*, used in Orkn., is prob. a corr. form of *argerie*.

To ARGWE, ARGIE, v. To argue; to contend with, to fret against, to chide. V. **ARGIE.**

In my mynd
My folk I wold *argewe*, bot all for noght.

Kingis Quair, st. 27.

The term is still used in S. in all these senses; but most of them are now obsolete in E. In Ayrsh., Renfr., Lanarks., a mother still says to her quarrelsome children: "Ye'll *argie* ithir fra morn ti' nicht; ye're never done wi't." And the terms *argie-bargie*, *argie*, and *bargie*, are applied to such contentions.

O. Fr. *arguer*, to argue, plead; to contend with.

To ARIFFE, v. n. To arrive. *Barbour*, iv. 559.

ARIWYNG, s. Arrival. *Ibid.*, v. 122.

ARLED, part. pt. Secured by part payment or part possession; infest; *arled in*, secured or taken possession of for the party who has right of entry. V. ARLE.

" . . . for the Innes of eternity are alreadie *arled in* for our farther assurance, by our two faithful furriours, Enoch and Elias," &c. Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. iii.

ARMINE, ARMYNE, s. Ermine, fur. V. ARMING.

With menever, martrik, grice, and ryche *armyne*.
Lyndsay, Papyngo, l. 1047.

Low Lat. *arminea*, ermine.

ARMYNG, s. Armour, arms, *Barbour*, iii. 614. V. ARMYN.

Used also as an *adj.*, meaning pertaining to or form-part of armour, as *armyng hois*, *armyng doublet*, *armyng schone*, hose, doublet, shoes, to be worn with armour. Accts. Lord H. Treas. Scot., pp. 256, 257, 269, Dickson.

ARRAGE, s. Feudal service with draught-cattle, i.e., *avers*; also, the right of such service; Compl. Scot., pp. 124, 125, E.E.T.S. V. ARAGE.

This term is short for *average*: Low Lat. *averagium*, id. V. Du Cange.

ARRAVIS, *s. pl.* Arrows.

And defend weill the vp-cummyng,
Sen he wes varysyt of Armyng
That he thair *Arravis* [thurt] nocht dreid.
Barbour, vi. 121, Cam. MS.

ARRAY, *s.* Garb, fashion, pattern, style; also, uniformity; *in array*, in uniform; *of array*, of one pattern, uniform, alike.

Thaire tabartis ar nocht bothe maid of *array*.
Kingis Quair, st. 110.

Prof. Skeat suggests that *maid* should here be omitted, and *array* read *a ray*, i.e., one order, style, pattern.

ARRÉS, *s.* Arras, tapestry; so named from Arras, in Artois, N. of France, where it was first made; used also as an *adj.*

“ . . . and for the tursing of the *arres* clathys to the Abbay and the Freris at the parliament,” &c. *Accts.* Lord H. Treas. Scot., i. 53, Dickson.

ARREST, **ARREIST**, **AREIST**, *s.* The legal seizure of a person's wages in payment of debt; also, the decree or authority for such seizure; same as *E. arrestment*. *S.*

The ordinary *E.* meanings of this term are current in *S.* also.

O. Fr. arrest, an arrest, an execution served upon a man's person or goods, &c. *Cotgr.*

ARSCAP, **ARSCAPAT**, *s.* Heirship, inheritance, Burgh Rec. Peebles. **V. AYRS-CHIP.**

The form *archap* occurs in these same Records under date 13 April, 1457; and *airiskap* in Prestwick Recs., p. 22.

The term is frequently used as an *adj.*; as, “—the *arschip* gudis,” heirship goods, or goods inherited; Burgh Recs. Edin., 25 July, 1548.

ARSDENE, *s.* Archdean, arch-deacon. The opposite to *soddene*, i.e., subdean, in *P. Plowman*.

Vpoun the sand yit I saw, as thesaurare tane
With grene awmous on hede, Schir Gawane the Drake;
The *Arsdene* that aurman ay prechand in plane,
Correctour of Kirkmen was clepit the Clake.
Houlate, l. 211, Bann. MS.

Given *Arseene* in the *Dict.*

Dr. Jamieson corrected some of the mistakes in the passage as published by Pinkerton; but *Arseene*, and *kirkine* for *kirkmen*, he retained. In the Bannatyne MS. the word at first sight appears like *Arseene*, and it is so given in the very carefully prepared edition of the MS. issued by the Hunterian Society; but closer inspection shows it to be *Arsdene*, and that the misreading is caused by the *d* being imperfectly formed under the turn of the *s*. In the Asloan or Auchinleck MS., which is beautifully written, the word is clearly *archedene*.

ARSET, *adv.* Backwards, stern foremost; same with *arslin*, *arselins*, *q. v.*, Gall.**ARSOON**, *s.* Bow of a saddle, saddle-bow. *Barbour*, xvi. 131; *forther und hynder arsoon*, front and back bow of saddle.

Arsoon is sometimes used for the saddle itself; but properly the saddle had two arsoons, one in front and one behind, called the *fore* or *forther arsoon*, and the *hynd* or *hynder arsoon*. Hence—

In the *arsoons* before and behynde
Wer twey stones of ynde,
Gay for the maystrye.

Sir Launfal, l. 955.

Jamieson's mistake with this word is as ludicrous as it is wide of the mark. He must have been, as Prof. Skeat mildly puts it, “strangely misled by the sound of the former part of the word.” *V. Note*, *Barbour*, p. 777, *E. E. Text Soc.*

Fr. arçon, saddle-bow.

ARTICLES, *s. pl.* 1. The subjects to be discussed, and the laws to be passed, by the Scot. Parliament were called *articles*.

“The three estates of the realm having been assembled, certain persons were elected for the determination of the *Articles* to be proposed to them by the king, leave of returning home being given to the other members of the parliament.” *Tytler's Hist. Scot.*, vol. ii., p. 51, Ed. 1864.

2. Lords of the Articles, or short, “The Articles,” the members who formed the Committee of Parl. for determining the Articles; also, the Committee of Parliament, which was usually called “The Articles.”

“That nane suspect of religione be chosen upon the *Articles*.” *Book of the Universal Kirk*, p. 400, Ed. 1839.

Some idea of the duties of this Committee, and of the mode of its election, may be gathered from the following extracts from *Tytler's Hist. of Scotland*.

“Parliament was then prorogued to the 17th of March, whilst the committee known by the name of the *Lords of the Articles*, continued their sittings for the introduction of such statutes as were esteemed beneficial to the general interests of the kingdom.” *Vol. iii.*, p. 9, Ed. 1864.

Regarding the opening of Parl., and the preliminary proceedings that followed, see the account given by the same author in *vol. iii.*, pp. 126-7. These being ended,—

“The Lords of the Articles were next chosen, the order of which, says Randolph, ‘is that the Lords Spiritual choose the Temporal, and the Temporal the Spiritual,—the Burgesses their own.’” *Vol. iii.*, p. 127.

From which we learn that Scot. laws were framed not by Parliament, but by a select committee of Parliament, while all the other members were at home and engaged on their own affairs.

In the *Complaynt of Scotland* the term *artilis* is applied to the conclusions, terms, or particulars of a treaty; *v. p.* 97, *E. E. T. S. ed.* The indenture of an apprentice is still called his articles; and the Captain of a ship takes charge of its Articles.

ARUELL, *s.* A funeral feast. **V. ARVAL.****TO ARYVE**, **ARRYFE**, **ARYWE**, *v. n.* To arrive, reach. **V. Ariffe.**

“Gyf ony schyp *aryve* at the havyn of Berwyk or ony vthyr havyn wythin the Kynryk of Scotland,” &c. *Customs of Schippis*, ch. l.

Arywe and its part. *pt. arywyt* are used by *Barbour*, iii. 359, 637.

AS, *conj.* That: *quhare as*, where that, *Kingis Quair*, st. 40.

This use of *as* is still common in the South and West of S. It is also often used as a rel. pron. for *that*: but this use is common in various districts of England as well.

When preceded by a comparative, *as* means *than*; as, "*mair as*," more than; Compl. Scot., pp. 5, 13, 14, &c. V. *As*.

ASCHIN, *adj.* Ashen, of ash-wood.

"Item, gifin for ane *aschin* tre, to be toppis to the Kingis pallyounis, xiiij s." Accts. Lord H. Treas. Scot., i. 285, Dickson.

A.-S. *æsc*, Icel. *askr*, Dan. and Swed. *ask*, an ash.

ASIAMENT, *s.* Easement, convenience, accommodation; Burgh Recs. Aberd., 31 May, 1488. V. **AIMENT**.

To **ASICH**, *v. a.* A form of *Assyth*, *q. v.* It occurs in Burgh Recs. frequently. Forms like this arose from mis-reading *t* as *c*. In M. E. MSS. instances are manifold. V. *Assich*.

ASISE, **ASIS**, *s.* *Assize*. V. *Assis*.

ASK, **AISK**, *s.* 1. Drizzle; small particles of dust, or snow, half-fog half-rain; Orkn. and Shetl.

2. A wooden dish for holding ashes, *ibid*.

To **ASK**, **AISK**, *v. n.* To rain slightly, to drizzle, *ibid*.

Icel. *aske*, A.-S. *æscan*, ashes.

ASKAR, *adv.* In scorn, contempt, derision, or despite; with mocks, jeers, or raillery.

Thay gart mee stand fra thame *askar*,
Evin lyk a beggar at the bar,
And fleimit mair or lesse.

Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 1401.

Prob. relying on the Bannatyne MS. reading *afar*, Dr. Laing rendered this term, *at a distance, away from*, which cannot be correct; for it contradicts the statement of the last line, and is not in keeping with the sense of the passage.

No doubt *askar* is from O. Fr. *eschar*, *escar*, *esker*, from *escharnir*, *escarnir*, *eschernir*, *eskernir*, to blame, rail at, mock, jeer, insult: à *eschar*, in derision. V. Burguy's Gloss.

With this meaning the sense is clear, and the picture complete; for the passage reads thus: "They made me stand aside with scorn, just like a beggar at the bar [of an ale-house]; and they pushed, drove, or turned me out more or less."

ASLARS, **ASLAURIS**, *s. pl.* Ashler stones. V. **ASHLAR**.

". . . that he sall furnys in hewing vj^o fete of *aslauris* to the furnessing and completing of the towre of the Tolbuith," &c. Burgh Recs. Edin. 19th Mar., 1500-1.

To **ASOL**, **ASSOL**, **AISLE**, *v. a.* To sun; to dry, mellow, or season in the sun; generally applied to yarn, clothes, &c., that are best dried in the sun; *Ayrs*.

ASOL, **AISLE**, **ASSOL**, *s.* Sunning, drying, mellowing, or seasoning in the sun; also, the act or the state of sunning, &c.; as, "The claes 'll be gettin' a fine *aisle* the day;" "Run noo, an' set the claes to the *asol*," *Ibid*.

ASOLIN', **AISLIN'**, *part. adj.* Sunning; sun-drying; fit or suitable for sunning; in the state, act, or process of sunning: as, "It's a gran' *aislin* day: see an' put out a' the *asolin'* things first," *Ibid*.

O. Fr. *assoler*, to sun; to season, harden, or dry in the sun: *assolé*, sunned; seasoned, &c. in the sun. Cotgr.

ASOOND, *adv.* In a swoon, Shetl.

ASOYLE, **ASOILS**, *v. a.* A contr. form of *assoilyie* and it corr. *assoilsie*, to acquit, free, absolve; also, resolve, answer, reply to, unriddle.

Dr. Jamieson represents Douglas as using *assoilyie* improperly in the sense of *resolve*, &c. This is certainly an error, and one into which he would not have fallen had he considered or compared this term with *soilye*, to solve, resolve; V. *Dict*. In the sense used by Douglas, and many other writers, the prefix *a* or *as*, is here simply intensive. It is a French usage in which Scottish writers delighted; indeed it is a marked peculiarity of the language as compared with English. But even E. writers so used the term, as in

Asoyle my qwestyon anon ryght
Thy brother Abel, wher now is he?
Ha don, and answer me as tycht.

Cov. Myst., p. 38.

These contracted forms are still used colloquially in reference to law cases.

ASPERT. Prob. a mis-reading of *affert* or *afferit*, frightened, made or caused to be afraid.

This term occurs only in the following passage of the *Kingis Quair*, which is evidently more or less corrupt.

"Though thy begynnyngh hath bene retrograde,
Be froward opposyt quhare till *aspert*,
Now sall thai turn and luke on the dert."

K. Q., st. 170.

So it stands in the only MS. that has come down to us; and various attempts have been made to get at the meaning of the author, but without success. The latest, and by far the best, editor of the poem, Prof. Skeat, calls it "the hopelessly difficult phrase *quhare till aspert*, the meaning of which is unknown, and which must be corrupt." He renders the line, *Be froward*, &c., "by means of the perverse hostile men, whereunto (they were) exasperated;" but confesses that his rendering of it "is very obscure, though less forced than any other explanation," p. 90.

Dr. Jamieson proposed *harsh*, *cruel*, as the meaning of *aspert*; but his note shows that he was not satisfied with it; and, indeed, no one has accepted it. And the same may be said more or less certainly of all the other proposals.

Seeing then that the passage as it stands defies explanation, I began with it as a passage corrupted in the transcribing; then after testing it word by word, I concluded that the most likely places where a trans-

criber would go wrong, and especially one who did not know the language well, were *quhare till*, *aspert*, and *deirt*. Then, a careful study of the context suggested that *quhare till* is a very likely mis-reading of *quha here till*, who hitherto; *aspert*, of *affert* or *afferit*, frightened, overawed; and *deirt*, of *deirt*, *derit*, or *deerit*, daunted, injured, wronged, oppressed.

The passage so restored would be,—

“ Though thy begynnyng hath been retrograde,
Be froward, opposyt, quha heretill affert;
Now sall thai turn and luke on the deirt.”

Which certainly improves the scansion, and does not force the sense; *opposyt* being read as it is commonly pron. *opsit*; and *turn*, or *deirt*, as dissyllabic.

The meaning of the passage then is: “ Though thy beginning has been backward or unfortunate through [the working of] froward, adverse men, who hitherto frightened thee; now shall they turn and look upon thee as an injured one.” And we know that such a change did take place very soon after this passage was written, and almost as suddenly as is implied. In the early summer of 1423 James was writing his *Quair* in despondency, and almost without hope of freedom; and by the end of August a commission was at work arranging for his return to Scotland as lawful king. See Tytler’s *Hist. of Scot.*, vol. ii., ch. 1.

ASPOSIT, ASSPOSIT, *part. pt.* 1. Disposed, inclined, able. V. ASPOSIT.

2. Appointed, directed, enjoined.

“ . . . ane chaplane . . . daylie doand mes at the said altar quhan he is *asposit*.” Burgh Rec. Peebles, 20th Jan. 1520.

Assposit occurs in this sense under date 15 Oct., 1481; and *esposit* occurs under date 28 Mar., 1457, bearing the first sense.

ASPYNE, *s.* A long boat. V. *Espyne*.

The meaning of this word is somewhat vague and indefinite in the *Dict.*, but the derivation is correct. The *Cam. MS.* reads *espyne*, which may be directly traced to *Icel. espingr*, *Sw. esping*, a ship’s boat. V. *Prof. Skeat’s Gl. to Barbour*.

ASSALE, ASSAY, ASSAYE, *s.* Assault, attack, attempt. *Barbour*, *Douglas*, *Lyndsay*. V. ASSAILYE.

“ . . . the toun wes hard to ta
Vith oppyn *assale* be strinth or mycht,
Tharfor he thocht to virk vith slicht.

Barbour, ix. 350. *Cam. MS.*

Edin. MS. has *sawt*.

Assale and *Assay* are also used as *vb.*

ASSBACKET, ASBACKET, ASEBACKET, *s.* An ashbat; West and South of S. V. AS, ASS.

This is a dimin. of *assback*, a *back* or tub for ashes. The term *back* is still applied to a kind of brewer’s tub, and has been corr. into *bat*; in the same way *bat*, a winged mammal, is corr. from *M.E. bakke*, *backe*; *Sc. bauckie*, and *bauckie-bird*.

ASSEISIT, *part. pt.* Settled, entered on possession, fixed.

“ Mars in Capricorne;
And Cynthia in Sagittar *asseisit*.”

Lyndsay, *Papyngo*, l. 130.

In law, a person is still said to be *seised* or possessed of property: there is also the term *seisin* or *seizin*, possession of property.

To ASSEMYLL, ASSEMBILL, *v. n.* To assemble, *Barbour*, xvii. 341; to advance to battle, *Ibid.*, ii. 294; to join battle, encounter, attack, *Ibid.*, xii. 267, 543; *assemmyl on*, to attack, *Ibid.*, xiii. 7, *Camb. MS.* V. ASSEMBLE.

ASSENTATIONE, *s.* Flattery; in the sense of assenting to every thing said by a superior. *Compl. Scot.*, p. 3.

O. Fr. *assentation*, “*assentation*, flatterie, colloguing,” *Cotgr.*

To ASSICH, ASICH, *v. a.* To compensate, to give compensation, *part. pt. assichit*. V. ASSYTH, of which it is a corrupt form.

“ . . . he wants his mere, and the saidis persons acht til upright and *assich* him for hir.” *Burgh Recs. Aberd.*, 19 July, 1480. *Sp. C.*

ASSIGE, *s.* Siege. *Burgh Recs. Aberd.*, 2 Oct., 1546. V. ASSEGE.

In another entry during the same month it is written *sage*.

ASSIGNAIS, ASSIGNAS, *s. pl.* Assignees. *Charters of Edinburgh*, 8 Nov., 1482. *Burgh Rec. Edin.*, p. 230.

ASSIS, *s. pl.* Ashes, potash. V. AS.

“ . . . ilk barell of tasill twa peniis, of a barell wyth *assis* twa peniis,” &c. *Assize of Petty Customs*, ch. 11.

ASSIS, ASSYIS, ASISE, *s.* Assize, a statute fixing the weight, measure, or price of anything. Fr. *assise*, a set rate; from Low L. *assidere*, to set, fix, settle.

“ A man may profe sesing of lande boucht wyth in the burche efter the law and the *asise* mayd be David King of Scotland this maner,” &c. *Fragments of Old Laws*, ch. 10.

“ Item, at thai keip nocht, na gerris keip the *assis* of breid and aile, wyn and flesche lauchfully.” *Chalmerlan Air*, ch. 4.

ASSISORIE, *s.* Assessorship; the post, duties, or work of an assessor. *Burgh Recs. Edin.*, vol. iii., p. 5. *Recs. So.*

To ASSOLYE, *v. a.* To absolve; *pref.* and *part. pt. assoleit*. *Barbour*, xx. 295, *Camb. MS.* V. ASSOILYIE.

This *vb.* is still used in *Scotch Law*.

ASSONYE, ESSONYE, *s.* An excuse for absence, a law term. V. ASSONYIE, *v.*

“ . . . and quha that dissobeyis and absentis hym in the tym withoutin leif or a reasonable *assonye* he sal paye,” &c. *Burgh Rec. Edin.*, 2 Dec. 1474.

ASSOUERIT, *part. pt.* Browned, ripened.

This wes in-till the harvist tyde
Quhen feldis, that var fair and vyde,
Chargit with corne *assouerit* var.

Barbour, x. 187, *Camb. MS.*

O. Fr. *sor*, Fr. *saur*, brownish red.
 "Saurir, to turne into a sorrel colour," Cotgr. V.
 Prof. Skeat's Barbour, p. 646.

ASSOWERYT, *pret.* Felt assurance, felt secure, trusted.

For in his noble gouernyng,
 And in his hey chewalry,
 Thai *assoweryt* rycht souerainly.
Barbour, xi. 309, Edin. MS.

O. Fr. *asseur*, to secure, from Lat. *assecurare*.

ASSWETIT, *part. adj.* Accustomed: Lat. *assuetus*.

In gamis glaid he was rycht weil *asswetit*,
 Rycht featlie on the fluire alsua could dance.
Sempill Ballates, p. 2.

ASSYTH, *s.* A law officer whose duty was to see that offences were suitably punished or atoned for, an assessor. V. **ASSYTH**.

"Item, for breid and drink feched furth to the *assytheris*, xxx s." Accts. Burgh of Peebles, 15 Dec. 1629.

This refreshment was given to the *assytheris* at a burning of witches, and appears to have been a refreshment all round; for the same entry continues thus:—

"Item, feched furth thair of to the hangman and wiches, xviii s."

To **ASTERT**, *v. n.* To start, bound, set off; also, to start up or aside; and hence to avoid, shun, escape, Kingis Quair, st. 40, 44. V. **ASTART**.

ASTLAYR, **ASTLER**, *adj.* Ashler. V. **ASHLAR**.

" . . . xiii^c hewyn stanys *astlayr* and coynye swilk as fallys to that werk," &c. Charters of Edinburgh, 29 Nov. 1387.

Used also as a *s*, as in the following:—" . . . and he sall furnys ilk fute of the *astler* weil hewin on all faces for ij d the fute," &c. Burgh Recs. Edin., 19 Mar. 1500-1.

To **ASTONEY**, *v. a.* To amaze, astonish, dismay, Barbour, i. 299, Herd's Ed. V. **STONAY**.

ASTRASIMENT, *s.* A corr. or errat. for *astransimeut*, distraint, seizure of goods for debt.

" . . . tane in *astrasiment* of payment of a Hamburg barrel of salmond," &c. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 16 Jan. 1469.

O. Fr. *astraindre*, also *rastraindre*, to distraint: *astrandement*, *rastrandement*, distraint, Burguy.

ASUA, *conj.* Also, as well as: a corr. of *alsua*, Burgh Recs. Aberd., 12 Sept. 1489.

ASUR, **AISUR**, *s.* and *adj.* Azure, Houlate, l. 346; *aisser*, Mait. Cl. Misc., iii. 372.

ASYSS, *s.* Assize, Barbour, xix. 55, Edin. MS. V. *Assis*.

AT, *prep.* From, of, at the hands of; also, by, or in accordance with, like to.

"Item, gifin to the Prothonctar, at the kingis command that he tuke up *at* Anthoine Keth, lxxxxviiiij. lib. vjs. viijd." Accts. Lord H. Treas., Scot., i. 364, Dickson.

" . . . the faithfull after Constantine in founding of kirks, taking the type *at* Ierusalem's temple," &c. Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. vi.

AT AL, **AT ALL**, **AT A'**, *adv.* 1. In all things, in all respects, in every way, at best.

So used by Douglas in his Prol. to *Eneados*, Bk. I.

"My waverand wit, my cunnyng feble *at all*."

2. In or at any thing, in any respect, in any way, at any time, on any account; in this sense it is similar to *ava'*, and still in common use. "He can do na gude *at a'*." "Wark disna concern him *at a'*." "Ye'll aye fin' me *at hame*; I ne'er gae out *at a'*."

In this sense it is generally preceded by a negative term.

3. It is also used in the sense of rightly, correctly, properly, well; and hence, with comfort, satisfaction, or credit, &c. "Tell me hoo to do't; I canna do't *at a'*." "Withoot a new gown, I couldna gang wi', nor sit beside thae gran' folk *at a'*."

In senses 2 and 3 the meaning is intensified by repeating the phrase: as, "I canna gang there *at a'*, *at a'*." V. **AT ALL**.

ATAE, **ATOO**, *adv.* Unto, towards; hence, close, shut; as, "Come in *atae*," i.e., come in towards (the fire). And to a person going out,—"*Draw the door atae*," draw the door close, shut the door on leaving. West of S., Orkn.

In Orkn. the form is *atto*. Gl. Orcadian Sketch Book.

ATEMPTAT, *s.* Contempt; act of contempt; an illegal aggression. V. **ATTEMP-TAT**.

" . . . in the committing of the said enormitie and heycht *atemptat*," &c. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 4 May, 1562.

Fr. *attentat*, an illegal aggression, *alieni juris violatio*; and in this sense it occurs frequently in the Privy Council Register.

ATEN OUT O' PLY. Animals that are very lean and in poor condition, although they have had abundance of food, are said to be *aten out o' ply*, eaten out of plight or condition. South and West of S. V. **PLY**.

ATENTIC, *adj.* Authentic. Compl. Scot., p. 3. V. **ATTENTIK**.

ATHER, **ATHIR**, *adj.* and *pron.* The one or

the other, each, each of two, both. V. *Aither*.

But *ather* ran at *uther* with sic haist.
Lyndsay, Justing betuix Watsoun and Barbour, l. 21.
This form is repeatedly used by Lyndsay, and in various senses.

ATIS, s. Oats; A.-S. *áta*, pl. *átan*. V. AIT.

"Item, to Dave Caldwell, the saim da, be a precep, to by him a chalder of *atis*, vj. lib." Accts. Lord H. Treas Scot., I. 131, Dickson.

ATESTRAE, AITSTRAE, s. Oat-straw, a stem or straw of oats; West and South of S.

ATONIS, *adv.* At once. V. ATANIS.

ATOUER, OUTOUEER, OUTOUR, *prep.* Above, beyond, farther, farther than. V. ATOUR, *Outouer*.

"All action that is *atour* the statute of the Lord, . . . that is aboue or *at ouer* the statute of God," &c. Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xx.

To ATRAY, ATREY, ATTRAY, v. a. To trouble, frighten, torment, harass; part. pt. *atrayed, atreyed, attrayed*. V. TRAY.

A.-S. *trege*, vexation, shame, loss; M. Eng. *treie*, *trej*. Hence *tregian*, to vex, trouble, grieve.

ATSET, s. The commencement of the ebb-tide, Shetl.

To ATTACH, v. a. To charge, arrest, summon. Fr. *attacher*, from Lat. *tango*, to touch.

" . . . charge you that incontinent ye *attach* all strangers whais names . . . sall present to you in writ, placing them under safe and sure pledges that they shall compeir," &c. Chalmerlan Air, ch. 2.

ATTACHIT, ATTACHYT, *part. pt.* Attached, charged, summoned, arrested.

"Gif that a burges be *attachyt* ututh the burgh for det or for ony mys gilt," &c. Burgh Lawis, ch. 51.

" . . . sic as has brokyn the pece of the fayr, he sal be *attachyt* and sykerly kepyt till the motis of that ilke fayr," &c. Burgh Lawis, ch. 86.

ATTACHMENT, ATACHEMENT, s. Charge, summons, arrest; also, the legal document authorizing the charge, &c.

"The sergeand shall swear . . . that he will lawfully attach and faithfully present his *attachments*." Oaths of Officers, ch. Sergeand.

" . . . the said Andro callit thrys and nocht enterit, than the seriand Thomas of Loch prufit his *atchement*," &c. Burgh Rec. Peebles, 20 Jan. 1476.

ATTANIS, *adv.* At once. V. ATANIS.

ATTEICHIT, *part. pt.* Attached, charged, incriminated, incupated. V. ATTEICHE.

Be thow *atteichit* with thift, or with tressoun.

Henryson, Parl. of Beistis, l. 183.

Fr. *attacher*, to attach; but here used in its legal sense.

ATTER, AUTER, s. An altar; also, in the sense of *altarage* it is common in the earlier Burgh Records.

ATTERIGE, ATTRAGE, s. Altarage.

" . . . that the *atteriges* salbe desairnit in the patronis handis," &c. Burgh Recs. Peebles, 7 Apr., 1567.

ATTER, ATER, ETTER, s. Poison, poisonous matter, purulent matter from a sore, Clydes. V. ETTIR.

A.-S. *átor*, also *áttor*, poison; hence *attercop*, the old name of a spider.

ATTILE, ATTILE-DUCK, s. A water-fowl; also called the Pochard or Poker. Orkn., Neill's Tour. V. ATEILLE.

To ATTLE, ATTEL, ATEL, v. a. and n. Lit. to go towards, to approach; hence, to aim at, purpose, intend, propose, direct, direct one's way, journey. V. ETTLE.

Icel. *ætla*, to intend.

Both *attle* and *ettle* have been used from the earliest times; they occur in Will. and Werwolf, Cov. and Town. Mysteries, Gawaine Romances, and our Scot. Burgh Records, and they are still used.

ATTLE, ATEL, s. Aim, purpose, intention, attempt. V. ETTLE.

ATTRAYED, *part.* Troubled, frightened. V. *Atray*.

ATWEEN-LIGHTS. The distance between neighbours' houses, Shetl.

To AUAILYE, AVALYE, v. n. To avail, be of use. V. AVAIL.

To AUANCE, v. a. To advance, help, help forward, prosper. Kingis Quair, st. 50, 79, 156. V. AVANCE.

AUCHE, s. A haugh, flat land. Gael. *augh*, id.

" . . . a fre lonyng throw the sayd *auche* to Glen-tras as efferis to the town to haf of law," &c. Burgh Rec. Peebles, 14 Dec. 1475.

AUCHEN, *adj.* Flat, level; also used as a s. meaning field, fertile land.

Various names of places in S. are derived from *Auche*: as, Auchleven, in Aberdeenshire; Auchens, Auchinleck, and Auchindrane, in Ayrshire; Auchin-earn and Auchingray, in Lanark; Auchindinny, in Mid-Lothian; Auchtermuchty and Auchtertool, in Fife; and Auchterarder, in Perth.

AUCHT. 1. *Auchi and Want*, use and wont, usual, customary. V. AUCHT.

" . . . for xiiij^{xx} merks yeirly, to be payet at the termes *aucht and want*," etc. Burgh Rec. Edin., 1466.

" . . . asiamentis, profitis, ande deviteis, *aucht and wont*." Burgh Recs. Aberd., 1483.

2. *Aucht of resson*, reasonable duty, or satisfaction.

“ . . . redy to do to the said letteris the *aucht of resson*.” Burgh Recs. Aberd., 12 Jan. 1544.

AUCHTSUM, *adj.* Eightsome, consisting of eight persons or things.

He was bot *auchtsum* in his rout,
For of danger he had no dout.
Lyndsay, Sq. Meldrum, l. 1225.

A.-S. *cahtasum*, eightsome : from *eahta*, eight.

AUCHTY, *adj.* Eighty. S. A.-S. *eahta*, eight.

AUCTOR, **AUCTOUR**, **AWCTOR**, **AUTOUR**, *s.* Author, originator; Henryson, Douglas: Bann. MS. pp. 948, 959, 847.

AUD, *adj.* Old; a corr. of *auld*, *q.v.*

AUDIENS, *s.* Audience, hearing; Complaynt of Scot., p. 31: open court, Henryson.

Thair suld no man for wrang or violens,
His aduersar punneis at his awin hand,
Without proces of law in *audiens*.

Henryson, Wolf and Lamb, l. 67, Bann. MS.

Dr. Laing's ed. gives “Without proces of law and evidence;” the other is the better reading.

AUDIT, *s.* A horizontal shaft or level forming an approach to a mine or a means of draining it; Early Recs. of Mining in Scotland, p. 107: *adit*, Derbyshire Lead-Mining Terms, Dial. Soc. Lat. *aditus*.

AUDITURE, *s.* Audience, congregation, company of listeners.

“ . . . and the next day following the *auditure* was so sclander that many wondered.” Knox's Reformation in Scot., I. 136, Wood. Soc.

Fr. *auditoire*, an audience, from Lat. *auditorium*.

AUENTURE, *s.* V. **AVENTURE**, and *Aventure*.

To **AUERT**, *v. a.* and *n.* The older form of *adwert*, to attend, attend to, inquire; examine; also, to acquaint; advise, warn. V. *Advert*.

The O. Fr. form was *avertir*, which is given as *adwertir* by Cotgrave. Mod. Fr. *avertir*.

“ . . . to quietlie *auert* quhair they heir noyis of strangearis or seiknes, and to *auert* the prouest and bailzies thair of,” etc. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 27 July, 1530.

“*Heir noyis of*,” get information regarding: same as “*hear tell of*,” and “*get word of*.”

AUERTENCE, *s.* Attention, oversight, examination; also, information, notification, warning. Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 17 May 1531.

AUERTY, **AVERTY**, *adj.* Prudent, cautious, well-advised; Barbour, viii. 162, xviii. 439. V. **AWERTY**.

AUHTING, *part.* Owing. Burgh Rec. Peebles, 18 June, 1565. V. **AUGHTAND**.

AUING, **AVING**, **AWING**, *part. pr.* Owing. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 18 March, 1532. V. **AVAND**.

AUL', *adj.* Old; so pron. in the South and West of S.

AULFARRAN, *adj.* Sagacious.

AULFARRAN, *adj.* Sagacious.

AULD SAUNDERS, **AULD SANNERS**, **AULD SANNY**, *s.* A name for the deil, Satan; Clydes. V. *Saunders*.

AULD WIFE, *s.* 1. An old woman, S.

2. A name given to a talkative, gossiping person,—one whose speech and manners are similar to those of an old woman; also to one who makes much of little things, S.

3. The cowl or cover of a chimney-can, used as an aid-vent.

So called on account of its likeness to an old woman's head enveloped in a flannel cap.

In ordinary cases the chimney-can or *pig* has set on it a top or *tap*: hence the term *pig-tap*. But where the ventilation is imperfect, the *tap* is removed and an *auld-wife* is substituted. During high winds both *old-wives* and *pig-taps* are apt to be thrown down, and street walking at such times is somewhat dangerous. Hence the severity of a storm, and one's courage in braving it, came to be represented by the expression, “raining *auld-wives* and *pig-taps*,” which became corrupted into “raining *auld-wives* and *pike-staffs*.”

AUM, **AWM**, *s.* Alum; so pronounced by the people all over Scotland, like *caum*, *cawm*, for calm.

To **AUM**, **AWM**, *v. a.* To soak with alum, as in the process of making tinder, awm't or white leather, &c.; also, to beat soundly, thrash, punish,—in the same sense as **E.**, to tan, to tan one's hide.

AUM LEATHER, **AUM'T LEATHER**, *s.* Called also *white leathèr*; leather prepared by soaking in a solution of alum, and used for gloves, for lining shoes, &c., S.

AUMERALE, *s.* Admiral. V. **AMYRALE**.

“ . . . Gilbert Meignes, vnder *aumerale* in name of the toone,” etc. Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 18 Feb. 1445.

O. Fr. *amirail*, *amiral*; but from Arab. *amir*, a prince, an emir.

AUNCIETY, **AUNCIETIE**, *s.* Antiquity, ancientness; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xix. V. **ANCIETY**.

The form *anciente* occurs in Barbour, vi. 252; and in various districts of the West of S. the forms *ancientry*, *auuncientry* are still used in the same sense.

AUNTY, s. 1. A vulgar name for a loose woman, one who keeps a brothel.

In a similar sense it was used by Shakespeare in *Winter's Tale*, iv. iii. 11.

2. A vulgar name for the bottle, a debauch.

It's guid to be social and canty,
It's cheering to coup aff our horn—
But makin' ower free wi' our *aunty*
Is sure to bring trouble the morn;
For *aunty's* a dangerous kimmer,
And no to be dallied wi' aye,
She'll turn to bleak winter our simmer,
And sprinkle our haffets wi' grey.

Alex. Rodger, Whistle-Binkie, ii. 237.

The term *aunty* was commonly applied to an unmarried woman who kept an inn or public house, and hence its application to the drink obtained in such places. In the West of S. it is still a common saying when a person is seen in liquor—"He's been seen' his *aunty*."

AUR, AURR, AWR, s. The mark left by a cut or wound, S. V. ARR.

While the cut or wound is healing the mark is called a *scar*; when it is completely healed the mark is called an *aur*.

Icel. *arr*, *örr*, Dan. *ar*, Sw. *ärr*, a seam, scar or mark of a wound.

To AURGLEBARGIN, v. n. To wrangle, contend; same as *tirr-wirr*, Ramsay. V. ARGLEBARGLE.

The tendency to drop the *l* in words of common use is illustrated by this word; its common pron. is *argie-bargie*, or *argo-bargo*.

AUTENTICAL, adj. Authentic, authenticated. V. ATTENTIK.

" . . . the auld *autentical* acts of the burcht," etc. Burgh Rec, Prestwick, 31 Jan. 1576-7.

AUTHENTIKLY, adv. Authenticated, with attestation.

"And ordanis that ilk burgh tak the copy of this act *authentikly* vnder the clerkis signe and subscription manuell," etc. Burgh Rec. Edin., 10 Nov. 1500.

To AVAILL, v. a. To lower. Barbour, xvii. 620, Camb. MS. V. AUALE, AWAIL, AVAILL.

AVAK, AVAIK, adj. and adv. Lit. vacant, empty, unfilled; hence, incomplete, uncompleted; also, unpaid, unsettled; in arrears, behind hand.

" . . . the said vicar to persew the saidis personis that lyeis *avak* in contemptioun afor the spiritual jurisdiction," etc. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 24 May, 1546.

Fr. *vaquer*, from Lat. *vacare*, to be vacant.

In its literal sense the term is applied to a house or farm or property that is unoccupied; in the second sense it is applied to a lease or an engagement that is not yet concluded; in the third sense, a rent, a debt, etc., that remains unpaid; in the fourth sense, to the person who has not paid his rent, debt, etc., as in the passage quoted.

AVAL, adj. Fallen down, helpless, not able to rise. V. AVAILL.

When an animal has fallen on its back or side so that it cannot raise itself, it is said to be *aval*. Ewes with lamb are sometimes in this state, and, if not assisted by the shepherd, they soon become the prey of cobbies and hoodies.

AVALYE, v. *Avalye que valye*, avail what may avail, whatever may be the result, Barbour, ix. 147, Camb. MS. V. AVAIL, AUAILYE.

Fr. *vaille que vaille*, Lat. *valeat quantum valeat*.

AVAWARD, s. Vanguard.

And knaw suthly on qubat maneir
Their *avaward*, that wes so stout,—
War reboytit so suddandly.

Barbour, xii. 179, Camb. MS.

Fr. *avant*, before, and O. Fr. *warde*, guard, guard; the modern form is *avant-garde*.

To AVENT, v. a. To give air to, to cool, to vent. V. AWENT.

AVENTOUR, AVENTURE, s. Venture, hazard, risk; adventure, exploit; fortune, chance, luck; and in a general sense, accident, mischance. V. AUNTER, AVENTURE.

WILD AVENTOURIS, WYLD AVENTURIS, s. Free ventures, foreign ventures; the name given to foreign vessels that brought goods into port on venture.

" . . . gif it sall happin the toun to hald the commoun mylnis . . . and the *wild aventouris* into thair awin handis this yeir intocum," etc. Burgh Recs. Edin., 16 Oct. 1515.

" . . . the comptar chargis him with the dewte of the *wyld aventuris* set to him the yeir of his office for the sowme of sevin hundreth merks." Treas. Accts., Burgh Recs. Edin., 1553-4.

AVERAGE, AVERISH, s. V. under *Avery*.

AVERTY, adj. Prudent, cautious, well advised. Barbour, viii. 162, Camb. MS. V. AWERTY.

AVERY, s. The supply of provisions for the horses. V. AVERIE.

Dr. Jamieson rendered this word "live stock, as including horses, &c.," and in doing so followed too closely Du Cange's meaning of M. Lat. *averia*, from which this word is derived. Whatever that term may have originally included, its Scot. derivative *avery*, *averie*, was used in the sense given above; it related to—not the horses, but provender for the horses; and the chief of the department was the *avenar*, or Master of the *Avery*. V. Accts. Lord H. Treas. Scot., i. 231, Dickson.

In various districts of S. the term *average*, corr. into *averish* and *avery*, is applied to the stubble and grass left in corn fields after harvest, because it generally is the portion of the *avers* or horses. *Average* and *averish* are common in the North of E. also: v. Brockett's Gloss.

AVISE. *On advise*, tell of, consider.

And othir mo that I can nocht *on advise*.
Kingis Quair, st. 97, Skeat.

AVISE', *adj.* Prudent, considerate. V. AWISE.

AWA, *prep.* as *adj.* Reduced, failed, broken in health, wealth, or position; as, "He's *awa* to skin an' bane," i.e., reduced to a skeleton. He's clean *awa* wi't noo; naeboddy trusts him, i.e., he is completely broken in credit, &c.

In the phrase, *awa' i' the head*, deranged, beside one's self, as given by Dr. Jamieson, *awa'* implies an extension of the idea expressed above.

AWA, *interj.* Implying contradiction, ridicule, banter, coaxing, &c.; as, "Hoot, *awa'* man! ye're clean wrang." As in the case of *ava*, the meaning is intensified by repetition, S.

AWA-GAIN, AWA-GAUN, *s.* Departure, leaving, death. V. WA-GAIN.

TO AWAILYE, AWAILE, *v. n.* To avail, to be of use, Barbour. V. AWAILL.

TO AWAL, *v. a.* To lower, let down, descend. V. *Availl*.

Thai that with-in the castell wer
Had armyt thaim and maid thaim boun;
And some thair brig *awalit* down,
And ischit in-till gret plenté.

Barbour, xv. 134, Edin. MS.

Fr. *avaler*, to lower.

AWALK, AWALK, *v. n.* To awake. Lyndsay, *Thrie Estaitis*, 7, 273.

AWALL, AWAILL, *s.* Value, equivalent. V. AWAIL.

" . . . sax potionis of wyne, or the *awall* of the samyn," etc. *Burgh Recs. Aberd.*, 16 Apr., 1526.

AWANSEMENT, *s.* Advancement, promotion; Fr. *avancer*.

He trefyt thaim so wisly ay,
And with sa mekill luff alsua,
And sic *awansement* wald ma
Off thair deid, that the mast cowart
He maid stoutar then a libart.

Barbour, xv. 522, Edin. MS.

AWANT, AWAUNT, AUANT, *v. and s.* Vaunt, laud, praise. Addit. to Awant.

Fr. *vanter*, id.: the prefix being simply intens. The terms are used by Rolland, after Chaucer.

AWAR, *s.* Owner, *Burgh Recs. Aberd.*, 27 Feb. 1507. V. AWNER.

TO AWARD, *v. a.* To ward off, to protect or defend from attack or violence, to guard against.

"But to *award* the malignance of any gain-said affection, I stronghold myself under your Marqueships Mecenatisme." Dedication, Blame of Kirkburiall.

This term is from the Teut. root *War*, to protect,

(Sup.)

D

defend; A.-S. *warian*, *wærian*, *gewærian*. V. Skeat's *Etym. Dict.* under AWARE and WARY.

TO AWARE, *v. a.* To guard, protect, or defend against; also, to avoid, shun, prevent, save from. V. AWARD.

"Against the poyson of this Papistry, there are two preservative considerations that may *aware* it." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xii.

"But to *aware* that sore sin of profanation, there are," etc. *Ibid.*, ch. xviii.

A.-S. *gewærian*, to protect; from *wær*, *gewær*, aware, cautious. V. Skeat's *Etym. Dict.*

AWAYWARD, AWAYWART, *adv.* In flight, in retreat, retreating.

The Eyll with the schirreff met he
Awayward with thar gret menyne.

Barbour, xvi. 584. Camb. MS.

Edin. MS. has *awaywart*.

AWCHT, *pret.* Owed, ought to do, Barbour, i. 255; deserved, *Ibid.*, iii. 59. V. AUCHT.

AWENAND, *adj.* Comely, suitable, advantageous, Barbour, iii. 41. V. AVENAND.

AWER, *s.* A cart-horse, draught-horse; Alex. Scott, *Bann. MS.*, p. 843, l. 110. V. AVER.

TO AWISE, AWYSE, *v. a.* To advise, counsel, instruct, assure; put for *avise*, Fr. *aviser*, Mod. E. *advise*.

As he *awisyt*, now have thai done.

Barbour, ii. 29.

Ic ask yow respyt for to se
This lettir, and thairwith *awisyt* be
Till to-morn, that ye be set.

Barbour, i. 620.

AWIS, AWYS, EWIS, *s.* Advice, counsel, instruction, direction. Fr. *avis*.

"The baillies be *awis* of the counsall," etc. *Burgh Rec. Peebles*, 4 Oct. 1568.

"In the fyrst, feyt be the *awys* of the Thesaurar, the Compterollar and Master Alexander Inglys in Leythe," etc. *Accts. Lord H. Treas. Scot.*, l. 245, Dickson.

" . . . by *ewis* and consent of the hail craft," etc. *Burgh Recs. Peebles*, 30 Sept. 1566.

AWISEMENT, *s.* Consideration, time for considering. Barbour, ii. 297. V. *Awise*.

AWMENER, *s.* A purse, a bag for alms.

And quhen he ded wes, as yhe her,
Thai fand in-till his *awmener*
A letter—

Barbour, viii. 490, Camb. MS.

Edin. MS. has *ceffer*.

O. Fr. *amosniere*, Fr. *aumônière*, a bag for alms.

AWN, AWNE, *adj.* Own. Barbour, vi. 636, Camb. MS. V. AWIN.

AWNTYR, *s.* Adventure, hap, risk. Barbour, xix. 761, Edin. MS.

Awentur is the most common form of this word in our earlier prose. Cf. *Awntys of Arthur*.

AWRIGE, *s.* The tips of the little ridges laid by the plough are called the *awrige* of the field; when the grain is sown the *awrige* is harrowed over to cover the seed, West and South of S.

The *awrige* "is the angular points, as it were, above the level of a ploughed ridge." Gall. Encycl.

This is prob. the E. *arris*, O. Fr. *arest*, Mod. Fr. *arête*: cf. the *arête* of a glacier.

AWSE, *s.* Err. for *avise*, advice. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 2 June, 1539.

AWTEAL, **ATTEAL**, *s.* A small teal, not much larger than a snipe.

In the South of S. this bird is called the *Awteal*; in Orkney and Shetland, the *Ateal* or *Atteal*. Dr. Edmonstone calls it *Anas Ferina*, Pochard, Great-headed Wigeon, or *Ateal*; and Mr. Low, after describing the teal, says:—"I have seen another bird of the teal-kind here called *Atteal*. It is found in our lochs in great numbers in winter; is very small, brown or dusky above, and a yellowish belly," etc. Fauna Orcadensis, p. 145. V. **ATTEILLE**.

To AWYIT, *v. a. and n.* To await, to wait upon; to superintend, to manage. Burgh Recs. Aberd., vol. ii. pp. 33, 48, Sp. C.

In pp. 115, 120 of same vol. the same verb occurs under the form *awayting*, awaiting, waiting on. These are purely local forms.

AWYN, **AWNE**, *adj.* Own. V. **AWIN**.

AWYNAR, **AWANAR**, **AWAR**, *s.* Owner. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 27 Feb. 1507. V. **AWNER**.

These three forms occur in the same record.

AWYR DE PAIS, **AWYR DE PAIIS**, *adj. or s.* Avoirdupois, a weight of which the pound equals 16 oz. Fr. *avoir de pois*, goods of weight.

"... and of al maner of thingis of *awyr de paiis*, of ilk c. pund at the outgang twa penis," etc. Assize of Petty Customs, ch. 7. Burgh Rec. Edin., I. 241.

To AWYSE, *v. a.* To advise, assure; part. pt. *awysit*, well advised. V. *Awise*.

AWYS, *s.* Advice. Fr. *avis*. V. *Awis*.

AWYSILY, *adv.* Advisedly, warily. V. **AWISELY**.

AWYSS. Errat. for *a wyss*, a way, a wise, Barbour, iii. 526, x. 542, Edin. MS.

AXIS, *s.* An attack, a sudden fit or seizure, as of pain or sickness, Kingis Quair, st. 67; pl. *axes*, pains, aches, qualms, Orkn.

Both the definition and the etymology of this term as given by Dr. Jamieson are wrong. It is merely the O. Fr. *acez*, as in the phrase, "*acez de fievre*, a fit of an ague," Cotgr. V. Gloss. Kingis Quair, Skeat's Ed.

AY, *adv.* *Ay quhill*, always till, on till, until.

"Item, for the costis maide in Edinburgh vpon xxxvj of [Lutkyn's] folkis that wes takin in Leytht *ay quhill* thai wer justyfit, xxxvj lib." Accts. Lord H. Treas. Scot., i. 118, Dickson.

This Deyf Lutkyn was the noted Danish pirate Lutkyn Mere, who for years infested the North Sea and plundered many a Scottish vessel. He and a number of his men were at length captured and brought to Leith; and, as the above entry records, 36 of them were afterwards *justyfit*, i.e., executed. V. Introduction to the L. H. Treas. Accts.

AYFALDLY, *adv.* Lit. *one-fold-ly*; hence, with one end, aim, or desire; with one consent, earnestly, unanimously. Burgh Recs. Aberd., 28 Jan. 1494. V. **AFALD**.

To AYME AT, *v. a.* To cover, include, embrace, have to do with. Still in use in West of S.

"For although the ten words of Moses tables seeme onely *to ayme at* the ten broad sinnes, that negatively they inhibite, yet there are none of their infinite broode and of-spring, that may not be particularly replighted to his mother kinde, and so incurre the reuerence of some one of the Decalogue lawes." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. v.

This peculiar use of the phrase *to aim at* is suggested by the idea of covering the object with the weapon aimed at it; but even that starting-point is far apart from the earliest meanings of the vb. *to aim*. Its first form is Lat. *estimare*, to estimate, which in O. Fr. became shortened to *æsmere* and *esmer*; and the latter form began to be used in the sense of "to aime or leuell at," Cotgr. From this form our modern *aim* was derived. In Prompt. Parv., p. 190, *Gessyn* or *amyn* are given as Eng. for Lat. *estimo*, *arbitror*, *opinor*.

AYTH, **AYTHE**, *s.* An oath. V. **AITH**, **ATHE**.

AZE, *s.* A large blazing fire, Shetl. V. *Aisle*.

Icel. *usli*, a conflagration; Vigfusson, A.-S. *y'sel*, a fire spark, hot ember.

B.

BA', BAW, s. A ball, S.

They yowff'd the ba' frae dyke to dyke
 Wi' unco speed and virr;
 Some baith their shou'ders up did fyke,
 For blythens some did flirr
 Their teeth that day.
Skinner, Christmas Ba'ing, s. 2.

Yowff'd, struck, drove. V. Youf.
 Fr. *balle*, It. *balla*, Low. Ger. *bal*, Icel. *böllr*.

BA' MEN, BAWMEN, s. pl. Ball-players; but generally applied to football-players; *Skinner's Christmas Ba'ing*, st. 34.

BA' SILLER, BA' MONEY, BOWL-MONEY, BOW-MONEY, s. Originally the money claimed from a marriage-party for the purchase of a football for the community; and in some districts, for bowls: now, it is simply a largess called for by, and sometimes given to, the crowd of young people gathered at the place where the marriage is to be celebrated.

Wherever a marriage is about to be celebrated (in Scot. it is usually in the home of the bride), a crowd of young people very quickly gathers, and the cry for *Ba' Money* is raised almost with enthusiasm. As party after party arrives, the shout is revived; and when the company is supposed to be gathered, the cry is kept up with deafening din till the demand is gratified, or till it becomes evident that nothing is to be given. When it is given, the largess is usually in the form of coppers—farthings, halfpence, and pennies—and is thrown among or beyond the crowd in handfuls, or all at once from a hat. The scramble which follows is eager and ludicrous in the extreme, and the result, even to those who are most successful, is often as painful as it is profitable. Whatever each one gets is kept or spent at pleasure.

In some districts of Ayrshire this largess is called *Ba' Siller*; in Lanarks. and Renfrews., *Bowl Money*, *Bow Money*.

The following passage from Brockett's Gloss. shows that the custom is well known in the North of England: "*Ball-Money*, money demanded of a marriage company, and given to prevent being maltreated. In the North it is customary for a party to attend at the church gates, after a wedding, to enforce this claim. The gift has received this denomination, as being originally designed for the purchase of a football." P. 23, Ed. 1846.

GOWF-BA', s. An old name for the game of shinty, and also for the ball used in the game; *Wat. Watson's Poems*, West of S.

The term is now almost confined to the ball used in the game of golf.

BAA. A word used in lulling a babe to rest; as in the old song *Rocking the Cradle*, "Hushie *baa* babie lye still."

BAA, s. The calf of the leg; the sole of the foot; the palm of the hand. S. V. BAW.

Though thus generally applied, the *baa* of the foot is properly the rounded portion of the sole lying at the base of the great toe; and the *baa* of the hand, the rounded portion of the palm lying at the base of the thumb.

BABBS, BEBBS, s. Particles of loose skin that rise on the face when the beard has not been shaved for two or three days, West and South of S.

"Babbs; that vile luce or slimy matter a razor scrapes off the face in shaving," *Gall. Encycl.*

BABITY BOWSTER. The name of an old song, tune, and dance: a corr. of Bab at the Bowster: *Bab* being the common pron. of *bob*, to bow or curtsey, to dance; West of S.

In "Songs of Scotland prior to Burns" Dr. R. Chambers gives the following form of the song as sung by girls playing on the streets of Glasgow:

Wha learned you to dance,
 Babity Bowster, Babity Bowster,
 Wha learned you to dance
 Babity Bowster brawly?

My minny learned me to dance,
 Babity Bowster, Babity Bowster,
 My minny learned me to dance,
 Babity Bowster brawly.

Wha ga'e you the keys to keep,
 Babity Bowster, Babity Bowster,
 Wha ga'e you the keys to keep,
 Babity Bowster brawly?

My minny ga'e me the keys to keep,
 Babity Bowster, Babity Bowster,
 My minny ga'e me the keys to keep,
 Babity Bowster brawly.

This song is still sung by young girls at play in the West of Scotland; but there is also an older form, which is often lilted while the dance proceeds. It is the same with *Bumpkin Brawly*, q.v., simply substituting *Babity Bowster* for that name.

Merry meetings of young people are generally wound up by singing and acting *Babity Bowster*; and balls are closed with the dance of that name.

To BACHLE, BAUCHLE, v. a. To carry about for sale, to hawk goods in town or country; part. pt. and pret. *bachlit*, *bachleit*, *bauchlit*. V. BACHLEIT.

Dr. Jamieson left this term unexplained, but gave the correct etymology of it. Both forms occur in the Burgh Records of Edinburgh, I. 29, 48. The extract quoted under *Bachleit* affords a good example of the use of the verb.

BACHLER, BAUCHLAR, s. A hawker, a pedler.

" . . . mak the said persone or personis to be pynyst as efferis; and richt swa of the *bauchlaris* of

the said labour," &c. Skifner's Seal of Cause, Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, i. 29.

BACHLES, *s. pl.* Old shoes; also the lumps of snow which collect on the shoes in walking over fresh snow; West and South of S. V. **BAUCHLES**.

BACHYT, *part. adj.* Infected, diseased, unclean. V. **BAUCH**.

"The inquest fyndis Alex. Symson *bachyt*, and ordains hym to hald hym wythine hymself quhil the next court." Burgh Rec. Prestwick, 7th July, 1541.

BACK, **BAK**, **BAKKE**, *s.* The name given to the ridge or central strip of a hide, skin, or fur.

"Foynes *backes* the dozen, iiii li." Halyburton's Ledger, p. 306.

Foyne or *Fouine*, the fountart or beech-marten: O. Fr. *faine*, a beech tree.

For convenience in working, and to suit the purposes for which the several parts were adapted, hides, skins, and furs were often cut up into distinct parts: especially when they were large. Tanned hides and skins were divided into backs and bellies. Furs were divided into backs, bellies or wombs, gills, legs, and tails. V. Halyburton's Ledger, pp. 305-7.

BACKBAN, **BACKBIN**, *s.* A backband; another name for the *backwiddie* or *rigwiddie*; the chain or band that crosses the back of a horse when yoked in a cart, S.

BACK-CREELS, *s. pl.* Wicker baskets formed to fit the human back; the contr. form *creels* is also common.

Before wheel-barrows came into common use, *back-creels* were used in cleaning out byres, stables, etc.; and in such *creels* manure, etc., were carried to the fields. Their use is not yet unknown in some parts of the Northern Hebrides and of Orkney and Shetland.

In the Lowlands *back-creels* are now used chiefly by fish-wives for carrying their fish to market.

BACKIEBIRD, **BAUCKIE-BIRD**, *s.* The bat, West and South of S. V. **BAK**, **BAUKIE**.

When lyart leaves bestrew the yird,
Or wavering like the *bauckie bird*,
Bedim cauld Boreas' blast.

Burns, The Jolly Beggars, s. 1.

M. E. *bakke*, a bat; cf. Dan. *astebakke*, i.e., evening bat.

BACK OUT OWRE, **BACK-OUT-OUR**, *adv.*

1. Backwards, backover; as, "He fell clean *back-out-owre*."

2. Back to a place, and implying return; as, "I'll rin *back-out-owre* and get your bag."

3. Back from, away from; as, "Come *back-out-owre* the fire this minit!" Come back from the fire immediately.

BACK-TREAT, *s.* An entertainment given to a newly married couple by their young friends after the honeymoon, Orkn.

BAES, *s. pl.* Cattle, beasts, Shetl. V. *Beas*.

To **BAFF**, *v. a.* A term used in golfing; to strike the ground with the sole of the club-head in playing; and such a stroke is called a *baff*. Addit. to **BAFF**, *v.* and *s.*

BAG, *s.* *Bag irnis*, *Bag hirnys*, the metal mountings of a bag: *irnis* or *irons* including both framework and fittings.

"Item, to Gilbert Fisch for j pare of *bag hirnys* to the King, price xxxv s." Accts. L. H. Treas. Scot., I. 28.

"Item, to thre men that fand the *bag irnis* of gold; to ilk ane xl s." &c. Ibid., I. 270, Dickson.

In the Acta Dom. Concilii, p. 131, in a list of "*gudes of areschip*" we find the phrase, "a bag with *siluer irnis*."

BAGGIE, *adj.* and *s.* Big bellied: same with *Baggit*; but often used as a *s.*, meaning a person with a big belly; Aysr., Gall.

BAIBERREIS, *s. pl.* Bayberries; fruit of *Laurus nobilis*, from which Oil of Bays is extracted; Halyburton's Ledger, p. 288.

To **BAIBLE**, *v. a.* To sip often, tipple; also, to drink carelessly or with spilling; West of S. Similar to E. *bibble*.

BAIBLING, **BAIBLIN**, *part. adj.* Tipling; boozing.

BAID, *pret.* Abode, remained, waited. Henryson, Testament of Cresseid, l. 490, Fox and Wolf, l. 177. V. **BIDE**.

BAID, *s.* Delay, tarrying; also, place of abode, dwelling; Henryson, Dog, Scheip, and Wolf, l. 145. V. **BADE**.

BAIGNET, **BAIGINET**, **BEGNET**, *s.* A bayonet.

In lines extended lang and large,
When *baiginets* o'erpower'd the targe,
And thousands hastened to the charge.

Burns, Sherra Moor, s. 3.

This weapon is said to have been invented at Bayonne in France (whence the name) about 1670. It was adopted by the British in 1693. V. Haydn's Dict. Dates.

The invention at Bayonne may be quite correct, and the date given may indicate when the weapon was first fitted to a gun; but the term *bayonnette* was in use long before that, meaning "a kinde of small flat pocket dagger, furnished with knives; or a great knife to hang at the girdle like a dagger." Cotgrave's Dict., 1611. V. Suppl. to Skeat's Etym. Dict.

BAIK, *s.* A biscuit, Loth., West of S.; *flour-baiks*, Burgh Rec. Edinburgh, i. 215. V. **BAKE**.

There were and still are various kinds of *baiks*, named from their shape, colour, kind of flour of which they were made, &c.

BAILLIE DAYS, *s. pl.* Days during which farmers were bound to labour for their lairds: so called in the South of S.

This form of service is now almost unknown in the Lowlands, but is still common in many districts of the Highlands and Islands.

"*Baillie days* were mentioned in tacks: so many days of *baillie harrowing*, so many of *baillie peating*, and so on. They were very troublesome days to farmers, and those *baillie works* brought *kempin* to great perfection; for, when the labourers of many farmers met, they behaved little better with each other than when strange herds of oxen meet, goring and frothing about who should have the mastery." Gall. Encycl.

Baillie days were days devoted to the *Bailiff* or *Steward*,—that is for work under his order and supervision.

BAIN, BANE, adj. Prompt, ready, willing; hence, obedient, ready to start, prepared, ready or eager for the call, &c. V. **BAYNE**.

The explanation of this term as given under *bayne*, is defective. The idea of ready, willing, hearty, or eager service, which it always implies, is not set forth. See the passages quoted. In Mid. Eng. it meant obedient, submissive, etc.

Thou wast ever to me fulle *bayn*.

Town Myst., p. 39.

To his byddinge I wilbe *bayne*.

Chest. Myst., p. 69.

BAIRD, s. A noisy, turbulent person; generally applied to a scold. V. *Bard*.

To BAIRGE, BARGE (with *g* like *j*), *v. n.*
To speak in a loud and angry manner; to scold, rail, or taunt loudly; also, to drive about like one in anger; as, "She jist likes to gae *bairgin* about;" West and North of S. V. **BERGE**.

BAIRTUITHE, s. A boar's tusk. V. **BAIR**.

Between 1538 and 1542 a considerable quantity of native gold was used in Scotland. "Large amounts were used for the coinage of the gold bonnet pieces, and for sundry other purposes, such as making a '*bairtuithe*' (mounting a boar's tusk to be used as a coral) for the Prince, a shrine for 'ane bane of St. Audrian of May,' etc. Early Records of Mining in Scotland, Intro., p. 15, Cochran-Patrick.

BAISING, BASSING, s. and adj. Basin. V. **BASING**.

Fr. *bassin*, O.Fr. *basin* and *bachin*.

BAISING-SILUIR, BASSIN-SILUIR, s. A gratuity given to certain servants of the king's household, especially to the yeomen of the wine and ale cellars, and the porters. V. **BASING**.

"Item, to Robert Douglas of the wyne cellar, to his *basing siluir* at Newyremes, x li."

"Item, to Sande Balfour of the aile sellar, to his *basing siluir*, v li."

"Item, to the portaris, elikwis, to thare *basing siluir*, x li." Accts. L. H. Treas. Scot., A.D. 1495, i. 268.

BAIST, BAISTE, part. pt. Abashed, confused, cowed, afraid. V. **BAISED**.

Bees noghte *baiste* of yone boyes, ne of thaire bryghte wedis.
Morte Arthure, l. 2857.

To BAIST, BASTE, BAST, v. a. To beat, drub, drive off; hence, to defeat, overcome;

and in the pass. voice, to be awed, cowed, terrified. V. **BAIST**.

The secondary meaning only is given in the Dict. The term is still used in its primary sense both in Scot. and North of Eng.

"Baist, baste, to beat severely;" Brockett.

BAIT, s. The supply of food for a horse, a feed; also, the time or place for feeding; Henryson, Wolf, Fox, and Cadgear, l. 108. V. **BAYT, v.** For *bait*, boot, V. *Bat*.

BAITH-FATE, BATH-FAT, s. Bathing vat or tub.

"... viij eln of brade clatht . . . to covire a *baith-fate* to the Quene," &c. Accts. L. H. Treas. Scot., l. 30.

"... iij elne of brade clath for a schete to put about the Quene in the *bath-fat*," &c. Ibid. 6th Oct., 1473, Dickson.

A.-S. *bathian*, to bathe; *baeth*, a bath, and *fæt*, a vat, Du. *vat*.

To BAIVER, v. n. To gad about, make much ado about little things; to run after shows, weddings, displays of finery, &c.: mostly used in the part. form *baiverin*, West of S.

BAIVERING, BAIVERIN, part. adj. Gadding about; taking interest in trifles, displays, finery, &c.; as, "She's grown a daidlin, *baiverin* gawkie."

BAJAN, BAIJAN, s. A novice, a beginner in any trade, art or science: a form of *Bejan*, q. v.

To BAJAN, BAIJAN, v. a. To initiate a beginner or apprentice. V. **BEJAN, v.**

BAK, s. The back; *gaf the bak*, turned their backs, fled; *ta the bak*, to flee, take to flight. Both phrases are common in Barbour.

To BAK, v. a. To bake. V. **BAKE**.

"The thrid, at thai bak nocht ilk kynd of bred as the law of burgh requeris," &c.; Chalmerlan Air, ch. 9.

BAKBRED, BAKBREID, BAKBROD, s. A bake-board, a kneading board, West of S. V. **BAIKBRED**.

BAKSTULE, BAKSTWLE, s. A bake-stool; a large stool or small table on which cakes or bannocks were kneaded and formed; Burgh Recs. Prestwick, p. 23.

BAKHUDE, s. Hiding or skulking behind backs. In certain games favoured by young people the hunted or pursued one tries to elude the pursuer by hiding behind his companions, and dodging from one to another: this is called *backhide* or *backhude*.

And for dreddour that he suld bene arreist,
He playit *backhude* behind fra beist to beist.

Henryson, Parliament of Beistis, l. 175.

BALANDIS, *s. pl.* Balances. The same form is used for the singular also.

"That thai present that tym al thar mesuris, *balandis*, wechtis, elwandis, and all other instrumentis of whatsumever kynd," &c.; Chalmerlan Air, ch. 1.

Prob. a corr. of Lat. *bilanx*, consisting of two dishes.

BALDIE, **BALDY**, *s.* A familiar form of Archibald, West of S. V. **BAULDIE**.

BALDKYN, **BALTKEN**, *s.* A baldachin, or canopy of state borne over a king or high state-official; also, the rich cloths of which it is formed: *baltkenis mortuaris*, mortuary baldachins, or, the rich funereal drapery for catafalques before the altar. Inventory St. Salv. Col. St. Andrews, Mait. Club Misc., iii. 199.

O. Fr. *baldachin*, *baldaquin*, *baudequin*, a canopy or cloth of estate, Cotgr.

BALDSTROD, **BALESTROD**, *s.* A bawd, unclean person; Colkelbie Sow, l. 166, Bann. MS.

Not defined in Dict.; but in the note which is added the meaning suggested is correct, and the etymology nearly so. V. Cleasby and Vigfusson's Icel. Dict. under *ballz*, bold, and *sertha*, *sarh*, from which comes *stretha* (used of dogs and beasts), and *stred*, to which Dr. Jamieson refers.

The term occurs in Wright's Vocabularies as *bawdstrot*, *bawlstrott*, and *baustrott*, and is applied to both sexes, pp. 605, 693, 695.

BALE, **BAILL**, *s.* Sorrow, misery, evil, disaster, destruction, Gol. and Gaw, l. 719.

A.-S. *bealu*, sorrow.

BALE-FEIR, **BALOFEIR**, *s.* Lit. a bail-companion; fellow-surety; associate in bail, bond, or bargain.

" . . . and to furneis ane vther bigger als sufficient as himself . . . and for payment to the said John Ottirburne and his *balofeir*, with their servand," &c. Burgh Recs. Glasgow, i. 240.

Printed *balofeir* in Recs. Soc. issue; but probably it should be *balefeir*. However, the original record is very much decayed, and most difficult to decipher.

O. Fr. *bailler*, to keep in custody, used as a law term, and A.-S. *gefēra*, from pt. tense of *faran*, to go.

BALINGARE, *s.* A kind of vessel. V. **BALLINGAR**.

"Of ilk crayer, bushe, barge, and *balingare*, v. s." Custom of Ships and Boats at Leith in 1445; Burgh Rec. Edinburgh, p. 8.

BALK, *s.* A beam, rafter; a pole or perch for fowls, a spar for a cage-bird. V. **BAUK**.

BALK-SPARRIS, *s. pl.* The tie-beams of a roof that unite the rafters. Accts. L. H. Treas. Scot., i. 331.

BALK, *s.* A ridge or strip of land left unploughed; Henryson, The Twa Mice, l. 24. V. **BAUK**.

BALK-BRED, **BALK-BRAID**, *s.* The breadth of a *balk* or ridge of unploughed land.

BALTKEN, *s.* V. **BALDKYN**.

To **BAMF**, *v. n.* To stump, dump, toss, or tumble about; part. *bamfin*; part. pt. *bamfd*.

"He went to be *bamfin* aff the heads wi' collier briggs whiles, and they under close-reefed tap-sails. Seldom ever was he out any long voyage with his boat, but the water bruik on him or he got back;" &c. Gall. Encycl.

BAMF, *s.* A person with broad, flat, clumsy feet: one who goes about stumping and tossing his feet about.

BANCKE, *s.* V. *Bank*.

BAND, *pret.* Bound. Accts. L. H. Treas. Scot.

BAND, *s.* That part of a hinge which was fastened on the door.

Jamieson made it a *hinge*. The old-fashioned hinge consisted of a hook, affixed to the door-post, and a band (with a loop at the end to fit the hook) fastened to the door. Hence hinges are described as "hooks and bands."

BANDELERIS, **BANDELEIRIS**, *s. pl.* Bando-leers; leathern belts worn by ancient musketeers for sustaining their musket and carrying charges of powder; sometimes the belt was called a *bandoleer*, and the small leathern cases for powder attached to it, *bandoleers*. V. Cotgrave's Fr. Dict.

"Item, fyve muskettes with thair *bandeleris* all worth xxx. li." Commissary Records of Glasgow, quoted in Burgh Rec. Prestwick, p. 145.

This term occurs also in the Burgh Records of Peebles, 6 July, 1648, as *bandeleans*.

BANDIT, *part. adj.* Bound with metal bands.

" . . . fundin in a *bandit* kist like a gardeviant," &c. Accts. L. H. Treas. Scot., i. 82.

BANDIT STAFFE, *s.* An official baton; so called because bound with bands of metal. Often mentioned in Burgh Recs.

BAND LEDDER, *s.* Leather for binding or edging.

"Item, for *band ledder* to the Quenis furringis of hir gownis, v s." [Apr. 1474.] Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 36.

BANDKYN, *s.* Errat. in Dict. for *Baudkyn*; but definition is correct. V. *Baldkyn*.

BANDON, **BANDOUN**, *s.* Subjection, thraldom, bondage.

Quhen that scho lukit to the sêrk,
Scho thoct on the persoun:
And prayit for him with all hir harte,
That lowsit hir of *bandoun*.

Henryson, *Bludy Serk*, l. 84.

BANDONIT, *part. pr.* Subdued; kept in subjection, kept aloof.

The shepherd, mourning over his faithful dog now dead, is represented as saying :—

For all the beistis befor *bandonit* bene,
Will schute upon my beistis with ire and tene.

Henryson, Wolf and Wedder, l. 20.

This term is wrongly rendered "*abandoned*" in Dr. Laing's edit. of *Henryson*.

O. Fr. *bandon*, from Low Lat. *bandum*, an order, decree; also written *bannum*. Hence Fr. *à bandon*, by license, at liberty. V. BRACHET, *Etyim. Fr. Dict.*, and Skeat, *Etyim. Dict.*, under ABANDON.

BANERECH, *s.* Money payable on account of *band*, i.e., bond or covenant; the person engaging to pay was called a *bander*, *q.v.*

" . . . for wrangus wythhaldin fra hym of viij. s. of *banerech* or thairby," &c. *Burgh Rec. Prestwick*, 6 Oct., 1544.

Gael. *bann*, a bond, bill, and *riadh*, interest.

BANESTIKILL, *s.* A fish; the three-spined stickle-back; *Henryson, Wolf, Fox, and Cadgear*, l. 52. V. BANE-PRICKLE; BANSTICKLE.

BANIS, BENIS, BENYS, BEINS, *s.* A fur; perhaps *vair*, a fine ermine.

"Item, coft fra Will. Sinclare, v mantill of *banis* to lyne a syde gowne to the King, . . . vj Octobris [1493], price of the mantill xiiij s.," &c.; *Accts. L. H. Treas. Scot.*, i. 15.

"*Mantillis of banis*" is rendered "a kind of mantle," in the *Dict.* This is a wild guess. The mantil was a certain number of skins of fur. V. MANTIL in *Supp.* *Banis* is supposed to have been the *vair*, or fine ermine.

BANK, BANKE, BANCK, BANCKE, *s.* An order, injunction, prohibition, proclamation, call, summons.

The meaning of this term as given by Dr. Jamieson is quite misleading, and the etymology is altogether wrong. V. BANCKE.

In the *Burgh Recs. of Glasgow*, vol. II., the following entry frequently occurs:—"Ordaines ane *bank* to be sent throw the toune be touck of drum," &c. This was the usual method of publishing the orders of the magistrates, of calling the burgesses to conference, and of notifying the arrival of supplies of food, &c.

Bank is a corr. of O. Fr. *ban*, from Low Lat. *bannum*, a proclamation: whence also E. *ban*, pl. *banns* of marriage.

BANKIT, *s.* A banquet, feast, festival, public rejoicing. Fr. *banquet*, *id.*

This term occurs frequently in the *Burgh Records*, and is generally applied to the entertainment and ceremonies on an occasion of public rejoicing, such as a coronation, royal marriage, King's birthday, &c. A good idea of a *bankit* in olden times, and of how much and of what kind of enjoyment our forefathers included under that term, may be obtained from the following record.

On 30th March, 1603, the glad tidings reached Aberdeen, "that vpon the tventie fourt day of Marche instant, his Maiestie, our Kyng and Souerane, wes proclamit and declarit Kyng of England." Instantly the provost, bailies, and counsel met, and resolved to honour the event by public thanksgiving and a *bankit*; "and for this effect ordained the hail towne to be warnit be sound of trumpet and drum to assemble instantlie in thair parochie kirk, and thair give thankis and prasis to God for the forsaid glad tydings of his

Maiestie's preferment, successioun, and electioun to the said kingdom of England; and efter the ending of thanksgiving, and of the exhortatioun, ordanis bonefyris to be sett on throcht all the streittis of the towne, the hail bellis to ring, the croce to be deckit and hung, the wyne and spycerie to be spent abundantly thairat, a numer of glassis to be cassin, and the hail youthis of the towne to tak thair hag-buttis and accompanie thair magistrates throcht the hail rewis of the towne, pas the tyme in schuting thair muskattis and hagbutis til lait at nicht, the townis hail mvnitioun and artaillyrie to be chargit and schott, and all godlie mirines and pastyme vsit that may expres the joy and glaidnes of the people, and ordanis the deane of gild and thesaurer to furneis the wyne, spycerie, and glassis to the erand foirsaid in all decent and cumlie forme, and the expensis to be debursit be thame thairon, the counsell ordanis the same to be allowit in thair comptis."

A later entry records that when said *comptis* were reckoned the expenses were found to amount to £53 6s. 8d. V. *Burgh Records*, vol. II. pp. 236-8.

BANNA, BANNO, *s.* Contr. or corr. of *ban-nack* and *bannock*, a sort of cake, *q.v.*

BANTIN, BANTON, BANTIN COCK, *s.* A Bantam, Bantam cock: applied to a strutting little man fond of fighting; *Gall., Ayr.*

BANYST, *part. pt.* Banished, *Barbour*, iv. 522.

To **BAR, BARRE**, *v. a.* To debar, hinder, prevent; to exclude.

To **BAR UP**, *v. a.* To shut up or out from, imprison, isolate: hence, to shut out, cut off, banish.

" . . . as reprobated are with God *barred up* from hope." *Bl. of Kirkburiall*, ch. VI.

BAR, *s.* A flail: properly, the swing or movable portion of the flail, West and South of S.

To **BAR, BARRIE**, *v. a.* To thrash; also, to swing a flail properly; as, "It's no ilka ane can *bar*," every one can't swing a flail properly.

Barrie is properly a freq. form: *bar* being used to express simply the act or process, and *barrie* to express continued action: thus, "I'm thinkin' to *bar* some bear the morn," I intend to thrash some barley to-morrow: "I've *barried* some nine hours the day," I have thrashed for nearly nine hours to-day.

Icel. *berja*, to beat, thrash. In *Cleasby and Vigfusson's Dict.* this term is said to be unknown in Eng. This is a mistake; *berry*, to thrash corn, is still used in the North of E. V. *Brockett's Gloss.*; and *bar, barrie*, are still used in South and West of S.

BARRIED, *part. and adj.* Thrashed; as an *adj.*, stiff and sore as after a day's thrashing.

BARMAN, *s.* A thrasher, one accustomed to the *bar* or flail.

The *barmen* did rattle their flails ow're the bawks,
The millers did hushoch their melder in sacks,
And hung the best braws that they had on their backs,
To flash at the funny bonello.

Gall. Encycl., p. 78.

BARAT, BARET, *s.* Contention; The Houl-ate, l. 332, Asloan MS. V. BARRAT.

BARD, BAIRD, *s.* A bold, turbulent woman; a scold; Burgh Recs. Edin., iv. 510. V. BARDACH.

This term is still used in many districts of S. It is common in Orkn. and Shetl., and throughout the greater part of the Lowlands.

BARDY, BARDIE, *adj.* Bold, fierce, turbulent. V. BARDACH.

BARD, *s.* A bold headland, the top of which projects beyond the base, Shetl.

Icel. *barth*, brim, projection: hence the projecting headlands of the island of Mousa, and of Bressay, are called the Bard of Mousa, and the Bard of Bressay.

BAREL, BARIL, *s.* A measure: the twelfth part of a *last*.

"Item, for bering of xxv^{xx} vj barellis of bere, that the Countas of Ros gaif to the King, and threscore barellis of mele, xx s." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 359.

This measure was used for grain, flour, meal, fish, and hides. V. LAST.

BARELL-FERIS, *s. pl.* Barrel irons. V. BARELL-FERRARIS.

BARELL-FERRARIS, *s. pl.* For *Barell-ferruris*, barrel-ironwork or barrel-irons, iron hoops for barrels. Fr. *fer*, iron, an iron: hence an iron hoop. V. FERRARIS.

Dr. Jamieson's rendering of this term does not satisfy the sense of the passage in which it occurs. The rendering given above was proposed by Prof. Skeat in his edition of Barbour, p. 594. It certainly makes the passage clear. *Barrel-feris* is the reading of the Camb. MS.

BARFORS, *s.* Errat. in Edin. MS. for *barfrois* or *berfrois*, a tower, watch-tower; Barbour, X. 708. V. *Burfray*, *Berfroiss*.

BARFRAY, BARFRY, *s.* A belfry, tower. V. *Berfroiss*.

BARGE, BAIRGE, BERGE, *s.* A moveable shutter constructed with parallel boards that open and shut like a venetian blind; used in drying-sheds, West of S.

M. H. Germ. *bergen*, to protect; *berc*, protection. Du. *bergen*, to save, make or keep safe, lock up. The *barges* or *berges* when open admit the air, and when shut protect from rain, etc.

BARKAND, BARKANDE, *part.* Tanning; Burgh Lawis, ch. 93. V. BARK.

BARKARIS, *s. pl.* Tanners; Chalmerlan Air, ch. 28. V. BARK.

BARKIT, BARKED, *part. adj.* Tanned. V. BARK.

"Item, that thai mak schone, butis and vther graitht of the lethir or jt be *barkit*." Chalmerlan Air, ch. 22.

". . . no stranger bringing *barked* hides for sale

shall sell them within house," &c. Lawis of the Gild, ch. 45.

BARKCATT, *s.* A fender, guard, defence, protection; a frame-work of timber set in front of a sea-wall or harbour to protect it during the process of building or repairing.

". . . and als protestit that in cais ony skayth or danger come to the pannellis [of Newhaven harbour], that ar put vp, in defalt of *barkcattis*, considering the said Johne will intromet thairwith, that the falt thair-of be nocht imput to him." Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, 2 Nov., 1556, II. 254.

O. Fr. *bariquade*, *barriquade*, "a barricade, a defence of barrels, timber, pales, earth, or stones, heaped up, or closed together: and seruing to stop up a street, or passage, and to keepe off shot, &c." Cotgr.

Prob. from Sp. *barricado*, from *barrica*, a barrel; whence the E. *barricade*.

Halliwell gives *barriket*, a small firkin.

BARKIN, *s.* Barking; coughing: used also as an *adj.*; as, "a *barkin'* hoast," a short, hard, rapid cough, resembling the bark of a dog: Burns, Scotch Drink.

BARLAY, BARLIE. V. BARLEY.

BARLIE-FETTERER, *s.* "An instrument of many edges used for taking the beard off the grain barley;" Gall. Encycl.

BARMEKIN, BARMEKYN, *s.* A rampart. V. BARMKYN.

BARMSKIN, *s.* Lit. bosom-skin; a leather covering for the breast, a large leather apron; Orkn. and Shetl.

The large leather apron worn by tanners and curriers is called a *bramskin*, q. v.

Sw. and Dan. *barm*, the bosom or breast, and Sw. *skinn*, Dan. *skind*, a skin or hide.

BARMWHIN, BARMWHUN, *s.* A thick close branch of whin on which barm was laid to preserve it for brewing. It was hung up in a dry, airy place, Gall. Encycl.

BARONY, *s.* Lands held of the Crown, and erected in *liberam baroniam*, with jurisdiction both civil and criminal within its bounds.

"Item, composit with Vmfra of Murray of Abirkery for the resignacione of certane lands, and gevin of thame to him agane in *barony* lyand within Strath-erne, j^c lib;" Accts. L. H. Treas. Scot., i. 3, DICKSON.

BARRET, *s.* Strife. V. BARRAT.

To BARTYN, *v. a.* To strike, dash, break to pieces; Gol. and Gaw., l. 719. V. BRYTTYN.

A form of *bryttyn*, to smash; from A.-S. *bryttian*, to break into pieces.

BASAND, *s.* and *adj.* Sheep-skin dressed like Spanish leather, basil.

"Item, for ane done *basand* skyn, to be halk hudis to the King, iij s." Accts. L. H. Treas. Scot., i. 365.

BASLAR, *s.* A baselard: a long dagger or sheathed knife, worn suspended from the girdle; *baselarde*, Prompt. Parv.

"Item [the first day of November, 1495, in Edinburgh], bocht to the King fra the Franche cutlar, ij *baslaris*, price xlviij s." Accts. L. H. Treas. Scot., i. 227.

The baselard was worn by knights when not in armour, by the higher class of civilians, and sometimes even by ecclesiastics.

O. Fr. *bazelaire*, *badelaire*.

BASSING, *s.* V. *Baising*.

BASTALYE, **BASTULRY**, *s.* A bastile, fort, citadel; occurs frequently in Burgh Recs. meaning a blockhouse. V. **BASTAILYIE**.

Fr. *bastille*, a fortress.

BASTERO, *s.* Prob. a misreading of *baston*, a baton; Burgh. Recs. Edin., 8 Nov., 1494. V. **BASTOUN**.

BAT, **BAIT**, *s.* Boot, abatement, deduction; Halyburton's Ledger. V. **BOOT**.

BAT, **BATE**, *conj.* Both; this is the local pron.; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 427.

BATALL, **BATELL**, **BATTAILE**, **BATELL**, *s.* A battle, fight; *battalyhe*, Barbour, x., 725.

BATALL-WRICTH, **BATEL-WRYCHT**, *s.* A braggart, braggadocio, bully.

In breth as a *batal-wricht* full of bost blawin'.

The Houlate, l. 916, Asloan MS.

Lit. a *battle-wright*, feud-provoker: like *bully-rag*. However, the line is usually read with *wricht* as an adjunct to *full*.

BATTAULLYNG, *s.* Battle array; Barbour, viii. 47, Edin. MS.

BATCHIE, **BATCHY**, *s.* A baker, West of S.: from *batch*, the quantity of bread put into the oven at one time.

BATERIE, *s.* V. *Battry*.

BATIT, **BAYTIT**, *pret.* Took refreshment on a journey. Icel. *beita*, to bait.

"Item, for the Kingis hors met in Bigar, passand to Quhithirne, quhare the King *batit*, xiiij d.," Accts. L. H. Treas. Scot., i. 355 [A.D. 1497].

"Item, that samyn day [3 Nov. 1496] quhare the King *baytit* abone Ilay, for hors corne, ij s.," *ibid.* i., 305.

To **BATELL**, **BATAILLE**, *v. a.* To battlement, to build a battlement or parapet, to ledge, top, or crown.

"... the said Andrew sall big and hew ane rod on baythe the syddis of the said brig, and *battell* the said brige on baythe the syddis of the samyn with hewn wark," &c.; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 9 Aug., 1609.

O. Fr. *bastille*, a building, from *bastir*, to build.

(Sup.)

E

BATTAILLYT, *part. pt.* Embattled, furnished with battlements, Barbour, ii. 221.

BATTER, *s.* A spree, booze, drinking-bout, Clydes.

I had a hat, I had nae mair,

I gat it frae the hatter;

My hat was smash'd, my skull laid bare,

Ae night when on the *batter*.

Alex. Rodger, Song in Whistle Binkie, i. 211.

This is a humorous application of *batter*, to lay a stone obliquely, or off-the-straight: a term in masonry. Similar terms in masonry are also used to express this state, as *shued*, and *skued*, q. v

BATTERY, **BATERIE**, *s.* Kitchen utensils.

"... of a dusane of pannys of *battery* at the furth passyng twa pennies, at the entryng nocht," &c. Assize of Petty Customs, ch. 9.

"Off the custome of cordwain, *baterie*," &c. Burgh Rec. Edinburgh, p. 242.

Halliwell states that in Suffolk this term means a tea *kettle*.

L. Lat. *bateria*, cooking utensils; Du Cange.

BAUBEE, **BAUBIE**, **BAWBEE**, *s.* A half-penny. V. **BABIE**, **BAWBIE**.

To **BAUCHLE**, *v.* **BAUHLAR**, *s.* V. *Bachle*, *Bachler*.

BAUDKYN, *s.* Entered in **DICTIONARY** as **BANDKYN**; but defin. is correct. V. also *Baldkyn*.

BAUDMINNIE, **BALDMINNIE**, *s.* The plant *Gentian*, believed to have properties that can kill the foetus in the womb; hence its name *Bawd-money*. V. **BAD-MONEY**.

"*Baudminnie*—An herb having the same qualities as the *Savingtree*." Gall. *Encycl.*

BAUDRIC, **BADRICK**, **BADRICHE**, *s.* A band, bandage, belt, scarf, baldric; *bawderyke*, Prompt. Parv.

O. Fr. *baldret*, *baldre*, *baldrei*, from Lat. *balteus*, a belt; Burguy. In Mod. Fr. *baudrier*, a sword belt, a girdle.

The term occurs in Chaucer and Shakespeare; in the latter as *baldrick*; and in the All. Rom. Alexander, l. 1782, it is *badriche*, a band or bandage; but in the Gloss. it is left unexplained.

BAUDRIE, *s.* Bawdry, lewdness, uncleanness, wickedness; Seven Sages, l. 333.

O. Fr. *bauderie*, id.; from *baud*, bold, gay, wanton.

BAUK, *s.* Err. for *Bank*, an order, proclamation, prohibition; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, 22 May, 1647. V. *Bank*.

BAULD, *adj.* Bold; Montgomery. V. **BALD**.

BAUM, **BAWM**, *s.* Balm, an herb; also balm, an ointment, a perfume; S. E. *balm*.

To **BAUM**, **BAWM**, *v. a.* To balm, scent, perfume; to embalm; hence, to preserve; S.

BAUMING, **BAUMIN**, *part. and s.* *Balming*, *embalming*; perfume, S.

BAWLMYT, BAWMYT, part. pt. Embalmed, Barbour, xx. 286.

BAUTHLE, s. A corr. of *battle*, E. *bottle*, a bundle: still used in the expression, *a buttle o' strae*. Pl. *bauthles, bauthlis, battles*, bundles, implies one's moveable or personal property. V. **BATTLE**.

My breist that wes gret beild, bowdyn wes sa huge,
That neir my baret out brist or the band makin;
But quhen my billis and my *bauthles* wes all braid selit,
I wald na langar beir on bridill, bot braid vp my heid.
Dunbar, Twa Marrit Women, l. 347.

"My billis and my bauthles," all my belongings, property, both gifted and personal: *billis* being frequently used for *deeds, title deeds, infestments*.

Fr. *boteler*, to make up in bundles.

BAWDRONIS, s. A common name for a cat; Henryson, Uplandis Mous and Burges Mous, l. 168. V. **BAUDRONS**.

In the West of S. this term has been corrupted into *pautrons*, as in the old nursery rhyme,—

"Pussy, pussy, *pautrons*, whare hae ye been," &c.

BAWK, s. V. *Balk*.

BAWSAND, BAWSENT, BAWSINT, BASSAND, adj. Streaked or patched with white on the face: applied to horses and cattle. V. under **BAWSAND**.

Dr. Jamieson is quite astray in his etymology of this term, and Sibbald whom he corrects is right. It is from O. E. *bawsin*, a badger, as the following neat analogy by Mr. Garnett abundantly shows:—

"*Brock* is a badger; *bawsin*, ditto; *brock-faced* (ap. Craven Glossary, and Brockett), marked with white on the face like a badger; *bawsin'd*, ditto." Philol. Essays, p. 68.

Baucynes, badgers, occurs in Will. & Werwolf, p. 83.

BAWSIE, s. A horse or a cow having a white strip or patch on the face. V. *Bawsand*, **BASSIE**.

The term is also used as a familiar name for an old horse,—a *douce*, *canny*, old beast; Clydes.

BAWTIE, BAWTY, s. and adj. A familiar name for a dog: as an *adj.*, round, plump, thriving; as, a *bawtie bairn*. V. **BATIE**.

"Bour'd na' wi' *bawty* or he'll bite you."

Scotch Proverb.

Whenever our *bawty* does bark,
Then fast to the door I rin,
To see gin ony young spark
Will light and venture bot in.

Slighted Nansy, Herd's Collection, ii. 82.

BAYD, pret. of Bide; also as *s.* V. **BIDE**.

BAZELL LEATHER, s. Tanned sheepskin: still called *basil*; Halyburton's Ledger, p. 318.

The usual name in Scot. is *basil*, or *bazel*; but the correct form is *basan*, or *basen*: O. Fr. *basane*, *bazane*, sheep leather dressed like Spanish leather, and coloured red, green, or yellow, &c., for shoes, or the covering of books; Cotgr. The modern term is a corr. from the French, which was adapted from the Span. *badana*, a

dressed sheepskin; and that in turn came from the Arab. *bitinat*, applied to such leather because it was used to line leathern garments. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict., Suppl.

BE, v. *Let be, or let alone*, not to mention, without reckoning; over and above, as well as, besides.

". . . the necessitie was neuer absolute; no not in the lawfull place, *let be* in the Kirk"; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xix.

". . . whereof my labor were infinite, *let be* vaine, to descryue"; Ibid., ch. iv.

The meaning of this very common phrase is not fully given in the Dict.; and a few words of explanation are here necessary.

In negative sentences, like that in the first quotation given above, the phrase is equal to *and far less*, or *and far less so*; in positive or affirmative sentences it is equal to *as well as*, and *more than that*, or, *over and above*, as in the second quotation.

BE TO, BE TA. Must, in the sense of intending, being resolved or determined to be or do. Different, therefore, from *bi te, bu ta*, behoves to, which implies action or influence from without causing the necessity.

"And if thou *be to* ly at the altar, how wantst thou a Priest to say thy soule Masse?" Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xi.

Be to, pron. *be ta*, is still in common use: thus, one speaking about a dour, stubborn neighbour, will say, "Aye, richt or wrang, *he be ta* get it," i.e., he had made up his mind and he must get it.

While *be ta, bi ta* or *bu ta, bit ta* or *but ta*, have often the same meaning, and are generally pronounced alike, they are quite different terms: *bi ta* or *bu ta* are corr. of *bus to*, behoves to; and *bit ta* or *but ta*, corr. of *bud to*, behoved to. V. under *Ecot, Be't, Bit*.

BEAKEN, s. A beacon, signal. V. **BEKIN**.

". . . set as on the shalde shoare lyke *beakens* to warne the shipwreake of soules"; Bl. of Kirkburiall, ch. xvii.

A.S. *beácen*, a sign.

BEAMED, part. adj. Filled, saturated, prepared for the purpose, accustomed to, ready for; Orkn. Addit. to **BEAM, v.**

BEAR, BEARE, BERE, s. A bier; also, a shell or coffin.

The bier was a frame on which dead human bodies were carried to the grave: A.-S. *báer*, from *beran*, to bear; Lat. *feretrum*, from *ferre*, id. And when it became customary to enclose each body before burial, the shell or coffin was called the bier: that which was carried, or that in which the dead body was carried, to the grave,—the old frame or bier not being then required. The persons who carried the bier were called *bearers*, or *bear-men*, q.v.

"So (I doubt not) if now they had life in their bulke, they would yet ryue sheets, breake *beares*, tumble downe tombes, with Paul's spirit at Listra, to testife their reclamation of such profanity." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xiii.

BEAR-MEN, BERE-MEN, s. pl. Carriers of the bier, carriers of the dead.

"Now the last funeral duty appertained to the Vespilones, or *bear-men*, whose peculiare calling was (beeing followed in ranks by the Acoluthists their

friends, wherof now the Roman Bishops hes bereft them) to carry their corps in their coffins to the grave." *Ibid.*, ch. vii.

The following interesting particulars regarding the burial of the dead during a time of pest are given in the Burgh Records of Edinburgh, under date 15 Oct., 1568 :—

"Item, that the thesaurer caus mak with all diligence for eueri ane of the baillies, clengeris, and the burearis of the deid, ane gown of gray with Sanct Androis cors, quhite, behind and before, and to eueri ane of thame ane staff with ane quhite clayth on the end, quhairby thay may be knawin quhaireuer thay pas.

"Item, that thair be maid tua clois beris with foure feit colourit our with blak, and ane quhite cors with ane bell to be hanging vpoun the heid of the said beir quhilk sall mak warning to the pepill." Vol. iii., p. 254.

BEAS', s. pl. A contr. for *beasts*, cattle; but also used as a term for lice.

An' if the wives an' dirty brats
E'en thigger at your doors an' yetts,
Flaffan w' duds an' grey w' *beas'*,
Frightin' awa your ducks an' geese.

Burns, Address of Beelzebub.

BEASENIN, BEASNIN, s. Called also *beestie-milk*: the fat thick matter drawn from a cow's udder immediately after she calves; *Gall.*, *Ayrs.*

This is prob. a corr. or local pronunciation of *beestin* or *beistyn* from the A.-S. *by'sting*. V. **BEIST, BEISTYN.**

To **BEAT, v. a.** To mend, repair. V. **BEIT.**

BEATIN, BEATING, s. 1. Mending, repairing; also, the act of mending, West of S. V. **BEITING.**

2. That which is used for mending or repairing; in weaving, the thread used in mending a flaw or break in the web; *Alex. Wilson's Poems*, p. 68, Ed. 1876.

The passage in which this term occurs is not fit for quotation. The word is still in common use.

To **BECALL, v. a.** To call upon, challenge, demand: also, accuse, impeach.

Be thu kaysere or kyng here, I the *becalle*
To fynde me a freke to fyghte one my fille.

Aunt. Arthure, l. 410.

To **BECLATTER, v. a.** To tire with clattering, to praise overmuch. V. **CLATTER.**

Hout awa, Johnny, lad! what maks ye flatter me?
Why w' your praises sae meikle bespatter me?
Why sae incessantly deave and *beclatter* me,
Teasing me mair than a body can bide?

Alex. Rodger, Song in Whistle Binkie, i. 148.

To **BECOME, v. n.** To occur, happen, befall.

Induryng this first monarchie
Become that wofull miserie
Of Sodome, &c.

Lyndsay, Exper. and Court., l. 3388.

A.-S. *becuman*, to come to be, to come about.

BED, BEDE, pret. of Bide. Addit. to *Bed*. V. *Baid.*

BED, BEDE, BEDDING, s. V. *Baid.*

Bedding, meaning place of abode, occurs in *Dunbar* and *Kennedy*, l. 208. V. *Berdless.*

BE'D, BED, BEID, pron. beed. A coll. form for *be it*; as, "That canna *be'd.*" *Dunbar*, *Freiris of Berwick*, l. 532.

The tendency to soften and to drop the dentals *t* and *d*, when terminal, prevails in various districts of Scot., but especially in the West, where *be'd* for *be it*, *do'd*, *da'd*, or *di'd*, for *do it*, *ha'd* or *haid* for *have it*, &c., are the usual forms of common speech. Traces of this tendency are found in the works of our earliest poets; and the terms *beid*, *dude*, *haid*, *said*, occur in the popular poems of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The prevalence of this pronunciation in those times is attested by *Alex. Scott's* "Ballat maid to the Derisioun and Scorne of Wantoun Wemen," with its refrain, "I sall not *said* agane."

In Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire schoolmasters have great trouble in training their pupils to sound *t* and *th*; and the words *went*, *thrice*, *water*, *butter*, are usually pronounced *wend*, *hrise*, *wahher*, *buhher*. And yet the same persons add a softened *t*, almost *d*, to the words *once*, *twice*, *thrice*, and pronounce them *wonste*, *hwiste*, *hriste*, with *h* broadly guttural.

BEDAL, BEDDEL, s. Beadle, an inferior officer of court; commonly called *beagle*, q.v.

"Nane aldirman, bailye, na *beddel* sall bake brede na brew ale to sell wythin thair awin propir house durand the tym that thai stand in office." *Burgh Lawis*, ch. 59.

BEDELL, BEDALL, s. A person who is bedrid. V. **BEDRAL.**

" . . . collect and gadder the cherite and almous . . . and distribue amangis the *bedellis* and pure folk eftir thair discretioun." *Burgh Rec. Peebles*, 21 June, 1561.

BED-FELLOW, s. Applied to a husband, a fellow-lodger, a fellow-traveller. Addit. to **BEDFALLOW.**

BED-FELLOWSHIP, s. Companionship, fellowship, company.

"We shall be blessed with the *bed-fellowship* of Iesus in our burial lare, whereeuer it be." *Blame of Kirk-buriall*, ch. viii.

BEDIS, BEIDIS, BEYDIS, s. pl. Beads.

"Item, in a box beand within the said blak kist, the grete *bedis* of gold contenant sex score twa *bedis* and a knop." *Accts. L. H. Treas.*, i. 80.

"Item [22 August, 1497], for ane par of *bedis* to the King, xv s." *Ibid.*, i. 353.

These were beads for saying the rosary: usually called, as in the second extract, a pair of beads, or a pair of paternosters.

"They were of various materials—wood, amber, coral, lapis lazuli, crystal, silver, and even of gold, and varied in number from ten to one hundred and fifty or even a larger number. Each tenth bead was followed by one larger and more ornamental, called a *gaude*, which served to reckon the paternosters, while the common beads counted the *aves*. Usually they were in two lengths, one of fifty, the other of ten "*aves*." The shorter was worn suspended by a ring from the finger, the longer was slung over the shoulder, hung on the arm, or suspended from the girdle." Note by *Mr. Dickson*; V. *Gloss.*

A PAIR OF BEDIS. A set, stand, or string of beads.

When a cleric was infest in office the patron or superior presented him with a set of beads as sasine thereof.

"The saide day [28 June, 1509] the provost, bailyeis, counsale, and communitie, presentit Master Johne Merschell to the gramar scolis of the said burgh for all the dais of his liwe, and admittit him to the saide scolis be gift of a pair of bedis, with ale comoditeis, fredomes, and profites pertaining thairto." Burgh Recs. Aberd., i. 80.

BEDIT. For "*bed it*," abode it. V. **BED.**

BEDRAIT, BEDRIT, pret. Befouled with ordure; Dunbar and Kennedy, l. 450. V. **BEDRITE.**

BEDRENT, adj. and s. Applied to a person who is bedrid; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, i. 79. V. **BEDRAL.**

BEDSEIK, adj. Confined to bed through sickness; so sick as to be unable to rise from bed; Trials for Witchcraft, Spald. Misc., i. 84.

BED-STOCK, s. The strong bar or frame of wood forming the front of a bed. S.

Before I lie in your bed,
Either at stock or wa'.

Old Song.

BED-STRAY, BED-STRAE, s. Bed-straw, the straw with which a bed, or mattress of a bed, is stuffed: also the plant Galium, of which there are many species. S.

When the term indicates a plant, *G. verum*, Common Yellow Bed-straw, or *G. Aperine*, Goosegrass, or Cleavers, is meant, generally the latter.

To BEDUNG, v. a. To cover with dung; to manure; also, to smirch, spatter, or foul with dung: part. pa. *bedunged*.

"For our Kirk-courtes or yardes are ordinarily *bedunged* by pestring and pasturing brute." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. vi.

BEED-LADY, s. Lit., a lady supported by alms or in a bead-house; but, as in the quotation given below, applied to the ladies of a family of rank provided for by the heir; hence, ladies-dependent. V. **BEDIS.**

"... of these two your dayly *beed-Ladies*; your Mother, to wit, the mirroure of all godly graue matronisme, and your Spouse now the yong fruteful Matriarch of that multi-potent Marquesad." Blame of Kirkburiall, Dedication to the Marquis of Hamilton.

BEEL, BIEL, s. Shelter, abode. V. **BEILD.**

To BEEMFILL, BEEME-FILL, v. a. To fill up completely, as in packing a box: hence, to back up, bolster, confirm, maintain.

"... alledging to a most auncient custome of keeping the predecessor lare in buriall. To *beeme-fill* the which, they may bring (I confesse) some canons of counsels," &c.

"... he wold procure an inacted law to *beem-fill* the Kirk acts against Kirkburiall," &c. Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xix.

This verb is derived from *beamfill* or *beamfilling*, the chips of stone or brick used in filling up the spaces or chinks that are left in the walls of a house after the beams have been planted.

BEEN-HOOK, s. The harvest work which a tenant was bound to give to his landlord in part payment of rent; Gloss. Orkn. and Shetl. Similar to the *Bonnage-Heuk* of more Southern districts.

BEER-BUNT LIN, s. Beer-bunting; a bird: called in north-eastern counties the *corn-buntlin*; West and South of S. V. **BUNT LIN.**

"*Beerbuntlins.* Birds as large as thrushes, and somewhat like them in plumage; common amongst grain, particularly *beer*, when growing," &c. Gall. Encycl.

BEES, BEIS, v. An old form of the pres. ind. and subj. of the vb. *to be*; used in all the persons of both numbers. Not confined to the third pers. sing., as stated in **DICT.** V. **BEIS.**

This form is still in use, and is a record of the old Anglian dialect. It is sometimes found (like A.-S. *béo*) with a future sense, as in the first example given below. It occurs frequently in the Townley Mysteries, which are supposed to have been acted at Widkirk Abbey in Yorkshire: thus,—

For mekille in heven *bees* youre mede, p. 316.

Alle *bees* done right at the wille, p. 324.

Wyt thou welle thou *bees* to late, p. 326.

BEEST, BESTE, s. A beast; generally applied to cattle: pl. *beestis, bestis, bestys*. V. **BEST.**

"... at thai sek nocht the kingis merkat ilk merkat day on the maner of the bying of *beestis* to be etin, that is to say of oxin, of mutone, and swine." Chalmerlan Air, ch. 7.

BEESTIE, BEESTIE MILK, s. V. **BEIST, Beasenin.**

BEETOCK, s. A sword; properly, a dirk or dagger carried in the hose or boot.

For gin she'll thoct ta thing was richt,

She would her *beetock* draw, man,

An' feught like . . . till ance the Bill

Was made goot Cospel law, man.

Alex. Rodger, Highland Politicians, s. 2.

Gael. *biodag*, a dirk, or dagger.

BEEVIT, part. pa. Errat. for *brevit*, recorded, written, declared, accounted, esteemed. V. **BREVE.**

This strange blunder is due to Pinkerton: v. **DICT.** But Jamieson's note is a wild guess and wide of the mark.

Fr. *bref*, from Lat. *brevis*, short. Ducange gives *breviare*, in breves redigere, describere; and Cotgrave gives *brief*, a writ.

BEFORE. *Of before*, formerly, in former times, of old; *yitt as of before*, still as

formerly, for the present as in past times; Burgh Rec. Edinburgh, 3 October, 1505.

BEFORE THE HAND, BEFORE HAND.

Before the point or time of requirement: generally applied to money, and in relation to gathering, spending, or using it. It commonly means on hand, not required; before being due, before an equivalent has been given or received; and is a translation of Lat. *præ manibus*.

Although both forms of the phrase have generally the same meaning, *before the hand* is always the form used in reference to money or goods on hand and not specially required; and *before hand* is always applied to what is got or given before being due, as, *before hand wages*, or *wages before hand*. A good example of the use of the first form is given in the following passage: ". . . and knawing thameselfs to haue na common gude *before the hand*, and to be greittle superexpendit and thair common renttis thirlit, sua that it sall nocht be able to thame to help repair and big the saidis warkis according to thair honour and commoun weill, except the merchanttis and craftsmen may be persuadit to spair the profit of the commoun mylnis for this present yeir allanerlie," &c. Burgh Recs. Edin., 19 Mar., 1567-8.

The *warkis* here referred to were the re-building and repairs occasioned by a severe storm which had raged in the district shortly before that date.

BEGAINÉ, part. adj. V. BEGANE.

BEGARY, s. Decoration, adornment. Ad. to BEGARIE, v.

Thocht now in browdir and *begary*,
Sche glansis as scho war Quene of Fary.
Rob Stene's Dream, p. 4.

BEGET, v. A corr. of *begeck*, deceive, be-fool, jilt.

I suld haue maid him in the stour to be full hard stad
And I had witten that the Carll wald away steill;
Bot I trowit not the day that he wald me *beget*.

Rauf Coilzear, l. 607.

V. BEGECK.

BEGGAR'S BED, s. The bed which in farm and country houses was allotted to beggars; it was generally made up in the barn. S.

He wadna ly intil the barn, nor yet wad he in byre,
But in ahint the ha' door, or else afore the fire.

And we'll gang nae mair a roving, &c.

The *beggar's bed* was made at e'en wi' guid clean straw and hay,
But in ahint the ha' door, and there the beggar lay.

And we'll gang nae mair a roving, &c.

The Jolly Beggar, Herd's Coll., ii. 27.

BEGGAR PLAITS, s. pl. Creases in the skirts of garments.

So called because beggar's weeds are generally plaited in this manner by the owner's lying or sitting on them. V. Gall. *Encycl.*

BEGIN, s. A form of *biggin*, a building, house; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 72. V. BIGGING.

BEGIRT, part. pa. A corr. of *begarit*, trimmed, ornamented; "an black cloak *begirt* with velvit;" Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 458. V. BEGARIE.

BEGNET, s. A bayonet. V. *Baignet*.

BEGOUD, BEGUDE, BEGUD, BEGUID, pret. and part. Began. To *beguid*, to be begun; Aberd. V. BEGOUTH.

Mirk the lift was, drousy cluded,
An' the starns *begoud* to glow'r.

Alex. Wilson's Poems, p. 105, Ed. 1876.

Begoud is often used as a part. in the West of S., especially when preceded by the aux. *have*; as, "He hasna *begoud* to't yet."

BEHED, pret. Local for *behaved*; as, "bot sua hes *behed* himself in tyme bygane;" Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 355. V. BEHAD.

BEHEVIN, BEHEUIN, part. pt. Behewn, hewn in two; Barbour, xvii. 755, Camb. MS.; to-hewyn, Edin. MS.

BEHOWYT, BEHAUIT, BEHUD, BEHUYED, BEHUYIT, pret. Behoved, it behoved; Burgh Recs.

BEHUIFULL, BEHUFFULL, adj. Needful, necessary, requisite; A.-S. *behofian*, to stand in need of.

". . . at thai walter nocht na *behuifull* thing to thaim that he aucht to find," &c. Burgh. Rec. Edinburgh, 13 Dec., 1463.

The form *behuifull* occurs in Charters of Peebles, 20 January, 1520, p. 51, and in the Burgh Recs. of that town of date 23 July, 1480.

BEICH. On *beich*, at a distance, aloof; "I byd on *beich*," I stay at a distance, I stand aloof; Alex. Scott's *Poems*, p. 73, Ed. 1882.

This is another form of *abeigh*, *abeech*, q.v.; like *astray* and on *stray*.

BEID. For *be it*. V. *Be'd*.

To BEID, v. n. Errat. for *Bide*, to wait for, Barbour, viii. 183, Camb. MS.

BEIDMAN, s. A resident in a bede-house, or one who is supported from the funds appropriated for this purpose. V. BEDEMAN.

BEID-WOMAN, s. A woman who resides in a bede house or hospital. V. BEDIS, BEDEMAN.

". . . Jonat Andersoun, *beid-woman* in Kingis-cace . . . ane boll meal for the Beltane term last by past," &c. Burgh Rec. Prestwick, 27 Nov., 1606.

BEIK, s. Like E. *beak*, is variously applied in the sense of a projecting point; V. DICT. Pl. *beiks*, *beikis*, is often applied to projecting teeth, tusks, and specially to the corner teeth of a horse.

I haif run lang furth in the feild,
On pastouris that ar plane and peild;

I mycht be now tane in for eild,
My *beikis* ar spruning h6 and bauld.
Dunbar, Petition of Gray Horse, l. 40.

V. BEIK.

BEIKYN, *s.* A beacon; *pl. beikynniss*; Burgh.
Recs. Aberdeen, i. 150. V. BEKIN.

BEILD, *s.* A poet. form of *beil*, bale, sorrow, misery; *to do beild*, to work havoc, destruction, ruin.

It is so used by Dunbar in his Welcum to Lord Bernard Stewart, l. 61, where he compares him to Hannibal.

Bold Hannibal in battal *to do beild*.

BEILDIT, BELDIT, *part. pt.* Sheltered, housed; surrounded, protected, favourably situated; *beildit in blis*, surrounded with every comfort, perfectly happy, happy-hearted. V. BELDIT.

Then Schir Gawayne the gay, gude and gracius,
That euer was *beildit* in blis, and bounte embracit.

Gaw. and Gol., s. 31.

i.e., "That was always happy hearted and a pattern of kindness."

Dr. Jamieson's rendering of *Beldit* is very defective. This was pointed out by Sir F. Madden in his Gloss. to the Gawain Romances, q.v.

A.-S. *byldan*, to build, house, furnish, shelter.

BEIR, *s.* 1. Beer, barley; Lyndsay, Douglas.
V. BEYR.

2. Beer.

"Item, to Andro Bertonne, for tua pipe of ceder and *beir*; the price of all ix lib." Accts. L. H. Treas. Scot., i. 343.

At this time, 1497, beer was chiefly imported from Germany; very little was made in Scotland, and even what was made was for the most part brewed by foreigners. V. Introduction to L. H. Treas. Accts., Dickson.

To BEIR, *v. a.* To bear, carry; *we beir ws*, we behave; Barbour, xiv. 275; *beird*, pret., betook himself, proceeded, went. V. Bear.

Quhair the Coilyear had sa braithlie he *beird*.

Rauf. Coilyear, st. 14.

BEIR, BERE, *s.* A bier. V. Bear.

BEIR-MEN, BERE-MEN, *s. pl.* V. Bear-men.

BEIT, *s.* A bundle, sheaf; *in beitis set*, set or laid out in sheaves; Henryson, Preiching of the Swallow, l. 206. V. BEET.

To BEJAIP, BEJAPE, *v. a.* To befool, deceive; Dunbar. V. JAIP, JAPE.

BEK, *s.* and *v.* V. BECK.

To BEKKLE, *v. a.* To distort, put out of shape; Shetl. Similar to *Bachle*, q.v.

BELD, BEILD, *adj.* Bold, daring.

War kene knychtis of kynd, clene of maneris
Blyth, bodyit, and *beld*, but baret or boast.

The Houlate, l. 332, Asloan MS.

Bann. MS. has *beild*.

BELD, BELL, *adj.* Bald, bald-headed, S.

BELD CYTTIS, BELL KYTIS, *s. pl.* Bald Kites; prob. the Bald Buzard or Marsh Harrier, *Circus Rufus*, is meant in Houlate, l. 640.

"Busardis and *Beld Cyttis*, as it might be," &c.

By some strange mistake Dr. Jamieson rendered this term as *Bald Coots*, a meaning quite foreign to the passage in which the term occurs. Besides, *coots* are never called *cyttis* or *kytes*—the reading of the two MSS.; but that name was and still is given to birds of the falcon family, which the poet here describes.

BELL, *s.* A bald place, a spot of baldness: also, a patch of white, as in the forehead of a cow or horse. Addit. to BELL.

". . . to haf sauld to Johnne Masone ane hors, blak-broune mowitt, with ane *bell* in the forett, for the somwe of fywe merkis, vjs. viiijd.," &c. Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 23 Mar., 1555.

Gael. *bal, ball*, a spot, mark, freckle.

BELENE, *v. n.* Errat. for the following.

To BELEUE, BELEWE, BILEUE, *v. n.* To tarry, remain, wait, linger; Sir Gawan and Sir Gal., i. 6: pret. *belewytt*, continued; Barbour, xiii. 544: A.-S. *belifan*, to remain behind.

This entry is substituted for *Belene* in the Dict. Dr. Jamieson was misled by his text. The mistake regarding *belewytt*, under *to belieif*, is quite different.

BELEWYT, *pret.* Remained, continued; Barbour, xiii. 544, Edin. MS.

Under *To belieif* Dr. Jamieson quotes this passage, and renders *belewytt*, gave up, as from A.-S. *belawan*. It is not so, but from A.-S. *belifan*, to remain. *Beleue* or *bileue* in this sense is used by Chaucer in his Squieres Tale. See Prof. Skeat's note, Barbour, p. 777.

BELIF, BELIFE, BELIFF, *adv.* Soon, quickly: forms of *belyve* used by Barbour: A.-S. *be*, by or with, and *life*, life.

To BELIGGER, *v. a.* To beleaguer, besiege, invest; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xix.

BELL, *s.* A familiar form of Isabel or Isabella.

A wife he had, I think they ca'd her *Bell*.

Alex. Wilson, Rab and Ringan, l. 21.

BELL, *adj.* and *s.* V. *Beld*.

BELLAMTYM, *s.* A form of Beltane, q.v., Burgh Rec. Peebles.

BELLAMY, *s.* A boon companion; Dunbar.
Fr. *belle ami*, id.

BELLIBAN, *s.* The band of leather or stretch of rope passing under the belly of a horse and secured to the two shafts of the cart, to give stability in loading: E. *belly-band*.

To **BELLISHE**, *v. a.* To embellish, adorn, beautify; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. x.

BELL-WEED, **BELL-WARE**, *s.* A coarse sea-weed; *Fucus vesiculosus*, Linn.; called also *Kelp-ware*. West of S.

BELLY-GOD, *s.* One who makes a god of his belly, a glutton: used also as an *adj.*, as in the term *belly-god-beastes*, applied to monks and nobles before and after the Reformation.

“ . . . we may be laide in a comely, crosse, clean, competent Kirk-ile or yarde, that so associating our selues with the predecessor saints, and not byked in with the *belly-god-beastes* that blinds the world,” &c. Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xiv.

In his Hist. of the Reformation in Scotland, John Knox calls the Bishop of Ross, “that *belly-god*, Maister David Panter.” V. Laing’s Ed., i. 262.

BELLYS, **BELLIS**, *s.* Bellows; Burgh Rec. Peebles, 28 Jan., 1463.

BELSTRACHT, *adv.* Straight on one’s belly, straight forward, full-stretched, prostrate; as, “He fell *belstracht* down.” West of S. V. **BELLY-FLAUGHT**.

A.-S. *baelg*, the belly, and *streccan*, to stretch. *Boltraught* is the form in Will. and Wer., l. 1852.

BELT. To *bear at the belt*, to have always at hand or in readiness.

“ . . . some reasones . . . that men may in familiar vse, as it were, *beare* the same about *at their belt*.” Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xx.

BEMASKED, *part. adj.* Masked over, or decked out for the purpose of concealing the reality; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xix.

BEMYS, **BEAMES**, *s. pl.* Trumpets. V. **BEME**.

A.-S. *bjme*, a trumpet.

BENE, **BEYNE**, **KING OF**. The king or leader of the festivities of Twelfth Night. V. **BANE**, **KING OF BANE**.

“Item, on Uphaly da, [1489], to the Kingis offerande, xviijs. Item, to the King of Bene, the saim da, xviijs.” Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 127.

“Item, to Jhonne Goldsmyth, be a precept, for his expens quhen he was King of Beyne,” v. li. [a.d. 1497].

In the cake made for Twelfth Day it was customary to insert a bean, and he who obtained the portion of the cake containing it became king of the evening’s festivities. In earlier times the banqueting was continued for many days. (V. Brand’s Notes to Bourne, p. 205).

When the portion fell to the lot of a lower officer of the court or household, it was customary for the company to contribute under the name of offerings to the King to defray the expenses incurred by the proper tenure of that high office. No doubt the gifts referred to in the records quoted above, were made by James IV. for that purpose. Similar gifts are recorded of Edward III. of England. V. Strutt’s Sports and Pastimes, p. 343, ed. 1841.

BENIS, **BENYS**, **BEINS**, *s. pl.* V. **Banis**.

This term frequently occurs in Halyburton’s Ledger:

BENNELS, **BENNLES**, *s. pl.* The name given to the various kinds of reed-grass and reeds which are used for making mats. It is also applied to the dry withered weeds collected for fuel, South of S. Addit. to **BENNELS**, q.v.

To **BENSE**, *v. n.* To stride, strut, or bound boldly, West of S. V. **BENSELL**.

This term is similar to E. *bounce*, when so applied. The ders. *bensing*, *bensie*, are used as *adjs.*

BENT SILUER, *s.* Payment for rushes, bent grass, &c., used for covering the floors of rooms. Correct. and Addit.

“Item, to Andro of Balfour for his *bent siluer* to the Kingis chalmiris al the yere, xiiij li. vj s. viii d.” [A.D. 1473-4.] Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 66.

Dr. Jamieson in rendering this term has gone far astray. He identifies it with *Bleeze Money*, and represents it as paid only to schoolmasters, and by way of gratuity. Perhaps this idea of gratuity suggested to him the strange supposition regarding the origin of the term with which the article closes. He asks—“Can *bent* be corr. from Fr. *benit*, q. blessed money, as being claimed on some Saint’s day?” Why! *bent* grew before there was a saint to bless or be blessed! and *bent siluer* was a payment regularly made to those persons who provided bent for covering the floors of rooms. In some districts the schoolmasters claimed the payments monthly all the year round; in others only during the summer months. Latterly, and until the impost ceased, the second method was followed all over Scotland. *Bleeze Money* was the payment for fuel and lights during the winter months.

In the Burgh Records of Aberdeen there is a most interesting entry from which one may gather various particulars regarding *bent siluer* in the beginning of the seventeenth century. On 24th October, 1604, “the prouest, baillies, and counsell” of Aberdeen met to consider certain “*greiffis* gevin in be a gryt number of the communitie of this burgh, complaining on Maister David Wedderburne, maister of thair grammer schooll, for certane abuses and extortionis baith enterit and raisit in the said school, by all gude ordour or forme,” &c. One of these “*greiffis*” was—“Item, for tacking aucht pennies monethlie of eiverie bairne for *bent siluer*,” which, after much careful and “cannie” consideration (for Maister Wedderburne was present by command), the council unanimously resolved to answer by the following law:—“Item, that anis ilk moneth during thir four monethis following in the symmer seasonne allanerlie, viz., May, Junij, July, and August, the bairnis that gangis not to the bent thame selfis, sall pay ilk ane of thame aucht pennies to the maister for bying of bent.”

By this judicious consideration of the interests of both parties concerned, the dispute regarding *bent siluer* was for the time settled.

Interesting particulars regarding this school-tax are given in Grant’s Hist. of the Burgh Schools of Scot., pp. 173, 475-6.

BENYS, **BENIS**, *s. pl.* Beans; applied to the seeds and to growing crop.

“ . . . wyth whete or wyth vthir corne, or wyth pese, *benys*, or salt,” &c. Custume of Schippis, ch. i.

BER, *s.* Beer, barley. V. **BEAR**.

BERAND, *part. pr.* Roaring, snorting, bellowing. V. BEIR, *v.*

BERD, BEIRD, BRED, BREID, BREDE, *s.* A board, plank, a piece of thin flat wood, a table; the plate, box, or other vessel for receiving alms for the poor; also, daily food, victuals. V. BURD.

BERDED, BEIRDED, BREDED, *adj.* Boarded, covered with boards, made of boards or planks, West of S.

BERDLESS, BERDLES, BEIRDLESS, *adj.* Boardless, i.e., destitute, starving.

For thow hes nowthir for to drink nor eit,
Bot lyk ane *berdles* baird, that had no bedding.
Dunbar and Kennedy, l. 208.

"No bedding," no *biding-place*, abode, home.

BERDLASS, *adj.* Beardless; Barbour, xi. 217.

BERFROISS, *s.* A tower, watch-tower; O. Fr. *beffroi*, *berfroit*, a watch-tower, from which has come E. *belfry*. V. *Barfray*.

Lap fra a *berfroiss* on the wall,
Quhar he emang his fayis all
Defendit him full douchtely.
Barbour, x. 708, Camb. MS.

He buskit to ane *barfray*.
Twa smal bellis rang thay.
Gol. and Gaw, l. 777.

In Edin. MS. miswritten *bar fors*, q.v.

Although this term has come to us through the French, it is of H. M. Germ. origin, being from *berewit*, *berwrit*, a tower for defence or protection, which was first applied to the movable tower used in sieges to enable the attacking party surely and safely to throw missiles into the city. H. M. Germ. *bergen*, to protect, and *writ* or *frid*, a place of security, a tower. It was afterwards applied to the watch-tower within the city walls, in which at a later date a clock was erected, and a bell for the sentinel to sound in time of danger. From this arose the application of the term to a bell-tower. V. Burguy's Gloss., Wedgwood's Etym. Dict., and Skeat's Etym. Dict. Suppl.

To BERE, BEYR, *v.* and *s.* V. *Bear*.

BERING SWERD, *s.* A sword of state.

"Item, . . . j quarter of rede crammasy vellus for the covering of the litil *bering swerd*, price xx s." Accts. L. H. Treas. [1474], i. 26.

BERFUTE, *adj.* Bare-footed; "bla *berfute* berne," Dunbar and Kennedy, l. 210. V. BAREFIT.

BERGE, BARGE, *s.* A barge, a small trading vessel.

"Of ilk creare, busche, *berge*, and ballinger, v. s." Toll on Ships and Boats at Leith (1428). Burgh Rec. Edinburgh, i. 4.

BERGE, *s.* A shutter. V. *Barge*.

To BERIS, BERYS, *v. a.* To bury; a corr. of *Bery*; *part. pt. beryst*, buried; Charters of Peebles, 3 Sept., 1450.

BERISING, *part.* and *s.* Burying, buriall. V. BERY.

"Item, for the expensis of the *berising* of Georg of Douglas at the Kingis command, [a.d. 1494], ix li. x s." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 238.

In Abp. Hamilton's Catechism the form *berissing* is occasionally used; and *berisch*, as inf. form also occurs.

BERIST, BEREST, *s.* Breast; pl. *beristes*; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 413.

This form represents the pron. in those districts where the *r* is prominently sounded.

BERM, BERME, *s.* V. BARM.

"Item, at the pottis at thai haf contenis nocht samekle cler aile withoutyn *berme*." Chalmerlan Air, ch. 10.

To BESPICE, BESPICE, BESPICE, *v. a.* To spice, embalm.

"... the Indean with Got-seame did besmeare, the Schithean swallied, the Egyptian pickled with bryme, but the Gerrens, a Schithian sect, after exintation, *bespyced* their gutlesse goodsirs;" &c. Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. iv.

"... the Pollinctors embalmed and Sandapilarians *bespiced* the corps of the great," &c. Ibid. ch. vii.

BEST, BEEST, BEIST, *s.* A single skin of fur. Addit. to BEST.

"Item, fra Thom. Cant. xxiiij *bestes* of grece to lyne a typpat to the King," &c. Accts. L. H. Treas., Scot., i. 17.

This use of the term is common in Records of Inventory and Expense.

BESTIE, BEASTIE, BEESTIE-MILK, *s.* Same with Beist, and *Beasenin*, q. v.

BEST CHEIP, *adj.* Best bargain, best for the money. V. under *Cheip*.

BEST RESPECTS, *s. pl.* Used colloquially in the sense of "immediate friends;" as, "Hoo's a' your *best respects* the day?" Orkn.

A peculiar application of the valedictory phrase of a familiar epistle.

To BESWIK, BESWIK, BISWIK, *v. a.* To cheat, deceive. V. BESWEIK.

BESYD, *adv.* Aside, astray.

Peraventure my scheip ma gang *besyd*
Quhill we haif liggit full neir.

Henryson, Robene and Makyne, l. 43.

BE'T, BE'T TA, BE'D, BE'DA. Forms of *bud*, *bud to*, behoved, behoved to, must, had to, Clydes.

Spring, thoctless gilpy, leuch and sang,

The very birds join'd in the chorus,

Till canker'd Winter found ere lang

She *be't* tie up her bull-dog Bor'as.

James Manson, Song in Whistle Binkie, ii. 127.

BET, *v.* Prob. a mistake for *Let*, stop, stay, hinder; Barbour, i. 254. V. Skeat's ed.

To BETAK, BETAKE, *v. a.* 1. To resort, apply, have recourse to; as, "Weel, weel!

sin ye'll no richt me, I'll *betak* me to the Court o' Session;" pret. *betook*, part. pt. *betane, betaan*, West of S.

This verb is still used in the West of S.; but it is seldom found in Scotch or English authors later than the seventeenth century. Shakespeare and Milton used it in this first sense only.

2. To overtake, hunt, capture; as, "If ye gang fast ye'll *betak* him within an hour."
3. To beset, waylay, pounce upon; as, "When a' the ills o' eild *betak* ye." "The deil *betak* ye." "The drunk, the late, and the lazy the bogles *betak*." Ibid.
4. To hand over, commit; as, "Weel, weel, I'll jist *betak* ye to the bogle!" said by way of threat to a troublesome child. Ibid.

This application of the term is a very old one; see Havelok, l. 1407, Town Myst., p. 230, Cov. Myst., p. 70, 72. And Barbour, in recounting the terror which the Black Douglas spread throughout the Border Marches of England says—

And yett haf Ik herd ofthis tell,
That he so gretly dred wes than,
That quhen wiffis wald thar childre ban,
Thai wald enen with ane angry face
Betake thame to the blak dowglas.

Barbour, xv. 538, Hart's Ed.

Betak is still used in all these senses in the West and South of S. A.-S. *betæcan*, to show, betake, commit, send, follow, pursue.

BETANE, part. pt. Lit. overtaken: hence, beset, waylaid, in difficulties, in straits, hard bested. V. *Betak, Betake*.

Thar was a baroune maknauchtan,
That in his hart gret kep has tane
[Vnto] the Kingis chawalry,
And prisyt hym in hert gretly.
And to the lord off lorne said he;
"Sekyrlly now may ye see
Betane the starkest pundelan,
That eyr your lyff-tyme ye saw tane.

Barbour, iii. 159.

Dr. Jamieson's difficulty with this word arose perhaps from not sufficiently considering the circumstances of the situation in which Bruce is represented at this point of the story; and his rendering of *betane* as enclosed, shut up, is incorrect. Prof. Skeat pointed out this error in his edition of Barbour, pp. 650, 777-8, and gives *pursued* as the meaning: which is so far correct, but not the full meaning; for it does not bring out the real point of Macnaughtan's enthusiastic remark to the Lord of Lorne regarding the extraordinary prowess of Bruce, and his marvellous skill and dexterity when surprised and attacked by fearful odds. A glance at the circumstances of the parties will make this clear.

As Bruce's attack on the clansmen of Lorne had failed, he ordered his forces to retreat. They did so in good order, and he took position in their rear to protect them during the pursuit. While passing through a narrow defile, he was beset by three of the boldest and strongest of the enemy, who had sworn to kill him. The struggle was fierce and desperate; but Bruce was equal to the occasion, and rid himself of his opponents by cutting down one after the other of the band. This feat so terrified the pursuers, that they were glad to keep out of his reach: or, as the poet puts it,—

"That efter him dar na man ga."

(Sup.)

F

Bruce then rode after his men and brought them to a safe encampment for the night.

The prowess of the Scottish king was witnessed by the Lord of Lorne and some of his chiefs, among whom was one Macnaughtan, who was so impressed and stirred by the matchless heroism of the Bruce, that he could not contain himself. So, turning to the Lord of Lorne as Bruce rode off to guide and protect the retreat, he said, "You see there, surprised and beset though he be, the greatest pundelan that ever you saw foiled." *Tane*, having here the sense of *taken aback, put out, foiled*, as in the common saying, "I was quite *tane* when I saw him:" and *pundelan*, meaning probably *pounder* or *mallet-hand*, or as Prof. Skeat suggests, "*fist of wood*," which "may have been an epithet of a hero, like Fierabras; cf. Goetz with the iron hand." V. *Pundelan*.

While the above was in proof a friend suggested to me that *betane* might be an error for *begane*, gone off, with the sense of escaped.

BETAUGHT, pret. and part. pa. V. **BETAUGHT**.

BETEICHE, v. a. V. **BETECH**.

BETILL, s. A beetle, a potstick; The Houlate, l. 787, Asloan MS.: in Bann. MS. *bitill*, q. v.

BETISE, **BETHYS**, prep. Between, betwixt.

"John Tyry was mayd burges on Sant Lukis day, and sal pay for his fredom xx^s.; and x s. of that to pay *bethys* this and Qwysunday nixt to com, and x s. be Machalmas next foloand; legis hymself." Burgh Recs. Peebles, 18 Oct., 1456.

The form *betise* was common in the West of S., especially among elder people, about forty years ago. It is prob. a corr. of *betwis*, *betwise*, which represent the common pron. of *betwixt*,—local for *betwixt*. Indeed, the dropping of final t and d is a marked peculiarity of the Western district, where there is also a strong tendency to slip or at least smother those letters when they occur in the body of the word.

BETT, pret. Beat; Henryson, Preiching of the Swallow, l. 208. V. **BET**.

BETTERIN, **BETTRYN**, part. pr. and s. Mending, improving, enriching; whatever is used for the purpose of enhancing the value of goods; Halyburton's Ledger, p. 120.

BETUIX, **BETUICH**, prep. Betwixt, between. V. **BETWEESH**.

BEUERYN, **BEVEREN**, part. pr. Trembling, wavering, full flowing: "with his *beveren* berde," his full flowing beard; Awnt. Arthur, s. 28; "with *beueryn* lokkes," with locks flowing or wavering in the wind; Morte Arthur, fol. 91^b. V. **BEVEREN**.

Explanation defective and uncertain in the Dict.

A.-S. *bifian*, to tremble; and cognate with Germ. *beben*.

BEUGH, **BEW**, s. A bough of a tree; A.-S. *bóg, bóh*, from *búgan*, to bow or bend.

Syne ilk branch and *beugh* bowit thaim till.

The Houlate, l. 607, Asloan MS.

Bann. MS. has *bew*. Montgomery uses pl. *bevs*.

BEUK, *s.* A book; Burns, Jolly Beggars, Compl. Scot. p. 67, E.E.T.S. V. BUIK.

"The *Beuk*," the Bible, is common in Scot. Church-literature of last century.

BEURE, *pret. of bere.* Bore; Henryson, Aige and Yowth, l. 14. V. BEAR.

BEUST, *s.* Grass two years old; applied also to grass which, having stood through winter, is somewhat withered; hence the adj. *beusty*, half-withered; Gall.

BEUSTY, *adj.* Applied to grass which is dry and sapless, or somewhat withered; Ibid.

"Is there a Galloway farmer who does not know what a tuft of *beusty* grass is? Not one." Gall. Encycl.

BEVAR, *s.* A frail old person, one who trembles or totters. V. BEVER, *v.*

The *bevar* hoir said to this berly berne.

Henryson, Aige and Yowth, l. 41.

BEVNE, BEUN, *prep. and adv.* A form of *bune*, *boon*, a contr. of *abune*, *aboon*, *aboven*, above, beyond, higher up or farther on than; Aberd., Banff.

" . . . to any part beneath the Braidgutter, ane penny Scots money, and *beve* the Braidgutter, tua pennies," &c. Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 22nd June, 1498.

From an Act fixing the charges for carrying goods from the harbour to the burgh.

BEWSCHERIS, BEWSCHYRIS, *s. pl.* Lit. fine gentlemen, i.e., knights, nobles, gallants. Fr. *beau sire*, contr. of *beau seigneur*.

Than busk thaj but blin, monye *bewscheris*,

Graithess thame, but growching, that gait for to gane.

The *Houlate*, l. 148, Bann. MS.

BEYR, *s. and v.* V. BEIR, BERE.

To BEYT, *v. a.* To mend, repair; also supply. V. BEIT.

BEYTING, *s.* Repair. V. BEITING.

BLAND, *part.* Buying; Chalmerlan Air, ch. 8. V. BY.

To BIBBLE, *v. n.* To shed tears; also to cry and sob; part. pr. *bibblin*, weeping and sobbing; Aberd., Gall. V. BUBBLE.

In the counties of the Forth and Clyde Basins we find the form *bubble*, as in the common phrase *to bubble an' greet*; and in the South of Scot., particularly in Galloway, we find *bibble*. In Aberd. both forms are in use; in and around Aberdeen it is *bibble*; while in the Buchan district it is *bubble*.

To BICK, BYKE, *v. n.* To weep and sob, to whinge; West and South of S. Add. to BICK.

Bick is applied to the short, quick sounds made by a child when sobbing and crying; *byke* is applied to the long drawn sobs that come after the crying has ended. Hence the saying, "I'd rather see a bairn *bickin* than *bykin*."

To BID BETTER, *v.* To desire, wish, or pray for anything better. Addit. to BID.

An' that there is, I've little swither

About the matter :—

We cheek for chow shall jog thegither,

I se ne'er *bid better*.

Burns, *Ep. to Major Logan*, s. 8.

BIDDING, BIDDYNG, *s.* 1. Command; Barbour, xvi. 312. V. BID.

2. Invitation, request; as, "Dinna need a second *biddin'*;" "I got a *bidding* to the wedding."

Bidden occurs in both senses in the Bible, and was so used by the best authors till the beginning of the seventeenth century. V. Bible Word-Book, p. 66.

From A.-S. *beōdan*, to command.

BIE, *s.* A contr. for *biel*, a shelter.

BIEN, *s.* Wealthy, plentiful, well-provided. V. BENE, BEIN.

This form of the term was adopted by Ramsay, Ferguson, and Burns. Even in rendering his stock of Scottish Proverbs, Ramsay used it; for example—"Provision in season makes a *bien* house." S. Prov., p. 59.

BIGGONET, *s.* V. BIGONET.

This form of the word is the more common; the other is the more correct.

To BIG ON, *v. a.* To increase, to secure, i.e. the guards: a term in curling; West and South of S.

The term is thus explained in the Gallovidian Encyclopedia:—"If a stone lies near the *cock*, and guarded, yet thought to need a double guard, if not a triple, the order from that side that has in the stone, is commonly to *big on*,—to guard away—to "*block the ice*." P. 55.

BIKE, BYKE, BICHT, *s.* The bend of a hook; also, the hook at the end of the chain by which a pot is suspended over a fire, or, the hook or bend of the crook; West of S. Similar to E. *bight*.

A.-S. *byge*, a bend, bending, corner.

To BIKKYR, BIKKER, *v. a. and n.* To skirmish, annoy; Barbour, xvi. 102; Welsh, *bicr*, a battle. V. BICKER.

BIL, BILL, BYL, *s.* A letter, billet, order for payment; *compt bill*, an account; Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 19, 24, 93, 379.

BILFODDER, BILFUDDER, *s.* Belly-fodder, food, provisions: generally applied to the grass, &c. cut from banks and hedges to supply cattle; West and South of S.

A.-S. *bylg*, the belly, and *fodder*, food.

This is an old term; it occurs in Will. and Wer., l. 1858.

BILL-AIX, *s.* A light hatchet for chopping twigs and branches; West of S; *bullax*, Banffs.; *balax*, Aberd. V. BALAX.

BILLHUIK, s. A hedge-bill, a bill-hook; West and South of S.

BILLOTTES, s. pl. Bullets; Burgh Recs. Peebles, 20 Sept., 1648; *billots, billets*; West of S.

BILT, s. A short, dumpy person; Ayr., Gall.; *adj. biltie*, is also used. V. **BILTIE**.

BILLY, s. A brother, companion, fellow; pl. *billies* has generally the sense of fellows, chields, folk. V. **BILLIE**.

To BIN, v. a. To bind, wrap, tie, tether: "He was neither to *bin* nor haud," i.e. he could not be controlled, he was mad with rage; pret. *ban, bun*; part. pt. *bun*; West of S.

BIN'IN, BINNIN, part., adj., and s. Binding, band, tether: as, *bin'in* corn, a *binnin* rape, the cow brak fra the *bin'in*, i.e. the tether; West of S.

BINDIS, s. pl. Bundles, bales; goods made up in bales.

"—vesiater and serchare of the skynniss and *bindis* thairof within the said burgh," &c. Burgh Rec. Edinburgh, 4 July, 1517.

BINWUD, s. Bindwood, a local name for the woodbine or honeysuckle; Gall.

Sing hey for the *Binwud* tree,
O! sing how for the *Binwud* tree;
For there the lads and the lasses wad meet,
And daff 'neath the *Binwud* tree.

Song: Gall. Encycl., p. 70.

BIR, s. A cry or whizzing sound made by birds. V. **BIRR**.

The foullis ferlie take thair flicht anone,
Sum with ane *bir* thay braidit ower the bent.
Henryson, Preiching of the Swallow, l. 173.

BIRLAT, s. A lady's hood, the stuffed ron-delet of a hood; also, a standing neck or ruff of a gown.

"Item, [1473], fra Will of Kerkettle, ij elne j quarter of satyne for tippatis, colaris, and *birbatis*, price elne xxx s." &c. Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 74.

Fr. *bourlet*, as above. The term was applied not only to ladies' hoods, but also to those worn by graduates, lawyers, &c. V. **COTGRAVE**.

To BIRSLE, v. n. To bristle; to become suddenly hot, angry, or defiant; Gall.

From *birse*, a *birstle*, q. v. A.-S. *byrst*.
Birsle and *bristle* is a similar transposition to *firth* and *frith*.

BIRSYNET, s. A corr. of *brisket*, the breast of an animal; Burgh Recs. Edin., iv. 5.

Fr. *brichet, brechet*, the *brisket*; Welsh, *brysced*, id.

BIRUN, part. adj. Bypass, overdue. V. **BYRUN**.

BISSOM, BISSUM, BIZZOM. V. BYSSYM.

BISSY, adj. Cross, ill-tempered, angry; easily provoked to anger, excitable, Orkn.

Generally applied to animals when tormented by flies; but sometimes the application to individuals is not less suitable: *bissy* being simply the Lowl. Sc. *birsy*.

BIT, BIT TA. Same as *Be't, Be't ta*, q. v.

BITHOCHT, pret. Bethought, considered, reflected; *I bethocht me*, I reflected; *it bithocht me*, it struck me, flashed on my mind, West of S.

BIWIST, s. Food, meal, provision.

Fell antour that he prayd Crist
To eet wit him at his *biwist*.
And Crist that seknes fra him kest.

Met. Hom., p. 16.

A.-S. *biwist*, id.

BIZZARD, s. A buzzard. *Falco buteo*, Linn. Often, but wrongly, called *the bizzard gled*.

Here is Satan's picture,
Like a *bizzard gled*,
Pouncing poor Redcastle,
Sprawliin' as a taed.

Burns, Buy Braw Troggin.

The *bizzard* and the *gled* are properly two distinct birds; but the term *gled* is applied to all the birds of the buzzard and kite family, in the same sense as hawk is applied to both falcons and hawks.

BIZZIE, s. Bedding for a cow; Orkn. V. **BYSS**.

BLACK-BIDES, s. pl. Bramble-berries.

This name for bramble berries was given by Dr. Jamieson as *Black-boyds*; but it is not so pronounced in the districts in which the name is still used.

Bide may be from Gael. *bideag*, a crumb, morsel, small thing; because the berry consists of a great number of small vessels.

BLACK BOOK, BLACK BOOKS. A term used to imply disfavour, displeasure; also, debt. Used in South of England dialects also.

A person who has offended a friend or neighbour in some way, commonly expresses himself by saying, "I ken l'm in his *black-book*:" i.e. I know I have offended him, or, I am in disfavour with him. Also, a person who owes money to another is said to be in his *black-books* for so much.

BLACK JAUDY, s. Dirty faced lassie; but generally applied to those girls who go from house to house doing the lowest kitchen work,—servants of servants; dim. of *jaude*, E. *jade*.

Ilk tree-legg'd man, ilk club-taed laddie,
Ilk oily leary,
Ilk midden mavis, wee *black jaudy*,
A' dread an' fear ye.

James Ballantine, Wee Raggit Laddie, s. 7.

This term of contempt is prob. only an oblique use of Sc. *yad, yaud*, an old horse.

BLACK-NEB, s. A name for the carrion-crow; also called *blackie*, South and West of S. Addit. to **BLACK-NEB**.

This foul bird is known by the same name in the North of England. V. Brockett's Gl.

BLACK-PISH-MINNIES, s. pl. Black pismires, Gall.

BLADDS, s. A disease like small-pox, Shetl. Germ. *blattern*.

BLAE-BOWS, s. pl. Blue flax-bells, the flowers of flax; Gall.

BLAES, s. pl. Marks left by measles, small-pox, &c.; also marks of bruises, wounds, &c.

"The children were well at night and found dead in the morning, with a little blood on their noses and the *blaes* at the roots of their ears, which were obvious symptoms of strangling." Renfrewshire Witches, p. 150, Ed. 1877.

BLAISTRY, adj. Blustery, blustering; driving wet.

Winter snell,
Couldna sit down and see sic waistry,
Sae out she spak' wi' gousty yell,
And storm'd and grat sleet cauld and *blaistry*.
James Manson, Song in Whistle Binkie, ii. 127.

To BLAIT, v. n. To bleat.

The selie Lamb culd do na thing bot *blait*;
Sone wes he deid; etc.

Henryson, Wolf and Lamb, l. 85.

A.-S. *blatan*, Dutch *blaten*, to bleat; Lat. *balare*.

BLAND, BLANDE, s. Blend, mixture; *in bland*, blended, mingled; as, "quhite and red *in blande*." V. **BLANE**, v.

BLANDA, s. Lit. blended grain; bear and oats mixed and sown together, Orkn. and Shetl. V. **BLANDED BEAR**.

BLANDA MEAL, s. Meal made from *blanda*; Gl. Orkn. Shetl.

To BLANDISE, BLANDYS, v. a. To coax, flatter, wile; Court of Venus, iv. 104.

BLASTIE, s. A hasty, impetuous, headstrong person or animal; an unmanageable creature. Almost like **E. bluster**.

The fourth a Highland Donald hastie,
A d—d red-wud Kilburnie *blastie*.

Burns, The Inventory.

A.-S. *blæst*, a blast, from *blāwan*, to blow, hence, to bully.

BLASTING, s. Puffing, blowing; boasting, S. V. **BLAST**.

BLATE, adj. Arduous, difficult, long and weary, productive of little. Addit. to **BLAIT**.

But yet his battle will be *blate*,
Gif he our force refuse,

Montgomery, Cherrie and Slae, s. 87.

BLATHER, s. V. **BLETHER**.

BLAUD, s. A large or great piece of any thing, West of S.; a great or sudden blast of wind is also called a *blaud*, Ibid. V. **BLAD**.

An' sets a' laughing at his *blauds* o' rhyme.

Alex. Wilson's Poems, p. 22, Ed. 1876.

To BLAUD, v. a. To slap, beat, punish, maltreat; also, break or knock to pieces, i.e., drive to *blauds*. V. **To BLAD**.

This day M'Kinlay taks the flail,
An' he's the boy will *blaud* her.

Burns, The Ordination, s. 2.

Blaud is the form and pron. of this word in the West of S.; *blad*, in the East; and these forms illustrate a well marked peculiarity of the dialects of those two districts of the country. In the East the vowel sounds are sharp and clear; in the West, long and broad; and the consonant sounds differ accordingly.

To BLAW FISH, v. To dry fish by exposure to the wind; to cure fish without salt; hence the terms *blawn fish*, *blawn cod*, &c. Gl. Orkn. Shetl.

To BLAW FLESH. To inflate it in order to make it appear richer and more solid.

Blawin' was a very common charge against fleshers in olden times, and the magistrates had often to interfere to prevent that trick of the trade. The following is a specimen:—

"Item, it is statut and ordanit that all flescheouris bring thair flesche to the mercet croce, . . . and that thair *blaw* nane thairof, nor yit let it doune nor score it," &c. Burgh Rec. Peebles, 15 July, 1555.

A hundred and twenty years earlier the magistrates of Aberdeen passed a similar law; and entries of the same kind are repeatedly met with in all our Burgh Records. These enactments prove that the mutton and beef of those days were inferior in quality and poor in substance.

For other tricks of the fleshers see *Letting Down Flesh*, *Scoring Flesh*, and *Breking Pais*.

BLAW YE SOUTH. A veil'd and minced oath, capable of almost any of the meanings implied by such language.

The muckle devil *blaw ye south*
If ye dissemble.

Burns, Earnest Cry, s. 4.

This peculiar expression has long been common in the West of S., and is met with in the epistolary compositions of many of the poets belonging to that district. Perhaps it is a record of the old enmity between the Scots and the English, and originally implied "blow you to England," i.e., send you among your worst enemies.

BLEBANE, s. A form of *Pleban*, q. v.

BLECK, BLEK, s. 1. A person of a dark or black complexion, a blackamore, a negro; also, a blackguard, a rascal. West and South of S.

2. A particle of any black matter, as of coal, soot, &c.; pl. *blecks*, *bleks*, is generally applied to those flakes of soot which rise



from a smoky fire, and are so common in the atmosphere of large towns during damp weather; *Ibid.*

3. Pl. *blecks*, mildew, smut; often called *blecks among wheat*; *Ibid.*

BLEK-TUB, *s.* A tub for holding blacking, i.e., the iron liquor used by carriers for staining the surface of upper leather.

"— item, a *blek-tub* furnyst, ane vly barrell with ane vly chopin," &c. Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 17 Feb. 1541, Sp. C.

BLEDDER, **BLEDDIR**, **BLETHER**, *s.* A bladder; Compl. Scot., p. 65, E.E.T.S.

BLEDDER-CHEIKIS, **BLETHER-CHEEKS**, *s. pl.* Cheeks puffed out like a bladder; Dunbar, Compl. to King, l. 23. Syn. *buffy-cheeks*.

BLEECH, *s.* A smart stroke or blow with the open hand, or with any flat surface; called also a *bilch* or *bilsh*; when given with a stick or cane it is called a *bilt*, *guilt*, or *whilt*: a common but vulgar term.

BLEER'T AND BLIN'. Bleared and blind, unfit to see or to be seen.

Duncan sigh'd baith out and in,
Grat his een baith *bleer't and blin'*,
Spak o' lowpin o'er the linn;
Ha, ha, the wooing o't.

Burns, Duncan Gray, st. 2.

O. Swed. and Dan. *pire*, and *blire*, to blink; and Swed. and Dan. *blind*, A.-S. *blind*, without sight.

BLINKYNT, *pret.* Blinked, glanced; Barbour, viii. 217; shone, *Ib.* xi. 190.

This term is formed from the stem *blink*, with suffix *nen*, Goth. *nan*, which is often used to form verbs of a neuter or passive sense.

BLENSHOUIN, *s.* Thin gruel; same with Blenshaw, q.v., Perth.

To **BLERE**, **BLER**, *v. a.* V. **BLEAR**.

BLISIS, *s. pl.* Blazes, flames; Barbour, iv. 129, 138. Edin. MS.

BLESS YOUR BANES, BLIS YOUR BANIS.

Lit. *bless your bones*, but commonly used to express a wish or prayer for comfort and prosperity to the party addressed, or a promise of future benefits in return for present favour or aid. As, "Bless your banes for that;" i.e., Good luck to you for that favour. "I'll bless your banes for that yet;" i.e., "I'll do you a good turn for that some day;" or, "I'll do as much for you again."

The expression is very old, and prob. originated in the idea of benefits obtained through pilgrimage to shrines, relics, and bones of saints. The modern application is much more limited than the ancient one, as the following example from Henryson will show:—

Sen I bot playit, be gracious me till,
And I sall gar my freindis *blis your banis*.
The Wolf and the Wedder, l. 125.

BLESSIT, *adj.* Bare, bald, white spotted; generally applied to animals having bald or white spots or patches on their skin. In Orkney and Shetland a white faced horse or cow is called a *blessit*.

This is prob. the same as *blassit*, *blasnit*, blazed, having a blaze on the face or forehead; from Dan. *blisset*, id., also white faced.

BLETHER, **BLEDDER**, **BLATHER**, *s.* A bladder; also, a person who talks long or loudly, but to little purpose. Addit. to **BLETHER**.

May gravels round his *blather* wrench.
Burns, Scotch Drink, st. 17.

An' bid him burn this cursed tether,
An' for thy pains thou'se get my *blather*.
Ibid., Death of Poor Mailie.

... he be spent
As tume's a *blether*.
Alex. Wilson's Poems, ii. 39.

A.-S. *blædr*, Swed. *bläddra*, a blister, bladder.

BLEWING, *part. as s.* Blowing or raising the price of an article, regrating.

"... in amerciament of court for the *blewing* of meil and selling to alienatis." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 425, 7th June, 1497.

This is prob. only a fig. use of the *v. to blow*, to inflate.

BLEW-STONE, *s.* A bluish-coloured stone of which tombstones were made; hence, a tombstone.

"... and yherly to pay xl s. quhill he bryng hame the *blew stane* til his fadre, and that to be raisit be the sight and ordinance of his modre, and of Schir Adam, and Thomas his brother, til syng for his fadre saule at Sancte Duthawis altar." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 19th Feb., 1450.

The stone referred to was probably a mountain limestone.

BLIBBANS, *s. pl.* Strips of any soft or slimy matter; mostly applied to the larger sea weeds that cover rocks at ebb tide; Gall.

The term is also applied to large shreds of greens or cabbage which careless or slovenly cooks put into broth. Quite a common grumble of the ploughman to the maid, as he leaves the kitchen after the breakfast, is, "Now, Jenny, min', nae *blibbans* in the kail the day."

BLIN, **BLYN**, *s.* Delay, hindrance; deceit, guile: *but blin*, at once, straightway, without fail; Houlate, l. 148. V. **BLIN**, *v.*

BLINCHAMP, *s.* A game or amusement of country boys in the South and West of S. It consists in *champing* or breaking birds' eggs blindfold. *Blin-Stane*, Clydes.

The amusement is thus described in the Gall. Encycl.: "When a bird's nest is found, such as a *Corbie's* or

Hoodicraw's, or some such bird that the people dislike, the nest is harried and the eggs laid in a row a little from each other on the grass. One of the players is then blindfolded, and with a stick in hand marches forth as he thinks right to the egg-row, and strikes at it. Another tries the *champing* after him; and so on, until they thus blindfolded break them; hence the name *blindchamp*." P. 75.

BLINCHT (*c* as *s*), *part. adj.* Blanched, pale-faced, sickly looking.

And there will be Geordie M'Cowrie,
And blinking daft Barbra and Meg,
And there will be *blincht* Gillie-Whimple,
And peuter-fac't fitching Joug.
Fr. Sempill, The Blythsome Wedding, s. 5.

BLINK, *s.* A ray, gleam, glow; a glance, glimpse, also, the time occupied by it; hence, a short time, a little while; a kindly glance, also the influence of it; a gleam of hope or prosperity during adversity, &c. **V. BLENK.**

This term is common in E. in the sense of a glance, gleam, or glow of light; as, a *blink* of sunshine, the ice-*blink*.

BLINKER, *s.* One who blinks, jinks, cheats, or decoys in whatever way; one who shirks or evades his fair share of drink in a company of merry-makers; also applied by Burns to an exciseman, because he cheats the home-maker of liquor whenever he can. A term of contempt. **V. BLINK, v.**

Dr. Jamieson questioned the correctness of Burns' definition of this term as one of contempt. **V. DICT.** He would not have done so had he remembered the following passages: and besides, the term is still so used in the West of S.

Ochon for poor Castalian drinkers,
When they fa' foul o' earthly jinkers,
The witching, curs'd, delicious *blinkers*
Hae put me hyte,
And gart me weat my waukrife winkers
Wi' girnin' spite.

Burns, Ep. to Major Logan.

Here the *blinkers* are the ladies, of whom he speaks as decoyers, jilters, &c., who have driven him crazy. The next example requires no explanation:

Thae curst horse-leeches o' the Exoise,
Wha mak' the whisky stells their prize;
Haud up thy han', Deil! ance, twice, thrice!
There, seize the *blinkers*!
An' bake them up in brunstane pies
For poor d—d drinkers.

Ibid., Scotch Drink.

BLINKIN, *part. pr.* Winking, smirking, peeping; looking on in a stupid, half-dazed, idle manner; as, "*Blinkin* baudrons by the ingle sits."

Here stands a shed to fend the show'rs,
An' screen our countra gentry;
There, racer Jess an' twa three w—s
Are *blinkin* at the entry.

Burns, Holy Fair.

BLINKS. *The Blinks* were short periods of revival and refreshing which the persecuted hillmen enjoyed between the years 1669 and

1679—from the granting of the Act of Indulgence to the murder of Archbishop Sharp. **V. BLENK, s. 9.**

"When men listened to a miuster who was risking his life to preach to them, and when they saw on the rising grounds around sentinels watching for the approach of enemies before whom they themselves might fall, they could not but give unusual heed to the word spoken. The result was that deep impressions were often made, and that that decade was ever afterwards remembered as a time of blessing and revival. It was the season of *The Blinks*, as they were called." Walker, *Scot. Church Hist.*, pp. 80-1.

BLIN-STANE, *s.* Same as *Blinchamp*: only, a stone is used instead of a stick: Clydes.

BLOCK THE ICE. A curling term with same meaning as "*Big on*," *q. v.*; run up guards round a well-placed stone, to prevent an opponent taking it out; West and South of S.

BLODWITE. **V. BLUIDVEIT, Bludwite.**

BLONKS, *s. pl.* Horses, steeds.

This term is not explained in *DICT.*; but a passage is given in illustration, of which the following line is the only one worth quoting:—

As spreitles folks on *blonks* houffit on hicht.
King Hart, i. 22.

The note on *houffit* is a mistake and altogether misleading. The word means tarried, lingered, hovered, or hung about, and occurs frequently in Bruce, Wallace, and similar poems. *Blonks*, too, is simply the *pl.* of *blonk*, which is correctly explained in the preceding article. The term originally meant a white or gray horse (*Fr. blanc*), but was afterwards used as a general name for that animal. **V. Guest, Eng. Rhythms**, p. 459, note 5, ed. 1882.

BLOTS, *s.* Foul, dirty, or spent water; Orkn. Shetl. **V. Blouts.**

To BLOWT, BLOUT, v. a. and n. To belch or throw out with force; applied to liquids, as, "The bung bowtit out, and the yill *blowtit* after't;" West of S. Cf. *Bluff*.

In a passage of the *Insulted Pedlar*, Wilson uses this term with great skill: unfortunately quotation is unsuitable.

BLOUTS, s. pl. The noise made by porridge, broth, &c. when boiling over a strong fire; the portions ejected from a pot or cauldron of fiercely boiling water, &c.; also, the foul water thrown from a washing tub; West of S.

"Keep your *blouts* for your ain kail yard," is still said to a person who is making a present of some useless or used-up article. The expression refers to the thrifty practice of using the *blouts*, or dirty soap suds, as *guidin* or manure for the kail-yard.

BLUCHANS, s. pl. Name given to those small fish which children catch in rock pools in the South of S. **V. BLICHEN.**

Most prob. this is another form of *Blichen*, a little thing, a fragment, and connected with Gael. *bloigh*, *bloidh*, a fragment, a wee thing.

BLUD, BLUDE, s. Blood. V. **BLUID**.

"Item, gif ony of the brether of the gyld thru violence drawis *blud* of ane othir, he sall amend wyth xx s.," &c. Lawis of the Gild, ch. 7.

BLUDWITE, BLUDWYTE, BLUDEWETE, BLUIDWEIK, BLODWITE, BLODWYTE, BLODEWITE, s. The fine or amerciament for bloodshed; also, the right to uplift this fine within a certain district. Addit. to **BLUIDVEIT**.

For particulars regarding this term see Skene, De Verb. Signif., and Cosmo Innes, Scotch Leg. Antiq., p. 60.

BLUE, s. A vulgar name for whisky, and other spirits; West of S.

Misfortunes on ilk ithers' backs,
Come roarin' whyles aroun' me;
For comfort to the *blue* I rax,
Or aiblins they might drown me.

Alex. Wilson's Poems, p. 98, ed. 1876.

Blue ruin, the Eng. slang term for gin, is now often applied to whisky in S.

BLUE, adj. *True-blue*, complete, thorough, perfect, out and out; as, "a *true-blue* Scot;" Burns, Earnest Cry.

Almost the only material from which a dyer can obtain a fast-blue is indigo; but its costliness has made the workman try various substitutes which produce results apparently equal to those of the costlier dye-stuff. Such colours having been found to be all more or less fugitive came to be called "*not the true blue*;" and the frequency of the experience no doubt led to the adoption of the term *true-blue*, as equivalent to complete, thorough, real, and as an emblem of constancy. This use of the term is very old. V. Chau- cer's Squires Tale, l. 644, and note, Clar. Press, ed.

To BLUFF, BLUGH, v. a. and n. To blow in jerks or puffs from the mouth, to blow small objects by means of a tube; as, to *bluff* peas. V. **PLUFF**.

About the end of autumn schoolboys often amuse themselves by *bluffing* haw-stones at each other by means of a small tin tube, called a *bluffer*, or *blugher*, *pluffer* or *plugher*. In country districts the tube is made from a stalk of the cow-parsnep or water-dropwort.

BLUFFER, BLUGHER, s. See note above.

BLUMF, BLUMPH, s. A dull, stupid person who can't or won't express himself, Gall. and Ayr. s.; same with *Sumph*, q. v.

BLUNKER, s. A bungler, one who spoils everything he meddles with; Scott, Guy Mannering, ch. 3. Errat. in **DICT**.

This may be a corr. of *bungler*, or of *blunderer*, most prob. of the former by transposition. It certainly has no connection with *blunks*, blank pieces of cloth for printing, with which Dr. Jamieson related it; and even were it so formed, it could not mean a *printer*, as he stated. It may, however, be related to *blunk*, a vulgar corr. of *block*, which is often applied to a big, stout,

stupid person, by way of contempt; West and North of S.

BLUNKS, s. pl. A corr. of *blanks*; and when the pieces of calico are printed they are said to be filled. Addit. to **BLUNKS**.

To BLUSH, BLUSCH, BLYSCH, v. n. To look, gaze, stare.

The kyng *blyshed* on the beryne with his brode eghne.
Morie Arth., l. 116.

A better barbican that burne *blusched* upon never.
Green Kn., l. 793.

Blink and *blush* are often used synon.; but they really are quite different terms; *blink* is to glance, and *blush* is to gaze, or look boldly.

BLUSH, BLUSCH, s. A look, gaze; also, a gleam, glow, gush of light.

To bide a blysful *blusch* of the bryght sunne.
Green Kn., l. 520.

BLUTTER, v. and s. A corr. of *Blatter*, q. v.

BLUTTER, s. A rash and noisy speaker. Addit. to **BLATTER**.

A common term still in the West of S.

BLWMYS, s. pl. Blooms, flowers. Barbour, v. 10.

BLYD-MEAT, BLYID-MEAT, s. V. **BLITHE-MEAT**.

To BLYN, BLYNE, v. n. To cease; Dunbar, Twa Mariit Wemen, l. 428. V. **BLIN**.

BOATSTICK, BOITSTAIK, s. The pole of a small boat; used for punting or for setting a light sail. The mast of a small fishing boat is still called *the stick*.

" . . . tuik in his hand ane grit aik trie, being the *boitstaik* of his boit, and offerit maist barbarouslie to stryk the said Thomas thairwith, wer not he wes hinderit be uther guid nychtbouris," &c. Reg. Priv. Council, vi. 238.

A.-S. *bāt*, a boat, and *sticca*, a stick, staff, pole.

BOCHLE, s. A var. of *Bauchle*, but generally applied to a female with large, clumsy feet; also, to one who is continually bothering about; Gall.

BOCHT, BOUCHT, BOYCHT, pret. and part. pt. Bought; Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 28, 93, 235.

BOCKIE, s. A bogle, goblin, Orkn. and Shetl. A colloquial form of *Bogle*.

BODACH, s. An old man; but used by Scott and others in the sense of a spectre, bugaboo; sometimes also as a familiar name for the devil.

Gael. *bodach*, an old man.

BODDLE, s. A coin. V. **BODLE**.

BODUM, BODOUM, s. Bottom, bottom of a tub, barrel, or other such vessel; also used for the vessel itself, and for ship, vessel, craft.

The application of this term to a ship, vessel, &c., which is still common, is of long standing. In the Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, of date 23 May, 1522, is the following:—

“That the gudis now being in Aberdene, quhilkis wer inbrocht one ane Hollanderis *bodum*, allegit to be ane Frenchman price,” &c.

BODWIN NALIS, s. pl. Prob. errat. for *bodum nalis*, bottom nails, *i.e.*, nails for bottom planking, or sheathing of vessels; Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 254.

BODYN, part. pt. Bidden, urged, challenged; Barbour, vii. 103.

The sense of this form as here used is bidden to battle, challenged to fight; A.-S. *beddan*, to bid, part. pt. *boden*.

BOFFET, BOFFET-STULE, s. A kind of foot-stool. V. **BUFFETSTOOL**.

This term is still used in various districts of England.

BOGBEAN, s. A flowering plant common in bogs and marshes: *Menyanthes trifoliata*, Linn., E. *buckbean*.

This marsh-plant, so named from its bean-like appearance, is often called the marsh trefoil. It has a beautiful flower, and is much favoured by herbalists. In the West of S. a decoction of bogbean and strong ale is used as a cure for jaundice; and Withering, after describing the plant, says, “This beautiful plant is possessed of powerful medicinal properties: an infusion of the leaves is extremely bitter, and is prescribed in rheumatism and dropsies; it may be used as a substitute for hops in making beer.” British Plants, ed. Macgillivray, p. 131.

BOIRBREVE, BOBREIVE, s. Lit. a *birth-brieve*, or formal certificate of descent, granted to merchants or gentlemen who had settled or intended to settle abroad. It was a means of securing their social position in their new abode, and was granted under the great seal or the seal of a burgh.

“ . . . the previe seall, callit the seall of caus, quhairwith the testimoniallis and *boirbrevis* that passis to uther partits beyond sey ar seallit,” &c. Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 26 Nov. 1593.

Du. *geboortebrief*, a birth-brieve: for specimens of which, V. Misc. Spalding Club, vol. v.

BOISE, BOIS, BOISS, s. A bottle, jar. V. **BOSS**.

BOIST, BOAST. *Boist be blawin*, the threatening be blown past, danger or difficulty be gone or got over; Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 2287, Bann. MS., Court of Venus, iv. 306.

But barrat or bost, without strife or bullying; Houlate, l. 332. V. **BOIST**.

BOITSTAIK, s. V. *Boatstick*.

BOKIE-BLINDIE, s. Blind-buck: a game similar to Blind Man's Buff; Orkn. Shetl. V. **BLIND HARIE**.

BOLL-KAIL, s. Cabbage: common pron. is *bow-kail*; Corshill Baron Court Book, Ayr and Wigton Arch. Coll., iv. 185.

BOLLE CUSTOM, s. Dues levied on grain brought to port or market; a duty of so much per boll; Burgh Rec. Edinburgh, 1453, i. 14.

BOM, BOME, BOMSPAR, s. A boom, spar, or beam; also, a spar for a gate, or for shutting in.

“ . . . to mak ysttis of tre vpoun the tua eist portis, and als to mak *bonis* at the west end of the castelget and wther places of the town neidfull.” Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 17 Oct., 1562.

“*Bomsparres* the hundreth, xli.” Halyburton's Ledger, p. 291.

Sw. *bom*, Du. *boom*, Germ. *baum*, a boom.

BOMBART, BOMBARD, s. A large gun, a cannon.

“Item, [A.D. 1496], for ij bowschis to a *bombart* quhele, vs.” Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 294.

“Item, that samyn day, [10th Apr. 1497], giffin to Johne Mawar, elder, in part payment of the quhelis making to the *bombardis* and Mons, iiij. lib.” *Ibid.*, i. 328, DICKSON.

M. Lat. *bombarda*. Before the invention of cannon this name was applied to the balista.

BONAT, BONET, s. A sail. V. **BONETT**.

BOND, s. A boundary, limit; pl. *bondis*, bounds, boundaries.

“Item, gif the merkis and *bondis* of the burgh be weil keptit til ilk man.” Chalmerlan Air, ch. 28.

O. Fr. *bonne*, a limit, boundary, from L. Lat. *bodina*, *bonna*, a bound, limit. Gael. *bonn* is prob. related to this root, if not a contracted form of it. V. *Bound*, Skeat's Etym. Dict.

BONDE, BOND, BOOND, s. 1. A bondman, serf.

“Gif ony man fyndis his *bonde* in the fayre, the whilk is fra hym fled, whil the pece of the fayr is lestande he may nocht of lauch chace na tak hym.” Burgh Lawis, ch. 88.

This word has generally been derived from the verb to *bind*; but it is also connected with L. Lat. *bondagium*, a form of tenure: hence *bondman*, or in earlier times *bonde*, one holding under this tenure.

2. A husbandman; and in Shetl. is still used in the sense of peasant, small farmer.

A.-S. *bonda*, from Icel. *bóndi*, a husbandman, from *búa*, to till. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

TO BONE, v. a. To pray, beseech, implore; to solicit, crave. V. **BONE, s.**

This term is common in O. E. in the sense to *pray*, &c.; as in the formulary, “Lef fader ic the *bone*.” But as it passed into everyday use the meaning degenerated to *solicit, crave, beg*; and in the West of

- S. it is now used in the sense of *to button-hole, to dun*; as, "I'll *bone* ye for my fairin the morn."
- BONELLO, s.** A corr. of Bonalais, q. v. Gall.
- BONTETH, s.** V. BOUNTETH.
- BOO, v. and s.** V. *Bu.*
- BOO-COW, BOO-MAN, s.** V. under *Bu.*
- BOOIN, BOUIN, BUIN, s.** Forms of BOWIN, q. v.
- To BOOK, BEUK, BUIK, v. a.** To enter, enrol, register, record in the books of a burgh, kirk-session, presbytery, &c. Addit. under *BOOK, v.*
- BOOKING, BOOKIN, BEUKIN, BUIKIN, s.** 1. Enrolment, recording; generally applied to the act of recording in the books of a burgh, kirk-session, presbytery, &c.
Booking, as defined in *Dict.*, refers to kirk-session books only.
2. The feast or merry-making held in the home of the bride after the act of *booking* has been accomplished.
3. A peculiar tenure of certain lands in the burgh of Paisley; also, a holding under this tenure.
- "Conveyances of such lands are similar to those of proper feudal or burgage subjects, except that, in place of the obligation to infest, they contain an obligation 'to book and secure.' . . . The Register of *Bookings* is kept in the Burgh by the Town Clerk, and the Register books remain permanently under his custody." Bell's Law Dict.
- This form of tenure is now peculiar to Paisley.
- BOOL, BOUL, s.** A ball, marble, bullet, cannon ball, &c. S.
". . . the maisteris of artillierie to provyd *boolis*, slottis," &c. Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 17 Oct. 1542.
- BOOLIE, BOWLOCH, adj.** Crooked, deformed, bandy-legged, West of S. V. BOWLIE.
- BOOLIE, BOWLOCH, s.** A person who is deformed or bandy-legged. V. BOWLIE.
While both forms are used in the West of S., *Bowloch* is the one most common in Gall.
- BOOND, s.** A peasant, a small farmer; Shetl. Sw. and Dan. *bonde*, id. V. *Bonde*.
- BOONDSFOLK, s.** Peasantry, countrypeople; Shetl.
- BOORTREE, BOORTRIE, s.** V. BOURTREE.
Also used as an *adj.* as, a *boortrie* bush, a *boortrie* gun.
- To BOOTCH, BOUTCH, BITCH, v. a.** To botch, bungle, muddle; West of S. E. *botch*.
- O.L. Germ. *botsen*, Dutch *botsen*, to beat, repair. (Sup.) G

- BOOTCH, BOUTCH, BITCH, s.** A botch, bungle, muddle; *Ibid.*
- BOOTCHER, BOUTCHER, BITCHER, s.** A botcher, bungler, muddler; *Ibid.*
- BOOTIE, BOOTY, s.** A square of flannel doubled cornerwise, and worn over head and shoulders by women; Orkn.
Prob. so called because *boot* or bent double, and then bent over the head of the wearer; or it may be simply *boot*, about. V. BOUTOCK.
- BOOTING, s.** Booty. V. BUITING.
- BORBREIVE, BORBRIEF, s.** V. *Boirbreve*.
- BORCLATHIS, s. pl.** Board-cloths, table-cloths; Halyburton's Ledger, p. 159.
- BORDONIT, part. pt.** Bordered, braided, embroidered; Court of Venus, i. 119.
A corr. of *bordurit*, bordered, edged, tipped, or of *brodurit*, embroidered: like *brodinstar*, *browdinstar*, an embroiderer.
Bord still means border, edge; the ornamental strip of which a border is made; the braid with which an edge is bound or welted: and a *bord* is often called a *bording* or *bordin*.
- BORDURE, s.** A border, rim, edge.
With a *bordure* aboute, alle of brynte golde, his basnett birneschet full bene, *Awnt. Arthur*, i. 30.
Mis-read *brandur* in Pinkerton's edit.
- BORLY, BORLIE, adj.** Stout, strong, large-bodied. V. BURLY.
- BORN, BORNE, s.** This term represents, 1. a burn, scald; 2. a burn, stream; 3. a barn, granary; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, Glasgow, Prestwick, etc.
- BORN-BROTHER, BORNE-BRITHER, s.** Brother by the same father, step-brother.
". . . excommunicate Ishmael who could not abyde his *borne brother* Isaac during the lyfetyme of their common father Abraham," etc. Blame of Kirk-buriall, ch. xv.
- BOROW, s.** A burgh; Burgh Laws, ch. 31. V. BURCH.
- BOROWAGE, BUROWAGE, BURRAIGE, s.** A burgh-holding. Used also as an *adj.*, implying burghal, pertaining to a burgh.
"That is to say that ilke burges sall geyff to the kyng for his *borowage* at he deffendis, for ilke rud of land v d be yhere." Burgh Lawis, ch. 1.
". . . with liberteis, priuileges, & fre *burowage* like as," etc. Charters of Peebles, 28 Oct., 1473.
". . . takkisman of the *burraige* custum of Peeblis set to him by the baillies," etc. Burgh Recs. Peebles, 1 Feb., 1571.
- BOROW-GREFF, s.** V. *Burgh-Greve*.
- BOROWMEN, s.** Burgh-men, burgesses; Burgh Lawis, ch. 13.

BORRELL-LOONS, *s. pl.* Wild or mischievous country lads; Sir W. Scott.

O. Fr. *borel* (=Fr. *bureau*) from Lat. *borellus*, coarse, rude, vulgar.

To **BORROW**, *v. a.* To pledge, pawn, put away, lay aside. Addit. to **BORROW**.

It makis me all blythnes to borrow;
My panefull purs so prikillis me.

Dunbar, To the King, l. 4.

BOSIE, BOSY, *s.* An endearing form of *bosom*.

O! dinna me tak
Frae that bosy awa;
Dinna ask your wee laddie
To try the stirk's sta'!

Ballantine, The Stirk's Sta'.

BOSIT, *part. adj.* Hollowed; in the form of a case or cover; also, embossed. V. **BOS**.

"... sal be made a brase for his lair in *bosit* werk," etc. Charters of Edinburgh, 11 Jan., 1454-5.

BOSSIE, BAUSSIE, *s.* V. **BASSIE**.

BOST, *s.* V. **BOIST**, *Boist*.

BOT. 1. As a *conj.*, but, lest, unless.

2. As a *prep.*, without, except.

3. As an *adv.*, only.

Both defin. and etym. of this term as given in **DICT.** are misleading. It is simply a form of *E. but*, which is fully explained in **Wedgwood's Etym. Dict.**

BOT, *s.* A bolt, or staple; pl. *bottis*, Burgh Rec. Peebles, 1626-7: the term is still applied to those kneed bolts on which doors and window-shutters are hung.

"Item, for a *bot* of irne, and leyd, and til a masson to mak a hoyle and put the bot in, viij d." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 184.

BOTCARD, *s.* Errat. in **DICT.** for *Bottard*, q.v. The definition, however, is correct.

BOTKIN, *s.* A small knife; originally a small dagger; Dunbar, Freiris of Berwik, l. 176.

This term occurs in Chaucer as *boydekin* or *boydekyn* (var. ed.); and in Shakespeare as *bodkin*, Ham. iii. 1: it generally meant a small dagger. Gael. *biodag*, a dirk, dagger: from which *bodkin* or *botkin* is formed as a dimin.

BOTTANO, *s.* A kind of linen; Halyburton's Ledger, p. 318. V. **BOTANO**.

BOTTARD, BATTARD, BATTER, *s.* A small cannon. V. **BATTART**.

BOUCHER, *s.* Butcher, hangman.

Syne furth him led, and to the gallous gais,
And at the ledder fute his leif he tais;
The Aip was *boucher*, and bad him sons ascend,
And hangit him: and thus he maid his end:

Henryson, Parl. of Beistis, l. 300.

O. Fr. *boucher, bouchier*, a butcher, slaughterman, and hence a hangman.

BOUGE, BOWGE, BOUGIE, *s.* A bag, travelling bag, portmanteau. Hence its secondary meaning, the allowance of provisions from the king or lord to the knights, squires, &c., who attend him in an expedition; cf. Skelton's poem called "The Bowge of Court." Addit. to **BOUGE**.

This term is not properly defined in the **DICT.** For other forms, v. **Gloss. Halyburton's Ledger**.

BOUGH, BOWGH, BUGH, *s.* Budge, lamb's fur, lambskin with the wool dressed; Halyburton's Ledger, p. 37, 74. V. **BUGE**.

BOUKE, *s.* Errat. in **DICT.** for *bonke*, bank, brae, hill-side, or height; pl. *bonkes*.

A simple but strange mistake; as the phrase "*bonkes so bare*" is of frequent occurrence in these poems. The passage corrected is—

To byker at these baraynes in *bonkes so bare*.

Sir Gawain and Sir Gal., i. 4.

The form *boncke* occurs in Layamon, but in Ormulum and later works it is *banke*. It is said to be from A.-S. *banc*; but only *banca* is found, meaning *bench*. V. **Skeat's Etym. Dict.**

BOULK, BOULKE, BOWK, *s.* Body, frame, bulk, size; Blame of Kirkburiall. V. **BOUK**.

BOULGETE, BOWLGIE, BOUGIET. V. **BULGET**.

These are diminutive forms of *bouge*, which in Halyburton's Ledger are applied to various kinds of bag, mail, or case for covering or packing goods.

O. Fr. *boulgette, bougette, bouge*, a budget, wallet, &c. Cotgr. *E. budget*.

To **BOULT, BOUT, BOWT**, *v. a.* To bolt or clean grain, meal or flour; **E. bolt**.

"Excerno, to sift or *boult*," Duncan's Appendix **Etymologiae**, 1595.

BOULT, BOUT, BOWT, BOUAT, BOUET, *s.* A bolter or sieve for grain, etc.

BOULTCLAITH, *s.* Bolting cloth; Halyburton's Ledger, p. 291. V. **BOUTCLAITH**.

BOULTIT, BOUTTIT, BOUT, *part. pa.* Bolted, sifted, cleaned; applied to grain.

"... breid that he guid stuf, fresche, veill *boultit*, and without mixtiour, and veill bakin;" etc. Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 9th August, 1549, Sp. C.

The contr. form *bout* is still common in the West of S.; as in testing meal or flour a farmer will say—"Aye, that's bonnie, *weel-bout* stuff."

BOURCHT, *s.* Surety, bail. V. **BORGH, BORCH**.

"... ilke ane of the forsaide masounys is othiris *bourcht*," etc. Charters of Edinburgh, 29 Nov., 1387.

BOUSING, *part. pr.* Drinking, swilling.

While we sit *bousing* at the nappy,
An' getting fou and unco happy.

Burns, Tam O' Shanter.

BOUSSIE, BOOSSIE, *adj.* Flabby, puffed up; Whistle Binkie, i. 293. V. **BOUZY**.

BOUT, BOWT, s. A bolt, round, roll; a roll of cloth especially of fustian, canvas, etc., containing twenty-eight ells; West of S.: pl. *bouttis*, Halyburton's Ledger.

BOUT, BOWT, s. and v. V. *Boult*.

BOUTGATE, BOUTGANG, BOUTGAIN, BOUTING, BOUTIN, s. Lit. a going about, the extent of an *about* or a round: hence, the act of making it; the distance traversed, the time occupied, or the work done, during the round. Thus, in mowing, a *boutgate* or *bouting* is the space gone over or the work done with one sharp, i.e., one sharpening of the scythe; in ploughing it means two furrows, the out and the return one. From these come the secondary meanings, a turning round in action, a turning back, doubling, circumventing; a complete or sudden change, alteration, vicissitude; a round about or circuitous way. Addit. to **BOUTGATE**.

" . . . that neyther prescription of tyme, vsucapion of person, nor *boutgate* of circumstance can giue a regresse, if this greedie world could be induced to beleue." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xix.

This term is not sufficiently explained in the Dict. The definitions are based on secondary meanings.

BOW, s. and v. Buoy, Shetl.; but in many of the fishing districts of Scotland the term is so pronounced.

BOWALLIS, s. pl. Prob. an errat. for **BOWNDIS**, bounds.

" . . . thairfor the counsell, seeing the fornamet thrie persones remaning obstinat, and travelland dalye to raisse vproir, sisme, and diuision within this burght and *bowallis* thairrof . . . gif remeid war nocht provydit for correcteing of the saidis licentius persones,

. . . it was ordanit, consentit, and grantit to, that na burgess of gild set ony duelling hous or buitht to ony of thame, nor keip secretis witht thame, or gif thame ony labour or manuall exercitioun of thair craft in tyme cuming," etc. Burgh Records Aberdeen, 13 Feb., 1581.

The term occurs again near the close of this record in a similar sense, which tends to confirm the rendering given above.

BOW - DRAUCHT, s. A bow-shot, an arrow's flight; Barbour, vii. 19.

BOWING CHAFFS. Lit. bending chafts, i.e., distorting the features, pulling faces, making grimaces; Orkn.

BOWLGET, BOWLGIET, s. V. *Boulgete*.

BOWLIS, s. pl. 1. Balls, knobs.

"Item, giffin for ij tynnyt bandis and viij *bowlis* for trestis for the oosting burd, xxxij d." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 295.

2. A game, called also *lang bowlis*, and nine pins. V. **LANG-BOWLIS**, and **KILE**.

"Item, that samyn nycht, in Sanctandros, to the King to play at the *lang bowlis*, xvij s." Accts. L. H. Treas. (23 Apr., 1497), i. 332.

BOWL-MONEY, BOW-MONEY, s. Same as *Ba' Siller*, q.v., Renfrews., Lanarks.

BOWRTRE, BORTREE, s. V. **BOURTREE**.

BOWSCH, s. The bush of a wheel. V. **BUSH**.

"Item, for ij *bowschis* to a bombart quhele v s." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 294.

BOWSIE, BOWSE, s. The name of a huge, misshapen, hairy monster invoked by foolish mothers and nurses to frighten obstinate and troublesome children.

This silent, ugly, awful monster, with piercing eyes, and ears that can hear the slightest sound, whom no door or lock can keep out, and who comes and goes like the wind, is represented as ever on the watch for bad children, whom he seizes and carries off to his darksome den, to become his servants, or to be kept till they are fit to be devoured.

The *Boo-Cow* and the *Bowsie* are the two great horrors of infancy and early childhood: the first is the *roaring* monster for crying, noisy, vicious children; and the second is the *horrible and ugly* monster for cowing the refractory and disobedient ones.

The term *Bowsie* is prob. from Fr. *bossn* (Lat. *gibbosus*), crooked, hunch-backed, deformed; and in order to make the creation more terrible, the characteristic of Swed. *buskig*, bushy, hairy, was added. But this creation, like that of the *Boo-Cow*, was prob. suggested by the Bible description of the devil.

As might be expected, however, the *Boo-Cow* and the *Bowsie* are often confounded in nursery story and practice: sometimes through ignorance, and sometimes on purpose to make the creation more terrific.

BOWSSLEIT, s. and adj. The name of a kind of nail: prob. the kind commonly used in building the small boats of the time: Dutch *buis*, a small boat.

"Item, the xix. day of Januare, [1496], giffin to Johne Lam, in part of payment of v^m nalis, ane thousand of singil *bowssleit*, and iiij^m wraklene, iiij li." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 310.

As this word is rather indistinct in the MS., and may be read *bowsspleit*, it may mean *flat-boat* nails, or small flat-headed nails; which is somewhat confirmed by the *wraklene*, which were large flat-headed nails. V. **WRAKLENE**.

BOWSTAFIS, BOWSTINGIS, BOWSTEYNGIS, s. pl. Strips of wood from which bows were made. *Bowstingis* is sometimes misread *bowstringis*, as in the passages given below. V. **BOWSTING**.

"Of fremen . . . of ilk hundredth . . . *bowstreyngis*, viij d."

"Of vnremen . . . of the hundredth *bowstringis*, xvjd." Customes of Guidis; Burgh Rec. Edinburgh, i. 44, 46.

"Of the hundir *bow-stafis*, viij d.," Ibid. 25. Sept., 1445.

Bowstings were sold by the hundred or by the score; *bowstrings*, by the dozen. V. Halyburton's Ledger, p. 291.

BOWYT, BOWT, BOOT, part. and adj. Bent, crooked; a *bowt* saxpence: *boot*-backit. V. **Bow'd.**

"Item, on Ywle da, [1489], to the King himself takin furth off the Thesauraris pursrs, vij angellis and a half angel, ix li."

"Item, til him, the saim da, ane angell quhilk he *bowyt* and put abowte his beydis, xxiiij s." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 126. Dickson.

This bending or *bowing* of "*ane angell*" by the King, and then putting it about his beads, is an example of a custom which prevailed all over the country even to the beginning of this century. During a time of sickness, or hardship, or perplexity, a person would "*bow*" or bend a gold or silver coin, and promise that, in the event of recovery or deliverance, he or she should present that coin at the shrine of the saint whose aid was invoked. If the person had no faith in saints, the coin was promised to be laid on "*the brod*," i.e., the plate at the church door for collections for the poor.

Many persons are still possessed by the notion that a *bowyt* or crooked coin has luck attached to it.

BOYIS, s. pl. Gyves, fetters: *in boyis*, in bonds, fettered; Barbour, x. 763. Another form is *in the bows*, in the stocks. V. **Bows.**

Dr. Jamieson appears to have been uncertain regarding this term. He is, however, correct both as to meaning and derivation; but, as Prof. Skeat has pointed out, the latter would be improved by tracing the term to O. Fr. *boie*, a fetter, from Lat. *boia*, id.

BOYTACH, s. A bunch or bundle: applied also to a small dumpy animal, that has difficulty in walking, Gall. V. *Bodach*.

BRABANER, BRABONER, s. A weaver, a customer weaver; Burgh Rec. Prestwick, 16 Jan., 1550-1, Hist. Old Dundee, p. 50.

This is certainly a very old term. Originally applied to the cloth-workers from Brabant, who settled in the larger towns on the east coast, it soon became restricted to the chief handicraft which they followed, viz. weaving. And this application would be all the more easy to the native population, because their term for a weaver was almost identical in sound. In the Gael. a weaver is a *breabadair*, pron. *brabadar*, a kicker, i.e., a treddler; or, it may be a driver or kicker of the shuttle; or, the idea may include both movements: Gael. *breab*, to kick.

It is interesting to trace this word through the various changes it has undergone as a proper or family name. In our Burgh Records, among such names as Smith, Miller, Skinner, Walker, Baxter, and Litster (afterwards Lister), we occasionally find the name Brabner; and in the Aberdeen Records of the 15th and 16th cents. it appears under the forms of Braboner, Brabaner, and Brabner. A century later it assumes the form Brebner; and by and bye it becomes Bremner, a name which is still common in the north of Scotland, and by no means uncommon in populous districts of the western and southern counties.

To BRACE, BRASE, v. a. Short for embrace, to hold, clasp, or bind tightly; hence to enfold, enclose, shut up.

Hir mervallus haill madinheed

God in hir bosum *braces*,

And hir divinite fra dreid

Hir kept in all casis,

Henryson, Salutation of the Virgin, l. 50.

O. Fr. *brace*, Fr. *bras*, an arm: from which came the v. *brace*, to clasp with a band, as with closed arms; hence, to tighten, as, *to brace* a drum by means of its bands; also, to enfold, enclose, shut up, which is the sense in the passage quoted.

BRACE, BRASE, s. 1. A bracer or guard for the left arm of an archer; Cherrie and Slae, st. ix.

2. The coping, covering, or head-piece of an ornamental recess, a monument, or other mural erection in churches, graveyards, etc.

3. An enclosure for the dead, an ornamented covering of a tomb, a monument for the dead shaped like a sarcophagus.

" . . . in the quhilk Ile thare sal be made a *brase* for his lair in bosit werk, and aboue the *brase* a table of bras with a writ speifeand the bringing of that relyk be him in Scotland with his arms;" etc. Charters of Edinburgh, 11 Jan. 1454-5.

Addit. to **BRACE**.

BRADE, BRAID, s. Deceit, deception, delusion, figment, fancy.

" . . . for to presume vpon the prerogative of buriall, for being in Kirk-place, it were a brain-sick *brade*." Blame of Kirk Buriall, ch. xix.

A.-S. *brægd*, deceit fiction.

Palsgrave has "*brayde* or hastynesse of mynde, *colle*," i.e. passion, anger; but in Green's Works, ii. 268, the term occurs in the sense of *craft, deceit*; and Shakespeare uses *braid* as an *adj.* in the sense of *deceitful*. V. Dyce, Gl. Shak.; Halliwell, Prov. Dict.; and Hearne, Gl. Langtoft.

BRAID, BRAYD, v. and s. V. **BRADE**.

BRAID, s. A board, table, etc. V. *Bred*.

BRAIDLINGIS, BRADELINGS, adv. Broad-wise, abreast; in a mass, all at once.

"Now, Kirkburiall although it be now come without blush, yet it brake not in *bradelings*, but as it were by degrees and some shame." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xiii.

Icel. *breithr*, Goth. *braids*, A.-S. *brád*, broad.

BRAIGGLE, s. "Any old, unsafe article—as a large gun with a large lock." Gall. Encycl. Called also a *briggie*, a *brikkle*; and when the article is much out of order, or its parts loose, a *rickle*.

Prob. both forms are corr. of *brickle*, an old form of *brittle*.

BRAIG-KNIFE, BRAIG-KNYFE, s. A carving knife, a flesher's knife.

"George Speir, flescheour, . . . for breking vp the kirk dwarris the tyme of the sessioun, and drawing of ane *braig knyfe* to the beddell of the kirk," etc. Burgh Recs. Glasgow, i. 329, Recs. Soc.

Gael. *breac*, to carve; pron. *brechg*. The knife referred to is still called a *breck-knife*, *brecking-knife*. V. *Brek*.

BRAIK, s. V. **BRAKE**.

BRAIKEN, s. The bracken. V. **BRACHEN**.

BRAIN-PAN, BRANE-PAN, s. The skull; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. x.: syn. *harn-pan*.

BRAIRDED DYKES, s. pl. Hedges or fences stuffed with whins or other brush-wood to prevent cattle getting through to the growing crop; West and South of S.

BRAISSARIS, s. pl. V. BRASERIS.

To **BRAITHE, v. a.** To boil down; i.e., to make *brae* or *bree* of; Orkn.

BRAMMO, BRAMO, s. Milk and meal stirred together: used as a hasty meal; Orkn. A mess of oatmeal and water; Gloss. Shetl.

Evidently *brammo* is what is known in the more southern counties as *dramock* or *brose*.

BRAMSKIN, s. A form of *Barnskin*, q. v.

BRAND, part. adj. Brawned; Dunbar, Twa Mariit Wemen, l. 429. V. BRANIT.

BRANDED, part. pt. Errat. for *brauded*, *broidered*, *embroidered*. V. DICT.

This mistake is due to the careless transcript published by Pinkerton. V. Gloss. to Gawain Romance, Bann. Club.

BRANDER, BRANDUR, BRANDERING, s. Frame, framework; support for scaffolding, as trestles, &c.; also the scaffolding surrounding a building; Spald. Club Misc., V. 50, 65. Addit. to BRANDER, q. v.

Pl. *branders* is now generally applied to the trestles or supports of a scaffold, &c., and *brandering* to the whole scaffolding or supports for the builders. *Brander-ing* and *brandreth*, with its corr. *brandraucht*, *brandrauth*, are often applied to the frames or framework to which panelling is attached. V. *Brander-ing*.

To **BRANDER, v. a.** To support by trestle or framework: to build or lay supports for scaffolding, &c.; also, to form a foundation for building by planting strong framework on piles driven into the ground; part. pt. *branderit*, *brandert*. Addit. to BRANDER, v.

“— and the said brig to be staggit and *branderit* sufficiently in deipnes vnder the channall, to mak a sufficient ground to big vpoun.” Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 15 Aug., 1610.

BRANDERING, BRANDRETH, BRANDRAUTH, BRANDRAUCHT, s. Framework; trestles or supports for tables, scaffolding, &c.; framework foundation for building, panelling, &c. Burgh Recs. Aberd., Edin., Glasgow. Addit. to BRANDRETH, q. v. V. *Brander, s.*

The form *brandraucht* occurs in Accts. Burgh of Edinburgh, 1554-5, Recs. Soc.

BRANDUR, s. Errat. for *bordure*, a border, edge, or rim. V. DICT. under BRANDED.

BRANEWOD, adj. Stark mad, furious, mad with rage. V. BRAYN-WOD.

The bard vox *branewod* and bitterly coud ban.

Houlate, l. 811.

This form occurs in Christ Kirk, s. 22, where it may be read either as a *s.* meaning firewood, or as an *adj.* with meaning as above. V. DICT.

BRANLING, BRANLIN, s. V. BRAMLIN.

BRASE, s. and v. V. *Brace*.

BRASEL, BRASEILL, BRASYLL, BRISSELL, BLEW BRISSELL, s. Brazil-wood; used for dyeing red colours: the *Caesalpinia Braziliensis* of commerce.

“*Brasyl* at the entryng aw nathyng, bot at the outgang ilk hundreth of *brasyll* sall pay twa peniis,” &c. Assize of Petty Customs, ch. 7.

The term also occurs in various forms in Halyburton's Ledger.

It is a curious fact that the country of Brazil is named from M.E. *brasil*, already in use before A.D. 1400.

BRATTIE, s. Dimin. of *Brat*, an apron; used as a name for clothing in general; as, “the bit and the *brattie*,” food and clothes, S. V. BRAT.

BRATTISH, BARTISE, s. A brattice or wooden partition dividing rooms; also applied to the wood-work ventilators in mines; West of S.

This term is common in mining districts of the N. of England. V. Brockett's Gloss.

BRAUDED, part. pt. Broidered, embroidered; “*brauded* with brente golde;” Awnt. Arthur, s. 29.

Misread *branded* in Pinkerton's edit.

BRAWNET, BROUNET, s. A dark brown colour; generally applied to animals, as, “a *brawnnet* horse.” In Gall., *brawnnet*; in Ayr. and Lanarks., *brounet*.

“A colour made up of black and brown, mostly relating to the skins of animals. A ‘nowt beast o’ a *brawnnet* colour’ takes a south-country man's eye next to that of the ‘slae black.’” Gall. Encycl.

Fr. *brunet*, brownish: dim. of *brun*, brown, from O. H. Ger. *brin*.

To **BRAY, BREY, BREA, v. a.** To beat, pound, reduce to powder. Addit. to BRAY.

This term is so used all over S., and in the N. of E. (V. Brockett's Gl.); but the common E. meaning is to pound in a mortar. O. Fr. *breier*, *brehier* (Fr. *broyer*), from M. H. Ger. *brechen*, to break.

BRAYAND, BREIYING, part. Crying, bawling, squalling.

“... sua at that man sall have wytnes of tua leil men or of women nychtburis that herde the chylde cryand or gretand or *brayand*.” Burgh Lawis, ch. 41.

BREAD, BREDE, s. Breadth; as, a *hand-brede*, an *acre-brede*. V. BREID.

“ . . . undertakis to big the brig, as said is, of the hight, *bread*, and wyndnes as the same presently standis,” etc. Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 15 Aug., 1610.
A.-S. *brædu*, id. M. E. *brede*. *Breadth* is a comparatively modern Eng. form.

BREASKIT, BRISKIT, s. V. BRISKET.

BREASTIE, s. Dimin. of breast; a familiar or kindly term used in speaking to children or to pets.

Wee, sleekit, cowrin, tim'rous beastie
O, what a panic's in thy *breastie*.
Burns, To a Mouse, st. 1.

BRECBENNACH, s. V. BREKBENACH.

BRECHANS, s. pl. The wooden hames used with the *wassie* or straw collar in Orkn. and Shetl.

Lit. protectors, or protecting crooks: Icel. *bjarga*, A.-S. *beorgan*, to protect; or as a corr. of *bergh-hames*, protecting splints or crooks. They are similar to the *hames* of the Lowlands, where the collar to which they are attached is called a *brecham*.

BRECK AN EGG, BRACK AN EGG.

A phrase in curling, meaning, to strike a stone with force just sufficient to crack an egg at the point of contact.

At the close of a round, when the stones are well gathered near the cock, and it is difficult to run in another without doing damage, a friend of the player about to throw will lay his brush on a certain stone and cry, “Noo, John, ye see this ane? Weel, jist *breck an egg* on't, man, an' we'll win.”

BRECKAN, BRECKIN, s. A fern. V. BRACHEN.

BRECKANY, adj. Full of or covered with ferns; as, *breckany* braes.

BRED, BREDE, adj., adv., and s. V. BRAID.

To BREDE, v. n. To spread, spread out, expand; Barbour, xvi. 68.

A.-S. *brædan*, id.

BRED, BREDE, BRAID, BROD, s. 1. A board; a package e.g., of skins, tied between boards; a certain number of skins so packed. Addit. to **BRED**.

A bundle of skins was called a *bred* or a *brede*: thus—“Item, for lynyng a gowne to the King, a *bred* of bwge, vi li. xiiij s. iiij d.” Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 135.

2. The plate, box, or ladle carried round to receive the offerings during church service: the plate set at the entrance to a church to receive the collection for the poor: also, the offerings thus received.

“ . . . ordanit that Sanct Nicholace *braid* siluer be given to the sustentatioun of the seik folkis of the pest, during the tyme thairof, . . . and als ordanit Andro Losoun to gif the *braid* siluer he gat on Sunday last was, to be distribuit to the seik folkis.” Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 11 Oct., 1546.

Before the Reformation all offerings were received in

the *bred*, *braid*, or *brod*, carried round near the close of the service; and on “*solemp days*” it was the duty of the provost and bailies to carry the *bred*; but after the Reformation the *bred* was used only for the collection for the poor, and it was set on a stool at or near the entrance to the church, and was presided over by an elder.

3. A window board, or window shutter; as, “It's growin dark, gae out an' put on the *beds*,” or “put ta the *beds*,” West of S.

The moon has rowed her in a cloud,
Stravaging win's begin
To shuggle and daud the *window-brods*,
Like loons that wad be in.

Wm. Miller, Gree Bairnies Gree, s. 1.

The street windows even of dwelling houses long ago were guarded by shutters, or *beds* or *windo-brods*, hung by one side to the window-check, and folded back to the wall during day time: in shutting, these were simply swung round, or *put ta*, and bolted. Another kind, also in one piece, fitted close to the window frame, and could be *put on* or taken off as required.

4. A spar, bolt, bar, guard: as, “He closed the yett an' shot the *beds*,” S.

To BRED, BRAID, v. a. 1. To board, spar, or cover with wood, S.

2. To bar, spar, bolt.

“ . . . to cloise the tovn and *bred* the portis of the same, and oupmak all wydis and waistis,” etc. Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 21 March, 1526.

BREDEFU', adj. Full to the *brede*, i.e., board or lid, border, or brim; like the form “full to the bung;” completely filled. In M. E. *breiful*, Halliwell.

The term is still used in West of S.
Sw. *brädd*, brim; *bräddful*, full to the brim: Dan. *brædfuld*, a brimful.

BRECKUMS, s. Small or scanty breeches, boys' breeches. **V. BREEKS.**

Although the *breckums* on thy fuddy
Are e'en right raggit.
James Ballantine, Wee Raggit Laddie, st. 1.

To BREEL, v. n. To drink plentifully, to fuddle; another form of *Birl*, q. v. Ayr., Gall.

And sure it wad been baith a sin and a shame,
For ony ava to hae drunted aham;—
The deil a ane did sae, fu' gladly they came,
And *breel'd* at the lairdie's bonello.
Gall. Encycl., p. 78.

BREEST-BANE, BREIST-BANE, s. The breast-bone of a fowl, the *merry-thought*. Gall. Clydes.

Pu'in' the breest-bane is an amusement enjoyed by young people all over the country; and it is as well known in Eng. also. Description is therefore unnecessary.

BREIDHOUS, s. A pantry.

In a list of payments made by the Lord High Treasurer during the year 1494-5, “*be preceptis deliuerit*,” we find the following:—

"Item, to William Douglas of the *breidhous*, xxx li." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 237.

BREIF, BREIFF, BREFF, BREIVE, s. "A writ issuing from Chancery in name of the King, addressed to a judge, ordering trial to be made by a jury of certain points stated in the brieve." Bell's Law Dict.

"Item, gevin to Richert Wallas, currou, to pass with lettres to summond the barones and frehaldiris of the schirefdomes of Inuernes, Elgin, Forrais, Banff, and Abirdene, to the seruing of the *breif* of ydeotrye vpon the Erle of Suddirland in Inuernes, xx s." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 238.

BREIRD, v. and s. V. BRAIRD, BREER.

To BREK, BRECK, v. a. Besides the ordinary meanings of *break* in use in E., there are several special or peculiar applications of it in Scot. of which the following are the most noteworthy.

1. To cut up, part into pieces, portions, or quantities; as, to *brek* a bouk or carcase, to *brek* a salmon, to *brek* bulk.

Brek, in this sense, is common in M. E.

2. To cut off bit by bit, to part or take in small; hence, to retail, sell by retail: as, "I dare na sell the bouk, I man *brek* it to the neebours a' roun'."

3. To portion, apportion, divide proportionally; hence, to stent or tax.

"... ordanis viij personis of them that is ellis brokin anentis the payment of the pulder to *brek* thame that brak the laif efter Beltane, and in the mein tyme to gif to the gunneris ane quarter of pulder, and xx li. to be *broking* to the brig werk and pulder." Burgh Recs. Peebles, 25 Apr., 1571.

"To *brek* the tax," i. e. to apportion the tax, or to fix each person's share of it, is a phrase which frequently occurs in our Burgh Records; and the persons who performed the duty were called "*brekaris of the tax*."

4. To depart from, or do contrary to, a fixed standard or law; as, "to *brek* the measure," to give less than the proper measure, or to trade with a false or diminished measure; "to *brek* the pais," lit. to break the weight, i. e., to give less than the due weight, or less than was bargained for; "to *brek* price," to sell an inferior article at the price of the good and sufficient, or to charge higher prices than those fixed by law.

In every burgh the price of ale, bread, and flesh, was fixed at stated times; and the parties who did not conform to the rates were dealt with for *breking measure, pais*, or *price*.

BREKAR, BRECKAR, s. 1. One who divides or portions a thing into its several parts; as, "a bouk or carcase *brekar*," who cuts it up

into its various parts, and lays them out for further use. Of this class there were the *brekar* of flesh, and the *brekar* of salmon, etc. V. *Brek*.

2. One who sells his goods in small portions, or by retail, a huckster or retailer.

3. One who divides or apportions a tax among the members of a community, according to their means, was called "a *brekar* of the tax."

"The counsale ordanis the *brekaris* of the xl li. tax, diuisit for the commone effaris and welth of the toune," etc. Burgh Recs. Peebles, 19 May, 1572.

BREKBENACH, BRECBENNACH, s. The name of the battle ensign of the Abbot of Arbroath. V. **DICT.**

It has been suggested with great probability (Proc. Antiq. of Scot., 2nd Ser. ii. 435) that the Latin word *vevillum*, by which the Brekbanach is described, has misled antiquaries generally into the belief that it was a banner; the likelihood being that it was a reliquary such as the Breac Moedoc and other known Celtic *vevilla* or battle ensigns. Addit. to *Brekbenach*.

BRENT, s. Spring: also used as an *adj.*, belonging to the spring-season; Orkn.

BRESCAT, BRESCAT BREDE, s. Biscuit.

Perhaps from Fr. *bresca*, O. Fr. *bresche*, L. Lat. *brisca*, a honey-comb; Diez: but more probably a corr. pron. of *biscuit*.

"Item, to Andro Bertoune, for ij^m *brescat brede* to him, [the Duke of York, in 1497]." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 343, Dickson.

This supply was for the Duke of York's ship then lying at Ayr, and formed but a small item of the expenses incurred by the King's favour for Perkin Warbeck.

To BRET, BRETT, v. n. To strut, stride, or bounce along; Orkn. Prob. the local form of Braid, q. v.

Icel. *bregtha*, to start.

BREUST, BROST, BROUST, s. V. BROWST.

BRERSTAR, BROSTAR, BRORSTAR, BROUSTER, s. V. BROWSTER.

To BREVE, BREUE, v. a. To record, state, relate, or describe briefly; to account, reckon, esteem, deem; also, in the general sense of to speak of, to tell, inform; Gaw. and Gol. s. 22, 23; Wallace, ix. 1941.

These meanings are additional to those given under the *v. Brief, Breve*, etc.

To BREVIATE, BREUIAT, v. a. To summarize, to write or state in outline.

BREVIATLY, BREUIATLIE, adv. Concisely; in brief time, space, or manner; off hand, without reflection, hurriedly; Court of Venus, i. 770, S. T. S.

BRIDLIN' RAPES, *s. pl.* The ropes used to hold down the thatch on stacks of grain, and roofs of houses in country districts; West and South of S.

When the stacks have been built and covered, ropes of straw are fixed vertically over the thatch: these are called *ourgaun rapes*. The *bridlin rapes* are then carried round and caught on the vertical ones, and the covering is made secure.

BRIERIE, BREERIE, *adj.* Birky, troublesome, bold and restless: like a thorny brier bush always fretting one. Addit. to **BREERIE**.

Stourie, stoussie, gaudy *brierie*,
Dinging a' things tapsalteerie;
Jumping at the sunny sheen,
Flickering on thy pawky een.

John Crawford, Mother's Pet, s. 3.

BRIG, BRIGGER, BRIGDER, *s.* The portion of twisted hair to which a fishing-hook is tied; also, the tapering line of twisted hair to which a cast of flies is attached; West of S.: *brigder*, Shetl.

A.-S. *bregdan, bredan*, to braid, plait, weave.

Prob. it is to such a *brig* that reference is made in the expression, *a brig o' ae hair*, i.e., a tie or tome of the lightest texture possible: perhaps, also, a tie or line of gut.

BRIGAN, BRIGGAN, *s.* A brigand, robber; Burgh Recs., Aberdeen, i. 338. Sp. C. V. **BRIGANER**.

BRIGACIE, *s.* Brigandage, V. **BRIGANCIE**.

To BRIGANT, *v. a.* To waylay and rob.

Brigantis sik bois and blyndis thame with a blawe.
Dunbar and Kennedy, l. 436.

BRIGHOUSS, *s.* A bridge-house, a toll-house; Barbour, xvii. 409. V. **BRIG**.

BRIGINTINE, BRIGINTYNE, BRIGINT, *s.* A brigandine, a jacket of mail worn by archers and cross-bowmen; it was also called a *brigat*; Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 143.

"Item, . . . $\frac{1}{2}$ elne of vellous to the Kingis *brigintynis*, price xxv s." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 19.

"Item, ij $\frac{1}{2}$ elne of vellus to the coueringis of *brigintynis*," etc. Ibid., i. 24.

"The brigandine was a jacket composed of rings or small plates of metal sewed on leather, or quilted between folds of canvas or fustian. Those worn by men of rank were covered with rich stuffs, as the extracts just given indicate." Ibid. Gloss.

Fr. *brigandine*, id.

BRIGINTARE, *s.* A maker of brigandines, an armourer.

"Item, gevin to Johne Clement the *brigintare*, be a precept subseriuit with the Kingis hand vndir the signete, for his Mertymes fee, x li." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 65, Dickson.

To BRIK, *v. a.* To break, burst, bud; part. pr. *brikand*, budding, Dunbar. V. *Brek*.

BRINT ANNUELLIS, *s. pl.* There are three applications of this term:—

1. The lands and tenements within the burghs and towns of Scotland, "burnt be the auld enemies of England."
2. The annuals or yearly duties belonging to such lands and tenements.
3. The Act of Parl. "maid [in 1551] anent the annuelles of landes burnt be our auld enemies of England within burrowes." V. **BRYN**.

" . . . for xiiij s. of annual quhilk is infest for doing yerelie of the said dirige . . . conforme to the actis made be the Thre Estatis of the *brint annuelis*," etc. Burgh Rec. Peebles, 2 Dec., 1555.

For particulars see Scot. Acts, Mary, 1 Feb., 1551. This Act settled the manifold disputes between landlords and tenants that arose after the ruthless havoc wrought by the English invasion under Somerset in 1547.

To BRISE, BRYSE, *v. a.* To crush, rend, burst with force; pret. *bris*, part. pt. *briz*, *brist*; Shetl., Orkn., West of S. V. **BRIST**.

BRIS, *s.* A crush, rent, crack, rupture; Ibid. Fr. *briser*, to break.

BRISSEL, BLEW BRISSELL, *s.* V. *Brasel*.

BRISSELE, *v. and s.* A form of **BIRSLE**, q. v.

BROCHAN, *s.* The plaid worn by Highlanders; Gael. *breacan*, id.

" . . . were they a' roused at the Cross—basket hilts, Andra Ferraras, leather targets, brogues, *brochan*, and sporrans." Scott, Rob Roy, ch. 23.

"Particoloured dresses were used by the Celts from the earliest times; but the variety of colours in the *breacan* was greater or less according to the rank of the wearer. The *breacan* of the Celtic king had seven different colours; the Druidical tunic had six; and that of the nobles four." M'Leod and Dewar's Gaelic Dict., p. 84.

BROCHES, *s. pl.* Spurs. Add. to **BROCHE**.

BROCHT AND HAMBALL. A corr. of *Brogh* or *borgh of hamald*, surety for goods passing from the seller to the buyer; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 283. V. under **HAMALD**.

BROCK, BROKS, *s.* Refuse, trash. V. **BROK**.

"I gat neither stock nor *brock*"—neither money nor meat. Scot. Proverb.

BROCK, *s.* A badger; Gael. *broc*.

In some districts this term is applied to a person of filthy habits. "He's a dirty *brock*," and "He smells like a *brock*," are statements still in common use.

Wi' yowlin' clinch aul' Jennock ran

Wi' sa'r like ony *brock*;

To bring that remnant o' a man,

Her foiltest brither Jock.

Alex. Wilson, Callamphitres's Elegy, s. 8.

BROCK-FACED, *adj.* Faced like a badger,

i.e., striped with white, S. Syn. *bawsand*, *bausint*.

BROCK-HOLES, *s. pl.* Badger holes: dens or abodes of the badger; West and South of S.

BROCKIT, *adj.* Like a badger in colour, black and white: applied to animals. Also applied to a person of filthy habits; as, "Ay, badger he is! *brockit*, barken't, saur't an' a';" West of S. V. BROCKED.

BROCKSHOLE, **BROKSHOLE**, *s.* Lit. badger's hole or den: the common name for the blackhole of a prison, into which only the vilest criminals were put.

"Ane kie of *brockshole* with ane slott in the inner-syd," &c. Burgh Rec. Peebles, 22 Jan., 1650.

To BROD, **BROUD**, **BRODER**, **BROUDER**, **BROWDER**, *v. a.* To braid, broider, embroider; hence, to ornament, adorn, deck, array; part. pt. *brodyn*, *broudin*, *broudyn*, *browdyn*, *broderit*, *brouderit*, *browdrit*, *brodrit*, broidered, embroidered.

"Item, a frontall of reid say *brodrit*, cost 18 s." Halyburton's Ledger, p. 159.

The birth that the ground bure was *broudyn* on bredis.

Houlate, l. 27. Bann. MS.

This term is given as *Brondyn* in the *Dict.*: an errat. of the text from which the passage was taken.

A.-S. *bregdan*, to braid; part. pt. *brogden*, braided.

Fr. *broder*, to embroider; lit. to work on the edge, to edge; *broder* being a doublet of *border*, from Fr. *bord*, an edge, hem, or selvage. V. *Broider*, in *Skeat's Etym. Dict.*

BRODUR, **BRODURE**, *s.* An embroiderer; *broduris silk*, embroiderer's silk; Halyburton's Ledger, p. 249.

BROWDIR, *s.* Bordering, fringing, embroidery.

Thocht now in *browdir* and begary,
Sche glansis as scho war Quene of Fary.

Rob. Stene's Dream, p. 4, MS.

BROWDSTAR, **BROWSTAR**, **BROSTAR**, **BRUSOURE**, *s.* An embroiderer; contr. for *Browdinstar*, *q. v.* V. BROUDSTER.

All these forms of the word occur in the Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer. They form a fine example of the process of contraction by which words in frequent use are simplified.

BRODS, **WINDOW-BRODS**, *s. pl.* V. *Bred*.

BROGIT-STAF, *s.* A pike-staff. V. under **BROG**.

Called also a *broddit-staff*, *q. v.*

BROICH, *s.* Broach: "on *broich*," broached, tapped, with open tap, without stint.

All denteis deir wes thair but dowt,
The wyne on *broich* it ran.

Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 24.

(Sup.)

H

Before the days of taps or spigots, wine, ale, or other liquor was drawn from the barrel by removing a neatly-fitting wooden pin, called a *broach*.

To BROILYIE, *v. n.* To brawl, Barbour, iv. 151, Edin. MS.: the com. form is *Brul-lyie*, *q. v.*

BROK, **BROKE**, *s.* V. *Brock*.

BROKEN UP, **BROKKN VP**, *part. ph.* Broken out, started, begun: as, "— the pest is laitlie *brokkin vp* in St. Jhonestoun;" Burgh Recs. Edin., iv. 351, Sept. 1584.

This phrase occurs frequently in the Burgh Recs., and may still be heard among the working classes in the West of S. V. BREAK-UP.

BROKIN, *part. pt.* of *Brek*, *q. v.*

BRONDYN. Errat. for *Broudyn*, part. pt. decked, arrayed, *q. v.* V. *Dict.*

BRONT, *s.* Countenance, appearance, bearing, carriage.

Benyng of obedience and blyth in the *bront*.

Houlate, l. 160, Asloan MS.

Icel. *brún*, the eye-brow; A.-S. *brú*, Gael. *brá*, the brow; Bret. *abrant*, eye-brow. See *Brow* in *Skeat's Etym. Dict.*

BROOLYIE, **BROULYIE**, **BROOLYIMENT**, *s.* A quarrel, contention, commotion, storm. V. *BRULYIE*.

In keeping with that interposition of letters common in country districts this word is often pron. *broozle*, or *broosle* in the South of S.

BROSTAR, **BROSTARE**, *s.* V. *BROWSTER*.

BROUDYN, **BROWDIN**. V. *BROWDYN*, *Brod*.

BROUGH, **BRUGH**, **BRUFF**, *s.* 1. A circle, ring; applied also to a crowd; West of S. V. *BOURACH*.

2. Applied to the rings or circles drawn round the *tee* in curling. *Ibid.* V. *BRUGH*.

BROUGH OR BRUGH ABOUT THE MOON. The hazy ring or ruff which surrounds the moon in certain states of the atmosphere. Its appearance is said to indicate a coming storm of rain or snow; *Ibid.*

BROUN, **BROUNE**, *part. adj.* Brewing, fit for brewing; local pron. of *breuin'*; Ayr.

"... for their abstracted multouris of *broune malt*," etc. Corshill Baron Court Book. Arch. and Hist. Coll. Ayr and Wigton, iv. 95.

To BROWDER, *v. a.* To embroider; pret. and part. pt. *brouderit*, Henryson, Testament of Cresseid, l. 417. V. under **BROD**.

BROWDIR, **BROWDSTAR**, *s.* V. under *Brod*.

BROWKIN, *part. pres.* V. *Bruk*.

BROWN, BROWNE, *part. pt.* V. BROWIN.

BRUCH, BRUGH, *s.* A burgh, town; *bruch and land*, town and country; Lyndsays. Thrie Estaitis, l. 1802. V. BURCH.

BRUGLING, BRUGLIN, *part. adj.* Striving, struggling; hence contending, contentious, haughty, vain-glorious. V. BRUGHLE.

“ . . . the occasion of the *brugling* brags of men, and of the contempt also of Gods hous and seruants.” Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xv.

To BRUK, BRUKE, BRWK, BROWK, *v. a.* To use, wear, possess, enjoy; Barbour, v. 236, xx. 132; *part. pr. bruking, brukyn*; “*brukyn* and joying,” possessing and enjoying, an old law term regarding property, and implying peaceable possession of it; *browkin*, Chart. Peebles, 5 Feb., 1505-6. V. BRUIK.

BRUK, BRUKE, *s.* A brook, stream; Henryson, Wolf and Lamb, ll. 17, 35.

A.-S. *bróc*, *brooc*, Dutch *broek*, a marsh, a pool.

BRULIE, BROULIE, *adj. and s.* Scroll, draft, outline, skeleton; as, “*Brulie Minutes*.”

Of the Session Records of the Parish Kirk of Mauchline, some of the volumes are stated to be “unbound and incomplete; some are scroll books and are headed, ‘*Brulie Minutes*’; some are duplicates,” etc. Old Church Life in Scotland, p. 2. V. BRULYIE.

Fr. *brouillon*, a scroll or first draft of a document: from *brouiller*, to mix up confusedly.

BRUNIE, BRUNIES, *s.* V. BROWNIE.

BRUSOURE, *s.* V. *Browdstar*, under *Brod*.

BRYBE, *s.* Short for *bribery*, corruption, influencing by benefits; “*brybe* and boist,” corruption and intimidation; Court of Venus, iv. 306, S. T. S.

Gloss. gives *confusion* as the meaning; but this is a mistake. The term is simply M. E. *bribe*, *brybe* used for *bribery*: just as we use *gun* for *gunnery*, *machine* for *machinery*.

O. Fr. *bribe*, “a peece, lump, or cantill of bread given to a beggar.” Cotgr. And *bribe* is so used by Chaucer, C. T. 6958.

BRYBRIE, *s.* Beggary, evil-doing, villany; Danbar and Kennedy, l. 63. V. BRIBOUR.

Lit. the work or conduct of a *sonner*, or low fellow.

BRYGATE, *s.* V. *Brigintyne*.

This appears a strange contraction of the word *brigintyne*, or *brigantine*; but it is obtained by the same process as *brusoure* from *broudinstar*. For the different steps in the process see under *Browdstar*.

BRYM, *s.* 1. Border or margin of a river, lake, or sea. V. BRIM, *adj.*

Lawch by a *brym* he gert thame ta
Thair herby, &c.

Barbour, xiv. 339, Camb. MS.

Edin. MS. has *by a bourne*, by a burn.

2. River, lake, flood; Henryson, Paddock and Mous, l. 38.

In M. E. *brim*, *brym*, has sometimes the first meaning; but oftener it implies the surf or surge of the sea; and sometimes, the sea, ocean, flood.

BRYNT, *pret. and part. pt.* Burnt; Burgh Lawis, ch. 50. V. BRYN.

BRYTH, BRYTH, *s.* A form of *byrth*, size, extent, burden; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 173, Sp. C. V. *Byrth*, birth.

BÛ, *s. pl.* Cattle: the term occurs in the old deeds in Orkn. and Shetl. Norw. *bu*, id.

To BU, BUE, BOO, *v. n.* To low, bellow; to imitate the cry of cattle; to utter a loud long inarticulate sound as a call, or for the purpose of terrifying; also, to speak in a loud monotonous tone and to little purpose, as, “He *boo'd* awa' for an hour, an' tell'd us nathing.” Addit. to BU, BUE.

BU, BUE, BOO, *s.* A coll. name for a bull,—a cow being called a *bi-lady*; a bellow, a low, a loud long inarticulate sound; also, short for *bu-cow*, *boo-man*, *bugaboo*, and as a general name for an object of terror. Addit. to BU, BOO.

BU-COW, BU-KOW, BOO-COW, BOO-MAN, BOO, *s.* Names for that great terror of infancy, the roaring monster that finds out and carries of bad children, and devours them in darkness. Addit. to BU-KOW, BU-MAN, BU.

The first term is lit. the *roaring terror*, *goblin*, or *monster*; the second implies the same being, just as *the bad man* implies the devil; and the third term is a shortened form of these names.

The *roaring monster*, or monster that roars for his prey, is invoked by foolish parents and nurses to terrify obstinate crying children; but, as stated in *Dict. bu-ko v* and *bu* are applied in a general sense to any scarecrow or object of terror. The dread monster, however, though a creation of mothers and nurses, was probably suggested by the Bible description of the devil. These names are as well known and as much used in the North of Eng. as they are in Scot. V. Brockett's Gloss.

BUIL, *s.* A division or stall in a stable or byre; also, a sheepfold, a byre; Shetl.

To BUIL, *v. a.* To house cattle; to drive cows into a byre, or sheep into a fold; *Ibid*.

To BULWAVER, *v. n.* To go astray like cattle; *Ibid*.

BUC-HORN, *s.* A goat-horn; a musical instrument much favoured by shepherds in olden times. Prob. the same as Ramsay called *Stock-and-horn*, q. v. Compl. Scot., p. 42, E. E. T. S.

In the Gloss. to the Compl. Dr. Murray renders this term *buckhorn*, without explanation. The passage referred to mentions the *buc-horn* as a musical instrument; and a similar passage in p. 65 evidently refers to the same instrument as "maid of ane gait horne." For a description of this instrument, V. STOCK-AND-HORN, and CORN-PIPE.

To BUCK, BUCKWORK, v. a. To break or pound ore for smelting. Addit. to BUCK.

BUCKER, BUKKER, s. An instrument like a causewayer's dumper or dolly, used by miners for breaking or crushing ores.

BUCKERAR, BUCKHERRAR, BUCKKERER, s. One who breaks metal with a bucker or dumper.

"Waschers with the seiff, *Buckeraris* or breakers of mettell," etc. Early Records of Mining in Scotland, p. 143.

These terms were used in the mining districts of England also. V. Derbyshire Lead-mining Terms, Eng. Dial. Soc.

BUCKBEARD, s. A kind of whitish or grey lichen found growing on rocks on the edge of woods, generally near water. Gall., Ayr.

This growth, which is named from its resemblance to the beard of a buck, "is often seen in the form of a wine-glass, or inverted cone, and looks very beautiful. It is not used now-a-days for any thing, but anciently the witches found it a useful ingredient in a charm mixture." Gall. Encycl.

BUCKIES, BUCKBERRIES, s. pl. Name given to the fruit of the brier in the South and West of S.

Dan. *bukke*, Sw. *bocka*, Du. *bukken*, to bow, bend, or swell out.

"There are three species of *buckberries* in the country: a long green kind, good to eat, grows on lofty bushes; another much like them, but grows on higher bushes, and never ripens well; and a third kind, about the size of a sloe, and of the same colour, which grows on a dwarfish brier, thought to be somewhat poisonous." Gall. Encycl.

BUCKSKIN, s. Lit. a kind of leather made from the skins of bucks: but the term was used as a name for a soldier in the American army during the War of Independence, and was afterwards applied to American settlers or planters.

Cornwallis fought as lang's he dought,
An' did the *buckskins* claw, man.

Burns, When Guilford Good.

— I'ae hae sportin' by an' by
For my gowd ginuea;
Tho' I should herd the *Buckskin* kye
For't in Virginia.

Ibid., Ep. to John Rankine.

"*The Buckskin Kye*," the cattle of an American planter. The meaning of the last two lines is, "Though I should be banished to the Virginia plantations on account of it." Such banishment was unfortunately too well known by Scotsmen during the times of religious persecution: but not for Burns's offence.

The prevalence of buckskin clothing in the Revolutionary army originated the names *buckskin boys* and

the buckskins, which the British applied to the American soldiers in contempt.

BUDDILL, BUDDLE, s. A rocker or cradle used by miners in washing gold or silver ores.

"Buckeraris, waschers with the seiff, dressaris and wascheris with the *buddill*, wascheris with the canves, schoilnen," etc. Early Records of Mining in Scotland, p. 143.

BUDGE, BWGE, s. Dressed lamb or kid skins; also, lamb's fur; Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 227. V. BUGE.

BUDGEL, BUNGEL, s. Lit. a bag, a poke, and sometimes so used; but generally it implies a bundle, pack, budget. Prob. only corr. of *bundle*; West and South of S. V. BENJEL.

BUDIE, s. A basket made of straw; Shetl.

Sw. and Dan. *bod*, a store-house, magazine: Gl. Shetl. gives Dan. pro. *bodel*, a straw basket.

BUFE, BOIF, adv. and prep. Above: a contr. for *abuve*, *aboif*, q. v. Sometimes used as a s. as, *fra bufe*, from above, Henryson, Salutation of the Virgin, l. 20.

A.-S. *abūfan*, above: compounded of *an*, on; *be*, by; and *ufan*, upward. The form *be-ufan* occurs in the laws of Æthelstan. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

BUFFEL STUIL, s. Prob. a corr. of Buffet-Stool, q. v.; Burgh Recs. Edin., iv. 540.

BUGE STAFF, BUGH STAFF, s. A pike staff; a pike, halbert, or light spear.

" . . . and to the said Johne Simple a bed a *buge staff* price vj s viij d," etc. Acta Dom. Aud., 16 Oct., 1483, p. 123.*

"Item, gevin to a man in Edinburgh at the Kingis commande, xij^o Augusti [1473], for the covering of *bugh staffis*, xij s." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 43, Dickson.

Fr. *vouge*, "a hunting or hunter's staffe; a boares speare." Cotgr.

BUGHT, BUCHT, s. A bend, curvature, fold, tangle; an enclosure, a pen or fold for sheep; also a cave or hollow among rocks used for the same purpose. V. BOUCHT.

To BUGHT, BUCHT, v. a. To bend, fold, enclose, tangle; to pen or fold sheep. Addit. to BOUCHT, v.

BUGHTIN-TIME, BUCHTIN-TIME, s. V. BOUCHTING-TIME.

BUGILL, s. An ox, draught-ox; Kingis Quair, st. 157, Henryson, Parl. Beistes, l. 106.

O. Fr. *bugle*, a wild ox; from Lat. *buculus*, a bullock, dimin. of *bos*, an ox or cow.

BUGRIE, s. Sodomy.

BUGRIST, *s.* A vile lewd person, Sodomite: "*bugrist* abhominabile," Dunbar and Kennedy, l. 526.

O. Fr. "*bougrerie*, buggerie, Sodomie;" Cotgr.

To **BUIK**, and **BUIKIN**. *V.* *Book*, *Booking*.

BUIRD, **BURD**, *s.* A bord or border, edging; braid, brading; also, embroidery; Court of Venus, i. 119. *V.* **BORD**.

BUIRDING, **BUIRDIN**, *s.* Boards, covering of boards; as, "the *buirdin* o' the rufe," "the shop was jist a run up o' *buirding*;" West of S. *V.* **BURD**.

BUIRDLY, *adj.* *V.* **BURDLY**.

BUIT, **BUTE**, **BUT**, *s.* Boot, advantage, profit; hence, help, amends; *na buit*, no help for it, nothing better, no amends, no profit.

I counsall thee mak vertew of ane neid:—

Their was na *buit*, bot furth with thame scho yeid.

Henryson, Testament of Cresseid, l. 481.

A.-S. *bót*, help, amends; hence *bétan*, to help; and *cf.* *bet*, better.

To **BUIT**, **BUTE**, *v. a.* To profit, advantage, help, assist, amend; "Quha sall me *bute*?" Henryson, Lyoun and Mous, l. 136.

To *buit*, *E.* to *boot*, as used in bargain making, is not a *v.*, as some have stated; it means "for an advantage or profit;" hence, "in addition, over and above."

BUIT, *part. pt.* Bowed, decked with bows of ribbon.

Her gown suld be of all guidnes,
Begareit with fresche bewtie,
Buit with rubanis of richtausnes,
And persewit with prosperitie.

Bann. MS., fol. 223 b; p. 657, Hunt. C.

BUK, **BUCKRAME**, **BUKRAM**, **BWKRAM**, *s.* Buckram, a kind of cloth; Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 37, 188, 203, Dickson; Halyburton's Ledger.

It has been supposed by some that this cloth was originally made of goat's hair; but, at a very early period it appears to have been made of fine cotton, and worn only by persons of rank. Sir Robert Cooke, vicar of Hagley, bequeathed in 1537, "a *bocram* shert" and "a payer of *bocram* shettis." (Bury Wills, p. 129, Camd. Soc.) In later times the cloth appears to have been made of flax, and therefrom it was less esteemed.

Fr. *bougran*, coarse stiffened stuff with open interstices; from It. *bucherare*, to perforate. Others derive it from *boc*, a goat: hence, *buckram* is stuff made of goat's hair. *V.* Diez, Rom. Dict.

BUKKIE, **BUKKY**, *s.* *V.* **BUCKIE**.

BULB, **BULBOCH**, *s.* A disease among sheep; when infected, they drink water until they swell—become like a bulb—and burst, Gall. Encycl.

BULE, *pl.* **BULIS**, *s.* *V.* **BOUL**.

BULLACE, **BULLISTER**, *s.* A large sloe, wild plum; West of S.

The name is also applied to the bush on which this fruit grows; O. Fr. *bellocier*, id. Cotgr., *belloce*, Roq.

BULLION, *s.* A name for gold or silver lace; but when used in *pl. bulliones*, it generally means little balls, knobs, or bosses of gold or silver for ornamenting articles of dress, &c.

"*Bulliones* for purses, the groce contening tuelf dozen," etc. Halyburton's Ledger, p. 293.

Fr. *bouillon*, from L. Lat. *bullio*, *bulliona*, a mass of gold or silver; Du Cange. In its second meaning, the term may be derived from Lat. *bullā*, a boss.

BUMMLE, *v.* and *s.* A corr. of *bungle*, botch, blunder, with all its varieties of application; West and North of S.

BUM-PIPE, *s.* A vulgar name for the plant Dandelion; prob. because its long tubular flower-stalks are made into *bum-pipes* by children. Syn. *Pisstebed*, corresponding to the French name *Pissenlit*.

BUMPKIN BRAWLY. An old song; also the tune of the song, or the dance to which that tune is played, Gall.

The song is:—

Wha learn'd you to dance,
You to dance, you to dance,
Wha learn'd you to dance—
A country bumpkin brawly?
My nither learn'd me when I was young,
When I was young, when I was young,
My mither learn'd me when I was young,
The country bumpkin brawly.

The tune of this song is always played to the dance which ends a ball in the South of S. Words, tune, and dance are almost the same as in the "*Cushion*" or "*Babity Bowster*."

BUNDIN, **BUNDYN**, *part. pt.* Bound; Barbour, v. 300, vii. 115: A.-S. *bindan*.

BUNEUCH, **BUNNEUCH**, **BUNYEUCH**, *s.* Diarrhœa; generally used in the *pl. buneuchs*, purgings. *V.* **BUNYUCH**.

BUNJEL, **BUNYED**, *s.* A burden of straw, hay, or fern, Gall.: prob. a corr. of *Bundle*.

BUNKER, **BUNKART**, *s.* 1. A rough heap of stones or refuse; Fife, Banff.

2. A term in golfing, applied to a sand-pit or a patch of rough stony ground. A ball in such a position is said to be *bunkered*.

BUNNIS, *s.* Pl. of **BUN**, a cask, q. v.

BUNSE, **BUNCH**, *s.* Applied to a girl or young woman who is squat and corpulent, Gall., Ayr. *V.* **BUNCH**, *v.*

To **BUNT**, *v. n.* To cast about, cater, beg, work.

Tho' I was born armless, an' aye unco wee,
My Maggie was muckle an' *bunted* for me.

James Ballantine, Maggy and Willie, s. 1.

Gael. *buinnig*, to win, gain, acquire; from *buin*, to treat, bargain, or take away.

BUOCK, s. A pimple; Orkn.

Icel. *bogna*, to become curved or bent; allied to *bogi*, a bow; A.-S. *boga*, Ger. *bogen*.

BUR, BURE, pret. 1. Bore, carried; *bur the flour*, was the loveliest, lit. carried off the prize. Henryson, *The Bludy Serk*, l. 9. A.-S. *beran*.

Other forms of this expression are *bure the bell*, drawn from the custom of silver bells as the prize at races; and *bure the gre*, won or held the highest place, drawn from the custom of seating the honourable guest on the dais, which rose a step or two above the level of the floor.

2. Pressed, forced, drove; *bur thame bakwart*, drove them back; Houlate, l. 498, Bann. MS.

To **BURBLE, BURBEL, v. n.** To bubble, bell, or boil, like water from a spring; to purl. West of S. Add. to **BURBLE, q. v.**

Burbyll, Prompt. Parv.; *burbly*, bubbling, Lydgate, *Minor Poems*, p. 181.

BURBLE, BURBEL, s. A bell or bubble on water; a purl, purling, *Ibid.*

BURD, s. A var. of *bourd*, meaning a pleasant device, a bit of flattery. Addit. to **BOURD.**

Quhilk was that thay wald Venus make content
Be sum new *burd*, and hir plesour fulfill.

Court of Venus, iv. 418.

BURD, BWRD, s. Board, maintenance; Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 180. Dickson. Addit. to **BURD.**

BURD ALEXANDER, s. V. **BORD ALEXANDER.**

BUREIT, part. pt. A corrupt form of *Beryit*, or *Beriet*, buried; Houlate, l. 530, Bann. MS.; the Asloan MS. has *Beryit*.

BURELIE, adj. V. **BURDLY, BURLY.**

The later form *burly* came to mean merely large and strong: the idea of stateliness being dropped, as, "He's a *burly* chap." In this sense it was used by Henryson, in his "Ressoning betwixt Aige and Yowth," l. 20, "with breist *burly* and braid."

BURGANDYNE, s. A brigandine; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, 10 Aug., 1498. V. *Brigintyne*.

BURGH AND LAND. Town and country; Dunbar. V. **LAND.**

The country district of a parish is still called the *landwart* district.

BURGH-GREVE, BUROW-GREFF, BUROW-GREYFF, s. A magistrate of a burgh.

"The *burrow-greff* may nocht thurch rycht do na man

to aithe for brekyn of assyse, bot gif ony man pleneys hym of othir." Burgh Laws, ch. 33.

The form *borow-greff* is also used in this old law book. A.-S. *burh, burg*, a fort, from *beorgan*, to protect; and *gerefa*, a steward, a bailiff.

BURIALL BEERE, s. Prob. an errat. for *Buriall-lare*. V. next entry.

"— there can be nothing more incompatible nor the same thing to be made an *buriall-beere*, and to remain a kirk both at once," &c. Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xvii.

BURIALL-LARE, s. Burial-place, last resting-place, grave. V. **LARE.**

"— blessed with the bed-fellowship of Jesus in our *buriall lare*." *Ibid.*, ch. viii.

BURNBECKER, s. A name given to the *water-ousel*, and also to the *water-wagtail*.

"This bird is a frequenter of burns or streams of water; it keeps its body in continual motion, *beck-becking*: hence the name *burnbecker*." Gall. Encycl.

BURNMEN, s. pl. Water-carriers; also called *burn-leaders*: men who carried water from burns and wells to supply the brewers, dyers, skimmers, &c., in a manufacturing town. Burgh Recs. Edin., 4 May, 1580.

The entry referred to records one of many enactments of the magistrates of Edinburgh forbidding the *burnmen* or *burn leaders* to take water from the public wells during a time of drought.

The record informs us that a considerable number of women made their living by carrying water to the inhabitants: they are called *wemen watter beveris*. After forbidding the water-carriers, both men and women, to take water from the wells, it discharges "the wemen of the said tred in all tymes heirafter," and commands "the nyctbouris to serue thame selfis be thair feyt and houshald seruandis as thai sall haif ado."

To **BURN NITS.** This is one of the superstitious customs observed on Hallowe'en, and greatly favoured by the younger members of the company convened for the occasion. See Burns, Hallowe'en, s. 7-10.

Not the least attraction of this charm is that the performers can divine regarding the future of their friends as well as regarding their own. And the performance of the charm often occasions a display of feelings which interested parties know how to read, and on which much future speculation may be founded. The charm is worked thus:—The party places two nuts in the fire, one after the other, naming (aloud or in secret) the lad and lass to each particular nut as it is placed; and according as the nuts burn quietly together, or start aside from each other, so will the course and issue of the courtship of the persons represented be. V. Burns, Hallowe'en, note to st. 7.

BUROWAGE, BURRAIGE, s. and adj. V. under *Borow*.

BURREAW, BURRIawe, BURREOUR, s. V. **BURIO.**

BURRO RUDIS. V. **BURGH RODS.**

BURROWSTOUN, BURRATOUN, *s.* V. BORROWSTOUN.

BURSE, BURS, BURSS, *s.* Lit. a purse, and often so applied; but generally used as short for a bursary for a student; Burgh Recs. Aberd., ii. 365, 381. V. BURSARY.

BURSAR, BURSOUR, *s.* A purser, treasurer, receiver of monies collected; Ibid., i. 123. Addit. to BURSAR.

BURSEN KIRN, *s.* Lit. a *bursten kirn*: harvesting accomplished with great labour and difficulty.

“Thus, if the last of the crop cannot be got out by the shearers for all they can work until night be set in, then they say they have had a *bursten kirn*; they have burst themselves almost before they got the last cut or *girn* shorn.” Gall. En cycl.

To BUSH, BUSH UP, *v. a.* and *n.* To move nimbly about, work heartily; also, to make clean and tidy, brighten up: in the latter sense, *bush up* is generally used; West of S.

This term is used much like E. *push*; and is prob., like *buss*, another form of *busk*, *q. v.*

BUSING-STANE, BUSIN-STANE, *s.* The stone set up as a partition between cows in a byre: lit. stalling stone. “You twa wad need a *busin-stane* atween ye:” addressed to quarrelsome children. West of S. V. BUSE.

In Lanarkshire this partition is called a *weir-buse*, *q. v.*

To BUSK FLIES. To dress fly hooks. V. To BUSK HUKES.

BUSKY, BUSKIE, *adj.* Bushy; poet. form of Bussie, *q. v.* E. *bosky*. V. under BUSS.

BUSPIKAR, BOYSPIKAR, BYSPIKAR, *s.* A large spike-nail, used in ship-building. Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 253, 334, 357.

Du. *buis*, a small ship, and *spijker*, a nail.

BUSSOME, BISSOUM, *s.* Besom, broom; pron. buzzom, bizzum.

And Jonet the weido on ane *bussome* rydand.

Dunbar, Birth of Antichrist, l. 34.

A.-S. *besma*, *besem*, Du. *bezem*, Ger. *besen*, a broom, a rod. “The original sense seems to have been a rod; or perhaps a collection of twigs or rods.” Skeat, Etym. Dict.

BUT, BOUT, *s.* V. BAT, *Bot*.

BUT, BWTE, *s.* Bute; a Scottish pursnivant, who took his designation from the island of Bute. Pron. *but*.

“Item, the xj day of Nouember, in Lythqus, to *But*

to pas to Berwyk with letteres, xxiiij s.” Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 124.

BUT AND BEN, *adv.* In the same entry, or, on the same landing, of a dwelling house; in opposite sides of the same entry or landing; as, “Ken her! we leeve *but an’ ben wi’*ither;” Clydes. Addit. under BUT.

BUTE, *s.* and *v.* Advantage, profit. V. *But*.

BUTHIS, *s. pl.* Booths, shops; Burgh Laws. V. BOTHE.

BUTHMAN, *s.* The keeper of a booth or covered stall, a shopkeeper; Dunbar, Tailyeour and Sowtar, l. 19.

BUTIS, *s. pl.* *Butis of leather*, pieces of tanned leather. V. under BUTT.

BUTTEREGE, BUTTRISH, *s.* A buttress; Burgh Rec. Edin., iii. 35, 36; *pl. buttereges*, and in West of S. pron. *buttrishes*.

O. Fr. *bouterets*, *bouterets*, buttresses; from *bouter*, to thrust. In discussing the origin of the term *buttress*, Prof. Skeat says, with reference to some quotations by Wedgwood, “It thus appears that *buttress*=*bouterets*, and is really a plural! The Fr. plural suffix *-ez* or *-ets* was mistaken, in English, for the commoner Fr. suffix *-esse*, Eng. *-ess*.” Suppl. Etym. Dict., p. 789.

BUTTRIE, *s.* Lit. the place for butts or bottles. The place or passage for the buckets in a draw-well; also, the buckets and the apparatus for working them.

The Cabok may be called covetyce,

Quhilk blomis braid in mouy mannis ee,

Wa worth the well of that wickit vyce;

For it is all bot fraud and fantasie,

Dryvand ilk man to leip in the *buttrie*,

That downwart drawis unto the pane of hell.

Christ keip all Christianis from that wickit Well.

Henryson, The Fox and Wolf, l. 222.

In his Gloss. to Henryson Dr. Laing renders *buttrie*, “scullery, pantry;” which is wrong. In the fable of “The Uplandis Mons” and “The Burges Mons,” l. 44, the term is certainly so applied; but here the application is quite different, and must be either to the moveable buckets or to the passage in which they move; for all the references are to a draw-well and the working of the buckets. Besides, the term *buttrie*, *butterie*, like all Fr. words so terminating, is capable of various applications; like *boucherie*, which may mean the trade of a butcher, a butcher’s shop, stall, or stock, a slaughter-house, or indiscriminate slaughter.

O. Fr. *boute*, Fr. *botte*, a cask; from which *bouteille*, a bottle, a hollow vessel, *bouteillerie*, a collection of such vessels, a place for storing them, for making or selling them, a cupboard or a table to set them on; and thence M. E. *botelerie*, E. *buttery*, with various applications.

BUTTS, BUTTIS. A pair of *buttis*, the distance between the two targets set up for the practice of archery, a bow-shot, bow-draught; Burgh Records Aberd., ii. 324.

Butt is, in the first place, the target itself; but

when archery was more than a genteel pastime, dis-
tance was generally reckoned in this manner. The
record referred to above also gives "distant thairfra
ane half pair of buttis or thairby"; and farther on,
"with ane quarter pair of buttis or thairby." Pp.
324-325. Addit. to BURR.

BUYR, *pret.* Bore. V. BUIRE.

BUYT-TREIS, BUIT-TREES, *s. pl.* Boot-
trees, or lasts for boots; Burgh Recs.
Aberdeen, i. 176.

BWGE, *s.* V. BUGE.

BWNTÉ, *s.* Goodness; Barbour, x. 294. A
corr. form of *bovnte*, in Camb. MS.; Edin.
MS. has *bounte*.

BYKIR, BYKKIR, BYKKYR, BYKYR, *s.* and *v.*
• V. BICKER.

BYKNYS, *s. pl.* Beacons for guiding vessels
into harbour or past a dangerous coast.

" . . . for the outtaking of the greit stanis in the
hevin and redding of the channell betuix the *byknys*."
Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, 31 May, 1504.
A.-S. *bedcen*, a sign, a nod.

BYLAND, *s.* Lit., a side land, adjoining
land; and in this sense it is still used; also,
a portion of land jutting out into the sea, a
peninsula.

"Ardrossan Castell in respect it is situated on a
swelling knope of a rock running from a toung of land
advancing from the maine land in the sea, and almost
environed with the same; for *Ross* in the ancient
British tounge signifies a *byland* or peninsula."
Timothy Pont, MS. in Advocates Library, written
about 1620.

This term is given in Halliwell's Dict. with a note
that it was probably introduced by Harrison in his
Descriptione of Britaine, which was published in 1577.
This may be correct as regards the meaning *peninsula*;
but in the sense of *out-land*, additional or side-land,
the term is certainly very much older. It is a common
name in the upland districts of the West and South of
S. for those patches of marsh or bog land from which
the farmer is allowed to cut hay for his cattle: such
land being *by*, beside or additional to, the farm proper.

BYLE, BILE, *s.* A boil, a sore; *pl. bylis*,
pimples, pustules, marks of leprosy; Henryson,
Test. Cres., l. 395.

The same forms are used in Piers Plowman. A.-S.
byl, *byle*, Du. *buil*, *bule*, Dan. *byld*, a blain, blister.

BYMARK, *s.* Private mark, merchant or
trade mark: also, emblem, arms, motto.

" . . . and ilk ane of thair craftis to haue thair
bymarkis on thair awin bannais that thair mak princi-
pale cost vpoun for the keeping of the samyn;" etc.
Burgh. Rec. Edinburgh, 15 May, 1509.

BYNALL, *s.* A tall lame man, Gall. Encycl.

BY-NAME, BYE-NAME, *s.* Originally the epi-
thet to one's name, which almost every one
had; this was common on both sides of the
border. The term now means a nickname,

and is so used from Shetland to the Humber.
Syn. *to-name*.

In his Gloss. of North Country Words, Brockett
gives the following example of *by-names* from Mait-
land's Complaynt. Of the Liddesdale thieues he says:

Ilk ane of thame has ane to-name
Will of the Lawis,
Hab of the Schawis,
To make bair wawis
They think na schame.

The *by-name* was an absolute necessity in clans, fish-
ing villages, &c., where there were many persons of the
same name. I remember an instance of a grandfather,
his son, and three grandsons, each named Tam Wyllie,
who were usually spoken of as Auld Tam, and Wee
Tam, Tailor Tam, Nailer Tam, and Bowlie Tam. To
the boys of my time these were the persons' nick-
names; but to our parents and the older people the *by-*
names were simply distinctive.

BYND, BYNDE, *s.* A bundle or a packet of
a certain size, or fixed number of articles;
a *bynd* of skins contained twenty-four skins.
Addit. to BIND.

" . . . of a *bynde* of skynnys of schorlyng, that
is to say twenty four, a penny," etc. Assize of Petty
Customs, ch. 5.

BYNT, *s.* Bent, bent-grass; also the com-
mon or waste land on which it grows;
Burgh Rec. Prestwick, 9 Oct., 1525. V.
BENT, *Bent-Siluer*.

BY-ORDINAR, BY-ORD'NAR, *adj.* Extra-
ordinary, far above common; Clydes. V.
Anordinar, *Unordinar*.

Wi' a face like the moon, sober, sonsy, and douce,
And a back, for it's breadth, like the side o' a house,
'Tweel, I'm mco ta'en up wi't, they mak' a' sae plain:—
He's just a town's talk—he's a *by-ord'nar* ween.
Wm. Miller, *The Wonderfu' Wean*, *Whistle Binkie*, ii. 316.

BY-PUT, BY-PIT, *s.* A temporary substi-
tute, a pretence; also, a slight repast before
meal-time; S.

BYRNE-JRNE, BYRN-AIRN, *s.* A burning
or hot iron; an iron for branding goods,
cattle, criminals. V. BIRN, BURN-AIRN.

" . . . and ane *byrne-jrne* to be put vpon thair
chekis that brekis ony of the saidis statutis," &c.
Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 27 July, 1529. Sp. C.

BYRNYS, *s. pl.* Breastplates. V. BIRNIE.

BYRTHEN, BYRTHENE, BYRTHING, BYR-
DING, BYRTH, BYRTH, BYRN, *s.* A bur-
den: also burden, as applied to capacity of
vessels, Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 173. V.
BIRTH, BIRDING.

BYRTHENSAK, *s.* 1. Theft of goods which
the thief could carry off on his shoulder.

2. A court for the trial of such cases of theft:
the baronial right to hold such courts;
Scotch Leg. Antiq., p. 246. Addit. to BER-
THINSEK.

Jamieson's etym. of this term is incorrect: should be A.-S. *byrthen*, a burden, a load carried, and *sacu*, cause, dispute, law-suit. From *sacu* comes E. *sake*.

BYRYNS, BYRYNNIS, *s. pl.* V. BYRUNIS.

BYSMARE, BYSMER, *s.* Reproach, dishonour: hence applied to a lewd or immoral person. Addit. to BISMARE.

BYSPIKAR, BOYSPIKAR, *s.* V. BUSPIKAR.

BYSS, BUSS, BYSSIE, *s.* Bedding for cattle, straw, etc.; also, the soft, dry material with which a bird's nest is lined; Shetl., Orkn.

BY-THAN, BITHAN, *adv.* By that time, before that time, then; as, "Next year! I may be dead *by-than*."

By then is a common phrase throughout England; and its pron. varies according to the dialect used.

BY-TIME, *s.* Odd time, odd hours, intervals of leisure; as, "I've aye a book for *by-time*;" "At a *by-time*," now and then, occasionally, S.

C.

CAAR, CARRIE, *adj.* and *s.* Left, left-handed; a person who is left-handed; Ayr. V. CAIR, KER.

Caar, *carrie*, and *carrie-handit* are still in use; also the synonym. *kippie*.
Gael. *caerr*, left.

CABIL-STOK, CAIPSTOK, *s.* A capstan, Compl. Scot., p. 40, E.E.T.S., Burgh Recs. Edin., ii. 61.

The form *caipstok* of the Edin. Recs. is a corr. of *caibstok*, a shortened form of *cabil-stok*, i.e., the *stock* or holding frame for the *cabie*.

CACH, *s.* The game of tennis, or a game similar to it. V. CAITCHE.

"Item, that samyn day [10th May, 1496], in Striuelin, to the King to play at the *cach* vi li. x s." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 275. Dickson.

This game was a favourite amusement in the time of James IV. and James V.; and the place where it was played was called the *cachpule*. Ibid., 61.

CACKER, *s.* V. *Calcker*, *Cauker*.

CA'D, *pret.* and *part. pt.* Called; as, "They *ca'd* him Tam." V. CALL.

CA'S, *s.* and *v.* Calls; as, "He *ca's* in every Friday." V. CALL.

Necessity's demands and *ca's*
War very gleg.

Alex. Wilson, *The Insulted Pedlar*, s. 9.

To CADGE, CAGE, *v. a.* To hawk or peddle wares; to carry bundles or loads; also, to go about from place to place collecting articles for sale, as eggs, butter, poultry, &c. Addit. to CADGE, CACHE.

CADGED, *adj.* Used in all the senses given above.

CADGER, CAGEAR, *s.* One who hawks peddles, carries, or collects, as stated above; a porter, a messenger; Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 252.

Dr. Jamieson's statement that *cadger* properly denotes a fish carrier, is certainly incorrect, or applies to certain districts only.

CADGING, *part.* and *s.* Used in all the senses given above.

CADGER-POWNIE'S DEATH. Death through starvation, or through neglect and starvation.

Then up I gat, an' swear an aith,
Tho' I should pawn my plough and graith,
Or die a *cadger pownie's death*
At some dyke back,
A pint an' gill I'd gie them baith
To hear your crack.

Burns to Lapraik, st. 7.

CADIE, CADDIE, CAD, *s.* 1. The name given to the lad who carries the clubs of a golf-player, and, if necessary, gives him advice regarding the game.

2. A boy's cap; generally applied to a glengary; Renfrews., Lanarks. Addit. to CADIE.

CADIOUM, CADDIOUM, *s.* A cask, a barrel: generally applied to one of large size, and to a tun or vat.

"... and viij s. and daling of thair aill, and striking out of thair *caddioum* bodoum, for the third falt." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 210, s. c.

If this is not a corr. of *caldron*, it may be from Lat. *cadus*, a cask.

CAFFUNYEIS, *s. pl.* Prob. gaiters, leggings.

"Item, that samyn day [26th January, 1496] payit to Thom Home for butis, schone, pantovinis, and *caffunzeis*, tane to the King agane Zule; that is to say, a pare of butis, thre pare of singil solit schone, ij pare of *caffunzeis*, a pare of pantovinis, a pare of doubil solit schone, and ij pare of *caffunzeis* to thaim, xxix s. vj d." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 311. Dickson.

Gael. *calpa*, calf of the leg, pl. *calpannan*; similar to the E. *leg*, *leggings*. Another form is *calpa na coise*.

CAGEAR, *s.* A cadger. V. under *Cadge*.

To CAGHT, CAUCHT, CAUGHT, CHAWCHT, CACHT, *v. v.* To purchase, buy; pret. and part. pt. same as pres. A corr. of *caft*, *coft*.

For Conyie ye may *chawcht* hir.

Alex. Scott, Wantoun Wemen, st. 4.

CAGIELIE, CAGIE, *adj.* Fondly, lovingly, jocosely; Whistle Binkie, ii. 238. V. CAIGIE.

CAIN, *s.* V. CANE.

CAIN, KEN, *s.* A denomination of weight used for cheese, equal to 300 stone; also, the quantity of cheese made by a farmer during one season. West of S.

"It is not uncommon in Ayrshire for a farmer's wife and one female servant, besides milking the cows, washing clothes, etc., etc., to make in one summer a *ken* of cheese; a *ken* consists of 300 stone, trone weight." Ure's *Agriculture in Dumbarton*, pp. 76-77.

Gael. *cinneas*, growth, produce: from *cinn*, *cinnich*, to grow, increase, multiply; M'Leod & Dewar.

CAIP, CAPE, *s.* A cope, an ecclesiastical vestment. Errat. in *DICT*.

The examples given by Jamieson refer to this vestment, not to the common *cape* or short mantle.

CAIPSTOK, *s.* V. CABIL-STOK.

CAIRFULL, *adj.* Sad, sorrowful, mournful, anxious, melancholy; Douglas, *Virgil*, vi., ch. 7; Henryson, *Test. Cres.*, l. 310.

A.-S. *caru*, *cearu*, sorrow, care, Grein; Goth. *kara*, sorrow.

CAIRSAI, *s.* A woollen stuff. V. KERSEY.

CAIS, KAIS, *s. pl.* Jackdaws. V. KAY.

CAKE FIDDLER, CAIK FIDLER, CAYK FYDLAR, *s.* Lit. a cake-wheeder, one who works or obliges for the gain it brings, a self-seeker, a parasite: Douglas. V. CAIK FUMLER.

This term is given in *DICT*. as *caik-fumler*, which is found to be a misreading of *caik-fidler*. V. Small's Ed. of Douglas, iv. 248. *Fiddling* is still used for fawning, feigning work or kindness, &c., in order to gain an end; and *feedlin*, *fidlin*, is the Aberdeenshire pron. of *wheeling*.

To CALANGE, CALENGE, CALLANGE, *v. a.* To claim, challenge, accuse, speak against, revile. Same as *Challenge*, q. v.

(Sup.)

I

CALANYE, CALANYEAR, CALANYOUR, *s.* V. under *Chalange*.

CALANYE, CALENYE, CALLANYE, CALLENYE, *s.* Same as *Chalange*, q. v. Pl. *callenyeis*, Halyburton's Ledger, p. 268.

Both *v.* and *s.* have very many applications, but as law terms their usual form is *Chalange*, *Challenge*, q. v. The form *Calanye* or *Callenye*, generally implies evil speaking, false charges.

To CALCUL, CALCULD, *v. a.* To calculate; pret. and part. pt. *calculd*; Rob Stene's Dream, p. 27.

CALDWAR, CALDWARD, CALWART, *adj.* Coldish, somewhat cold; West of S., Shetl. V. CALD.

CALF, *s.* Chaff; Henryson, Preiching of the Swallow, l. 233. V. CAFF.

CALF, *s.* and *adj.* Infield grass, enclosed or protected pasture; generally it means grass, pasture, as in the phrase, *crop and calf*, crop and grass. V. CALF-SOD, CALF-WARD.

O man! but mercie, quhat is in thy thoct?—
Thow hes aneuch; the pure husband richt nocht
Bot croip and *calf* upon ane clout of land.

Henryson, Wolf and Lamb, l. 123.

To CALF, CALFET, CALFIN, CALFIND, *v. a.* To caulk, close; *calf*, *calfet*, Sempill Ballates, p. 230; *calfin*, *calfind*, Accts. L. Treas., i. 378. V. COLF.

These are shortened forms of Fr. *calfater*. In Bann. MS. Sempill's poem has *calf*, afterwards altered to *calfet*. V. Hunterian Club Ed., p. 349.

CALFATER, CALFUTER, *s.* A caulker.

CALIMANCO, *s.* A kind of cloth; a corr. of Lat. *camelaucum*; Halyburton's Ledger, p. 327.

The term occurs in the list of "Customs, &c., in 1612," under the sect. "*wroght silk*" goods.

CALK, CAULK, CAUK, *s.* Chalk; also, a chalk mark. Addit. to CAWK.

To CALK, CAULK, CAUK, *v. a.* To chalk, to mark with chalk, also, to write with it.

The cunnar or taster having valued the ale shall "*calk* apoun a dur alsmony scoris with *calk* as the galoun salbe salde of the saide aile." Burgh Recs. Prestwick, p. 17. Maitland Club Series.

To CALK, CAUK, CAWK, CALKER, CAUKER, *v. a.* To fix iron plates or guards on the heels of boots or shoes, to point or sharpen horse-shoes to prevent slipping during frost.

A.-S. *calc*, a shoe, borrowed from Lat. *calceus*, a der. of *calc*, the heel; *calcare*, to tramp, tread, press or press out by means of treading on; hence, the idea of pressing or driving home, ramming, cramming, &c., which is implied in *calking* the seams of a ship, the plates of a boiler, &c.

Both Irish and Gael. have *calc*, to calk, press, &c.;

but prob. like the A.-S., adopted from the Lat.; certainly, in neither case is the term derived from the Celtic word for the *heel*.

CALK, CAUK, CAWK, s. *Calcking*; a sharpening of a horse's shoes on account of frost; as, "I man gie the horse a *calck* the day." The form *calcking* is also used.

CALKER, CAUKER, CAWKER, s. 1. An iron plate or guard for the heel of a boot or shoe.

2. One who makes those iron heel-plates, a maker or sharpener of horse shoes, also, a nailer or maker of iron furnishings for shoemakers.

Calk and *calker* are also used in their ordinary E. meanings. And in Dumfries, the name *calker* or *cauker* is applied to a country blacksmith, and to a worker in rod and plate iron; prob. because a large portion of his work is in connection with shoes for man and horse.

CALLENYE, CALLANYE. V. under *Chalange*.

CALLET, s. A wench, jade, doxy, trull, drab, scold, &c.; a term of contempt. Particular meanings are represented by the adj. prefixed. Cf. Gael. *caile*.

I'm as happy with my wallet, my bottle, and my *callet*,
As when I used in scarlet to follow the drum.

Burns, Jolly Beggars.

Here's our ragged brats and *callets*!

Ibid.

The term is common in North of Eng. V. Brockett's Gloss. It was used also by Skelton and Shakespeare.

To CALLOW, v. n. To calve, Shetl. V. *Calwe*.

CALPE, CALPES, CALPICH, s. V. CAUPE.

CALSHES, s. A portion of dress for boys. For younger boys it is a sort of slip-dress buttoned behind, forming jacket and trousers; for older boys it forms vest and trousers, and a jacket is worn above.

The taylors too maun fung awa',
Or else they'll har'ly mak it;
For bien fo'ks callans maun be braw,
Wi' calshes an' a jacket.

Wat. Watson, Chryston Fair, st. 3.

O. Fr. *calçons, calsons*, close linen breeches, under slops.

CALSIE, CALSAY, s. and v. V. CAUSE.

CALWE, CALL, CAWE, CAW, s. A calf, West of S. V. CA'.

Used also as a *v.*: *cawe* and *caw* are the most common forms, prob. because they best represent the pron.; as, "The coo *cawd* the day." *Callow* is the form used in Shetl.

Pl. *calwis, cawes, caws, caus*: all these forms occur in the Burgh Recs. of Prestwick; also the form *kawis*.

"... of a last of hert hydys aucht peniis, of a dakyr of hynd *calwis* thre half peniis," &c. Assize of Petty Customs, ch. 5.

"... ony persoune or personis that apprehendis *caus* within his corne," &c. Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 15 Oct. 1554.

CA'M, CAUM, adj. Calm, still, low, quiet, *Keep a ca'm souch*, keep silence, say nothing.

Ae *ca'm*, bla'e, bitter frosty day.

Alex. Wilson, Rabby's Mistake, s. 2.

CAME, s. A comb: applied to every sort of comb natural and artificial. Not confined to a honey-comb, as given in the DICT.

In the fable, the fox addressing the cock, says,—

Your beik, your breist, your hekill, and your *came*.

Henryson, Chanteclair and the Fox, l. 58.

A.-S. *comb*, a comb or crest; Dan., Swed., and Dutch, *kam*, id.

CAMMELOIT, s. V. CHAMLOTHE, *Cham-elet*.

CAMMES, CAMES, s. Canvas: not gauze, as given in DICT.

Simply forms of *cammas*, a corr. of *canvas*: consequently the etym. suggested is wrong.

CAMPIS, s. pl. Long locks, tangles, tufts; Henryson, Paddock and Mous, l. 28. In the fable of the Lyon and the Mous, l. 10, it is misprinted *lampis* in Laing's Ed., p. 159.

O. Fr. *campoles*, tendrils, twining or twisting fibres: a dimin. from Celtic *cam*, crooked. But *campis* may be short for *camp hairs*, lit. bent hairs, spelt *campe hæris* in Allit. Poems, ed. Morris, B. 1695, and not explained.

CAMSHEUCH, CAMSHOCH, CAMSHO, adj. Crooked, crippled, badly shaped; and when applied to temper or disposition, surly, gurdy, thrawn, cross-grained, cantankerous. Addit. to CAMSCHO.

Still used in both senses. Common in the works of Alex. Wilson, and other poets of the West of S. It occurs also in Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xix.

CAN, CANN, s. An open or closed vessel of metal, earthenware, or wood, in which liquids or semi-liquids are contained, carried, or kept ready for use.

This term has a much wider range of meaning in Scot. than in Eng., and is applied to almost every sort of vessel used for holding or containing liquids of semi-liquids. For example, milk-cans, oil-cans, paint-cans, are of all sorts, sizes, and materials; and the small tubs or vessels in which workmen mix and keep their supply of plaster, lime, paste, &c., are called plaster-cans, lime-cans, paste-cans, &c.

This application of the term *can* to any vessel used for storing, carrying, or holding in readiness, has been used since the earliest times of which we have record; but, whether the term is of Teutonic or Celtic origin is still disputed. Certainly, its wide and varied applications in the West of S. agree better with Gael. *can, cann* (which range in meaning from a reservoir or vessel in general, to a cup or drinking vessel in particular), than with any of the Teut. forms of the word. It may be noted too, that in Gael., when a drinking cup is specially meant the term *canna* (like Scot. *cannie*, a little can), and its pl. *cannachan* (like Scot. and Eng. *cannikin*, drinking cups), are used.

CANARE, KANER, s. A water-bailiff.

"For intruding themselves into the fishings of the water of Findhorne and Spey and removing of his (the Earl of Murray's) *kaneris*, and placing of thair awne *kaneris* therein." Reg. Priv. Council, vi. 383.

Prob. Gael. *ceamard*, a chief, an overseer.

CANBUS, s. A corr. or misprint of *Canvas*.

In the Assisa de Talloneis, ch. 8, it is *Cannes*. Addit. to **CANBUS**.

Jamieson left this term unexplained, but suggested *gourd-bottles* as the meaning; which is a mistake.

CANDLEMAS KING, s. The title and honour conferred on the boy who gave the highest gratuity to the schoolmaster at Candlemas: also, the boy who so excelled. Among the girls there was a similar title and honour, viz.: Candlemas Queen. **V. CANDLEMAS CROWN.****CANE, CAIN, KAIN, CAN, CHAN, s.** A burden or duty paid by the occupier of land to his superior. It consisted of a fixed portion of the produce of the land. Addit. to **KANE**.

The definition given in the **DICT.** is defective, and the explanation is misleading. Indeed, only a small portion of the article is correct. But in Jamieson's day the term was not properly understood, and it is only lately that a correct idea regarding it could be formed.

The following statements by Mr. Skene, the famous Celtic scholar and historian, are perhaps the simplest and clearest that have yet been given on the subject. Having stated various forms of Cane exacted by superiors both highland and lowland, he concludes that "it consisted of a portion of the produce of the land, in grain when it was arable land, and in cattle and pigs when pasture land. It was in fact the outcome of the 'Bestighi,' or food-rent of the Irish laws, and the 'Gwestva' of the Welsh laws, paid by every occupier of land to his superior. Over the whole of Scotland, except in Lothian, it was a recognised burden upon the crown lands and upon all lands not held by feudal tenure, but it ceased as soon as the possessor of the land was feudally invested." And regarding the name of this burden he says: "The Can or Chan was so termed from the Gaelic word 'Cain,' the primary meaning of which was 'law.' It was the equivalent of the Latin word 'canon,' and like it was applied to any fixed payment exigible by law." *Celtic Scotland*, iii. 231.

CANNEL, CANLE, s. A candle.

... a "brilliant chandelier"

Was just a gurr, that frae the laft hung down
Wi' *cannels* here an' there stuck on't a' rounn.

Alex. Wilson, The Spouter, l. 160.

CANNIE, CANNY, CAUNIE, adv. Slowly, gently, carefully, frugally, honestly, prudently, discreetly, &c. **V. CANNY, adj.**

The adverbial use of this word is very common in the West of Scotland, and its applications are exceedingly varied. For example, 'I canna rin noo, I hae to gang *cannie*, rale *cannie*.' 'Slip out quite *canny*.' 'The twa auld bodies live gey *cannie*' (this may mean quietly, carefully, frugally, prudently, or comfortably).

The same ideas may be expressed by, 'The twa are gey *cannie* livin' auld bodies.'

Some of the illustrations of *canny* as an *adj.* in **DICT.** are really adverbial; **V.** under s. 4, 8, 10.

Of its use by our poets the following example may suffice,—

And e'en envy his blessed fate,

Wha sat sae *canny*.

Alex. Wilson, Insulted Pedlar, s. 22.

Gat tippence worth to mend her head,

When it was sair;

The wife slade *cannie* to her bed,

But ne'er spak mair.

Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook, s. 25.

CANTEL, s. Errat. in **DICT.** for *Cautel*, a trick, q. v.

This misreading of *cautel* was taken from Pinkerton's version of "The Houlate," copied from the Bann. MS. It appears also in the Hunterian Club ed. of that MS. but the Asloan MS., which is followed in Dr. Laing's version of the poem, gives *cawtel*.

As the sense of the passage is evident, Dr. Jamieson's definition of *cautel* is what is implied by the right word, *cautel*; but in his note of explanation and etymology he is altogether wrong.

CANTLE, CANTIL, CANTEL, s. 1. A corner, projection, ledge, slice, portion broken or cut from a mass: as, "A *cantle* o' the rock hung owre us;" "a *cantle* o' cheese."2. The crown, ridge, sheer, dividing line; as, "the *cantle* o' the cawsey;" i.e., the line from which the causeway *cants* or rolls downwards to the side gutters, the crown of the causeway.

Addit. to **CANTEL**.

CANTRAIP, CANTRIP, adj. Uncommon, supernatural, magic, charmed. Addit. to **CANTRAIP**.

The term is so used in Burns' Tam o' Shanter, and his Epistle to Major Logan.

To CAP, CAUP, v. n. To bulge, twist, or warp, like green wood; pret. and part. pt. *capt, caupt*; West of S.

Gael. *cop*, to foam, heave up; *copan*, a boss, dimple, cup.

CAP, s. Short for capping, turning over, rising up, like a small boat on a rough sea: "at *cap* and koo," at rising and falling: Sempill Ballates, p. 231. **V.****CAPPIE, adj.** Cup-shaped, hollow; also, warping, given to warping, like green wood, as, "That timmer's unco *cappie*;" Ayr's.

The term occurs in the old nursery rhyme,—

Roun, roun, rosy, *cappie*, *cappie* shell!

The dog's awa to Hamilton to buy a new bell.

CAPADOS, CAPIDOS, s. **V. CAPIDOCE.****CAPE, s.** Cope; top. **V. CAIP.**

"High stood the gibbet's dismal *cape*."

Alex. Wilson, The Shark, s. 10.

CAPSTANE, s. Copestone; hence, the highest or last thing, point, or position in a series; the crown, the worst or the best, the finishing touch, completion. V. CAPE-STANE.

I've been poor, and vex'd, and raggy,
Try'd wi' troubles no that sma';
Them I bore—but marrying Maggy
Laid the *capstane* o' them a'.

Alex. Wilson, Watty and Meg, s. 9.

CAPERCAILYE, CAPERCALYEANE, CAPULCAILYE, s. The great cock of the wood. Errat. in **DICT.**

Jamieson's definition is wrong, and his discussion of the etym. only mystifies it. The explanation given by Pennant is certainly the correct one. The bird is called Capercailye and Capulcailye, which are simply var. of Gael. *capull-coille*, the great cock of the wood; lit. the horse of the wood; *capull*, a horse, being used fig. for *great*, and in that sense applied to any great creature of its kind. Cf. *capull-lin*, the great lint beetle. This is prob. the explanation of the term *capyl* or *capyll* as applied to a hen with a brood of chickens, and as a general name for a domestic hen. The term is so used in the Townley Mysteries. V. Gloss.

CAPERNUITIE, CAPERNUTED, adj. Slightly elevated, or under the influence of liquor. It is generally applied to that state called *talkin'-fou*. Addit. to **CAPERNOITIE**.

Of the stark aquavitæ they baith lo'ed a drappie,
And when *capernutie* then aye unco happy.

D. Webster, Whistle Binkie, i. 293.

CAPILL, CAPLE, s. A horse or mare. Henryson, Wolf, Fox, and Cadgear, ll. 78, 140. V. **CAPYL**.

CAPITBIRNE, CIPIBERNE, s. A hood, cape, or short mantle; Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 24, 22: *copy-berne*, Act. Audit., p. 112.* V. **CAPITE BERN**.

CAPPIE, CAPPIE-STANE, s. Steeth stone, sinker or bottom stone attached to the end of a fishing line, and serving as an anchor or grapnel; Shetl. Addit. to **CAPPIE**. V. **STEETH-STONE**.

Evidently a coll. form of *capstane*, meaning the terminal or limiting stone. V. *Capstane*.

CAPRAVENS, CAPRAVENIS, s. pl. Roof-spars, rafters; Halyburton's Ledger, p. 294. Errat. in **DICT.**

The meaning suggested in **DICT.** is wrong: so also the etym. The term is redundant, being the Dutch pl. *kapraven*, roof-spars, with the Eng. pl. termination added.

CAPTION, s. A law term meaning, 1. The act of taking a person who is to be arrested. 2. The warrant or authority for making an arrest, also called "*letters of caption*." 3. The law which authorizes and regulates arrest. Addit. to **CAPTION**.

CAPTRENE, s. A cap, lid, or cover of wood: as is used for a large pot, vat, or tun.

" . . . in duobus plumbis novis et duobus masculatis et quatuor gylefatis et duobus *Captrenys*, c angys et ij tynis emptis apud Innerculan, xxx s." Excheq. Rolls Scot., i. 15.

A.-S. *cappe* (prob. borrowed from Lat. *cappa, capa*) a cap or cover, and *treowen*, wooden.

CAR, CAIR, s. Care, regard: also grief, sorrow, affliction; Barbour, xx. 586. V. **CARE, v.**

CARAGE, s. Prob. an Errat. for *corage* or *curage*, courage, bravery, boldness, spirit.

Off forebears they take *carage* and smell.

Henryson, Orpheus and Eurydice, l. 25.

Carage and smell, for *corage and smell*, boldness and sagacity. Dr. Laing, in his ed. of Henryson, renders *carage*, behaviour, which makes nonsense.

Fr. *courage*, courage, spirit, bravery.

To **CARB, CERB, v. n.** To fret, wrangle, quarrel: prob. a corr. of E. *carp*. In these senses Carb, Carbin, are used both as *s.* and *adj.*

CARD, CARDE, KARDE, s. A sort of wool-len cloth.

"Et in empicione decem et octo peciarum de *card*." Excheq. Rolls Scot., i. 220.

"In empicione centum trijinta ulnarum de *karde*." Ibid. i. 117.

CARDAMUM, CARDY, s. A name for gingerbread, and other spiced cakes sold at country fairs. West of S., Fife.

So called on account of their spicing: cardamoms being used in all the varieties of cake, and forming the chief ingredient in some of them.

These seeds are almost strictly medicinal with us now; but formerly were in common use for flavouring various kinds of food. They are still largely used for that purpose in India and other parts of Asia; and are still in favour in Germany for flavouring pastry.

CARDYVIANCE, s. A close cupboard, a safe for meat; Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 175. V. **GARDEVIAINT**.

CARF, s. Generally pron. *scarf*: also used as a *v.* Addit. to **CARF**.

CARGAIT, s. Cart-road, country-road; Burgh Recs., Glasgow, i. 124, 132, Recs. Soc. V. **CAR**, and **GAIT**.

CARIAGE, CARYAGE, CARAGE, s. Lit. that which is carried; but generally a horse-load, a cart-load; also, heavy goods, baggage; Barbour, xi. 238, xv. 19. Addit. to **CARAGE**.

CARIAGE-HORS, s. A pack-horse, a loaded sumpter-horse; Accts. L. H. Treas.

CARIAGE-MEN, s. pl. Carriers, sumpter-men, baggage-carriers; Barbour, viii. 275. V. **CARYARE**.

CARIOUR, CARYARE, s. A lighter; also a raft for carrying timber; Accts. L. H. Treas. i. 248, Dickson. Addit. to **CARYARE**.

CARION, CARIOUN, s. Dead, putrid, or putrifying flesh; a dead body: also, the human body as being liable to death; Douglas, Virg. Bk. viii. ch. 5, Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 3.

To **CARK, v. a.** To load, pack; to make up in bales or bundles: pret. *carkit*; part. pa. *carkyt*. V. **CARK**.

"Giff ony alien schip come *carkyt* wyth wyn or tonnys wyth hony or oyle," &c. Custome of Schippis, ch. 2.

Northern Fr. *carker*, answering to Fr. *charger*.

CARLECHE, adj. Churlish, vulgar. V. **CARLISH**.

CARLES, CARLS, s. pl. A corr. of *Carols*, songs of joy or mirth, but generally applied to those sung at Yule-tide, chiefly on Hogmanay, the evening before the New-Year: app. also to the gifts bestowed on the singers, which were mostly small cakes baked for the occasion. V. **CAROL-EWYN**.

Hence the expression, "If ye come on Hogmanay I'll gie ye your *carles*." This relic of Scot. customs in catholic times is nearly extinct; but it still lingers in an attenuated form in various parts of Perthshire. In the West of S. the expression has become merely, "Come an' get your Hogmanay."

In Shetland *carl* is a name applied to a loose or licentious song. V. Gloss. Shetl.

CARPIN, s. and part. Talk, talking; narrative, narration. V. **CARP**.

CARRIT, CARVIT, part. adj. Carved, ornamented.

". . . ane stand-bed of *carrit* work ioynit with ane portell," &c. Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 21 Nov., 1587. Mait. Cl. Series.

A.-S. *ceorfan*, Du. *kerven*, Dan. *karve*, Swed. *karfva*, to carve.

CARRY, CARRY-HANDIT, adj. and s. Left handed. V. **Caar**.

CART, s. *Cartis of Were*, artillery carts, or carts for carrying guns; Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 50.

Clos Cartis, enclosed carts or ammunition waggons for carrying gun-stones and other ammunition, Ibid., pp. 280, 287, 291.

Serpentyn Cartis, carts for carrying the guns called serpentins or culverins, Ibid., pp. 291, 295.

Stane or Stone Cartis, carts for carrying stones for building or fortifying, Ibid., p. 338.

CARWELL, s. A carvel or caravel, a kind of ship; Douglas, Pal. Hon., Third pt.

Fr. *caravelle*, id. It was of the galley form, and had latte:n sails.

CARWING-PRIK, s. Carving-fork, or such a substitute for it as is used in holding a round of beef to be sliced. Errat. in **DICT**.

CASCROM, CAS-CHROM, s. Lit. crooked foot; a crook-handled spade used by Highlanders, a kind of foot plough.

"It consists of a strong piece of wood, five to seven feet in length, bent between one and two feet from the lower end, which is shod with iron fixed to the wood by means of a socket. The iron part is five or six inches long, and about five inches broad. At the angle a piece of wood projects about eight inches from the right side, and on this the foot is placed, by which the instrument is forced diagonally into the ground and pushed along." The Scottish Gael, ii. 96.

Gael. *cas*, a foot, and *chròm*, made crooked, or *cròm*, crooked. V. M'Leod and Dewar's Gael. Dict.

CASDIREACH, s. A long straight-handled delving spade used in the Hebrides; Scottish Gael, ii. 97.

Gael. *cas*, a foot, and *direach*, straight (Lat. *directus*).

CASE, CACE, CAIS, CAICE. *Case be*, lest, lest it may be: also used like *in case*, in the event, on condition, if so be that, if it happen; and sometimes with the meaning, perhaps, it may be; as, "An' *case be* ye meet him," i.e., and should, &c. "An' *case be* ye'll meet him," i.e., and perhaps, &c.

"Or a's sequester'd out an' in,
Case be he mak' a slopin—
The Shirra's warran' says, "Begin
An' mak' a muckle roupin,"

Wat Watson's Poems, p. 74.

CASSIDOUNE, s. Errat. for *Cristendome*. Barbour, xi. 471, Camb. MS.

CASSIT, part. adj. Chased, engraved, ornamented.

"Item, a *cassit* collere of gold made like suannis set in gold with xvj rubeis and diamantis and viij quithe suannis and set with double perle." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 85. Dickson.

CAST, s. 1. A trench, ditch, cutting, or other channel for the passage of water.

2. A drive; a lift by the way; as, "It's a lang road, but twice owre I got a *cast* in a cart." Addit. to **CAST**.

To **CAST on, v. a.** To lay on, impose, assess, allocate.

"The Judge ordaines the birlaymen, with the help of Robert Wilson in Hilhouse and the officer, to sight the quarrie and ground, and to *cast one* the skaith proportionallie, conforme to claime." Corshill Baron Court Book, Ayr & Wigton Arch. Coll., iv. 168.

CASTELLAYNE, CASTELLANE, s. A castellan: a constable or keeper of a castle; Burgh Lawis, ch. 102. V. **CASTLEMAN**.

CASTLE-WARD, CASTLE-WAIRD, CASTLE-WARDE, s. A tax in lieu of garrison service.

A duty payable annually by certain lands, mostly in the Lothians and in the shires of Berwick and Lanark, in commutation of the obligation to furnish a contingent to the garrison of a certain castle.

(Exch. Rolls and Reg. of Great Seal passim.)

"The said Alexander and the langer levar of his sounnis beforesaide sall pay the *castel-warde* and the *soyte*," &c. Reg. Mag. Sig. 1424 1513, No. 473.

To CAT, CATHE, *v. a.* and *n.* To toss or drive by striking with the hand or with a light club or bat; also, to play handball; part. pr. *catting*, *catking*, used also as a *s.* as the name of the game.

These are simply varieties of *catch*, *cache*; Du. *kaatsen*, to play tennis. Besides, *cat* or *catting* as a game is a variety of tennis. V. CAITCHE.

CAT, CATHE, *s.* A light bat used in tossing or driving a ball; also, a stroke with the bat, a toss of the ball. Also used as short for *catting*, playing at cat, and as the name of the game.

CATAIL, CATAL, CATALE, CATELL, *s.* Cattle; property, possession, wealth; also, like E. *chattels*, applied to small moveables; Barbour, iii. 735, v. 275, vi. 399, xviii. 249; Lawis of Gilde, ch. 1; Burgh Lawis, ch. 19.

M. Lat. *catalla*, cattle and all moveable property.

CAT-HAIR, CATS-HAIR, *s.* Names given to the streaky streaming clouds called *cirrus* and *cirro-stratus*. In Shetland called *Cats-Crammacks*.

CATITOIS, *s.* Err. for *cacitois*, a form of *cacoethes*, a bad habit, obscenity; Sempill Ballates, p. 234.

CATLING, *s.* Catgut; pl. *catlingis*, catgut strings for lutes, &c. Halyburton's Ledger, p. 321.

CATTER, *s.* Money, cash; Alex. Wilson's Poems, p. 35. V. CATER.

CATTIE, CATTY, *s.* Dimin. of Cat.

Is there ony that kens nae my auld auntie Matty
Wi' 'r wee black silk cloak and her red collar'd *cattie*?
James Ballantine, Whistle Binkie, i. 189.

CATTIE-BARGLE, CATTIE-BARGIE, CATTIE-WURRIE, *s.* A noisy, angry quarrel among children; same as ARGLE-BARGLE, q. v.

The terms are also used literally as names for a *cat's* quarrel.

CATYF, *s.* A poor man, a miserable or wretched person, a churl.

I lukit furth a litill me befor,
And saw a *catyf* on a club cumand,
With cheikis leyne and lyart lokis hoir.

Henryson, Reasoning betwixt Aige and Yowth, l. 10.

O. Fr. *cattif*, poor, mean, poor-looking, occurs in the *Chanson de Roland* of the 11th cent., and is a doublet

of *captif*, a prisoner, from Lat. *captivus*. Regarding the changes in form and meaning see Brachet's Etym. Dict.

CAUL, *adj.* and *s.* Cold: a form of Cauld, q. v; Alex. Wilson's Poems, p. 411.

CAUSE', CAWSE', CAWSEE, CAWSEY, CAUSIE, CALSAY, *s.* A causeway or paved way: hence applied to a highway or public road, the central portion of a street set apart for horses and vehicles; and as a general term for street, lane, &c. Addit. to CAUSEY.

To CAUSIE, CAWSEY, CALSAY, CALSIE, *v. a.* To pave.

CANTLE O' THE CAWSEY. The centre, ridge, or 'crown of the causey,' q. v.

When he's fou he's stout and saucy,
Keeps the *cantle o' the causey*;
Hieland chief and Lawland laird
Maun gie room to Donald Caird!

Sir W. Scott, Donald Caird, st. 3.

CAUSIE-BURGESS, CALSAY-BURGESS, *s.* A pedlar, hawker, street-merchant.

"Ordanis all *causey burgesses* to haif na pairt of the hillis" [i.e., no share of the hill pasture or town's common]. Burgh Recs. Peebles, 26 May, 1609.

Poor tradesmen or dealers, not being burgesses, were not allowed to hold a booth or erect a stall for the sale of their wares, and were restricted to peddling or hawking them about in hand, or exposing them for sale on the causeway. V. *Bauchle*.

CAUSIE-MAKER, CALSIE-MAKER, *s.* A pavior, Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 208, 258, Rec. Soc. The form *Causier* is now used all over the country, and sometimes *Causieman*.

CAUTEL, CAUTIL, CAWTEL, *s.* A trick, devise, pretence, joke; craft, skill; Houlate, l. 771, Asloan MS. Addit. to CAUTELE.

CAUTELOUS, *adj.* Wily, cunning; Henryson, Chantecleir and Foxe, l. 6. V. CAUTELE.

To CAVEL, CAVIL, *v. a.* To mix, mix up, mingle; *to cavil fish*, to take fish from the hooks of a long line as they are brought up, i.e., to mix all sorts and sizes; Orkn. and Shetl.

CAVILLATIONE, CAVILATIOUN, *s.* Cavilling, Compl. Scot., p. 167, E. E. T. S.; false or unjust charge, wrong-doing; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xix.

O. Fr. *caviller*, "to cavill, wrangle, reason crossly." Cotgr. Lat. *cavillari*, to banter.

CAWCHT, *pret.* Caught. V. CAUGHT.

CAWDROUNE, *s.* A caldron; Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 344. O. Fr. *caudron*.

CEBO, CEBA, *s.* V. *Cibo*.

To CEIS, CEISS, *v. a.* V. *Ces*.

CELLAT, *s.* A head-piece. V. SELLAT.

CENNYLL, *s.* A form of Canell, *q. v.*

CENS, CENSS, *s.* Incense, spices; *contr.* for Fr. *encens*, from Lat. *incensum*.

"Item, to the singaris that nycht [5 Jan 1497], that brocht the *cens* in to the King, xxxj s." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 375.

CENTERS, CENTREIS, CENTREIS, *s. pl.* The cooms or frames used by builders in constructing arches; Burgh Recs. Aberd., ii. 300, 321. Sp. C.

CENTRAL, *s.* A sentry; *prob.* only a local pron.

" . . . that na *centralis* remoif of the wautsche quhill utheris cum and be enterit in thair places." Charters, &c., of Peebles, p. 352, Rec. Soc.

CERTAIN, CERTEYNE, CERTIN, *s.* Certainty; *as*, "But for the *certain* o't, I canna speak;" "and this is the *certeyne*," Kingis Quair, st. 138, Skeat's ed. S. T. S.

To CES, CEIS, *v. a.* and *n.* To cease, stop, end. Fr. *cesser*; Lat. *cessare*, from *cedere*, to yield, give up.

" . . . and whatsomeur bruther of the gyld . . . cummys nocht to the place of the congregatioun or the ryngin of the bell *ces*, he salbe in his americiament." Lawis of the Gild, ch. 17.

Ceis is used as a *v. a.* in Houlate, l. 926.

CESSIOUN, SESSION, SESSYON, *s.* The Supreme Civil Court in Scotland; usually called *the Session*; Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 242, 269, Dickson.

CEYBO, CEYBA, *s.* V. *Cibo*.

CHADDER, CHALDER, CHELDER, *s.* A chalder, a measure of grain containing 16 bolls. In Orkney a weight equal to eighteen meills of malt, thirty-six meills of bear upon the bear pundlar, and twenty-four upon the malt pundlar; Wallace's Orkney.

The Scot. boll of meal is reckoned at 140 lbs. avoird. Fr. *chaudron*, a kettle: E. *chaldron*.

CHAFFIT, *pret.* and *part. pt.* Heated, as grain that has been exposed to wet; Douglas, Eneados, i., ch. 4, Small's Ed. V. *Chauf*.

CHAIP, *s.* The metal tip of a scabbard.

"Item gevin to Androu Balfoure, a ferding of a noble to gilt a *chaip* to the Kingis sword, vij s. vj d." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 25.

Fr. *chape*, O. Fr. *chappe*, "a cope; also, the chape or locket of a scaberd," &c., Cotgr.; from Lat. *cappa*, a hooded cloak.

CHAIP, *s.* Purchase, etc. V. *Cheip*.

CHAIR, *s.* Chariot, carriage, car.

As king royall he raid upon his chair.

Henryson, Testament of Cresseid, l. 204.

Fr. *char*, O. Fr. *car*, *char*, a car; Lat. *carrus*, a sort of four-wheeled carriage which Cæsar first saw in Gaul; a Celtic word; Bret. *karr*, a chariot; O. Gael. *car*, Irish *carr*, a car, cart, waggon. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict. under CAR.

CHAK-WACHE, CHACK-WATCH, *s.* Check-watch or inspector of the watch or guard; *pl.* *chak-wachys*, Barbour, x. 613. Also used as a *v.*

In Blind Harry's Wallace, viii. 817, the duty of the *chak-watch* is stated in a general way. A night attack of the English was being executed, but failed to surprise the enemy; for—

To chak the wache Wallace and ten had beyn Rydand about, and has thair cummyng seyn.

A more particular account is given in Burgh Recs. Glasgow, ii. 113, Rec. Soc.

To CHALANGE, CHALLENGE, CHALLENGE, CHALLENGE, CHALLENGE, CALLANGE, CALANGE, CALENGE, *v. a.* To claim, challenge, demand, sue, accuse, impeach, malign, revile, calumniate. The general meaning is to call in question; to charge, sue, or prosecute at law, to act as plaintiff; Chalmerlan Air, ch. v., Burgh Lawis, ch. 7, 10, 11.

CHALANGE, CHALLENGE, CHALLENGE, CHALLENGE, CALANGE, CALENGE, CALLANGE, CALLENGE, CALLANYE, CALANYE, *s.* A claim, challenge, complaint, accusation, suit, charge; Burgh Lawis, ch. 15, 21, 75, 78.

CHALANGER, CHALLENGEOUR, CHALLENGER, CHALLENGEAR, CHALLENGEOUR, CALAN-YEAR, CALANYOUR, *s.* 1. One who challenges, accuses, or arrests a person on account of some crime or wrong-doing; Burgh Lawis, ch. 74.

2. The official of a craft appointed to examine the goods and work of the several masters; to challenge faults of work, and to arrest bad or insufficient material. He was the inspector of the craft, and is frequently mentioned in Burgh and Guildry Recs.

3. A challenger, plaintiff, suitor, in a law court. V. CHALANCE.

" . . . to eschew greitt trubill and daynger that hes bene sustenit in tymes bygane be *calanyears* quhil-kis accept thame to the court of processis and dilatour, and wald nocht obey to the . . . court peremp-tour," &c. Burgh Recs. Edin., 6 Oct., 1492.

O. Fr. *calanger*, *calenger*, to claim, challenge, question, sue; Cotgr.

CHALMER, CHAMER, CHAVMIR, s. The chamber or moveable breech-piece of a gun. Addit. to **CHALMER**.

"Item, that samyn day [4 July, 1496], giffin to Johne Lam, smyth, for part of payment of making of gunchameris to gunnys that was in the Flour and wantit *chameris*, xl s." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 281, Dickson.

CHAMELET, CHAMBELOTE, s. Camlet, a sort of cloth.

His chymers wer of *chamelet* purpure broun.

Henryson, Evergreen, i. 186.

Dr. Laing's edition of Henryson reads this word *chambelote*.

Fr. *camelot*, from Arab. *khamlat*, camlet; Low Lat. *camelotum*. Dr. Jamieson gave this term from Fr. *chameau*, a camel; but this is a mistake.

CHANCER, CHANSER, s. A form of *chancel*, Barbour, v. 356, 366.

Variations of this kind are not uncommon. *Channel* is often pron. *channey*; and channel stones are for short called *chaners*, q. v.

CHANDLER, CHANDLAR, CHANDELAR, s. Chandelier, candlestick, Halyburton's Ledger, p. 295; *chandelar for precatiss*, i.e., chandelier for tapers or taper-holders; Mait. Club Misc., iii. 200. Addit. to **CHANDLER**.

CHANGE-FOLK, s. pl. Publicans, keepers of inns and alehouses, &c. West of S. V. **CHANGE**.

CHANGIT. Err. for *chanyit*, Houlate, l. 605, Bann. MS. V. *Chenyie*.

CHANNEL-STANE, s. An old name for the game of curling; called so on account of the stone with which it is played. Addit. to **CHANNEL STANE**.

O for the *Channel Stane*!

The fell gude game, the *Channel Stane*!

There's no a game among them a'

Can match auld Scotland's *Channel Stane*!

James Hogg, Whistle Binkie, i. 347.

CHANON, CHANOUN, CHANOUNE, s. A canon, a dignitary of the church; Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 334: pl. *channounis*, Ibid., p. 1.

CHANONRYE, CHANNONRY, CHENNONRYE, CHANNERY, CHANRY, s. The place of residence of the canons of a cathedral, a cathedral.

"Item, to the pure folk in the *Chanonrye* of Ros, at the Kingis command, vij s. iiij d." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 325.

The following explanation is added by the editor, Mr. Dickson.

The *Chanonry* was properly the cathedral close or precinct; but the cathedral itself was sometimes so called, and Fortrose, the cathedral town of the diocese of Ross, was commonly known as the Chanonry of Ross. The presbytery in which the parish of Fortrose

is situated is still known as the Presbytery of Chanonry. In Houlate, l. 203, the term means a cathedral.

Fr. *chanoine*, a canon, from Lat. *canonicus*.

CHANTER, CHANTOUR, s. 1. The cantor, precentor or ruler of a choir, a cathedral canon who had charge of the music; Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 315, Dickson.

2. The pipe of a bagpipe on which the tune is performed. Errat. in **DICT**.

"The *chanter* is, like the other pipes, fixed in a head-stock, which is sufficiently large to contain the reed. This is formed of two thin slips of common reed or cane, fixed with much nicety to a small metal tube, which produce the sound by vibration. Those of the other pipes are formed of a joint of the reed, one end close, the other open, with an oblong slit for the passage of the air." Scottish Gael, ii. 304.

CHANTERIS, s. Errat. for *Chauceris*. The phrase *chanteris kuikis*, Bann. MS. fol. 91, a., as printed by Hailes, Sibbald, and Laing, is a misreading of *Chauceris kuikis*, i.e., drunken fellows like the cook described by Chaucer. V. Manciple's Prol., Cant. Tales.

Jamieson's attempt to explain *chanteris*, like all previous attempts, is altogether wrong. The correct reading was first given in the Hunterian Club version of the Bann. MS.; and the meaning of the phrase was first explained by Prof. Skeat in "Notes and Queries" of April 29, 1882. The chief difficulty in the extract from Alex. Scott's poem, as it stands in the **DICT**., having been thus cleared away, the line—

"Sic Christianis to kis with Chauceris kuikis"

evidently means, "to rank or rate such Christians with drunken fellows like Chancer's cook." V. Poems of Alex. Scott, ed. 1882, p. 11, and Note, p. 98.

CHAPLANRY, CHAPILNARY, s. The office, duty, service, or income of a chapel priest; chaplaincy; Burgh Recs. Aberd., i. 21, 30. Sp. C.

CHAPPET, pret. and part. pt. Beat, knocked, struck, chopped; as, "He *chappet* awa' like a nailer;" "He *chappet* at the door;" "The knock *chappet* twa;" "I *chappet* aff its head;" "*Chappet tatties and neeps*," beat or mashed potatoes and turnips. V. **CHAP**, v.

To **CHAPS, CHAUPS, v. a.** To challenge, question, contradict; as, "Weel, I *chaps* that," meaning, I challenge or question the statement. Also, to accept, embrace, choose, select, claim; as, "*Chaps* ye," or, "I *chaps* ye," or simply, "*Chaps*,"—said when a person at once accepts an offer or bargain. Addit. to **CHAP**.

This is another and more common form of *chap*, *chapp*, given in the **DICT**. with defective explanation. Prob. *chaps*, the first pers. sing. pres. of *chap*, to strike, was originally used by both parties when they struck their bargain, or rather when they struck hands in

accepting the bargain; but, when the final *s* came to be dropped in the first pers. sing. pres. of verbs, and was still used in this one, *chaps* would come to be accepted as the verb in its simplest form, and would be treated accordingly. This explanation is confirmed by the striking of hands being still an accompaniment of the use of this term in bargain-making.

CHAR. Errat. for *charre* in Edin. MS. Barbour, xi. 123.

CHAR. Errat. for *thar*, it needs, it is necessary; Barbour, viii. 257, xii. 300. V. Skeat's ed., Gloss. and Notes.

CHAR, CHARRE, *s.* A cart-load, a charge: a *char of leid*, a cart load of lead, which was an uncertain quantity varying from 15 to 24 cwts.: syn. *fothir, fuddir, fiddir, E. fodder*. Addit. to CHAR. V. CHARRE.

Fotinellis, in first example under Char, is a misprint in Balfour for *fofmellis*, pl. of *fofmell*, usually written *fadmell*, a weight of 70 lbs.

CHARRE, *s.* Array of carts or waggons, baggage waggons; Barbour, xi. 123, Camb. MS. Cf. Fr. *charroi*, a baggage-train. V. CHAR.

The Edin. MS. reads *char*, which in the Dict. is so far correctly rendered *carriages*. *Charre* is certainly a better reading, being disyllabic and adapted to the rhyme. V. Skeat's ed., Gloss. and Notes.

O. Fr. *charee, charree*, a cart-load: Godefroy.

CHAR, *s.* On *char*, ajar: lit. on the turn, from A.-S. *on cyrrre*, id. Douglas, King Hart.

N.B. The second example of *char* given in the Dict. is a mistake; the term there means a *chariot*, and the phrase on *char*, in a chariot. In Eneados iii. ch. 6, however, Douglas has "the dur on *char*," i.e. ajar. V. Small's ed. ii. 146, 23.

CHARD, *s.* A ridge or bank of sand in a links, Orkn.

CHARGEOUR, *s.* A large plate or dish; also, a flask or ladle for charging or loading guns: E. *charger*.

"Item, for ij dowbil platis of quhit irne to be gun *chargeouris*, xx d.

Item, for iiij syngill platis to be *chargeouris*. xx d." Accts. L. H. Treas., A. 1496.

Fr. *charger*, to load or charge; Lat. *carricare*.

CHARGES, *s. pl.* Expense, cost: upon the *charges*, at the expense. Addit. to CHARGES.

The explanation *rents* is insufficient, and in general wrong. The term is still in common use. A person asking the price or cost of an article says, "What's the charge?"

CHARITE, CHARITIE, *s.* V. CHERITE.

CHARTOUR, CHARTEROUR, CHERTOUR, *s.* A Carthusian monk, Houlate, l. 185.

CHASBOLL, CHESBOLL, CHESBOW, *s.* An onion. Fr. *ciboule*, "a chiboll or hollow leeke;" Cotgr. Addit. to CHASBOLL.

(Sup.)

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Chasboll, as used in the Compl. Scot. and quoted in Dict., certainly means an onion; and *Chesbow*, as used by Douglas, as certainly represents the Lat. *papaver*, a poppy. That these forms are merely varieties of the same word there can be no doubt. It is found also as *chebolle, chesebolle, chespolle, chybolle*; and was applied both to an onion and to a poppy. In Wright's Vocabularies, i. 786, it represents *sinolus, sipula*, a little onion: in 711, *sinollus*, id.: in 710, *sepa*, an onion: in 713, *papaver*, a poppy: in 644, both *papaver* and *sepula*. Halliwell gives *chesebolle*, a poppy, and *chibbals*, onions; and in Prompt. Parv. *chesebolle*, is rendered by *papaver*, a poppy, and *chybolle* by *cinollus*, a little onion.

How two plants so different in character came to be called by the same name, we can now only guess; but that they were so named explains the difficulty by which Jamieson was misled. The last para. of his article is of no value.

CHASE, *s.* *Brak a chase*, suddenly started or began a pursuit. Addit. to CHASE.

Jamieson's explanation of this phrase is unfortunate. The use of *break* in the sense of start, open, begin, is not uncommon. In conversation one *breaks* a new subject: in anger one *breaks out on* a person: in mining the workman *breaks* a new vein or seam, etc.

CHAT, CHATT, *s.* Same as CHACK, q. v.; its dimin. is CHIT, q. v.

Common in North of England also.

To CHAUF, CHAFF, *v. a.* To warm, chafe, heat; to make hot, or cause to become heated, like grain or hay that has been exposed to wet: hence, to spoil, mildew, corrupt: pret. and part. pt. *chauft, chaffit*.

Than was the quhete, with fludis *chauft* and wete.

Douglas, Eneados, i. ch. 4.

Ruddiman's edit. has *chauft*; Small's has *chaffit*, which in the Gloss. is not well rendered by "*corrupted, drenched*."

Fr. *chauffer*, to heat, warm, chafe: from Lat. *calefacere*, to make warm or hot.

CHAULANCE, *s.* A challenge. V. CHALANCE.

To CHAUNER, CHAUNNER, *v. n.* To grumble, fret, chide, maunder; part. pres. *chaunrin*, often used as an *adj.*, as, *chaunrin critics*, fault-finding critics; Alex. Wilson's Poems, p. 80. V. CHANNER.

This form of the word represents the *pron.* of it in the West of S.

CHAUNRIN, *part. adj.* Grumbling, complaining, fretting; West of S.

CHAUNT, *v.* To speak with a twang or strange accent, Orkn.

CHAWT, CHAWD, *v. and adj.* Chagrined, disappointed, filled with regret. Addit. to CHAW.

To CHEEP, CHEPE, *v. n.* To peep, chirp, as a bird; to speak in a low or subdued voice, to whisper; also, to creak as shoes. Addit. to CHEIP.

CHEEPS, *s. pl.* A common term for creaking shoes, but specially applied to dress-shoes, slippers, pumps.

Nor shall his *cheeps* and powder'd wig
Protect him frae a lashin'
Right keen this day.

Alex. Wilson, *The Hollander*, s. 2.

CHEESE. This important article of food is called *hung-cheese*, *laid-cheese*, or *wrought-cheese*, according to the manner in which the curd has been prepared.

HUNG-CHEESE. "It is called *hung* when the curds are tied up in a cloth or net, and, to get quit of the whey, are hung up instead of being put under the press." Ure, *Agriculture of Dumbarton*, p. 77.

LAI-CHEESE. "It is called *laid* when the curds are pressed at first very gently with the hand, great care being taken not to break them; and the whey as it rises is taken off with a skimming dish. This process is continued till the whey is extracted and the curds become solid. They are then broken into as large pieces as possible, and put into the chesset to be pressed. . . . Dunlop cheese is mostly of the *laid* kind." *Ibid.*, p. 76.

WROUGHT CHEESE. "It is called *wrought* when the curds are repeatedly broken with the hand in separating the whey. And when they become solid they are carefully broken with the hand and cut small with a knife; then they are squeezed in linen cloths and rubbed small with the hands till they become dry and pulverised and ready for the chesset." *Ibid.*, pp. 74-5.

CHEIP, CHAIP, *s.* Barter, exchange price: *best cheip*, best bargain, best for the money: *gude cheip*, good bargain, good for the money: hence both terms came to mean *cheapest*.

" . . . and quha can do best and *best cheip* let your lordschipis appoint him to refyne the kingis part," &c. *Early Records of Mining in Scotland*, p. 77.

Better-chaip, better bargain, better return for the money, was also used. V. *Burgh Recs. Edin.*, iv. 160, *Rec. Soc.*

A.-S. *ceap*, price: hence *ceapian*, to cheapen, to buy.

CHELD, CHELDE, *s.* A young man, page, servant; *pl. childer*. V. **CHIEL, CHILD**.

"Item [19 Nov., 1490], til a *cheld* to ryn to Patrik Home with a bil to kepe the day of trew at Gedwort, xijd." *Accts. L. H. Treas.*

CHELDER, *s.* A chaldar. V. *Chadder*.

To **CHENYIE, CHENYE, CHANYIE**, *v. a.* To chain, link, join, connect; *part. pt. chenyeit, chenyit, chanyit*, *Houlate*, l. 604. *Addit. to CHENYIE*.

CHERITE, CHERITIE, CHERITEY, CHARITE, *s.* A to-boot or extra added to the quantity purchased on account of the dearness of the article, or in token of respect, favour, or good wishes for the purchaser; *pl. cheritoys.*

This term appears to have puzzled Dr. Jamieson, and it was left by him undefined. In his notes and illustrations, however, he gave various suggestions regarding its meaning and etymology, which are altogether wrong, and very wide of the mark.

As stated above, the *charity* or *cheritie* was an extra added to the quantity given in return of service or for money; and prob. the custom of giving such extra is as old as bargain-making itself. Certainly it is well known, and of every day practice now; and the extra is called *boot* or *buit*, *till't*, *owre*, *bye*, *in* or *on*, and to the *bargain*, when spoken of in a general sense; but the extra given with bread is to *bread*; with flesh meat, a *bane* (which may be a bone, a scrap of lean or fat, a pluck, a kidney, or a trotter, according to the liking of the purchaser and the amount of the purchase); and for various other bargainings there are particular extras. When the extra, however, was given in money, it was called a *luck-penny*, *love-penny*, *God's-penny*, &c., whatever its value might be; and the term *charity* was used specially in reference to the fixed extra allowed with quantities of victual, as of wheat, bear, malt, meal, &c. The *charity* for each of these was one peck to the boll, that is, each boll contained 17 pecks,—16 by measure and 1 as charity. When *double charity* was allowed the boll contained 18 pecks; and smaller quantities in proportion.

From our *Burgh Records* we learn that various attempts were made by the magistrates to put down this system of *charities*, but all were ineffectual. At last the subject was taken in hand by Parliament, and settled by various Acts passed between 1617 and 1625. These enacted that there should be one uniform system of weights and measures throughout the country, and that all *charities* should be abolished. In spite of these Acts the old custom was followed for many years after in our larger burghs, and under the new style of weights and measures; and in some of the more rural districts it continued to exist down to the middle of last century. The system of extras is apparently inherent in bargain-making, and the Acts of Parl. which made it illegal have only compelled parties to devise other means of carrying it out.

The passages quoted in *Dict.* sufficiently illustrate the use of the term; and in the Acts of the Scot. Parl., August 1621, will be found a good example of the act prohibiting *charities*, entitled "Anent the discharging of a peck to the boll." The following quotation is a record of one of the many attempts made by burghal authority to abolish the custom.

" . . . that nay woman sal by meile in the mercat, bot gif scho mak price of it or scho gif her erllys, and that thai sall tak nay strakis nor *cheritoys.*" *Burgh Recs. Aberd.*, i. 431.

O. Fr. *charité*, charity, love, mercifulness, goodwill. *Cotgr.*

CHERTOUR, CHERTEROUR, *s.* V. **CHARTOUR**.

CHESYING, *part.* Choosing, election. V. **CHESE**.

CHESSIS, *s. pl.* Jesses; the bands of leather or silk with which hawks were tied by the legs; *Accts. L. H. Treas.*, i. 366.

Chessis, gessis, or jesses, is a corr. of O. Fr. jets or jets: *geet* meaning a cast or throw, as at dice. "*Les jets d'un oiseau, a hawk's jesses,*" Cotgr.

To CHEVE, CHIEVE, *v. a.* To achieve, accomplish, procure, prosper.

Fr. *achevir*, to master.

To CHEVER, *v. n.* To storm, rage, scold, jangle, complain against.

He grat gryslly grym; and gaif a gret yowle,
Cheuerand and chydand with churliche cheir.

Houlate, l. 54, Aslozn MS.

Bann. MS. reads *hedand*, a contr. form of *hedinond*, scorning, deriding; which is certainly a mistake, as it mars the alliteration.

O. Fr. *sevir*, to rage, scold, jangle.

CHEVERON, *s.* A rafter, spar; pl. *cheveronys, cheverons*: Assize of Petty Customs, ch. 8: Burgh Recs. Edin., p. 242.

The *chevron* of heraldry, denoting an honourable ordinary, represents two rafters of a house meeting at the top: in building called a *couple*.

To CHEWES, CHEWIS, *v. a.* To choose, select; to pick out the best, to be a good judge of.

The Pitill and the Pype Gled cryand pewewe,
Befor thir princis ay past as pert purviouris,
For thai couth *chewis* chikinnis and perches pultre.

Houlate, l. 644, Aslozn MS.

The Bann. MS. reads *cheires*, but it is an alteration of the original *chewes*.

Icel. *kjósa*, A.-S. *ceosan*, Du. *kiezen*, to choose; M.E. *cheosen, chusen, chesen*.

CHIERE, *s.* A peculiar form of *chere*, cheer, demeanour, countenance, look; Kingis Quair, st. 161, S. T. S.

CHIFT, *s.* and *v.* Shift, change; Alex. Scott, Wantoun Wemen, st. 9.

CHILDROME, *s.* A corr. form of Schiltrum, q. v. Barbour, xii. 429, 433, Camb. MS. V. Skeat's Ed. Gloss. and Notes.

CHILDYNE, *s.* Childing, i.e., child-bearing, travail with child, Barbour, xvi. 274. V. CHILD-ILL.

CHIMNAYE, CHYMNAY, CHIMNEY, CHIMNIE, *s.* A grate, a fire-place. V. CHIMLEY.

In the list of moveable heirship fixed by an old Scotch law we find,—". . . a caldrone, a ketill, a brandreth, a posnet, a *chymnay*, a stop, a cruk." Burgh Lawis, ch. 116.

And in a claim of heirship raised in the Burgh Court of Glasgow, 17 Dec., 1574:—

"Item, ane irne *chimnaye* with raxis, weyand aucht stane wecht;" &c. Burgh Recs. Glasgow, i. 33.

In many districts of S. the term is still so used.

The form *chymna* occurs in Aects. L. H. Treas., i. 22.

CHINGLY, *adj.* Like shingle or gravel; applied to small coals from which the dross or culm has been separated; West of S. Same as *chirlie* of Perth. Addit. to CHINGILY.

CHIRLIE, CHIRLY, *adj.* Well-shaped, of nice handy size; hence, suitable, handy. Appl. to pieces of coal, stone, or brick, that are suitable for general use. V. CHIRLE.

CHIRNEL, CHURNEL, *s.* A kernel or small hard swelling in the neck of a young person. Pl. *chirnele, churnels*, a name given to the ailment of swollen glands of the neck.

This ailment is also called *waxen chirnels*, a corr. of *waxing* (growing) *chirnels*, because it is common to young people during periods of growth.

A.-S. *cyrnel*, a diminutive from *corn*, grain.

CHISSET, CHISSET, *s.* Same as Chessart, q. v.

To CHIVER, *v. n.* To shiver, tremble, shake. Boys call their bit of bread after bathing, their *chiverin piece*, or *chiverin chow*; corr. into *chivery chow*. It is also called a *chitterin piece*, or *chitterin chow*; corr. into *chittery chow*: Clydes. V. under CHITTER.

CHOLLE, *s.* Jowl, jaws. V. DICT.

In the DICT. this term is left undefined. A note, however, is given explanatory of the passage in which the word occurs; but its statements are altogether wrong. Jamieson's mistake here is remarkable: because, a few lines higher up in the same column, he defines and explains the same term correctly.

In the passage quoted *chalous* means chafts or jowls, and *chyme* means chin. In Coventry Mysteries, p. 37, and in Prompt. Parv. occurs *chavyl-bone*, of which *chalous* is a pl. form.

CHUCK, CHUCKS, *s.* Short for CHUCKIE-STANE, CHUCKIE-STANES, q. v.; also, a girl's game played with five of these pebbles.

This game is played all over Scot., and is common in the North of Eng. V. Brockett's Gloss. Marbles and shells are sometimes used instead of pebbles.

CIBOW, CIBA, CEYBO, CEYBA, CEBO, CEBA, SIBO, SIBA, SEBO, SEBA, *s.* An onion. V. SEIBOW.

This word is often represented as *seibow*, and is so entered in the DICT.; but according to the etymology *cibow* is the better form. Fr. *ciboule*, from Lat. *capulla*, for *capa*, an onion.

CILHOUS, CILEHOUS, *s.* An outhouse, cellar vault: originally a shed consisting of a lean-to roof with wooden supports in front.

"Item, in ane *cilhou*s nerrest the zett, certane vntresschin beinis to the number of thrie thravis or tharby." Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 21 Nov. 1587.

Du. *cel*, a cell, and *huis*, a house; Lat. *cella*, a cell or hut, Gk. *kalia*.

CINCOGISH, *s.* V. *Kincogish*.

CIN'ER, CINNER, *s.* A cinder.

An' load the chimney wi' a tanle
O' bleezin coals an' cin'ers.

Alex. Wilson, Daybreak, s. 6.

Fr. *endre*, It. *cinere*, from Lat. *cinis, cineris*, a cinder, is commonly given as the deriv. of this word; but

since the A.-S. has *sinder*, Icel. *sindr*, Swed. *sinder*, Dan. *sinder*, *sinner*, a cinder, it is more than probable that the term was introduced by our northern ancestors. See Skeat's Etym. Dict.

CLADDACH, CLEDDACH, s. A shingly beach, Gall.

Clidyoch, as given by Jamieson, is a corr. form of this form. V. DICT.

Gael. *cladach*, a shore, beach; a stony beach; M'Leod and Dewar.

This term is still used in Wigtonshire as the name for a shingly or stony beach; and it occurs in various place-names in that district; e.g., *Claddyochdow*, in Kirkcolm parish, *Clady House*, in Inch parish.

In Ireland also it is similarly used. A part of the town of Galway is called "the *Claddach*."

CLAER, CLARE, s. A corr. form of *claver*, clover.

CLAGGUM, CLAGGIE, s. A coarse sweetmeat, consisting of treacle hardened by boiling, and flavoured. Named from its tough, sticky character.

This favourite of all young folks has various names, of which the most common are *candy*, *blackman*, *gundie*, *claggie*, and *claggum*; and almost every town and village has a local name over and above, which is generally the name of a woman who has become famed for making the article. It is known and enjoyed all over Scot. and Eng.

To **CLAITH, CLAYTH, v. a.** V. CLATHE.

CLAKE, s. V. CLAIK.

CLAM, s. A clam or scollop-shell; also called a *clamp-shell*.

So called from the *clamping* or close sticking, closing, or adhering of the shells: clamping together like a vice. Some clams, however, stick to rocks. Du. *klampen*, to hold, stick together: *klampe*, *klam*, tenacious. Dan. *klamme*, a clamp. Jamieson's suggestion of O. Fr. *esclamme* as etym., is a mistake. V. Wedgwood's Etym. Dict.

CLAM, CLAME, CLAMBE, pret. Climbed; scrambled or struggled upward. S.

CLAMERSUM, CLAMMERSOME, adj. Contentious, fractious, discontented, and noisy; continually grumbling or fault-finding.

This term, as generally used, implies both *clamorous* and *ill-natured*.

CLAMYS, CLEMYS, v. Claims, desires, requires; Barbour, i. 417, ii. 104.

CLAPPER, CLAPPIN, s. 1. That which claps: hence applied to the tongue of a bell, the hopper of a mill, the tongue of a scold, etc.

2. A kind of hand-bell which lepers carried and rattled as they moved about in public. It was used by the night-watch also, and in earlier times by the town-crier, who was therefore called "*the clapman*."

To leir to clap thy *clapper* to and fro,
And leir efter the law of lipper leid.
Henryson, Testament of Cresseid, l. 479.

3. A noisy talkative person, a scold.

To **CLAPPERCLAW, v. a.** Lit. to claw with the clapper, i.e., to attack with the tongue: to rate, scold, or abuse. Addit. to **CLAPPERCLAW**.

CLAPPER-TONGUE, s. Loud noisy tongue, incessant talk; also applied to a female who is loud or voluble in speech, or who is much given to gossip; "She's a real *clapper-tongue*:" West of S.

A *clapper tongue* wad deave a miller.
Burns, Sic a Wife as Willie had.

CLAPPER-TONGUED, adj. Having a tongue like a clapper, i.e., noisy and constantly wagging; "She's a *clapper-tongued lassie*;" West of S.

CLAR, s. Short for *Clarsach*, q. v.

CLARCHE PIPE. Not a compound, but two distinct words. Read—

"With Clarche, Pipe, and Clarion."

Clarche, like *clar*, is short for *clarsach* or *clarsha*, a harp, and cannot be combined with *pipe*.

CLARSACH, CLARSHA, CLARISHOE, s. A harp.

"The harp proper was called *clar*, or *clarsach*, by the Scots and Irish, and was sometimes termed *sitearn*, a word now obsolete." Scottish Gael, ii. 273.
Gael. *clarsach*, and for short, *clar*, a harp.

CLARSCHA, CLARESCHAW, CLARSCHAAR, s. A harper.

"Item, to Martyn, *clareschaw*, and to the toder Ersche *clareschaw*, xviii s." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 117, Dickson.

This term is often confounded with *clarsach*, and rendered a *harp*. V. DICT.

CLASH, s. Gossip, scandal; pl. *clashes*, fabrications, lies; Alex. Wilson's Poems, pp. 18, 89; West of S. V. **CLASH**.

CLASHIN, s. Evil-speaking, insulting language, heckling in all its forms.

No;—here am I, wi' vengeance big,
Resolved to calm his *clashin*;
Nor shall his cheeps nor powdered wig,
Protect him frae a *lashin*
Right keen this day.

Alex. Wilson, The Hollander, s. 2.

CLASHIN, CLASHING, part. Soaking, dripping wet. V. **CLASH, v. n.**

Wi' waefu' heart, before it sank,
I haul't it oot a' *clashing*;
And now they're bleaching on the bank,
A melancholy washing
To me this day.

Alex. Wilson's Poems, p. 94.

This use of the word is very common in the West of S.

TO CLATHE, CLAITHE, CLAITH, CLETHE, *v. a.* To clothe, dress: pret. and part. pa. *clathit, claitht, cleitht, clethd.* The forms *to claitht, to cleitht,* are also used; Compl. Scot., p. 98, E. E. T. S. V. CLEED.

CLATHING, CLAITHING, CLEITHING, CLETHING, *s.* Clothing, dress; Houlate, l. 186, Asloan MS. V. CLEEDING.

Waesucks! for him that gets nae lass,
Or lasses that hae naething!
Sma' need has he to say a grace,
Or melvie his brow *claitthing!*
Burns, Holy Fair, st. 25.

CLATHT, *part. pt.* Clothed, clad.

TO CLAU, CLAUR, CLAUR, *v. a.* and *n.* To seize, clutch; pret. *claurd, claurt,* part. pt. *claurt, claurd:* "he let claur at me," he tried to clutch me; West of S.

A.-S. *clāwu,* Du. *klaawu,* a paw, claw, clutch, talon; that by which a creature cleaves or holds on by. Cf. M. E. *cleafres,* claws.

CLAURT, *s.* A clutch, grasp, scratch, scrape; thence the *v. to claurt, claut,* as in DICT. Addit. to CLAURT.

CLAUTET, CLAUTIT, CLAWTET, *pret. part. pt.* and *part. adj.* Scraped, cleaned: applied to dishes and food, as, "The bicker he *clautit* an' left na a seed." West of S. V. CLAT, CLAUT.

For soon as ilka dish was *clautet,*
He'd lift his looves an' een, an' fa' to't,
Owre plates an' banes
An' lengthen out a grace, &c.
Alex. Wilson's Poems, p. 52.

CLAUTS, *s. pl.* Hands; also finger-nails; properly the hands in the act of seizing; E. *clutches;* as, "I'll try to keep out o' yer *clauts;*" Clydes.

What dawds o' cheese, frae out yer *clauts*
Wi' fury ye hae worry'd,
Alex. Wilson's Poems, p. 34.

This is an application of *clats* or *clauts,* handcards for teasing wool. V. CLAUTS.

CLAVERS, *s.* Goosegrass. V. *Clever.*

CLAVIE, *s.* Prob. synonymous with torch, flare.

This term is now known chiefly in connexion with a superstitious ceremony called "*the burning of the clavie,*" which is annually observed on New Year's Eve at the fishing village of Burghead on the Moray Frith, with the view of securing a good season's fishing. The *clavie* consists of a tar barrel, within which a fir prop about four feet in length is fixed, surmounted by the staves of a herring cask. It is set fire to with special formalities, and is, while still burning, carried in procession to a particular spot in the neighbourhood of the village. For a full account of this singular observance see Proc. Soc. of Antiq. of Scotland, vol. x., p. 647.

CLEIK, *s.* Short for *cleik-ful,* i.e., a haul, set, lot, number.

Jok, that wes wont to keip the stirkis.
Can now draw him ane *cleik* of kirkis.
Dunbar, Remembir as of before, l. 67.

That is, the greedy place-hunter can now haul to himself a *cleik-ful* of livings.

TO CLEKE, CLEEK, *v. a.* V. CLEIK.

CLEMMIL, *s.* Steatite, Orkn. (*v. Neil's Tour, p. 75.*)

CLENE, CLEIN, CLEYNE. 1. As an *adj.,* clean, clear, fine, good, excellent, complete, thorough; also, empty, void; Barbour, xi. 141, 427, xiii. 443.

2. As an *adv.,* wholly, entirely, completely, well; excellently; Ibid, xvi. 462, xviii. 229: *clene and law,* wholly and to the bottom, Ibid. x. 123.

CLETHE, CLEITHE, CLETHING, CLEITHING. V. under CLATHE.

CLEUE AND LAW. Errat. in DICT. for *Clene and Law.* V. under CLENE, *adv.*

This mistake is corrected and explained in Skeat's Barbour, pp. 578, 579.

TO CLEVER, *v. n.* To clamber, Kings Quair, st. 9; to cling, Ibid. st. 159. Addit. to CLEVER, *v.*

As used in this poem *clever* has a frequentative force, and Prof. Skeat says, "Better spelt *cliver:* it is the frequentative of Icel. *klifa,* to climb." Gloss. Kings Quair.

CLEVERS, CLEEVERS, CLIVERS, CLAVERS, *s.* Goosegrass, cleavers, *Galium aparine:* called also Robin-run-the-hedge.

The plant is named *Cleavers* or *Clavers* in North of Eng. also. V. Brockett's Gloss. It is so named on account of its *cliving* or climbing nature.

CLEVIN, *s.* A measure equal to 5 bolls; but whether a measure of grain or of fodder only has not been ascertained.

"Redditus prebende de illo anno . . . x^{xx} et vj *clevins* et tres bolle prebende. Summe xiiij^{xx} *clevins* xj *clevins* et tres bolle prebende, que sunt in celdris iiii^{xx} xj celdre et due bolle prebende." Exch. Rolls Scot. i. 7.

In p. 21 of same vol. the value of a *clevin* is clearly shown by a statement that 50 c.=15 chalders 10 bolls.

CLEW, CLOU, *s.* Short for CLOUSE, *q.v.*

CLEWCH, CLEW, *s.* A hollow between steep banks, a narrow glen or valley; Accts. L. H. Treas. i. 299; also, a precipice, high rocky bank; pl. *clewis,* like E. cliffs, shelving rocks; also, gaps or glens among the rocks or in a hilly district, Douglas, Virgil, i. ch. 4. Addit. to CLEUCH.

CLEYNG, *s.* Errat. in DICT. for *Clethyng,* clothing. V. under CLATHE, *v.*

This explanation, suggested by me in the note appended to Dr. Jamieson's article, has been confirmed

by reference to more trustworthy versions of the poem than that of Pinkerton. It may be noted that the poem is now best known by the title of "The Awntyrs of Arthur."

CLIFT, s. A cliff, high and steep rock; a steep rocky hill side.

The herd, maist like ane's finger wauks,
Aboon yon fearfu' *clift*,
Scarce seen this day.

Alex. Wilson's Poems, p. 92.

A.-S. *clif*, a rock, headland, cliff; Icel. *klif*, a cliff. Not connected, as is sometimes stated, with the verb *cleave*, to split; but with A.-S. *clifian*, to cleave to, Icel. *klifa*, to climb. See Skeat's Etym. Dict.

CLIMMIN, CLYMIN, CLYMBYNG, part. and s. Climbing, ascent, Barbour, x. 595. Syn. *speelin*.

CLINSCHEAND, part. pres. Limping, stumping, walking like a lame person, or like one with a contracted leg; another form is *clinking*, and both forms are still used. Addit. to **CLINCH**.

And winkand with ane eye, furth he wend;
Clinscheand he come, that he nicht nocht be kend.

Henryson, Parliament of Beistis, l. 173.

Clinch is still so used in West of S.: V. Gloss. Wilson's Poems. A lame person, or one with a club-foot is often called a *hippity*, a *clincher*, or a *hippity-clincher*.

Clinch is a softened form of *clink*, to beat, strike, or knock sharply; and is applied to lame or club-footed persons on account of the beating or dumping manner in which they walk. V. Douglas' Virgil. V. ch. 5.

Du. *klink*, a blow, *klinken*, to strike smartly, to sound; Dan. *klinge*, to sound, jingle, when struck; *klinke*, to clench, rivet; Sw. *klinka*, id.

CLIPPING HOUSE, s. V. **CLIPHOUS**.

CLIVER, s. A footpath down a cliff, Orkn.

To CLOIT, CLOITER, v. a. To strike, thump, batter; different forms are *clod*, *clout*, West of Scot. Addit. to **CLOIT**.

CLOLLE, s. Errat. in **DICT.** for *Cholle*, jaws, q. v.

Defin. and etym. are wrong. The error originated in Pinkerton's version of the poem, which supplied the term.

To CLOOR, CLOUR, CLOWER, v. a. To dint, to make a mark or impression, to scratch; hence to make a welt, lump, or bump; and in a general sense, to beat, knock, or thump violently; to hurt, damage, or disfigure by so beating, &c. Addit. to **CLOUR**.

Ye've lost a patriarch and mair

Whase crown Death's lang been *cloorin*.

Alex. Wilson, Callamphitres's Elegy, s. 1.

While he, silly doofart, said never a word,

But aye his *clower'd* cantle kept clawin', kept clawin'.

Whistle Bunkie, ii. 234.

This term is not sufficiently explained in the **DICTIONARY**. Swed. *kula* means a den, cave, cavern; also a ball, bullet; that is, a hollow or dint, an elevation or lump; and *kullra* means to make a dint or a lump, to cause a hollow or an elevation; hence, to strike or beat with a

club or stick, &c., to thump, thwack, crash; and in a general sense, to beat, knock, or thump in any way.

Prob. *cloor*, to dint, to welt, and *cloor*, to scratch, are two distinct verbs: the one from Sw. *kula*, as already stated, and the other from Sw. *klo*, a claw, pl. *klor*. The act and result in each case are certainly very different.

CLOOR, CLOUR, CLOWR, s. A dint or hollow, a scratch; also, a bump or elevation, a welt. Also, a blow, stroke, crash. V. **CLOUR**.

Not used in Orkn. in sense of a blow, but only in the sense of a scratch as by a nail or sharp point.

CLOORIN, CLOURIN, s. Dinting; welting; also, beating, knocking, crashing, thrashing; West of S.

CLOOSE, CLEWS, s. Sluice. V. **CLOUSE**.

CLOSE, s. A passage, entry, blind alley.

CLOSE-FOOT, CLOSE-HEAD, CLOSE-MOUTH.

These terms may be best explained thus:—Close, like street, has two distinct meanings: 1. a passage; 2. the houses built along that passage. As a passage, its opening or entry from the street is called the *close-mouth* or *mouth-of-the close*: the part which passes through the fore-land, or leads to the back-houses, is called the *close-head* or *head-of-the close*: the part along which the back-houses are built is the *close proper*, and its termination is the *close-foot* or the *foot-of-the close*.

In the second sense—houses built along the passage, back-houses or back-row, the entry or passage through the fore-land, or from the street to the back-houses, is called the *close-mouth*; the place meant by Alex. Wilson in his picture of a rainy day—

And hens in mony a caul' *close-mouth*
Wi' hingin tails are dreepin'.

Then, the houses next to the *close-mouth*, or nearest the street, form the *close-head*; and those at the other end, or farthest from the street, form the *close-foot*. Thus it comes that the passage through a fore-land is sometimes called the *close-mouth*, and sometimes the *close-head*: being at the same time the mouth or entry to the back-houses, and the head of the *close* or passage. Similarly, the *close-head* may mean the head of the passage, or the houses at the head of the passage. It is in the latter sense that the term is used by Sir Walter Scott. Addit. to **CLOSE, CLOSE-HEAD**.

CLOSOUR, CLOSUR, s. 1. Enclosure, a park or place enclosed. V. **CLOSERIS**.

"It is to wytt that gyf ony burges haf *closour* or yharde *closyt*, and ony bestis of his nychburis, hors ox or kow or ony other bestis enter tharin," &c. Fragments of Old Laws, ch. 36.

2. A case, cover, receptacle.

"Item, ane crem stok of siluer with ane *closour* of siluer." Mait. Club Misc., iii. 203.

O. Fr. *closure*, an enclosure; from Lat. *clausitura*. Another form is *closerie*.

CLOUT, CLUT, s. A cloth, patch, rag; hence, a little bit, a small portion. Addit. to **CLOUT**.

. . . the pure husband richt nocht
Bot croip and calf upon ane *clout* of land.

Henryson, Wolf and Lamb, l. 123.

To **CLOVE**, *v. a.* To break or split the fibres of flax preparatory to heckling it. **V. CLUFF.**

And skutch and *clove* and heckle lint and spin a pund of tow.
Old Song, The Weary Pund of Tow.

To *clove*, lit. to claw, to tear with claws; for lint was cloved by being struck on and drawn over a set of sharp spikes or hooks. By this process the fibres were split and prepared for heckling.

A.-S. *cleofan*, Du. *kloven*, Icel. *kljúfa*, Dan. *kløve*, to cleave, split. Cf. A.-S. *clá*, *cleó*, Icel. *kló*, Dan. *klo*, a claw.

CLOWER'D, *part. and adj.* **V. CLOOR.**

CLOWIT, *part. pt.* Nailed, fastened with nails, rivetted. Errat. in **DICT.**

A habirgeoun of burnist mailyeis brycht,
With gold ourgilt *clowit* thrynfald full tycht.

Douglas, Virgil, v., ch. 5.

Fr. *clouer*, to nail, fasten with nails.

Douglas here describes a hauberk of his own time, and represents it as "triple, tightly fastened with nails, i.e., riveted, and overgilt with gold." Both in this passage and the similar one in Bk. III., l. 467, he renders "*concertam hamis*" by *clowit*, nailed, riveted.

On the authority of Ruddiman, Dr. Jamieson rendered this term "made of clews, woven"; and Mr. Small has repeated the mistake, but with a slight variation, by his rendering "sewed, made of clews." The context clearly shows that those meanings are inadmissible; for the hauberk is stated to have been so heavy that two strong servants could scarcely carry it on their shoulders.

CLUCH, *s.* Represents a pron. of **CLEUCH**, *q. v.* Rob Stene's Dream, p. 13.

CLUD, *s.* A cloud, pl. *cluds*; Alex. Wilson's Poems, pp. 42, 47.

CLUDED, *part. pt.* Clouded, covered with clouds, *Ibid.* p. 105.

CLUDY, **CLUDDY**, *adj.* Cloudy, obscured, dark; West of S.

A.-S. *clúd*, a round mass; hence *cloud* is allied with *clod* and *clot*.

CLUE, *s.* A clue as of yarn, &c.

Some sinfu' *clues*, the laft aboon,
Ye'll fin' row't in a blanket.

Alex. Wilson's Poems, p. 44.

Du. *kluwen*. a clew; A.-S. *clive*, a shortened form of *cliven*, id.

CLUNG, *pret. and part. pt.* Dried up, shrunk, shrivelled, withered: *synon. geisined, creent, crined.* **V. CLING.**

CLUT, *s.* **V. CLOUT.**

CLUTE, **CLOOT**, *s.* Prop. half of the hoof of a cloven-footed animal; but generally a hoof. The pl. *cloots, clutes, cluits*, hoofs, is very often used for *feet* in speaking of cows and horses; and among country people the term is sometimes applied to human feet; West of S. Addit. to **CLUTE.**

While Mirran wi' her shoelin *cloots*
Ran yellochan an' greetin.

Alex. Wilson, Callamphitre's Elegy, s. 9.

The phrase "*shoelin cloots*"=shuffling feet, i.e. flat, ungainly feet.

CLYMBYNG, *part. and s.* **V. CLIMMIN.**

CLYNK, *s.* Stroke; sound, tinkle. **V. CLINK.**

". . . and forgather hastelie betwix the Tolbuith and the mele mercatt at the *clynk* of the commoun bell," &c. Burgh Recs. Edin., 19 Aug. 1524.

To **CLYNSCH**, *v. n.* **V. CLINCH.**

COAL-GUM, **GUM**, *s.* Small coal, dross. Addit. to **COAL-GUM.**

Coal-gum, or for short, *gum*, is occasionally used with the meaning of *coal-dust*, and *grime*, but its usual meaning is small-coal, dross, riddlings, as used for furnaces, etc. E. *culm*, from Fr. *ecume*, dross.

Coom is the name generally given to *coal-dust*, *grime*, etc. **V. COOM.**

COBLE, **COBELL**, **COBBIL**, **COWBLE**, **COWBIL**, **COWBILL**, *v.* A tub, barrel, or cistern sunk in the ground to collect rain or drain water. Addit. to **COBLE.**

"Ane devyse . . . for sinkis to serve the hail houssis and to discend in tua *cobillis* or ane *cobell* as salbe thoct most convenient." *Aberd. Burgh Records, 6 March, 1616.*

The form *cowbill* occurs repeatedly in *Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, vol. i: v. pp. 187, 188, 189*, where it means a malt-coble.

COCK, *s.* A familiar term equivalent to *fellow*, used only among friends in greeting or hearty praise; West of S.

A core o' as good hearty *cocks*

As e'er spent a' saxpence o' siller.

Alex. Wilson's Poems, p. 11.

Rab was a gleg, smart *cock*, with powder'd pash.

Ibid., p. 24.

COCK-LOFT, *s.* The highest gallery in a church, S.

COCQUET, **COCKET**, *s.* A custom-house certificate that goods for export have been duly passed; also, the dues paid for passing such goods; also, the office where goods for export are passed.

"For the customares aw . . . to haue their awin clerck at their awin expenses, whom over, customares and tronares alike, the same clerck of *coquet* aucht to be controuller." *Statutes of David II., 5 Dec. 1365.*

This word is supposed to be a corruption of the words *quo quietus* which occur in the Latin form of the *coquet*. **V. Nares' Dict.**

CODRUM, **CODRE**, *s.* Forms of **CUDREME**, *q. v.*

COELTS, *s. pl.* Woods, clumps of wooding, plantings, or as usually pron. *plantins*. Addit. to **COELTS.**

This term is left undefined in **DICT.**; but, in the accompanying note the meaning "*colts, young horses,*"

is suggested: but this rendering makes nonsense of the passage quoted. The word is an English adaptation of Gael. *coille*, woods, short for *coilltean*, pl. of *coille*, a wood, forest: E. *holt*.

COGALL, COGAN, s. Prob. a misreading of *Tonegall*, q. v. Exch. Rolls Scot., i. 6, 7, 21.

The word *cogall*, which occurs frequently in the same connection in the abridgement by Lord Haddington's transcriber of the lost Rolls for the years 1263-6, in which *tonegal* also is found, is probably the same word written in the original in a contracted form and misread. It has the same meaning, viz., a weight equal to 6 stones.

To COGHLE, COGHIL, v. n. To cough in a weak or exhausted manner; to gasp or blow like a person out of breath, or suffering from asthma: a dimin. of *cough*; West of S.

COILL-HUCHIS, s. pl. Coal pits, Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 5 Dec., 1489. V. COIL-HEUCH.

COKALAND, s. V. COCKALAN.

COKBATE, s. A cockboat, a small boat; Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 253. Cf. M. E. *cogge*, O. Dutch. *kogge*.

These terms, however, are borrowed, like the E. word, from O. Fr. *coque*, a cockle, an egg-shell; Cotgr.

COKKILSCHELL, s. A scallop shell.

"Item, a collare of *cokkilschellis* contenannd xxiiij schellis of gold." Accts. L. H. Treas., A. 1488, i. 86. The reference is to the collar of the Order of St. Michael.

COKSAILL, s. A weather-cock.

". . . for mending of the *coksail* quhen the wind blew it doun, iiij s." Burgh Recs. Peebles, p. 414.

COLECT, COLLEC, s. A collection, or contribution for a certain purpose, generally benevolent; also, a tax.

"Gif ony of the breder of gilde fall in pouerte, the breder of the gilde sal help him of gudis of the gilde, or thai sal mak a *colect* throu the communitie of the toun to the some of xx s.," &c. Fragments of Old Laws, ch. 2.

"And gif he [i.e., the leper] has nocht of his awne, the burges of that toun sal gar be gadderyt amangis thaim a *colect* to the valure of xx s.," &c. Burgh Lawis, ch. 58.

"Item, at thai [i.e., the bailies] put *colectis* vnreulfully and vndetfully nocht counsalit wit the comunite of the burgh." Chalmerlan Air, ch. 4.

Fr. *collecte*, from Lat. *collecta*.

COLEN, COLYNE, s. and adj. Cologne: *colyne silk*, Cologne silk, Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 234, Sp. C.

COLK, s. The eider duck, Orkn. (v. Neil's Tour).

To COLL, COLE, v. a. To cut, trim, or put

into shape, to hollow out, to shape. Addit. to COLL.

This term is not properly defined in Dict. It does not mean to cut in general, nor to cut obliquely, as there stated. The primary idea is to cut or trim into shape; and this is implied in colling the hair, colling a candle, and colling a shoe or stocking. In each case it is cutting to a desired shape or form. Perhaps the best example in illustration is the phrase "*to coll a sey*," i.e., to cut out a nearly circular opening in a garment for the insertion of a sleeve, or to hollow out the armpit of a garment in order to relieve tightness: that is, in both cases, to cut out the required shape. Jamieson's etym. of the term is correct, and confirms the definitions now given. Besides, the term is still used in the North of E. with these meanings. V. Brockett's Gloss.

COLLEG, s. Colleague, associate, companion or fellow in office.

". . . ye accept the said office, and with your saidis *collegis* use and put the samyn to executioun deuly in all poyntis," &c. Burgh Recs. Edin., 8 Sept., 1519.

Lat. *collega*, one chosen or selected; Fr. *collègue*, a colleague.

COLLIE, COLLY, s. 1. The line across the rink in curling; same as COLL, q. v.

2. A name given to a curling-stone that fails to pass the Collie; also to a failed ball in the game of bowls. V. COLL.

COLLOGUE, s. A conversation in whispers or secret, a private interview, a conference, confederacy.

O. Fr. *colloque*, a conference.

To COLLOGUE, v. n. To speak in whispers to each other, to converse secretly; to plot, plan, confederate.

COLMOTH, COLEMOTH, COLMOUTH, COLEMIE, COLMIE, COLM, COMB, s. The coal-fish, *Gadus carbonarius*, Linn.; for short, called a *colm*, *comb*, *com*; and when young, a *comamie*, *colmintie*. Addit. to COLEMIE, COLMIE.

This fish, which is still much used by the poorer classes, was salted and dried in large quantities for winter use. It is frequently mentioned in customs and Burgh Recs. V. Assize of Petty Customs, ch. 6.

The *comamies* or young coal-fish appear to have been much prized; and they are mentioned by Scott as one of the dainties of May—

Butter, new cheis, and beir in May,
Comamis, cokkillis, curdis and quhay,
Lapstaris, lempettis, mussillis in schellis,
Grene leikis and all sic men may say,
Suppois sum of thame sourly smellis.

Alex. Scott, *Of May*, st. 7.

To COLOR, v. a. and s. To glose, pretend regarding, represent falsely, palm off; hence the sb. *coloring*.

"The quhilk day the provest, baillies, and counsall, ordanis William Andersoun till compeir befor thame on Tyesday nixttocum for *coloring* of vnfremenis guidis," &c. Burgh Recs. Edin., 4 Mar., 1524-5.

COLRAIK, *s.* Surety. V. CULREACH.

COLYAR, COLYER, COLYEAR, COILYEAR, *s.*
A collier, Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 389, 390 ;
also, a coalman, hawker of coal, as, Rauf
Coilzear, Ralph the coalman, or coal-ca'er.

Not Ralph *the collier*, as generally rendered ; for he
did not dig the coals, he only sold them. As he in-
formed the Emperor,—

Hine ouer seuin mylis I duell
And leidis Coilis to sell.

st. 4.

COM, CUM, *v.* These forms occur as *pr. t.*,
pa. t., and *pa. part.*, in each of the follow-
ing applications.

1. Come, came ; arrive, arrived.
2. Sprout, sprouted ; like grain in growth, and
in the process of malting. V. COME.
3. Stretch, expand, yield ; stretched, &c. ; like
a cord under tension, metals under heat, &c.

COM, COME, CUM, *s.* 1. Coming, arrival,
approach ; Barbour, Wallace. V. COM.

2. Growth, germination. V. COM.

COMAMIE, COMINIE, *s.* V. under *Colmoth*.

To COMBURIE, *v. a.* To bury in company
with.

“ And so like some American Kings whose custome
is to *comburie* their concubines with themselves, so
must we our old-mans affections before we dissolue.”
Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 16.

COME-AGAINST, *adj.* Repulsive, Orkn.

COME-KEIK, *s.* A novelty, Orkn.

COMMENTAR, *s.* Commentary, explana-
tion ; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 5.

COMMUNITE, COMUNYTE, *s.* V. COM-
MONTY.

COMMON, *adj.* Public, belonging to or for
the benefit of the public ; as, *common clerk*,
the town clerk ; *common pyper*, the town
piper ; *common minstrel*, the town musician ;
Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 239, 375.

These officials are frequently mentioned in the Burgh
Records of Scotland, especially the *common minstrels*,
as most of the towns had one or more of those humble
musicians, and the nature of their calling tended to
bring them oftener before their masters, the magistrates,
than was pleasant to either party.

To COMMON, COMMOUN, *v. n.* To have
dealings with, commune, converse : part. *pr.*
commoving, *commonyng*, used as a *s.* mean-
ing intercourse, conversation ; Douglas,
Virgil, iv. ch. 1, Palice of Honour.

COMMON-GUDE, *s.* V. under *Gude*.

(Sup.)

L

COMMONTY, *s.* Commonness, publicity ;
a common, public, or every day matter.
Addit. to COMMONTY.

“ Now this sepulchral communion for the *commonty*
of it, none should contemn.” Blame of Kirkburiall,
ch. 10.

COMPACIENT, *adj.* Compassionate, Doug-
las, Virgil, i. ch. 9.

COMPLEIS, COMPLES, *s.* An accomplice,
confederate ; pl. *compleisis*, *complexis*, Burgh
Recs.

Fr. *complice*, “ a *complice*, confederate, companion
in a lewd action ;” Cotgr.

COMPREMYTTIT, *part. pt.* Engaged
together, jointly sued ; Burgh Recs. Prest-
wick, 2 June, 1541. V. COMPROMIT.

COMPRISER, *s.* Valuator, appraiser,
arbiter. Addit. to COMPYRISER.

“ James Smith in Kirktoone pursues Allan Langwill
in Murehouse for eaten corne be the said Allane his
horse ; Arthure Bryce, one of the *compriseris* thereof,
being personallie present, declares the said skaith to
his judgement wes three pecks, at seavin shilling four
penies the peck, inde tuentie two shilling.” Corshill
Baron Court Book, Ayr and Wigtown Arch. Coll., iv.
109.

COMPTOUR-BURD, *s.* A counting-board ;
a board divided into squares to facilitate
the counting of money ; also called a
Countour.

This term occurs in a list of heirship goods, thus :—
“ . . . ane flandres kist price vj s. ; ane box, price
ijj s. ; ane *comptour burd*, price a merk ;” &c. Acta
Dom. 1490, p. 176.

Fr. *comptoir*, a counting board ; also, a coffer for
money.

COMYN, *s.* Cumin, cumin seed ; Petty
Customs, ch. 7. Lat. *cuminum*.

CON. A form of Can used for Gan, as
auxiliary verb, i.e., did : as, *con fall*, did
fall, fell ; *con study*, did study, studied.
V. CAN.

CON, CONE, *s.* A form of Can, ability,
possibility ; Court of Venus, iv. 279. V.
CAN.

Printed *tone* in Court of Venus, p. 120, S. T. S. ;
but the context suggests that it may be a mis-print or
a mis-reading of *cone*.

CONABILL, CONABLE, *adj.* Convenient,
suitable ; fit or able to be arranged ; a contr.
of O. Fr. *covenable* (= *convenable*), id.
Barbour, iii. 290, v. 266. Other forms are
cunable, *cunnable*. Errat. in DICT.

CONAND, CUNAND, *s.* V. CONNAND.

CONCEIT, CONCEAT, CONSEATE, CONSAIT,
CONSATE, *s.* Lit. a conception, i.e., of the

mind: hence, fanciful contrivance or arrangement; whim, delight; Houlate, ll. 284, 300.

“ . . . that not only for a religious respect were they separated from the places of God, but in a politick *conceate* also from their owne, in permitting no cittie buriall.” Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 16.

Then he march'd thro' the house, he march'd but, he march'd beu,

Like ower mony mae o' our great little men,
That I leugh clean outright, for I couldna contain,
He was sic a *conceit*—sic an ancient like wean.

The Wonderfu' Wean, Whistle Binkie, ii. 317.

CONCEITY, CONCEATY, *adj.* Ready, apt, quick-witted, appropriate; also, causing or yielding pleasure, taking one's conceit or fancy; as, “A blithe, *conceity*, wee thing.” Addit. to **CONCEITY**.

“According to the *conceaty* resolution of Theodore in answer to the tyrant Lysimachus, that it was all one to him to putrifie aboue, or vpon, or within the earth.” Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 6.

CONCLAVE, *s.* Secret chamber, council-room.

Till he come quhair thir sisteris sat so schene

In ane *conclave* all maid of Christall cleir.

Court of Venus, ii. 501, S. T. Soc.

Fr. *conclave*, a conclave, closet; Cotgr. Lit. a locked up place.

CONCUBY, *s.* A concubine, Charters, &c. of Peebles, p. 269, Rec. Soc.

To CONDAMP, *v. a.* To condemn; pret. and part. pa. *condampnit*; Compl. Scot. p. 117, 119, E. E. T. S.

CONDAMPNIT, *part. pt.* Condemned, Lawis of the Gild, ch. 9.

CONDYT, *s.* A conductor, Kingis Quair, st. 113. Addit. to **CONDIT**.

CONFEEKIT, *part. adj.* Confected, prepared by art: “*confekkit drynkis*,” fermented liquors.

“ . . . at that time the pepil drank nothir vyne nor beir, nor na vther *confekkit drynkis*.” Compl. Scot. p. 145, E. E. T. S.

Lat. *confectus*, id.

CONFIRMACIONE, *s.* A charter or deed confirming a previous grant; ratification. Accts. L. H. Treas., A. 1473-4, i. 2.

“Item, ane *confirmacione* of ane charter to Jobne Lord Semple of the landis of Montgrenane, xli.”

“Item, ane charter of *confirmacione* of the ferd part of the landis of Glassill to Patrik Lindesaye, iij li.” Accts. L. H. Treas., A. 1494-95, i. 211.

CONFRARIE, *s.* Brotherhood, fraternity, association.

“ . . . statute and ordanit be the provest, baillies, counsaile, and brether of the *confrarie* of the gild,” &c. Burgh Recs. Edin., 29 March, 1508.

Fr. *confrérie*, a fraternity; O. Fr. *confrairie*, Cotgr.

To CONFRONT, *v. a.* To arrest, stem, stay.

“ . . . except so far as by exemples we may *confront* our present confusions, wherat I aime.” Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 5.

CONGREW, *adj.* Congruous, harmonious; Court of Venus, ii. 77. Lat. *congruere*, to accord.

To CONJUNE, *v. a.* To conjoin: pret. and part. pa. *coniunit*; Compl. Scot., p. 77, 82, E. E. T. S. Lat. *conjungere*.

CONJUNCT-FEFTMENT, *s.* Joint infeftment, giving possession of property to husband and wife in common.

“Item, ane charter of *coniunctfeftment* to Alexander Reid and his wiff, v. li. vj s. viij.” Accts. L. H. Treas., A. 1494, i. 211. Dickson.

To CONJURE, CONIURE, *v. n.* To conspire, rebel, or league against authority; Compl. Scot. p. 133, E. E. T. S.

CONJURATIONE, CONIURATIONE, *s.* Conspiracy, act of leaguung against authority; *Ibid.*, p. 117.

CONNOYANCE, CONNYSAUNCE, CONYSANCE, *s.* V. **COGNOSCANCE**.

The term of which these forms are varieties implies cognisance in the ordinary as well as in the heraldic sense. Jamieson gave the latter only.

CONNRYNG, *s.* Prob. a mistake for *commying* or *coumyng*, cumin.

Fr. *cumin*, Lat. *cuminum*, Heb. *kammon*.

“Alsswa the said balye gayf sassing with a penne of a pond of *connrung* of Wil Bully land awest the Cors.” Charters &c. of Peebles, p. 113, Rec. Soc.

CONNYNG, CONNIN, *s.* Experience, skill, ability, judgment.

“ . . . and thai sall swer the gret athe that thai sall thar of suth say and na suth layne, at thar *connyng* and at thar knowlage, or thane be the worde of thar faderys,” &c. Fragments of Old Laws, ch. 10.

Modified from Icel. *kunnandi*, knowledge, experience; from *kunna*, to know.

CONQUES, *v.* and *s.* V. **CONQUACE**.

CONQUEST, CONQUISHED, *part. pt.* Acquired, obtained by purchase; Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 3. Addit. to **CONQUACE**.

CONSAIT, CONSATE, *s.* V. *Conceit*.

To CONSIDER, *ger.* To be considered.

“The contrare kinde of exemples that negatiuelie are set down to exhort to abstinence from their imitation rests to *consider*.” Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 17.

This application of the gerund is still used: as, “The letter is still to *write*.”

CONSINGAGE, COSINGAGE, *s.* V. **COSINGNAGE**.

CONSPIRATIONE, *s.* Conspiracy, Compl. Scot., p. 113, 117. Fr. *conspiration*.

To **CONSTREINYE**, **CONSTRENYE**, **CONSTREIGNE**, *v. a.* To constrain, compel; Compl. Scot., p. 68, 125, E.E.T.S.

“ . . . that law will nocht *constreinye* na burges to tak ony ither borch for his punde than a burges bot gif he will.” Burgh Lawis, ch. 32.

“ . . . bot gif it war sua that he war sa gretly *constreignit* throu nede, . . . for nede has na law.” Ibid., ch. 101.

Fr. *constraindre*, from Lat. *constringere*.

CONSTRY, **CONSTRIE**, **CONSTRE**, *s.* V. **CONSTERIE**.

CONSUNET, *adj.* Customary, usual.

“ Item, gif thar be ony that has away woll skynniss or hiddes of the whilkis thair pay na custom aucht and *consuet*.” Chalmerlan Air, ch. 28.

Lat. *consuetus*, accustomed.

CONSUNET, *s.* Short for *Consuetude*.

CONSUNETUD, *s.* Custom. Lat. *consuetudo*.

“ . . . but his wardane . . . sall geiff ansuer for hym and thole dome for hym eftir the *consuetud* and the consideration of the worthi men of the toune.” Burgh Lawis, ch. 80.

To **CONTEMPIL**, *v. a.* To contemplate, observe, watch; pret. *contemplit*; Compl. Scot., p. 37, 47, E.E.T.S. Fr. *contempler*.

CONTEMPLINE, **CONTEMPLENE**, *part.* and *s.* Contemplating, contemplation; Ibid., p. 46.

CONTENANCE, **COUNTINANS**, *s.* Demeanour, bearing; Kingis Quair, st. 45, 50, 82, Barbour, i. 392, 482; *be countinans*, apparently, to all appearance, Ibid., xi. 496. V. **CONTENE**.

Barbour uses both *contenance* and *contening* in the same sense, vii., 387.

CONTENTATIOUN, *s.* Satisfaction, compensation; Burgh Recs. Edin., 6th March, 1525-6. V. **CONTENT**.

CONTROWIT, *part. pt.* Contrived, invented, devised; Douglas, Virgil, ii., ch. 3, Edin. MS. V. **CONTRUFE**.

In Ruddiman's Ed. *contruuit* from *contrufe*; *controwit* is from the other form *controve*, which is given by Halliwell. The term is not correctly rendered in Small's Gloss. to Douglas.

CONVETH, *s.* A certain duty paid to a chief or superior.

The following statement will make Jamieson's explanation of this term complete.

“ *Conveth* was the Irish ‘Coimheda or Coigny,’ and the ‘Dovraeth’ of the Welsh laws; and was founded upon the original right which the leaders in the tribe had to be supported by their followers. It came to signify a night's meal or refection given by the occupiers of the land to their superior when passing through his territory, which was exigible four times in the year; and when the tribe territory came to be recognised as crown land, it became a fixed food contribution charged upon each ploughgate of land.

“In the reign of Alexander the Third this word seems to have assumed the form of *Waytinga*, and appears in the Chamberlain Rolls of his reign as a burden upon the Thanages.” Skene's Celtic Scotland, iii. 232.

CONVICT, **CONVICK**, **CONVYKKYT**, *part. pt.* Convicted, found guilty; used also for condemned, and as short for convicted and condemned.

“ . . . and thair be *convict*, thair sall pay amercement of viij s.” Burgh Lawis, ch. 60.

“Isobel Cokkie in Kyntor, be vertew of this commission, *convick* and brunt, 19th Feb., 1596.” Trials for Witchcraft, Spald. Misc., i. 84.

“And gif scho makis ivil ale . . . and be *convykkyt* of it, scho sall gif til hir mercement viii s.” &c. Burgh Lawis, ch. 63.

CONVYNE, **CONWYN**, **CONWYNE**, **COVYNE**, **COVYNG**, *s.* Agreement, bargain, counsel, plot, design; used both in a good and in a bad sense; Barbour, iv. 111, v. 301, ix. 14, xiii. 122.

O. Fr. *covine*, agreement, contrivance.

CONYE, **CONYIE**, *s.* A double hook or cleek used by fleshers in suspending a carcase of mutton, beef, &c.

“ . . . ane *conye*, ane camroll, with ane obiuse.” Burgh Recs. Aberd., i. 176, Sp. C.

CONYIE, **CONYIE**, **COYNYHE**, *adj.* Cornered, angular, squared. V. **COIN**.

“ . . . xii^c hewyn stanyis astlayr and *coynyhe* swilk as fallys to that werk.” Charters of Edin., 29th Nov., 1387.

COPPIN, *part. pt.* Errat. in **DICT.** for *Croppin*, crept, q. v.

This mistake originated in Tytler's Ed. of The Kingis Quair. V. Note in Skeat's Ed., p. 92.

COOM, *s.* Dust from a mill, or from riddled seeds, i.e., from corn, Orkn.

COPILL, *s.* A couplet, Kingis Quair, st. 92, 93, S.T.S.

COPPIT, *adj.* Cup-shaped, hollow; Douglas, Virgil, xiii., ch. 4, Edin. MS.

Ruddiman's Ed. has *toppit*, topped, atop, borne aloft. The passage runs thus:—

. . . the snale
Schakand hyr *coppit* schell or than hir tale.

CORBAL, **CORBELL**, *s.* A projecting stone or piece of timber which supports a superincumbent weight; also used as short for *corbel-table*.

“Item, for sawing of twa geistis and *corbellis*, ilk geist x^d and ilk *corbell* v^d; summa ijs vj^d.” Accts. Burgh of Edinburgh, 26th Jan., 1554.

Fr. *corbeille*, a wicker basket; also, a corbel in masonry.

CORBALSAILYE, *s.* Prob. parapets or other projections corbelled out beyond the face of a fortified wall. V. *Saillie*.

"Licentiam edificandi castra, turres et fortalicia cum januis ferreis, le battelling *corbalsailye*, barnkynnys et carceribus." Reg. Mag. Sig., 1424—1513, No. 1639.

Fr. *corbeille*, a corbel, and *saillie*, a projection; like "*saillie de maison*, an outjutting room;" Cotgr.

CORCE, *s.* Cross. V. CORS.

CORDINAR, CORDONARE, CORDYNAR, CORDENAR, *s.* A shoemaker, Accts. L. H. Treas. i. 65, iii. 268, 285. E. *cordwainer*.

O. Fr. *cordoan*, *cordowan*, Cordovan leather; Roquefort. Low Lat. *cordoanum*, from *Cordova*, a spelling of Cordova, in Spain. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

CORDOK, *s.* A place of detention for evil-doers; a lock-up, prison cell.

". . . Nov., 1554, for ix. snekkis with thair stapils to the ix. *cordokkis* of the tolbuith," &c. Accts. Burgh of Edinburgh, ii. 294.

Prob. from Gael. *coirtheach*, wrong-doing, wrong-doer, a guilty person.

CORD-TAWES, *s.* Taws of cord; i.e., a scourge of small cords.

". . . the Kirk . . . , as being a denne of theeues, deseruing the Lord's *cord-tawes*." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 13.

CORDWAN, CORDWANE, *s.* V. CORDEVAN.

CORKIS, *s. pl.* Cork-heeled shoes.

This term occurs in a list of articles of dress obtained for the Queen and her ladies when preparing to start on a pilgrimage to Whithorn in August, 1473. The list is headed, "Thingis taue for the Queenis persone."

"In the first, to Caldwele of hire chalmire, to pay for patynis and *corkis*, xij s." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 29. Dickson.

These are the "*corkit schone*" of our old ballads.

CORNLAND, CORNELAND, *s.* Arable, tilled, or cultivated land.

". . . prata, marresia, hortos terras arabiles, *lie corneland*, terras non arabiles *lie unland*." Reg. Mag. Sig.

CORNIS, *s. pl.* Corn crops. S.

CORONAT, *part. adj.* Crowned, Henryson, Lyoun and Mons, l. 58.

Lat. *coronatus*, id.; from Lat. *corona*, a crown.

CORPS-GUARDE, *s.* Body-guard; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 19.

CORRECTOR, CORRECTOUR, *s.* Rector, instructor, conductor; as, "*correctour* of the queir," rector of the choir; Burgh Recs. Aberd., 5 Oct. 1553, Houlate, l. 212.

CORRODY, CORODY, *s.* A sum of money, or an allowance of food, drink, and clothing due to the King from a vassal for the maintenance of an accredited servant when passing through his lands. V. *Conveth*.

David I. of Scot. made frequent visits to the court of Henry I. of Eng., and on each occasion was provided for both in going and returning by grants of

corrody. V. Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland, i. 2-6.

O. Fr. *conroyer*, *corroyer*, to furnish, provide.

CORSAY, CORSIE, *s.* A kind of cap worn by women: called also a *courche*, a *curche*, a *curchey*; and like M. E. *courchef*, is der. from Fr. *couvre-chef*.

". . . pulling of hir *corsay* of hir heid and rugging of hir hair." Burgh Recs. Peebles, p. 275, Rec. Soc.

CORTRIKYS, *s.* A kind of cloth made at Courtray, the Flemish name of which was Cortrijck, or Kortryk.

Following two entries as to the purchase of cloth of Ypres comes "Idem computat per empcionem de v peciis cum dimidio j ulna cum dimidia ulna Cortrikys et communis varii coloris et precii." Exch. Rolls, Sect. ii. 465.

CORUYN, CORVYNE, *part. pt.* Carved out, cut from; Douglas, Virgil, 141, 9, Rudd. ed. Errat. in Dict, q. v.

Edin. MS. has *corvyne*, which proves Dr. Jamieson's rendering to be wrong. However, he only followed Ruddiman.

COSYNE, COSYNG, *s.* A cousin, near relation, Barbour, xii. 31; pl. *cosyngis*, Ibid. viii. 396.

COSYNAGE, *s.* Kin, kindred, relationship; Ibid. v. 135. V. COSINGNACE.

COT - ARMOUR, COTEARMOUR, COYT-ARMOUR, COT OF ARMIS, *s.* A surcoat or tabard charged with armorial bearings; *cot-armour*, Barbour, xviii. 95; pl. *cot-armouris*, armorial devices, Ibid. viii. 231. These terms are also used by Barbour and Douglas. meaning a coat of mail.

"Item, [3 Sept., 1496] for ij. elne of dowbil rede taffaty, to be the Kingis *cotearmour*, xxxvj s." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 292.

And on 3 Oct., 1488, ". . . for ix *coyt armouris* to the harroldis and purcyfantis, price of ilk peyce, sylk, golde, aysure, and the makin of thaim, v li; summa of the ix, xlv li." Ibid. i. 163.

O. Fr. *cote*, a coat; *armoirie*, graven or charged with arms. But, as a coat of mail, from *cote*, a coat; and *armure*, harness, armour.

COTHERLIE, *adj.* Kindly, affectionate; Orkn.

COTTON, COTTONT, COTTONIT, COTONYT, *adj.* Dressed with a nap, having a soft nap; as, *cotton lamskinnis*, lambskins with the wool cottoned or dressed, Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 202: *cotonyt clath*, cloth dressed or finished with a long nap, Ibid. i. 164.

COTTONOY, *s.* An annoyance, Orkn.

COU, *v.* and *s.* V. Cow.

To COUCH, *v. a.* To lay, inlay, set, deck, adorn; pret. and part. pt. *couchit*, decked, Kingis Quair, st. 46.

COUCHIT, COWCHIT, *part. pt.* Inlaid; same as Couthit, q. v., Douglas. E. *couched*.

COUDE, CODE, *s.* Chrisom-cloth. V. CUDE.

To COUER, *v. a.* To recover. V. COUR, COWER.

COUNTERFOOTE, *s.* Pattern, example, imitation. E. *counterfeit*. V. COUNTERFACTÉ.

"For as the Lord said to his two disciples (that after the counterfoote of Elias, would have commanded a consuming fire to come downe against the inhospitall Samaritanes.)" Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 16.

COUNTINANS, COUNTYNANS, *s.* V. *Contentance*.

COUP, COWP, *s.* V. COOP.

To COUP, *v. a.* To shoot or empty the load of a *coup* or cart. Addit. to COUP, *v.*

COUP, *s.* 1. A *coup* or cart-load; as, "*coups* of fuilye," cart or horse-loads of manure, Ayr and Wigtown Arch. Coll., iv. 149.

2. The act, right, or liberty of emptying a cart-load.

3. A place for shooting or emptying cart-loads of earth, ashes, and rubbish.

Clay-holes, quarries, etc., that the owners desire to be filled up are advertised as *coups*.

FREE COUP, *s.* Liberty to *coup* or deposit rubbish free of charge; also, a place where this liberty may be had.

To advertise a *free-coup* at such a place is the usual method of notifying that rubbish is urgently required at that place for levelling purposes.

The foregoing applications of *Coup* are still used.

To COUPON, COWPON, CULPON, *v. a.* To cut into pieces, slice, cut up.

"For superstition is lyke some serpents, that though they be *couponed* in many cuttes, yet they can keepe some lyfe in all." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 11.

Fr. *coupon*, a slice: from *couper*, to cut.

COUPON, COWPON, CULPON, *s.* A shred, rag, cutting, pairing. Addit. to COWPON, q. v.

The form *culpon* occurs in Chaucer, meaning a little bunch or bundle.

To COUR, CURE, *v. a.* To cover, spread, protect, to serve with the male; part. pr. *cureing*, used also as a *s.*

"In the action persewed be the said Robert Edmund against Robert Alexander in Foggichillok for half a crown for *cureing* a mare with the persewer stoned horse. The Judge decerned the defender to pay half

pryce because the defender was oblidge to goe to another horse, quhich was proved at the bar." Cors-hill Baron Court Book, Ayr and Wigtown Arch. Coll., iv. 240.

COUR, CURE, *s.* A cover, dish; pl. *curis*, *cureis*, bake-meats, cooked meats, Houlate, l. 695.

Given as *Curer* in *Dict.*, which is a misreading of Pinkerton's ed. Bann. MS. has *cureis*; Asloan MS. *curis*.

COURFYRE, CURFOYR, *s.* Curfew, evening-bell. Fr. *couvre-feu*.

"Ordanis the stepill and knock to be ordourlie and sufficientlie kept, usit and wont, and to regne (ring) xij houris, vj houris, and *courfyre* nychtlie." Burgh Rec. Peebles, p. 324. Rec. Soc.

The term occurs in Aberdeen Burgh Recs., 27 Oct., 1503 as *curfoyr*.

To COURAY, *v. a.* To curry, to dress or prepare tanned leather for the shoemaker.

"Item, whair thai suld gif thair lethir gude oyle and taulch, thai gif it bot watter and salt. Item, thai wirk it or it be *courait*, in greit hindering and skaith of the Kingis liegis." Chalmerlan Air, ch. 22.

O. Fr. *conroier*, later *couroier*, or as Cotgrave has it *conroyer*, *courroyer*, "to currie, tawe, or dresse, as leather."

Burguy gives the forms *conroier*, *conreier*, *contraer*, to equip, furnish, prepare, put in order: from the root *roi*, *rei*, *rai*, order, arrangement.

COURPLE, *s.* The crupper of a saddle; Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 388. V. CURPLE.

COURTICIAN, CURTICIAN, *s.* A courtier, courtesan; Compl. Scot., p. 133. Fr. *courtisan*.

COURTINGIS, *s. pl.* Curtains.

"Item, [A. 1474] fra Will of Rend to bind my Lordis *courtings* $\frac{1}{2}$ quarter of bukrame, price xij d." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 41.

"My Lord" here mentioned was Prince James, afterwards James IV. of Scotland, and the bit of buckram became part of the furnishing of his cradle.

COUTH, COUTHIN, *s.* A two-year-old and a three-year-old coal-fish, Orkn.

COUTHY, COUTHIE, *adj.* V. COUTH.

To COVAIT, COWAIT, *v. a.* To desire, wish, crave; Court of Venus, iii. 184, 502.

To COW THE BENT. Lit. to crop the coarse grass of the common or of untilled land; to take what one can get, to live as one may. *Cow the Bent* implies living on poor fare, and hence poverty, disgrace, misfortune.

Milch cows are pastured on the best grass; less worth cattle are sent to *cow the bent*. When a person is disgraced or cast off, he is said to be sent to *cow the bent*. The life of poverty, disgrace, or misfortune, is often called a life of "*cow the bent*."

And sum day quhen he seis his skaith,
He will yow thank and rewaird baith,

And turn the fox bak to his rent,
And former style of *cow the bent*.

Rob Stene's Dream, p. 5.

COWARDY, COWARDIE, s. Cowardice, faint-heartedness. Barbour, i. 26, 747, Edin. MS.

Camb. MS. reads *voidre*, stratagem, cunning, in ix. 747, which certainly makes better sense. V. Skeat's Barbour, Gloss., and note p. 579.

COWBEL, COWBILL, COWBLE, s. V. COBLE, *Coble*.

COWNTOUR, s. V. *Comptour-burd*.

COWNTOURIS, s. pl. Counters, called also *Nuremberg tokens*, used in calculations on the Counter or Comptour-board. Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 300.

COYNYE, s. and adj. Corner. V. COIN.

CRAAR, CRARE, s. V. CREARE.

CRABBING, s. Irritation, provocation, rage; Henryson, Orpheus and Eurydice, l. 503. V. CRAB.

CRABSTANE, CRIBSTANE, s. Kerbstone, border of street pavement; S.

CRAIKAND, part. Croaking, crying; Henryson, Preiching of the Swallow, l. 159. V. CRAIK.

CRAIG, s. Neck, throat. V. CRAG.

CRAKLING - CHEESE, s. Refuse of tallow pressed into the form of a cheese; used for feeding dogs, poultry, etc., S. Addit. to CRACKLINGS.

Tallow refuse is also called *crakkings*; and the cake or cheese *crakking-cheese*; West of S.

CRAK-RAIP, CRAK-RAPE, s. Crack-rope; one fit for the hangman's rope; a term of contempt applied to a thief or a rascal, expressive of what he deserves.

In dreid and schame our dayis we indure:
Synne widdie-nek and *crak-raip* callit als,
And till our hyre hangit up be the hals.

Henryson, Tod's Confessioun, l. 48.

In Dr. Laing's ed. of Henryson this term is carelessly rendered "*hangman's rope*."

Crak-raip or *crak-rope*, *crack-hemp*, *crack-halter*, are terms of contempt used both in Eng. and Scot., and generally applied to habit-and-repute thieves: but, like the term *widdie-nek* as used by Henryson, and *gallows-bird* of modern times, they were also applied to rogues, rascals, and miscreants of the worst kind, to express the end they will come to, or the punishment they deserve. Shakespeare certainly uses *crack-hemp* in this sense. Some writers, however, define *crak-raip* as one who has been hanged, but escaped by the breaking of the rope; for a man can't be hanged twice. But this meaning is, at least, not the one in which the term is commonly used; and prob. it has originated from the mistaken idea that *crack* means to break. In this connection it means to stretch or strain tight, to stretch to the utmost: just as we say the rigging, cordage, or

timbers of a ship crack and shiver when straining in a storm.

CRAN, s. A crane; also, a vulgar name for a heron; Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 182, Dickson.

In Scot. records the word *cran* almost always means a heron, and during the fifteenth century this bird must have been common in Scotland, as it formed an important dish at great feasts. V. Gloss. to Accts. But the crane never was a native of Scotland, and has always been an exceedingly rare visitant.

Or like a *cran*,
That man take nine steps before she flee,
Old Proverb.

A.-S. *cran*, Dan. *kran*, Swed. *kran*, id.

CRAN-CRAIG, CRAN-CRAIGIE, CRAN-CRAIGIT, s. and adj. Crane neck, one who has a long slender neck; also, crane-necked; as, "That *cran-craigie* beast cou'd never ca' coals," West of S.

V. *Cran*, a crane, and *Craig*, a neck.

CRAP-HEICH, CROP-HEICH, CROPE-HEIGH, adj., adv., and s. Topmost, highest: *in the crop-heich*, in the highest place, Houlate, l. 408, Bann. MS.

CRARE, s. V. CREARE.

CRASIE, CRASY, CHRAISY, s. A kind of bonnet for women, a sun-bonnet, Clydes., Lothian. V. Gaberlunzie Wallet, p. 40.

CRAUDON, s. A craven. V. CRAWDON.

CRAW-POCKIES, s. The eggs of sharks, skate, and dog-fish, Orkn.

To **CREAN, CREEN, CREIN, v. a.** Forms of CRINE, to shrivel, &c., q. v.

CREANCE, CREANS, s. Credit. Fr. *créance*. "And all manner of othir thingis till thair *creance* lent or laid in wed within thair burghes jt sall fully be deternyt and endit." Fragments of Old Laws, ch. 8.

CREANSOUR, s. A creditor. Fr. *créancier*.

"And gif he wil nocht it outquyte, it sal be salde and the *creansour* sall tak his dett." Burgh Lawis, ch. 79.

CREDENCE, s. Credentials, testimonials; evidence, attestation. O. Fr. *credence*, as *creance*.

Quhen thair consauit had the cas and the *credence*,
Be the herald in hall huve thair nocht ellis.

Houlate, l. 300.

CREAT, pret. and part. pa. Created, Compl. Scot., p. 34, 43, E.E.T.S.

CREESHIE, adj. V. under CREISCH.

CREMAR, s. A pedlar, a hawker of wares; Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 184. V. CREAMER.

According to the burgh laws the *cremar* was allowed to have an open stand or stall at certain fairs and markets but their usual stance was on the street, and if

possible near the door of a church, as noticed in the entry quoted above.

The burgess and guild-brother, who kept a booth or shop, had no favour for the *cremar*; and it was reckoned dishonourable for a booth-keeper to be a *cremar* as well. Indeed, in a dispute among the hammermen of Glasgow in 1645 regarding one of their brethren who had been *creaming*, the provost and magistrates were intreated to protect the craft; and the petition presented by the guild craved them "to caus the said Robert keip himself and his wair within his owne buith and drope, and to consider that no buithe keiper aught to be ane *creamer*," etc. Burgh Recs. Glasgow, Vol. II., p. 77, V. *Drop*.

CREME-STOK, CREM-STOK, s. The chrism-stock or vessel for holding the holy anointing oil.

"Item, ane *crem-stok* of siluer with ane closour of siluer and the laif of the graithe langand thairto of euore." Reg. Vestments, &c. St. Salvator's Coll. St. Andrews, Maitland Club Misc., iii. 203.

O. Fr. *creme*, the chrism.

CREMESYE, s. V. **CRAMESYE.**

CREN, s. A crane. V. **CRANE.**

CRENISHED, part. pt. Notched, serrated; broken or gapped along the top or edge, as a mouldering wall or rusty sword.

"The back dyick of the college yaird quhilk is *crenished* and speldit . . . and lickle to fail." Aberd. Burgh Records, 28 Aug., 1646.

O. Fr. *crenè*, nicked, notched, indented.

CRENYIE, adj. Small, dwarfish, Orkn.

CRESCHE, s. Grease. V. **CREISCH.**

". . . faltet in weyande of ony thying suilk as woll, nowte *resche* or swyne sayme," etc. Burgh Lawis, ch. 68.

CREWIS, s. pl. Cruves. V. **CROO, CRUVE.**

CRIT, CRIOUR. V. under *Cry*.

To CRINGE, CRYNGE, CRENGE, CRAINGE, v. n. To cringe, crouch, shrivel, draw together, cower; as, "He sits *cringin'* at the fire."

He criplit, he *cryngit*, he cairfully cryd,
He solpit and sorrowit in sichingis seir.

Houlate, l. 956, Bann. MS.

As generally used this term seems to be a freq. of *crine*, to shrivel, grow less; Gael. *crionan*: which, however, could not evolve the final *ge*. As used in Mod. Eng., it is said to be derived from A.-S. *cringan*, *crinegan*, *crincan*, to sink in battle, fall, succumb. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

CROFF, CRUFF, s. A hovel, sty. V. **CRUFE.**

CROIP, s. Crop; *croip* and *calf*, crop and grass, Henryson. V. under *Calf*.

CROKETS, CROKETTIS, s. pl. Ruffles, neck-ornaments, curls, tresses; West of S. Addit. to **CROKATS.**

Crockets were twists of hair originally. V. Halliwell.

To CRONE, CRUNE, v. n. V. **CROYN, CROON.**

CROOK, CRUIK, s. A crack or cleft in a rock, or in a rocky hill-side; also, hollows under projecting rocks; Barbour, x. 602, 605, Hart's Ed. E. *creeks*.

CROOKED, CRUKYT, adj. Deformed, lame, decrepid. V. **CRUKE.**

"Andrew Buchanan in Robertlane pursues Thomas Wylie in Meikle Corshill for curing of ane horse *crooked*." Corshill Baron Court, Ayr and Wigtown Arch. Coll., iv. 107.

"Giff ouy of our brether of the gilde in his eyld fall *crukyt* or pure or in ane vncurabill seyknes, and he haue nocht of his awin whar of he may be sustenyt . . . he salbe releffyt." Lawis of the Gild, ch. 12.

To CROON, CROUN, v. a. To hum or sing softly, as to an infant; to sing with subdued voice, as for practice when one is alone or pleased. V. **CROYN.**

Whiles holding fast his gude blue bonnet;
Whiles *crooning* o'er some auld Scots sonnet.

Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

But blythely tak' the road, an' while journeying along,
Croon cheerily to mysel' an auld Scottish sang.

Alex. Wilson's Poems, p. 410.

In the Dict. *croon* is represented as a neut. vb. only.

To CROON, CROUN, v. n. To emit low, sad, sorrowful tones, to sing a lament; to mourn, lament; as, "She sits *croonin'* for her bairn that's gane." Addit. to **CROON, CROYN.**

Croon is also used to express playing or practising in a low or sad tone; as, "the shepherd *croonin* on his pipe." In this sense James Ballantine uses the term in his merry song, "The Auld Beggar Man."

He puff'd on the weaver, he ran to his loom;
He shankit the snab hame to cobbie his shoon;

He skelpt the herd, on his bog-reed to *croon*—

Saw ye e'er sic a strong auld man?

Gaberlunzie's Wallet, p. 14.

CROON, CROONACH, s. The act of singing in a soft low voice, a song of sorrow or lamentation, a low sweet lullaby; Gaberlunzie's Wallet, p. 198. Addit. to **CROON.**

CROOPAN, s. The throat, Orkn.

CROOPAN, s. The tail crupper; girth of a horse, Orkn.

CROP, CROPE, s. The top. V. **CRAP.**

CROP, CRUP, pret. Crept, did creep. Addit. to **CRAP.**

The forms *crap*, *crop*, *crup*, are still used as pret. of *creep*; so also are the corresponding forms of the part. pt. *crappen*, *croppen*, *cruppen*.

CROPPIN, part. pt. Crept, Kingis Quair, st. 182, Skeat's Ed. S. T. S.

In the Dict. this word is given as **COFFIN**, from Tytler's ed.; but it is a misreading. See Note in Skeat's ed., p. 92.

Other forms of this part. pt. are *creepin*, *crappin*, *crippin*, *crep*, *crip*, *crap*, *crop*.

CROPE, v. and s. Croak. V. **CROUP.**

CROSE-GAIRD, CORCÉ-GAIRDIS, s. The cross-guard, the watch or watchmen at the burgh cross; Burgh Recs. Edin., iv. 187, Rec. Soc.

CROUF, s. A kind of hide, a stout shoe-leather.

“And thar is aucht for the canage of a last of hydys xij d. of a last of *crouf* j d.” Fragments of Old Laws, ch. 27.

CROUNE, CROUN, CROVNE, CRONE, s. A crown, a gold coin of which there were various denominations current in Scotland, viz. :—

1. *Scottis Crowne*, first struck by Robert III., which varied in value at different periods from 12s. to 13s. 4d.; but it was generally reckoned at 13s. 4d. Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 167.
2. *Franche Crowne*, which varied in value from 12s. 6d. to 15s., but the usual value was 14s. This coin was very much used in Scotland; indeed, it appears to have been the favourite gold coin during the 15th and 16th cents. *Ibid.* i. 64, 167.
3. *Croune of the Sone*, i.e., crown of the sun, so called from its mint mark, and often mentioned in old accounts, was reckoned at 14s. value, *Ibid.* i. 302.

CROVE, CROOVE, s. A trap for fish, Aberd., Perth., West of S. V. **CRUVE.**

CROWNAIR, s. Coroner. V. **CROWNARE.**

CRUCHET, CRACHET, s. A little crook or cleek, Barbour, x. 41. Fr. *crochet*.

CRUDGEBAK, s. Crookback. In M. Eng. *crocheback, crouchback*.

A *crudgebak* that cairfull cative bure.
Douglas, King Hart, i. 116, ed. 1874.

CRUIK, s. V. **CROOK.**

CRUK, CRUKE, CRUIK, s. The strong iron hook used in suspending a large pot over a fire; also, the iron chain with a small hook called a *gab* attached, used in suspending a small pot. Prob. this confusion arose from the frequent use of both *cruik* and *gab* for suspending a small pot; Burgh Lawis, ch. 16. Addit. to **CROOK.**

2. A shepherd's crook or staff. *By heuk and cruk*, by reaping hook or shepherd's staff, that is, by tilling land or keeping flocks; and these being the primitive modes of earning a living, the phrase in early times would represent *by this way or that, by one way or other, by some means*. In like man-

ner, *by heuk and cruk* would represent *by both ways*, and then *by all ways or means, by any or every way*.

The mair we get *by heuk and cruk*,

We aften grow the greedier.

Alex. Wilson, The Shark, s. 7.

Another meaning of *cruk, cruik*, is given under **CROOK AND BANDS.**

CRUKYT, adj. Decrepid. V. **CROOKED.**

CRULL, s. A confused heap, a complete smash, Orkn.

CRUMB, CRUMBE, s. A curve, bend, crook; hence, in a fish the point where the body bends or curves from the tail, the anal fin.

“Neither sall it be leasum to him to cutt the salmound above the *crumbe* or any parte therof,” etc. Burgh Recs. Glasgow, 17 Feb., 1644. V. *Salmon Tail*.

This is an extract from the famous Glasgow “Law of Salmound Tails” to which appeal was often made during the 17th and early part of the 18th cents.

Gael. *cruime*, a bend, curvature; from. *crook*, crooked.

To CRY, v. a. To proclaim, publish, declare; as, “*To cry* a fair or a roup.” Addit. to **CRY, q. v.**

To CRY A FAIR. To proclaim or give public notice regarding the holding of a fair.

In olden times this was a great and most important proclamation, and was made with all due ceremony on the evening of the day before the fair. To the people of the burgh the proclamation was made by a town-officer standing on the tolbuith stair, or on the steps of the cross: and to the landward or country people it was made by another officer who stood on the public green or common.

The following extract from the Burgh Records of Glasgow gives a full account of “the crying of a fair.” It is dated 6 July, 1590.

“The peace of the fair wes proclamit be David Coittis, mair of fie, vpoun the Grene, and be James Anderson, town officer, vpoun the tolbuith stair, eftir the forme and tennour vnderwrittin :—Forsamekle as the sevint day of Julij approcheand is the fair day of the burgh and citie of Glasgow of auld, heirfoir, I, in our Sovereane Lordis name, and als in name and behall of the baillie of the regalitie of Glasgw, and provest and baillies of the same, commandis and chargis and als inhibits and forbiddis all our Sovereane Lordis lieges that nane of thame tak vpoun hand to molest or trouble ony persone or persouis repairand to the said fair, remane-and thairin, or passand thairfra, for ald feid or new, for auld dett or new, or brek the peace of the said fair be way of tuilzie or trublance, for the space of aucht dayis nixt thairefter, vnder the pane of ten pundis ilk fault vnforgevin.” Burgh Recs. Glasgow, i. 154, Rec. Soc.

To CRY A ROUP OR SALE. To proclaim or publish it by the bellman or town officer.

In towns the bellman passed through the streets with his proclamation: but in country districts with scattered population he cried a roup or sale at the church door as the people came out.

O auctioneers he was the wale,

And rairly he could *cry a sale*

On Sabbath, when the kirk did scale,

And neir did spare.

Fisher's Poems.

CRIT, CRIYT, CRYDE, CRIDE, pret. and part.
pt. Cried, proclaimed; proclaimed in church.

" . . . giffin to ane wif that brocht cheriis to the King and *criit* on him for siluer, iij s." Acets. L. H. Treas., I. 348.

" . . . [3 Feb., 1493] . . . Johne Keyr, messenger, passand with the Kingis lettrez in Galoway and Carryk to ger wapynschawingis be *cryit*," etc. *Ibid.*, i. 319.

In West of S. this term is pron. *oride* (i as in *pride*), and *cryde* (y as in *dyed*): generally *cryde*, when it ends a phrase or sentence, and *cride*, when it is followed by other words.

Before the Registration Act came into force, the fee paid to a Session Clerk for proclamation of banns was called *cryin siller*.

CRIOUR, CRIER, s. An inferior officer of a burgh, a town-officer, a sergeand, a beadle.

"The *criouris* [seriandis] sal be chosyn communly be the consent of all the burges, and thair aw to be lele men and of gude fame, and thair sal suer fewte to the King and the aldirman and the bailieis of the toune and to all burges in full court." Burgh Lawis, ch. 71.

The *crier* was, as this extract indicates, an officer of court, and an officer of the burgh; indeed, the name by which he was best known and is still called, a *town's officer*, includes both duties. He acted as *crier* at the common courts, and passed through the town with bell or drum to publish notices and proclamations; on great occasions he led the procession of magistrates and carried a bright polished halberd, and on market days he kept a sharp eye on the weights and measures, and passed round the stalls with the *customers* when they uplifted their dues or petty customs. He was therefore a well-known and important person in the burgh of olden times; but his duties and his honours have been greatly diminished of late by Burgh Improvement Acts.

CRYKE, CRUIK, s. V. *Crook*.

CRYSME, s. Consecrated oil; also, unction, anointing. Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 14.

CUBBIE, s. A small cassie or basket, often made of heather; Orkn.

CUD, CUDE, s. 1. Cud; *chewt their cude*, ruminated, reflected, mused, meditated.

Owe a broad wi' bannocks heapet,
 Cheese, and stoups, and glasses stood;
 Some were roaring, ithers sleepit,
 Ithers quietly *chewt their cude*.
Alex. Wilson, Watty and Meg, s. 4.

2. Stuff to chew, food.

Thy *cud*, thy claitthis, thy coist, cumis nocht of the,
Houlate, l. 978, Bann. MS.

A.-S. *cvidu*, and later *cudu*, cud, from *ceowan*, to chew. Gael. *cuidh*, food.

CUDDIE, s. A ditch or cutting to lead the drainage of a district to a river; also, an overflow connection between a canal and a river. Addit. to **CUDDIE**, q. v.

Except during the time of flushing or overflow the water in the *cuddie* is stagnant or nearly so.

The term is a corr. of O. Fr. *conduit*, an aqueduct, a canal. V. **CUNDIE**.

(Sup.)

M

**CUDICHE, CUDDECHT, CODDECHT, COD-
 DACHEICH, s.** A term synon. with *Conveth*, q. v.

This word frequently occurs in rentals of lands in the Highlands and Islands, and signifies a night's victuals or entertainment: from Gael. *cuidh*, food, and *oidheche*, night.

CUDYUCH, CUDYEOCH, s. V. **CUDEIGH**.

CUIL, CUYL, adj. and v. Cool, North of S.: *cule*, West of S. V. *Cule*, v.

To CUILYE, v. a. To entice, beguile; another form of **CULYE**, q. v.

O. Fr. *guiller*, "to couzen, beguile, deceive;" Cotgr.

CUIR, s. Task, office, duty, Court of Venus, Prol. 246; thought, desire, *Ibid.*, i. 421. E. *cure*.

To CUIR, v. a. To value, esteem, regard.

For sic storyis I *cuir* thame not ane prene.
Court of Venus, iii. 546, S. T. Soc.

O. Fr. *cure*, from Lat. *cura*, care.

CUIT, s. The ankle. V. **CUTE**.

CUITIKINS, CUTIKINGIS, s. pl. V. **CUTIKINS**.

To CUITER, CUTTER, v. a. and n. Same as **CUTER**, to cocker; also, to coax, wheedle, caress, fondle, whisper lovingly; Whistle Binkie, I. 155, II. 66. Addit. to **CUTER**, **KUTER**.

CUITERER, CUTTERER, s. A coaxer, wheedler, fawner, fair-speaker; West of S.

CULD, v. aux. Did, Compl. Scot., p. 63, E. E. T. S.

This peculiar use of *culd* arose from confounding the auxiliary *gan* (= did) with *can*, and then using *culd* as its past tense.

To CULE, v. a. and n. To cool, to become cool.

"He may *cule* his cutes a wee," i.e., he must wait a little.

"Keep your breath to *cule* your parritch;" said to one who is angry without cause.

Schir Rauf caught to *kule* him, and tak mair of the licht
 He kest vp his veseir,
 With ane cheualrous cheir.

Rauf Coilyear, s. 65.

A.-S. *cōl*, cool; Dan. *kōl*, Swed. *kylig*, Ger. *kuhl*.

CULE, CUIL, CUYL, adj. and s. Cool, cold, become cool or cold, of sufficient coolness. As a *s.* like E. cool, cold, implying, state, condition, etc.

Are ye no gaun to waken the day, ye rogue?

Your parritch is ready and *cule* in the cog.

W. Miller, Sleepy Wee Laddie, st. 1.

CULPON, s. A shred. V. **COWPON, COUPON**.

CULUM, s. A tail, fundament.

The *culum* of Sanct Bryds cow,
The gruntill of Sanct Antonis sow,
Quhil bure his haly bell.
Lyndsay, Thre Estaitis, l. 2102.

Lat. *culus*, fundament.

CULVERIN, CULUERENE, CULVRIN, s.

Originally a hand gun of a yard long; afterwards a cannon of the second order, long in proportion to its calibre; also called a serpentine; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 122, 131. V. **CULRING.**

Fr. *couleuvre*, from *coleuvre*, an adder; Lat. *colubra*.

CUM, COM, v. and s. V. Com.

CUM, CUMB, COOM, KIM, s. A tub, cistern, as, "a milk-*cum* or *kim*;" also, a large ladle for baling a boat; West and South of S.

CUMMEN, COOMEN, KIMMEN, s. Lit. a small *cum* or *kim*, a small or shallow tub, a ladle, a skimmer. V. **KIMMEN.**

Gael. *cum*, to keep, hold: *cuman*, a milking pail, a circular wooden dish without a handle; M'Leod and Dewar.

CUMBLY, adj. Comely, Barbour, xi., 132, Edin. MS.

CUMFETHIS, s. pl. A corr. of **CONFECTS**, sweetmeats, q. v. It represents a pron. which is still common.

CUMMERIT, CUMMYRIT, CUMRAIT, CUMRAYIT, pret. and part. pt. Cumbered, encumbered, harassed, overwhelmed; Barbour, xi. 198, xiv. 298, xiii. 127, xiv. 550, xvii. 123.

CUMRAW, CUMROW, s. A comrade, companion, neighbour.

"... for keiping gud nychtbureheid to thair *cumrowis*," etc. Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 24 Apr., 1572.
This form may be only the local pron. of E. *comrade*.

To CUMSEIL, COMSEIL, v. a. To line the roof and walls of a room with wood, to ceiling and wainscot, to lath and plaster; Old Church Life in Scotland, p. 38. V. **COOM-CEIL'D.**

This may be a compound of *con*, altogether, and M. E. *syle*, to ceil, to cover with boards, line, etc., and used to imply the lining of a room with wood or with lath and plaster: but more prob. it is *coom-ceil* with extended meaning adapted to modern usage. In most cases the lining is laid or fitted on *cooms* or frames.

CUNGLES, s. pl. Coarse gravel, roundish water-worn stones; E. *shingles*. V. **CHINGLE.**

CUNGLY, adj. Gravelly; covered with shingles or roundish water-worn stones;

as, "a *cungly* shore;" Ayr., Orkn. V. **CHINGLIE.**

CUNNAR, CONNAR, s. A tester, taster. V. **CUN.**

"Item, at thai put nocht furth thair ail wande to certify the *cunnaris* of the ayl as thai solde. Item, at thai sell ail nocht the *cunmar* beand present, na yit *cunnand* efterhend." Chalmerlan Air, ch. 39.

In the Record edition of Acts of Parliament and in the Ancient Laws and Customs of Scotland issued by the Burgh Record Society, these words are given as *tunnaris, tunnar, tunnand*, the transcriber having probably misread *c* as *t*. Cf. E. *ale-conner*.

The following extracts explain the use of the *ale-wand*, and how the ale was *cunned*.

"And ilke broustare sal put hir alewande ntuth hir house at hir wyndow or abuuue hir dur that it may be seabill communly til al men, the quhilk gif scho dois nocht scho sal pay for hir defalt iiii d." Burgh Lawis, ch. 63.

"... the bailieis sall pass throu the towne with thair officeris and *cunnaris* and cwnd and vese the ail, and mak the price how the ail salbe sauld fowr tymes in the yeir," etc. Burgh Recs. Priestwick, 8 Nov., 1571.

Then the *cunmar*, having valued the ale, and declared it in the presence of the bailies and their officeris, did "calk apoun a dur alsmony scoris with calk as the galoun salbe salde of the saide aile." Ibid., p. 17.

In those days ale was an important article of food, and it was necessary to protect it from the 'tricks of trade' as well as the greed of the seller; hence the following law, which held good in every burgh.

"And scho [i.e., the broustare] sall mak gud ale and approbabill as the tym askis. And gif scho makis ivil ale and dois agane the custume of the toune and be convykyt of it, scho sall gif til hir mercycment viii s. or than thole the lauch of the toune, that is to say be put on the kukstule, and the ale sall be geyffin to the pure folk the tua part, and the thryd part send to the brethyr of the hospitale. And rycht sic dome sal be done of meide as of ale." Burgh Lawis, ch. 63.

CUNNING, s. A rabbit. V. **CUNING.**

CUNTRE, COUNTRE, s. Encounter, attack; Douglas, Virgil, vii. ch. 9, Edin. MS. V. **COUNTYR.**

CUNYE, CUNYEE, CUNYIE, s. Coinage. Used also as an *adj.*; as, "the *cunyee* siluir of the pennyis." Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 312. Addit. to **CUINYIE.**

CUNYEING, part. as a *s.* Coining; as, "in the *cunyeing* of fifty tua Trois pundis and ane halue vnce of brokin siluer vesschell," etc. Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 168.

CUNYEIT, pret. and part. pt. Coined; Ibid., i. 313.

CUNYER, CUNYEUR, CUNYIER, s. A coiner; *fals cunyer*, a false coiner, a maker of base money. V. **CUNYIE-HOUSE.**

"Item, for twa hors to carry the *fals cunyers* to the gallows, and hame bringing of their legs and beids, and eirding of thair bodeyis, xxij s." Accts. Burgh of Edinburgh, 1553-4.

- “ . . . and the said siluer to be brocht hame as said to be diluerit to the *maister cunyeour*,” [i.e., master of the mint] etc. Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, 1554, II. 204.
- CUP, *s.* A term in golfing applied to a small cavity or hole in the course, prob. made by the stroke of a previous player.
- To CUP, *v. a.* In golfing it means to mark or break the ground with the club when striking the ball; also, to strike the ground with the club when driving a ball.
- CUPPIL, CUPPLE, *s.* A stone of butter and a stone of skimmed milk cheese sold together.
- “In 1737 a Lochunyoeh farmer sold 14 *cuppil* of butter and cheese for £53 : 4 : 0 Scots.” Notes on Lochwinnoch by Dr. Crawford.
- CURAS, CURACE, *s.* A cuirass; Douglas, Virgil. Fr. *cuirasse*.
- CURAT, *s.* A curator, preceptor.
- “Henry of Culan . . . of lauchful aige, out of tutoury and has chosine til his *curatis* to gowerne him.” Burgh Recs. Aberd., 12 July, 1463.
- CURBULYE, *s.* Lit. boiled leather: jacked or jacked leather, leather that has been thickened and hardened in the dressing; Douglas, Virgil, v. ch. 7, Edin. MS. In Ruddiman’s ed. *corbulye*, q. v.
- CURCHE, CURCHEY, *s.* A woman’s cap. V. COURCHE, *Corsay*.
- Pl. *curchis* occurs in Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 309, Sp. C., but is misprinted *curclus*. Unfortunately there are very many such mistakes in this most interesting series of Burgh Records.
- CURE, *v.* and *s.* Cover. V. *Cour*.
- CURER, *s.* Errat. in *DICT.* for *Cure*. V. under *Cour*, *s.*
- CURFOYR, *s.* Curfew. V. *Courfyre*.
- CURIALL, *adj.* Of or belonging to a court, hall, or seat of judgment; Court of Venus, i. 793, S. T. Soc. Fr. *curial*, id., from Lat. *curia*.

CURROR, CURROUR, CURROURE, *s.* A courier, messenger; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 267, 45, 52.

O. Fr. *courier*, *coureur*, a runner; from O. Fr. *courre*, from Lat. *currere*, to run.

CURTICIAN, *s.* A courtier. V. *Courtician*.

CUSSIT, *s.* A small chest or box, Orkn.

Prob. a variation of *chessel*, Lowlands.

CUSTUMABILLY, *adv.* Customarily, Barbour, xv. 236.

CUSTUMAR, *s.* A collector of customs, Chalmerlan Air, ch. i. V. CUSTUME.

CUTTIT, *part. adj.* A *cuttit hors*, a gelding; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 381.

CUTTOCH, CUTTACH, *s.* A young cow of between one and two years; between a stirk and a quey. V. CUDDOCH.

The kye’s gane to the birken wud
The *cuttochs* to the brume,
The sheep’s gane to the high hills,
Thay’s no be hame till nune.

Old Ballad.

Gael. *cutach*, short; alluding to the horns of the animal at that age.

CUVIE, *s.* The fleshy part of a horse’s tail, Orkn.

CUVIE, CUFIE, COUFIE, *s.* An iron ring used for passing down over fishing-lines so as to save the sinker, etc., when the hooks get entangled on the bottom, Orkn.

CWNNAR, *s.* A taster. V. *Cunnar*.

CYRE, *s.* Leather, Barbour, xii. 22, Edin. MS. Fr. *cuir*.

Jamieson’s ed. reads *tyre*; but it is simply a misreading of *cyre* in the Edin. MS. The Camb. MS. has *qwyrbolle*, a corr. of *cuir bouilli*, jacked leather. V. Skeat’s Barbour, p. 582.

CYTE, CYTTE, KYTE, *s.* A kite: a bird of the hawk family; also called *bald kite*, Houlate, l. 640. V. *Beld Cyttis*.

D.

D, 'D. An abbreviation for *it* after a verb; as, *see'd*, see it; *tell'd*, tell it.

The first form is combined with the verb, and is often found in songs and ballads: as in "I sall not *said* agane," which forms the refrain of Alex. Scott's ballad on Wantoun Wemen.

This abbrev. for *it* is found in the earliest stages of the Northumbrian dialect, as in Hampole and Barbour; and it is still in common use on both sides of the Tweed.

DACKER, *adj.* Hesitating; uncertain, undecided: applied to a person who can't make up his mind, and to the weather when unsettled; Lanarks., Renfrews.

DACRE, *s.* A decade. V. DAIKER.

To DADE, *v. a.* To lead a young child; to guide or teach it to walk. Errat. in DICT.

Jamieson's explanation is wholly wrong, and so is the etymology. He does not even show that the word is Scottish. *To dade* is to support a child in leading-strings, and to teach him to walk; Cf. DODD and DODDLE. Halliwell has "*dade*, to lead children beginning to walk." But Drayton uses it as if with reference to a child, in the sense "to toddle." Thus the child is "no sooner brought to toddle about, but it at once trips away from its mother;" and again, "as Isis gently advances." See *Deedle* and *Doodle* in Skeat's Etym. Dict.

DADGEON-WABSTER, *s.* A customer-weaver, a weaver of linen or woollen stuffs for country neighbours, West of S.

DAFT, *adj.* Originally mild, gentle, innocent; hence weak, weak-minded, silly; and in this sense it was, and still is, well known in village life. Addit. to DICT.

Jamieson's long note on the etym. is mostly wrong. In M. E. *daft* and *deft* were synon. They were "formed from the base *daf*, to fit, appearing in A.-S. *gedafen*, fit." V. DERT in Skeat's Etym. Dict.

In Rolland's Court of Venus, prol. l. 74, S. T. S. ed., *daft* occurs with the meaning, weak, purposeless:—

And he that hes of Watter the natoure,
Is *daft*, and doyl'd, drasie with small effect.

DAG, DAGG, DEG, *s.* A gun, hand-gun, pistol.

DAG-HEAD, DEG-HEAD, DOG-HEAD, *s.* The hammer, snap, or dog-head of a gun or pistol. V. DOG-HEAD.

DAGMAN, DAGMEN, *s.* Same as *Dag-Head*; Sempill Ballates, p. 334.

DAILY-DAY, *adv.* Every day, continually, constantly; prob. a corr. of *day-by-day*.

DAINE, *adj.* Lit. worthy; hence, modest, &c. Same as DANE, q. v.

Under *dane* Jamieson accepts the etym. which under *daine* he rejects. They are forms of the same word. O. Fr. *dain*, from Lat. *dignus*, worthy.

DAINTY, *adj.* Large, plump, &c.

The following note is a corr. of the etym. V. DICT. "The suffix in M. E. *dainteth* or *deinteth* has nothing to do with *tide*, time. It is due to the O. Fr. *daintet*, older form of *dainte*; and *daintet* is simply the Lat. acc. *dignitatem*; just as we have O. Fr. *charitet*, love, from *caritatem*, &c., so also M. E. *bountith*, O. Fr. *bontet*, M. E. *bounty*." Skeat.

DAIVERT, *adj.* V. DAVERT.

DAIVERTLY, DAIVERTLIKE, *adv.* Same as DAIVILIE, q. v.

DALINES, *s.* Prob. a misprint of *dalmes*, damask: "velvott, *dalines*, feyting clayth," Burgh Recs. Edin., 2 April, 1516, Recs. Soc.

Prob. *feytyng* is a mistake for *seytyng*, satin. It occurs also in p. 153 of same vol.

DALING, *s.* A doling out or dividing. V. DAILL.

". . . and viijs. and the *daling* of thair aill for the secund fault." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 210.

DAMAS, DAMYSK, *s.* V. DAMMES.

DAMIE, *s.* Poet. for *dame*, lady, lass; Burns, Ep. to Dr. Blacklock, st. 5.

In this case Burns applied the term *damies* to the fabled nymphs of Castalia.

DAMNATOUR, *s.* Adjudgment, judgment or finding against one, condemnation; sentence of guilty. Fr. *damnatouire*.

"Anent the sclanderous wordis spokin be Jane Foirside . . . and conform to ane decreit and *damnatour* gewin thairvpoun of the foirsaid sclanderous wordis." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, 25 July, 1584, Rec. Soc.

To DAMNIFIE, DAMPNIFE, *v. a.* To damage, injure, spoil: part. pa. *dampnifeit*, *dampnifit*, *dampnefeit*, damaged, hindered, impoverished; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 1 April, 1606. Lat. *damnificare*. V. DAMPNE, DAMPNIS.

". . . quhairby we sould be hinderit and *dampnifeit* in our profit," &c. Early Records of Mining in Scotland, p. 57, Cochran-Patriek.

DAMS, PLUM-DAMS, DAMSELS, *s. pl.* Popular names for damsons, small black plums: originally called DAMASCENE PLUMS.

Prunes and preserved plums were also called *plum-dams*, and the term is frequently found in Household Accts. with those meanings.

DANDIE, DANDY, s. Originally, a weak, light-headed person: "a noodie, a ninnie;" Cotgr. Hence the other meanings which are secondary. O. Fr. *dandin*. Addit. to DICT.

TO DANGLE, DANNLE, DENGLE, DENNLE, DINGLE, DINNLE, DUNGLE, DUNNLE, v. a. and n. To swing, vibrate, shake, quiver; to throb, beat, tingle, pringle, thrill, smart, shoot or quiver with pain. Addit. to **DANYEL, DINLE.**

Dangle and *dungle* (generally pron. *dannle, dunnle*), imply powerful or wide-spread motion or sensation: *dengle*, and *dingle* (pron. *deanne, dinnle*), are used like their diminutives, and limit the motion or sensation in kind, intensity, and locality. Regarding the etym. of the terms see under **DANYEL**.

DANLEDOOSIE, DINLEDOUSIE, s. V. DINGLEDOUSIE.

DANNERS, DAUNERS, s. pl. V. DANDERS.

DANSKIN, DANSKENE, DANSKEINE. s. Dantzic. Errat. in DICT.

This word has been explained by Jamieson and others as a name of Denmark; but this is found to be a mistake. V. Gloss., Accts. L. H. Treas., I., Dickson.

DANT, DANTE, DANTEE, DAINTE, DAINTE, DENT, DENTIE, s. Dainty, pleasure, joy, respect, regard, affection, honour. Addit. to **DANT. V. DENT.**

These are simply varieties of M. E. *deinte, deintee*, from O. Fr. *daintie*, which Cotgr. connects with an older form *dain*, the original form of Fr. *digne*, from Lat. *dignus*.

Dant was left undefined by Jamieson; but in his note he suggests the correct meaning. The term is often used in Barbour, and with various meanings. V. Skeat's Gloss.

DANTIT, DAUNTET, pret., part., and adj. Subdued, cowed, crushed, heartless; Whistle Binkie, ii. 30. V. **DANT.**

DAPLAR, s. A dish, platter. V. **DOUBLER.**

TO DARE, DER, DEIR, DERE, v. a. To be bold enough, as, "We *dare* be poor," Burns; to risk, venture; to challenge, defy, forbid, as, "He dar'd or der'd him to do't;" to keep under, abash, intimidate, cow, terrify, as, "Death *dares* or *dere's* us a'." Pret. *daurt, daurt, deirit, deirt, dert.*

TO DARE, DEIR, DERE, v. n. To shy, shrink, fear, or be afraid, quake, tremble, start, startle; as, "He'll *dare* or *dere* at his ain shadow;" also, crouch, hide, lie hid: part. pt. *dart, deirt, dert.* Addit. to **DARE.**

By frythis and fellis,
That the dere dwellys,
And darkys and darys.

Avontyrs of Arthur, st. 4.

"*Darkys and darys*," lurks and lies hid.

Jamieson left this term undefined, but referred the reader to his explanation of **DURKEN**. No assistance, however, can be got there, for his rendering of both words is wrong. *Dare* as here used is to lie hid, and is prob. allied to E. *daze* and *doze*.

M. E. *daren* means also to be dazed, to lurk, and is sometimes a mere duplicate of *darke*. Stratmann gives various examples, and Lat. *latere* as the most common meaning: see his O. E. Diet.

DART, DAURT, DERT, part. and adj. Frightened, terrified, cowed: hence, crushed, heartless, dull; or shrinking, trembling, starting or easily stupified.

His *dart* oxin I compt thame not ane fe:

Yone wer mair meit for sic ane man as me.

Henryson, Foxe that begylit the Wolf, l. 172.

DARK, DARKE, s. and v. V. DARG.

TO DARK, DERK, DIRK, DURK, DARKEN, DERKEN, DIRKEN, DURKEN, v. a. and n. To make, grow, or keep dark; as, "Come hame when it *darks*," i.e., grows dark; also, to hide, conceal, lurk, lie hid; part. pt. *dirkit, Dunbar, Bann. Poems, p. 22; dirknytt, Douglas, Virgil, iii. ch. 8. V. DIRKIN, Durken.*

By frythis and fellis,
That the dere dwellys,
And darkys and darys.

Avontyrs of Arthur, st. 4.

"*Darkys and darys*," lurks and lies hid. V. **DARE.**

Derkin in a den, and *dirkit* in a den, are expressions still used by boys while playing at those games in which hiding-places or dens are used; and by *derkin* they mean hiding, lurking, lying concealed. The running to, and running into the den is *derning*; but the lying hid there during the search is *derking* or *dirking*.

This meaning of *dark* is very old. In William and the Werwolf it occurs repeatedly, as in ll. 17, 44, 1834, 2543, 2851.

DARLOCH, s. A quiver. V. *Dorlach*.

This form represents a common lowland pron. of Gael. *dorlach*, a sheaf, case, or quiver of arrows, and is used in the account of the Conflict in Glenfruin given in Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, II. 432.

TO DARREN, v. a. To contest, fight out, decide by combat: a form of **DEREYNE**, q. v. Errat. in DICT.

As a further correction of this error the following note is appended:—

"Explanation wrong; it is simply Chaucer's verb *darreynne*, to fight out. See Morris's Glossary to the Knight's Tale. The word is *daryne* in Small's edition, and is there wrongly explained; besides which, *stryfe* is misprinted *strive*. The line means 'to fight out the strife with huge club or mace.' The rejected French etymology is the right one." Skeat.

TO DASCAN, v. n. To enlarge, discourse, comment; hence, reason, ponder. E. *descant*. Addit. to DICT.

Jamieson's definition of this term is defective, and his etymology is wrong. As Prof. Skeat has pointed out, the word is just E. *descant*, of which Das Kane, given farther on, is another form. There, however, Jamieson is right.

DASS, *s.* A stack. Not explained in **DICT.**

The three entries of Dass in **Dict.** ought to form only one; for they deal with the same term under different applications.

"*Dass*, is North E. *dess*, a stack, from Icel. *des*, a stack; whence Icel. *hey-des*, a hay-stack, misspelt *hendys* in note to *Dass*, just above. The quotation is wrongly punctuated; the semi-colon after "just out" should be a comma, and the comma after "braes" should be a semi-colon." Skeat.

DAUCHIE, *adj.* V. **DAUKY**, **DAGH**.

DAUD, **DAWD**, *v.* and *s.* V. **DAD**.

DAUDIN', **DAWDIN'**, *part., adj.,* and *s.*
Striking, beating, battering.

The hail comes rattlin and brattlin snell an' keen,
Daudin' an' *blaudin'*, tho' reel set the sun at e'en.
W. Miller, Spring, st. 2.

DAUMERT, *adj.* Stupid, stupified, stunned.
V. **DAMMERTIT**.

TO DAUNER, **DAUNNER**, **DAUNDER**, *v.* V.
DANDER.

TO DAUR, *v. a.* V. **DARE**.

DAVE, *s.* Short for David.

DAVELIN, *s.* Errat. for *Devalin*, or *Devaling*, *q. v.* The definition is correct.

TO DAVER, *v. a.* and *n.* V. **DAIVER**,
DAUER.

DAVIELY, *adv.* Languidly. V. **DAIVILIE**.

DAWNT, **DAWNTYT**. V. **DANT**.

DAY OF TREW. A diet or meeting to
treat of a truce: pl. *trewes*, now E. *truce*.

"... with lettres to diners personis on the
Bordouris, for the *day of trew* to be haldin eftir the
diets of Anwic." *Accts. L. H. Treas.*, 4 Oct., 1473, I.
45, Dickson.

This use of the term *day* was common in the border
districts of Scot., and was extended to a meeting for
settlement of disputes between parties living on
opposite sides of the Tweed. It is so used in the open-
ing of the *Song of the Rid Square*.

The seventh of July, the suith to say,
At the Rid Square the tryst was sett;
Our wardens they affixt a *day*,
And as they promised so they mett.

DEAD, *adj.* 1. A term used in golfing:
applied to a ball—1st, when it falls without
rolling; 2nd, when it lies so near the hole
that the "put" is a *dead* certainty.

2. A term used in quoiting, bowling, and simi-
lar games: applied to the quoits, bowls, &c.,
of opponents which lie equidistant from the
tee: so called because they are lost to both
sides, and don't count. V. under *Deid*.

DEASK, **DEASIT**, *adj.* Besotted, Orkn.:
prob. local for *dased*, *dasit*. V. **DASE**.

TO DEBAUSCH, **DEBOSH**, **DEBUSH**, *v. a.* and
n. These are merely variants of the same
word, and mean to mar, spoil, waste in any
way. O. Fr. *desbaucher*.

DEBLAT, **DIBLET**, *s.* Lit. a little devil; a
young devil, an imp.; pl. *deblatis*, imps.
Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 68, 239, Dickson.

A *deblat* and satyrs, personated by boys dressed in
character, "appear to have formed a conspicuous
feature in the fantastic retinue of the St. Nicholas
bishop." *Gloss. to Treas. Accts.*

O. Fr. *diableteau*, "a little diuell, a yong diuell;"
Cotgr.

DEBTFULLY, **DETFULLY**, *adv.* Duly, as
in duty bound, thankfully. V. **DEBTFULL**.

TO DECERNE, **DESCERN**, *r. a.* To sit or
act as judge in a contest or dispute, to
adjudicate in. Addit. to **DECERN**, *q. v.*

Glaydly I wald his fader stude heyrby,
This interprys to *decerne* and aspy.

Douglas, Virgil, x. ch. 8, Small's ed.

This word is omitted in the *Gloss.* of this ed.
Ruddiman's ed.—reads *derne*, prob. for *derene*, to de-
clare the right, act as umpire: O. Fr. *deresnier*,
Burguy.

O. Fr. *decerner*, to determine, adjudicate: Lat.
decernere.

TO DEE, **DE**. Of the many strange expres-
sions used to indicate the occasion, the mode,
and the effect of one's death, the following
are some of the more striking:—

1. *To Dee a Cadger-pownie's death*, to die of
starvation and neglect; *Burns' Epistle to
Lapraik*, st. 7.

2. *To Dee the death o' Jenkins' hen*, to die
unmarried: *Jenkins* had only one hen. V.
JENKINS' HEN.

3. *To Dee in one's shoon*, to die on the
gallows, to be hanged; *Whistle Binkie*,
I. 205.

It has been handed down by tradition that *Charlie
Graham*, a noted tiuker, knocked off his shoes on the
gallows that no one might be able to say "he died wi'
his shoon on." He was executed at Perth in the
beginning of this century. A. L.

4. *To Dee a fair strae-death*, to die in one's
bed; *Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook*.
V. **STRAE-DEATH**.

DEID, **DEDE**, *s.* 1. Misfortune, disaster, misery,
affliction. Addit. to **DEID** and **DEDE**.

Off thy *deid*, quod the Paip, pitie I hawe.

Houdate, I. 118.

This term is applied colloq. and poet. to any grave
trouble, disease, disaster, or misery of a deadly
character.

2. Pl. *deids*, lost ones, ones that don't count: a term in quoiting, bowling, and similar games of skill, applied to the quoits, bowls, &c., of opponents which lie equidistant from the tee.

"*It's deids*," i.e., it is a case of *deids* or nothing for either side, is called out by the leading players when two opposing quoits, bowls, &c., are found to be equidistant from the tee.

DEID-KIST, DEDE-KIST, *s.* A coffin.

"An old maiden lady died at Barr Castle while on a visit to the family. The bedroom that she had occupied was in one of the turrets, the ascent to which was by a narrow, dark, winding stair. The minister took an early opportunity of calling at Barr to condole with the family; and when near the gateway he met the laird apparently in deep sorrow, and at once began to administer consolation. Having listened for a short time, the laird somewhat abruptly said:—"Man, what's a' this lang palaver for? I ken weel eneuch she's dead, and kent she was deein. It's no that I care for; its no that ava; but how are we to get up wi' the *deid-kist*, or down wi' the corp? Can ye tell me that?" Laird of Logan, Gloss.

DEID AND WEIR. *The aventure of deid and weir*, the risk or hazard of death and war.

This condition was frequently attached to agreements of purchase or sale of public property, &c.

"The gait dichtung and dewteis thair of is sett this year in tocum with the aventure of *deid and weir* to Alexander Pennecuik for the sowm of xx li." Burgh Recs. Edin., 2 Aug., 1527, Rec. Soc.

To DEEDLE, *v. a. and n.* Lit. a frequent. of *dade*, to train an infant: hence its apparently different meanings to dandle, to sing, &c. *Doodle* is another form. V. *Dade*.

Frequently in amusing her charge a nurse may be heard using the variants *deedle*, *dadle*, *doodle*, either in combination or separately. And a meaningless lilt, rhyme, or song, run over in nurse fashion, is called a *deedle-doodle*: so also is a badly played tune on a flute, violin, or other instrument.

Jamieson's etym. of this term is wrong.

To DEFADE, *v. a.* To cause to fade, to weaken, despirit; Kingis Quhair, st. 170: part. pt. *defadide*, Morte Arthure, l. 3305.

Fr. *de-*, prefix, with causal sense; *fade*, "unsavoury, tastelesse, weak;" Cotgr.

To DEFALK, *v. a.* To deduct, remit; part. pt. *defalkit*; Burgh Recs. Edin., 20 Feb., 1524-5. V. DEFAIK.

DEFAULT, DEFAUT, *s.* Failure; but generally implying neglect, carelessness, slovenliness, wrong-doing.

"Item, I wantyt out of my hous in her *default* and sleutht, ane plaid of ix. elln, the price xxiiij. s." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 175.

DEFAWTYT, *part. pt.* Defaulted; found in default i.e. culpable; Barbour, i. 182. Addit. to DICT.

Pinkerton's meaning is wrong, and Jamieson's note is not quite clear. There is no difficulty, however, regarding the term.

DEFEIS, *s.* A discharge, acquittance, Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 166. Short for DEFAISANCE, q. v.

DEID, *s.* Deed, act, action, mode of action; Barbour. i. 302, v. 278, xvi. 323.

To DEILL, DELE, DAIL, *v. a. and n.* To deal blows, strike, beat, hammer; Barbour, iii. 32; to have to do, bargain, buy or sell, as, "I'll no *dele* wi' you." Addit. to DELE, DAIL.

To DEIR, *v. a.* To make dear, make dearer, to raise the price of.

"... that na neichtbour tak in hand to by the saidis victualis or tymmer to regrait and *deir* agane upoun the nychtbouris." Burgh Recs. Edin., 7 Oct., 1462, Rec. Soc.

A.-S. *debre*, precious, high in price.

DELFF, *s.* A peat-hag, a quarry; pl. *delvis*; Fife, West of S. Addit. to DELF.

This term with the meaning a *quarry* was common in M. E.; "*delves or quarries*" occurs in Wycliffe's version of the Bible, 2 Chron. 34.

DELIGATE, DELIGAT, DILIGAT, DILLAGAT, *adj.* Corr. of *delicate*, delicious, dainty, select, selected, first-rate, splendid; Sempill Ballates, p. 227. DICT. gives the form DILLAGATE, q. v.

DELITABILL, DELETABILL, DELICTABILL, *adj.* Delightful, pleasant, pleasing; Barbour, i. 1. O. Fr. *delitable*.

DELIUERANCE, DELEVERANCE, *s.* 1. A legal decision, judgment; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 106, 270.

2. Payment: pl. *deliueransis*.

"... as is contenit in the buke of the Comptaris *deliueransis* to the Masteris of Werk." Ibid., I. 74, Dickson. Addit. to DELIVERANCE.

To DELLUT, *v. a.* To screen, hide, protect. V. DILL.

"... to set wechis baith within the toyne and without, to *dellut* thame fra thair ennemyes." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 114.

Cf. Icel. *dylja*, Swed. *doelja*, to hide.

To DEMBLE, DIMBLE, *v. a.* To dip, immerse; also, to set or root young plants: Aberd., Orkn.; like *dimple* and *dibble*, q. v.

To DEME, *v. a.* To deem, judge, adjudge, doom, condemn; Barbour, i. 213, iv. 328; part. pt. *demyt*, *demt*, *dempt*: imper. *demys*,

judge ye ; Ibid., vi. 283 ; but later form is *dem*, q. v.

A.-S. *dēman*, to judge.

To DEMERIT, DEMARIT, *v. a.* To merit, deserve.

“ . . . vndir pane that thai sall *demarit* as brekaris of commoune ordinance.” Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 20.

DEMPT, *pret.* and *part. pt.* V. *Deme*.

DEMPTION, *s.* A great quantity ; as, “ a *demption* of rain,” Orkn.

DENNLE, *v.* and *s.* V. *Dangle*.

DENS, DENSS, *adj.* Addit. to DENCE, q. v.

To DEPAS, *v. n.* To depart, leave ; to cause to depart.

“ . . . the sojarris . . . to *depas* incontinent of the tonne.” Burgh Recs. Peebles, 5 May, 1559, Rec. Soc.

To DEPEND, *v. n.* To await consideration, to be entered on the roll : a law term.

DEPENDANCE, *s.* Waiting, the state or position of waiting to be brought forward : a law term applied to a case when entered on the court-roll.

“ . . . that anes the actionne may be put under *dependance* befor onie parliament.” Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, Dec. 4, 1605.

DEPENDARE, *s.* A dependant, retainer ; pl. *dependaris*.

“ . . . the said Captane James, nor nane of his servandis and *dependaris*, nor na vtheris quhome he may stope or lat.” Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, Feb. 3, 1604.

To DEPREHEND, *v. a.* To apprehend, seize, capture ; Knox, Hist. Ref. Scot., I. 261.

DEPUT, *part. pt.* Deputed, set apart ; “ ordanit and *deput* for the samyn,” Burgh Recs. Edin., 28 March, 1525, Rec. Soc.

To DERE, DEIR, DEYR, *v. a.* V. *Dare*.

DERIT, DEIRT, DERT, *part. adj.* V. *Dare*.

DERIGE, DIRIGE, DYRIGE, *s.* That part of the Office for the Dead beginning “ Dirige Domine,” &c. : also frequently used as name of this office ; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 178, 229, 200. Addit. to DERGY. V. under OBIT.

To DERNE, *v. a.* Prob. a contr. form of *derene*, lit. to declare the right, act as umpire in a contest or dispute. O. Fr. *derainer*, *deresnier*, id. Addit. to DERNE, q. v.

Jamieson left this word undefined, but suggested a meaning which is unsuitable. Explanation is given under *Decerne*, q. v.

DERT, *part.* and *adj.* V. under *Dare*.

Jamieson's suggestion regarding the meaning of this term is certainly wrong. The rendering now proposed is at least probable, and agrees with the particulars of the situation implied. V. *Aspert*.

DERTHING, *s.* Dearth, scarcity ; also, hoarding up victuals in order to raise the price ; Burgh Recs.

To DERUB, DEROB, *v. a.* Lit. to disrobe, to strip, rob, cheat : *part. pa.*, *derubit*.

“ For quhat can ony man say gif I be *derubit* of my rycht, sustening the grit lose and skayth that I haif gottin, bot it war his Majesties dishonour.” Early Records of Mining in Scotland, p. 67.

Fr. *derober*, to strip, rob, steal : from Lat. *dis*, away, and *robo*, q. v. in Brachet's Etym. Dict.

DESALY, *adv.* Dizzily, Barbour, vi. 629.

A.-S. *dysig*, foolish ; O. Du. *duyzigh*, dizzy.

To DESCROY, *v. a.* Put for DESCRIVE, to describe. Barbour, xiii. 185, Edin. MS.

DESOLAT, *adj.* Destitute, utterly in want, “ *desolat* of prouisioun,” destitute of food, Burgh Recs. Peebles, 15 Aug. 1608, Rec. Soc.

DESSPOSIT, *part. pt.* Bound by agreement, covenanted ; same as *esposit*, q. v.

“ . . . present dayly the alter quhen he is *dessposit* as effieris.” Burgh Recs. Peebles, 15 Feb., 1476, Rec. Soc.

DESTANE, *s.* Destiny, Barbour, v. 428.

DET, *s.* Debt, money due ; pl. *dettis*, sums owing, sums due ; the *Kingis dettis*, sums due to the King, Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 220, 241, 267. M. E. and O. Fr. *dette*.

DETBOUND, DETBUND, *part. pt.* Impledged, mortgaged.

“ . . . the hous quhilk wes *detbound* to the said Jhone of before the doum casting thair of,” &c. Burgh Recs. Edin., 20th Jan., 1541-2. Rec. Soc.

Jamieson's statement regarding this term is a mistake, and his definition represents only a secondary meaning.

To DETEENE, *v. a.* To detain, hinder ; also, to retain, keep.

“ . . . to dedicate the same thing a Kirk, and yet *deteene* it a buriall.” Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 19.

DETERMYNAT, *adv.* Assuredly, certainly. Barbour, i. 129.

O. Fr. *determiner*, to determine, conclude.

DEVALING, DEVELING, *s.* Covering of centres or cooms used in building arches.

Lit. bowing, curving, from *deval*, to incline, slope, bow. It consists of narrow planks or boards laid as a covering over the centres or frames on which arches are built. The term is wrongly given as DAVELIN in Dict.

“ . . . tymber to be centries, *develing*, irne, lead,

etc., to be furnest be the toune." Burgh Recs., Aberdeen, 29 March, 1615.

O. Fr. *devaler*, to lower or let down; Cotgr. Cf. Fr. *avaler*.

DEVAT, DEWAT, *s.* A turf. V. DIVET.

To DEVAWL, *v. n.* V. DEVALL.

DEVIS, DEVYS, DEVYSE, *s.* A plan, design, Burgh Recs., Treas. Accts.; testament, will, Lyndsay, Papyngo, l. 730: *at devyse*, with skill or exactness, Douglas, King Hart, st. 16. Fr. *devis*.

DEVISOUR, DEVYSOUR, DEWISOUR, *s.* A factor, agent, steward, manager, Barbour, xx. 72. V. DEVISE.

DEVOYEN, *part. pt.* Devoided, emptied, cleared. V. DEUOID.

" . . . that all the tovn be *devoyen* of the swyn croffis." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, l. 70.

DEVULGAT, DIVULGAT, *part. pt.* Divulged.

DEW, DEWE, *adj.* Able, worthy, valiant; a poet. form of DOW, *q. v.*; Houlate, l. 575.

DEWLY, *adv.* Readily, promptly, properly, thoroughly; Houlate, l. 888.

DIACLE, *s.* A small dial worn with articles of personal ornament; "*diacles* of wode, the dozen, xij *s.*; of bone, the dozen, xlvij *s.*" Customs and Valuations, Halyburton's Ledger, p. 297; Accts. L. H. Treas., l. 83. Addit. to DIACLE.

DIASPINET, *s.* Diapered or variegated silk; Excheq. Rolls Scot., l. 380.

In Latin it appears as *diaspinetum* and *diaspretum*: compare O. Fr. *diaspre*, diaper, and its modern form *diapre*.

DICH, DICHING. Pron. of Dicht, Dichting V. DICHT.

DICTON, *s.* A motto, inscription. V. DITON.

DID, *pret.* Put, placed, threw.

He tuk a culter hate glowand—
And went him to the mekill hall,
That then with corn was fyllyt all,
And heych up in a mow it *did*.

Barbour, iv. 117.

This meaning of the *v. do* was not uncommon. The confession of a wrong-doer in a burgh court usually ended with "and I *do* me in your will," i.e., I put myself in your hand, or your judgment. See also Court of Venus, 2. 785. V. under *Doit*.

DIET, DIETE, DYET, *s.* 1. An appointed day for meeting, muster, justice, etc.; also, the meeting, muster, etc.: hence the phrase, "to desert the *diet*."

(Sup.)

N

2. A day's work; Accts. L. H. Treas., l. 246.

3. A service, supply, course; as, "a *diet* of worship;" a repast, meal; as, "a diet of meat." Pl. *diets*, *dictis*, *dyetes*, courses, dishes; Awnytyrs of Arthur, st. 15. Addit. to DIET.

DIGHT, DIGHT, DICH, *s.* A wipe, rub, scrub; also short for *dighting*, a rubbing, scrubbing, cleaning, dressing. V. DICHT, *v.*

To DILASCH, *v. a.* To discharge; Reg. Priv. Council, VI. 259. V. DELASH.

DILCE, DILSE, DULCE, *s.* V. DULSE.

To DILDER, DIDER, *v. a.* and *n.* To shake, jerk; also, to dribble, ooze, trickle, glide: hence, to trifle, waste time, work carelessly; West of S., Orkn.

DILDER, DIDER, *s.* A smart jerk, shake, jolt.

DILIGAT, *adj.* V. DELIGAT.

DIMINUTE, *adj.* Diminished, lessened. Lat. *diminutus*.

Gif that ye find ocht throw my negligence
Be *diminute*, or yit superfluous,
Correct it at your willis grations.

Henryson, Prologue to *Fables*, l. 41.

DINEN, DEINEN, *s.* Dinner; also, a meal, sufficient for a meal; West of S., Orkn. V. DINE.

In Orkn. and Shetl. a full meal, a bellyful is called a *deenin*: and in Shetl. "to get one's *dienen*," is to be well served. V. Gloss.

DINGLE, *v.* and *s.* Thrill, throb. V. DINLE.

Dingle, with meanings like those of E. *tingle*, is common in West of S. and in Orkn. and Shetl.

DINNEL, *v.* and *s.* V. DINLE.

DIOCY, *s.* A diocese, Burgh Recs.

To DIRD, *v. a.* To beat, thump, dump, in order to solidify, as when filling a sack of grain; as to drive or cast violently. Addit. to DIRD, *s.*

O. Fr. *dourder*, to beat, thump.

DIRDER, *s.* A driver, whipper-in; as a *dog-dirder*, dog-breaker, kennel-attendant.

To DIRKEN, *v. n.* To lurk; to peer, pry. Addit. to DICT. V. *Dark*, *v.*

In both entries the meaning has been missed. In the passage by Fergusson the meaning is to *lurk*; in the other it is to *pry*.

To DISCOMMODOE, *v. a.* To inconvenience, disturb, annoy.

DISCOMMODITIE, *s.* Inconvenience, annoyance. Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 2 July, 1595.

DISCUS, *s.* Conclusion, settlement; and prob. an old law term applied to the final statement and finding of the judge.

“ . . . to attend vpon the said actioun, vntil the final end and *discus* thair of.” Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 5 March, 1616.

Lat. *discussio*, examination.

DISFAMETE, *s.* Impoverishment, want.

“ . . . Our heretage of Caidmour hes lying waist without teling or sawing to the greit *disfamete* and hunger of xvijth of houshalderis.” Charters, &c., of Peebles (Burgh Rec. Soc.), 281.

To DISGEEST, DISJEEST, *v. a.* To digest: part. pr. *disgeestin, disjeestin*, digesting; also used as a *s.* digestion.

This corruption is common all over Scotland, and in many parts of England.

To DISGRES, *v. a.* To fleece, strip, rob.

“ . . . may persauē his intentioun and meaning alwayis to be to *disgres* me and my richt of the samin tak, takand vpoun him to querrell my rycht,” &c. Early Records of Mining in Scotland, p. 67.

O. Fr. *desgresser*, a form of *desgraisser*, “to unfatten, ungrease, rid of fat, make leane; also to rifle;” Cotgr.

DISIONE, *s.* V. **DISJUNE**.

To DISPERSON, *v. a.* Same as **MISPERSON**, *q. v.*; part. pr. *dispersoning*, used also as a *s.*, Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 416; Glasgow, I. 77, Rec. Soc.

To DISPESCHE, *v. a.* To despatch, send or drive away; Burgh Recs. Edin., III. 12, 102. O. Fr. *despeshier*.

To DISPIT, *v. a.* To dispute, contend, oppose, call in question.

And till gud purpoise *dispit* and argow,

A sylogysme propone, and eik exclud.
Henryson, Cock and Jasp, l. 45.

To DISPRISE, DISPRYSE, *v. a.* To attack with intent to injure, maliciously surprise and assault; part. pr. *disprysing*, used also as a *s.*, meaning assault and battery.

“The quhilk day William Paterson [and] Patrick Lowiesoun convict be ane assyse vpoun the *disprysing* of William Todrig, baillie, invadand him with cruell wawpouns and drawin swordis, for the quhilk caus thai sall be had to the trone and thair hands to be straken throch, and that is gevin for dome.” Burgh Recs. Edin., 20 Oct., 1500, Rec. Soc.

O. Fr. *despriser*, lit. to take, handle, or deal with contemptuously, and, like *mespriser*, with similar meaning, applied to every variety of wrong-doing to a neighbour, from simple disrespect to assault and battery. From O. Fr. *des* or *dis*, from, away from; hence, badly, wrongfully; and *priser*, from Lat. *prehensus*, part. pt. of *prehendere*, to take, seize. In various instances the prefix *dis* has been adopted in Scot. instead of *mis*, as in this word *disprise*; but in some cases both forms are used, as, *disperson* and *misperson*, *distrust* and *mistrust*, the last two are in E. also.

DISTRENYEABILL, DISTRINYABILL, *adj.* Able or fit to be distrained. V. **DISTRINYIE**.

DIVET-SPADE, *s.* Same as **FLAUCHTER-SPADE**, *q. v.*

DOB, *adj.* and *s.* Short for *doble*, double, equal, equidistant; pl. *dobs*, things that are equal or equidistant. Orkn.

When two persons playing at pitch-and-toss place their pitchers equidistant from the tee, they are said to be *dobs*, and require to throw again.

To DOB, *v. n.* Short for *to double*, to do or play over again, as when the players are equal. Orkn.

DOCHLY, *adv.* Errat. for **DEWLY**, *q. v.*

This mistake was made in Pinkerton's version of the Houlate, taken from the Bann. MS., which reads *dowly*, afterwards altered to *dewly*. Asloan MS. has *dewly*.

DOCHTLESS, DOUGHTLESS, *adj.* Powerless, worthless, unworthy, of little value. V. **DOCHTY**.

“A *dochtless* dawtie gets a beggar's dower.” Old Proverb.

DOCUMENT, *s.* Evidence, attestation. V. **DOCUMENT**, *v.*

“ . . . be verray *document* of thaim that herd and saw the begyning of that bargan.” Charters, &c., of Peebles (Burgh Rec. Soc.), p. 132.

The writing at the end of an instrument in which the notary sets forth his name and authority, is called his *Docquet*.

To DODDER, DOTHER, *v. n.* To totter, to walk in a weak or trembling state, to move about in an aimless or stupid manner. V. **DOTTAR, DODD**.

The form *dod* is also used to express the feeble and unsteady motion of an old person:—“He's hardly able to *dod* out an' in now.”

DODDER'D, DOTHERD, *adj.* Tottering, frail, feeble, stupid; “He's auld an' dodder'd noo.”

Dodder and *dodder'd* are common in the North of Eng. V. Brockett. In some parts of E. the quaking-grass is caled *dodder-grass*.

DOGONIS, *s. pl.* Simply the pl. of *dogon*, which is the same word as *dugon*, a term of contempt. Errat. in **DICT**.

Both defin. and etym. of this term are wrong; but both are correctly given under **DUGON**, *q. v.*

DOGS-HELPER, *s.* A person of mean appearance, Orkn.

DOID. A form of *do it*, and sometimes of *I do it*. A more common Scot. form is *dude* or *duid*. Addit to **DICT**.

This term was left undefined by Jamieson; and regarding his note of explanation Prof. Skeat writes:—“Explanation and etymology are quite wrong. *Doid* = *do it*; and *do it on* is short for *I do it on*, which in M. E. means, ‘I refer it to.’ This phrase is common in Piers Plowman. See the Glossary, p. 597, col. 2, l. 6.”

DOKSILVER, *s.* Dock-dues, harbour-dues; Burgh Recs. Edin., II. 239, Rec. Soc.

This was a charge collected by the water-baile of the port of Leith. It is thus defined in Stirling Charters, 1641, p. 151:—"portus et textrine monetis *lie heavin silver et dock silver.*"

DOLIE, **DOOLIE**, *adj.* V. **DOLLY**.

DOLVEN, **DOLLIN**, *part. pt.* Buried. V. **DOLLYNE**.

The phrase *deid and dollin*, in Dunbar's Mariit Women, l. 410, occurs as *ded and doluen* in William and the Werwolf, ll. 2630, 5280.

DONIE, *s.* Lit. dun-coloured one; and in this sense it is used as a name for a hare. Addit. to **DICT**.

The following is Prof. Skeat's explanation of the term. Dr. Jamieson's note is wrong.

"The etymology is easy. It stands for *dun-y*, from *dun*, its colour. So also E. *donkey* for *dun-ik-y*."

DOO, *s.* A dove, etc. V. **DOW**.

DOOKAT, **DOOKET**, *s.* V. **DOWGATE**.

DOOFART, **DOFART**, *adj.* and *s.* V. **DOWFART**.

DOOK, **DOOKER**, **DOOKAR**. V. under **DOUK**.

DOOKING, **DOOKIN**, **DOUKIN**, *s.* Dipping, plunging, bathing, diving, drenching; also, the amusement of ducking for apples.

DOOR-STANE, **DOOR-STEP**, *s.* The threshold of a door: called *door-stanes*, *door-steps*, when consisting of two or more steps.

In North of Eng. the same terms are used. V. Brockett's Gloss.

DOORWARD, **DURWARD**, *s.* Door-keeper, usher, guard of the presence chamber. V. **DURWARTH**.

DORCHE, *s.* A form of **DUERCH**, a dwarf, Houlate, l. 650, Asloan MS.

DOREN. A form of *dereyne*, to contest, fight out, settle by combat. V. **DEREYNE**.

This term was left undefined; and Jamieson's suggestion regarding its meaning is wrong. The following note gives full and satisfactory explanation.

"By the common error of *o* for *e*, this is merely for *deren*, a better form of *darren*. See note on *Darren* above. The editions rightly have *direnye*, another spelling of *dereine*; the final *ye* is the peculiar way of printing the suffix, which is often (still worse) printed as *ze*." Skeat.

DORLACH, **DARLOCH**, *s.* A bundle, truss, package; portmanteau, or other form of travelling bag or case; also, a sheaf of arrows, a quiver. Addit. to **DORLACH**.

Of the two entries of this term in the **DICT**, the first is correct so far as it treats, but the second is wrong. On the authority of Sir W. Scott Jamieson accepted the word as different from the Gael. *dorlach*; but it is

the same word, and the passages quoted might have kept him right on that point: indeed the term is found only in lists of the arms, or records of the fights and forays of Highlanders, and in Acts of Parl. relating to the Highlands. For examples of its use, v. **DICT**; and for the form *darloch*, v. Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, II. 432.

Gael. *dorlach*, a handful, a bundle; a sheaf of arrows, a quiver; M'Leod & Dewar.

DORMANTS, **DORMANS**, **DORMONDS**, **DORMOUNDS**, **DORMERS**, *s. pl.* The sleepers or joists of a house on which flooring is laid, Burgh Recs., Edin., I. 45, 243. Fr. *dormeur*.

DORMY, *adj.* A term used in golfing; applied to a player when he is as many holes ahead of his opponent as there are holes still to play.

DORNTOR, *s.* V. *Dortor*.

DORTOR, **DORTON**, **DORNTOR**, **DORNTON**, **DORTS**, **DORT**, *s.* A slight repast, refreshment; food taken between meals; West of S. V. **DORDERMEAT**.

"A herd in the parish of Beith complained that other herds got a *dortor* like a *dortor*, but he got a dochtless *dortor*," i.e., a miserably small one. Laird of Logan, Gloss.

These are some of the many forms which have sprung from A.-S. *undern*, short for *undern-mete*, afternoon meal. Jamieson gives *dordermete*, as used in Angus; Ray, in his Collection of North-Country Words, gives *aandorn*, *aunder*, *dondinner*, *doundrins*, and *ordorns*, as names for afternoon refreshments; and Thoresby in his letter to Ray gives *earnder*, forenoon drinking, as used in Yorkshire. *Dortor* and its variations, however, as used in the West of S., mean generally a repast or refreshment between meals; though they are perhaps most frequently applied to the *mid-day piece* given to farm servants, and to young people when engaged in out-door work.

DORTOUR, **DORTOR**, *s.* A dormitory, bedroom; also, a posset or sleeping draught taken at bed-time, like our modern *nightcap*.

Fr. *dortoir*, a bedroom; and in the second sense the term is short for Fr. *dormitoire*, "a sleep-procuring medicine." Cotgr. Both terms are from Lat. *dormitorium*, a dormitory.

DOTACIOUN, *s.* Gift, endowment. V. **DOTAT**.

DOTTLE-TROT, *s.* Also called "the old-man's walk:" the rapid, short-step walk of an old person; Perth's, Forfars. V. *Dodder*.

To DOUBLE, **DOWBIL**, **DOWBILL**, *v. a.* To line a gown, cloak, &c. Fr. *doubler*. Addit. to **DOUBLE**.

" iij elne and dimid. of scarlet to be a lang gowne to the Duk. viij elne of blak dammysk to *dovbil* it with," &c. Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 203. Dickson.

DOUBLER, **DOUBLAR**, **DOWBLER**, **DUBLAR**, **DUPLAR**, **DOBLERE**, **DIBLAR**, **DAPLAR**, *s.*

A large dish or platter, generally of wood or pewter, of which there were three sizes, *littie-doubler*, *doubler*, and *grete-doubler*: Acta Audit., p. 82; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 71; Burgh Lawis, ch. 116. Addit. to DIBLER, and DUBLAR, q. v.

Dr. Jamieson must have been uncertain regarding this term, as it was left undefined in both the forms in which it is given. It is from O. Fr. *doublier*, a dish, and represents one of the platter-shape. In M. E. *dobeler*, *doblere*, which in Prompt. Parv. and Wright's Glossaries represent Lat. *parapses*, *parapsis*, a dish or platter; and in the latter work the *grete-doblere* represents *cathinus*, a similar dish of larger size.

According to the old Burgh Laws the *doubler* was one of the articles of heirship, which passed to the successor; being accounted one of "the necessaire thyngis pertenant til his hous." Burgh Lawis, ch. 117, Rec. Soc.

DOUN, adv. In reduction or abatement; as, "Gie me a saxpence *doun* o' the price." It is also used as a *s.*; as, "How muckle *doun* will ye gie?" i.e., what or how much reduction will you allow?

Both senses have been long in use.

"Gevin to James Andersoun, fermarare of the towne myln, *doun* of his ferme be ressoun of the greit droutht, xxj li." Accts. Burgh of Glasgow, 22 Aug., 1573.

DOUN-SITTING, DOUN-SETTIN, s. Settlement by marriage, but specially implying the house and plenishing; as, "She's got a gran' *doun-sittin*."

DOURIER, s. and adj. Dowager; Hist. Estate of Scotland, p. 85, Wodrow Soc. Misc. V. DOWRIER.

DOWKET, s. A dovecot. V. DOWCATE.

DOWNIE, s. V. DAUNIE.

DOYCHLE, DOICHLE, s. A dull, stupid, sleepy person; a sloven. V. DOIL'D.

To DOYCHLE, DOICHLE, v. n. To walk or work in a stupid or dreamy state.

DOYLDE, adj. Stupid. V. DOIL'D.

DOYN, DONE, DOON, DOONS, DUNZE. Forms of the part. pt. *done*, used as very, in a great degree. Jamieson's explanation of these forms is round-about and faulty. A simpler and more satisfactory one is given in the following note.

"*Doyn* is merely the p. p. *done*, used in a very peculiar way; see *Dones* in Glossary to P. Ploughman, and Notes to the same, p. 419. Hence *sa done* is so done, so made; hence, in such a manner or way, and finally, to that degree. *Sa done tyrsum* is, tiring to that degree. *So doons severe*, severe to that degree. *No thal dunze strong*, not to that degree strong, not so strong; and so on. The passage cited from P. Plowman is quite to the point." Skeat.

To DRAIGLE, v. a. and n. To trail along wet dirty ground, or over wet grass, &c.; to make or become wet or dirty by so doing; also, to bespatter with mud, to be soaked with rain. E. *draggle*.

Jenny's a' wat, poor body,
Jenny's seldom dry;
She *draiglet* a' her petticoatie,
Coming through the rye.

Burns, Coming through the Rye.

Draigle is prob. a dimin. of *drake*, to drench, soak, Icel. *drekkija*, to drown, swamp; Goth. *dragkjan*, to give to drink.

DRAIGLE-TAIL, DRAIGLE-TAILED, adj. Applied to females whose dress is fouled with wet or mire, or who are careless or slovenly in dress or bearing. *Draigle-tails* is a common name for such a person.

DRAIGLIN, DRAIGLING, DRAIGLE, s. A soaking with rain, wet, or mire; a spattering with mud; a wet, dirty condition, as, "What a *draigle* ye're in!"

DRAP, s. A raindrop: the eaves of a house; the line of raindrop from the eaves. Addit. to DRAP.

The last of these meanings may be illustrated by the answer of a selfish cocklaid who was called to account for some act contrary to good neighbourhood:—"I can, and I wull do as I like inside my ain *drap*." V. *Dreep, Drop*.

DRASIE, adj. Drowsy, sluggish, lazy; listless, dispirited.

For Flewme is flat, slaw, richt slipperie and sweir,
And *drasie*, to spit can not forbeir.

Court of Venus, prol. l. 17, S. T. S.

That is, "a phlegmatic person is so dead-lazy that he can't be at the trouble even to spit."

And he that hes of Watter the natoure,
Is daft, and doyled, *drasie* with small effect.

Ibid., prol., l. 74.

That is, he is "listless and has little outcome."

In the Gloss. this word is rendered *dripping*; this is a mistake.

A.-S. *drúsan*, *drúsan*, to be sluggish.

DRAUNT, DRAUNTIN'. V. DRANT.

To DRAW, v. a. A term in golfing; to drive widely to the left hand. Syn. *hook, screw*.

To DRAW A STRAE BEFORE THE CAT. To wheedle, cajole, blind, or amuse a person in order to gain some end.

"Than," said the Wolf, in wraith, "wenis thow with wylis,
And with thy mony mowis me to mate?"

It is an auld dog doutles that thow begylis;

Thow wenis to *draw* the *stra* befoir the cat!"

"Schir," said the Foxe, "God wait, I mene nocht that," &c.
Henryson, Wolf, Foxe, & Cadgear. l. 60.

DRAWIN, part. pt. Withdrawn, passed.

Thair with dame Natur hes to the hevyn *drawin*.

Houlate, l. 942.

To DREEP, *v. n.* To drip, ooze, strain; part. pr. *dreepin*, used also as a *s.*, and as an *adj.*; part. pt. *dreepit*.

While rains are blattrin' frae the south,
An' down the lozens seepin';
An' hens in mony a caul' closs-mouth
Wi' hingin' tails are *dreepin'*.

Alex. Wilson's Poems, p. 82, ed. 1876.

DREEP, *s.* Drip, dripping, as from a roast, from the eaves, &c.: also, the eaves; and where drops from the eaves fall on the ground, as, "Ye mun bide within your ain *dreep*." *V. Drap*.

DREG, *s.* The last or least worth of anything; hence, the basest, vilest. Addit. to DREG.

". . . falling out in the *dreg* of all tymes, where in the world lay besotted and swattering in all sorte of superstition." *Blame of Kirkburiall*, ch. 13.

DREG-BOAT, DREG-BOTE, *s.* 1. A dredger, a kind of fishing-boat.

"Of ilk *dreg-boat* and hand-lyne bot cummand in with *fisch*," &c. *Burgh Recs. Edin.*, 16 Nov., 1471, *Recs. Soc.*

2. A boat or great-punt carrying a dredging machine, used for deepening a harbour, river, &c.; also, a boat or punt for the receiving and carrying away the dredgings of such a machine.

3. A track-boat, a canal boat drawn by a horse.

DREID, DREED, DREDE, *s.* Dread, fear, doubt, suspicion, suspense. Addit. to DREAD.

DREIDLES, DREEDLES, DREDLESS, *adj.* and *adv.* Without fear, doubt, or wavering; doubtless, unhesitatingly.

Mak a fair foule of me,
Or ellis *dreidles* I dee,
Or my end day.

Houlate, l. 116.

DRENG, *s.* A dependant. *V. DRING*.

To DRIDDLE, *v. n.* To work, walk, or act in a feeble, unsteady, or uncertain manner; generally applied to the doings of old people, of the lame, and the lazy.

Gipsies and tinkers are said "*to driddle* about to get work, and *to driddle* at it when they do get it;" and of lazy loafers it is said, "they winna work, they'll only *driddle*." And as expressive of the weakness and unsteadiness of old age Burns used this term with fine effect in his *Epistle to Major Logan*—

Hale be your heart! Hale be your fiddle!—
To cheer you through the weary widdle
O this wild warl',
Until you on a crummock *driddle*
A gray-hair'd carl.

"*To driddle* on a crummock," to totter along on a staff.

The nouns *driddle*, *driddling*, *driddler*, are also used in the same senses as the verb. *V. Whistle Binkie*, l. 159.

DRIFT, *s.* Track, trail, way, passage; passing away, lapse; also a mining term, meaning a passage cut or driven between two shafts, ways, or rooms. Addit. to DRIFT.

Poor hav'rel Will fell aff the *drift*,
An' wander'd thro' the bow-kail.
An' pow't, for want o' better shift,
A runt was like a sow-tail
Sae bow't that night.

Burns, Halloween, st. 4.

Track or *trail* is the meaning usually given to *drift* as here used; but it is quite possible that Burns meant *drove* or *company*, and referred to the party who had gone out hand in hand "to pou their stocks." That application of the term was quite common in Burns's day, and is still used in Ayrshire.

In the sense of *passing away* this term is frequently met with in sermons, &c., even of last century; as in the phrase "the *drift* of time," i.e., the lapse of time.

DROGAT, DROGIT, *s.* A coarse woollen cloth: *E. drugget*, *Fr. droguet*.

DROILT, DRULT, *adj.* Weak, feeble, awkward: also used as a *s.* and applied to a feeble or awkward person; Orkn. and Shetl.

To DROILT, DRULT, *v. n.* To walk or work awkwardly; *Ibid*.

DROILTIE, DRULTIE, *s.* and *adj.* Applied to a feeble, awkward, or slovenly person; *Ibid*.

To DROKE, DROOK, *v. a.* *V. DRAKE*.

DROKE, DROOK, DROKIN, DROOKIN, *s.* A drench, soaking: a drenched or soaking state; as, "The beast's in a *droke* o' sweat," i.e., streaming with perspiration; West of S., Orkn.

The form *drookin* is more widely used. A person drenched with rain is said to have got "a complete *drookin*."

DROTES, *s.* Errat. in *DICT.* for *Dyetes*, diets, repasts, courses.

As given in first sense the term, its definition, and etym. are correct; but in the second sense all are wrong; for, in the passage quoted the word *droties* is a misreading of *dyetes*, repasts. *V. DICT.*

DROWPAND, DROUPAN, DRUPIN, *adj.* Drooping, bowing, bowed down; crushed, sad, demure, feeble; *Houlate*, l. 188. *V. DROWP, s.*

To DRUSH, DROSH, *v. n.* To crumble, crush, fall to pieces; to spoil, go wrong, fail. *V. DRUSH, s.*

DRUTE, *s.* A lazy, slovenly, heartless person. *V. DRUTLE*.

Shame fa' the fallow that did do't,
He's naething but a worthless *drute*.

Fisher's Poems.

DRY-TAPSTER, *s.* One who sells but does not brew ale; Burgh Recs. Edin., II. 5, Rec. Soc. V. TOPSTER.

DUBLAR, *s.* V. *Doubler*.

DUCHTY, DUCHTIE, *adj.* V. DOUGHTY.

DUFFIE, DUFFY, *adj.* Blunt, blunt-pointed, round-headed; Orkn. Addit. to DUFFIE.

DUIE-OYE, *s.* A great-great-grandchild, Orkn.

DUILL, *s.* Grief, sorrow: pl. *duilles*, *duillis*, mourning for the dead, also short for *dule-weeds*, mournings, Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 7; another form is *dule-claes*, widow's-weeds. Addit. to DULE.

DULSACORDIS, *s.* A musical instrument, prob. a dulcimer; Houlate, l. 762.

DULSET, DULSATE, *s.* A musical instrument: prob. a small dulcimer, Houlate, l. 762.

DUMMYGRANE, *s.* Corr. of *Demigrane*, the name of a rich glossy silk; Sempill Ballates, p. 238.

O. Fr. *demigraine*, also *migraine*, "scarlet or purple in graine;" Cotgr.

DUNGIN, DWNGIN, *part. pt.* V. DONGIN.

DUNNLE, *v.* and *s.* V. *Dangle*.

To DUNT, *v. a.* 1. To crush, mark, or indent by striking; like *to dunkle*; as, "Ye've *duntit* the lid o' the tin can."

2. To compact, shake together, by striking the mass on the ground; as, *to dunt* a sack of grain. Addit. to DUNT.

To DURE, *v. n.* To endure, abide, continue, last; Houlate, l. 169.

To DURKEN, *v. n.* To lie hid, lurk: lit. to be made dark. "Thei *durken* and dare," they lurk and lie hid. Errat. in DICT. V. *Dark*, and *Dare*.

The explanations of this term given by Jamieson, Sibbald and Pinkerton are worthless; but they had not correct versions to work on. Sir F. Madden pointed out this mistake, or series of mistakes, in his Gloss. to Sir Gawain.

DUSANE, DUSAIN, GREIT DUSANE, *s.* An old name for the magistrates of a burgh, the town council. Prob. so called because it originally consisted of twelve members.

The origin of this name, and the composition of the body which it represents are not known with certainty; but the name continued to be applied to the town council of Edinburgh long after that body numbered above thirty members. A record dated Oct. 1416 states,—". . . aldermannus pro presenti anno, one

dene of gild, two appreciatores vini, two seriandi gilde, four appreciatores carniun, one bursator, thirty two of lie *dusane*." Under date, Oct. 1418, "the *dusane* is callit 'duodecim consules et limitatores;'" and an entry dated 19 Oct. 1492, gives some particulars regarding the meetings and regulations of this important body at that time. It runs thus:—"It is ordanit be the hale *dusane* of the town that gif any of the *dusane* beand wairnit cumis nocht betymes for the halding of the counsale in the wirking of the commonn proffieit, that he sall pay for ilk defalt vj [pennies?] vn[for]geyvyn, to be drukken be the *dusane*, and gif the dene or baillies or any of thame cummis nocht within dew tyme thai sall dowbill als mekill vnforgevin. Item, it is ordanit that ilk *dusane* day the commonn proffieit be spokin of and sene to or ony playntis or vther thingis be hard." Burgh Recs. Edin., I. 2, 62.

In Peebles there were, in 1463, twenty-one persons "chossyng the *dowssane* for the reformation of the town;" and in 1574 the old name was still retained, although the body then consisted of twenty-five members. Burgh Recs., pp. 150, 172, Rec. Soc. Now, as all the free burghs of Scot. had the same form of government, these facts suggest the probability that the name of the governing body in a burgh was, down to the close of the 16th cent., the same as it had been fixed at the foundation of the burghal system; and that it was then so fixed on account of the number of members required to form the body.

DUSSIE, DUSCHET, *s.* Coll. forms of *dulcet*, a musical instrnment of the dulcimer kind; Sempill Ballates, p. 205, 207. V. DULSET.

DWERCH, DORCHE, *s.* A dwarf. V. DUERCH.

DWINE, *v.* and *s.* V. DWYNE.

DYAMAND, DYAMOND, *s.* Applied to anything that is shaped like a diamond or lozenge; cubes of iron used as shot; blunt diamond-shaped heads for tilting-spears; Accts. L. H. Treas. I. 310, Dickson.

"Item [10 Sept. 1496] for a waw of irne to be *dyamondis* for guncast, xxv. s." Ibid. p. 293.

O. Fr. and M.E. *diamant*, from Lat. *adamas*, *adamantis*, which was borrowed from the Greek. V. Trench's Select Glossary.

DYCE, DYSS, DIS, *s.* Dice; also applied to anything that is dice or diamond-shaped, as *dis of irne*, cubes of iron like dice; *dis hedit*, having a square or diamond-shaped heart; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 133, 295, 357.

DYET, *s.* A diet, repast, course; Awntyrs of Arthur, st. 15.

DYKIE, *s.* Short for *dyke-sparrow*, a hedge-sparrow; West of S.

DYSCHOWYLL, *adj.* Lit. with hair in disorder, like a lady going to or rising from rest: hence, in disarray. O. Fr. *deschevelé*. Addit. to DICT.

Jamieson's definition gives in a general way the meaning implied in the passage quoted; but it does not give the correct meaning of the term.

"The etymology is obviously wrong; it is merely the E. *dischevelled*, with the hair untidy; from O. Fr. *chevel*, hair, Lat. *capillus*." Skeat.

DYSMEL, *s.* V. DISMAL.

DYVOUR, DYVOR, *s.* Cheat, rogue, rascal, neer-do-well; Wattie and Meg, st. 21. Addit. to DYVOUR.

This term is still used in West of S. as an epithet of opprobrium, and *synon.* with *blackguard*.

E .

E, EE, EIE, E'E, *s.* Eye; look, look-out, watch; regard, liking, desire, craving; as in "a kindly *ee*, a lang *ee*, a constant *ee*." Addit. to E.

AFORE E. Before one's eyes, in one's heart or mind.

" . . . eldaris quha hes the feir of God *afore e*." Burgh Recs. Peebles, p. 279, Rec. Soc.

TO HAVE E. To look, watch, watch over; to consider, be interested in, try to assist or benefit.

" . . . the counsala regardand and *haveand eie* to the burges barnes of the said towne, and to schaw thame faour." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 59, Rec. Soc.

TO EAGGLEBARGIN, *v. n.* To wrangle, contend, quarrel, Ramsay. V. ARGLE-BARGLE.

Pron. also *Eaggle-baggle* in the Lothians; *argie-bargie* in Fife and Perth.; and *argo-bargo* in the West of S. In Ayr. *argie-bargie* is also in use. These variations show that this word has nothing to do with *haggling* in a *bargain*, as Dr. Jamieson suggested; but *argle-bargle* and all its varieties illustrate the Scottish tendency to drop or change the liquids in words that are much used.

EARLEATHER, *s.* V. *Eirledder*.

EASE, EIS, EISS, ESS, *s.* Ease, leisure, satisfaction, comfort, favour; Barbour, i. 228, vii. 302: *at eiss*, at leisure, Ibid. xv. 542: *male ess*, disease, Ibid. xx. 73, Camb. MS., and in Edin. MS. *malice*.

TO EASE, EIS, EISS, *v. a.* To comfort, satisfy, Barbour, v. 291.

EASED, *part. pt.* Rested, satisfied; well furnished or provided.

"So then, seeing our nobles now may be, as of olde they were then, so honourable *eased* with ones princely lles or tombes, why should they wilfully incurre vn-necessar profanation, by burying in Kirks?" Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 10.

O. Fr. *aisé*, pleased, satisfied. But in this case *eased* is used in the sense of *aisé* in the phrase *aisé en son mesnage*, which Cotgrave renders "well furnished with all household prouision."

EASY, ESIE, ESY, *adj.* Light, moderate, not great, costly, or extravagant: as, "Now,

mak your price *easy*." It is also used as an *adv.*: as, "They're bein folk, but they live quite *easy*," i.e., without much cost or display. Comp. *esier*, superl. *esiest*, *esiest*.

Braid burdis and benkis our beld with bancouris of gold,
Cled our with clene clathis,
Raylit full of riches,
The *esiest* was the arress,
That ye se schold.

Houlate, st. 52.

"*Esiest*," least worth, least expensive.

EASTIN, ESTIN, *adj.* and *adv.* Eastern, eastward, Dunbar; Compl. Scot., p. 61, E. E. T. S.

EATEN CORN, EATTEN CORNE, ETTEN CORNE, *s.* Oats eaten by domestic animals trespassing.

"Alexander Dickie persued Barbara Fultoun for sevein peckis of *eatten corne* this last summer." Cors-hill Baron Court Book, Ayr and Wigtown Arch. Coll., IV. 75.

EBBIE, *s.* The abbrev. of Ebenezer; it is often further abbreviated into Ebb, which in West and South of S. is pron. Aib.

EBURE, *s.* V. EUOUR, EVER.

ED, EODE, *pret.* Went. V. YED, YEDE.

TO EDDER, *v. a.* To rope a stack. V. ETHER.

EDDIE, *s.* The abbrev. of Edward; it is often further shortened into Ed, which is *corr.* into Ned.

TO EDDLE, ETTLE, *v. a.* and *n.* To earn, win by labour, work for: as, "Ye'll just get what ye *eddle* for, or what ye *ettle*."

EDDLES, EDDLINS, ETTLES, ETTLINS, *s. pl.* Earnings, wages, recompense, retribution; fruits of one's labour: as, "Wait a wee, your *eddlins* 'll outtak ye." "Ye'll get your *ettlins* for that yet."

Ioel. *edlask*, to win, gain as property; Cleasby. In the North of E. the forms are *addle*, *aidle*, *eddle*. V. Brockett's Gloss.

'EE, *pron.* A coll. form for *thee* and *ye*, and sometimes for *thou* and *you*; as, "I maun tell 'ee." "Is tat 'ee?" i.e. is it you?

This was a common form in the West of S. thirty years ago, and may still be heard in rural districts. The modern form is *ye*.

EEN, EIN, *adj.* and *v.* Even. V. EVIN.

EENSHANKS, *s.* Afternoon repast; also called *four-hours*, from the time at which it was taken. V. FOURHOURS.

This repast is also named *antrim*, *antrin*, *andorn*, and of late years *drum*: but all are from *undern*.

Eenshanks is a corr. of *een* or *eenin*, evening, and *shenk*, drink, refreshment. The term still exists in the South of Scot. See *nuncheon* in Skeat's Etym. Dict.

EERAN, EERIN, EARAND, *s.* An errand, message, business; Whistle Binkie, i. 253; pl. *eerans*, *eerins*, duties, daily work outside one's own house, purchases.

In some districts the applications of the pl. form are peculiar. The husband's *eerans* or *turns* are his daily work or round of duties; but the wife's *eerans* are her messages or purchases, and her *turns* are her round of domestic duties.

EETCH, EITCH, AITCH, *s.* An adze, a carpenter's tool.

EFREST. Errat. in *DICT.* for *Esiest*, q. v.

This error was made by the transcriber of Pinkerton's version of the Houlate. Jamieson's note on the word suggests a meaning quite the reverse of that which the correct word implies. V. under *Easy*.

EFT, EFF, *adv.* After, afterwards, again; Barbour, vi. 378. Addit. to EFT.

EFT-CROP, EFF-CROP, *s.* 1. After-crop, also called tail-crop, i.e., the grass that springs up among the stubble after the crop is cut. V. *Averish*.

2. A crop of the same kind as the ground yielded last year. V. *Eff-crop*, v.

To EFF-CROP, *v. a.* Lit. to after-crop, i.e., to take two successive crops of the same kind from a field.

"... tenants were restricted not to *eff-crop* the infield (i.e., not to take two successive crops of oats), nor to fourth-crop the out-field till *baugh-ley*." Robertson, Agriculture of S. Dist. Perthshire, p. 23.

EFTERHIN, EFTIRHIN, *prep.* and *adv.* Another form of EFTERHEND, EFTIRHEND, q. v.

This term often implies *next after*, and sometimes *over and above*, in addition to, when used as a prep. As an adv. it often implies *soon* or *immediately afterwards*.

EFTERINS, EFTIRENS, *s.* Lit. afterins, that which comes after, the result, consequence, effect, settlement, penalty, reward. V. EFTIR-FALLIS.

To EGLE, EGGLE, *v. a.* A corr. of *ettle*, to intend, design, aim, attempt; part. pr. *egling*.

"... put furth his hand *egling* to mak him ane gait." Burgh Recs. Peebles, 3 May, 1557.

EIK, EKE, EK, *adv.* Also.

EILINS, EELINS. 1. As an *s. pl.*, equals in age. V. EILDINS.

2. As an *adj.*, of equal age; as "Your laddie's *eilins* wi' our lassie." West of S.

To EIND, EYND, EIN, *v. a.* and *n.* To breathe, whisper; devise, imagine. V. EIND, *s.*

To EIND-ILL, EINDILL, EYNDILL, EINIL, *v. n.* and *a.* Lit. to breathe ill: to devise, imagine, whisper, or spread evil thoughts; to be jealous, suspicious, or vengeful; to suspect, defame, slander. V. EYNDILL.

They lichtly sone and covettis quickly;
They blame ilk body and thay blekit;
They *eindill* fast and dois ill lickly;
They sklander sailkes and thay suspectit.

Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 71, ed. 1882.

The form *indill* was also used. V. under *Eldning*. This word has been printed *kindill* by Lord Hailes in his extracts from the Bannatyne MS., and *eindill*, which is the correct reading, by the Hunterian Club, and by the editor of the 1882 ed. of Scott's Poems. The context, however, suggests that it should be printed *eind-ill*: and when it is thus separated into its parts the whole passage becomes plain and pithy.

To EIR, EYR, *v. a.* To plough, till, cultivate; pret. *eirit*, Henryson, Foxe and Wolfe, l. 22; *eyrit*, Douglas, Virgil, xii. ch. 9; part. pr. *eirand*. V. ERE, AR.

In the Gloss. of Laing's ed. of Henryson *eirit* is rendered "waxed." This is a mistake.

EIRDE HOUSES. V. under ERD.

EIRS, EERS, *s. pl.* The kidneys. V. EARS, NEIRS.

EIR-LEDDER, ERLEDDER, *s.* The loin-strap, a portion of the harness of a draught-horse; also called the *eir-strap* or *neir-strap*, because it passes over the region of the kidneys; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 295, and Gloss.

Jamieson's suggestion regarding the etym. of *eirledder* is a mistake. The word is a corr. of *neerledder*, from M. E. *neer*, a kidney: O. H. Germ. *neiro*, O. Icel. *nyra*. V. STRATMANN.

EIRLEDDER-PINS, ERLEDDIR-PYNNYS, *s. pl.* The pins of iron on the shafts of a cart to which the eir-leathers were fastened; Accts. L. H. Treas., Gloss.

EISTLET, EISLIT, EISTELLIT, *adv.* and *adj.* Eastward; West of S.: "be *eistellit* the same," Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 389, Rec. Soc. V. EASTILT.

EK, *adv.* and *v.* V. *Eik*, EIK.

ELABORED, *part. pt.* Industriously worked, built, or fashioned. O. Fr. *elaboré*.

“ . . . Pharas Cenches . . . having a sepulchral Pyramide *elaboré* by the painfull taske of God's people.” Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 9.

This word is not uncommon in E. works of the same period. In Urquhart's Rabelais, Author's Prologue, we find the phrase “most perfectly *elaboured* by nature.”

ELCROOK, ELCRUIK, *s.* Lit. an eel-spear or leister, but generally applied to the large flesh fork used by cooks.

“Item, ane peulder dische, ane trunscheor, ane *elcruik* and ladill, price thair of xx. s.” Burgh Recs. Glasgow, i. 129.

“ . . . of Laik patrones they become lawlesse publicans, lyke Hophnees with *elcrookes* to minche and not Samueles to mense the offerings of God.” Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xix.

ELCRUIK, *s.* A crock or earthen vessel for holding oil; also a crock. V. EULCRUKE.

In the Burgh Rec. Soc. version of the law quoted by Jamieson this vessel is called simply “*a cruk* ;” but the same article is meant,—an *oil-crock*.

ELDIS. Errat. in DICT. for *Clois*, closely.

In the list of Errata printed at the end of his Gloss., Ruddiman gives *clois* as the correct reading; *eldis* was therefore set aside, not overlooked. Small's ed. reads *clois*.

ELDNING, ELDNYNG, *part.* Rousing, firing up, making jealous; Dunbar, Mariit Women, l. 126; as a *s.*, jealousy, Ibid., ll. 119, 204. Addit. to ELDNING, q. v.

A.-S. *elnian*, to strengthen. V. Jamieson's note, in which he suggests that *eyndlyng* is the same with *indilling*. This is confirmed by the Maitland MS. reading *endling* in l. 204. V. *Eind-ill*.

ELENCH, *s.* A summary, abstract, recapitulation, conclusive summing up.

“Now here, ere I end, for the more populare application, I will contriue an *elench* of some former reasones in sylogistick forme; by the which self-momus may see Kirk-buriall blame vndenyable induced.” Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 20.

Lat. *elenchus*, an index of a book; in logic, the conclusion or summing up of an argument.

ELF-ARROW-HEADS, *s. pl.* Same as ELFSHOT, q. v.

ELSCHENER, ELSCHONER, ALSCHONER, *s.* V. ELSHENDER.

ELSHIN, ELSHON, ELSIN, ELSON, *s.* An awl. V. ELSYN.

EMBROUDIN, ENBROUDIN, *part. pt.* Embroidered or bordered; trimmed or decorated with an ornamental border; decked, adorned. V. BROWDIN.

(Sup.)

O

Endland a ryuer plesant to behold,
Enbroudin all with fresche flowris gay.
Kings Quair, st. 152, Skeat's ed.

Broudin or *browdin* is a more common form, and still in use.

EMERANT, *s.* Errat. in DICT. for *Emeraut*: but the definition is correct. Also, in the following entry *Emerant*, *Emerand* should be *Emeraut*, *Emeraud*: the *ut, ud=lt, ld*.

EMMELDYNG, *s.* Prob. a misprint of *emmeldyug*, lit. outside or edge-refuse; butcher's offal, scrap, or carcase paring; also applied to a strip, rag, or tatter hanging from a piece of dress. Another form is EMMLE-DEUG, q. v.

Jamieson entered this word with its quotation, but gave neither defin. nor etym. for it. That it is a misprint is almost certain; and by substituting *u* for *n* the passage becomes clear, but remains coarse.

The term is a compound of Gael. *iomall* (pron. *emall*), outskirts, border, edge, and *diugh*, the refuse of persons or things; M'Leod and Dewar.

EMMLE-DEUG, *s.* Another form of *Emmeldyng* in last entry, q. v. Addit. to DICT.

The definition given in DICT. is secondary, and the etym. suggested is wrong. See explanations given above.

EMMORAUT, *s.* and *adj.* Emerald: another form of *emeraut*. V. under *Emerant*.

This form is often misprinted *emmorant*, through misreading *u* as *n*.

To EMPESCHE, EMPESH, *v. a.* V. EMPASH.

EMPHASE, *s.* Emphasis, force of expression or meaning; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 6. O. Fr. *emphase*, id.

EMPIRE, *adj.* Empyrean, empyreal; “the hauyn *empire*,” the highest heaven, Compl. Scot., p. 49, E. E. T. S. Fr. *empyrée*.

To ENCHAIP, *v. a.* To buy, bargain, trade, do business; Rauf Coilyear, st. 25. Errat. in DICT. V. under *Encheve*.

Jamieson's suggestion regarding the meaning of this term does not suit the passage quoted. *Enchaip* may be from O. Fr. *enchapter*, var. of *achapter*, later *acheter*, to buy, procure, trade; Lat. *adcaptare*. Or it may be formed with Fr. prefix *en*, and M. E. *chep*, *cheap*, barter, traffic.

To ENCHEVE, ENCHEIF, ENCHIEF, *v. a.* To achieve, accomplish, go through with; hence, to win, conquer, triumph. A corr. of *achieve*.

That I haue said I sall hauld, and that I tell the plane;
Quhair one coilyear may enchaip I trow till *encheif*.
Rauf Coilyear, st. 25.

That is, “Where any collier may trade I trust to succeed.” V. *Enchaip*.

Encheve and *escheve* are variants of *achieve*, borrowed from the O. Fr., which gives many similar forms; as *encuser* and *escuser* for *accuser*. V. BURGUX.

To ENCHEVE, ENCHEIF, ENCHIEF, ENCHEWE, *v. a.* To eschew, shun, avoid, shy at; Douglas Virgil, v. ch. 8.

These are simply variants of *escheve, escheve*. Douglas in his translation of Virgil uses both forms, but *escheve* more frequently. In Bk. v. ch. 8, both forms occur within the course of a few lines. V. ESCHEVE.

To ENCHIEF, *v. a.* V. *Encheve, ESCHEVE*.

Jamieson's first suggestion regarding this term is correct, although given with considerable doubt. Explanation is given under *Encheve*.

To END, *v. n.* To come to an end, to die; Barbour, xi. 553.

ENDING, END-DAY, *s.* End, end of life, death; Barbour, ii. 197: *end-day, Houlate*, l. 117.

Enday, day of ending or of death, as used by Wynthown, is used also in the general sense of *ending*.

ENDUE, ENDEW, *adj.* Due, owing, unpaid.

" . . . for borrowed money *endew* be hire." Corshill Baron Court Book, Ayr and Wigtown Arch. Coll., iv. 90.

ENDURAND, *prep.* During. V. INDURAND.

ENEL-SHEET, *s.* Lit. an *end-day sheet*, a winding-sheet. V. ENDAY.

Forbye a dainty *enel-sheet*,
Twa cods, whilk on the boustier meet,
An' slips anew to mak' complete
A beddin' o' the kin' O.

Wat. Watson's Poems, p. 59.

The *enel-sheet* was a double sheet of fine linen which thrifty females selected and carefully preserved in fold ready to be used as a covering for their dead body before it was put in the coffin. It was a special requisite of a bride's outfit, and decked her bed on the marriage night: after which it was carefully laid past to be used again only as her last earthly covering.

To ENFORCE, *v. a.* To force, force open, forcibly enter, violate. Fr. *forcer*.

"And although to beligger the lodgings of men, . . . they wil looke ere they loup; yet to *enforce* the Kirkhouse (as if God had no gunnes) there are many of small feare." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 19.

To ENGENER, *v. a.* To engender, beget; pret. *engeneret*, Compl. Scot., p. 153, E. E. T. S. Fr. *engendrer*.

ENGYEOUN, ANGYEOUN, *s.* An onion, Burgh Recs. Aberd., p. 127.

ENLANG, ENLANGIS, ENLANGS, INLANGIS, *adv.* Endwise, end foremost, from end to end, right on, without break or pause. Addit. to ENDLANG, q. v.

These forms are frequently met with; but they represent simply the common pron. of *endlang, endlangis*.

ENLANG, ENLANGIS, *prep.* Along, by way of: forms of *alang, alangs*, and like them used also as *adv.*

" . . . ane penny for ilk beist passand *enlangis* the brig." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 167, Rec. Soc.

To ENLUMYNE, *v. a.* To illumine; part. pt. *enlumynyt*, Barbour, xx. 229. Edin. MS.

To ENNOY, *v. a.* To annoy; part. pt. *ennoyit*, annoyed, troubled; Douglas, Virgil, V. ch. 11.

ENPARING, *s.* Impairing, diminution, lowering; Douglas, Virgil, xiii. ch. 11. O. Fr. *empire*.

ENSENS, *s.* Incense, Compl. Scot., p. 7. E. E. T. S. Fr. *encens*.

To ENSENCE, *v.* To offer incense, Dunbar.

ENSENYE, *s.* Insignia; "the *enseny* of the fleise," Compl. Scot., p. 149, E. E. T. S. Addit. to ENSENYIE.

ENSPRETH, *s.* and *adj.* V. INSPRAICH.

To ENSURE, *v. a.* To make sure, rely; Douglas, Virgil, v. ch. 8. O. Fr. *sœur*, sure.

ENTECHMENT, *s.* Teaching, learning, experience; Douglas, Virgil, xi. ch. 4.

A.S. *tæcan, tæcean*, to show, teach.

ENTENT, *s.* 1. Intention, purpose, message. In hous and in hall hee
To tell his *entent*.

Houlate, l. 143.

2. As a law term, judicial finding or assent; hence, concurrence, consent.

That sen it nychnit Nature, thair alleris maistriss,
Thai coud nocht trete but *entent* of the temperale.

Ibid., l. 277.

O. Fr. *entente*, intention; M. E. *entente*. In law the *entent* or *intent* of any disputed point was determined by the judges.

To ENTER, *v. a.* To commence, set to work, as, "We'll *enter* the men on the ditch the morn;" to begin to work, or set to work for the first time, as "to *enter* a hawk," to fly it at quarry for the first time; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 360, Dickson: to take on trial, to undergo probation, as, "We *enter* prentices for a month before indenture." O. Fr. *entrev*.

" . . . beast or body, education should aye be minded, I have six terries at hame. . . . I had them a' regularly *entered*, first wi' rottens—then wi' stoats or weasels—and then wi' the tods and the brocks—and now they fear naething that ever cam wi' a hairy skin on't." Guy Mannerling, ch. xxii.

ENTRE, ENTRA, *s.* Entry to office, duty, possession, inheritance; the succession of an heir, Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 6, 315; compareance, as, "souerte for the *entre* of a man to the Justice aire," *Ibid.* I. 217. O. Fr. *entrée*.

To **ENTERMET**, *v. n.* To intermeddle, intronit; pret. and part. pt. *entermettit*. O. Fr. *entremettre*.

“ . . . to pass and summonde the folkis that *entermittit* with the brokin schip.” Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 101, Dickson.

To **ENTIRE**, **ENTYRE**, *v. a.* To inter, bury; part. pt. *entirit*, *entyrit*; Barbour, xix. 224; Douglas, Virgil, xi. ch. 4. Lat. *in terra*.

ENTIRE, *s.* Interment, burial; Douglas, Virgil, vi. ch. 2.

ENWYT, *part. pt.* Witnessed, attested, proven.

“ . . . the said Jhone Myller denyit ony stryken of hym, bot yt was *enwyt* be secht of his ourisman.” Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 2 June, 1541, Mait. c.

ENY, *adj.* Any; Barbour, x. 200.

EQUE, *s.* A closed or balanced account; hence, acquittance, receipt; so called from the phrase, “*et sic eque*,” which was written at the foot of an account when it was closed or settled; Burgh Rec. Glasgow, II. 41.

“ . . . produceit the townes *eque* vpoun the payment of thair burrow mailles in exchequer.” Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 118, Rec. Soc.

EQUIVOCATION, *s.* The method, manner, or act of calling different things by the same name: also, a name applied or common to different things.

“ . . . it [i.e. the grave] hes yet seauen names more, that, by scripturall *equivocation*, are common with hell.” Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 17.

“As by weighing the scripturall *equivocations* that are bestowed on both kirk and graue.” Ibid. Lat. *equus*, equal; and *vocatis*, a calling.

ER, *v. aux.* Are; Douglas, Barbour.

ERAST, **ERASTE**, *adj. superl.* Earliest, readiest, soonest or easiest got at; hence, first. Addit. to **ERAST**.

“ . . . to do this with the *eraste* pennyës that may be gottyn of the comoune rentaile.” Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 5 Sept., 1452, Sp. C.

“ . . . a promise of the *erast* chapilnary that vakit at was at thar gift.” Ibid., 20 July, 1456.

ERB, **EIRB**, *s.* An herb; Compl. Scot. p. 67, E. E. T. S.

ERE, *adv.* Formerly. V. **ER**.

To **ERIE**, **EARIE**, *v. n.* To fall behind, to be lacking or awanting: part. pr. *eriand*, *eareand*, used also as a *s.* meaning amount lacking, deficit.

“ . . . and quhair that will not serve, the *eareand* to be suppliet out of the collectionis for the poore at the kirk dooris.” Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 4 June, 1619, Sp. C.

O. Fr. *erier*, *erieré*, var. of *arriere*, Mod. Fr. *arrière*, behind, backward: from Lat. *ad retro*. V. Burguy's Gloss.

ERLEDDER, *s.* V. under *Eirs*.

ERRAS, *s.* Arras, Accts. L. H. Treas. I. 52.

ERROUR, *s.* An erroneous verdict of an inquest, Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 210; *assis of errour*, an assize summoned to correct such a verdict and retour, Ibid., i. 214, Dickson.

ERSCHE, **ERYSCHE**, **ERIS**, *adj.* Belonging to the Highlands of Scotland, Celtic; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 177, 233, 266. V. **ERSE**.

ERSCHMAN, *s.* A Highlander, a Celt; Ibid., I. 288.

ERCHRYE, **ERCHRYNE**, *s.* The Celtic people; the country of the Erse or Irish. V. **ERSE**.

Thir ar the Ireland kingis of the *Erchrye*. *Houlate*, l. 801, Bann. MS.

The Asloan MS. reads *Irischerye*.

ERSE, **ERS**, *s.* 1. Bottom. V. **ARSE**.

“ . . . and that the meill be als gud in the sek *ers* as in the mouth thairof.” Burgh Recs. Peebles, 5 Dec., 1571.

2. Hinder end; tail, as in the tail-board of a cart, the tail of a plough, which are called the *erse*-board, and the *erse* o' the plough or the plough-*erse*.

Erse is the common form, and represents the pron. in Scot.; the form *arse* is similarly used in various districts of Eng.

ERWEST, *s.* Harvest, harvest time, Burgh Recs. Prestwick, p. 21, Mait. Club.

ESCAPE, *s.* A fault, slip, mistake, error in translation.

Spotswood, in his account of the Burntisland Assembly when discussing the subject of a new translation of the Scriptures, and a new metrical version of the Psalms, tells how King James urged the necessity of the undertaking by pointing out “sundry *escapes* in the common translation,” etc. V. Note in Reg. Privy Council, VI. 237, and full account in Spots., pp. 463, 465.

Shakespeare used this term in the sense of violation or transgression of lawful restraint; Tit. Andron., iv. 2; a sense of modern E. *escapade*.

ESCHAMIT, *part. pt.* Ashamed, Compl. Scot., p. 43, E. E. T. S. M. E. *aschamed*.

A.-S. *áscamod*, p. p. of *áscamian*, to make ashamed; Skeat.

To **ESCHEIF**, **ESCHIEF**, *v. a.* V. **ESCHEVE**.

ESCHELLIT, **ESCHELLETT**, *s.* A small hand-bell or clapper, such as was used by lepers. O. Fr. *eschellette*.

This term was left undefined by Jamieson, and the suggestion he made regarding its meaning is certainly wrong. The meaning now given renders the passages quoted in the Dicer. clear and intelligible.

O. Fr. *eschelle*, "a little hand-bell, such as Cryers vse;" Cotgr. It is a dimin. of O. Fr. *eschiele*, *eschelle*, a little bell; Burguy: or, as Cotgrave gives it, of *eschalle*, "a little ringing or tinging bell."

ESCHET, ESCHETE, ESCHETIT, *part. pt.*
Escheated, forfeited; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 10, 67, Burgh Recs.

ESCHET, ESCHETE, ESHET, *s.* Forfeiture, Compl., Scot., p. 133, E. E. T. S.; forfeit; pl. *eschetis*, *eschaetis*, forfeited goods, Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 11, Dickson: *eshet*, Burgh Recs. Aberd., I. 436.

O. Fr. *eschet*, p. p. of *escheoir*, to fall out, to fall or come unto; Cotgr.

ESHUED, *pret.* and *part. pt.* Shunned. V. ESCHEVE.

ESIE, ESIEST. V. under *Ease*.

ESPOSIT, ESSPOSIT, *part. pt.* Promised, pledged, bound by promise or agreement. Another form is *asposit*, q. v.

" . . . and geyf it hapyns the sayd Jonot to byg thar land that John sal suple tharto has he is *essposit*." Burgh Recs. Peebles, p. 118, Rec. Soc.

O. Fr. *esposer*, to espouse, in the sense in which it is used in the phrase 'to espouse a cause,' i.e., to become pledged to follow or support it. Burguy gives the forms *esposer*, *espuser*, *espouser*, from Lat. *sponsare*, to pledge oneself, to become surety. The form *asposit*, which is more common in our Burgh Records, is found in almost every engagement of a new chaplain by the magistrates; he is to perform certain stated duties as he is *asposit*, i.e., bound by his agreement or promise, pledged to do. Jamieson's definition of the term is thus defective.

Dessposit is used in exactly the same sense and circumstances in Burgh Recs. Peebles, 15 Feb., 1476.

ESPYNE, *s.* A long-boat. V. ASPYNE.

ESS, *s.* Ease. V. *Ease*.

To ET, ETE, *v. a.* To eat; *pret.* *et*, *ete*, *ett*, *eyt*, *eyte*, Barbour, ii. 495, iii. 539, vii. 169; *part. pt.* *etin*, *etyn*, Ibid., vii. 170.

To ETHER, EDDER, *v. a.* To rope a stack of grain, &c. V. DICT.

The defin. of this term in DICT. is correct, but the etym. is wrong. There is no such word as *heatherian* in A.-S. The verb is derived from the *s. ether*, A.-S. *edor*, a fence, enclosure, &c. V. ETHERINS.

EUR, VRE, *s.* Ore. V. URE.

EUUSE, EVUSE, EWUSE, *adj.* and *adv.*
Forms of *ewous*, near, contiguous, q. v.

These forms occur in the same record, and all are misprinted with *n* for *u*. V. under EWOUS.

To EVANCE, *v. a.* To advance, forward, in the sense of paying, lending, or sending money.

"[The bailies and council] ordane James Ros . . . to evance everye ane of thame the sowme of xxvj li. for fulfilling of thair promys maid to my said Lord Regentis Grace," etc. Burgh Recs. Edin., 1 July, 1575.

EVER, *s.* V. EVOUR, EUOUR.

EVIN, EWIN, EWYN, EIN, EEN, *adj.* Even, smooth, level, straight, equal; of equal rank, worth, or ability.

EVIN, EVYN, EWYN, *adv.* Evenly; level, in a level position; in a line with, on equal terms or footing, all alike, straight.

To EVIN, EWIN, EWYN, EIN, EEN, *v. a.* 1.
To even, equal, match, mate; as, "Ne'er a man'll *evin* till her;" *part. pt.*, *evind*, *eend*, *eind*.

2. To direct, speak of, charge, or lay to one's charge; as, "Sic a thing was never *eind* to him," i.e., intended for, hinted to, or attributed to him. Addit. to EVEN, q. v.

EVINING, EWYNNING, *s.* Evening, levelling; the act of levelling.

" . . . consentit to the *ewynning* of thair Castelhill, and yking the same about." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 110, Sp. C.

A.-S. *efen*, *euē*, even, level; M. E. *euē*.

EVIN, EVYN, EWIN, EWYN, *s.* Eve, evening, eventide; Barbour. l. 106, xvii. 335, xix. 719. *Eēn*, and *ein* are also used.

A.-S. *efen*.

EWEST, *superl.* Nearest. Errat. in DICT. V. under *Ewous*.

EWIL-CRUIK, *s.* A corr. of *aval-crook*, also pron. *aval-cruik*, and *havil-cruik*: lit. a lowering crook, or crook for lowering a pot suspended over the fire. It consists of a set of links or rings and a small movable hook.

" . . . ane taingis, ane *evil cruik*, ane pair of pot bulis," &c. Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 336, Sp. C.

Fr. *avaler*, to lower or let down.

EWIS, *s.* Advice, counsel. V. AUISE.

" . . . dekin of the wobstairs by *ewis* and consent of the hail craft." Burgh Recs. Peebles, 30 Sept. 1566.

EWOUS, EUOUS, EUUSE, EVUSE, EWISE, *adj.* and *adv.* Near, close, contiguous: compar. *mair ewous*; *superl.* *ewest*, *maist ewous*.

" . . . being committit to *ewous* and nar this burgh." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 82, Sp. C.

" . . . houssis callit the townis houssis, . . . and that maist *ewous* to the tolbuith." Ibid., p. 120.

" . . . one of your landis liand mair *evuse* to ws, or interchange the saidis landis with wtheris haiffand landis liand mair *evuse* to ws." Ibid., I. 117.

The form *maist ewest*, which frequently occurs in Burgh Records, Charters, etc., is really a double superlative; and prob. it was this form which misled Jamieson to adopt *ewest* as the primary *adj.* He certainly knew that *ewest* was used, as it still is, in the sense of nearest, next, (V. note); but perhaps he had not found the simpler form *ewous*, or had taken it to be a corr. of *ewest*.

Perhaps *ewous* is a corr. of *newous*; cf. A.-S. *neawist*, neighbourhood, nearness, and Prov. E. *newstness*, nearness.

EXCEPAND, *part.* and *prep.* Excepting, except; Compl. Scot., p. 95, E. E. T. S.

To EXCERCE, *v. a.* V. EXERCE.

EXECUTION, EXECUCIOUN, *s.* As a law term implies carrying out or causing to take effect; hence, *the execucioun of a summons* is the serving of it; Accts. L. H. Treas. i. 239.

To EXEME, EXEMPNE, *v. a.* To examine, prosecute, sit in judgment on, test or try; Lyndsay, *Kitteis Confessioun*, l. 7. Addit. to EXAME, EXEM.

For quhill he gadderis and growis riche,
He settis you to *exeme* sum wiche.

Rob Stene's Dream p. 19.

This peculiar form of *examine* appears to have been *preen. exame* or *exem*; as it is made to rhyme with *game*, which prob. was then, as now, pron. *gem* (*g* hard).

EXEQUIES, *s.* Funeral rites or services, burial; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xi. 16.

EXERCITIOUN, *s.* Diligence, constant careful practice; Lyndsay, *Thrie Estaitis*, l. 3339. Addit. to EXERCITIOUN.

EXIES, *s.* The same as *axies*, *axis*, an attack of sickness, *q. v.*

M. E. *axes*, O. Fr. *aces*, Lat. *accessus*, an attack; as in *accessus febris*, a febrile attack, which Cotgrave renders by "*access de fiebure*, a fit of an ague."

EXINTERATION, *s.* Disemboweling. V. DISINTRICATION.

To EXPONE, *v. a.* To lay out, expend, bestow; *part. pt. exponit.* Lat. *exponere.*

"... the mony and proffeit of the said land . . . nocht to be *exponit* in othir vssis." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 118, Sp. C.

EXTENTAR, *s.* V. EXTENTOUR.

EXTRET, EXTRETE, EXTREIT, EXTREYT, *s.* The certified lists of the compositions, fines, etc., levied at the justice-aires; Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 316, 217, 113, 201: also, the money so levied, *Ibid.* i. 316, Dickson.

Low Lat. *extractus*, an extract, record, statement.

EYRD, *s.* Earth. V. EIRD, ERD.

EYRIT, *part. pt.* Ploughed, Douglas, *Virgil*, xii. ch. 9.

F .

FABULATOUR, *s.* Reader or reciter, story-teller. Lat. *fabulator.*

"... that ilk class [of scholars] find onlie ane candill in the nicht, and he that happinnis to be *fabulatour* to bring his candill with him." Rules for Grammar School of Aberdeen, Burgh Recs., 24 Oct., 1604, Sp. C.

FABURDON, *s.* Full-part song or harmony. Addit. to FABURDON, *q. v.*

Under Bourdon, in *Litré abrégé par Beaujean*, the term is thus defined:—"Fauxbourdon, musique dont toutes les parties se chantent note contre note."

FACELESS, *adj.* Timorous, cowardly; without heart or courage.

Their land, thair honour, and triumphant fame
Salbe disperst in dispyte of Inuy,
Quhen *faceless* fuillis sall not be settin by.

Sempill Ballates, p. 30.

FACHALOS, *s.* A night's lodging and entertainment: the duty of entertaining for a night a messenger of the king, chief, or superior.

Skene in his *Celtic Scotland*, Vol. III., p. 234, defines it as "probably the Irish 'Fechtfele,' which is explained as 'the first night's entertainment we receive at each other's house.'" It was a tax or

burden on lands in Galloway held under the King. A different but less satisfactory explanation is given by Cosmo Innes in *Legal Antiquities*, p. 70.

FADE, FAID, *s.* A leader, guide; applied to the chief or director in games, sports, &c. Errat. in *DICT.*

"For euen as in a sea-fairing flot, the foremost by saile doth fuir before with lantern and flag, as *fade* whom the rest should follow." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 16.

A.-S. *fadian*, to set in order, arrange, direct.

Dr. Jamieson was quite astray regarding the meaning and etym. of this word; and his mistakes have been repeated by Mr. Small in his *Gloss. to Douglas*. The word was not uncommon in the West of S. some years ago, and may still be used.

FADER - HALF, FADYR - HALF, *s.* Lit. father's-half, father's side.

"... his heritage sal be in yemsell of his frendis on the *fadyr-half* till the leill elde of the ayre." Burgh Lawis, ch. 98, Rec. Soc.

FADMELL, FODMELL, *s.* A weight or mass of lead equal to 70 lbs.

Prob. the bar of lead was so called because it measured a foot in length. Dan. *fod*, a foot, and *maal*, a measure.

To FAIK, FAKE, *v. a. and n.* V. FALK.

The various entries of *Faik* in *Dict.* should have been combined; for they represent mere varieties of meaning and use. The same variation obtains in the pron. of the common name of the Razorbill. "In the Hebrides this bird is called *falk* or *faik*." Neill's *Tour*, p. 197.

FAILYEIT, *adj.* Infirm, broken-down in body or mind; as, "ane ald *failyeit* preist," *Accts. L. H. Treas.*, I. 324. Fr. *faillir*. V. FAILYE.

FAINFU, *adj.* Affectionate, kind and careful, gladsome; Orkn.

Icel. *feginn*, glad. A.-S. *faegen*. M. E. *fayn*.

To FAIT, *v. a.* To make, construct, fit; to supply, provide: part. pr. *faiting*.

" . . . hinging of the said bell and *faiting* all wark thairto," &c. *Burgh Recs. Glasgow*, i. 482, *Rec. Soc.*

FAKFALLOW, *s.* Comrade, bosom-friend, boon-companion. V. FAIK, FAKE.

Troll By be his maister frakly will ryd,
And with ane hude on his heid hovis him besyd;
Cheik for cheik also and *fakfallow* lyk,
And with ane quarrell to riche and to pure ay redly to
pyk.
Myne Ordour of Knavis, Bann. MS., p. 446, *Hunt. Soc.*

FAKIN, *part. pr.* Wanting. V. FAIK.

FALCON, FALCOUNE, FALCOWN, *s.* The name of a small cannon carrying shot of about 2½ lbs. weight; *Burgh Recs. Aberd.*, I. 253.

To FALD, *v. a.* To fold, double, turn down, fold up; as "to *fald* the claes." *Addit. to FALD.*

FALDIT, *part. and adj.* Folded, doubled, closed, shut; as, "wi' doors *faldit*," i.e. shut; *faldit neiffis*, closed fists, *Burgh Recs.*, *Glasgow*, I. 145, *Rec. Soc.*

FALDIN-BED, *s.* A bed constructed so that it may be folded up when not in use, and set aside like a chest or press.

To FALK, FAIK, FAKE. 1. As a *v. a.*, to lower, diminish, abate, deduct, halt, fold, compress; part. pt. *falkyte*, deducted, *Accts. L. H. Treas.*, I. 245; pret. *faikit*, as, "My feet has never *faikit*," i.e., halted.

"Thar sal be chosin four discrete personnes to *falk* the tax of men that has tholit skath oft." *Burgh Recs. Aberdeen*, 18 Feb., 1445.

2. As a *v. n.*, to fall short, to be lacking or defective; to fail, droop, wither. *Addit. to FAIK.*

"Na," quod the Taid, "that proverb is not trew";
For fair thingis oftyms ar fundin *faikyn*."

Henryson, Paddok and Mous, l. 58.

L. Lat. *falcare*, to cut or lop with a sickle: from Lat. *falx*, a sickle. V. under *Faik*.

FALL, FA', FAW, *s.* Short for *fall-trap*, *faw-trap*; and applied to any kind of trap for catching animals. *Addit. to FALL.*

FALL-TRAP, *s.* A trap which encloses by the falling of a movable slip or cover; a mouse-trap, rat-trap, &c.

I haif housis anew of greit defence;
Of cat nor *fall-trap* I haif na dreid.

Henryson, Uplandis Mous and Burges Mous, l. 90.

Fall-trap became shortened to *fall*, *fa'*, or *faw*, which by-and-bye came to mean a trap, and to be applied to any kind of trap. Hence any kind of mouse-trap is still called a *mouse-faw*; of rat-trap, *ratton-faw*, &c.

To FALOW, FALLOW, *v. a.* To mate, match, associate, connect, unite. *Addit. to FALOW.*

It passis for all kynd of pestilence,
Ane wicket mynd with wordis fair and sle;
Be war thairfor with quhom thou *fallowis* thee.
Henryson, Paddok and Mous, l. 138.

FALOWSHIP, FALOUSCHIP, FALOSCHIP, *s.* Fellowship, society; partner, owner. V. FALOW.

The use of this term in the latter sense is very old. An example occurs in the *Customa Portuum*, ch. 1, in a passage stating the custom to be paid by a ship loaded with grain.

"And gif the corne or ony vther be of syndry *faloschippys* [i.e., belong to different owners] ilk *faloschip* sal gyf ij bollis of the best," &c.

To FALT, FAUT, FAUTE. 1. As a *v. n.*, to fail, err, do wrong, offend against the law.

"And gif he *faltis* twyis he sall be chastyte twyis for his forfaute." *Burgh Lawis*, ch. 19, *Rec. Soc.*

2. As a *v. a.*, to lack, be destitute of; as, "to *falt* the fode." *Awntyrs of Arthur*, st. 25.

3. To find fault with, accuse; also, to find guilty of fault or wrong-doing.

Falt is properly to fall short of what is right and lawful; *forfalt*, to do contrary to right or law, to transgress.

The various entries of *Falt* and *Faut* in *Dict.* should have been thus combined. Several additions are here given.

To FALYE, *v. n.* To fail. V. FAILYE.

FAMILIARE, FAMELYAR, *adj.* Belonging to one's *familia* or household; household, family: not confidential (as usually explained). *Addit. to FAMILIAR.*

Jamieson adopted the definition generally given, which is wrong. The word occurs often in our *Burgh Recs.*, and always with the meaning given above. For example:—

" . . . the said Sir Thomas Kenedy was in the kyngis respit at the byschop of Sanct Androis has of the kyngis as *famelyar* tyl him." *Burgh Recs. Peebles*, 9 June, 1460.

"Wit ye ws to haif takin vnder oure speciale main-tenance . . . oure louittis all the merchandis and inhabitantis of oure burgh of Peblis and the fredome thairof, and all sindry thair landis, rentis, possessiouns, . . . corne,

catall, *familiare servandis*, factoures, procuratouris, and all and sindry thar gudis," &c. Charter of James IV. in 1509, Recs. of Peebles, p. 42, Rec. Soc.

FAMULIT, *pret.* Stammered, stuttered: hence, "*famulit hir facultie*," mumbled over her utterance. Addit. to **FAMULIT**.

Dan. *famle*, to hesitate, falter. Jamieson's first etym. is wrong.

FAN, *s.* A wreath or drift of snow; Orkn.

That which has been fanned or drifted by the wind. Lat. *wannus*, a fan. Cf. Fr. *van*.

FAN, **FAN'**, *pret.* Pron. of *fand*, found.

He *fan* Death's fearfu' grapple-airns,
An' that he cou'dna free them.
Alex. Wilson's Poems, p. 43, ed. 1876.

FAND, **FANT**. Represents the pron. of *fand* *it*, found it; as, "He socht it till he fand out."

Fand is the result of softening *t* in *fan't*, which is short for *fand it*. There is a large number of similar forms, as *bede* for *be it*, *dude* for *do it*, *said* for *say it*, *paid* for *pay it*, &c.

FANGAR, *s.* Catcher; as in *fisch-fangar*, fish-catcher, Houlate, l. 181. V. **FANG**, *v.*

FANT, *adj.* Faint, weak-hearted, timorous; "nothir febill nor *fant*," Dunbar, *Tua Marriit Wemen*, l. 86. M. E. *feint*.

O. Fr. *feint*, p. p. of *feindre*, to feign.

FAREFOLKIS, *s. pl.* V. **DICT**.

Regarding the etym. of *fairy*, all the opinions quoted by Jamieson are wrong except the last one, viz., O. Fr. *faerie*, enchantment. The proper word for a fairy or elf is *fay*, from Lat. *fatum*. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

FARNE, *part. pt.* A form of *faren*, fared. Dunbar, *Mariit Wemen*. V. **FAIR**.

A.-S. *faran*, to go; pp. *faren*.

FARROW, **FARRY**, **FARRA**, *adj.* Applied only to cows: as, a *farrow-cow*, one that gives milk during the winter. V. **FERRY-COW**, **FORROW-COW**.

FAS, **FASSE**, *s.* A tuft, lock, curl, knop, drop, tassel, fringe; pl. *fassis*, edging, fringes, tassels, Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 22, 228. Addit. to **FAS**; **FASSIS**.

A.-S. *fæs*, a fringe, hem.

FASE, **FASS**, *adj.* False. V. **FAUSE**.

FASLY, *adv.* Falsely; Dunbar, *Bann. MS.*, p. 161, l. 27, *Hunt. Soc.*

FASTENING, *s.* V. **FESNYNG**, **FESTYNANCE**.

FAT, **FATE**, **FATT**, *s.* A vat, tub, Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 30. Addit. to **FAT**.

A.-S. *fæt*, a vat.

FATGUDE, *s.* A tax levied in Orkney and Shetland: the term used for the quantity of butter or oil paid to the superior.

"*Fatgude*, a term used in Zetland for the butter or oil paid to the Donatary." Balfour, *Odal Rights and Feudal Wrongs*, p. 114.

FAULD, *s.* 1. The open field, meadow, pasture. V. **FAULDS**.

By firth, Forrest, or *fauld*.

Henryson, Robene and Makyne, l. 96.

2. A fold, sheep-fold; also, the flock folded, as in the fine song of Ramsay, "The Waukin o' the *Fauld*."

"*The waukin o' the fauld*" is the night-watch that is kept at the ewe-bughts or fold to prevent the weaned lambs from getting back to their dams.

FAUSE, *adj.* Sleekit, sly, double; Orkn. Addit. to **FAUSE**,

TO FAUT, **FAUTE**, **FAWTE**, *v. a.* and *n.* V. **FALT**.

FAUTIE, **FAUTY**, *adj.* Faulty, wrong-doing, guilty; *Burgh Recs. Prestwick*, p. 18: also used as a *s.*

"And by all meanes compell and reprove the *fautie* and vicious;" etc. Conf. of Faith of Swiss Churches, p. 18, *Wodrow Soc. Misc.*

FAUTIFU, *adj.* Fault-finding; difficult to please; Orkn.

O. Fr. *fautier*, *fautif*, faulty, blame-worthy; *Cotgr.*

FAVELLIS, *s. pl.* Errat. in **DICT**. for *Fovelis*, q. v.

FAVOROUS, **FAUOROUS**, *adj.* Pleasant, delightful, kindly; *Court of Venus*, i. 591, ii. 712: also, comely, becoming, *Ibid.*, iv. 110.

FAWD, *s.* A fold. V. **FAULD**.

FAWIN-ILL, *s.* The falling sickness, epilepsy. V. **FAW**.

Fluxis, hyvis, or huttit ill.

Hoist, heidwark, or *fawin ill*.

Rowlis Cursing, Bann. MS., p. 300, *Hunt. Soc.*

FAX, *s.* Hair of the head, locks. Errat. in **DICT**. A.-S. *fæax*, id.

Jamieson's mistakes regarding the meaning and the etymology of this term have unfortunately been repeated in the Gloss. to Small's ed. of Douglas, and in the Gloss. to *The Court of Venus*, S. T. Soc.

FAY, *s.* Deed, conduct, life. Fr. *fait*, from Lat. *factum*.

Be thow atteichit with thift or with tressoun,

For thy misdeid wrangous and wickit *fay*.

Henryson, Parl. of Beistis, l. 184.

Prof. Skeat suggests that *fay* may here mean faith, belief. Fr. *foi*, Anglo-Fr. *fei*, *fey*. If so, *wickit fay* may be rendered false belief: cf. Chaucer, *Clerkes Prologue*, l. 9.

FAYAND, *pret.* A vulgar pron of *foynd*, made shift, found means: which is the *pret.* of *foynd*, *fynd*, the common pron. of *foynd*, *fend*, to make shift, find means. V. FAYND, FEND.

Quhilk oft *foynd* with forss his fa till offend.
Houlate, l. 593, Bann. MS.

Asloan MS. has *fandit*.

To FAYT, *v. a.* To pretend. Addit. to FAYT, q. v.

Not defined in Dict. The term is formed from the *s. faitor* (a pretender), which is the O. Fr. form of Lat. *acc. factorem*: M. E. *faitour*.

FEACHT, *s.* An expedition, foray: *feacht and sluaged*, expedition and hosting, the right or duty of the tribal members to follow their chief to foray and war; Skene's Celtic Scotland, III. 234.

Gael. *feachd*, an army, host, levy; M'Leod and Dewar.

FEAL, FEEL, *adj.* Faithful, honest; lit. true to one's pledge or promise. O. Fr. *feal*, from Lat. *fidelis*. Addit. to FEALE.

"That he will be leel and *feel* to our Lord the King, and to the community of that burgh in which he is made burgess." Oath of a Burgess.

In the original Latin form of the oath the words *leel* and *feel* are in the vernacular.

FEAL, FEALL, *adv.* Faithfully, Corshell Baron Court Book, Ayr and Wigtown Arch. Coll., IV., 221.

To FEARD, *v. a.* To adorn, Bl. of Kirk., ch. 7. V. FARD.

FEARD, FEIRD, FERD. 1. Coll. forms of *fear it*; as, "The law, he winna *feard*."

2. Afraid, frightened, terrified; as, "Dinna be *feard*."

FEAT, FETE, FETT, *adj.* and *adv.* Neat, smart, becoming, well done: also, neatly, becomingly, nobly, Houlate, l. 518.

FEATED, *part.* and *adj.* Fitted, adapted, suited. V. FEAT.

"... better *feated* for wowing nor woing, that heires or widowes never dallies more nor vnder their duilles." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 7.

FEATLY, FEATLIE, *adv.* Fitly, fittingly, suitably; Bl. of Kirk., ch. 3; also, neatly, gracefully, as, "She dances aye sa *featly*."

Fr. *fait*, from which comes E. *feat*, a deed well done.

FECHAR, FESHAR, FISHER, *s.* One who fetches, brings, carries, or conveys; as, "the *fecharis* of the said victualis." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 264. V. FECH.

To FECHT WI NOWT. To take part in a bull-fight, or to be present at one.

Or by Madrid he taks the rout,
To thrum guitars, an' *fecht wi' nowt*.
Burns, *Two Dogs*.

FEDRAM, *s.* Feathers, plumage. V. FEDDERAME.

FEE, *s.* Fief. Lat. *feodum*. V. FE.

To FEEL, FEIL, FELE, *v. a.* To perceive by the sense of taste, or of smell; to taste, to smell; as, "Don't you *feel* the bitter flavour of the orange;" "I can't *feel* the scent at all."

The Foxe the flewar of the fresche herring *feillis*.
Henryson, *Wolf, Foze, and Cudgear*, l. 80.

To FEEM, FEME, *v. n.* To gush, pour, stream; West of S., Orkn. V. FEIM, FAME.

... while sa't tears *feem*
Sae sair fae baith his een.
Dennison, *Orcaidian Sketch Book*.

Femed, in the sense of *foamed*, occurs in the Green Knight. See Gloss. Gawayne Romances.

To FEIFFLE, FIFFLE, *v. n.* To work in a clumsy or foolish manner; Orkn. Similar to FUFFLE, q. v. *leel. fift, fyft*, a fool.

FEIFFLAN, FIFFLIN, *adj.* Clumsy; Orkn.

FEIR, *s.* The rate or average of prices: the written engagement or terms of engagement of a servant; and when it relates to a public servant, it is sometimes called "the act of *feir*," Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 65. V. FEIRIS, FIARS.

This term most commonly means the average price of grain during one year; and the pl. *feiris*, or *fiars*, is still used in that sense only.

Under *Fiars* Jamieson first accepts and afterwards rejects the correct etym. of this term, which is O. Fr. *feur*, a rate or price set on a thing: Lat. *forum*.

FEITHO, *s.* A polecat, Henryson. V. FITHOWE.

FELDIFAIR, *s.* Lit. *field-farer*, i.e. one who lodges in the fields, a tramp, wanderer, outcast.

Quod he, Madame, I sene the day and hour,
Ye wald haif thollit me to byid in your Bour.
(Quod scho) that is past, gude nicht now *feldifair*,
Fair on fond fuill, thow gettis heir no fauour:
Thow art no Page for to do vs plesour.

Rolland, *Court of Venus*, iv. 718.

The bird named the Red-Shank or Fieldfare, is generally called the Feltfare. In adopting the term here Rolland perhaps plays on the name.

FELL, *adj.* Many, very many; as "Fell of the fals folk," Houlate, l. 522. V. FEIL.

This word is still used both as an *adj.* and an *adv.* V. FELL.

To FELL, *v. a.* To let fall, lower; hence, to abate, deduct, as in price or payment. Addit. to FELL.

The definition given in *Dict.* is secondary and defective; the etym., however, is correct; but A.-S. *fellan*, to make to fall, cast down, is perhaps more direct.

FELLING, *part.* and *s.* Lowering, down-bringing; abatement, deduction.

"Also, if any one buy . . . merchandise, and give God's penny or any silver in arles, he shall pay to the merchant from whom he bought the said merchandise according to the rate before agreed upon without *fell-ing* or herlebreaking." *Lawis of the Gild*, ch. 27, *Rec. Soc.*

FELLIT, *pret.* Knocked down, overthrown, killed, Houlate, l. 511. E. *fellid*.

TO FELYE, **FELYIE**, *v. n.* V. **FAILYIE**.

FENCE, **FENS**, *s.* An arrestment for debt; a prohibition. Addit. to **FENCE**.

". . . for the lousen of ane *fence* mad be Sande Knycht in the handis of Riche Finlay of ane payr of hoys." *Burgh Recs. Prestwick*, 2 June, 1544, *Mait. C.*

TO FENCE, **FENS**, *v. a.* To poind or arrest for debt; to prohibit by law; *pret.* and *part. pt. fencet, fencit, fensit.* Addit. to **FENCE**.

". . . he hes causit *fens* and put under arrestment certane victuall." *Burgh Recs. Prestwick*, p. 145, *Mait. C.*

". . . for this geyr quhill was *fencet* in his hand be Jhone Ondirwood officer." *Ibid.*, 20 Nov., 1570.

". . . bot to *fens* the same fra doing thair of." *Burgh Recs. Glasgow*, 6 Aug., 1596, *Rec. Soc.*

Fence is simply a shortened form of *defence*. V. *Dict.*

FENIS, *v. pres. t.* Feigns. V. **FENYE**.

FEPPIL, *v.* and *s.* V. **FIPPIL**.

FERDIN, **FERDING**, **FERDYNE**, *s.* 1. A fourth part; *Accts. L. H. Treas.*, I. 25, 335. V. **FERD**,

2. Prob. the quartering of a town or burgh, i.e. the dividing of it into quarters for the purpose of rating the inhabitants for taxes: "the keeping of the *ferdyne*," the keeping of the rolls of the quarters.

". . . the said Schir Walter sal haf of the towne the keping of the *ferdyne*, and twa merks yeirlie tharfor, . . . the twa merkis yeirlie for the keping of the *ferding* to be paid to the said Schir Walter," &c. *Burgh Recs. Aberdeen*, 13 Jan., 1484.

FERDINGMAN, *s.* V. *Ferthingman*.

FERE, *adj.* **FERE**, *s.* V. *Dict.*

Delete first entry, and set quotation under the second, as *ferē* certainly means *companien, mate*. V. *Gloss. Kingis Quair*, *Skeat's ed.* Under second entry, in para. of etym., delete all after the third sentence: the statements are mere fancies, and wrong.

FERE, **FEIR**, *s.* Fear, doubt, hesitation, uncertainty. Addit. to **FERE**, q. v.

This term was not defined in *Dict.*, but Jamieson suggested the correct meaning. Small's ed. of Douglas reads *ferē*, fear; hence, "in *manere ferē*" implies in doubt, uncertain.

(Sup.)

P

FERIAR, **FERYAR**, *s.* A ferryman, *Accts. L. H. Treas.*, I. 275, 334.

TO FERK, **FIRK**, *v. n.* To proceed, drive on; as in walking, riding, working. Hence, to strive, struggle; also, to hitch or move about in a restless, jerking manner; Orkn.

He ferkiel in the am'ers sae,
That a' his folk began tae prae,
And teuk him for the Gyre.

Dennison, Orcadian Sketch Book.

This term occurs in the *Gawayne Romances*, and is rendered "to proceed, ride," in the *Gloss.*

FERKY, **FIRKY**, *adj.* Pushing, plodding, hard-working; resolute, determined; West of S.

FERM, *adj.* Firm, fast, constant; Fragments of Old Laws, ch. 29, *Burgh Rec. Soc.*

TO FERME, *v. a.* Short for *afferme*, to affirm, declare, testify; as *fermes anew*, as many persons affirm, Houlate, l. 525. Addit. to **FERME**, q. v.

FERMOUR, **FERMOR**, **FERMAR**, *s.* A tenant; one holding at a yearly *ferme* or rent; a tacksman of public taxes or customs. Addit. to **FERMORER**.

"A fewfermar may nocht mak a *fermour* of ony lande, bot it be first gevin vp to the first ourlord and he sal mak him *fermour* or malor, and than at the first that *fermour* sal haf the fredome of the burgh, for ij men bath at anis and to gidder may nocht haf it of the samyn burrouagis." *Fragments of Old Laws*, ch. 11, *Rec. Soc.*

FERMYSON, **FERMYSONE**, **FIRMYSON**, *s.* The season when male deer were not allowed to be killed; *Awntyrs of Arthur*, st. 1.

Cowel and Blount define *fermison* as the winter season of killing deer; but, as is indicated in the opening of the *Awntyrs of Arthur*, only females were then killed, and in *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight ll. 1156-7* we are told—

For the fre lorde had defende in *fermysoun* tyme
That thair schulde no mon mene to the male dere.

L. Lat. *firmatio*, privilege, protection; hence *firmationis tempus*, the close season for males, was also called the *doe season*.

FERRY-LOUPER, *s.* The name given by the peasantry of Orkney to a settler or in-comer: one who has crossed from the mainland.

FERS, *s.* Errat. in *Dict.* for **FORS**, q. v.

This is a mistake in Tytler's ed. Laing's ed. of Henryson reads *force*.

FERTER, *s.* A contr. form of **FERETERE**, a bier, q. v.

FERTER-LIKE, *adj.* Fit for one's coffin; in modern phrase, at death's door, like a ghost. Errat. in *Dict.*

While Jamieson adopted the meaning given in the

Gloss. to Poems in the Buchan Dialect, he confessed his dissatisfaction with it, and suggested the correct one.

FERTHING-MAN, FARTHINGMAN, FERINGMAN, FARDINGMAN, s. An officer or magistrate of a burgh having charge of a quarter; the modern bailie. Errat. in **DICT.**

FEST, adj. Fast, firm, steadfast, true; as, in the expression, "*fast friends.*"

That was the Turture trewest,
Ferne, faithfull and fest,
That bure that office honest.

Houlate, l. 128.

A.-S. *fest*, Dan. and Swed. *fast*, fast, steadfast.

FETE, FETT, adj. and adv. V. **FEAT.**

To **FETER, v. a.** To fetter, to fasten, fix, hold: part. pt. *fetrit*, fastened, held close.

Thair mantillis grein war as the gress that grew in May
^{sessoun,}
Fetrit with thair quhyt fingaris about thair fair sydis.

Dunbar, Twa Marriit Women, l. 25.

Lit. to fasten by the feet; hence the phrase to lay one by the heels. A.-S. *fetor*, a shackle: M. E. *feter*.

FETHT, part. pt. Infest: represents the common pron. of **FEET**, q. v.

" . . . quhilk deyit *fetht* & sessyt of tuay rud of mos." Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 2 Dec., 1563, Mait. C.

FETHREME, s. Feathers, plumage. V. **FEDDERAME.**

FETTILLIE, adj. With vigour, skill, or ability; dexterously. V. **FETTLE.**

And ballifflaucht full *fettillie* thame flaid.

Henryson, Paddock and Mous, l. 128.

FEWTIR, FEWTIRE, FEUTER, FEUTRE, s.

The rest for the spear or lance: *in fewtir*, in rest; *kest in fewtir*, set in rest, couched, Rauf Coilyear, st. 63. Errat. in **DICT.**

Jamieson's defin. and etym. of this term are quite wrong, as Sir F. Madden pointed out in his ed. of William and the Werwolf. The term occurs not frequently in the Morte Arthur, the Gawayne Poems, and Alexander Romances.

O. Fr. *feltre, feutre, fautre*, the feutre or spear-rest, a part of a war-saddle; Burguy. Low Lat. *filtrum, fellrum*, felt, thick matted stuff.

FEY, FEE, FIE, adj. V. **DICT.**

Under sense 3, Jamieson's statement that Fr. *fée*, fatal, is from the same source as Sc. *fey*, predestined, is a mistake. Fr. *fée*, is from Lat. *fatum*; Sc. *fey* is from Icel. *feigr*, A.-S. *fæge*, as he states in the same note. Skeat.

FEYND, FEYNT, s. The fiend, devil. V. **FIENT.**

The expressions "*feynd mak care*," and "*feynd may care*" are still in common use; and, while they differ in but one letter, they have very different meanings. The first is an imprecation that the devil may make or send sorrow, vexation, mischief; and the second is an expression of light-hearted unconcern regarding consequences, or of total disregard of the subject in hand: "the fiend may care, but I don't!" An example of

the use of the first form is found in the Sempill Ballates, p. 76.

FEYTING, FEYTYNG, s. Prob. err. for *seyting, seytyng*, satin; Burgh Recs. Edin., l. 153, 159, Rec. Soc.

FIALLIS, FIEALLIS, s. pl. Wages, hire. V. **FEALE.**

FIERD, s. V. **DICT.**

Fierd is probably a firth, Dan. and Nor. *fjord*: but in this passage it evidently means a ford, passage, and is a corr. form of *furd, faird*, A.-S. *ford*. It prob. represents a vulgar pron. of that term. Jamieson's explanation is misleading.

FIGONALE, s. A small basket in which figs and other dried fruits are packed: "*a figonale of fruct*," Houlate, l. 833.

Span. *figs*, Fr. *figue*, from Lat. *ficus*, a fig.

FIGORY, adj. Figured, flowered. Fr. *figuré*.

" . . . to purfel a govne to my Lady of blac satyne *figory*." Accts. L. H. Treas., l. 73, Dickson.

To **FIND, FIN', v. a.** To perceive by the sense of touch, of taste, or of smell; as, "Do you *fin'* ony cauld the day?" "I canna *fin'* the taste o't." "I *fin* na smell ava."

This use of *find* is common in the North of Eng. also. V. Brockett's Gloss.

FINDING, FYNDYN, part. and s. Procuring, providing: "on his ain *finding*," providing for himself, able to support himself.

" . . . what tyme he be passit fra his fadre burde till his awne *fyndyn*." Burgh Lawis, ch. 14, Rec. Soc.

FINDY, adj. Solid, heavy; well-found, as applied to grain when the ear is well filled. Addit. to **DICT.**

Not from the v *find*, as suggested by Jamieson, but from A.-S. *findig*, heavy, firm.

FIOLD, s. A hill; upland pasturage; Orkn.

Originally an open down. V. **FOLD.** In the South of S. and North of E. called a *fell*; M. E. *fel*. Icel. *fjall, fell*, a hill; Swed. *fjäll*, Dan. *field*, a fell.

To **FIRE, v. a.** To cast, throw; as, "to *fire* a stone," West of S., Orkn.

FIRMANCE, FIRMANS, FIRMYN, s. 1. Short for *affirmance*, affirmation, ratification or acknowledgement of duty to a superior; act or deed implying such duty or subjection; also generally obligation, binding arrangement. Addit. to **FIRMANCE.**

" . . . that nane neighbour duelland within the said burgh sal mak na *firmans* to the said Robert Elect, na yet to nane of his factoris on his behalf." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, l. 411, Sp. C.

2. A place of confinement, a prison; custody. Addit. to **FIRMANCE.**

“ . . . he sall nocht be had utth the fredome of the burgh, nouthir to castel na til nane othir *firmyn*, bot gif it be that he hafe na borowis.” Burgh Lawis, ch. 117, Rec. Soc.

FIRRE, FYRRE, *adv.* Farther, further; Gawayne Rom.

A.-S. *fyrra*, comp. of *feor*, far.

FIRRET, *s.* A ferret, weasel: pl. *firrettis*, Assizé of Petty Customs, ch. 2, Rec. Soc.

O. Fr. *furet*, a ferret; Cotgr. Low. Lat. *furetus*.

FIRY-FARY, *s.* V. FERIE-FARIE.

FISSEIS, *s.* Chilblains; Orkn.

Perhaps from Lat. *fissura*, a fissure or crack, from *fissus*, p. p. of *findere*, to cleave.

To FIT, FITT, FUT, *v. a.* To adjust or balance an account; also, to examine, test, or audit accounts: *to fitt and cleir*, to balance and settle an account, Burgh Recs. Glasgow, II. 269.

The part. *fiting* is frequently used as a *s.*: as, “the *fiting* of eques,” the balancing of accounts. Icel. and Icel. and Norw. *fitja*, to knit together: M. Eng. *fitten*, to arrange.

FIT-CHAPMAN, CHOPMAN, *s.* A packman, pedlar; a travelling merchant, one who traverses the country carrying his wares in a pack; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 54, 266, 273, Sp. C.

FIT-SYDE, *adv.* On an equal footing; but often used in the sense of quits, avenged, and sometimes like upsides; as, “I’ll be *fit-side* wi’ you for that yet.” Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 304, Rec. Soc. V. FOOTSIDE.

FITHEL, FYTHEL, FYDILL, *s.* A fiddle, Houlate, l. 761, Asloan MS. A.-S. *fithele*.

FITHELAR, FYTHELARE, *s.* A fiddler, Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 326, 274.

To FLA, FLAE, FLEY, *v. a.* To flay, strip off, skin; pret. *flew*, *flaid*, *fleyd*.

Ga feche him hither and *fla* his skyn of swyith. Henryson, *Wolf and Wedder*, l. 26.

FLAGH, FLACH, FLAW, FLEW, *pret.* Flew, fled, passed quickly.

FLAGHT, FLACHT, *s.* 1. Flight; as, “The rogues were in full *flaght* to the border.”

2. Flash, glare; a flash of lightning is called a *flaght o’ fire*, or, a *fire-flaght*. Pl. *flachtis*, sparks of fire carried by the wind, Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 333. V. FIRE-FLAUCHT.

3. Glance, a momentary view; as, “I got but a *flacht* o’t as it gaed by.”

4. A flight of birds. V. FLAUCHT.

FLAIK, *s.* The frame, rack, board, or table of a stall erected on market-days to display the dealer’s wares: pl. *flaikis*, Burgh Recs. Glasgow, II. 24, 168.

FLASCHE, FLASS, *s.* A bunch, sheaf, bundle; “a *flasche* of flanis,” i.e., a sheaf of arrows, Henryson, Test. Cresseid, l. 167.

FLAT, *adj.* A term in golfing, applied to a club of which the head is at a very obtuse angle to the shaft.

To FLAWME, *v. a.* To baste. V. FLAME.

To FLAY, FLAE, *v. a.* To frighten, terrify; also, to scare, drive away; West and South of S. V. FLEY.

Fley and *fleg* are more common forms; but *flay* is the prevalent form in North of E. V. Brockett’s Gloss. It occurs in the Townley Mysteries, pp. 30, 150.

FLEID, *part. pt.* Afraid, terrified. V. under FLEY.

FLEIDNES, *s.* Fright, terror, Henryson. V. FLEYITNES.

FLEOCK, *s.* A fly; Orkn. A dimin. of FLEE, q. v.

To FLESH, FLESCH, *v. a.* To scrape or clean the flesh-side of skins preparatory to tanning or tawing them; part. pr. *fleshing*, used also as a *s.*

The first process in leather-dressing is steeping the skins or hides in a strong solution of lime in order to swell and harden them. In the next process each skin is stretched on a curved beam, and thoroughly scraped, first on the grain or upper side to rid it of its hair or tufts of wool, then on the flesh or under-side to strip off the particles of fat or flesh adhering to it. The first part of the process is called *hairing*; the second, *fleshing*; and both operations are performed by means of large curved knives called *irons* or *beaming-knives*.

FLESHING-BUIRD, FLESCHING-BUIRD, *s.* The large curved beam on which skins or hides are stretched in order to have the particles of fat and flesh scraped from their inner or flesh-surface; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 176, Sp. C.

FLESHING-IRON, FLESCHING-IRNE, *s.* A large curved knife with a handle at each end, used in scraping and cleaning the flesh-side of skins or hides; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 176, Sp. C.

FLESH-HOUSE, FLESCHOUS, *s.* Flesh-market, fleshmarket-house.

“Item that the fleschowaris dicht and mak clene the *feschous* ilka ouke on Friday.” Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 4 June, 1444.

FLET, *adj.* Lit. flat, plain. Addit. to FLET, *q. v.*

FLEW, *pret.* Flayed, stript, skinned. V. *Fla.*

With that in hy the doggis skyn of he flew,
And on the scheip rycht sofflie couth it sew.
Henryson, Wolf and Wedder, l. 39.

In the Gloss. to Laing's ed. of Henryson this word is rendered "fled;" but this is a mistake.

FLEWAR, *s.* Odour, scent, Henryson. V. FLEOURE.

FLINDRIKIN, *s.* A form of *Flanderkyn*, a native of Flanders. Used also as an *adj.*; as, "a *Flindrikin* meir," a mare of Flemish breed. Addit. to DICT. -V. FLANDERKIN.

FLOCHT, *s.* Fluster, flurry, excitement: *on flocht*, in a flutter either of joy or fear. Errat. in DICT.

For I am verray effeirid and *on flocht*.
Henryson, Wolf and Wedder, l. 107.

Jamieson's meanings of this term are all correct except the first one, which is here corrected. The phrase *on flocht* is still used with these meanings.

To FLOT, FLOTE, FLOYT, FLOYTE, *v. a.* To trim in a particular way, perhaps with *fluting*.

" . . . vij quarteris of grete brade claith, to *flot* a doublat to the King." Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 21, Dickson.

The other forms occur in pp. 16, 21, 23.

FLOTING, *s.* Prob. *fluting*; trimming.

" . . . to by stufe and *floting* for the Kingis doublat of broune purpure dammask, vj s. viij d." *Ibid.*, p. 23.

FLOTE, *s.* A band, company, following; All. Rom. Alexander, ll. 770, 1210. Addit. to FLOTE.

FLOURE-JONETTE, *s.* Great St. John's-wort. Errat. in DICT.

The flower of the broom does not suit the poet's description of the *floure-jonette*: but the flower of Great St. John's-wort does. V. Kingis Quair, p. 70, Skeat's ed. S. T. S.

O. Fr. *jaulnette*, "Hardway, S. Peter's-wort, square S. John's grasse, great S. John's-wort;" Cotgr.

FLOUSE, *s.* V. FLOSH.

FLOW, FLO, *s.* A basin, sound, or arm of the sea; Orkney. Addit. to FLOW, *q. v.*

"Scalpa *Flow* is a sea basin amongst the Orkneys, nearly, enclosed by Pomona, Burray, S. Ronaldshay, Walls, and Hoy, and containing many smaller islands. Length 15 m., breadth, 8 m." Johnston's General Gazetteer.

Icel. *flói*, a bay or large firth. Deep water in a bay is also called *flói*, opp. to the shallow water near the coast. Cleasby.

FLUTHERY, *adj.* Flabby, soft, not firm; Orkn. Also, boggy, marshy; South of S.

Lit. of the nature of a *flow*, or *flow-moss*, which, though appearing to be firm, is really a quagmire. V. FLOW, FLOW-MOSS.

FOIRJUGEIT, *part. pt.* V. *Forjugit*.

FOIRPART, *s.* Front. V. FOREPART.

FOIRSTAIR, *s.* V. *Forestair*.

FOLLOWER, FOLLOWAR, FOLOWER, FOL-OUAR, *s.* Applied to any young domestic animal while dependent on or accompanying with its mother; as, "a hen and its *followers*," "a cow and its *follower*," etc. Addit. to FOLOWER.

This term occurs frequently in Burgh Records.

To FONDE, *v. a. and n.* To begin, attempt, try; to resolve, plan, commence, as when one enters on a journey, expedition, or undertaking. See quotations in DICT. Addit. to FONDE, *q. v.*

FORBORNE, *part. pt.* Withheld, excluded: "Yea, and the fire hes not bene *forborne*," Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 4.

FORBYAR, *s.* V. FORE-BYAR.

FORCAST, *s.* A corr. of *farcast*, a small trading vessel; Fragments of Old Laws, ch. 20, Burgh Rec. Soc.

FORCOP, FORCAUP, *s.* The Lawman's salary for the Thing circuits: a tax paid by the Odallers in Orkney and Shetland. Addit. to FORCOP, *q. v.*

Although Jamieson left this term undefined he certainly had a correct though vague idea of its meaning. His etym., however, is worthless. The following statement by Balfour of Trenaby is both full and clear.

"*Forcop*, Norse *thing-för-kaup*, itineris forensis merces; the Lawman's salary for the Thing circuits; afterwards charged by the Donatary, first against the Crown, and again against the parishes on various pretexts, sometimes of Odal usage, sometimes of feudal claim; but according to Dufresne, '*For-capium*, exactio, tributum haud debitum, per vim et contra jus captum.'" Odal Rights and Feudal Wrongs, p. 115.

FORD, FORDE. A coll. form of *for it*; as, "I diinna care *ford*."

The quhilk I stand *ford* ye nocht understude.
Henryson, p. 43. l. 8, Laing's ed.

Both forms of the word occur in the Sempill Ballates: *ford*, in p. 92, and *forde* in p. 37.

FORE, *interj.* A warning cry of golfers to a person standing or moving in the way of the ball. A contr. of *before*.

To FOREBARGAIN, FOIRBARGAIN, FORBARGIN, *v. n.* To bargain or arrange for before hand: *pret. and part. pt. foirbargained*. Burgh Recs. Glasgow, II. 312, Rec. Soc.

This word is still used, generally in the sense given above, sometimes in the sense of *to bespeak*, and sometimes of *to arle*.

FORECOTT, FORECOTT-HOUSE, s. A front cot-house or cottar's house; Corshill Baron Court Book, Ayr and Wigtown Arch. Coll., IV. 140.

FORE-GERE, s. Fittings for attaching the front horses of a team; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 300.

FORE-LOOFE, s. V. DICT.

Prob. Skeat has pointed out that *loofe*, as here used, is closely connected with E. *leave*, in the sense of permission; but it has nothing to do with *loof*, the palm of the hand, which Jamieson quotes from Ihre. Under *forloff*, which is simply another form of the same word, he gives the correct etym., Su. Goth. *loefwa*, to promise, or lit. to give leave.

FOREMAK, s. Preparation; but generally used in the sense of display, show, or bustle made in preparing for an event; Orku.

FOREPART, FOIRPART, s. The front; as, "the *foirpart* of the land," Burgh Lawis, ch. 105: the first portion, instalment, or payment; as, "the *forepart* of the stent," Burgh Recs.

FORE-RAW, FOIR-RA, s. The foreyard of a ship. Compl. Scot., p. 40, E. E. T. S.

Cf. Dan. *raa*, a sail-yard.

To FORESEE, FOIRSEE, FOIRSIE, v. a. 1. To see, speak or arrange with a person beforehand.

" . . . that na maner of persoun within the burgh pas heir eftir to the saide realme of England without thai first *foirsie* the prouest and bailleis, that thair names may be sett down in roll." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 348, Rec. Soc.

2. To search for, seek out, select, secure, or arrange for beforehand.

" . . . to provyde and *forsie* for convenient ludgeing within this burgh to the commissionaris of burrowis quha ar to meit heir the tyme forsaid." Ibid., I. 337.

3. To oversee, superintend, direct; as, "To *foresee* the men and the wark till it be endit."

FORE-SPAR, s. A swingle-tree for a front horse of a team; pl. *fore-sparris*. Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 298.

FORESTAËR, FORSTAËR, s. A foretaller. Syn. *forebyar*.

FORESTAIR, FOIRSTAIR, s. A front outer-stair, a stair projecting into the street.

Your stinkand Scule that standis dirk,
Haldis the lycht fra your Parroche Kirk;
Your *foirstairis* makis your housses mirk,
Lyk na cantray bot heir at hame.

Dunbar, *To the Merchants of Edinburgh*, l. 17.

FORETOP, FORTOPE, FOIRTOP, s. Top or crown of the head, the brow or forehead;

the forelock or front hair of a man, the fronts or false hair of a woman.

Ruschit baith to the bard and ruggit his hair—

Thai fylit him fra the *fortope* to the fut thar.

Houlate, l. 824, Asloan MS.

FORE-TOWIS, s. pl. Traces for attaching the front horses of a team, Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 300.

FOREWERK, s. The barbican or fortified gateway of a castle.

"Item, that samyn day [8 May, 1497], . . . in part of payment of the bigging of the *forewerk* of Dunbar." "Item, the ix day of Maij, gifin to Thom Barkar, to pas to Dunbar to tak the mesure of the iren yet of it to mak it, xx s." Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 334, Dickson.

FORFALDED, FORFALDIT, part. pt. Hanging in folds, crumpled; hence, as applied to the ropes or sails of a boat, drooping, hanging loose. V. FALD, *v. n.*

Bot fra the feill your bowling once begin
To mak *forfalded* flapping on the mast,
Cast lous the fuksheit, the bonnet, and the blind,
Let hir ly by, ye must abyd the blast.

Bann. MS., p. 1080, Hunt. Soc.

To FORFALT, FORFAUT, FORFAUTE, v. n. To do wrong, to transgress or violate the law, to offend, trespass. Addit. to FORFALT.

FORFALT, FORFAUT, FORFAUTE, s. Wrongdoing, trespass, offence, transgression; *in forfaute*, under charge of wrongdoing, guilty of breaking the law. Addit. to FORFALT.

"Gif ony man or ony woman in the burgh be in *forfaute* of brede or ale, nane sall hafe tharof a do bot the borow greffis. And gif he faltis twyis he sall be chastyte twyis for his *forfaute*." Burgh Lawis, ch. 19, Rec. Soc.

O. Fr. *for*, and E. *fault*, from Lat. *fallere*.

To FORGRYP, v. a. To unload, discharge, or deliver cargo.

"Gif ony burges of Scotland that is qwynt of custom hyre a schyp to *forgryp* wyth wyne corne or ony vther marchandys to the town of Berwyk." Custome of Schippis, ch. 3, Rec. Soc.

Low Lat. *forgorpire* (i.e., *foris guerpire*), to give up possession, Ducange.

FORINGIT, part. pt. Errat. in DICT. for *Forjugit*, q. v.

This mistake was made in Tytler's ed. of The Kingis Quhair, and appears in every later ed. of that work except the one prepared by Professor Skeat for the S. T. S. in 1884: there the word is correctly printed *foriugit*=*forjugit*.

FORJUGIT, part. pt. Unjustly doomed or condemned; Kingis Quair, st. 3, Skeat's ed., S. T. S.

O. Fr. *forjurer*, to judge or condemn wrongfully; Cotgr.

FOROTH, prep. V. FOROUTH.

FOR-RAIKIT, FOR-RAKIT, *part. adj.* Worn out with long travel or wandering about; as, "I'm weary *for-raikit*;" West of S. V. RAIK.

As commonly used the term implies travelling about from place to place as packmen do. It occurs in the Townley Mysteries in a similar sense.

FORRET, FORRAT, FORRIT, FURRIT, *adv.* Forward. 1. In *direction*: on, onwards, as, "gang *forret*." Coll. Eng. *forrhud*.

2. In *place, position*: in front, before, in advance, as, "He man aye be *forret*, gang where he may."

3. In *time*: in advance, before, fast, as, "The clock is ten minutes *forret*."

4. In *manner*: on, more and more, gradually better, as, "He'll soon be well; he's ha'diu *forret* every day."

5. In *degree*: on, advanced, towards or near the end, as "How far *forret* is he wi' the wark?"

Addit. to FORRET, q. v.

FORREYN, *s.* A foreigner; pl. *forreyms*.

"... all the burges of the burgh, alsweil *forreyms* as deynseens." Chalmerlan Air, ch. 3, Rec. Soc.

FORRON, *part. pt.* V. FORRUN.

FORROW, *prep. and adv.* Before, in front of, outside, without. V. FOROUT, FOROUTH.

He said, "Fair Lady, now none I
De, trestly ye me trow:
Tak ye my sark that is bludy,
And hing it *forrow* you.
Henryson, The Bludy Serk, l. 76.

FORRUN, FOIRRUN, FORRON, *part. pt.* Run out, exhausted with running, Henryson. V. FORROWN.

FORS, FORSS, *s.* Lit. a cascade, waterfall. Addit. to FORS, q. v.

This term has nothing to do with *force*, as Ihre suggests. It is the Icel. *fors*, *foss*, a cascade; and is allied to Swed. *frusa*, to gush.

FORSCHENT, *part. pt.* Degraded, broken down, trampled on. V. SCHENT.

As blasphemar of God Omnipotent,
Bot ony law thair I condampnit was
Amang thair feit defowlit and *forschent*.
Anon. Bann. MS., p. 83, Hunt. Soc.

FORSPOKYN, *part. pt.* 1. Bespoken, pleaded, sought. V. FORESPEAKER.

"... thocht it be ututh the courte na *forspokyn* thar in, it sall suffice wele inoch." Burgh Lawis, ch. iii.

2. Bewitched. V. under FORSPEAK.

Occurs in same sense in the Townley Mysteries, p. 115.

To FORSWRNE, *v. a.* Errat. in DICT. for *Forsume*, q. v.

A misreading by Pinkerton.

To FORSUME, *v. a.* To misspend, waste, consume; Douglas, K. Hart, ed. Small, I. 107.

A compound of *for*, implying wrongly, and Lat. *sumere*, to take, use, spend.

FOR-THI, FORTHY, *conj.* V. DICT.

"Really—A.-S. *forthy*, or *forthi*, where *thi* is the instrumental case of *the*." Skeat.

FORTHOUGHT, *pret.* Rued, repented. V. FORTHINK.

FOSS, *s.* A ditch, a fosse; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 2 Apr., 1481. Addit. to Fos.

FOTINELLIS, *s. pl.* Errat. for *Fotmellis*, explained under *Char*, q. v. V. *Fadmell*.

FOTMEL, *s.* A weight of 70 lbs. V. *Fadmell*.

FOUD, *s.* V. DICT.

The following is an important addition to the explanations given by Jamieson:—

"*Foud*, Norse *fogeti*, Dan. *fogud*, quæstor Regius, Collector of the King's Skatt, Skyllds, Mulcts, etc., afterwards Chief Judge, and ultimately Sheriff of the Foundrie of Zetland." Balfour, Odal Rights and Feudal Wrongs, p. 115.

FOUELLIS, *s. pl.* Lit. fuel, materials or supplies for burning; but also applied to victuals, supplies for food; King Hart, st. 8, Small's ed.

Pinkerton misread this word *favellis*, and suggested that it meant *savours*; and on his authority Jamieson adopted that reading, but evidently with some doubt, for he left the word undefined.

The term occurs in Barbour iv. 64, 170, Camb. MS. as *fowaille*, fuel; and in Prompt. Parv. as *fowayle*, with same meaning; but in a note the editor quotes a passage from Richard Cœur de Lion (l. 1471) to show that the word had also the more general sense of provisions, needful supplies. It is in this sense that it occurs in King Hart.

L. Lat. *foallia*, fuel: but the Scot. *fovellis* may have been adopted from O. Fr. *fuelles*, recorded by Roquefort with the meaning of brushwood, firewood.

FOUL, *s.* A full, a firlot. V. FOU, FOW.

FOURSOME, *adj.* A term in golfing, applied to a match in which two play on each side. Addit. to FOURSUM, q. v.

FOY, *adj.* Foolish, silly; prob. a corr. of Fr. *fol*.

FOY, *s.* Merry-making, entertainment, treat; Aysr. Addit. to FOY, q. v.

"He said the said balyies was *foy* takaris [i.e., treat takers], and held na courtis na did na justice in the toune." Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 6 Feb., 1496-7. Mait. C.

To FOYNE, *v. n.* To feint, thrust, as in fencing; Douglas, Virgil, v. ch. 8, ed. Small.

O. Fr. *foigne*, a long staff or pole; hence, *to foin*, to thrust.

FRA, *prep.* Arising from, occasioned by, on account of, because of. Addit. to FRA.

"Item, the xxth day of Nouember, till ane man to pas to the Lard of Franche *fra* a traytoure he take." Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 98, Dickson.

A.-S. *fram*, *fra*, which is still used to express the origin or occasion of an act.

FRACA, *s.* Disturbance, uproar, quarrel; a loud or angry altercation, blustering dispute; South and West of S.

Fr. *fracas*, crash, din: from *fracasser*, to shatter; Lat. *fragor*.

Although of French origin, form, and pron., this term has been in use for a long time, and is now used familiarly by persons who know nothing of French. Even in Burns's day it was used as it is now, although to serve his own end he wrote it *fracas* and rhymed it with *Bacchus*.

It is often pron., especially in the East of S., *forca*, as if the first syllable were *for*.

FRAEL, *s.* A frail, a basket made of rushes; also called a *fraer*; Assize of Petty Customs, ch. 12, Rec. Soc. Low Lat. *frælum*, M. E. *frayle*. V. FREARE.

To FRAIN, FRAYNE, *v. n.* To enquire. V. FRANE.

To FRAIST, FRAST, *v. a.* To seek, enquire, ask. Addit. to FRAIST.

Fraist is frequently so used in the Gawayne Romances. Icel. *freista*, to ask, inquire.

FRAUDFULLY, *adv.* Fraudulently, Burgh Lawis, ch. 45, 91, Rec. Soc.

FRAWARTSCHYP, *s.* Frowardness, contrariety; Burgh Lawis, ch. 34, Rec. Soc.

FRE, *adj.* V. DICT.

Combine the two entries under this form; they are really the same word. Del. the etym. under the second entry; it is altogether misleading. V. FRELY.

FREHAULDIR, *s.* A free-holder, Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 238.

FREIS, *adj.* Flowered, ornamented; with a flowered or ornamented border; with a raised, flowered, or ornamental pattern, like flowered-silk, which is called *frese silk*, *fresed* or *fraisid* silk. Addit. to FREIS, q. v.

FRESIT, *part. pt.* Woven, worked, or ornamented with a raised or flowered pattern. Addit. to FRESIT, q. v.

". . . ane kaip of clayth of gold *fresit* with reid veluott:—item, ane kaip and chesapill with tinna-

killis, hail furnist of gold, *fresit* on grene veluott." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 320, Sp. C.

These terms were left undefined by Jamieson; but the suggestion which he made regarding their probable meaning is quite correct.

O. Fr. *friser*, *frizer*, "to frizle, crisper, curle, braid;" Cotgr.: *frizons*, "frizled or raised worke of gold or silver wire;" Ibid. Sp. *frisar*, to raise the nap on cloth; Diez. And the same idea of raised work is implied by E. *frieze*, a horizontal broad band occupied with sculpture.

To FREIT, *v. a.* To eat into, eat up, devour; corrode, cause to decay; Henryson, Cock and Jasp, l. 76. E. *fret*. V. FRET.

Freit, *fret*, in M. E. *freten*, is from A.-S. *fretan*, to eat up, which is a contr. of *for-etan*, id.

FREITTEN, FRETTEEN, *part. pt.* Seamed, pitted, deeply marked; as, pock-*freitten*, pock-marked.

FRENSWN, *adj.* Misprint in DICT. for FRENSWM (friend-some).

FRERE-KNOTTIS, *s. pl.* Ornamental forms or figures in goldsmith's work, in imitation of the knotted cords of the Franciscans; called also Cordelier Knots. Addit. to FREIR-KNOTT.

"Item, a chenyne of gold maid in fassone of *frere knottis*, contenant fourti foure knottis." Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 83, Dickson.

And regarding another chain found in the same "*kist*," there is the following entry:—

"Item, sax pecis of the said chenyne of gold of *frere knottis*." Ibid., p. 84.

These entries show that the *frere-knottis* were much more common than Jamieson supposed, and that they were not confined to figures and settings of precious stones.

FRESCUS, *adj.* Fresh, hale, strong. Lit. full of freshness: hence, unimpaired, sound, vigorous; as, "of fre will and *frescus* mynd," Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 24 April, 1486, Mait. C.

FRETE, *s.* A fret, an ornament of network; the hair-net of gold or silver wire, often jewelled, generally worn by ladies in the fifteenth century. Errat. in DICT.

"Item, a *frete* of the Quenis oure set with grete perle sett in fouris and fouris." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 84, Dickson.

Jamieson's suggestion that the *frete* was "prob. a ring, band, hoop," is a mistake. It was a covering for the hair, and an important article of a lady's head-dress during the 15th cent. It is mentioned by Chaucer in his Legend of Good Women, and in The Flowre and the Leaf; and Planché in describing a lady's dress at the close of the 14th cent. says:—"The hair was still worn in a gold *fret* or caul of network, surmounted frequently by a chaplet of goldsmith's work, a coronet, or a veil, according to the wearer's rank or fancy." British Costume, p. 181, ed. 1874.

FRETHIN, FRETHN, FREYTHING, *part.* and *s.*
V. FREITH.

FRIM-FRAM, *s.* A variant of *flin-flam*, a trifle, whim, fancy, invention. Addit. to FRIM-FRAM.

FRIMPLE-FRAMPLE, *adv.* In a confused, promiscuous, or tangled manner.

FRITH, FRYTHE, *s.* An enclosed wood; *pl.* *frithis, frythis*, "by *frythis* and *fellis*." Awntyrs of Arthur, st. 1.

FRITTLE, *s.* Errat. in *Dict.* for *Succour*.

Another of the errors into which Jamieson was led by the careless transcripts of Pinkerton. In this case the alliteration shows that a wrong word has been adopted. The etym. and remarks by Jamieson are therefore worthless.

Both the Bann. and the Asloan MS. read *succour*.

FRONE, *s.* V. *Dict.*

Etym. is simply Fr. *fronde*, a sling; Lat. *funda*.

FRONSIT, *part. pt.* Wrinkled. V. *Frounsit*.

FROSNIT, *part. pt.* A var. of *fronsit*, *frounsit*, wrinkled, furrowed; hence, old and careworn. V. *Frounsit*.

His face *frosnit*, his lyre was lyke the leid,
His teith chatterit and cheverit with the chin.

Henryson, Test. Cresseid, l. 155.

In the Gloss. to Laing's ed. of Henryson *frosnit* is rendered *frosted*, which does not express the meaning of the poet. The context shows that the passage is a description of the appearance of "hoary Saturn," without any remark regarding the cause of it. Besides, in any case a *frosted face* is a very inapt expression. But, *frosnit* is not from A.-S. *frosan*, to freeze, but from O.Fr. *froncer*, to wrinkle, and is another form of *fronsit*, which Henryson uses in his fable of the Paddock and the Mous, in the phrase "his *fronsit* face." Indeed, Sibbald's reading of the passage is "His face *frounsit*." Chron. Scot. Poetry, i. 162. Cf. E. *flounce*.

FUDDER, *s.* V. *Dict.*

In note on etym. delete all the second sentence. Fr. *foudre* is from Lat. *fulgur*. The Goth. origin is a mistake.

FUKSHEIT, FUKSCHEIT, *s.* The sheet or rope that fastens the *fuksail*, i.e., fore-sail; Bann. MS., p. 349, Hunt. Soc.

Cast lous the *fuksheit*, the bonnet, and the blind:
Let hir ly by, ye must abyd the blast.

Ibid., p. 1080, Hunt. Soc.

FULYEIT, *part. pt.* Defaced, worn, worn out: "*fulyeit* in labour," useless or worthless for work; Dunbar, Twa Marriit Wemen, l. 86. V. *Fulyie*.

FUND, FUNDE, FUN', FUN, *pret.* and *part. pt.* Found, gathered, experienced.

And as thai talkit at the tabill of mony taill *funde*,
They wauchtit at the wicht wyne, and waris out wourdis.
Dunbar, Twa Marriit Wemen, l. 38.

FUND, FUNT. Short for *fund it*, found it.

Fund is the result of softening *t* in *fun't*, which is short for *fund it*. V. *Fand*.

FUNDING, *part.* and *s.* Founding, laying the foundation, commencing; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 336. V. *Fundment*.

FUNYIES, FWNYIES, *s. pl.* The fur of the polecat or fitch; also polecat skins. Addit. to *FUNYIE*.

". . . vj mantillis of *funyies* to lyne the sammyne [gowne]. Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 225, Dickson.

". . . for iij mantellis of *funyies* to lyne the gowne of claytht of gold that wes the Kingis." *Ibid.*, I. 190.

Fr. *fovine, foyne*, the polecat.

FURCHE, *s.* The two hind quarters of an animal: as, "a *furche* of venyson," Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 181. Fr. *fourche*.

FURE, *pt. subj.* Might go, should go. Addit. to *FUR*, *FURE*.

Fane wald I wit, quod the fyle, or I furth *fure*.

Houlate, l. 79.

A.-S. *faran*, Sw. *fara*, Dan. *fare*, to go, wend.

FURRIT, *pret.* and *part. pt.* Furred, lined, or trimmed with fur; dressed in fur.

The quhyrrand Qubitret with the Quhaisill went
The Feitho that hes *furrit* mony fent.

Henryson, Parl. of Beistis, l. 117.

To FURSET, FURSETT, *v. a.* To set forth, further, carry out, execute. Addit. to *FURTHSET*.

". . . proclamatioun charging bir hynes liegis of Murray and Narne to mete hir hynes at Strabogy for *fursetting* of hir hynes seruice." Family of Killravock, p. 238, Sp. C.

To FURSTAND. *v. a.* To supply, furnish: also, to guarantee. Lit. to *forth-stand*.

"Johne Ratray promest to cause warkmen enter to the Castell hill one Monnonday nyxt cumis . . . the toune *furstand* him expensis to do the samyn, and Maister Androv Talidef promest him xxx. of vulawis to do the samyn." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 123, Sp. C.

FUTE, FUT, *s.* The stand for a glass, cup, vase, etc. Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 85. Addit. to *FUTE*.

FUTGANG, *s.* V. *Fitgang*.

FUTE-MANTIL, FWT-MANTIL, *s.* Housings of cloth which reached nearly to the feet of a horse.

The foot-mantle was considered a mark of great dignity and state, and was worn by the king and his nobles on great occasions of state, such as a coronation procession, a riding of Parliament, &c. In the Treasurer's Accounts of payments in connection with the preparations for the coronation of James IV. in 1488, the following entries occur.

"Item, for the elne of veluus til a *fut mantil*."

"Item, thre elne of bucran to lyne it with." Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 147, Dickson.

FUTE-SCHETE, *s.* A narrow sheet spread across the foot of a bed. It was sometimes of plain, sometimes of costly material, as fur, cloth of gold, &c. Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 24, 32.

FUTTIT, *pret.* and *part. pt.* Footed, marched, Sempill Ballates, p. 38. V. FIR.

To FUYR, *v. a.* To carry. V. FURE.

FYAN, FYANE, *s.* A fugitive, outlaw: lit. one who has fled from justice. O. Fr. *fuyant*.

“ . . . the said Androw beand captvyne and presonar incarcerat in the said toune of Hull as *fyane* and enemy

to Ingliss natione.” Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 283, Sp. C.

FYKE, FYKING. V. under FIKE.

FYLE, *s.* A vile creature. Errat. in DICT.

This term occurs in Havelok, l. 2499, with the same meaning as in the passage quoted. Lat. *vilis*, vile, mean.

FYNDYN, *s.* Providing. V. *Finding*.

FYR-BURDIS, *s. pl.* Boards or planks of fir, Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 246.

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

This form represents the local pron. of *white*, to cut; and *fyte*, *quhyte*, *white*, are variants of E. *thwite*, A.-S. *thwitan*, to cut.

G.

GAADYS, *s. pl.* Gauds, gems, pearls, precious things; string or strings of beads, which are still called *hanks of beads*, and in olden times were *hanks of gaudies*. Addit. to GAADYS, q. v. V. GAUDEIS.

Not defined by Jamieson, who evidently did not understand the proverb in which the term occurs. The saying is used to express an ironical estimate of the value of a pretentious, boastful person's remarks. In explanation of the latter part of the proverb, Prof. Skeat suggests a reference to the story of the good girl from whose mouth fell pearls and diamonds.

To GAAR, GAUR, *v. a.* To scratch, seam, or cut into; as, “His arms are *gaur'd* yet wi' the beast's claws;” West of S.

Gael. *gearr*, *geur*, to cut, seam, furrow.

GAAR, GAUR, *s.* A scratch, seam, or cut made by drawing a sharp point over a smooth surface; West of S.

GADGE, GAGE, GEDGE, GEGE, *s.* 1. A standard measure, a standard of measurement; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 153, Rec. Soc.

2. Search, scrutiny, look-out; watch or hunt for what will benefit oneself; as, “He's aye on the *gadje*,” West of S.

To GADGE, GEDGE, *v. a.* 1. To measure; to test measures by the standards, also, to adjust them.

2. To search, look-out, watch for contraband goods; to look out, watch, hunt for gifts, benefits, &c.

(Sup.)

Q

GADGER, GAUGER, GAGER, *s.* 1. An exciseman, one who gauges excisable goods, and searches, etc., for contraband.

2. One who is always on the look-out for gifts or benefits: “a greedy *gadger*.”

The latter sense is comparatively modern, and evidently has been suggested by the duties and methods of the *gauger* in cases of contraband goods.

GADGERY, GAUGERIE, GAUGRIE, GEDGRIE, JEDGRIY, JEDGERIE, *s.* Standards of weights and measures; Chalmerlain Air, ch. 1: the testing and attesting of weights and measures; Blue Blanket, p. 105.

Before weights and measures can be issued for use they must be tested or compared with the legal standards, and attested or stamped by the keeper of the standards.

O. Fr. *gauger*, *gaugir*, to gauge or measure: Low Lat. *gaugia*, the standard measure of a wine cask; Ducange.

GAÏN, GAÂN, *adv.* Pretty, tolerably, very, quite; as, “*gain* weel, *gaan* near, *gain* cheap.” V. GEY.

Used to express indefinite degree of comparison, and sometimes used for *gayly*, *geyly*. It is common in the North of E. also, and similarly used. V. Brockett's Gloss.

Prob. an abbrev. of *gay and*: but etym. is doubtful.

GAIN, *adj.* Fit, near. V. GANE.

GAIRDONE, *s.* Guerdon, recompense. Addit. to GAIRDONE, q. v.

Na growme on ground my *gairdone* may degraidd.

Henryson, Aige and Yowth, st. 3, Bann. MS.

Not defined in DICT., and the meaning suggested by Jamieson is wrong.

Lord Hailes misprinted *growme* as *growine*, which no doubt helped to mislead Jamieson, although he had a correct idea of the word it represented. In Laing's ed. of Henryson the word is printed *grome*.

O. Fr. *guerdone*, a recompense: from L. Lat. *widerdonum*, which is compounded of O. H. G. *wider*, back, again, and Lat. *donum*, a gift. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

GAIT, *s.* Lit. a going: hence pasturage for cattle in a common during summer; one *gait* being rated to maintain a cow; two *gaits* a horse; and half a *gait* a calf. Also called *gang*. South and West of S.

This term is still used in some districts of the North of E. V. Peacock's Gloss.

GAÏT, **GA'D**, **GAUT** (*ga* as in *gall*), *part. adj.* Marked with *gaws* or *welts*. V. *Gawed*, *Gawit*.

GAIT GLYDIS, *s. pl.* Worn out old horses with scarred and fretted hide. Addit. to **DICT**.

Tuelf *gait glydis*, deir of a preine.

Maitland Poems, p. 188.

Not defined by Jamieson; but the meaning of *gait* which he suggested is wide of the mark. The expression is still used.

In The Country Wedding, Herd's Coll. Scot. Songs, II. 91, ed. 1869, the following line occurs:—

An auld *ga'd glyde* fell owre the heugh.

It may be noted in passing that this song as given by Herd is really a more modern version of The Wowing of Jok and Jenny, preserved in the Bann. MS.

GAL, **GAYL**, *s.* Gable, which is still pron. *gale*, or *gail*, in various districts of S.

" . . . hir masster and scho sal lay thar grath in the *gal* on Sir Jon Lochys to mak thar yet sekry." Charters, &c. of Peebles, Burgh Rec. Soc., p. 132.

"*Grath*," fixtures for the "*yet*," or gate referred to. V. **GRAITH**, *s.*

To **GALAY**, *v.* V. **DICT**.

This word is certainly not related to A.S. *golan*; but it is prob. from O. Fr. *galler*, to sport, make merry, &c. (V. Cotgr.), and hence related to *galliard*.

To **GALE**, **GEAL**, *v. n.* To tingle. V. **GELL**.

GALER, **GALLER**, **GALION**, **GALLION**, *s.*

1. A gallery, balcony. O. Fr. *galerie*.

2. A galley, a French war vessel.

When the French vessels, which brought Queen Mary to Scotland, were about to return home, she granted 100 crownis of the sun "to six pilots of the *twa galeries*;" and £66 13s. 4d. to "Monsieur Tynance, to be distributit amangis the officiaris of the *twa galeries*;" and 200 crownis of the sun to M. Tynance for his own use. (V. Treasurer's Accts.) And these entries are explained by the following record of 1 Sept., 1561:—" . . . the said Monsieur Domell [d'Aumale] departit with the *twa gallionis*, quhilk brocht the Quenis Grace hame, to France." Diurnal of Occurrents, p. 67.

O. Fr. *gallere*, *galere*, a galley; Cotgr.

GALLEAN-HEID, *s.* A gallery-head, gargoyle or gurgoyle: a projecting spout to throw the water from the gutter of a building, or refuse water, etc., from a room. These spouts were generally carved into grotesque heads or figures of animals, like those which support a gallery: hence the above name.

" . . . with ane small spout in ilk chalmer to convoy the vrine throch the wall, and with *gallean heidis* convenient for the wark, as salbe fund necessar and expedient." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 341, Spald.

GALYARD, **GALLIART**, *s.* A sprightly dance, Compl. Scot., p. 66, E. E. T. S. Also the name of a favourite Scot. dance. Addit. to **GALYEARD**.

GAMOND, *s.* A dance, step, movement: "ane *gay gamond* of France," Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 452. Addit. to **GAMOUNT**.

GANE, *s.* V. **DICT**.

Del. Jamieson's note. The term is simply M. E. *gane*, open mouth, yawn; *gab*, as in Burns' Tam o' Shanter, is syn. for the word in both quotations. A.-S. *ganian*, to gape, yawn: from *gán*, pret. of *gīnan*, to gape widely. Icel. *gīna*.

GANG, **GENG**, **GING**, *s.* 1. Family, flock, band, retinue: applied both to persons and animals, as to a chief and his followers, a flock of sheep, a fox and its cubs, &c.

2. A set, stand, supply, fixed number: as, "a *gang* of horss schone." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 38, Sp. C.

A.-S. *genge*, a flock: Icel. *gangr*, a going, a band or flock, like E. *gang*, in "a gang of gipsies."

To **GANG** in a *gate*. Lit. to go in one way: to be of one mind, act together; Houlate, l. 285.

GANGAND-GAIT, **GANNIN-GAIT**, *s.* The foot-path of a public road; also, the foot-path through fields to a farm house: so called to distinguish them from the cart or carriage way or *gait*; West of S.

GANANDEST-GAIT, *s.* The shortest road, or the easiest to travel.

To zone busteous Beirne that boistit me to byde
Amang the galzart gromis, I am bot ane Gest,
I will the *ganandest gait* to that gay glyde.

Rauf Coilzean, s. 61.

GAN-WAY, **GANG-WAY**, *s.* Same as *Gangand-Gait*.

GARATOUR, *s.* A watchman, a watch-tower. V. **GARRIT**.

Schir Golagros' mery men menskul of myght,
In greis and *garatouris* graithit full gay;
Seyvne score of scheildis thai schew at ane sicht.

Gawan and Gol., st. 38.

Jamieson's reference of this term to Greis, greaves for the legs, is a mistake: so also is his statement, given under that heading, that *garatouris* "probably denotes armour for the thighs." In the passage quoted above *greis* means steps, stairs, or platforms on battlements; and *garatouris* means watch-towers. V. Gloss. Gawayne Romances.

The proper and usual meaning of *garatour* is watchman.

To GARD, GARDE, *v. a.* To hem, bind, trim, in order to prevent the edge from fraying; to braid, to ornament with trimmings or facings; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 202. Fr. *garder*.

Occurs in Shak., Merch. Ven. ii. 2, 164; &c.

GARD, GARDE, *s.* A hem, border, trimming, facing.

This word, both as a *v.* and as a *s.*, occurs frequently in inventories, and other notices of dress. It is common in Eng. also. V. Halliwell's Dict.

GARDELOO, *s.* V. DICT.

For O. Fr. *gure*, read O. F. *gare*.

GARDENAT, GARDNETT, GARDMET, GARDMAR, *s.* Varieties and corruptions of GARDNAP, *q. v.*

These forms occurs frequently in Burgh Records, Inventories, &c.

GARDENER'S GARTENS, *s. pl.* V. DICT.

For *garters* read *gartens*.

GARDEVIAN, GARDYVIANCE, GARDY-VYANSS, *s.* A close cupboard, an ambry or safe for meat; Accts. L. H. Treas. Scot., I. 82, 99, 175. Addit. meaning.

The forms *gardewiat* (Aberdeen B. Recs., I. 259, Sp. C.), and *gardewyot* (Peebles Burgh Recs., p. 262, Rec. Soc.), may be vulgar corr. of this term; but more prob. they are mistakes in the reading or writing of it: in both cases the meaning is "a cabinet or escritoire."

Fr. *garde-viande*, a cup-board: not *garde-de-viande*, as in DICT.

GARDEVINE, *s.* V. DICT.

For *gar-de-vin* read *garde-vin*.

GARDNAP, *s.* V. DICT.

In quotation, for "deiche *gardnap*," read "deiche, *gardnap*" (i.e. dish, *gardnap*).

For Fr. *garne-nappe*, read Fr. *garde-nappe*; and del. last sentence of note.

GARRAY, GARRIE, GARRY, *s.* Preparation, array; bustle, confusion, noise, &c., of a number of persons preparing for some sport or undertaking; Peblis to the Play, st. 2. Often pron. *gurry*, as in speaking of a disorderly housewife or servant, "She's aye in a *gurry*," i.e. bustle and confusion. Addit. to GARRAY.

In the Towneley Mysteries, p. 64, *garray* is used with the meaning *forces, troops, army*; a meaning which E. *array* sometimes has still.

GARRON, GARROWN, *s.* A spar, pole, shaft: syn. *rung*. Addit. to GARROWN.

". . . *garrons* to be *barrowis*," i.e. poles for making shafts for hand-barrows; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, II. 324, Rec. Soc.

Left undefined in DICT., but suggestions regarding meaning and etym. are given. On both points they are wrong. The term is allied to O. Fr. *garrot*, which Cotgrave defines as "the cudgell wherwith a carrier, &c., winds up, and straines hard, the cord he binds his packe withall."

GARSON, *s.* Treasure, reward, gift, present. Errat. in DICT.

Garson, garysoun, are forms of *garsom, gersom*, later *grassum, gressum*, *q. v.* See also notes under GER-SOME in DICT.

Jamieson was mistaken regarding both the meaning and the etymology of this word. It occurs in the Allit. Rom. Alexander, II. 1074, 1662 in the expression "geves *garsons* of gold and of gude stanes."

GATING, *part. pr.* Waiting, watching, looking on. ADDIT. to GATING, *q. v.*

"O. F. *gaiter*, also *waiter*, to watch; *wait* and *gait* are mere doublets. Jamieson's etymology is all wrong." Skeat.

GAUDÉ-DAY, *s.* V. DICT.

"Better *gaudy-day*. Not in use 'at the universities:' for it is unknown at Cambridge. But *gaudy-day*—annual fast-day is the regular term at Oxford, and is commonly cut down to *gaudy*." Skeat.

GAUGERIE, GEDGRIE, *s.* V. *Gadgery*.

GAUKIE, *s.* V. DICT.

A better etym. is Icel. *gaukr*, a cuckoo, Scot. *gowk*. M. E. *goky* is from A.S. *geac*.

GAVIL, GAVEL, GAVYL, GEVIL, *s.* Railing, hand-rail; syn. *ravil, raivel*.

". . . for making of the *gavil* of the tolbuith stair." Burgh Recs. Edinburgh.

This term is still used in various districts of Scot.

GAWDIES, GAADYS, GALDEIS, GOWDEIS, *s. pl.* The smaller beads of a rosary. Addit. to GAUDEIS, *q. v.*

GAWED, GA'D, GAWIT, GAWT, GAUT, GAIT, *part.* and *adj.* Galled, fretted; marked with welts, frets, scars, or wounds, as, "a puir *gawt glyde*," a poor worn-out old draught-horse. V. GAW, and under *Gait*.

GAYLY, GAYLIES, *adv.* Pretty well, fairly well; "How's a' wi' ye?" "Ou, *gayly!*" V. GEILY.

But hear, my Lord Glengarry, hear,
Your hand's owre light on them, I fear;
Your factors, grieves, trustees, and bailies,
I canna' say but they do *gaylies*.

Burns, *Address to Beelzebub*.

To GEAL, *v. n.* V. GELL.

GEASONE, *adj.* Scarce, rare, seldom found
Errat. in DICT.

Jamieson evidently confounded this word with

gissen, geysen, leaky, shrunk: from Icel. *gisinn*. Whereas it is from A.-S. *gæsene*, scarce, rare. "*Geasone* is a common M. E. word, meaning *scarce*. See *gesen* in Gloss. to P. Plowman, and the Notes." Skeat.

GEBLET-DOOR, (*g* hard), *s.* A recess in the wall of a room to admit a small press, or to form an enclosure for private purposes; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 341, Sp. C. E. *gablet*.

Geblet, gablet, dimin. of *gable*, is in architecture, a small ornamental gable or canopy formed over a but-tress, niche, etc.

GEDDART STAFF, GEDWARD STAFF, *s.* Forms of *Jeddart-Staff*. V. **JEDBURGH STAFF**.

GEDLING, *s.* Fellow, knave; Rauf Coil-year. Addit. to **GEDLING**.

GEDOUN, *s.* A form of *Guidon*, a banner, q. v.; Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot., 1513-1546, note, p. 733.

GEERS (*g* hard), *s. pl.* The props and cross planks used to support the roof of a coal-mine; West. of S. Also in North of E. V. **GEER**.

GEHL-ROPE, *s.* V. **DICT**.

The etym. of this term is not A.-S. *ge-heald*, but Swed. *göling*, a top-rope.

GEIR, *s.* A form of *Gair*, q. v.; Hist. Old Dundee, p. 242.

GEKGO (*g* soft), *s.* A form of *Jacko*, a jack-daw, q. v.; Douglas, Pal. Hon., i. 21, Small's ed.

In Gloss. to this ed. the term is rendered "*a cuckoo*:" evidently confounding it with *gukgo*, a cuckoo, which also occurs in Douglas (v. Virgil, xii. prol.), and is generally written *gukkow*.

GELCOT, *s.* A jacket, Burgh Recs. V. **GALCOTT**.

GELL, GELD, (*g* hard), *adj.* A pron. of *yeld, yell*, barren, not giving milk. V. under **YELD**.

This pron. is still common in the West of S. and must have been long in use; for the form *geld* occurs in the Towneley Mysteries, pp. 75, 81.

GEM, GEMME, (*g* hard), *s.* Represents the common pron. of *game*; Douglas, Virgil, iv. prol.; also, recreation, enjoyment, gamb-ling; Rob Stene's Dream, p. 8.

GEMMEL, GEMMELL, *adj.* Twin, double; Accts. L. H. Treas. Scot., I. 376, Dickson. Lat. *gemellus*. So also by Douglas, Virgil, x. 7; but as a *s.* meaning two-part harmony, in Palice of Honour.

In modulation hard I play and sing
Faburdoun, pricksang, discant, countering,
Cant organe, figuratioun, and gemmell.

Small's Ed., I. 20.

GENT, *adj.* Comely, fair, neat: still used as short for *genteel*. V. **GENTY**.

GENTRE, GENTRIE, *s.* Nobleness, nobility, generosity: also used like *gentrice*, q. v.

And thame restor agane of hys *gentre*,
To suffir thame begravin for to be.

Douglas, Virgil, xi. ch. 3.

GENYELL, *s.* Pron. of **GANYEILD**, q. v.

GENYIE, *s.* V. **DICT**.

In l. 6, for *Reid of Reidswire*, read *Raid of Reidswire*.

GEROFLEIS, GEROFLEE, GERRAFLOUR, GIRAFLOUR, GIRRAFLOUR, GILOFER, GIL-OFRE, *s.* A gillyflower; Sempill Ballates, p. 77: *Geraflore*, Kings Quair, st. 190. O. Fr. *giroflée*.

GERSING, GERSIN, *s.* Pasturage. V. **GERS**, *s.* and *v.*

GESLIN, GESLING, (*g* hard), *s.* A gosling. V. **GAISLIN**.

GESSERANT (*g* soft), *s.* A coat of mail composed of small oblong plates or scales overlapping each other, a jazerant; Kings Quair, st. 153, Skeat's ed. Addit. to **DICT**.

Both Tytler's and Jamieson's renderings of this word are wrong, and fail to bring out the poet's comparison of the scales of the fish glittering in the sun like the scales on such a coat of mail. V. Gesserawnte and Jesseraunt in Halliwell's Dict.

O. Fr. *jaseran*, "a coate or shirt of great and close-woven mail;" Cotgr.

GEST, GESTE, *s.* Deed, action, history, tale; Douglas, Virgil, i. ch. 11. Addit. to **GEIST**, q. v.

GET, *s.* Yield, produce; also, booty, prey.

In the first sense the term is used in connection with net and creel fishing; and in the second sense it is applied to the food carried by birds of prey to their young.

GETLING, GETTLIN, GEDLING, *s.* Lit. a dim. of *get*, a child, but in that sense applied only to one begotten in bastardy. Most commonly a term of opprobrium like fellow, knave, vagabond, and confounded with *gad-ling*; also used colloq. like bairn, child, etc., as applied to a timorous or cowardly person. Addit. to **GAITLING**.

GETT, *s.* A form of *gait*, a road, way: *common-gett*, highway, public road, street, causeway; Burgh Recs.

GEVIL, GEVILL, *s.* A hand-rail. V. **GAVIL**.

GEWELING, *s.* Javelin; Burgh Recs., Aberdeen, II. 27, Sp. C.

GIBBET, GYBBATE, (*g* soft), *s.* The *swee* or chimney crane for suspending a pot over the fire; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 408, Sp. C. V. SWAY, SWEE.

The term is still so used in various districts of Scot. Smaller pots were suspended by means of the *crook* (a series of links), and *gab* (a movable hook); but the largest pots were hung on the *swee* itself, or were attached to it by a strong double hook called the *gibbet-gab*.

GIBBET-PAN, *s.* A name given to the largest pot or pan used in cooking: so called because it generally hung on the gibbet or *swee*: also called *kail-pat*, and *guse-pan*.

To GIDE, GYDE, GID, *v. a.* To guide; Accts. L. H. Treas. Scot., I. 248, 294, Dickson.

GIGLY (*g* soft), *adj.* Unsteady, shaky, likely to be upset or overturned; West of S. V. *Jeegly*.

GIGOT, *s.* V. JIGOT.

GILAVER, GELAVER, (*g* hard), *v.* and *s.* Gossip. V. *Glaver*.

GILLET (*g* hard), *s.* A gelding, a riding horse; Henryson, Parl. Beistis, l. 103.

Bann. MS. reads *Jonet*.

GILLIVER (*g* soft), *s.* 1. A form of GILL-FLIRT, *q. v.*

2. A gilliflower. V. *Gerofleis*.

GIMELL, GIMMAL, *adj.* and *s.* V. *Gemmel*.

GINGEBRACE, GINGEBRAS, GYNGIBRACE, *s.* Ginger-bread, spice-cake.

This term occurs frequently in the Exchequer Rolls of Scot. It was common in the West of Scot. many years ago, and has not yet quite passed away.

GINKER, *s.* A dancer, Fr. *ginguer*. Addit. to GINKER, *q. v.*

GINNEL, *s.* A runlet or narrow channel for water, a street gutter: "Bairns like to plouter in the *ginnels*." West of S.

This term is similarly used in the North of E. V. Peacock's Gloss.

A.-S. *gin*, a narrow opening or channel, has been given as the etym. of this word; but more prob. *ginnel*, like *kennel* with same meaning, is simply a corr. of M. E. *chanel*, *canel*, O. Fr. *chanel*, *canal*, from Lat. *canalis*, a cutting, trench, channel.

GIRAFLOUR, GIRRAFLOWER, GERRAFLOUR, *s.* V. *Gerofleis*.

To GIRG, GERG, GARG, GURG, *v. n.* To jerk or gurgle, as when one walks with water-logged boots. Addit. to GIRG.

GIRNAR, GIRNER, (*g* hard), *s.* Same as GIRNALL, *q. v.*

GIRTH, *s.* A course of washing: also, a supply of water prepared for washing clothes, etc. Spald. Misc., I. 87, 1597.

GIRTH, GIRTHE, GURTHE, *s.* A hoop, band: com. pron. *girr*; Burgh Recs. Prestwick, p. 137, Mait. C. V. GIRD.

GISE, GYSE, (*g* hard), *s.* Fashion, custom; Douglas, Virgil, v. ch. 2: appearance, dress, garb; also, disguise, and hence *giser*, *gysar*, in its later meanings. Addit. to GYSE.

GISSEN, GISSEIN, GESYNE, (*g* soft), *s.* Childbirth, parturition. Addit. to GIZZEN, *q. v.*

GISSEIN-LAIR, *s.* Child-bed; place or time of parturition. V. JIZZEN-BED.

"Thow lent to Meryeoun Nasmyth ane pair of heid scheittis in hir *gissein-lair*, in the quhillk thow pat in thi witchcraft." Trials for Witchcraft, Spald. Misc., I. 86, 1597.

GITHORN, GYTHORN, GITHERN, *s.* A guitar; Douglas, Virgil, xiii. ch. 9; Houlate, l. 758.

GLAIVE, GLAUE, GLAYF, *s.* A sword, a scymitar; Scott's Antiquary, ch. 40.

GLAM, *s.* Noise, cry, clamour: generally applied to a loud prolonged cry, as of a crowd or a pack of hounds; as, "the *glam* of the ratches."

Glamer given by Jamieson is properly a freq. of *glam*, and implies a combination of various sounds. Indeed *glam* and *glamer* are forms like *chat* and *chatter*.

For etym. see under GLAMER.

To GLAMMER, GLAMER, *v. a.* To shout after, rail at, scold.

". . . openly *glammer* and him saiaand scho suld ger bany the said Schir John out of this toune." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 16 June, 1490, I. 46, Sp. C.

GLASSBANDS, *s. pl.* Strips or bands of lead for securing the panes of glass in a window; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 67, Recs. Soc.

GLASSIN. 1. As an *adj.*, made of glass, glass, glazed: "the hail *glassin* wyndoes;" Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 348, Sp. C.

2. As a *s.*, glazing, filling with glass, mending the glass-work: "the repairing and *glassin* of the wyndoes;" Ibid., II. 349, Sp. C.

3. Glass-work, panes of glass, glass.

To GLAVER, GLAIVER, *v. n.* To chatter, babble, talk foolishly, gossip: part. *glaverin'*.

Another form is *gilaver*. West and South of S.

GLAVER, GLAIVER, s. An idle, foolish, or gossiping talk or story: also, one who is addicted to such gossip. *Ibid.*

Prob. a variety of *claver*: cf. Germ. *klaffen*, to chatter. Still, the term is common in the North of Eng. also, and is found in Alliter. Rom. Alexander, l. 5505, meaning a gabble, chattering.

GLEBAR, s. A glow-worm; Henryson, *Parl. Beistis*, l. 115. M. E. *globerd*; Wright's *Voc.*, *glouberd*.

This is prob. an instance of *e* for *o*: a miswriting which is not uncommon in MSS.

GLEW, GLEE, s. Result, outcome; hence, fate, destiny; Barbour, vi. 658. See also *glewis* in Kingis Quair, st. 160, Skeat's ed. Addit. to **GLEW**.

To GLIFF, GLIFT, GLYFTE, v. n. To glance, to look in a quick, hurried, or startled manner; to glint, gleam, or glare, like a flush of sunshine or a flash of light: *pret.*, *gliffed*, *glifte*, *glyfte*. V. **GLIFF, s.**

Fu' lang he glower'd at Jenny,
But she barely *gliffed* at him;
Then he tried to think he didna care,
But he trimmled in lith an' lim'.

Old Song.

He *glifte* vpe with hys eghne that graye were and grete.
Awtyrs of Arthur, st. 28.

GLIFNIT, pret. Glanced. V. **GLIFFIN**.

GLITNIT, part. adj. Clotted, dabbled, fouled. V. **GLIT, GLITTIE**.

And all his hair was *glitnit* full of bluide.
Douglas, Virgil, ii. ch. 5.

Slime or ooze in the bed of a stream, also, the vegetation that collects on stones in half-stagnant water is still called *glit* in the West of Scot.

To GLOIR, GLORE, v. a. To glorify; Douglas, *Pal. Hon. prol.* Addit. to **GLORE**.

GLONDERS, s. pl. V. **DICT**.

"In the *glunners, glunters, or glunts*," in the glooms or sulks. These forms are still used in South and West of S.; *glunners* being the loc. pron. of *glonders*, like *wunners* for *wonders*.

"Evidently similar to *glunter*, which J. gives a few pages further on. *O* and *u* constantly interchange when *m* or *n* follows." Skeat.

To GLOPPE, GLOPPEN, GLOPNE, v. n. To wail, bewail, mourn with choking sighs; *pret.* *glopt, gluopt, glopned, gloppened, glop-penyde*; *Awtyrs of Arthur*, st. 7. *Errat.* in **DICT**.

Jamieson's defin. of this *v.* is certainly wrong, as Sir F. Madden pointed out; and with the knowledge implied in his note, the mistake is a strange one. *To gloppe, gloppen*, is to gulp and wail like one in intense sorrow; and the *v.* had also a transitive sense, "to cause to gulp and wail," as in *Morte Arthur*, l. 2580—

Thowe wenyys to *glopne* me with thy grete wordes.

Hence came the later meaning of the word, to frighten, to perplex or terrify: and so we find *glope* in the *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 146, meaning a surprise. V. *Halliwell's Dict.*

To GLOTTEN, v. n. To clot, curdle, lapper: *pret.* and *part. pt.* *glottent, glottnit*. Douglas, *Virgil*, v. ch. 6.

GLUFF. *Be ane gluff*, by a glove: a symbol of investiture, and of delivery. Addit. to **GLUFF**.

"The saide day [27 Aug., 1493], comperit ane richt noble and honorable mane Alexander Iruyne of Drvm, . . . gaff, grantit, and assignit *be ane gluff* to David Irwyne, his sone, all and hale his gudis beand within the landis of Coule," &c. *Burgh Recs. Aberdeen*, I. 51, Sp. C.

To GO afore, GAE before, v. To fall over.

This phrase is peculiar to Orkney. If a man falls over the pier, he is said to have "*gaen afore* the quay." J. W. C.

GNEDE, adj. Sparing, scanty; "It nas to large ne *gnede*," it was neither too large nor too little.

Misprinted *quede* in Sir Tristrem, and so given by Jamieson; but see explanation under *Quede*.

GOD'S PENNY, GODDIS PENNY, s. An old name for an earnest or arle penny, used in bargain making. Also, the silver penny or fine which a vassal paid to his superior on entry to a holding.

" . . . at the entrie of all schips bringand in any vittailis or tymmer at the port of Leyth, that the thesaurer of the towne that happinis to be for the tyme proffer a *goddis penny* and bye the same vpoun a competent pryce, gif he can, to the behuif, vtility, and proffitt of the nightbouris of the towne." *Burgh Recs. Edin.*, 1490, Rec. Soc.

Both name and custom were common in North of Eng. also. V. Brockett, *Halliwell*.

GOIF, GOYF, GOF, GOVE, GOW, GOWE, s. The pillory. V. under **GOFE**.

To be put in the *goif* or *gow*, was lit. to be set forth to public gaze, or to the contempt of one's fellows: see *v. goif, goue*, to gaze. Jamieson connects it with *Icel. gapa*, to stare with open mouth; Germ. *gaffen*.

To GOIF, GOYF, GOVE, v. a. To punish by the *goif* or pillory; *Burgh Recs. Edin.*, I. 73, 201, Rec. Soc.

To GOLDER, GOLLER, GULLER, v. n. To talk in loud, boisterous, or domineering manner; West of S. V. **GOLDER**.

To GOLF, v. n. To champ or snort, as an enraged pig does while rushing along: *part. pr. golfing, golfand*, used also as a *s.*: both forms occur in Colkelbie Sow. *Errat.* in **DICT**.

Jamieson's defin. is certainly wrong. The word is still used in the West of S.

GOLFING, GOLFAND, s. Champing or snorting of an enraged pig.

And syne thay war ourthrowin most and leist,
For sory swyne for thair *golping* affraid,
Till that the pig brak fra thame in a braid.
Colkelbie Sow, l. 740, Bann. MS.

GOLLAND, GOLLAN, s. Ragwort, a yellow flower common in moist meadows; Orkney.

Lit. *the golden one*: cf. *marigold*. It has the same name in the North of Eng. V. Brockett's Gloss.

GOLT, s. A drain, ditch. V. GOT, GOTE.

GOMERIL, s. The stick on which a pig is hung when scraped and cleaned; South of S.

This is evidently a corr. of *cameral*, *cammeril*, *camrel*, q. v.

GOODSIR, s. Forefather. V. GUDSYR.

GOOSE-NESTS, s. pl. Recesses formed in the interior walls of houses for the comfort and convenience of the geese while sitting on their eggs; Orkney.

"They are mentioned in a 17th cent. specification in my possession: but the custom is now nearly obsolete." J. W. C.

GORGET, GORGYT, s. 1. Lit., little throat-guard: a piece of armour to protect the neck; Douglas Virgil, x. ch. 7.

The Gloss. in Small's ed. renders *gorgyt*, "the throat."

2. Pl. *gorgets*, a kind of pillory: an instrument of punishment commonly called the *jougs*.

"Upon the first mercat day he shall sit in the stockes in tyme of mercat betuixt ten and twelve houres befoire noon of the day; and that he shall upoun the Sounday thairefter stand in the *gorgets* at the kirk of Balmaghie at the gathering of the congregation." Minute Book, War Com. of Covenanters in Kircudbright, 1640, 1641, p. 40.

Fr. *gorge*, the throat.

GOT, GOTE, s. V. DICT.

Gote, a canal, drain, has no connection with *gutter*, a run for catching drops from the eaves of a roof. The one is from Du. *goot*, from L. Lat. *gota*, a canal, conduit; the other from O. Fr. *gutiere*, from Lat. *gutta*, a drop.

GOT-SEAME, GOT-SAME, s. V. *Gut-same*.

GOUGE, s. A wench; Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, ch. 12. V. GUDGET.

O. Fr. *gouge*, id.

GOUPHERD, part. pt. Gofferred, i.e. crimped, puckered, or impressed with goffering irons. Addit. to GOUPHERD, q. v.

This is simply a bad spelling of E. *gofferred* or *gauffered* (V. Webster's Dict): hence, the etymology is wrong. Under *Gowfre*, however, Jamieson has given it correctly.

GOVIS, GOWES, GOWE, s. V. GOFE, *Goif*.

GOWK, s. V. DICT.

As noted under *Gaukie*, the best etym. for this term is Icel. *gaukr*, a cuckoo.

Regarding the form *golk*, Prof. Skeat explains that it is simply an example of *gokk* written with *lk* for *kk*: a practice that is not uncommon in MSS.

GOWK'S-SPITTLE, s. V. DICT.

In English *cuckoo-spittle*.

GRADELY, GRAIDLY, adj. and adv. Orderly, skilful, proper; completely, decently. V. GRAID, GRAITH.

To GRAISLE, GRASLE, GRASSIL. 1. As a *v. n.*, to grate, grind, crackle; Douglas, Virgil, i. ch. 2: also, to frizzle, crackle, crumple; West of S.

2. As a *v. a.*, to grind, champ, gnash; Ibid., viii. ch. 4, iii. ch. 10.

O. Fr. *greziller*, to wriggle, frizzle, crumple, crackle. V. Cotgr. Dict.

GRAITH, adj. V. DICT.

Prof. Skeat has pointed out that this term is not from the A.-S., but from Icel. *greithr*, ready; and that the Icel. has *adj. s.*, and *v.*, all three, viz. *greithr*, ready, *greithi*, arrangement, and *greitha*, to arrange.

GRANE, s. 1. Branch, &c. V. GRAIN.

2. Pl. *granis*, spikes as in grass or corn in the ear; Houlate, l. 26. Addit. to GRAIN.

Dan. *grein*, a branch; Icel. *greina*, to divide.

GRANIS, GRANYS, GRAYNIS, s. pl. Grains or kermes, cochineal, a dye-stuff; Burgh Recs. Edin., I. 241, Rec. Soc.: *in grayne*, dyed with grains, dyed-fast, fast-coloured, Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 155.

Cochineal (*coccus ilicis*), Ital. *grana*, produced the best and fastest colour of its kind: hence, *in grane*, *in grayne*, *ingrain*, came to mean fast-coloured, fast-dyed, fast.

To GRATIFIE, v. a. Lit., to show favour or respect for one: to give a gratuity, present, or reward in addition to wages; part. pt. *gratifeit*, *gratifiit*.

"... and be ressonne thair ar recommendit be his Majestie for thair guid service the tyme of thair attendance upoun his Hienes service, thairfoir the saidis provest, baillies, and counsall hes ordanit the saidis hagbutteris to be *gratifeit* with the soume of ane hundredth merkis, by and attour the soume of money sett doune for ane daylie wage to thame," &c. Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 133, Rec. Soc.

GRAY, s. A light wind, a gentle breeze: Orkney.

Prob. so called from its effect on the surface of a calm sea: Dan. *graane*, to grow gray or cloudy, to lower.

GRAYBEARD, s. A form of stoneware jug. Addit. to GRAYBEARD, q. v.

Prob. so named from its spout being fashioned like an old man's face with a long pointed beard. The jug is still common.

GREIS, *s. pl.* Under this heading in DICT. delete quotation from Gawan and Golagros, which is misplaced; also the last para. from *Garatouris*, which is wrong. V. under *Garatour*.

TO GRENE, *v. n.* V. DICT.

The best form of etym. for this term is Icel. *girma*, to desire, or A.-S. *gyrnan*, to yearn, be desirous. "I'm just *girman* to get it," is a common expression in the West of S. when a person is longing for something that he likes.

GREWLINGIS, *adv.* V. GROFLINS, *Groflins*.

GRIES, *s.* V. DICT.

Delete this entry entirely: it is altogether wrong. The expression *stanerie greis*, lit. stony steps or flats, means *gravelly beds* or *slopes*: they are still called *staner beds* in the West of S.

GRIPPER, GRIPPER-OWRE-OUILLES, *s.* A midwife, Orkney.

The second form is confined to the South Isles of Orkney.

GROFE, GROFFE, *s.* The belly. V. GROOF.

GROFLINS, GROFLINGIS, GROOFLINS, GROOLINS, *adv.* Lying on the belly or with face downwards. Syn. *on groufe, agroufe*. Addit. to DICT. V. GRUFE, GROUFE.

GROWCH, *v.* and *s.* V. GRUCH.

GRUGSY, *adj.* Dirty, coarse-looking, slovenly; gen. applied to an untidy woman, Orkney. Prob. a var. of *Grousum*, q. v.

GRULINGIS, *adv.* Gol. and Gawane, st. 79. Short for *Grufelingis*. V. GROFLINS.

GRUNE, MS. *grunye*. V. DICT.

Regarding this entry the following note by Professor Skeat is important:—

"It ought to be noted that the Edin. MS. has *not* got *grunye*, as J. says. I believe I read it as *grune*; and I ought to have noted it as the reading of that MS. The Camb. MS. has *grund* like the editions."

Grune means "groin," snout, ness, or headland; Fr. *groin*, "snout," Cotgr. The place particularly meant is not quite certain, as any headland might have been so called. But there is evidence that Corunna was also called "the Groyne;" and Corunna may therefore be meant. See Notes and Queries, 6 S. xi. 416, 23 May, 1885.

GRUNSEL, *s.* The common pron. of groundsel (*Senecio vulgaris*, Linn), or ragwort.

So pronounced in North of Eng. also.

GRUPPY, *adj.* Close-fisted. V. GRIPPY.

GRYLLES, *s. pl.* Errat. in DICT. for *Gylles*, glens. V. GILL.

A misreading in Pinkerton's version. In the same line there is another,—*grenes* for *greues*, groves. V. GREVE.

GUEDE. V. DICT.

This entry is altogether wrong. The following explanation is by Professor Skeat:—

"*Guede* is simply a misprint for *gnede*, sparing, scanty. 'It nas to large ne *gnede*,'—it was neither too big nor too little. This correction is made in Stratmann's Dict., s. v. *gnede*. There is no such word as *guede*, but *gnede* is common: Mätzner gives 13 quotations for it. And see *gnedy* in Gloss. to P. Plowman."

GUFF, GUFF, *s.* A whiff, puff; also, a slight breeze, light wind; West of S. Addit. to GUFF, q. v.

GUHYT. L. *Gyhyt*, *pret.* Lit. guided it, i.e. arranged, disposed, or managed it. V. DICT. for quotation.

Jamieson's explanation and etym. of this term are wrong. The form *gyhyt* is for *gy-it*, guided it, as explained above; and *quhyt* is for *guy-yt*, another form of *gy-it*.

Gy or *guy*, to guide, is from O. Fr. *guier*, id.; and the form *gy* is common in Chaucer. See explanations of GUIDE in DICT.

GUIDS, GUDIS, GUDES, *s. pl.* Cattle, live stock; Burgh Rees. Prestwick, Peebles, &c. V. GUD.

Peacock in his Gloss. of Lonsdale gives *goods* as a common term for cattle in that district of the North of E.

GUKKIT, *adj.* V. GOWKIT, GUCKIT.

GULSET, *s.* Jaundice, Compl. Scot. V. GULSA.

GULSCH, GULSH, *s.* A glutton; one who eats greedily; applied also to one who is over-corpulent. West of S. V. GULSHY.

GUMPTIOUS, *adj.* Self-important, forward, pretentious, fault-finding, quarrelsome. V. GUMPTION.

GUNNALS, GUNNLES, *s. pl.* 1. Gills. V. GINNLES.

2. Jowls, great hanging cheeks; West of S.

GUNNALD, GUNNLED, *adj.* With great jowls or hanging cheeks. Used also as a *s.* and applied to persons and animals; Ibid.

Mony long tuthit bore,
And mony galt come befor,
And mony grit *gunnald*;
Gruntillot and Gamald.

Colkelbie Sow, l. 227.

Left undefined in DICT. The suggestion given is wrong. Cf. Icel. *gin*, the mouth of a beast, *gjölnar*, the gills of a fish.

GUSE-PAN, *s.* A pan for stewing a goose: also, a name for the largest pot or pan used in cooking. Addit. to GUSE-PAN. V. *Gibbet-pan*.

GUT-SAME, GOT-SAME, GOT-SEAME, *s.* Gut-fat, tallow, lard; *got-seame*, Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 4.

GYDING (*g* hard), *s.* Occupation, employment, work: *syn.* *prettik, prattik.*

“ . . . young fallowis and young husis, haffand na prettik nor seruice to life vpon . . . pas in service or sum honest *gyding* to sustene them vpon, vnder the payne of banesing this towne for yeir and day.” Burgh Recs. Edin., 3 Oct., 1505, Rec. Soc.

GYLL (*g* hard), *s.* A glen. *V.* GILL.

GYLOMYS, GYLUMIS, (*g* hard), *s. pl.* Guid-

ing ropes used in lifting heavy blocks or bales with a crane, windlass, &c.; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, II. 325, Rec. Soc. *Syn.* *gy-tows*, which is still used.

A compound of *gy*, to guide, and *lome*, a utensil, instrument. *V.* under *Gy, v.*

GY-TOWES, GY-TOWS, *s. pl.* Same as *Gylomys*, *q. v.*

H.

HABERGEON, HABIRGEON, *s.* Dimin. of *hauberk*: a piece of defensive armour for the neck, consisting of the gorget only when made of plate, and of sleeves and gorget when composed of chain; Douglas, Virgil, iii., ch. 6: *habbiegoun*, Lyndsay, II., 178, Laing's ed.

The *habergeon* was really a breast-protector.

HAENA, HENNA, HINNA. Common and coll. forms of *have not*.

While some pair creatures *haena* where to lay Their heads, nor yet as much as for a meal would pay.
Alex. Wilson's Poems, p. 321, ed. 1876.

Henna and *hinna* represent the common pron. in the West of S. *Henna* and *hanna* are the forms in the North of E. *V.* Brockett's Gloss.

HAFFLINS-WAYS, HALFLIN-WISE, *adv.*

In a slight measure, more or less; also, half-heartedly, undecidedly, reluctantly, as, “She *haffin-wise* consented.” *V.* HALFLIN.

But, faith! the birkie wants a Manse,
So, cannillie he hums them;
Altho' his carnal wit an' sense
Like *hafflins ways* o'ercomes him
At times that day.

Burns, Holy Fair, st. 17.

HAG-MATINES. *V.* DICT.

Certainly *hag* must be deleted. It mars both sense and measure, and the line is complete and clear without it. Prob. the scribe had begun to write *haly* a second time, and, observing his error, left the word unfinished and undeleted.

HAID. Have it: a coll. form still in use.

His hois thay war of the reid Skarlet maid—
Begaryt all with sindrie silks hew,
Of nedill wark richt richelie all resplaid,
Of biggest bind as he thoct best to *haid*,
Or ladyis hand with nedill culd it sew.

Rolland, Court of Venus, i. 122, S.T.S.

To HAIK, *v. a.* To beat, batter, drive or knock out of one's way. Addit. to HAIK, *q. v.*

(Sup.)

R

But an auld cripple sailor cam' hame frae the Main,
Wha had left hame a callant, an' Nanny a wean,
An' he swore he wad lay my back laigh on the plain,
But I *haikit* him weel, an' wad do it again.

James Ballantine, Whistle Binkie, II. 3.

To HAIK, *v. n.* To tramp, trudge, or wend one's way: the act implies considerable exertion or endurance. Addit. to HAIK.

The Musk, the lytill Mous with all hir nicht
With haist scho *haikit* unto that hill of hicht.

Henryson, Parl. of Beistis, 1. 124.

HAIKIT, *part. pt.* Heaped; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 191: *happit*, West of S. *V.* HAP.

HAIRSE, *s.* A bier; also, a carriage for a dead body. Addit. to HAIRSE, *q. v.*

This form simply represents the pron. of *E. hearse*. *M. E. herse*, a frame for lights in a church, a bier, a carriage for the dead.

The etym. given in DICT. is wrong. *V.* under *Hearse*.

To HAISLE, *v. a.* To sun-dry. *V.* Aisle.

Haisle is still common in Ayrshire, and is generally used in reference to cloth or clothes.

To HAISRE, HAIZRE, HAZRE, HAZE, *v. a.* To half-dry or partially dry cloth or clothes in the open air, i.e., to dry such articles on the surface only.

Haisre is used in various districts of S. besides Ayr., which is given in DICT. It is properly a dimin. of *haze*, to lay on a hedge, to hedge-dry clothes, and hence to dry clothes in the open air, or, as in Halliwell's Dict., “to dry linnen, etc.” But although still so used in the East of Eng., *haze* has lost its original meaning in Scot., and is now used only as a contr. form of its dimin. *haisre*.

HAISERD, HAIZERT, HAZED, *part. pt.* Half-dried, partially-dried, dried on the surface. Addit. to HAIZERT, *q. v.*

The etym. suggested in the DICT. is incorrect and wide of the mark. As stated above, *haisre* is a frequent. of *haise*, or as more commonly spelled *haze*, to

lay on a hedge, to hedge-dry; from O. Fr. *haie, haye*, a hedge.

HAIVLES, *adj.* Destitute. V. **HAFLES**.

HAK, HAYK, *s.* A hook; reaping-hook, fishing-hook, &c.; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 100; Burgh Recs. Prestwick, p. 51, Mait. C. Icel. *haki*, Swed. *hake*, Dan. *hage*, Du. *haak*, a hook.

HALFATT, *s.* V. **HAFFIT**.

HALFERS, *s.* Half-share; but generally interpreted *half-mine*. V. under **HALFER**.

When one of a party unexpectedly finds a piece of money or other article of value, the first in calling "*halfers*" is supposed to have a right to share to that extent with the finder.

HALF-LADE, *s.* A large cassie, or straw basket, used in Orkney. V. **CASSIE**.

Lit. a half-load: and so called because two of these baskets, when filled and slung on a pack-saddle, form a load for a pony.

HALF-ONE, *s.* A term in golfing; a handicap of a stroke deducted every second hole.

HALIS, *s.* A hall or covered market for the sale of provisions, etc. Errat. in **DICT**.

The definition and explanation given in the **DICT** are altogether wrong. As pointed out by Prof. Skeat the term *halis* is simply the pl. of O. Fr. *hale*, a hall, a covered market: or, as Côtgrave explains it, "An open Market house or hall standing on pillars;" and then he adds—"Les *hales*. Such a Market house, hall, or Shambles wherein flesh and other victuals are sold."

Mod. Fr. *halle*, a market; of German origin; Brachet.

HALSLOCK, HALSLOK, *s.* and *adj.* V. **HASLOCK**.

HALVED, *part. pa.* A term used in golfing; applied to a match which results in a drawn game; also applied to a hole, when each party takes the same number of strokes to play it.

To **HAM**, *v. n.* A form of **HUM**, *q. v.*

The term is so pron. in Orkney.

To **HAMEL, HAMBLE**, *v. a.* V. **HUMMEL**.

This form of the word is used in Orkney.

HAMILT, *adj.* A form of **Hamald**, *q. v.*; Whistle Binkie, II. 15.

HAMLIN, HAMLAN, *s.* A cross, wile, trick; pl. *hamlins, hamlans*, applied to the doubling, tricks, and pretences of a fox. V. **HAMMLE**.

To **HAMMER**, *v. n.* To stutter, stammer, or hesitate in speaking, S.

HAN'-DARG, *s.* Handiwork, hand-labour; also, what one wins by labour. V. **DARG**.

Himsel, a wife, he thus sustains,
A smytrie o' wee duddie weans,
An' nought but his *han' darg* to keep
Them right an' tight in thack an' rape.

Burns' Tea Dogs.

HANDLING, HANDLIN, HANLIN, *s.* A discussion, altercation, quarrel: a merry-making, a meeting of friends or opponents for discussion; a soiree is often called a *tea-hanlan*; West of S.

To **HANDFAST**, *v. a.* V. **HANDFAST**.

HANSHARP, HANDSCHAIRP, *adj.* Bare-handed, scantily possessed or supplied, straitened; "*handschairp* in thair geir," straitened in their circumstances; Spald. Misc., I. 95.

HANG, *pret.* Hung; this form is still used. V. **HING**.

There saw I stand, In capis wyde and lang
A full grete nowmer; bot thaire hudis all,
Wist I nought quhy, atoure thair eyen *hang*.

Kingis Quhair, st 81, ed. Skeat, S.T.S.

With bow In hand, that bent full redy was,
And by him *hang* thre arowis In a cas.

Ibid., st. 94.

HANGING, *adj.* A term in golfing applied to a ball which lies on a downward slope.

HANING, HANYNG, HAINING, *adj.* Close, hedged, preserved; *hanyng tyme*, cropping time, while the fields or crops were enclosed in order to keep out cattle; also, close time, while the common was closed in order to preserve the grass. V. **HAIN, HANE**.

" . . . not to suffer ony of thair bestial to gang lows pasturand . . . vnles the samyn guddis be sufficientie tedderit in *hanyng tyme*." Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 2 Oct., 1605, Mait. C.

" . . . the Vanelaw [a common of the burgh] to be proclamit waist, seute, and *hanyng*." Burgh Recs. Peebles, 25 Apr., 1571. Rec. Soc.

HANKLE, HANCLE, *s.* A form of **HANTLE**, *q. v.*

HANSEL-WIFE, *s.* The woman who distributes the hansel at a marriage, generally, the bride's mother; Orkney. V. **HANSEL**, under **HAND**.

HANT, *s.* Short for *hantle*, number, plenty, abundance. V. **HANTLE**.

I Nil it gif without ane gold Besant.

Forsuith, said he, of sic I haue na *hant*.

Rolland, Court of Venus, i. 894, S.T.S.

HANT, *s.* Custom, practice, habit; lit. haunt. "Ye'll ne'er turn an auld cat fra ill *hants*."

HARBRY, HERBERIE, *s.* Harbourage, shelter, accommodation, lodging, entertainment; Houlate, l. 945, Bann. MS. Addit. to **HARBERIE**.

HARDLEYS, HARDLIES, adv. Hardly, scarcely; commonly pron. *harlies*; a vulgar form of *hardly*.

Common in North of E. also. V. Brockett's Gloss.

To HARM, v. n. To fret, grumble, be peevish or ill-natured; Orkn.

In the West of S. *hirm* is used in the same senses.

HARMIN, s. Fretfulness, peevishness, grumbling; Ibid.

Dan. *harm*, vexation, grief: *harmes*, to grieve, to be sorrowful.

To HARNAS, HERNES, v. a. To mount, garnish, ornament, decorate; part. pt. *hernessit*, Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 83, Dickson. Addit. to [HARNAS].

"In the fyrst, a belt of crammassy *hernessit* with gold and braid." Ibid.

HARNESS, HARNISH, s. and adj. Shawls of a particular pattern; Alex. Wilson's Poems, p. 60, ed. 1876: *harness-weaver*, *harnish-weaver*; West of S.

HARROBLE, s. A bar or spar of a harrow; pl. *harrobles*; Orkn.

Dan. *harve-bul*, a harrow-bar; Larsen. A compound of *harv*, a harrow, and *bul*, a bar or spar. Icel. *herfi-bulla*.

HARROKIT, HARRIKIT, adj. and s. Hair-brained; a form of HALLOKIT, q. v. West of S.

This term is pron. *harrygaud* and *haddygaud*, in North of E. V. Brockett's Gloss.

HARSKY, adj. Of a rough, coarse nature; but generally used like *harsk*, rough, coarse; Henryson, Paddock and Mous, l. 46. V. HASK.

HARTH, adj. Sharp-pointed, protruding; like the bones of a lean animal. A form of HASK, q. v.

Thy hanchis hurklis, with hukebanis *harth* and *haw*.
Dunbar and Kennedy, l. 181, S.T.S.

HAS-BEEN, HES-BEEN, s. A thing of the past; applied to any thing that formerly was useful or valuable, but is now worn out or decayed. Addit. to HAS-BEEN.

Imprimis then, for carriage cattle,
I have four brutes o' gallant mettle
As ever drew afore a pettle;
My *Lan' afore* 's a gude auld *has-been*,
An' wight an' wilfu' a' his days been.

Burns, The Inventory, l. 8.

Lan-afore, the fore horse on the left hand in the plough.

"And although it [the liberty of Kirkburial] was long held as indifferent in the doylde dayes, yet being now but vnhwhile, and as an *hes-beene*, should neuer be more." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 19.

This term is also used in Shropshire.

HASEWAITHE, s.

" . . . una cum le wrak, wattell, waithe, et *hasewaithe*." Reg. Mag. Sig., 1424-1513, No. 1376.

HASLETS, HAUSLETS, s. pl. The inwards of an animal; the heart, liver, and lights: also called *pluck*, and *numbles*.

O. Fr. *hastilles*, "Th' inwards of a beast; as a hog's haslet, calues gather, sheepes plucke. etc." Cotgr.

HASSBILES, s. pl. A skin disease peculiar to infancy: it produces patches of dry scab on the head; Orkn.

Dan. *haus*, the skull, and *byld*, a boil: Norse *haus*, and *bolde*: Icel. *haus*s, and *bóla*.

HATESUM, HAITSUM, adj. Hateful, hated; causing or yielding hate; Douglas, Virgil, Bk. XI., ch. 4.

HATRANCE, s. Hatred; also, hindrance, as in the phrase, "moy nor *hatrance*," i.e., help nor hindrance. V. HATRENT.

" . . . noyther for faouor, priar, nor price, moy nor *hatrance*, but efter thair saull and conscience, as thair wald ansuyr to the great God, to the kingis grace, and towne of Abirdene, tharvponne." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, l. 171, Sp. C.

HAUDIN, HADIN, s. Generally applied to a house or land held on lease; as, "a big *haudin*," a large farm: it is also applied to one's income or means of living, i.e., *upholding*. Addit. to HALDING, HADDIN.

I can say for mysel', tho' my *haudin* 's been sma',
That I'm weel up in years noo, yet guddlin' awa':
My frien' 's hae been kind, an' I freely admit,
"I hae aye been provided for, an' sae may I yet."

Walter Watson's Poems, p. 134.

To HAUGH, HAWK, v. a. and n. V. HAUCH.

HAVIL-CROOK, s. A form of *avail-crook*, lowering-crook: the iron chain and hooks used for suspending pots over a fire. The term sometimes includes both the *swee* and the *crook*. Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, l. 451, Sp. C. V. AVAILL, AVALE.

Fr. *avaler*, to lower.

HAW, adj. Hollow, shrunk, wasted: "with hukebanis *harth* and *haw*," i.e., sharp and shrunk; Dunbar and Kennedy, l. 181. The common form is *How*, q. v.

HAW-GAW, HAUGAW, HAUKA, s. A rag or refuse gatherer, a midden-raker.

This term is composed of *hawk*, to rake, to use the *hawk* or dung-fork, and *gaw*, a furrow, drain, dung-stead.

HAWYNE, s. Haven, harbour; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, l. 38, Sp. C.

A.-S. *hæfene*, Icel. *höfn*, Dan. *havn*, a harbour.

HAYND, s. Breath; Douglas, Virgil, Bk. vii., ch. 9. A form of AYND, q. v.

HAZARD, s. A general term in golfing for a piece of bad ground, such as a bunker, whin, etc.

To **HAZE, v. a.** Now used as a contr. form of *Haisre*, q. v.

This word originally meant "to lay on a hedge," to hedge-dry cloth or clothes, and by and bye simply to dry clothes in the open air, or, as in Halliwell's Dict., "to dry linen, etc." Hence came the dimin. *haisre*, to half-dry or partially dry clothes. *Haze*, however, has lost its original meaning, and is now used as a contr. form of its dimin. *haisre*.

HEARSE, HERSE, s. A frame for lights, candle or taper-holder: "ane braccine *hearse*," a chandelier of brass; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, III. 69, 121, IV. 219, Rec. Soc.

The *herse* was an open framework of wood or metal which was placed, during a funeral service, as a canopy over the coffin and covered with lighted tapers. Also, a similar permanent framework of metal occasionally placed over recumbent monumental effigies, on which lighted tapers were placed at the celebration of the obit and anniversary of the deceased, and on some other occasions.

So named from its resemblance to a triangular harrow. Lat. *hirpex*, a harrow, whence O. Fr. *herce*, M. E. and Mod. Fr. *herse*. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

HEARSE, HAERSE, adj. Hoarse. V. HAIRSE.

HEART-AXES, s. V. DICT.

The etym. given in DICT. is wrong. The *axes* is not A.-S. *ece*, ache, but the Fr. *accés*, an attack of illness.

HEAVY-HEIDIT, HEVIE-HEIDIT, adj. Drowsy, listless, dull, gloomy, apathetic.

The last and worst is callit, Melancoly:
Soure, sorrowful, Inuious, cauld and dry:
Drowpond, dreidfull, gredie, and vntrew:
Hevie-heidit, and feindill in game or glew.

Rolland, Court of Venus, ProL. 31, S.T.S.

"Having a big heavy head;" Gloss. This is a mistake. Also *feindill*, which is rendered "ill-natured," is a misreading of *seindill*, seldom.

HEBAWDE, s. An owl.

Hornit *Hebawde*, quhilck clepe we the nycht owle.
Douglas, Virgil, vii. ProL., ed. Small.

HECK, HEIK, HIKE. A carter's call to his horse when he wishes it to draw towards him, i.e. to turn to the left. For "turn to the right," he calls "jee."

A common saying regarding a stubborn, intractable person is, "He'll neither *heck* nor *jee*." V. JEE.

HECKLE, s. Short for *heckle-pin*, a pin or tooth of a heckle, a sharp steel spike, Burns, Address to the toothache, st. 3. Addit. to HECKLE.

To **HEDE AND HANG.** To behead and hang; to punish with the utmost severity.

Sum sayis ane King is cum among us,
That purposis to *hede and hang* us.
Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 3219, ed. Laing.

This phrase may refer to the beheading and subsequent suspension of the body in chains, or, more probably, to the two forms of capital punishment, decapitation and hanging: if so, the meaning is to inflict capital punishment, to execute.

HEEL, s. and v. The *heel* of a golfing club is the part of the head which is nearest to the shaft; and *to heel* is to strike or hit with this part.

HEGGERBALD, HEGGIRBALD, HAGGARBALD, s. Lean and scraggy one, lank and towsie loun. Lit. an *adj.*, meaning marked or formed like a heron. V. HEGRIE.

Fowll *heggirbald*, for hennis thus will ye hang.
Dunbar and Kennedy, l. 149, Laing's Ed.

Jamieson left this term undefined, but suggested a meaning which does not suit the sense of the two passages in which the word occurs. The one now given does Icel. *hegri*, a heron, Swed. *häger*: and *bald*, M. E. *balled*, marked or formed, from Gael. *bal*, a spot or mark.

HEIDING-SWORD, s. Beheading sword.

" ordanis Robert Glen, thesaurer, to ressaue fra Williame Makcartnay his tua handit sword to be vsit for ane *heiding-sword*, becausa the auld sword is failyeit, and to gif him five pound thairfor." Burgh Recs. Edin., 3 Feb., 1564-5, Rec. Soc.

HEID-ROUME, s. Head or outer boundary of a feu or toft, i.e. the outer boundary of a head-room. Addit. to HEID-ROUME, q. v.

In 1572 the inhabitants of Peebles resolved to enclose the town with a wall; and that it might be built as speedily as possible they "statute and ordanit eury ane to big thair awne *heid-roome* betuich the Tolbuth to Peblis brig, and sua about the south syde of the toone to the Eist Werk; the hail commuinite to help to big it with dry stanis sa some and sa fare as is within thameselfis, and quhair superabundance of stanis is to help vtheris thairwith that mistaris, and this to be done within viiij nychtis."

To **HEIF, v. n.** To heave, labour; Douglas, King Hart, l. 116, ed. Small. E. *heave*.

A.-S. *hebban*, to lift, raise, elevate; Du. *heffen*, Dan. *hæve*.

HEISK, HISK, adj. Heady, nervous, excited, crazie; Orkn.

Norse *hesk*, somewhat heady. Cf. Dan. *hidsig*, hot-headed; from *hidse*, to heat.

HEK, s. V. HECK.

HEKLIT, HEKILLIT, part. pt. Formed or fashioned like a monk's cowl.

His hude was reid *heklit* atour his croun,
Lyke to ane Poet of the auld fassoun.
Henryson, Testament of Cresseid, l. 244.

His hude of scarlet bordourit weill with silk,
On *hekillit* wyis, untill his girdill down.
Ibid., ProL. *Lyoun and Mous*, l. 32.

Prof. Skeat explains the term thus:—"It means a hood furnished with or fashioned like a monk's cowl,

which completely covered the crown. Icel. *hökull*, a priest's cope: whence *hækla*, a kind of cowed or hooded frock, mount Hecla (Hekla) with its hood of snow. A.-S. *hæcile*, Gothic *hakul*: M. E. *haket*, in Gawayne (Stratmann)."

HELE, *s.* Health, healing, cure, consolation, well-being, welfare; "in guid *hele* and prosperitie," Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 28, Sp. C.; "confort and *hele*," Kingis Quair, st. 74; "hertis *hele*," heart-ease, consolation, *Ibid.*, st. 169, 191, ed. Skeat. Addit. to **HEIL**, q. v.

To **HELP**, *v. a.* To improve, mend, repair, renovate; pret. and part. pt., *helpit*; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, III. 279, Rec. Soc.

"... thair ar sindrie defectis in the letter of gildrie, quhilk by gude advyse and deliberation mon be *helpit* and reformit." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 341, Rec. Soc.

"... qnhilk stane wes ordanit to be *helpit* in the sauser mark thairof." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 322, Sp. C. This was one of the march-stones of the burgh, and its marks had become defaced.

HELY-HOW, *s.* V. under **HOW**.

HEMS, **HEMMIS**, *s. pl.* V. **HAIMS**.

HEND, **HENDE**, *adj.* Gentle, courteous; Houlate, l. 325: also, bright, comely, fair, as "*hendest* of hewis;" *Ibid.*, l. 893.

It is also used as a *s.*; see under **HEYND**: and sometimes as an *adv.*, meaning carefully, kindly, lovingly, as in—

He gart hallowe the hart, and syne couth it hyng,
About his hals full *hende*, and on his awne hart.
Houlate, l. 477, Asloan MS.

Addit. to **HEYND**, **HEND**, q. v.

HEN-LAFT, *s.* The joists or *bauks* of a house; also, the space above the joists.

Country houses long ago were generally of but one story, with thatched roof and open ceiling. The joists or *bauks*, being the recognised place for the poultry to roost during night, were called the *hen-laft*. And as household and other implements, and articles that were cumbersome or not much in use, were stowed away upon or above the joists, they were said to be kept in the *hen-laft*. And many a mother has brought order out of disorder by threatening to send the naughty ones "to bide in the *hen-laft*."

HEF, *pret.* and *part.* Heaped, piled up: *hep-mesour*, heaped-measure, heap-measure; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 335, Sp. C.

HERBERE, *s.* A garden-plot or bed; Kingis Quair, st. 31, 32. Addit. to **HERBERE**, q. v.

As pointed out by Prof. Skeat in his ed. of The Kingis Quair, the latter half of Jamieson's note on this term is a mistake. Delete from "It would seem," &c.

HERE, *s.* V. **HEER**.

HEREDATION, *s.* The act of inheriting; also, right by inheritance: Blame of Kirk-buriall, ch. 19. V. **ACQUISITION**.

Lat. *hæres*, an heir.

HERES, **HERS**, *s. pl.* Payments, rewards, dues; as the dues payable to a miller and his men; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, IV. 306, Rec. Soc.

A.-S. *hyr*, hire, wages; Swed. *hyra*, Dan. *hyre*.

HERKNERE, *s.* Listener: "the *herkner* bore," the keen or quick-eared boar, Kingis Quair, st. 156, ed. Skeat, S. T. S.

HERLIE, **HERELY**, **HEIRLY**, *adj.* and *adv.* Lordly, like a lord or chief, proudly; Houlate, l. 846, 898. Addit. to **HERLICH**.

HERN, **HARN**, *s.* and *adj.* Linen: "*hern*-thread, *hern*-weaver, *harn*-weaver." Short for **HARDIN**, q. v.

HERNESSIT, *part. pt.* Ornamented. V. **Harnas**.

HERON-SEW, *s.* A young heron. Errat. in **Dict.**

Jamieson's mistake arose from confounding *heron-sew* and *heron-shaw*. They are different words. *Heron-sew* was in M. E. *heronsewe*, a young heron, and has this meaning in the passage quoted in the **Dict.** It comes from O. Fr. *heronceau*, having the same meaning. But *heronshaw*, or, as Cotgrave wrote it, *herneshaw*, means "a shaw of wood wherein herons breed." See his definition of *haironniere*, a heronry.

The pl. form *heronis sewis*, in the passage quoted in **Dict.**, is doubly wrong: it ought to be only one word, *heronsewis*. The writer evidently took it to mean "heron's young ones."

HET, *adj.* Hot. *Gie him 't het*, give him it hot, i.e. scold or rate him soundly, beat him severely.

Yon ill-tongued tinkler, Charlie Fox,
May taunt you wi' his jeers and mocks;
But, *gie him 't het*, my hearty cocks!
E'en cow the cadie.

Burns, Earnest Cry and Prayer.

HET-SEIKNES, *s.* The rash, nettle-rash; also called "*the hets*;" a skin eruption common among children; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, II. 16, Rec. Soc.

HETTLE, *adj.* V. **Dict.**

"This is not a corruption; it is simply the A.-S. *hetol*, malignant." Skeat.

HEUCH, **HEUGH**, &c., *s.* V. **Dict.**

In senses 3, 4, and 5, at least, *heuch* is equivalent to A.-S. *holh*, a cavity; and no doubt it was for this word that Dr. Leyden wrote *heolh*, as noted under sense 3.

HEULD, **HEUD**, *adj.* Kindly, gracious: *heuld-horn*, the gracious or grace-cup, Orkn.

"Sometime after the guests retired to bed, the lady of the house made a round of the bed-rooms, offering every guest a drink of warm, spirituous liquor. This was called the "*heuld-drink*," which was presented in a small horn vessel, called the "*heuld horn*." The vessel was smaller than the common drinking horn used at table, and held rather more than an ordinary tumbler." Orcadian Sketch Book, Note, p. 63.

Dan. *huld*, faithful, loyal: also, secret, private.

HEVED, HEVEDE, &c., s. V. DICT.

"Regarding the etymon of the term denoting the *head*, of course Horne Tooke is quite wrong; the A.-S. *heafod* (=Lat. *caput*) is distinct from *hebban*, the pp. of which is *hafen*." Skeat.

HEW, HEWCH, HUCHE, s. A shaft, mine, coal-pit. V. HEUCH.

". . . and that his gracis subjectis micht have a securitie to tak thair *hewis*." Early Records of Mining in Scotland, p. 65.

To HEW, HEWE, v. a. To show, describe, declare, tell.

It war tyrefull to tell, dyte or addres
All thar deir armis in dewlye desyre.
Bot part of the principale neuertheles,
I sall haist me to *heve* hartlie but hyra.
Houlate, l. 424, Asloan MS.

A.-S. *hiewan*, to form, shape, show.

HEWIT, part. pt. Errat. in DICT. for *Heuwit*, hoofed.

This is a misreading in Ruddiman's Douglas. Small's ed. reads *hovit*.

HEYDIN, HEYTHING, &c., s. V. DICT.

A better explanation of the origin of this term is Icel. *hæthing*, scoffing, mockery; *hætha*, to scoff; from *hálh*, scoffing.

Jamieson's statement that the *Strother* mentioned by Chaucer in the "Reeve's Tale" is certainly *Anstruther* in Fife, is a mistake.

The language employed by the speakers is undoubtedly that of the West Riding of Yorkshire; and Dr. Whitaker in his History of Craven long ago pointed out this fact, and conclusively showed that what Chaucer alluded to could be none other than Long Strother or Longstroth-dale in the north west part of the deanery of Craven. V. Garnett's Philol. Essays, p. 70.

HEYND, HENDE, adj. V. DICT.

Of the rival etym. suggested for this term, the following note indicates the best:—

"*Heynd* is from A.-S. *gehende*, near at hand, a derivation of hand. For the development of the sense compare M. E. *hende*." Skeat.

HICH, v. and s. V. HITCH.

HICHT, HEICHT, adj. Poet. and coll. form of *hichty*, high, haughty, insolent; and sometimes simply *heich*, high, with subjoined *t*, like *witht* for with.

Than Venus was cummerit in cairis kene,
With mind dement vneis scho micht sustene
The wordis scharp quhilk scho thoucht al to *hicht*
Sayand, schaipe ye to Cupid King complene?
Rolland, Court of Venus, iii. 291, S. T. S.

Sum ar sa proude, and sa ar put to *hicht*
In love and fauour of thair fair *Lady* bricht.
Ibid., Prol. 153.

HICK, s. A form of HECH, q. v.: "*hicks* an' hums," Whistle Binkie, II. 232.HIDDERSOCHT. For *hidder socht*, brought hither, brought back. Addit. to HIDDEN-SOCHT.

Not one word, but a phrase applied to a person or thing that, having gone astray or been lost, has been

sought for, found, and brought back to its place or owner.

HIDLINS, adj. and adv. V. HIDDLINS.

To HIKE, v. a. and n. To swing, sway, toss up and down; part. *hiking*, used also as a s., as, "the *hiking* o' the boat." Addit. to HYKE, q. v.

A nurse *hikes* a child when she sits swaying it backwards and forwards, and when she tosses it up and down in her arms.

The word is common in the North of E. also. V. Brockett's Gloss.

Icel. *hwika*, mod. *hika*, to falter, sway, quake.

HILTER-SKILTER, adv. V. DICT.

In reduplicated words generally only one half of the word is significant; the other is merely a rhyming addition. Here the significant part is *skilter*, from Icel. *skildir*, part. pt. of *skilja*, to separate, break up, part.

To HINCH, HENCH, HAINCH, v. n. To halt, limp; West and South of S. V. HENCH.

All these forms are still in use; and the older form *hink* is not yet quite obsolete; but it is now generally used in the sense of to hesitate, hang, pause. For example, a lame person *hitches* as he walks along, and a stammerer *hinks* in his speech. V. HINK.

The variations presented by *hinch*, *hench*, *hainch*, *hink*, are found in *clinch*, *clench*, *clainch*, *clink*.

Icel. *hinka*, to limp.

HINCH, HENCH, HAINCH, s. A halt, limp; lameness.

HINCHER, HENCHER, HAINCHER, s. A lame person; also called *hippity-hincher*, *hippity-haincher*. V. HAPPITY.

HINGAND-LOCK, HYGAND-LOK, s. A padlock.

"Item, for tua *hingand lorkis* to the thesaurer kist, iiii s. ij d." Accts. L. H. Treas., 2 Nov., 1497, Dickson.

HINGEN, v. pres. pl. Hang.

And lo! quhy so thai *hingen* down thaire hudis.

Kingis Quair, st. 83, ed. Skeat, S.T.S.

This is not a Scot. form; it is an imitation of the language of Chaucer. This plural termination occurs frequently throughout the poem.

To HINK, HYNK, v. n. To hesitate, lag, droop, fall off, fail. Addit. to HINK, q. v.

This term is really the old form of *hinch*, *hench*, *hainch*, to limp, halt; and although not defined by Jamieson, its etym. is correctly indicated. V. under *Hinch*, &c.

Icel. *hinka*, to limp.

To HIRCHELL, HIRCHLE, v. n. V. HIR-SILL, HIRSLE.

HIRDUM-DIRDUM, s. and adv. V. DICT.

Jamieson's suggestion gives no explanation of this term, which seems to be merely a reduplication formed from *dirdum*, din, loud and confused noise; hence, *hirdum-dirdum*, great noise and confusion, and as an adv., uproariously, topsy-turvy.

The original sense of *diridum* occurs in the passage quoted under HIRDY-GIRDY, q. v.

HIRDY-GIRDY, HIRDIE-GIRDIE, s. and adv. V. DICT.

The defin. in DICT. does not imply the contention, clamour, and uproar which form the prominent features of a *hirdy-girdy*, and which generally put men and things topsy-turvy. The etym., too, is equally defective.

The term is a reduplication from *gurr*, to growl, and *hur*, to snarl. Hence its application to angry, noisy quarrel, and its use as an adv. to express *uproariously* and *topsy-turvy*. See quotations in DICT.

E. *hurdygurdy*, a harsh, grating musical instrument, has the same origin. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

HIREGANG, s. Hire of oxen; expense of hiring.

" . . . proficuum . . . cujuslibet bovis annuatim extenden. in *le hiregang* et laboribus ad 6 firlotas farine." Reg. Mag. Sig., 1424-1513, No. 1465.

To HIRM, v. n. To be peevish or fretful; to grumble; part. *hirmin*, used also as a s., West of S. V. Harm, v.

This is a dimin. of *Harm*, q. v. : Dan. *harm*, vexation; *harmes*, to grieve.

HIRNE, HYRNE, s. V. DICT.

A.-S. *hyrne*, a corner: from *horn*. The affinities which Jamieson rejects are now generally accepted.

HIT, pron. V. DICT.

Jamieson's suspicion of the correctness of Tooke's derivation of this term was well founded. *Hit* is simply the neuter of A.-S. *he*.

"No one now believes in Horne Tooke's marvellous derivation from Goth. *haitan*." Skeat.

HITTIN, part. pt. Hit, beaten, licked.

This form is still in use.

For William wichttar wes of corss
Nor Sym, and better knittin.
Sym said he sett nocht by his forss,
Bot hecht he sowld be *hittin*.

Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 24, ed. 1882.

HOAST, s. and v. Cough: *barkin' hoast*, a short, hard cough, like the barking of a dog; Burns, Scotch Drink. V. Host.

HOGHEID, HOGGIT, HUGGIT, s. A hog's-head, barrel, "a *hogheid* of beiff;" Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 123, Rec. Soc.

HOGMANAY, HOGMENAY, s. V. DICT.

The following note by Professor Skeat regarding the explanation of this term given in the DICT., may be accepted as an admirable summing up of the discussion:—

"If the French phrase *au qui menez* is genuine, the derivation of *hogmanay* from it is nearly certain; and this adaptation being accepted it follows, of course, that the phrase itself is of no very high antiquity. It ought, however, to be noted that all speculation as to the origin of the word *qui* may be spared; for it is neither Celtic nor Scandinavian, but simply the Fr. spelling of Lat. *uisum*, mistletoe. Besides, the phrase *au qui menez* is devoid of all sense when detached from the accusative cases which *menez* governs.

"*Trololay* is the same as *trolly-lolly* in Piers Plowman: and the phrase in Cotgrave is not *Ay guy* (as misprinted), but *Au guy*."

HOIF, HOFF, &c. V. DICT.

Under senses 3 and 4 the A.-S. word ought to be *hof*, not *hose*.

HOIP, s. A hollow between hills. V. HOP, HOPE.

This form represents the pron. of the term in Tweeddale.

HOLE, adj. and s. Whole, complete; all hole, in every particular, wholly, entirely. V. HALE.

" . . . we rejecte and refuse this monckely chastite, and *all hole* this slouthful and slouggishe sorte of lyfe of supersticious men," &c. Conf. of Faith of Swiss Churches. Wodrow Soc. Misc., I. 22.

A.-S. *hál*, Icel. *heill*, Dan. *heel*, Sw. *hel*, whole. Regarding the spelling with initial *v*, see Skeat's Etym. Dict. under Whole.

HOLINE, HOLEN, s. and adj. Holly; "of the *holine* hew," in colour like the holly, dark-green; Court of Venus, i. 88, S.T.S. Addit. to HOLYN.

HOLLAN BOOLS, HOLLAN'S BOOLS, s. pl. Dutch marbles: striped or variegated bowls greatly prized by boys.

Grannie! Mysie's ta'en my ba',—
Flyting Mysie, flyting Mysie,
And flung my *Hollan's Bools* awa',—
Cankert, flyting Mysie:
The bonnie ba' ye made to me,
The bools I bought wi' yon bawbee,
She's gart them o'er the window flee=

Cankert, flyting Mysie.
Alex. Smart, Whistle Binkie, II. 377.

HOLLIS-PECE, s. A kind of small cannon.

" . . . for deliuerance agane to the said towne of thair artailzarie efter following; that is to say, ane falcown, kilis pece, *hollis pece*, and thre serpentinis." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 195, Sp. C.

HOLT, s. V. DICT.

The two entries under this heading ought to have been combined. The various meanings given belong to A.-S. *holt*.

HONG, pret. Hung.

and with this *hong*
A mantill on hir schularis, large and long.
Kingis Quair, st. 160, ed. Skeat, S.T.S.

HOODOCK, adj. Like a hoody or carrion-crow; foul and greedy.

The harpy, *hoodock*, purse-proud race,
Wha count on poortith as disgrace.

Burns, Epistle to Major Logan, st. 7.

To HOOK, v. a. A term in golfing; to drive the ball widely to the left hand; same with *Draw*, q. v.

HOOL. *Lap the hool*; Burns, Halloween. V. COUP FRAE THE HOOL.

HORNEL, s. In DICT. misprinted *Kornel*.

HORNER, s. A worker in horn: a maker of horn spoons, cups, combs, etc. Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, III. 218. *Hornare*, Prompt. Parv.

In early times horning was an important craft in Scotland, and almost every large town had its Horner's Lane or Horner's Close, where the work was carried on. But now, through improvements in metal-working and machinery, the craft is all but extinct. A few of the simpler branches of horn-work are still followed by tinkers and gipsies.

HORT, s. A hurt, wound, sore. V. **HORT, v.**

The herknere bore; the holsum gray for *hortis*.

Kingis Quair, st. 156, ed. Skeat, S.T.S.

Gray, the badger. V. note under **GREY**.

HOSTISH, s. A hostelry, an inn; *hostish houses*, lodgings for travellers; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, IV. 22, Rec. Soc.

Prob. a corr. of Fr. *hospice*, from Lat. *hospitium*, a place where strangers are entertained.

HOTE, pret. Called, said, declared; part. pt. *i-hote*, said to be, declared to be, Douglas, Palace of Honour, I. 17, ed. Small.

The form of the part. pt. is generally *yhote* in M. E.; but the prefix is seldom used in Scot.; it occurs, however, repeatedly, and in both forms, in the *Kingis Quair*. V. Gloss.

A.-S. *hátan*, to call, name, be called.

HOTE, HOIT, part. and adj. Prepared, adapted, fitted, suited, ready; Douglas, I. 17, 27, III. 183, 10, Small's ed. In last passage Ruddiman reads *hote*.

HOufe, s. A large basket made of coarse wattle, used for carrying fish; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, IV. 47, Rec. Soc.

In Orkney a similar basket made of straw is called a *huvie*. Prob. both terms are from Dan. *hov*, a bag-net, landing-net, bag. In Orkney a *huvie* is still used as a bag-net for trout. V. *Huvie*.

HOUK, s. V. **DICT.**

This word is not of Scandinavian but of Greek origin: adapted from Gk. *holkas*. See *hulk* in Skeat's Etym. Dict.

HOUP, HOUPe, s. A hoop, bundle, parcel, portion; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, IV. 25. Addit. to **HOUP**, q. v.

HOUT, s. A wood, wooding, a clump of wooding; Douglas, Virgil, vii., Prol. A form of **HOLT**, q. v.

A.-S. *holt*, a wood; Du. *hout*.

HOUTIPAS, s. Lit. height and breadth: hence, gauge, standard, model, pattern, sample.

“ . . . thairfoir the saidis baillies, counsall, and communitie, being thairwith ryplie adwysit, hes aggreit and condiscendit all in aue voce that the hail treis [i.e. barrels] that are to be sett vp salbe of the

quantitie of fyvtene gallounes, and the *houtipas* treis nocht to be translatit, and that aue gadge salbe appointit be the toun for that effect.” Burgh Recs. Glasgow, 23 June, 1590, I. 153, Rec. Soc.

O. Fr. *haut et bau*, height aud breadth.

HOVE, HOv, s. A hoof; pl. *hovis*, Douglas, Virgil, xii., ch. vi. *Hovit*, hoofed, *Ibid.* vii., ch. xiii.

HOW, adv. Why, for what reason or purpose. Still in use.

“And if thou be to ly at the Altar, *how* wantst thou a Priest to say thy soule Masse?” Blame of Kir-buriall, ch. 11.

HOWBEID, adv. and conj. However, howsoever, though it may be; Sempill Ballates, p. 238. E. *howbeit*, which Lyndsay also uses.

Be not displeisit quatevir we sing or say,
Amang sad mater *howbeid* we suntyme relye.
Lyndsay, Proclam. Thrie Estaitis, l. 22, Bann. M.S.

HOWDY, s. V. **DICT.**

For this term no satisfactory etymon has yet been offered. Regarding the one given by Jamieson, Prof. Skeat says:—“Any connection with Icel. *jóth*, a baby (which is the word which J., by three alterations, renders *iod*), is quite out of the question.”

HOWSELYNGE, HOWSLYNGE, part. and s. The giving or receiving the sacrament; the Eucharist, the Sacrament.

“There is twayne whiche are named in the Church of God Sacramentes, Baptyme, and *Howselynge*,” etc. Conf. of Faith of the Swiss Churches. Wodrow Soc. Misc., I. 18.

“ . . . the Holy Supper of thankes, called *Howselynge*,” etc. *Idem.*, p. 20.

“*Howselyn* wythe the sacrament.” Prompt. Parv.

“To howsulle, *communicare*.” Cath. Ang.

A.-S. *hūsel*, an offering, oblation, sacrament; *hūslīan*, to administer the sacrament.

HOWTIDE, s. Ebb-tide, low-water, low-water mark. V. **How**.

“ . . . descendens ad aquam de Annand et ab aqua de Annand ad aquam de Edin in lie *howtide*.” Reg. Mag. Sig., 1424-1513, No. 1376.

HOWYN, part. pt. V. **DICT.**

Howyn, lit. lifted: hence, lifted at the font. It is the part. pt. of the verb to *heave*. In Icel. *hefja*, means “to baptize”; see *Vigfussen*.

HUCH, s. A small heap. V. **HUTCH**.

HUCHE, s. A form of **HEUCH**, q. v. Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 28, ed. 1882.

HUD, HUDe, s. A hood, a covering for the head; “toppit *huddis* on heid,” wearing peaked hoods, *Houlate*, l. 186.

HUDDS, s. Lit. hoods. V. **DICT.**

This term was left undefined; but it is simply the pl. of *Hud* explained on previous page. Indeed the two entries ought to be combined.

HUD-PYKE, s. V. DICT.

The etymology suggested for this term is not satisfactory. If *pyke* means to pick up, gather, collect, then, a *hud-pyke* may be a person who picks up odd or stray trifles and stows them away in his hood,—in short, a scrap-gathering save-all. But, if *pyke* means to steal, to pilfer, then, a *hud-pyke* may be one who pilfers from his neighbour's hood, i. e., one who steals the merest scraps and odd-things, a mean thief. Prof. Skeat inclines to the latter meaning: for he suggests, "*Hood-pike*=one who steals from a hood, in which no one would put away anything of *much* value, but might just put away temporarily things of slight value."

HUGGIT, HOGGIT, s. V. *Hogheid*.

HUIK, HUIKE, HUIKE, HEWK, HAYK, HAK, s. A hook, a fishing-hook, a reaping-hook; also, a reaper, S. V. HEUCK.

HUKE, s. A frock, dress; a loose walking dress like a close-fitting mantle. V. HAIK.

And forto walk that fresché mayes morowe,
An *huke* sche had ypon hir tissew whitte.

Kingis Quair, st. 49, ed. Skeat, S. T. S.

Du. *huik*, a cloak; O. Fr. *huke*, "surquanie, froc;" Palsgrave. The *surquanie* or *souquenie* is explained by Cotgrave as a "frock, gaberdine." V. Gloss. *Kingis Quair*.

HULLOK, s. Hollock, a kind of sweet wine used in the sixteenth century; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 176, Sp. C., Halyburton's Ledger, p 335.

HUNDRED, HUNDER, s. A measure of garden-ground in Orkney, 15 ft. by 18 ft. in extent: ground sufficient for the growth of a hundred plants of kail.

In each plot or hundred the plants are set 18 inches apart, or in ten rows of twelve each. *Hundred*, therefore, means the long hundred or six score.

TO HUNKER, v. n. To stoop, submit, yield, endure. Addit. to HUNKER.

But ought that we may do or say,
Waes me, they winna heed it;
We just mann *hunker* till the day
Their help 'll no be needit.

Walter Watson's Poems, p. 57.

HURCHIN, s. Urchin, dwarf, little fellow.

But *hurchin* Cupid shot a shaft,
That play'd a dame a shavie.

Burns, Jolly Beggars.

TO HURD, HURDE, v. a. To hoard, stow or store away, conceal, hide; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, III. 223, Rec. Soc. V. HURD, s.

HURDAR, HURDER, s. A hoarder; one who stores away or conceals his money or goods. *Ibid.*, III. 168, Rec. Soc.

HURKIE, *adj.* Lazy, careless or slovenly in work; applied also to work that is unpleasant, troublesome, or unmanageable; West of S. V. [HURK, v.]

TO HURKLE down, v. n. To submit, yield, give in. Addit. to HURKILL, q. v.

(Sup.)

S

But death cam' athort him, and sairly forfoughten,
He *hurk'd* down quietly—prepared for to dee.
Whistle Binkie, I. 385.

HURLY-BED, HURLIE-BED, s. A truckle-bed, trundle-bed; a bed set on *hurlies* or wheels and pushed under another: also called a *whirly-bed*.

In the houses of the working-classes the *Jurly-bed* is an important piece of furniture. During the day it stands under a larger bed: at night it is *hurled* out to receive its occupants: and in the morning it is *hurled* back again.

HUSCHE, s. Issue, outlet. V. ISCHE.

TO HUSHOCH, HUSHLE, v. a. To work in a hurried or careless manner, to dress or work slovenly, West and South of S.

The barmen did rattle their flails ow're the bawks,
The millers did *hushoch* their mellers in sacks,
And hung the best braws that they had on their backs,
To flash at the funny bonello.

Kürrocornock's Bonello, Gall. Encycl., p. 78.

HUSHOCH, HUSHLOCH, s. A confused heap, tangled mass; hurried, careless, or slovenly work; also, one who works in a hurried, careless, or slovenly manner, *Ibid.*

HUSHOCHY, HUSHLOCHY, *adv.* and *adj.* In a hurried, careless, or slovenly manner; all of a heap: as an *adj.*, hurried, &c., *Ibid.*

Allied to E. *hustle*, from Du. *hutselen*, to shake up and down in a tub, bowl, or basket. A freq. form is *hotsen*, from which come our *hotch*, and *hotter*, q. v.

HUSSY, HUSSIE, HIZZY, s. 1. Housewife, mistress, housekeeper; pl. *hussesis*, *hussis*, *hizzies*; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, II. 30.

2. Woman, female; but in this sense generally applied to a stout, healthy young woman.

An' buirdly chiels and clever *hizzies*
Are bred in sic a way as this is.

Burns, The Two Dogs.

This term, in both senses, is generally pronounced *hissie*; but it is not generally used in a contemptuous way, as stated by Jamieson: and even when it is so used, the contempt is communicated to it either by the tone of the speaker or by some qualifying word. V. HISSIE.

HUTH, s. Hollow, basin; Bann. MS., fol. 156 a. V. HUTCH.

HUVIE, s. A large straw basket used as a bag-net for trout; Orkney. V. *Houfe*.

Dan. *hov*, a bag-net, landing-net, bag.

HUYFE, s. A haunt; Douglas, III. 151, ed. Small. V. HOIF.

HYLAIR, *adj.* Agreeable, pleasant; Court of Venus, i. 157; well pleased, *Ibid.*, ii. 480.

HYRE, s. Hurry, haste; Houlate, l. 424.

O. Swed. *hurra*, to whirl or swing rapidly, whence *hurr*, hurry, haste.

HYTE, *adj.* V. HITE.

I.

I. A prefix used in the *pret.* and *part. pt.*: also written Y, q. v. It is properly not a Scot. form, and does not belong to the Anglian dialect; but it was introduced by our earlier poets in imitation of Chaucer. It occurs frequently and in both forms in the works of James I., Gawin Douglas, and some of the later poets.

IAPE, *s.* and *v.* V. JAIP.

IBLENT, *pret.* and *part. pt.* Blinded, became blind.

Me thocht that thus all soodeynly a lyght
In at the wyndow come quhare that I lent,
Off quhich the chambere-wyndow schone full bryght,
And all my body so It hath ouerwent,
That of my sicht the vertew hale *Iblent*.

Kingis Quair, st. 74, ed. Skeat, S. T. S.

"Chaucer has *blente*, blinded, Troil, v. 1194;" Skeat.

IBUND, *part. pt.* Bound; Douglas, Virgil, Bk. iv. Prol.

ICH, *pron.* Each; Douglas, Virgil, Bk. x., ch. 2. A.-S. *ic*.

ICHANE, *interj.* Ochone; Douglas, Virgil, Bk. ix., ch. 8.

IENEPERE, *s.* V. JENEPERE.

IETE, *s.* Jet. V. *Jete*.

I-FALLYN, *part. pt.* Fallen: *I-fallyng*, *Kingis Quair*, st. 45, ed. Skeat.

I-HOTE, *part. pt.* Called, named, said to be: Douglas, Pal. Hon., I. 17, 27, ed. Small. V. *Hote*.

A.-S. *hátan*, to call, name, be called.

ILAIID, *part. pt.* Laid; *Kingis Quair*, st. 120.

ILEST, *s.* V. EELIST.

ILL-BIND, *s.* A bad shape or form: applied to articles of dress; West of S. V. [ILL-VYND].

ILL-MINTED, ILL-MINTIT, *part. adj.* Ill-meant; said or done with evil intention; West of S., Orkn. V. MINT.

ILL-THIEF, *s.* A name for the devil.

The *ill-thief* blaw the Heron south!
And never drink be near his drouth!

Burns, To Dr. Blacklock, st. 2.

ILOKIN, *part. pt.* Locked, enclosed, shut up; *Kingis Quair*, st. 69.

A.-S. *loca*, a fastening; Icel. *loka*, a lock: Goth. *galukan*, to shut up.

IMANG, IMANGIS, IMANGS, IMAN, *prep.* Among, amongst; also as an *adv.*, together, in one mass, as "Mix them a' *imangs*;" *imang hands*, in hand, at command, in process, on the anvil; *imangs them*, *imangis themselfs*, in their own hands, together, in common. West and South of S.

A.-S. *gemang*, among; but prob. the *prep. gemang*, among, and the *adj. gemæne*, common have got mixed.

TO IMBUIKE, IMBUKE, *v. a.* To register, enrol; also to retain in the register or on the roll.

"If ministers leave the Synod they are not to be *imbuike* for their stipends." Records of Presbytery and Synod of Glasgow, 4 Apr., 1587, MS.

"That the said commissioners *imbuke* Mr. Alexander Rowat, minister at Ruglen." *Ibid.*, 15 Jan., 1594.

IMODST, IMOST, *adj.* Unwilling, reluctant, hindering; Orkn.

Perhaps from Dan. *imod*, against, contrary to; Sw. *emot*.

IMPERATIVE, IMPERATIUE, *s.* A command, order, demand.

"For as the Lords lawes are either *imperatives* of good or *inhibitives* of ill." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 16.

O. Fr. *imperatif*, imperious, commanding.

TO IMPETRATE, IMPETRAT, *v. a.* To obtain by suit or entreaty.

". . . to pass to the governor and lordis of the realme, to *impetrat* letteris of justice and aggenis the said complaints." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 102, Sp. C.

Lat. *impetrare*, to obtain by entreaty: cf. O. Fr. *impetrer*, "to get by prayer, obtaine by suit;" Cotgr.

IMPETRATION, IMPETRACIOUN, *s.* Acquisition by suit, the act of obtaining by entreaty.

". . . and als to fortify supple and help the saidis communitie of merchandis gild brethir for the *impetracioun* of quhatsumeir priuilege or fredomes thoct to thame profitable at our Souerane Lord the King, lordis of parliament and counsall." Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, 10 Dec. 1518, Rec. Soc.

IMPIGNORAT, *part. pt.* Pledged, pawned.

"The tocher Kilravock gave with his daughter was nyne hundred merks; for payment whereof he gave the lands of Kinstearie, *impignorat* to him for 300 merks." Family of Kilravock, p. 58, Sp. C.

Lat. *pignerare*, to pledge, pawn.

IMPLASTER, EMPLASTER, *s.* A plaster for wounds.

". . . vnguents, drogs, *implasteris*, and vther *mendicamentis*." Burgh Recs. Edin., IV., 420.

Emplasteres occurs in p. 489 of same vol.

Lat. *emplastrum*, a plaster for wounds. The form *plaister* is from O. Fr. *plaistre*.

IMPNE, *s.* A hymn, poem: pl. *impnis*, Kingis Quair, st. 196, S. T. S. V. YMPNE.

O. Fr. *ymne* (later *hymne*), a hymn; Lat. *hymnus*, from Gk. M. E. *ympe*.

IMPORTURAIT, *part. pt.* Painted or pictured over with figures.

Importurait of birdis and sweet flouris,
Curious knottis, and mony hie deuisse.
Douglas, *Palice of Honour*, I. 71, 19, ed. Small.

O. Fr. *pourtrait*, portrayed: Low Lat. *protrahere*, to depict.

IMPROBATION, *s.* V. DICT.

Misprinted Inprobation.

To IMPRYVE, IMPRIVE, *v. a.* V. IMPRIEVE.

IMPUR, *part. pt.* Imputed, Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 15, Sp. C.

IMRIE, *s.* V. DICT.

Not from Gael., but from Icel. *eimr*, reek, vapour, and hence applied to smell.

IN, *prep.* On, in course of, during; as, "a house *in* fire."

INTO, *prep.* In. V. INTILL.

The kyng sat *into* parlement.
Barbour, i. 602.

Not unfrequently a noun preceded by *into* expresses an adverbial sense; as, "*into* party," partly, partially, Barbour, v. 115, 129.

INACTED, INACTIT, *part. pt.* Enacted, passed by authority; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 19.

To INAWE, *v. a.* Same as INAWN, q. v.

Inawe is the correct form of the word; *inawn* represents a vulgar pronunciation. V. *Out-awe*.

Inawn, a comp. of *in* and *awn*, own, used for *aw*, owe. The Scot. confusion of *aw* and *awn*, is very similar to the Eng. confusion of *owe* and *own*. Many old authors used *owe* where modern authors use *own*.

To INBALM, *v. a.* To embalm the dead; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 7.

INBRECK, INBREK, *s.* A portion of infield pasture-land newly broken up or tilled; Orkn. V. *Outbreck*.

IN-BURGESS, *s.* A burges resident within the Burgh; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 37, Sp. C.

INCIDENCE, *s.* Incidental matter, unimportant particulars; Kingis Quair, st. 7, S. T. S.

INCLINATION, INCLINATIOUN, *s.* Tendency, influence. Lat. *inclinatio*.

Thir four causis diuers variatiounis
In mans corps be sindrie *inclinatiounis*
Of the Planeitis ringand vnder the heuin.
Rolland, *Court of Venus*, Prol. 1. 33.

INCOMPETABILL, *adj.* Incompetent, insufficient; Douglas, Virgil, Bk. viii. prol.

INCUMMYN, INCUMMYNG, *s.* Coming in, inroad, invasion. Addit. to INCOMING.

" . . . with open proclamacione for the convocacione of the Kingis liegis again the *incummyn* of the Duc of Glosister at the West Marche and Myddil." Accts. L. H. Treas., 27 April, 1474, I. 49, Dickson.

IN-CUNTRIE, *s.* and *adj.* Inland.

" . . . maid a perfyte conques of that ylle, and reducit the samyn to als gryt obedience as ony pairt of the mane and *in-cuntrie*." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 232, Sp. C.

IND. V. DICT.

Prof. Skeat has pointed out that this *ind* is exactly parallel to Shakespeare's *end*, to inn, to get in, as used in Coriolanus, v. 6, 37. See Mr. Wright's note on the passage in Clar. Press ed., p. 253.

INDEGEST, *part.* and *adj.* Undigested, crude, immature; Kingis Quair, st. 14, S. T. S.; rash, imprudent, Douglas, Virgil, Bk. xi. ch. 8. Lat. *digestus*.

INDEWIT, INDEUIT, *part. pt.* Endowed; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 195, 196, Sp. C.

INDITE, *part. pt.* Indited, named, called.

First doun thay kest Moyses Pentateuchon,
With his storyis and Paralipomenon,
Judith, Hester, Ruth, Regum *indite*.
Rolland, *Court of Venus*, iv. 3, S. T. S.

Most probably *his storyis* is a misprint for *historyis*, which the sense demands. There are very many such mistakes throughout this work.

To INDOT, *v. a.* To bestow, give away.

" . . . the said Schir Patrik sall *indot*, gyf, and infest certane landis . . . in honor of God." Charters, &c., of Peebles, 20 Jan., 1520, p. 50, Rec. Soc.
Lat. *in*, and *dotare*, to give, bestow.

INDUCING, *part.* and *adj.* Enticing, beguiling, egging on.

"He did punishe all by proportion (the seducing serpent with a curse, the *inducing* Ena with a crosse of subjection, and the ouereasily adduced Adam with the care and sweatty labours of this militant lyfe.)" Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 19.

INEMYE, INMYE, *s.* Enemy; Kingis Quair, st. 24, 156, S. T. S. Lat. *inimicus*.

INMYTEE, *s.* Enmity; Ibid. st. 87; *inimitie*, ill-will, hatred, Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 302, Sp. C.

To INFANG, *v. a.* To haul in, shorten. Addit. to INFANG. V. FANG.

Himself *infangis* the le scheit of the saille.
Douglas, Virgil, Bk. v. ch. 1, ed. Small.

INFATIGABLE, *adj.* Indefatigable; Douglas, Bk. vi. ch. 5. O. F. *infatigable*.

INFECTION, *s.* Insinuation, evil suggestion or surmising, injurious statement.

[Declairand] thus be seir opinionis,
That lufe is foundit all of detractiounis,
Man to desaif with foull lust mundiall,
And is the way of the stait Infernall.
This and siclik with diuers *Infectionis*,
He diuulgatis as Iuge Imperiall.

Rolland Court of Venus, i. 746, S. T. S.

Lat. *infectus*, coloured, tinged; *inficere*, to put in, dye, stain.

INFELICITIE, INFELICITEE, s. Misfortune; Kingis Quair, st. 4, S. T. S.

O. Fr. *felicité*, happiness; Lat. *felicitas*.

INFIRMAT, part. pt. Confirmed, attested, proved.

“ . . . quibilkis thingis, gif thai be *infirmat* of verite, ar richt displeasand.” Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 43, Sp. C.

O. Fr. *infirmare*, to make firm or sure, confirm: from Lat. *firmare*, to make firm.

To INFORS, v. a. To give force to; to rouse, strengthen. O. Fr. *enforcir*.

Infors thi wyndis, sink all thair schippis in feir,
Or scattir wyde quhair into cuntreis seir.

Douglas, Virgil, Bk. i. ch. 2, ed. Small.

INFORTUNATE, adj. Unfortunate, Kingis Quair, st. 24, S. T. S. V. **INFORTUNE.**

To INFOUND, v. a. To mould or form within, to infuse.

Creait within me and *infound*
Ane hart immaculat and mound.

Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 4, ed. 1882.

O. Fr. *infondre*, to infuse, fill in; Lat. *infundere*.

INFRE, adj. and s. Unfree; unfreemen. Applied to tradesmen who are not burgesses; “*infre* pakeris and pelaris,” Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 114, Rec. Soc. V. **UNFREE.**

The form *unfre* occurs in the same Record.

To INGENER, v. a. To engender, beget; Douglas, Virgil, Bk. i. ch. 1; to stir up, cause, as, “to *engener* discord,” Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 343, Sp. C.; pret. and part. *pt. engenerit*.

O. Fr. *engendrer, engenerer*, to engender, procreate, produce; Burguy; Lat. *ingenerare*.

INGERS (g hard), INGRES, s. Grass or grass fields lying within the bounds of a town or village; Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 7 May, 1509, Mait. C.

The hill-pasture or common of a burgh is often called the *ougrass*.

INGON, s. An onion. V. **INGOWNE.**

INGRAIT, adj. Disagreeable, displeasing. Rolland, Court of Venus, ii. 296, S. T. S.

INGRATIOUS, adj. Grating, unpleasant, jarring.

“ . . . the *ingratiuous* discord in the eare of the least string, will mar al the mirth.” Blame of Kirk-buriall, ch. 5.

To INGRAVE, v. a. To engrave; part. *pt. ingrave*, engraven; Douglas, Virgil, Bk. v. ch. 5. O. Fr. *ingraver*.

INHERDANCE, s. Adherence, complicity.

“ . . . in thar helping and supple with thair *inherdance*, warr folowaris and makaris of the said soite.” Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 15 June, 1448, I. 17, Sp. C.

O. Fr. *inherence*, an inherence, a cleaving, &c.; Cotgr. Lat. *inhærens*, part. *pr. inhærens*.

INHERDAND, part. pr. Adhering, clinging; Douglas, Virgil, Bk. x. ch. 13.

These terms occur more frequently as Anherdans, Anherdand, Anerdant. V. **ANHERD.**

INHONESTIE, s. Indecency; refuse, rubbish. V. **HONESTY.**

“ To tak of euery flescheonr occupeand his stok on the hie gaitt with flesche or fische, for the clengeing of thair *inhonestie* and filth of the same four pennies ilk quarter.” Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, 27 Sept. 1509, Rec. Soc.

INIMITIE, s. V. under *Inemye*.

INJUR, s. Injury; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 321, Sp. C.

INLOK, s. Prob. an ordinary lock placed on the inside of a door, as distinguished from a “hanging lock” or padlock usually placed on the outside. Addit. to **INLOKIS.**

INMETTING, part. Measuring or meting out, selling by measure.

“ . . . swa thai na wyne be resauit by *inmetting* with tavernaris stowppis.” Burgh Recs. Edin., 31 Jan. 1543-4, Rec. Soc.

A.-S. *metan*, to measure.

INORE, s. Errat. in **DICT.**; a mis-reading of *inoghe*, enough.

This is another example of the carelessness of Pinkerton's transcriber, or of the incorrectness of the version which he transcribed; and it is not the only one in the passage which Jamieson quoted. In the four lines there are not less than four errors. Compare the version in the **DICT.** with the following:—

The bryghte byrdis and balde,
Had note *ynoghe* to by-halde

One that freely ta fawld,

And one that hende knyghte.

Jamieson accepted *inore* as a genuine word; hence, both his meaning and etym. are worthless.

To INQUIET, v. a. To disturb, annoy; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 34, 417, Sp. C.

INSET, INSETT, s. Same as **INSEAT**, q. v.

The term is so written and pron. in Lanarks. and Stirl. Walter Watson in his “Answer to the Unco Bit Want” has

The morn I sall speak to my father,
To big us an *inset* an' spence;
Some plenishin' syne we will gather,
An' get a' thing manag't wi' mense.

Poems, p. 67.

INSUSPECT, part. pt. Unsuspected, not to be suspected: “the *insuspect* auncients,”

the ancients who are above suspicion, or who cannot be suspected; Bl. of Kirk-buriall, ch. 13.

INTEIR, *adj.* and *adv.* Entire; entirely; Alex. Scott's Poems, pp. 13, 81, ed. 1882.

INTERALLIS, INTERELLIS, *s. pl.* Entrails; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, I. 114, II. 104, Rec. Soc.

Low. Lat. *intraia*, intestines: O. Fr. form *entrailles*.

INTEREST, INTREST, *part. pt.* Dishonoured, hurt, injured, wronged; Burgh. Recs. Glasgow, I. 109, Rec. Soc.

" . . . seing dyvers of the cuntriemen and of the inhabitantis of this burght ar grytumlie *intrest* in the wynter day, throw the insufficiencie and hoillis in the said calsey." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 181, Sp. C.

O. Fr. *interessé*, "dishonoured, hurt, or hindered by;" Cotgr.

INTERLAQUEAT, *part. pt.* Entangled, captivated. Lat. *laqueatus*, *id.*

[Thy] minde it is sa *Interlaqueat*,
[Sa fet]terit in the Net of lufe Prophane.

Rolland, Court of Venus, i. 419, S. T. S.

To **INTERLY**, *v. a.* To undergo, endure. V. **UNDERLY**.

" . . . to byde and *interly* the sentence," Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 12 Dec., 1558, Mait. C.

INTERLY, *adv.* Wholly, completely, entirely: a form of *enterly*.

To **INTERMELL**, *v. n.* To meddle or mingle with, deal or have to do with; Court of Venus, ii. 172; also, to have carnal connection with, *Ibid.*, iii. 521, 682, S. T. S. Addit. to **INTERMELL**.

INTERPRISAR, *s.* A person undertaking or engaged in a work.

" . . . that nane molest nor cummer the *interprisaris* of the said wall." Burgh Recs. Peebles, p. 320.

O. Fr. *enterpris*, *part. pt.* of *enterprendre*, to undertake. L. Lat. *interprendre*.

INTERRUPTIONE, *s.* The act of breaking or interrupting the course of prescription. Lat. *interruptio*.

" . . . of the quhill house Williame Gray baillie, tuik doune ane dovet in takine of lauchfull *interruptione*, and fand the said half pennie hous and lands . . . to appartaine in propertie to the said towne of Aberdeine." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 323, Sp. C.

By so doing the baillie claimed the house as the property of the burgh, and so prevented the occupier from claiming it after the lapse of the period of prescription. This act was "analogous to the practice of the Roman law, which admitted of an interruption to any work or building by a *jactus lapilli*, the throwing down of one of the stones of the new work in presence of witnesses." Erskine's Institutes.

IN-TOLL, *s.* Entering into possession of burghal property: for short called *entry*:

also, the payment made to the baillie who transfers such property, by the party entering into possession of it.

"In our older burgh usages, burghal subjects were transferred by the baillie taking a penny for *in-toll* and a penny for out-toll." Innes, *Leg. Antiq.*, p. 91.

The law of transference here referred to forms No. 52 of *The Burgh Lawis*, ed. Rec. Soc.

INTORTIVE, INTORITIVE, *adj.* Twisted, contumelious, cross, ill-tempered.

Bandownit with baill and full of brukilnes,
With diuers faltis and wordis *Intoritiue*,
Quhillk to Venus was all tald on beluie.

Rolland, Court of Venus, ii. 963.

Lat. *intortus*, twisted; from *intorquere*, to twist.

INTRANT, *adj.* Entering on; about to be entered on; "thy *intrant* duelling," your new abode, the house you were entering into or taking possession of; Spalding Club Misc., I. 135. V. **INTRANT**, *s.*

This term occurs in one of the charges of the Dittay against Jonat Leisk, a witch, whose case is recorded in the Trials of Witchcraft published in the above-named vol.

To **INTREIT**, *v. a.* To treat, entertain, pleasure; *part. pt.* *intreit*; Court of Venus, ii. 909, S. T. S.

" . . . and to *intreit* hir in bed and buird, luf and kyndnes, godlie and fauourable, as it becumis ane mareit man to do to his wyf." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 1562, I. 345, Sp. c.

O. Fr. *entraüter*, to treat; from Lat. *tractare*, to handle; Burguy.

INTRESS, *s.* Entry. V. **ENTRES**.

INTREST, *part. pt.* V. *Interest*.

To **INTUMULATE**, *v. a.* To entomb, bury; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 19. Lat. *tumulare*.

To **INUNCT**, *v. a.* To anoint, smear; *part. inunctand*, anointing, smearing.

Was nane other mayr happy nor expert,
To graith and til *inunct* a castyng dart.

Douglas, Virgil, Bk. ix. ch. 12, ed. Small.

Inunctand venemus schaftis the ilk tyde.

Ibid., Bk. x. ch. 3.

INUNCTMENT, *s.* Ointment.

Precyus *inunctment*, salve, or fragrant pome.

Douglas, Virgil, Bk. xii. Prol.

INUNDIT, INUNDATE, *part. pt.* Inundated, flooded. Lat. *inundatus*.

"Item, for twa hundreth failt to lay the schoole flore whilk wes *inundit* with the water." Accts. Burgh of Peebles, 1631-2, p. 417, Rec. Soc.

INVER, INNER, *s.* Mouth of a stream or river, confluence of a river: cf. *Inver-ary*.

" . . . quhill it cum to the first marche . . . at the *inver* of the Blind burn quhair the same enteris in the Blackburne, direct forganis or anent the said *inver*." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 324, Sp. C.

Gael. *inbhir*, confluence of a river.

INVEROUN, *adv.* Round about, all round; Douglas, Virgil, Bk. xiii. ch. 5.

The form used by Barbour is **INWEROUND**, q. v.

INVESTIGABILL, *adj.* Unsearchable, inscrutable.

O Lord, thy ways beyn *investigabill*.

Douglas, Virgil, Bk. x. Prol., ed. Small.

Lat. *in*, not; *vestigare*, to track, trace.

To **INVETERATE**, *v. a.* Lit. to make or become old: hence, to establish, confirm, through age, use, or practice; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 13: part. pt. *inveterat*, established; Ibid., ch. 8: used also as an *adj.* with its modern meaning; Ibid., ch. 14.

Lat. *inveteratus*, retained for a long time.

INVICTAND, *part. pr.* Errat. in **DICT.** for *Inunctand*, anointing, smearing, q. v.

Had Jamieson given the whole of Ruddiman's note on this term its meaning would have been clear. The note runs thus:—"Either it should be *invectand*, i.e. carrying, from *invectare*, i.e. *portare*, in *vett.* Gloss. apud Voss.; or *infekkand*, i.e. *infecting*; or *inuntand*, i.e. *anointing* or *besmearing with poison*." V. Rudd. Gloss. Douglas.

Virgil has "calamos armare veneno," which, according to the Elphinstoun MS., Douglas rendered by "*invictand venemus schaftis*." V. Small's ed. of Douglas, III. 289, 13.

INVINCENT, *part. adj.* Fettering; inthralling, captivating.

Laude, reverence, helth, vertew, and honouris—
To the Venus I rander euermoir.

And nocht caules: with superabundant
Mirth, melodie, thow dois my hart refoir,
As *Inuincen*, victour, and triumphant.

Rolland, *Court of Venus*, i. 296, S. T. S.

"As captivating, victorious, and triumphant."

In Gloss. rendered "*unconquered*:" this is a mistake, and mars the sense of the passage. The term is from Lat. *invincere*, to fetter.

INVITOR, *s.* Inventory; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 320, 323: this form represents the common pron.

INYON, **INGON**, **INGYON**, *s.* An onion: also called an *ingon*, West of S. V. **INGOWNE**.

"Item, to certane puir men for *inyons* was takin fra them for fear of the plage, xxx li. ix s." Accts. Burgh of Glasgow, 1635-6.

Inion is not uncommon in London, where the following E. proverb is popular:—

"Different people have different opinions,
Some like apples, some like *inions*."

IOLIOUS, *adj.* Jolly. V. **JOLIOUS**.

IOROFFLE, *s.* V. **JEROFFLERIS**.

This form occurs in Kingis Quair, st. 178, ed. Skeat, S. T. S.

To **IOSE**, *v. a.* To enjoy. V. **JOIS**.

IPER (*i* as in *snipe*), *s.* Any foul liquid, ooze, mud, or sewage; Orkn.

Sae than he bear the auld wife in,

A' draigled ower wi' *iper*,

An' wi' a feedy, laid her doon

Apo' twa steuls tae sipe her.

Dennison, *Orcadian Sketch Book*, p. 125.

IRSCH, **IRSCH**, **IERSCH**, **IRISCHE**, *adj.* and *s.* Forms representing various pron. of *Erse*, Celtic, Gaelic, Irish; the language of the Celt, also the Celtic people or population; Dunbar and Kennedy, ll. 49, 345, 350. V. **ERSE**.

ISCHE, *s.* Issue; pl. *ischis*, *ischeis*, emptyings, cleansings, as the contents of the stomach and entrails of a slaughtered animal; Burgh Recs. Edin., II. 253, Rec. Soc. Addit. to **ISCHE**.

ISLARE, *s.* and *adj.* V. **ASHLAR**.

IT, *pron.* Used in sarcasm or slighting for *he*.

Our Whipper-in, wee blastit wonner,

Poor worthless elf, *it* eats a dinner,

Better than ony tenant man

His Honor has in a' the lan'.

Burns, *Two Dogs*.

ITHAND, *adj.* Constant and keen, continuous and blustery; *ithand wedderis*, stormy weather, fierce stormy wind. Addit. to **ITHAND**, q. v.

Ithand wedderis of the Eist draif on sa fast,

It all to-blaisterit and blew that thairin baid—

Thair wis na Knicht of the Court quhat way the King raid.

Rauf *Coilyear*, st. 3.

The Icel. term from which *ithand* is derived is not *idin*, as in **DICT.**, but *ithinn*, assiduous. See the explanation given in Gloss. to Skeat's Barbour, s. v. **Ythand**, p. 753.

The A.-S. words referred to by Jamieson have no connection with *ithand*.

I-THANKIT, *part. pt.* Thanked; Kingis Quair, st. 190, S. T. S.

IUGE, *s.* Judge; Kingis Quair, st. 82, S. T. S.

IUNYT, *part. pt.* Joined; Kingis Quair, st. 133, S. T. S. V. **JUNE**.

I-WONE, *part. pt.* Won; Kingis Quair, st. 108, S. T. S.

IYMP, *s.* Douglas, Virgil, Bk. i. prol. V. **JYMP**.

J.

JACK, s. A jacket, jerkin, coat of mail.

"And that ilk man, that his gudes extendis to twentie markis, be bodin at the least with a *jack*, with sleeves to the hand, or splents, and ane pricked hat, a sword and a buckler, a bow, and a schaffe, gif he can get it." Accts. James II., No. 56, 1456, ed. 1682.

O. Fr. *Jaque*, "a Jack, or coat of mail," Cotgr.

The *jack* was a piece of defensive body-armour in the form of a jacket or surcoat usually of leather, sometimes strengthened with plates or scales of metal and quilted.

JACKO, JECKO, GEKGO, s. A name applied to the jackdaw: a dimin. of Jack. It is sometimes applied to a magpie also, West of S. V. under *Gekgo*.

JADGE, s. A gauge. V. **JEDGE.**

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

This word is prob. of Celtic origin. Cf. Gael. *dealg*, a prick, thorn, prickle; *dealgach*, prickly, thorny. However, the etym. suggested by Jamieson is certainly wrong.

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

A much simpler etym. for this word is thus given by Prof. Skeat:—

"*Jaip* is from a by-form of O. Fr. *gaber*, to mock: from Icel. *gabba*, to deceive."

JAKE, s. V. **JACK.**

To **JANGLE, JANGIL, v. n.** To chatter, clatter, dispute in a noisy manner. Addit. to **JANGLE, q. v.**

"The iargolyne of the swallow gart the iay *iangil*." Compl. Scot., p. 39, E. E. T. S.

"Ye *jangle* an' skirl when ye fa' in wi' ither and grow pack; but the colour o' a ribbon or the shape o' a button 'll mak ye *jangle* in earnest, an' fa' out wi' ither for a week." West of S.

JAUDY, s. Dimin. of *jaude*, E. *jade*, a term of contempt for a woman; *jaudy*, a girl, lassie; but generally implying a girl of rude or wild disposition, or dirty, slovenly habit. Hence, *black-jaudy*, q. v.

Jaude is often used in a kind, familiar way in speaking of or to a smart growing girl: much in the same style as *wench* is used in the North of E. A mother will say with evident pride,—"*Our Meg's growin' a ticht, braw jaude, so she is!*"

In a similar strain Burns describes Nanny in Tam o' Shanter. After calling her a "winsome wench and walie," and stating some of her famous exploits, he winds up with the half-tender explanation,—

"A souple *jade* she was and strong."

JAUNER, s. and v. V. **JAUNDER.**

To **JAUPIE, v. n.** To break or scatter into *jaups* or small portions, as when a liquid is suddenly shaken out of a dish. V. **JAUP.**

Ilk auld wife stoyterin' wi' her drappie,
In teapot, bottle, stoup, or capple,
Fu' snugly fauldin' in her lappie,

Wi' couthy care,

Thou gar'st the hidden treasure *jaupie*

A' in the air.

James Ballantine, *The Wee Raggit Laddie*, st. 11.

JEAST, JEIST, s. Joist. V. **JEEST.**

JEDDART JUSTICE, s. V. **DICT.**

Jeddart represents the popular pron. of *Jedworth*, *Jedward*, old names of Jedburgh. For these forms see Index V., p. 761 of Skeat's ed. of Barbour.

JEDGRY, s. Standards of weights and measures; the testing and attesting of weights and measures: the dues arising from this office. Addit. to **JEDGRY, V. Gaugerie.**

To **JEEG, GIG, v. a.** To jerk, tilt, shake, rock. Addit. to **JEEG, q. v.**

When a' the lave gae to their play,

Then I maun sit the lee-lang day,

And *jeeg* the cradle wi' my tae,

And a' for the giridin' o't.

Burns, *Duncan Gray*, First Version.

JEEG, s. A jerk, tilt, shake, rock, swing.

JEEGLE, s. A slight jerk, shake, or rattle: used both as a dimin. and as a frequent. of *jeeg*.

To **JEEGLE, v. a.** To jerk, shake, rattle lightly or rapidly: "I canna write if ye *jeegle* the table sae." Addit. to **JEEGLE, q. v.**

JEEGLY, adj. and adv. Jerky, shaky, unsteady; unsteadily.

JEEL, JEIL, s. Jelly; as in *calf-foot jeel*.

Now Johnnie was a clever chiel,

And there his suit he press'd sae weel,

That Jenny's heart grew soft as *jeel*,

And she birl'd her bawbee.

Song, *Jenny's Bawbee*.

Fr. *getée*, frost, also, jelly; Cotgr.

JEOPARDIE, s. V. **JUPPERTY.**

JETE, IETE, s. Jet; Kingis Quair, st. 157, S. T. S.

JEVELLOUR, s. A jailor. V. **JAUELLOUR.**

JINGO RING, s. A girl's game; also called Merry Metanzie, q. v.

Tho' weel I lo'e the budding spring,

I'll no misca' John Frost;

Nor will I roose the sinuner days,

At gowden autumn's cost;

For a' the seasons in their turn

Some wished-for pleasures bring,

An' han' in han' they jink about

Like weans at *jingo-ring*.

William Miller, *Hairst, Wh. Binkie*, II. 346.

There are various forms of this game : some are short and simple ; others, long and intricate, like the one described in the last para. under MERRY-METANZIE, q. v. This form is played in various districts of the West of S., and is a source of great amusement to the players.

All the varieties of the game, however, agree in their method of play, which is as follows :—The parties engaged join hands and form a circle ; then move round in quick lively step, singing the introductory verse—a form of which is given under MERRY-METANZIE ; then, as each verse proceeds, the motion and actions of the party are adapted to the particulars of the song.

A very good specimen of the game, including song, music, and directions for playing, is given in "Sangs for the Bairsns," a valuable little work ed. by Andrew Stewart, Dundee.

To JIVE, *v. a.* To fetter, shackle ; hence, to arrest, capture. *E. gyve, id.*

Argyle was ta'en, and a' his men ran away.

When Douglas jived him,

Rived him,

Drived him,

And of all hopes his stars had deprived him.

Hogg's Jacobite Relics, I. 176.

Welsh. *gefyn*, a fetter, gyve ; Gael. *geimheal, id.*

JOGS, JOGES, JOGIS, *s.* V. JOUGS.

JOLIOUS, IOLIOUS, *adj.* Jolly, full of jollity.

So Ioyous is, so Iocund for to vse,

So Iolious repleit of all plesance.

Rolland, Court of Venus, i. 315, S. T. S.

O. Fr. *jolif, joli, jolly* : from O. Norse *jol*, a great feast : whence Swed. *jula*, to feast, and E. *Yule*. V. Burguy's Gloss.

JONET-FLOUR, *s.* V. JONETTE.

Jonet is from O. Fr. *jaulnet*, yellowish (dim. of *jaulne*, Mod. Fr. *jaune*, yellow), and was applied to different flowers : see Notes in Dict., and s. v. *Jaulnette*, in Cotgrave. Hence, when there is no qualifying or distinguishing term along with the name, it is almost impossible to determine which flower is meant. The Jonet-flower, however, that is referred to in the passage from the Kingis Quhair, is represented as having beautiful plumes, and this characteristic feature is found in only one of the flowers that bear the name, viz., the Great St. John's Wort, which has its stamens parted and grouped in most beautiful tufts or plumes. A single glance at that flower will convince the reader that it was to it the poet referred ; and this opinion is confirmed by Cotgrave's definition of *Jaulnette*, as "Harding, . . . great S. John's Wort." V. Skeat's ed. of The Kingis Quair, p. 70, where the foregoing explanation first appeared.

JOROFFLE, *s.* A gilly-flour. V. JEROFFLERIS.

JOSE, JOSING, JOYSING. V. JOIS.

JUBISH, DUBISH, *adj.* Doubtful, suspicious ; having reason to doubt, suspect, or fear. Both forms are used in West of S. : the

first is common in Orkn. Corrupt forms of *dubious*.

"Patie was unco sweir tae rise ; and sweir was he tae tak the lock aff o' the hass-iron ; for he was terrably *jubish* o' Brockie's muckle fit. For ye see hid was t'ought a muckle smolie on ony aen wha was joggid, gin he deud no kick the offisher whin he tenk him out." Dennison, Orcadian Sketch-Book, p. 33.

JUDAS CROIS, JUDAS CROCE, *s.* The centre-piece of the Paschal candlestick used in churches.

"Item, for the mending of the sepulture, the chapell dure, and *Judas crois* [in the Kingis chapell Struiffing], iiis." Accts. L. H. Treas., 1494-5, I. 228, Dickson.

"The paschal candlestick in churches, which was usually of brass, had seven branches, from the seventh or middle one of which a tall thick piece of wood painted like a candle, and called the Judas of the Paschal, rose nearly to the roof, and on the top of this was placed at Eastertide the paschal candle of wax." *Ibid.*, Gloss.

To JUGGILL, *v. a.* To beguile, hoodwink, deceive.

Thairfoir he juggillis yow, quo I.

For Juggillaris, that all men begylis,

Divertis thair eis with subtell wylis,

Sum uder obiect to behauld

Till thay haif wrocht the thing thay wauld.

Rob Stene's Dream, p. 16, Mait. C.

O. Fr. *jogler, jugler*, to deceive cleverly ; Lat. *joculari*, to jest, make fun of ; Burguy.

JUGGS, &c., *s. pl.* V. DICT.

A much simpler and more satisfactory etym. for this word is given in the following note.

"*Juggs* is simply the Fr. *joug*, a yoke, and so derived from Lat. *iugum* at second hand. The E. *jug*, a cant term for a prison (also called jocosely a *stone jug*), is the same word. The *yoke* is the iron collar." Skeat.

JUIP, JUYP, *s.* V. JUPE.

JUPE, *s.* V. DICT.

The Fr., Ital., and other terms given by Jamieson for this word are all of Arabic origin : see Littré, Scheler, and Brachet. The Arabic word is *jubbat*, *jubbet* (final *t* is not sounded), an under-garment, a waistcoat quilted with cotton. V. Richardson's Dict., p. 494.

JUPERTY, JUPERDY, *s.* A feat or display of magic or sleight-of-hand, a pretence, deception. Addit. to JUPPERTY.

He couth werk wounderis quhat way that he wald :

Mak of a gray gus a gold garland ;

A lang sper of a betill for a berne bald ;

Nobillis of nut schellis, and siluer of sands.

Thus jowkit with *juperdys* the jangland Ja.

Houlate, l. 789, Asloan MS.

O. Fr. *jeu parti*, a divided or drawn game : hence the idea of risk, chance, skill, &c.

K .

KAEST, *s.* A dunghill, sink; Orkn. V. KEUSS.

KAIM, *s.* A low ridge, etc. V. DICT.

This word in all its applications is the same as *comb*, and is not allied to Fr. *cime*, which is from Gk. *kuma*. It is from A.-S. *camb*, a comb, crest, ridge; Dan. Sw. Du. *kam*, Icel. *kambr*. See COMB in Skeat's Etym. Dict.

KAIPIT, *part. pt.* Coped, covered, topped; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 148.

KAIR-SKYN, *s.* A calf's skin. Misprint in DICT.

KAKA, *s.* Wild hemlock; Orkn.

KALENDIS, *s. pl.* Kalends, beginnings; "kalendis of comfort," Kingis Quair, st. 177.

Worschippe, ye that loueris bene, this may,
For of your blisse the kalendis are begonne,
And sing with vs, away, winter, away!

Ibid., st. 34, Skeat's ed., S.T.S.

This is an imitation of Chaucer's *kalendes of hope*, Troil., ii., 7, and *kalends of eschaunge*, Id. v. 1646.

KALSHES, *s. pl.* V. KILCHES, *Calshes*.

KAMSTARY, *adj.* V. CAMSTERIE.

KANER, KAINER, *s.* Overseer, bailiff, water-bailiff. V. *Canare*.

"Item, to the Lairdis *Kaner* for keiping of the yair anno lxxxx. [1590] thre bollis victuell, inde ix. lib." Thanes of Cawdor. p. 193, Sp. C.

This term is still used in North of S. as the name of a water-bailiff.

KAR-GAIT, *s.* A cart-road; Burgh Recs. Prestwick.

KAUCH (gutt.), KEACH, KIAUGH, CAIGH, *s.* Fighting, struggling, battle, bustle, anxious exertion, anxiety about one's family or business. Addit. to KAUCH, q. v.

His wee-bit ingle blinkan bonilie
His clean hearth-stane, his thrifty Wifie's smile,
The lispng infant prattling on his knee,
Does a' his weary *kiaugh* and care beguile,
And makes him quite forget his labor and his toil.

Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night, st. 3.

The first ed. read *kiaugh and care*; but in the ed. of 1793 the phrase was altered to *carving cares*. In latest eds. the original reading has been adopted.

Jamieson's etym. of *kauch* is wrong. The word is of Celtic origin, being from Gael. *cathaich* (pron. *káech*), to fight; *cathachadh* (pron. *káacha*), fighting, struggling; from *cath*, a fight.

(Sup.)

T

KAVEL, KEVEL, *s.* A lot. V. CAVEL.

An interesting illustration of the legal phrase "by *kavel or lot*," occurs in Erskine's Institutes, in the passage which tells how a Sheriff "kens a widow to her terce." It runs thus:—"She cannot possess any lands exclusive of the heir till the Sheriff ken her to her terce, by dividing the lands between the heir and her. In this division, after determining by *kavel or lot* whether to begin by the sun or the shade, i.e., by the east or the west, the Sheriff sets off the first two acres for the heir, and the third for the widow; and on the division of the whole in this manner, the widow, by herself or her procurator, takes instruments in the hands of a notary public."

KAVIE, *s.* V. CAVIE.

KEAPING-STANE, *s.* Coping, covering. Addit. to KEAPSTONE.

". . . and the *keaping-stane* to be of outlairis, frie wark, and boulded with irne fra the eist end to the west end on ilk syd." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 300, Sp. C.

KEBBUCK-HEEL, *s.* The end-piece or remnant of a cheese. V. KIBBUCK.

O wives be mindfu', ance yoursel
How bonnie lads ye wanted,
An' dinna, for a *kebbuck-heel*,
Let lasses be affronted
On sic a day!

Burns, Holy Fair, st. 25.

KECHAN, *s.* Same as KEECHIN, q. v.; Alex. Wilson's Poems, p. 67, ed. 1876.

Wrongly rendered *yeast* in Gloss.

KEDDIE, *s.* A little kid; "ane lamb *keddie*," a young lamb, Witchcraft, Spald. Club. Misc., I. 129.

To KEDGE, *v. a.* To fill, stuff, gormandise; "*kedged* like a king" is a common saying after a good meal.

KEDGE-KYTE, *s.* Lit. a fill-belly; a glutton, a coarse or greedy person at table; also applied to a big-bellied person.

KEELD, KELDE, *part. pt.* Marked with keel or ruddle; "the lambs are a' *keeld*." V. KEEL.

Thow has thy clamschellis and the burdoun *kelde*.
Dunbar and Kennedie, I. 431.

KEEVE, *s.* V. DICT.

A.-S. *cyffe*, from which this word is derived, is prob. borrowed from Lat. *cupa*, a vat. *Keeve* is a form of KIVE, q. v.

the sowen-seeds were steeped and prepared; a *saut-kit*, or barrel, for storing salt; and various others. But in every case the *kit* was a wooden vessel for holding the stock, store, or supply of the article it contained; and the store or supply it held, as also the quantity required to fill it, was also called a *kit*.

KITTIE, COOTIE, s. A dimin. of *kit*; a small tub or shallow wooden vessel that can be easily carried about by hand; West of S. O. Du. *kitte*, a tub; Mod. Du. *kuip*.

KITLING, KITLIN, s. A kitten. V. **KITTLING.** Icel. *kettlingr*, a kitten.

KITTIE, s. V. **DICT.**

The various uses of this term prove that Callander's etym. is correct. *Kittie* is certainly a dimin. of *Kate*; and it is so used in P. Plowman, B. xviii. 426.

KIVE, s. Same as *keeve*, a tub, q. v.

Kive is the more correct form; as the word is derived from A.-S. *cýfe*. V. *Keeve*.

KLYPE, KLYTE, v. and s. V. **CLYPE, CLYTE.**

KNABBIE, s. Lit. a small *knab* or knob; a short bit of wood to pass through the eye of a rope used as a stall-tether; same as *Knool*; Orkn. V. **MUNKIE.**

KNAIF, KNEYF, KNAVE, s. A child, servant. V. **KNAW.**

Used also as an *adj.*; as in *KNAVE-BAIRN*, q. v.

KNAIFSCHIP, s. V. **KNAVESHIP.**

KNAIP, s. A servant. V. **KNAPE.**

KNAP, s. Knop, knob, cover, projection; as, "The *Knap* of hir elbow," Burgh Recs. Glasgow, II. 242, Rec. Soc. Addit. to **KNAP**, q. v.

KNAPPISKUA, s. V. **KNAPSCHA.**

KNAPPOLD, s. V. **KNAPPEL.**

KNAPPY, adj. In small roundish lumps, abounding in small lumps; Orkn.

KNAUCHT, part. pt. Caught, adopted; Douglas, Virgil, i. ch. 5.

To KNAW, v. a. To make known, confess, own. Addit. to **KNAW**, q. v.

" . . . the said Thomas sal fyrst syt done on his kne and tak the nakit nyff that he hurt the said William with in his hande, and opynly *knaw* that he has offendit til him, and deliuer him the said knyff, to do with it that he will." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 2 Dec., 1467, I. 27, Sp. C.

KNAWIN, part. pt. Made known, declared, adjudged, allotted, put in possession.

" . . . ther is now cammyn befor yow the dochtir of the fyrst wyff clamande the said lande as air thairto and to be *knawin* be yow to the samyn and richt." Ibid., 20 Mar., 1468, I. 28, Sp. C. V. **NOTE** under **KEN**, s. 6.

KNAWING, s. Knowledge; *tofore knawing*, foreknowledge; Kingis Quair, st. 148, Skeat's ed., S.T.S. V. **KNAW.**

KNAWLEGEING, s. Knowledge, information, means of knowing or learning.

Yit nevertheles we may haif *knawlegeing* Of God Almychtie be his creatouris.

Henryson, *Preiching of the Swallow*, l. 29.

KNEEF, adj. Active. V. **DICT.**

The etym. of this term is correct enough; but the assertion that Fr. *naïf*, is derived from Lat. *gnavus*, is utterly wrong; they have no connection whatever. Fr. *naïf* is from Lat. *nativus*. V. **LITRE'** and **BRACHET.**

To KNEISTER, v. n. To creak; applied also to the sound made in smothering a laugh; *part. pr. kneisterin*, as in *kneisterin shoon*, creaking shoes.

Prob. allied to Dan. *knuse*, to bruise, crush; Icel. *knosa*, A.-S. *cnysian*.

To KNICK with nay. V. **NECK, NYKIS.**

To KNIP, KNYP, v. a. To crop, nibble; as, "to *knip* the grass;" *part. pt. knyp*, Douglas, Virgil, xii. prol.; but commonly *knipt* or *knyppt*.

Icel. *hneppa*, to cut short. Cf. E. *nip*.

To KNITT, KNYTT, v. a. To combine, strengthen; Kingis Quair, st. 194; *part. pt. knet*, knit, twined; Ibid., st. 31. Addit. to **KNET**, q. v.

KNITTEN, part. pt. Knit, compacted, built. This form is still used.

For William wichttar wes of corss Nor Sym, and better *knittin*, Sym said he sett nocht by his forss, Bot hecht he swold be hittin.

Alex. Scott's *Poems*, p. 24, ed. 1882.

To KNOOL, KNULE, NOOL, v. a. To beat with the knuckles or closed fist, to thrash; also, to beat or nag on the knuckles, as in the game of marbles called Nags, q. v. West of S.

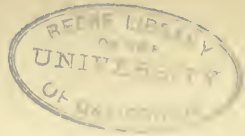
Knool is simply a contr. form of *knuckle*.

To KNOOL, KNULE, KNUL, NOOL, v. n. To knuckle down or place the closed fist on the ground to receive nags; also, to bow, yield, submit, fawn, cringe: *part. pt. knoolt, knuled*, is frequently used as an *adj.*, meaning crushed, dispirited, henpecked; but generally written *noolt, nuled*, q. v.

KNORHALD, s. Prob. the same as **KNAPPEL**, q. v.

Oak-wood cut into battens or staves is called *knappel*, or *knorral*; and the battens are called *knappalds, knappolds, knapholts*; hence, *knorral* should give *knorralds* or *knorhalds*.

"Et pro duobus millibus bordarum, xxij li. Et pro ducentis *knorhaldis* vj li." Exchequer Rolls.



KNUCKLE-DUMPS, *s. pl.* V. NAGS.

KOO, *s.* A form of *kook*, the act of cowering, stooping, inclining forward; "at *cap and koo*," at rising and falling, applied to the motion of a ship at sea; Sempill Ballates, p. 231. V. KOOK, *Cap.*

KORT, *adj.* Short; "ane *kort sleif*," Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 175, Sp. C.

O. Fr. *cort*, from Lat. *curtus*, short. E. *curt*.

KOSCHE, *adj.* Hollow; and as applied to a tree decayed, as, "the mekle *kosche* fir tree," Douglas, Virgil, v. ch. 8.

Gael. *cosach*, abounding in hollows, recesses, crevices; M'Leod and Dewar.

KOUHUBIE, *s.* A cow-herd; Douglas, Virgil, viii. prol. V. COWHUBBY.

To KOW, *v. a.* To eat greedily, to munch; Orkn. V. Cow.

KOW, *s.* The custom or tax of a cow claimed by the Church on certain occasions. Addit. to Kow, q. v.

In illustration of the manner and the spirit in which this old claim was exacted by the Church, see the second quotation under UMAST CLAITH in DICT.

The following passages state how this vexatious exaction was abolished.

On that, sir Scribe, I tak ane instrument
Quhat do ye of the corspresent, and *kow*?
Lyndsay, Thrie Estaites, l. 2819.

We will decerne heir, that the Kingis grace
Sall wryte unto the Paipis Holines:
With his consent be proclamatioun,
Baith corspresent and *cow* we sall cry doun.
Ibid., l. 2832.

An interesting statement regarding "the corspresent and *kow*" of the vicarage of Tain is given in Orig. Paroch., II. pt. 2, p. 427. It show the "crying doun" of these old Church claims affected the vicar.

"The said hail provestrie consistit in offrandis, and the vicarage of Tain, of the whilk vicarage the kirk *kow* and clayth with the pash offrandis ceiss, and only

restis teind lamb and teind lynt, quhilk will not extend to xx lib. or thairby."

The passage quoted in DICT. occurs at l. 3903.

Jamieson left this term undefined; but in a note he gave Pinkerton's rendering, which is wrong.

KOY, *adj.* V. DICT.

Ruddiman is certainly correct in making this term the same as E. *coy*; Fr. *coi*.

KRÆM, KRAME, *s.* Booth, shop. V. CREAM, CRAIN.

This form is not common, but was used by Sir W. Scott in Rob Roy, ch. xiv.

To KREEST, *v. a.* To press, squeeze; Orkn.

KREEST, *s.* Pressure, crush; applied also to a falsetto voice, a forced cry, groan, *Ibid.*

Dan. *kryste*, Swed. *krysta*, to squeeze.

To KRINE, KREEN, *v. a.* and *n.* V. CRINE.

KUAFE, *s.* A coif or net.

Her brycht tressis envelopit war and wound
Intill a *kuafe* of fyne gold wyryn threid.

Douglas, Virgil, iv. ch. 4, Small's ed.

O. Fr. *coif*, *coiffe*; Low Lat. *cofia*, a cap; in M. H. Ger. *kuffe*, *kupfe*, a cap worn under the helmet.

KUNER, *s.* A taster. V. *Cunnar*.

KUSSEN, *part. pt.* V. *Kissen*.

KYLES, *s. pl.* A game of chance, called also nine-pins; also, the pins used in the game. Addit. to KILES, q. v.

The great Argyle led on his files,
I wat they glanc'd for twenty miles;
They hough'd the Clans like nine pin *kyles*.

Burns, Shirra-Moor, s. 2.

KYMMEOUN, *s.* Same as KIMMEN, q. v.

KYNE, *s.* Kindred; Douglas, Virgil, i. ch. 3, Small's ed. A.-S. *cyn*.

KYRSET, *s.* KIRKSETT, *Kerset*.

KYTLE, *v.* and *s.* Tickle. V. KITTLE.

L.

LACHT, *s.* A vulgar pron. of laft, a loft, q. v. V. also *Laft*.

LADLE, LADILL, *s.* 1. A burghal duty charged on grain, meal, and flour, brought to market for sale; also, the proceeds or income obtained from that duty.

The Ladle was an important item of the Common Gude in old market burghs, and was farmed or set yearly to the highest bidder. At first, and for centuries, the duty was paid in kind—a ladleful from every boll, but latterly it was commuted to a money payment.

"The casualities of the mercat, callit the *Ladill*, is sett to Robert Millare, meleman, quhill Whitsonetys-day nixtocum, for the sowme of nyne scoir merkis money, to be payit at the termes vsit and wont; souertie for payment thairof, Johne Wilsoun, merchant; the termes are third in hand, third at myd terme, and the rest at Beltane." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, 1 June, 1574, I. 14, Rec. Soc.

2. The dish or vessel used as the measure in exacting this duty; also, the box used in churches for receiving the collection.

Lawdis is here used like *laudery*, loose-living, which Jamieson has wrongly connected with the A.-S. verb to drink, pour out. Both terms are much more closely allied to E. *lewd*. V. *Laudery*.

LAWRENCE, LAURENCE, LOURENCE; LAWRIE LAURIE, LOURIE; LAWRY, LAURY, LOURY, s. 1. Various forms of the common name for the fox; the first set represents the name in full; the others the colloquial forms of it.

Behald thais sympill scheip,
But hird or hound that sould thame kepe;
I lang for blude latt ws go byte,
And quenche our hungry apetyte.
O quhat a pray, sa fair and fatt!
Quod *Lawrence*, sirs, thank me for thatt!

Rob Stene's Dream, p. 16.

All the varieties of the full name occur in this satirical poem on Chancellor Maitland; but the form generally adopted by authors is *Lourence*. Most frequently, however, the term occurs in the contracted and colloquial forms *laurie*, *lourie*; and the frequency with which it occurs, together with the number of authors who use it, testify that the name has been in common use all over the country for centuries past.

Dr. Jamieson's remarks upon this word (under the form *Lowrie*), and specially his statement regarding the etymology of it, are practically of little worth; indeed, the greater part of the article is quite outside of the subject, and even what relates to it is not satisfactory. The name is derived from O. Fr. *larronceau*, "a pilferer, filcher, little thief;" Cotgr. The aptness of the term quite explains its acceptance and general adoption all over Scotland. Besides, the shorter forms *Laurie*, *Lawry*, *Lourie*, are represented in O. Fr. by the forms *larron*, and *lerre*, thief, plunderer. V. Cotgrave's Dict.

2. The great bell of a church was called Laurence, Lourie, Lang Lourie.

In olden times this bell was rung on important occasions only; but after the Reformation it was used as the workman's call-bell in the morning, and the bed-bell at night. V. Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 292.

"And he [the sacristan] sale ger ring curfoyr continue, at hour and tyme aucht and wont. Atour he sal nocht ring *Laurence* at the saule messe nor menyngis, bot for the nobill and honorabill personis of the town, without leif of the alderman and the counsale." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 72, Oct. 1503, Sp. C. See also III. 46.

In cathedral and other large churches the bells were generally dedicated to favorite or patron saints; but in Scotland the great bell was commonly allotted to St. Laurence, and went by his name. In many of our large towns the bell rung at ten o'clock, night, is called *Lourie*, lang *Lourie*, big *Lourie*; and its call is still, at least acknowledged to be, the signal for respectable people to retire homeward from calls or amusements.

LAWRY, LAWR, s. Laurel, the emblem of excellence, victory, &c. Fr. *laurier*.

thow suld be hye renownit,
That did so many victoryse opteyn;
Thi cristall helme with *lawry* suld be crownyt.
Dunbar, Welcum to Lord B. Stewart, l. 67.

LAWTOCHE, s. Loyalty. V. LAUTE, LAWTA.

To LAY *tae* or *to*, v. a. Besides the primary meaning, put, bring, or place together, this

v. is used with the sense of (1), to lay on, exert, apply, expend; as, "Ye may *lay tae* the water now," i.e., let on or apply the water, as in starting a mill; "Begin now, and *lay tae* your hale strength," i.e., exert or expend it.

2. To close, shut; as, "*Lay tae* the lid now," i.e., close it; "*Lay tae* the door ahint ye," shut it.

3. To lay a hand *tae* or *to*, to lay one's hand *tae* or *to*, to commence, begin, take part in; to undertake, become responsible for; as, "I have not *laid a hand tae't* yet;" "Na, na, I canna *lay my han'* to that wark, nor will I provide siller for't."

LAY-TAE, LATHIE, s. 1. A hold-fast built into the wall of a byre at the head of each stall, and to which the cow is closely tied up: in Orkney called a *lathie*.

2. A contest of any kind; as, "The twa cast-out, and had a grand *lay-tae*; but I jist let them hae't out;" West of S.

To LAYNE, v. a. To conceal, hide; "nought to *layne*," not to hide anything, to tell the whole truth. V. DICT.

The three entries under this heading ought to be combined: they represent the same word under slightly different meanings. In the first entry the definition is wrong: in the second, which has no definition, the statements are in part correct: in the third, the definition is correct, but needless difficulties are raised regarding its application. In all three entries, however, the etymology is wrong, almost entirely.

The origin of the term is Icel. *leyna*, to hide, conceal.

LAYS, s. pl. Leas; or short for *lasors*, *leasures*, *lesures*, low grassy lands, pastures. V. LESURIS.

Upon that night when Fairies light
On Cassilis Downans dance,
Or owe the *lays* in splendid blaze,
On sprightly coursers prance.

Burns, Halloween, st. 1.

To LAYT, v. a. To look for, seek, seek after. Addit. to LAYT, q. v.

Del. the note under this term: the suggestion is a mistake.

This term is not common in S., and is now almost confined to the southern and border districts. Its compound *forleit*, to forsake, desert, is still used in various districts. V. FORLEIT in DICT.

Icel. *leita*, to seek, search; Dan. *lede*.

LEADER, LEDAR, s. A driver, carter, carrier; "*ledares* of burne," water-carriers, carriers of burn-water; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, II. 141, Rec. Soc.

Water for culinary purposes was called *spring* or *well-water*, and *hard-water*; and that used for washing, cleansing, &c., was called *burn* or *river-water*, and *soft-water*. Until comparatively late years the occu-

pation of water-carrier was followed by a large number of men and women; some carried by hand, i.e., in pails, stoups, large tin cans, or a stand*; some by barrow, i.e., in a barrel set on a barrow; and some by cart—those were the *leaders*. The quantity taken at each load by these carriers was called a *gang*.

*The stand was a barrel open at one end, and carried between two by means of spokes, as a handbarrow is.

LEAME, *adj.* Splendid, gaudy. V. LEME, *v.* and *s.*

“For as Lucanus to Cesar sayes (who after the Pharsalian defeate of Pompey his host did inhIBUTE to burne, that is after the Romane vse to bury the slane), *Capit omnia tellus quæ genuit, coelo tegitur qui non habet venam.* The which transuersed meanes—

The earth is ready to receiue her broode,
And heauens will couer when *leame* tombes cannot
do’ide.

Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 2.

TO LEAP, LEIP, *v. a.* To parboil. V. LEEP.

LEARY, *s.* A lamplighter. V. LEERIE.

LECTION, LECTIOUN, *s.* Election, choice.

“ . . . and than the court fensyt about, ilke man be his awn vos gaf thair *lectioun* to the sayd Schir John, and gaf hym lef thairtyll.” *Burgh Recs.* Peebles, 14 June, 1462.

Lat. *lectio*, election, choice. Cf. the *lectio senatus* of the Romans.

LEDIN, LEDNE, LIDNE, *adj.* Lead, leaden, for or suited for lead; as, “*ledin nalis*,” nails used in fastening lead.

“ . . . for casting of the *lidne* gutters and mend-of thame.” *Burgh Recs.* Edinburgh, II. 367, *Rec. Soc.*

“Item for plantiour nalis, *lidne nalis*, and dur nalis to the lacht [i.e., loft] and uther wark.” *Ibid.*, II. 366. A.-S. *leád*, Dan. and Sw. *lod*, lead; M. E. *lead*.

LEENGYIE, *adj.* V. DICT.

This is simply a var. of “*Lenyie*,” and should be combined with it: both forms are still used.

LEET, *s.* One portion of many, etc. V. DICT.

In last para. of this entry, A.-S. *hlete* should be A.-S. *hlet*.

LEEVIN LANE. V. DICT.

This expression is not peculiar to Ayr: it is common in various districts, even in Orkney also, where it is pron. *leevin leen*.

TO LEEZE, LEESE, *v. a.* V. LEIS, LEIS ME.

LEFFEN, *s.* The name given to a farm or township in the Western Isles consisting of a halfpenny land.

“In the Islands the township usually consisted of what was called a penny land, but occasionally of the halfpenny land, termed *Leffen*. These penny lands, however, were of different sizes.” *Skene’s Celtic Scotland*, III. 371.

Gael. *lethphein*, comp. of *leth*, half, and *peighinn*, a penny.

LEG-DOLLAR, LEGED-DOLOUR, LEGGIT-DOLLOR, *s.* A coin of the United Provin- (Sup.) U

ces worth about fifty-eight shillings, Scots. Errat. in DICT.

“Johne Rankine persewed Johne Ross, taliour, for withholding from him ane *leged dolour*, at 5 s., anent the niffer of ane horse.” *Corshill Baron-Court Book*, Ayr and Wigton Arch. Coll., IV. 104.

Not “a dollar of Leige,” as suggested by Jamieson, but so called from its having the “impression of a man in armes with one leg, and a shield containing a coat of armes covering the other leg, upon the one syd, which does usually pass at the rate of fiftie-eight shillings Scots money.” *Coinage of Scotland*, by R. W. Cochran-Patrick, Vol. II. p. 158, No. xlv. Addit. to LEG-DOLLOR.

LEGENGE, *s.* Licence, permission, liberty.

“ . . . and the *legenge* gevin to vnfremen to sail with merchandeise, and ws and occupy the fredome of this gud tounne.” *Burgh Recs.* Aberdeen, I. 94, Sp. C.

Lat. *legare*, to send, depute, appoint, and hence allow in the sense of make lawful: *leg* being here the stem of *lex*, a law.

LEG-HARNES, *s.* Greaves, armour for the legs; Douglas, *Virgil*, xii. ch. 7.

LEIDSTERNE, *s.* Loadstar, pole-star. V. [LODE-STERNE.]

And sik Arcturus quihik we call the *leidsterne*.
Douglas, Virgil, i. ch. 1, *Small’s ed.*

TO LEIND, *v. n.* To go, wend; also, to consort, connect, ally. Addit. to LEIND, Q. V.

They wald with nobill men be nemmit,
Syne laittandly to lawar *leindis*;
So find I thair affectioun
Contrair thair complexioun.

Alex. Scott’s Poems, p. 71, ed. 1882.

“To lawar *leindis*,” to men of lower rank they go of their own accord, i.e., they connect themselves, consort, cohabit. Jamieson’s etym. is correct, viz., Icel. *lenda*, to land, settle, take up one’s abode; but it also means “to close with one another;” *Cleasby and Vigfusson*; and the term has a much wider range of meaning than is represented in the DICT. It means “to go, wend,” in *Allit. Rom. Alexander*, ll. 379, 393; “to rest, tarry for a season,” *Ibid.*, l. 221, *Barbour*, iii. 747, v. 125; “to consort, cohabit,” as in the example from *Scott*; “to abide, dwell,” as in quotations in DICT., q. v.

LEINE, *s.* Misprint for Leme. V. DICT.

TO LEIR, LEAR, *v. a.* To learn; to teach. V. LARE.

LEISK, LESK, *s.* The groin. V. LISK.

TO LEK, *v. n.* To leak, drain, filter.

LEK, *s.* 1. A leak; the drop from a tap or spigot; also, leakage; as, “Set a can to kep the *lek*. The *lek* rins to a gallon a week.”

2. The pit in which a tanner soaks the bark, and from which the tan-liquor is drawn off for use.

It is so called because the liquor leaks or filters from it into a side-chamber called the *lek-ee*; and from this well it is drawn off to the tan-pits.

LEKNES, *s.* Leakiness, leaking.

“ . . . and cum within the hawin and port of the said burgh be ane north eist wind and *lekness* of ane of thair said schippis.” Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 439, 16 July, 1508, Sp. C.

Icel. *leka*, to drip, dribble, leak; Dan. *læke*, Du. *lekken*; M. E. *leken*.

LE-LANE, LEA-LANE, *adv.* All alone, lonely, in loneliness; “my *le-lane*,” all by myself, with no one near me, or with no one belonging to me.

LEMANRIE, LAMENRIE, LAME, *s.* The arts, practices, or delights of lovers; hence, free-love, carnal delight, fascination of love; also, illicit love, harlotry, adultery. Addit. to LEMANRY, LAMENRY, *q. v.*

Gif siclik lufe cummis of your *Lamenrie*,
Your luif and lust heir planelie I deny.

Rolland, Court of Venus, iii. 481, S. T. S.

With ardent lufe scho holdis me at hart,
In clene curage and vailyeant victorie,
Scho feidis me with fude of *Lamenrie*,
Scho cleithes me with cloikis of *curtesie*.

Ibid., i. 397.

In last extract misprinted *Lameurie*; and in Gloss. is defined as “sorcery,” in both passages. Such a meaning is impossible in either passage, and is not implied by the term itself. Glamoury, in the sense of the fascination of love, love-spells, might serve to represent some of the applications of the term. V. LEMANE, LEMMAN.

The contracted form *lame* occurs in Henryson. Pract. Medecyne, l. 20.

To LEME, *v. n.* V. DICT.

“The E. *gleam*, though so often confused with *leme*, is in no way allied to it. *Leme* is A.-S. *leoma*; but *gleam* is A.-S. *glæm*.” Skeat.

LENCE, *s.* Lit. a lance, i.e., a prick; “worth a *lence*,” worth a prick, worth speaking of, in the least, at all.

This four scheldis of pryce in to presence
War chenyet so chevalrus, that no creature
Of lokis nor lynx mycht lous worth a *lence*.

Houlate, l. 606, Asloan MS.

To LENCH, *v. a.* and *n.* To spring, bound; as, “He *lenced* owre the burn like a grew.” West of S. Addit. to LENCH, *q. v.*

LENGH, *s.* A spring, bound, leap.

“As for Ieroboams Prophet . . . the sense is, that being preuented by death (as he was by the Lyons *lengh*) he should neuer see home nor ly in the common laire by a peaceable death.” Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 19.

Fr. *lancer*, to hurl, fling; *lance*, a lance; from Lat. *lancea*.

LENTEN, *s.* Spring, the spring season; Orkn. Addit. to LENTREN, *q. v.*

To LEP, *v. a.* To lap, lick up; pret. and part. pt. *lepit*. Addit. to LAIP, *q. v.*

“ . . . quhilk bluid quhen the doggis had *lepit* thair of they instantly deit.” Trials for Witchcraft, Spald. Misc. I. 120.

Icel. *lepja*, A.-S. *lapan*, Dan. *labe*, to lick up.

LEPRON, LEPROUN, *s.* A young rabbit or hare.

“Provyding that the conyngis and *leprones* be sparit betwix [] and Alhallowmes,” Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, II. 231.

O. Fr. *leporin*, of or belonging to a hare; *lapereau*, a young rabbit; Cotgr.

LERIT, LEIRIT, LEYRYT, *pret.* and *part. pt.* Learned, instructed, taught. V. LARE.

LESSURE, *s.* V. *Lichory*.

LESTY, *adj.* Skilful, expert, ingenious: “the *lesty* beuer”; Kingis Quair, st. 157, Skeat’s Éd. V. LISTE.

A.-S. *list*, art.

LET. The following uses of *let* have been overlooked in the DICT.

To LET *aff*, *v. a.* To fire, shoot; as, “He *let aff* the gun.” Like LET *gae* or *go*, *s. 2*, *q. v.*

To LET *down*, *v. a.* 1. To descend: as, “Noo jist *let yersel down* the stair canny,” i.e., descend cautiously.

2. To demean, degrade: as, “I winna *let mysel down* sae for twice the siller.”

3. To lower, reduce, drain; as, “to *let down flesh*,” to reduce overfed mutton or beef by bleeding the animal for hours before slaughtering it.

“That all flescheouris bring thair flesche to the mercat croce, and that thair blaw nane thair of, nor yit *let it downe*, nor score it, vnder the pane of viij. s.” Burgh Recs. Peebles, 15 July, 1555, Rec. Soc.

“It is statute and ordanit that thair be na muttoun scoirit on the bak nor na pairt thair of, nor yit *lattin down* before, bot ane scoir owder befor or behynd, vnder the pane of viij. s. ilk falt; and that na martes be bowbredit nor *lattin down*, under the same pane.” Burgh Recs. Glasgow, 6 Oct. 1574, I. 26, Rec. Soc.

The “*lattin down of flesh*” was a trick of the flesher-trade common all over the country, and practised for centuries in spite of the stern enactments of the magistrates, and the heavy fines inflicted in order to put it down. It was a barbarous, cruel method of reducing the ramp flavour of the flesh of animals—mostly sheep—that were deemed too fat. Slight incisions were made in the tail or in the lower part of the breast of the animal, and it was left to bleed slowly for some hours before it was put to death. When the bleeding was at the tail, the animal was said to be *lattin* or *lattin down behind*; and when it was at the breast, it was said to be *lattin down before*. This cruelty is now unknown in the trade; but half a century has not passed since it ceased to be perpetrated.

To LET *gae* or *go*, *v. a.* To let loose, set, send; as, “He *let go* the dog at him.” Addit. to LET *gae* or *go*, *q. v.*

To LET *oot*, LAT *oot*, *v. a.* To open, open up; as, “to *let oot* a girran,” to lance or open up a boil: also, to widen, enlarge; as, “to *lat oot* a sleeve or a skirt.

LETRIN, LETRON, LETROWN, s. V. LETTERON.

Letrin is evidently borrowed from O. Fr. *letrin*, which is derived, not from Lat. *lectorium*, as stated by Jamieson, but from L. Lat. *lectrinum*, which is from Gk. *lektron*. Prob. he was misled by finding *lectorium* as one of the synon. of *leterone* in Prompt. Parv. The terms, however, have no etym. connection.

The primary sense of the word is *bed, couch*; hence, *rest for a book*; but it has no connection with Lat. *legere*.

LEVER, s. Errat. in DICT. for lyre, complexion, countenance.

A mistake in Pinkerton's version. Del. the note: for *louched* is a misreading of *louched*, bending down, drooping. V. Sir Gawayne, Gloss.

LEVER. Lever lourd, rather by far, very much rather, preferred rather.

Enough of blood by me's been spilt;
Seek not your death frae me;
I'd lever lourd it had been mysel
Than either him or thee.

Gil Morice, st. 48.

Lit. *rather rather*; but, while *lourd* is often used like *lever* or *leifer*, it is much more frequently used as a pret. or part. pt.; and this is confirmed by the use of *loor, lour*, which occurs nearly always with a verbal meaning. It is in this acceptance that the last meaning, "preferred rather," has been given above. See examples under *Lour*.

LEVEREST, LEAVEREST, LIEFEREST, adv.

Rather, much rather: superl. of *lief*, and used as a strong form of *Lever*, q. v. Orkney.

LEVERIE, s. Leave or permission from the owner: still in use. Addit. to LEVERE', q. v.

The term occurs in the mystery-play of Christ's entry into Jerusalem, in the question of the porter to the disciples.

Saie, what are ye that makis here maistrie,
To loose thes bestis withoute leverie?
Yow semes to holde—

York Mystery Plays, p. 203, l. 65.

In the Gloss. it is rendered *delivery*.

O. Fr. *livrée*, delivery, that which is delivered, given, or granted. V. Cotgr. Dict.

LEVIN, LEWYN, s. Living, means of living, sustenance, provision: lewyn, Burgh Recs. Peebles, 13 Dec., 1456, Rec. Soc.**LEVYNE, LEWYN, s. A kind of light canvas.**

"Et in empione triginta quinque unarum de *levyne*." Exch. Rolls, Scot. II. 444.

"De qua computat in panno coloris, tela lata et stricta, canubio grosso et subtili sive *lewyn*." Ibid, p. 371, where it is misprinted *lebyn*.

LEYRYT, pret. Learned, were learning; Burgh Recs. Peebles, 19 Jan., 1466. V. LARE, Lerit.**LIBRAR, LIBRARE, s. Library; a house, room, or press, in which books are kept; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, IV. 183. Fr. libraire, id.**

This term is scarcely found in our Records before the beginning of the 18th cent.: till then, the word most commonly used was *bibliothek*; and a librarian was called a *bibliothecare*.

LICHER (ch soft), LICHOUR, LYCHOUR, s.

A lecher, lecherous person; Dunbar, *Tua Maryit Wemen*, l. 174; Douglas, *Virgil*, iv. prol.

Pron. *lucher* and *looche* (ch soft) in West of S.

LICHEROUS, adj. Lecherous, lascivious; Sempill Ballates, p. 200.

Now to reforme their fylthy *licherous* lyvis,
God gife the grace aganis this guid new year.

Alex. Scott, New Yeir Gift to Quene Mary, st. 8.

LICHORY, LYCHORY, LUCHRIE, LESSURE, s.

Lechery, lasciviousness; Dunbar, *Tua Maryit Wemen*, l. 445: *luchrie*, Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 9, ed. 1882: *lessure*, Henryson, *Pract. Medecyne*, l. 20.

O. Fr. *lecheor, lecher*, lit. one who licks up, a man addicted to gluttony and lewdness: *lescheur, lecherous*: from O. H. Ger. *lechn*, to lick. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

LICHIS, s. pl. Lights, tapers, altar-lights; this pron. is still common.

" . . . deuisit and ordand all the takismen of the watteris of this guid townn to pay and deliuer yeirlic at the natiuitie of our Lord, callit Yowill, the *lichis* of wax, to the honour of God, our lady, and their patroun Sanct Nicholace, conforme to thair auld vse and consuetud; that is to say, every takisman of the raik and Done, thre *lichis* . . . to be gevin to the *lichis* of our altaris of our lady croce in the loft, and Sanct Nicholace," etc. Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 149, 15 Dec., 1533, Sp. C.

The term occurs repeatedly in this entry, and throughout these Recs., but is sometimes misprinted *lithis*.

LICHT-HORSEMEN, s. pl. Plunderers, reivers, raiders: like the moss-troopers of the border; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, III. 118, Rec. Soc.**LICK, s. A small quantity of anything; as, a lick of salt, a lick of sugar: and a piece of work that has been carelessly or imperfectly done, or has had slight attention bestowed on it, is said "to have got a lick and a promise."****LIDDER, LIDDERNES, s. Sloth, laziness. "Ill! he's jist ill wi' the lidder," i.e., oppressed with laziness: liddernes, Rauf Coilzear, s. 61. V. LIDDERadj.****LIDDERON, LIDRONE, s. A lazy, slovenly, or careless person; South and West of S. V. LADRONE.**

The etym. of *lidder* given by Jamieson is impossible: that suggested by Ruddiman is certainly correct. A.-S. *lyðre, lyðther*, bad, wicked: to which Germ. *liederlich*, careless, etc. is allied. V. under *LIDDER*.

LIE, s. A term used in golfing:—(1.) The inclination of a club when held on the

ground in the natural position for striking.
(2.) The situation of a ball—good or bad.

To LIE. The following peculiar uses of this verb are common all over the country.

To LIE *by*, *v. n.* 1. To lie aside, apart, or away from others of the same kind; as, "Let that ane *lie by* till it's sortit."

2. To lie or remain unused, to stand idle; as, "Let the lame horse *lie by* for a week."

3. To commit adultery. V. LY-BY, *s.*

My Father was ane Erle and had ane wyfe,
Thocht he abusit his body and *lay by*.
Sempill Ballates, p. 134.

4. To keep off, stand back or away from, let alone; as, when a shepherd calls in his dog from the sheep, he orders it to *lie by*.

To LIE *owre near*. To be too fond of; as, "That cat *lies owre near* the fire to be a good hunter: also, to be too much cared for or fondled; as, "That lass *lies owre near* her mither to make a guid wife."

LIEGE, *s.* A subject. V. DICT.

The derivation of *liege*, from Lat. *ligatus*, bound, as given by Jamieson, was long and commonly accepted, but is now discarded. That it has come through the Fr. *lige*, *liege*, is certain; and that *lige* is allied with *ligatus* by early French writers is also certain; but careful comparison has shown that this connection was a mistake, and has caused confusion in the various meanings of the term; and that the history of the term before this confusion, points undoubtedly to O. H. Germ. *ledic*, *lidic* (Mod. Germ. *ledig*), free. Littré gives the origin of the term as uncertain: but Burguy and Brachet quite certainly give it as Germ. *ledig*. Taking this acceptance of the term, a *liege* lord was a lord of or over *lieges*, forming a *free* band or band of *free*-men; for, his *lieges* or *liege*-men, though bound to him in the strictest manner, were *free* from all restrictions or service to the soil, and therefore *free* to follow him wherever he called or led. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

LIFEY, *adj.* Cheery, merry, entertaining; also, active and pushing in business. Addit. to LIFEY, *q. v.*

This term is still current in various districts of the country, and is generally used in the senses given above.

LIFILY, LIFILIE, *adv.* With life and spirit; heartily, merrily.

LIFINESS, *s.* Liveliness, energy, spirit, mirth.

LIKAME, *s.* Body. V. LICAYM.

LIKAMY-DOCKS, LIKMY-DOCKS, *s.* An old name for the pillory, joughs, gyves, &c.

Long after the pillory, the joughs, and all such modes of punishment had been abolished, this term was used to impress the youthful mind with ideas of dreadful punishment consequent on wrong-doing, and especially on prowling about in forbidden places. The strange

jail-like name of the place or thing (the meaning of which was carefully concealed), and the vague, dire consequences threatened, roused an indescribable terror in the offender, which no known reality could produce. Natives of the West of S. will no doubt recognise the term, and smile as they recall the terror it inspired.

LIKE, LYKE, *adj.* 1. Looking, with the appearance of; as, *ill-like*, ill-looking; *good-lyke*, good-looking; *hame-like*, with the appearance of home, or homely-looking. Addit. to [LIKE, *adj.*]

I grant I had ane Douchter was ane Quene,
Baith gude and fair, gentill and Liberal,
Dotit with vertewis and wit Natural;
Prignant in Spreit, in all things honourabill,
Lusty, gude *lyke*, to all men faourabill.
Sempill Ballates, p. 164.

2. Similar, equal, even.

In the game of golf, when both parties have played the same number of strokes, they are said to be *like*, and they say to each other *like-as-we-lie*. V. Golfer's Handbook, p. 34.

3. As a *s.*; *like*, *the like*, even (as opposed to odd), the even stroke, are terms in golfing. Also, the match, the equal, one in every respect similar, as, in matching ribbon, cloth, etc. one shows the pattern and asks, "Ha'e ye *the like* o' that?"

In golfing, the stroke which makes a player equal with his opponent is called "*the like*." "If your opponent has played one stroke more than you—i.e., 'the odd,' your next stroke will be '*the like*.'" Golfer's Handbook, p. 35.

4. As an *adv.* implying desire, intention, necessity, or constraint; as, "Weel, just say I'm *like* to gang the morn," i.e., I am purposing or intending to do so: "If ye do that ye're *like* to pay for it," i.e., you will be bound, compelled, or constrained to do so; West and South of S.

This use of *like* is common in the North of E. also. V. Brockett's Gloss.

LILLY-LOW, *s.* Lit., a little flame, but used in nursery parlance for a bright light, a bonny light, "a bonnie wee low."

Dan. *lille*, little, and *lue*, a light, flame.

Under Low, *s.*, in DICT., this term is discussed; but neither meaning nor etymology is correct.

LIME-CRAIG, LYME-CRAIG, *s.* A lime quarry, a limestone-cliff; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, II. 177, Rec. Soc.

LIND. *Leif* on *lind*, leaves on the trees; Dunbar and Kennedie, l. 196. Addit. to LIND.

This phrase is used in expressions denoting length of time, greatness of number, etc.; as, "Last while there's *leif* on *lind*," i.e., as long as leaves grow on trees; "Ma nor there is *leif* on *lind*," i.e., more numerous than the leaves on the trees, or than leaves in a forest.

LINE, LYNE, *s.* Lint. V. LIN.

LINGLE, *s.* and *v.* V. LINGEL.

LINGY, *adj.* and *s.* Applied to the greasy surface that settles on stagnant water; Orkn.

LIPNIT, LYPNIT, *pret.* and *part. pt.* of LIP-PEN. Trusted, expected; Douglas, Virgil, Bk. v. ch. 14, Small's ed.

To LIRT, LIRTE, *v. a.* To deceive, beguile; more commonly *belirt*; syn. *gowk*, *begowk*; West. of S.

LIRT, LIRTE, *s.* Cheat, deception, fooling, go-by; "He gried her the *lirt*," i.e., the slip, go-by, or, he befooled her; syn. *gowk*.

LIS, *interj.* Alas! *lis-a-lis*, alas, alas! Prob. only the local pron. of E. alas! Orkn.

LISOME, *adj.* Lawful: a form of Lesum, *q. v.* Burgh Recs. Glasgow, II. 260.

LIST, LYST, *s.* Border, hem, edge; syn. *roon*, *rund*, Ayr. *rung*; Kingis Quair, st. 178.

LITHLESS, *adj.* Cheerless, comfortless; cold and hard. V. LITHE, *adj.*

The mitherless bairnie creeps to his lane bed,
Nane covers his cauld back or haps his bare head;
His wee hackit heeles are hard as the airn,
An' *lithless* the lair o' the mitherless bairn.

W. Thom, The Mitherless Bairn.

LIVRA, *s.* Vent: the opening in the roof of a house for the smoke to escape by; Orkn. and Shetl. E, *louer*.

Such smoke-vents may still be seen in various districts of the Highlands and in the Hebrides. Regarding those in the far north, see Hibbert's Shetland, p. 115.

Icel. *ljóri*, Norse *liore*, Dan. *ljore*, Sw. *liure*, the louver or smoke vent in the roof of a house, where the fire is made in the middle of the floor.

LOB, *part. pt.* Gelded, libbed: *lob-aver*, a gelded horse, Dunbar, Tua Maryit Wemen, l. 387. V. under LIB.

LOCALITIE, *s.* Apportionment of a levy or impost on a town or district for the support of soldiers, or purposes of war; Cors-hill Baron Court Book, Ayr and Wigton Arch. Coll., IV. 172. Addit. to LOCALITY.

The *locality* was taken sometimes in money, sometimes in food, clothes, silver-plate, etc., according to circumstances. The term was often used in the general sense of *cess*, *impost*. V. Book of War Committee of Kirkcudbright.

LOCHE, *s.* *Bakin-loche*, Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 27, ed. 1882. V. BAKIN-LOTCH.

LOCHT, *adj.* A form of *lotch*, thick, stout, substantial.

"Ninian Gilhagy is fand in the wrang for iniuring and boisting the hail officeris, calling thame false beggares, lymmeris, and lownes, and that he suld belt

tua of thaim with ane *locht rung*." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 199, Rec. Soc.

LOGGERAND, *adj.* Loose-hanging, long and unshapely, sprawling. V. LOGGAR.

Hir hingand browis, and hir voce sa hace

Hir *loggerand* leggis, and hir harsky hyde.

Henryson, Paddock and Mous, l. 45.

LOIK-HERTIT, *adj.* Kindly disposed: Dunbar, I. 79, ed. Laing. V. LUIK-HARTIT.

LOIKMAN, *s.* V. LOCKMAN.

LOKIN, LOCKIN, LOKYN, *part. pt.* Locked, enclosed, enfolded; Kingis Quair, st. 135; interlocked, closely folded, as, *lokyn-gowan*, the globe-flower; but the common form is *lucken* or *lukin*, *q. v.*

LONE, *s.* Errat. in DICT. for *lorre*, a laurel: a form of LORER, *q. v.*

A misreading in Pinkerton's version. Del. note: its suggestions are altogether wrong.

LONGEIT, *pret.* V. DICT.

May be read *lougeit*, lodged, as stated by Jamieson, and this reading agrees better with the context. It is so printed in the Hunterian Club issue of the Bannatyne MS.

LONGEOUR, LOUNGER, *s.* A sluggard, lazy one; "lurkand like a *longeour*," Douglas, Virgil, viii. prol. O. Fr. *longard*.

LONYE, LUNYE, *s.* Loin. V. LUNYIE.

LOO, *s.* Milk horn, i.e., the porous bone inside the horns of cattle; Orkn. In Shetl. called SLO, *q. v.*

LORE, *part. pt.* Errat. in DICT. for *loghe*, low. V. under *Lorre*.

LORN, *part. pt.* Lost, destroyed, ruined; Douglas, Virgil, xii. ch. 6.

A.-S. *loren*, lost; part. pt. of *leosan*, to lose.

LORRE, *s.* A laurel. V. LORER.

Under a *lorre* they light loghe by a felle.

Avontyrs of Arthure, st. 3.

Misread *lone* by Pinkerton: and for *loghe* he gave *lore*. In the version printed by Laing the line runs thus:—

Sythen vndir a lorere scho lyghte lawe by a felle.

LOTE, *s.* Feature, aspect, countenance; variant of *late*. V. LAIT.

LOUGEIT, *pret.* Lodged, abode, lived; Colkelbie Sow, l. 593, Bann. MS., Hunt. C.

LOUN, LOON, *s.* V. DICT.

The etym. of this term is left very uncertain. Most of the suggestions are only guesses; indeed, the only statement that is reliable is the one by Sibbald, that the derivation is from Teut. *loen*, a stupid, dull, foolish person. To this must be added O. Du. *lome*, Mod. Du. *loom*, slow, inactive. And that *m*, not *n*, is the older root letter is shown by its appearance in all the cognate languages. V. Loon, in Skeat's Etym. Dict., also in Wedgwood's.

To LOUR, LOOR, *v. a.* To like, prefer, wish desire; pret. and part. pt. *lourd*.

I loor by far she'd die like Jenkin's hen,
Ere we again met yon unruly men.
Ross's Helenore, p. 234, ed. 1868.

I wad *lourd* have had a winding sheet,
And helped to put it owre his head,
Ere we again met yon unruly men.
Minstrelsy Border, I. 106.

Seek not your death frae me;
Pd lever *lourd* it had been mysel,
Than either him or thee.

Gil Morice, st. 48.

This *v.* is formed from the comp. of *leif*, willing. V. under LEVER.

LOUR, *s.* Lucre, gain, profit, pay, reward. V. DICT.

A lase that luvis bot for *lour*.
Colkelbie Sow, l. 148, Bann. MS.

Not defined in DICT. The rendering of this line there given is wrong.

Perhaps a corr. from Lat. *lucrum*; but more prob. from Gael. *luach*, value, pay; Irish *luach*, price, wages.

LOVAGE, LOUAGE, *s.* Praise, adoration: "for the *lovage* of God;" Burgh Recs. Edin., I. 58, 80, 214, Rec. Soc. V. LOUE.

LOVERY, LUFRAY, *s.* Corrupt forms of *livery*, bounty, or gift given to a servant at certain times in addition to wages, or as part of them. V. LEVERE'. Addit. to LOVERY, q. v.

Not defined in DICT., but the correct meaning is suggested in the accompanying note. The etym., however, is not Su.-G., but Fr. *livrée*, that which is delivered, stipend, donation, livery. It is correctly given under LEVERE', q. v.

To LOWE, *v. a.* To make low, humble, fawn, submit; Douglas, Palice of Honour, Pt. I. st. 6. V. *Laue*.

LOWING, LOWINS, LOUIN, LO'IN, *s.* Allowance, supply; also, reward or punishment due to one. Addit. to [LOWANCE], q. v.

"... and has na *lowing* to vphald the samyn and daly chaplane thairat bot our ouklike penny gaderyt amangis the brethir of the said craft." Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, 17 Sept., 1533, Vol. II.

"... for meting his Majestie's Lieutenant at Inuernes the tuentie day of September nixt to cum, thairfra to pas vpon Lewis with fourtie dayes *loin*, and to report bak answer to the consall." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 229, Aug. 1602, Sp. C.

The term is still so pron. by elderly people in the West and South of S.; as, in speaking of a beggar, "She comes every week for her *lowins*;" or, of a widow, "Her guidman left her a gude *loin*."

Fr. *allouer*, to let out for hire: from L. Lat. *allocare*, to allot.

LOWIS, *s. pl.* Lochs; represents the pron. of *louchis*. V. LOUCH.

LÖWNIT, *adj.* Still, calm, serene; "the *lownit* air," Doug., Virg., v. ch. 4. V. LÖWN. Icel. *logn*, serene, tranquil.

LOWRANE DAY, LAURNE DAY, *s.* St. Laurence-day, 23rd August; Spalding C. Misc., I. 136.

LOWS, LOWSE, *adj.* Loose. V. LOUSE.

To LOWT, *v.* and *s.* V. LOUT.

LUBER, LUBOR, *s.* A lazy fellow, an idle beggar: a term of contempt; Sempill Ballates, p. 67.

Gael. *lobhar*, a leper, worthless fellow: comp. of *lob*, to rot, and *fear*, man, person: a contemptuous term. M. E. *lobre*, *lobur*.

LUCHER (*ch* soft), *s.* A form of *lecher*, a lecherous person; West of S. V. *Licher*.

LUCHRIE, *s.* Lechery; Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 71, ed. 1882. V. under *Licher*.

Printed "*luthrie*" in Lord Hailes' Bann. Poems, p. 196, st. 10.

LUCIVE, *adj.* Bright, shining, glossy.

Thoch now in browdir and begary,
She glansis as scho war Queine of Fary,
With costly furis *lucive* and sable,
With stanis and perle Innumverable;
All gold begaine, a glorious growme,
Slamb ouer with faird and fyne perfwme.

Rob Stene's Dream, p. 4, Mait. C.

By the editor of the poem *lucive* is defined as a *s.*, meaning, "A kind of fur: supposed to be that of the otter"; but both sense and structure are better satisfied by reading it as an *adj.* with the meaning given above. The statement implies that the furs were either *bright*, *shining*, in contrast to sable, i.e., *white* and sable, or, that they were *bright*, *shining*, in addition to sable, i.e., *glossy* and black: the first meaning, however, is the more likely.

Prob. an adaptation of Lat. *lucificus* in the sense of *lucidus*, bright, shining.

LUCKS-TU. Generally used as an *interj.*, look, observe, note, remember; West of S., Orkn.

This expression is not a contr. form of *lookest-thou*, but simply the old pron. of the older Anglian form *looks-thou* or *loks-thu*: similar to *has-tu*, *hears-tu*, *is-tu*, *says-tu*, *sees-tu*, etc., which are still used. *Tu* was the common pron. of *thou*, when it followed the verb; and in various parts of the country it was prevalent till within comparatively late years: but though still common in Orkn., and used by elderly country people in the West of S., it is rapidly becoming obsolete.

LUCRIFACTION, *s.* The act of winning or gaining by one's own exertions; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. xix. V. LUCRIFIE.

LUF and LIE. A sea term; to hug the wind closely; Sempill Ballates, p. 230. V. under LUIFE.

LUFE, LUF, LUIF, LOOF, *s.* Hand: as, "He gied me his *lufe* on't," he gave me his hand by way of pledge; implying that they had struck hands over the business. Addit. to LUFE.

In many parts of the country the old *bargain-fest*,

"There's my *wife*, I'll ne'er beguile ye," may still be heard at the conclusion of a bargain. Another and perhaps older form of the saying is, "There's my thoom, I'll ne'er beguile ye."

TO LOOK TO ONE'S LUF. To glance aside, to withdraw one's attention from work or duty for a moment, to attend to anything else while one's lord or master is near.

I dar nought luk to my *luf* for that lene gib,
He is sa full of ielusy and engyne fals.

Dunbar, Two Maryit Wemen, l. 120.

The same idea is expressed, but in slightly different terms, a few lines further on.

I dar nought keik to the knaip that the cop fillis,
For eldnyng of that ald schrew that euer on euill thynkis.
Ibid., l. 125.

LUIF DROWRY, s. Love-pledge, token or assurance of love.

A Sidonian steid
Of cullour quhite, quham Dido, the fair lady
In hir remembrance gaif hym in *luif drowry*.
Douglas, Virgil, v. ch. 10.

LUKISMES, LOUKISMES, LUXMESS, s. The feast of St. Luke, 18th Oct.; one of the terms at which payments of accounts was made; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 153, Rec. Soc., Burgh Recs. Prestwick, p. 15, Mait. C., Ayr and Wigton Arch. Coll., IV. 95.

LUKKIN, part. and adj. Close-fitting, webbed. V. LUCKEN.

LUNGSUCHT, LUNSAUCHT, LOUNGSOCHT, s. Lung-disease, a disease of cattle, now called *pneuro-pneumonia*.

" . . . thou confessis to be a spreit, and puttis four stanis in the four nokis of the ward [i.e., an enclosure prepared by the witch or warlock], and charmes the samen, and thairby haillis the guidis, and preseruis thame fra the *lunsaucht* and all vther diseasis." Trials for Witchcraft, Spald. C. Misc., I. 120.

The curious reader will find a full account of charming for *lungsucht*, murrain, and other diseases of cattle, with various forms of charm and directions for using them, in the Appendix to the Preface of *Kalendars of Scottish Saints*.

A.-S. *lunge*, pl. *lungan*, the lungs, and *sucht*, disease. The lungs are so named on account of their lightness; and in Scot. are called, for the same reason, the *lichts*.

LURE, LARE, LAAR, s. Flesh, lean flesh. V. under LIRE.

LUSH, s. A stroke, blow, cut, as with a wand or cane. V. LEISCHE.

TO LUSH, LUSCH, v. a. and n. To dash, rush, encounter; to strike at, lunge, beat, batter.

Sa wondir frely thai frekes fangis the fight,
Thai *luscht* and laid on, thai luffyis of lyre.

Col. and Gawayne, st. 78, l. 5.

This term was overlooked both by Pinkerton and Jamieson, although it occurs frequently in the romances of Arthur and Gawayne. In *Morte Arthur*, l. 1459, we find—

With luffly launces one lofte they *luschene* to gedyles.

Again in l. 2224—

He laughte owtte a lange swerde and *luschede* one faste.

Prob. only a variant of *lash*, M. E. *lasche*; but it is a very old form, as it occurs in the York Mysteries, both as a *s.* and as a *v.* See pp. 252, 292. As used in the Gaw. Rom., *lush* is onomato-poetic, and has, like *dush*, *thwack*, etc. originally at least, a reference to the nature of the sound caused by the blow, and therefore to the nature of the substances striking and struck. It is still so used in the South and West of S.

LUSOME, LUESOME, LOESUM, adj. Comely, winsome, worth loving. Addit. to LUF-SOME, LUSOME.

LYAM, s. A cord, rope. V. LIAM.

LYKAME, LICAME, s. Body. V. LICAYM.

LYMB, LYME, s. Limbus, place of torment, purgatory: also, a prison, dungeon, thralldom.

Ane vthir place quhilk purgatory representis,
And, dar I say, the *Lymb* of faderis auld.

Douglas, Virgil, vi. prol.

Fra rule, resoun, and richt, redles I ran;
Tharfor I ly in the *lyme*, lym pit, lathast.

Houlate, l. 969, Asloan MS.

In Bann. MS. "*lymb*."

Lat. *limbus*, a border; *limbus patrum*, a place on the border of hell, where the patriarchs abode till Christ came to free them. Hence the phrase *in limbo*, meaning in prison.

LYMIT, LYMYT, LEMIT, LYMMIT, part. pt.

1. Adapted, fitted; Douglas, King Hart, i. st. 3. Addit. to LYMMIT, q. v.

2. Engaged, appointed, set apart.

" . . . the quhilk to do we commit to you and to your seruandis and factouris that sall be *lymmit* be you thairto." Charters of Edin., 10 May, 1506, Rec. Soc., Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 444, 445, Sp. C.

Left undefined by Jamieson. The suggested meaning and etym. are incorrect.

Lat. *limitare*, to appoint, adapt, fit, engage; Dan. *lempe*, id.

LYMMER, s. A rascal. V. LIMMAR.

In old Scot. laws the term was applied to a thief or reiver. It is still in use, but applied generally to a vicious or worthless woman, as in Wattie and Meg.

Ye'll sit wi' your *lymmers* round you!

Alex. Wilson's Poems, p. 7, ed. 1876.

LYMMERFULL, adj. Rascally, full of rascality, villainous.

Thow hes ane perrellous face to play with lambis:

Ane thowsand kiddis, wer thay in faldis full strang,
Thy *lymmerfull* luke wald fle thame and thair dammis.

Dunbar and Kennedie, l. 152.

LYMPIT, part. pt. Made limp and weak, disabled, rendered powerless. Addit. to LYMPIT, q. v.

Not defined by Jamieson; but his suggestions regarding meaning and etym. are nearly correct. Icel. *limpa*, weakness; *lemja*, to thrash, flog, beat, so as to lame or disable: like vulgar E. *lam*; Cleasby and Vigfusson.

LYNE, *part. pt.* Lain; "the samen has *lyne* wast above the fyftie yeiris," Burgh Recs. Glasgow, II. 321, Rec. Soc.

LYNE, LINE, *s.* Lint. V. LIN.

LYRE, *s.* Complexion, countenance, face. Addit. to LYRE, q. v.

Bot of his *lyre* was laithlie and horribill,
And had seikness quhilk was uncurabill.
Rolland, Seven Sages, I. 318.

M.

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 prophecie 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 bailliaris, 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*, infeft 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*, *ryn-marts*, 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. *Metē*.

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. *mēd*, 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, *Purl. 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 availl.

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 *mister*, 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 thryde 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, kepand 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 yeirliche 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*, *meulture*, *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 defendre.

The English translation has:—

At lovers, lowpes, archers had plente,
To cast, draw, and shete, defenses 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*.

N.

NAB, s. V. DICT. Add to s. 2, 'a point, projection, promontory'; West of S.

NACHT. For *ne acht*, ought not, was not bound or called upon.

Quha wan the feild, or greitest Campioun,
Or was Victour, I *nacht* decerne that thing.

Rolland, Court of Venus, iv. 606, S.T.S.

"I *nacht* decerne," I was not called upon to decide.
Omitted in Gloss.

NACKET, s. An impertinent, mischievous, or wicked child: applied also to a precocious child; South and West of S., and in first sense in Orkn. V. NACHET.

NADE, NAD. Had not: for *ne had*.

NAELSTRING, s. The navel-string, umbilical cord; South and West of S.

A.-S. *nafela*, navel, and *strenge*, a cord: Du. *navel*, Dan. *navle*, Sw. *navle*.

NAESLIN, part. and adj. Fitting into each other, well matched; working or pulling well together, as in double harness; Orkn.

Prob. the local pron. of *nestling*, sitting or fitting closely to each other like young birds in a nest.

NAFE, NAF. Have not: for *ne have*.

To **NAG, NEG, v. a.** To bite, snap, indent or mark with the teeth, seize smartly; also, to nick, notch, or hack with a sharp instrument. In the latter sense, syn. *hag*. South and West of S. Addit. to **NAG**, q. v.

To **NAG, NEG, v. n.** To be peevish, querulous, or sarcastic, to keep on grumbling, to repeat an action with irritating frequency. Addit. to **NAG**, q. v.

NAG, s. Bite, snap; nick, hack, notch, or indentation made with a sharp instrument; a snappish answer or retort.

To **NAGGLE, v. a. and n.** To gnaw; to keep on scolding or rating, to quarrel or continue an angry altercation, to be constantly fault-finding.

NAGGY, NAGGLY, adj. Touchy, fretful, sarcastic, quarrelsome, ill-natured: a person of such disposition is said to be "as *naggy* as a thorn-stick."

Nag and its derivatives are used in most of these senses in various parts of the North of E. V. Brockett, Peacock.

Sw. *nagga*, to nibble, peck; Dan. *nage*, to gnaw.

NAGUS, s. V. DICT.

The etym. suggested for this word, *Negus*, or *Old Nick*, is ridiculous. Connection with the latter is certainly not warranted by the context; and with the former is simply impossible; for, the drink called *negus* was invented by a Colonel Negus in the reign of Queen Anne, or about 200 years after Dunbar's death.

NAIF, NEIF, NEYF, s. Lit. a native; a serf, servant; a kindly tenant.

"It is not improbable that the *neyf* or serf by descent—*nativus de stipite*—was distinguished from the bond-labourer, but we cannot tell to what extent, or in what manner." Innes, *Legal Antiquities*, p. 50.

"— . . . *cum nativis*—that is, with natives or *neyfs*, whose name, both here and in England, points to their being regarded as the remains of the native population obliged by the invaders to become serfs." *Ibid.*, p. 50-51.

Of this servile race there were two classes, the *neyf in gross*—that is the out-and-out slave, who could be bought and sold like a horse or an ox, and the *neyf regardant*,—or slave astricted to a certain land, who could not be moved at the mere will of the lord even to another estate. But long after the term *naif* had ceased to represent this subject race, and to imply a degree of bondage, it still carried with it the idea of service, and continued to be used as the appropriate name of a menial and help.

NAIFSHIP, NEIFSHIP, NEYFSHIP, s. State, condition, or service of a serf. V. **KNAVE-SHIP**.

NAIL. *Down on the nail*, promptly paid, paid in money, ready money.

NAIL, NALE, NAL, NALL, s. A weight of 7 lbs., used for wool; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I., 416, Halyburton's Ledger, p. 14, 43.

The form *nall* is found only in Halyburton's Ledger, and is improper. Indeed, the spelling found in that work is very misleading.

In Halliwell's Dict. the *nail* is represented as a weight of 8 lbs. used for articles of food.

NAIMCOUTH, adj. V. **NAMEKOUTH**.

NAIT, s. Use, occasion, purpose; other forms are *Nate*, *Nayt*, *Note*. Errat. in **DICT**.

The def. and etym. given by Jamieson are misleading. No doubt he wrote *need* in the common Scot. sense of *use, purpose*; but this is a mistake. And this led him into the other mistake of relating *nait* with Icel. *naud*, *need*, whereas it is from Icel. *neyti*, use, from *neyta*, to use. Besides, *naud* is the Norse form for *need*; it is *nauth* in Icel.

NAIT, NATE, adj. Neat, trim; also, deft, skilful, as in "*nait handis*," Douglas, *Virgil*, xii., ch. 7. Fr. *net*.

NAITRAL, *adj.* Natural, illegitimate. E. *natural*.

NAITRAL, *s.* A person of weak intellect, a silly person, a simpleton: E. *natural*.

Naitral, illegitimate, must be of comparatively modern use: for *natural*, which is really the same word, has almost invariably the meaning of *lawful*, legitimate. V. NATURAL.

NAKIT, *s.* Nakedness.

For this dispyt, quhen he was deid, anone
Was dampnyt in the flud of Acherone
Till suffer hungir, thirst, *nakit*, and cald.
Henryson, Orph. and Eur., l. 529, Bann. MS.

NAL, NALL, *s.* A nale or nail; a weight of 7 lbs., used for wool; Halyburton's Ledger, p. 14, 43, Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 416, Sp. C.

NALD, NADE. Would not: for *ne wald, ne wad*. V. NOLD.

NAMED, *adj.* Edged, bordered, hemmed; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, II. 297, Rec. Soc.

NANE, *s.* No one, nobody, nothing.

The mitherless bairnie creeps to his lane bed,
Nane covers his cauld back or haps his bare head.
Will. Thom, The Mitherless Bairn.
Is *nane* sa gude as leif of and mak na mair stryffe.
Rauf Coilzear, l. 172.

Is *nane* sa gude as drink and gang to our bed.
Ibid., l. 261.

"*Is nane*," there is nothing.

NANES, NANIS, NANYS, NONIS, NONES, *s.* Nonce: "for the *nanes*," properly, *for-then anes*, for the once, i.e., occasion or present. Errat. in DICT.

Jamieson's definition and explanation of this term and phrase are altogether wrong. The whole entry must be deleted.

As explained by Sir F. Madden in his Gloss. to Sir Gawayne, the phrase, "*for the nanes*," is simply the A.-S. *for tham anes*, later, *for them anes*, written *for the nanes*. The *then* standing for *tham*, dat. of the def. article, and the adv. *anes* being used as a noun. This explanation, however, was first proposed by Price in his notes to Warton, II., 496.

NAPKIN, *s.* V. DICT.

Only in the last sentence of the note is there even an approach to the correct etym. In M. E. this word was written *napekin* and *napel*, dimin. forms of O. Fr. *nape*, a cloth, from which also have come *naprie* and *napron*.

NAPLE, *s.* An apple.

Befoir his face ane *naple* hang also,
Fast at his mouth vpoun a twynid [threid].
Henryson, Orph. and Eur., l. 282, Bann. MS.

NAP O' THE KNEE, *s.* Knee-pan; West of S.

NAPRE, *s.* Napery. V. NAIPRIE.

NAPRON, NAPRIN, NAPERON, *s.* An apron.

These forms represent the common pron. in West and South of S. Brockett gives the last form as common in North of England.

Napron is not a corr. of E. *apron*, but the correct form of which *apron* is a corr. It is from Fr. *naperon*, a large cloth, which is a deriv. from O. Fr. *nape*, a cloth (Fr. *nappe*), from L. Lat. *napa*, corr. of Lat. *mappa*, a napkin, cloth. See Apron in Skeat's Etym. Dict.

NARENT, ABBOT OF. The Abbot of Unreason, a merry-making at the bringing in of summer, similar to that of Robin Hood and Little John; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, I. 176, Rec. Soc.

For particulars regarding these summer games, see Brand's Pop. Antiq., pp. 144-6, ed. 1877.

NASH, NAISH, NESH, NESCH, *adj.* Tender, delicate, fragile, slim.

A.-S. *hnæsce*, *hnesce*, soft, tender: M. E. *nesh*.

NASK, *s.* V. DICT.

This term is of Celtic origin; evidently from Gael. *nasg*, *naishg*, to bind, make fast; M'Leod and Dewar.

TO NATE, NAIT, *v. a.* Forms of Note, to use, etc., q. v. Errat. in DICT.

So also regarding Nate, Nait, *s.* V. Note, and Nait. These mistakes are due to Jamieson's misuse of *need* for *use*, which is a very common error in Scot. still.

NATRIE, *adj.* V. DICT.

Del. the note in this entry, and see the explanation given under Natterin, and Natter.

TO NATTER, *v. n.* V. DICT.

A simpler and more direct etym. for this term is O. Norse *gnaddr*, to grumble, growl, a freq. of *gnadda*, Norse *gnadra*, Dan. *gnaddre*; all of which are from O. Norse *gnadd*, a grumbling. V. FRITZNER, AASEN, and CLEASBY.

TO NATTLE, *v. a.* V. DICT.

This is simply a doublet of *Natter*, regarding which see the note above.

NAUCHTIE, *adj.* V. [NOUCHTIE].

NAUST, *s.* V. NOUST.

Noust, which Jamieson obtained from Edmondston's Gloss. of the Shetl. and Orkn. Dialect, does not correctly represent the pron. of this term. It should be written, as it is still pron., in its old Icelandic form, *naust*. V. Dasent's Burnt Njal, p. cxviii.

The *naust* is a slip either natural or artificial into which a boat is drawn up for protection: a *nouster*, is a common landing place for boats: see Arcadian Sketch Book, Gloss.

NAY-SAY, *s.* A refusal, denial: as, "He winna tak a *nay-say*."

Common in North of E. also. V. Brockett's Gloss.

NAYTED, *part. pt.* Noted, celebrated. V. NATE, NOTE.

NEB, *s.* 1. The face, countenance; as, "I dinna like his looks: he has a gae dour *neb*."

A.-S. *neb*, face. And in the Ancren Riwle, p. 90, we find "ostende mihi faciem" (Song of Sol. ii. 14), rendered by "schaue thi *neb* to me.

2. End, termination; mouth, as of a river; as, "the water-*neb*," the river mouth.

Elderly people in Paisley and Renfrew generally call the mouth of the Cart, and the lands near the junction of the Cart and the Clyde, the *water-neb*, the *wattir-neb*. Addit. to *NEB*, q. v.

To *NECH*, *NEGH*, *NYCH* (gutt.), *v. a.* To tend to or towards, belong to, concern, fall to one by right or duty: pret. *nycht*, *nyght*, *Houlate*, l. 47. Addit. to *NEICH*.

Syne to the samyn forsuith thair assent haile,
That sen it *necht* Natur, thair alleris maistris,
Thair couth nocht trete but entent of the Temperale.
Houlate, l. 276, Asloan MS.

In Bann. MS. *nychlit*, which is probably a mistake of the scribe for *nychit*, intended to be written *nychtit*, according to the practice of the 16th cent. of writing *t* after *ch* and *th*, as in *wiith*, *nychtbour*, &c. There are various similar mistakes in this version.

NEDDIRMAIR, *NEDDIRMAIST*. *V.* *NETHIRMARE*.

NEDDY, *NED*, *s.* A name for a donkey: "a tinkler's *neddy*," W. Watson's Poems, p. 100.

This term is common in London, and in various parts of Eng. as well.

NEED, *s.* This word is frequently used in Scot. in the sense of use, occasion, purpose; as, "I don't *need* it," i.e., I don't use it, or I have no use for it; "There is no *need* for it," i.e., no occasion for it; "To serve my present *need*," i.e., my present purpose. Various mistakes in the *Dict.* may be traced to the misuse of *need* for use. *V.* under *Nait*, *Nate*.

NEET, *s.* An egg of a louse, a louse. Addit. to *NEET*, q. v.

A.-S. *hnitu*, a nit; Du. *neet*, Sw. *gnet*, Dan. *gnid*, M. E. *nite*.

To *NEG*, *v. n.* A form of *NAG*, q. v.

NEIF, *NEYF*, *s.* A serf, servant. *V.* *Naif*.

NEIFSHIP, *NEYFSHIP*, *s.* *V.* *Naifship*.

NEIFTY, *NEYFTY*, *s.* Condition of a serf; also, the service exacted from a serf; Old Glasgow, p. 49.

To *NEIS*, *NEYS*, *v. n.* *V.* *NEESE*.

NEKED, *NEKID*, *s.* Nothing, next to nothing. Lat. *nequid*.

NEK-HERING, *s.* The largest and finest herring, picked fish, that are placed in the neck or top-layers of the barrel to catch purchasers.

Than with ane schout thus can the Cadgear say,
"Abye, and thow ane *Nek-hering* sall haif,
Is worth my capill, creillis, and all the laif."
"Bot quhat wes yone the carll cryit on hie—"

"Schir," said the Foxe, "that I can tell trowlie:
He said the *Nek-hering* wes in the creill."

"Kennis thow that hering?" "Yes, Schir, I ken it weil:
And at the creill mouth I had it thryis but dout;
The wecht of it neir tit my tuskis out."
Henryson, *The Wolf, Fox, and Cadgear*, ll. 139, 165.

To *NEM*, *NEME*, *v. a.* To seize. *V.* *NAM*.

NENT, *NENST*, *NENS*, *prep.* Towards, against, opposite; as, "Turnin' *nent* the east." Short for *ANENT*, q. v.

To *NERE*, *v.* To come near, approach, gain upon, come up with.

Bot than the swipir Tuscan hund assais
And *nerys* fast, ay redly hym to hynt.
Douglas, *Virgil*, xii. ch. 12.

NERES, *NERIS*, *s. pl.* *V.* *NEIRS*.

NERECRESS, *NEIRCRESIS*, *s.* The fat about the kidneys.

"That na fleschour tak oute of ony mutoune the neris or the *nerecress* [quhyl] the feest of Mychemless." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 4 June, 1444, Sp. C.

This regulation was enforced during the summer months in all the larger burghs; mutton being then in poor condition. An order to the same effect and in almost the same words is found in the Stirling Recs., of 25th May, 1526.

The Spalding Club vol. prints "*fra* the feest;" but this is evidently a mistake; even the date of the statute shows that *quhyl* i.e., until, is required.

Icel. *nyra*, Dan. *nyre*, Sw. *njure*, a kidney; and Fr. *graisse*, grease or fat.

NERVIT, *NERUIT*, *adj.* Ribbed, shot, threaded; "*neruit* with gold," Douglas, *Palice of Honour*, Pt. I. st. 47.

NESH, *adj.* Soft, tender. *V.* *Nash*.

NESTLING, *NESTLIN*, *NESSLIN*, *s.* The smallest bird of the nest, the weakling.

To *NETHER*, *NETTER*, *NEDDER*, *NITHER*, *NYTHER*, *v. a.* and *n.* To gnarl, shrivel; *Houlate*, l. 57, Asloan MS., Bann. MS. Addit. to *NIDDER*, q. v.

NETHERHOLE, *NETHERHOLL*, *s.* The blackhole, or lowest vault of a prison.

"Item, that na maner of persouns be fund walkand on the gait fra x houris furth of the nycht, vnder the payne of putting in the *netherhole* incontinent, exceptand folkis of honesty passand their leifull airands, and at thair haif bowetts or candillis within thair [hands] in taikin thairof." Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, 1498, l. 75, Rec. Soc.

NETHIRMARE, *NEDDIRMAIR*, *adj.* and *adv.* Lower, still lower, farther downward.

The dog slepit and fell unto the ground,
And Orpheus attour his wame in stall.
And *nethirmare* he went as ye heir sall.
Henryson, *Orph. and Eur.*, l. 260, Laing's ed.

The term occurs in l. 345. In both cases the Bann. MS. reads *neddirmair*.

NETHIRMEST, *NEDDIRMAIST*, *NEDDIRMAST*, *adj.* Lowest; generally used as an empha-

tic or intensive form; as, "Theefs sall be put in the *neddirmaist* hole."

Nethirmare is a double compar., and *nethirmest* a double super. used, like all such forms, to mark emphasis.

A.-S. *neothera*, *neothra*, nether: with suffix *māra*, greater, *mæst*, most.

NEVE, NEUE, s. Fist. V. NEIVE.

To NEVEL, NEVELL, v. a. V. DICT.

Del. the note under s. 1: the statement is wrong.

NEWLINGIS, NEWLINS, *adv.* Anew, over again. Addit. to NEWLINGIS, q. v.

"... and thairfore desyrit the samyne *newlingis* againe to be granted for the honour and lovage of Godis service at thair altar of Sant Cubart." Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, I. 214, Rec. Soc.

NEWRDAY, NEWRSDAY, s. New-Year's-Day.

NEWRGIFT, s. New-Year's-Day gift.

NEWRNEEN, NEWRNSEEN, s. New-Year's-Even, the evening of New-Year's-Day.

These terms are still common in the West of S.

NEYF, NEYFSHIP. V. *Naif*.

NICE, NYCE, NYSE, *adj.* Foolish, stupid, ignorant, dull, lazy: also tricky, as in Kingis Quair, st. 155. Addit. to NICE, q. v. V. *Nyce*.

Del. the note which follows Niceté, under this entry in DICT. *Nice* has nothing to do with *niais*, which Hailes and Pinkerton and Jamieson adopted as its etym. Fr. *niais*, is from the Ital. *nidiace*, fresh from the nest, hence, silly; and *nice* is M. E. *nice*, from O. *nice*, simple, lazy, which came from Lat. *nescius*, ignorant. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

To NICHT, NYCHT, v. n. To stop work for the day, cease from labour when day-light closes. Addit. to NICHT, q. v.

"... all the remanent of the yeir, quhen the day is schort, till entyr to his werk at day lycht in the morwyng, laif at half hour to twelf at none, and *nycht* at ewyn." Burgh Recs. Stirling, 26 Aug. 1529.

This is an extract from the engagement which the magistrates made with their master-mason, and which on certain conditions was to last "enduryng his lyfetye."

The term is still so used in various districts of Scot.

NICHTING-TIME, NYCHTIN-TIME, s. The time when out-door labour ceases during the winter season, i.e., when day-light closes.

NICHTBOUR, s. V. NYCHBOUR.

NICHTBOURHEID, NYCHTBOURHEID, s. Site or ground adjacent; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, III. 224. Addit. to NYCHTBOURHEID, q. v.

NICHTBOURSCAPE, NYCHBURSCAPE, s. Neighbourship, neighbourliness, the rights

and duties of neighbours: similar to *Nyctbourheid*, q. v.: Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 12 Feb. 1480-1, Mait. C.

NICHTWALK, s. A night-wake or night-watch over a corpse; also called a *lichtwake*; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 131, Rec. Soc.

NICHTYRTALE, s. V. DICT.

Jamieson's explanation of the *yr* in this term is not satisfactory. A simpler and more direct explanation of the term is the following one by Prof. Skeat.

Icel. *náttarþel*, by night, in the night-time. Here the *ar* is the Icel. genitive: and so also in *caterwaul*, the *cater* is equal to Icel. *kattar*.

To NICK, v. a. To outwit, balk, trick, befool, deceive: also, to answer in a mocking or insulting manner. V. NECK, v.

NICK, s. An act of trickery or deceit; a retort, gibe, jeer.

Sw. *neka*, to deny: Dan. *negte*.

NIDDRIT, *part. pt.* V. NIDDER.

NID NODDIN. V. under NOD.

NIDDY NODDY, s. and *adv.* Nodding and shaking, like an old or palzied person: also, in the pl. a contemptuous name for assumed airs or fine manners.

To think you birxies o' the town,
Wi' ruffel't sark and moostet crown,
Play siccan tricks on countra bodies,
Wha're tentless o' yer *niddy noddies*.

W. Watson's Poems, p. 32.

An' ere we're half gate wi' our life,
Our head plays *niddy noddy*.

Ibid., p. 38.

To NIE, NYE, v. a. To approach. V. NEYCH, NECH.

NIKKY, s. V. NICK.

NILD. Errat. for *culd*, *could*. V. DICT.

This is a mis-reading of Pinkerton's transcriber: the Maitland MS. has *culd*. See Small's ed. of Dunbar's Poems, p. 33, S. T. S.

NILE, s. Blue or green mould or fungus, as on cheese: *niled cheese*, moulded or mouldy cheese; Orkn.

NILL, NIL, NYL. For *ne will*, will not: *nill ye will ye*, whether you are unwilling or willing, without consulting you, in spite of you: "An' that I'll do, *nill ye will ye*."

Jamieson's explanation of this phrase is defective. Like the Lat. form "*nolens volens*" it has various applications.

A.-S. *nyllan*, to be unwilling: made up of *ne*, not, and *willan*, to will.

To NIM, NIME, NYME, v. 1. As a v. a., to take or pick up hastily; to steal. V. NAM.

2. As a *v. n.*, to walk quickly, trip along.

A.-S. *niman*, to take.

NINE, NINES, *s.* Perfection: to the *nines*, up to the *nines*, to perfection, to the uttermost, in the grandest style: West of S.

NINE-TAILS, NINE-TAIL'D-CAT, *s.* The hangman's lash.

NIR, NYR, *adj.* and *adv.* Near: comp. *nirar*, *nyrar*; sup. *nirrest*, *nyrast*; Houlate, l. 47, Asloan MS., Bann. MS. V. NER.

NIRLOCK, NURLOCK, *s.* A small hard lump or swelling, an induration on the skin: mostly on the feet or hands. Dimin. of NIRL, *q. v.*

To NITHER. V. DICT. Kidder is a misprint for Nidder.

To NIVE, KNIVE, *v. a.* To pinch, grip; to lay turf on the ridge of a house in order to grip and cover the ends of the thatch; Orkn.

"Weel, trouth, lam, thou'll sthune be richt aneuch. Leuk'st thoo there, Maigie, at that saxear (six-oared boat) comean frae the haaf fu' tae the wayles (gun-wales) o' ling and tosch. Na nicht I trive, Maigie, but I see a brow new hoos *nived* wi' poanes (cut turf), an' na less than twa marks o' laund." *Rambling Sketches in the Far North*, p. 93.

Dan. *knife*, to pinch, grip.

NO, NA, *adv.* Not: *no far*, not far, near. Addit. to NO, *q. v.*

There's *no* a lad in a' the lan'
Was match for my John Highlandman.

Burns, Jolly Beggars.

We are *na* fou, we're *no* that fou,
But just a drappie in our e'e.

Ibid., *Willie Brew'd a Peck o' Mant.*

No and *na* are the usual forms of negation in Scot.: a peculiarity which Jamieson has not made plain, although he uses many quotations that illustrate it. *No* for *not* is common all over the country; but in Aberdeen, Banff, etc., *na* and *nae* prevail. In the Lowlands generally, while frequently used with verbs, it is invariably used with nouns, adjectives, and adverbs; but in the S. F. counties it is equally so used with verbs, e.g. I *no* think, I *no* ken. When the negation follows the verb the form *na* is used, and is frequently joined to it, e.g. I ken *na*, I *kenna*. With aux. verbs this combination is very common, e.g. *canna*, *manna*, *wadna*.

NOBUT, *adv.* Only, just, no more than: as, "I've *nobut* saxpence." V. [NA BUT].

When so used *nobut* has the sense of *nocht but*; and when it occurs at the beginning of a sentence, it has a conjunctive sense and represents *No!* however, as in, "*Nobut*, I canna do that." In this latter sense it is common in the North of E. V. Brockett's Gloss.

For explanation of *no* and *but* see Skeat's Etym. Dict.

No FAR, *adv.* Not far, near. V. *No*.

NODDER, NODDIR, NOUDIR, *conj.* Neither. V. NOUTHER.

To NOIT, *v. a.* To use, wear; part. pt. *noited*; "the book's sair *noitit*," i.e., much worn or marked through use: West of S. V. NOTE.

A.-S. *notian*, to use; Sw. *nöta*, to wear, to be worn.

NOK. "A *nok*," an oak: a form adopted in alliterative poetry.

My neb is netherit as a *nok*, I am bot ane Owle.

Houlate, l. 57.

NOLL, *s.* V. DICT.

This word represents simply E. *knoll*, and the meanings noted are all secondary. M. E. *knol*, and A.-S. *cnol*, a hillock, are most prob. of Celtic origin, from Welsh *cnol*, a knoll, hillock, a dimin. form of Celtic *cnoc*, a hill, which in Gaelic means hill, knoll, hillock, and in Irish a hillock, a turnip. In Scot. *now*, *nowe*, *knowe*, which represent the pron. of *knoll*, means a hillock, brae, rounded eminence, the head, crown of the head. Comparing these various meanings, the leading idea which they suggest is that of roundness, not mass or eminence; and this is confirmed by Dutch *knol*, a turnip, and Swed. *knöl*, a bump. Besides, the term *knock*, as used in the names of hills, is invariably applied to rounded eminences, and to such only.

NONE-METE, *s.* Dinner. V. NEEMIT.

NONES, NONIS, *s.* Nonse. V. *Nanes*.

To NOOL, NULE, *v. n.* To submit, bow, yield, fawn, cringe: commonly written *Knool*, *q. v.* V. NOLL, *v.*

To *Knool down* at marbles is to place the closed fist on the ground, and expose the knuckles to the *nags*. Another form of the phrase, which is common in Eng. as well, is to *knuckle down*. V. under NAG.

NOOLED, NOOL'D, NOOLT, NULED, *part.* and *adj.* Subdued, crushed, dispirited, henpecked: as, "He's a pair *nool'd* body."

Prob. only a var. of *knool*, *knoll*, *knull*, to knuckle, beat with the fists, expressing the purpose of, and end gained by, the operation.

NOOL-KNEE, *adj.* V. *Nule-Kneed*.

NOONSHANKS, NONESHANKIS, NONESHANKIS, NUINSCHANKIS, NUMSCHANKIS, *s.* Afternoon repast; also the time allowed for it. Frequently called *four-hours*. Addit. to NOYN-SANKIS, *q. v.*

This repast was called *four-hours* from the time at which it was taken; and workmen were allowed half an hour for it. In some districts, however, as the following extract shows, *noonshanks* began at 3.30 p.m.

"The said Jhon haiffand ilk werk day ane half hour afor nyne houris afor none to his disjone, and ane othir half hour afor four houris eftyr none to his *nunshankis*." *Burgh Recs. Stirling*, 26 Aug., 1529.

Such was the arrangement with the master-mason of Stirling so long as he could commence work "ilk day in the morwyng at five houris;" but during the season of shorter days he had no *noonshanks*, and only a short meal-time at mid-day. So also was it with the master-mason of Dundee a few years later; for his engagement, dated 1536, distinctly states that in winter

he was to have "na tyme of licence of dennar nor noneshankis causs of the shortnes of the dais." Memorials of Angus and Mearns, I. 298.

Noonshanks was originally a *noon-drink*; for we are told that in certain cases labourers were allowed *none-mete*, i.e., noon-eating, and *none-schenche*, i.e. noon-drinking: *schenche* being a *s.* from M. E. *schenchen*, to pour out or distribute drink. (See *Nunmete* in Prompt. Parv., and Way's note on it.) And in certain circumstances this allowance of an *afternoon drink* is still kept up.

A.-S. *scencan*, to pour out drink, from which came M. E. *skenzen*, *schenken*, or *schenchen*; and from the latter form came *schenche* in *none-schenche*, which in Scot. became *noonshanks*, and in E. *nunchion*. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

NOOT, s. A shinty ball. V. *Note*.

Also called a *nacket*, that which is naked or knocked. Properly, however, the *noot* is a ball of hard wood turned and fitted for the game; and a *nacket* is a piece of wood, bone, or stone, used by players who have not a *noot*.

NORTIR, NORTER, adj. Northern. V. under **NORTH**.

NOSE-ON-THE-GRUNSTANE. A simile expressive of the hard grinding of poverty, of the result of improvidence, and of a lazy person compelled to work.

In the second sense the phrase is common in the North of E. V. Brocket's Gloss.

NOT, s. Naught, nothing; Court of Venus, ii. 973, 975, S.T.S. A form of **NOCHT**, q. v.

Prob. written *not* in MS.

NOTE, NOT, NOTT, NOOT, s. A knot, knob, ball; head, point, conclusion; also, a tool or weapon: hence, *to the note*, to the head or point, to the hammer, axe, etc.: cf. *neb*. V. **NOTE**.

Icel. *knútr*, a knot; Sw. *knut*; Dan. *knude*; A.-S. *cnotta*; Du. *knot*; Cf. Lat. *nodus*; Fr. *neud*.

NOTIR, adj. Known. V. **NOTOUR**.

NOTOURLIE, NOTERLIE, NOTIRLIE, adv. Well or widely known, publicly, notoriously; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, I. 113, Douglas, IV. 94-4, ed. Small. V. **NOTOUR**.

NOUMBLES, NOMBLES, NOWMYLLIS, s. pl. The heart, spleen, lungs, and liver of an animal: "*nowmelys* of a beest," Prompt. Parv., q. v.

"... and at the sellaris thairof [i.e., of flesh-meat] be honestlie habilleit according to thair facultie with honest apronis convenient thairfore, and at thair sell nocht oppinly in the merkat thair nolt heids, *nowmyllis*, nor interallis of thair fiesche bot quyetlie in private places." Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, I. 114, Rec. Soc.

This extract shows that the term is not limited to the entrails of a deer, as is sometimes stated. It has not yet passed out of use in the West of S., and may occasionally be heard on winter market-days when farmers' wives are bargaining with the butcher for the

materials to furnish a good haggis: a sheep's bag and *nombles* being principal elements thereof.

L. Lat. *numbile*, *numble*: O. Fr. *nombles*, the numbles, which Elyot defines, "as the hart, the splene, the lunges, and lyuer." V. Note in Prompt. Parv.

NOVATION, NOUATION, s. Innovation, novelty; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 43, Sp. C., B. R. Edinburgh, IV. 141, Rec. Soc.

This term occurs also in the Peebles Recs. in an entry dated 3rd March, 1559. The record is interesting, as it affords a glimpse of that old burgh when the Reformation movement began to stir it. On that day, it is recorded, "... the baillies of Peblis passed to the personale presens of John Wallace als apostat, and dischargit him to use ony *novationes* of common prayeris or preiching." They told him also that they would not assist him nor any of his sect or opinion, but would stand under the faith and obedience of their prince for the time. Little did they know about the force of the current that had just reached them. On 20th November of the following year 1560, the baillies of Peebles were commissioned by the inhabitants to go to Edinburgh to the Lords of the Congregation to secure the services of a faithful minister. Eight days afterwards, John Dikesone, the first minister in Peebles, was formally installed.

NOW, NOWE, s. V. **DICT**.

These forms represent the Sc. pron. of E. *knoll*, M. E. *knol*: Cf. *bow* for *boll*, *row* for *roll*, etc. And all the varieties of meaning given under **NOLL** and **Now** represent simply different applications of M. E. *Knol*.

To NOW, v. a. To knuckle, to strike or beat with the fist: a form of **NOLL**, of which it represents the common pron.

The millar was of manly mak,
To meit him was na mowis;
Thai durst nocht ten cum him to tak,
So *nowit* be thair nowis.

Chrystis Kirk of the Grene, Bann. MS.

NOWEL, s. The central column round which a circular staircase winds; also, in pl. *nowellis*, stones to be used in constructing a newel.

"... for the wark of the tolbuith steipill, sex score four peice of free aisler stanes of the heughe of Kynguddies, thairof thrie scor sevin peice long wark for lintellis and *nowellis*, and the remanent schort wark for rebbitis." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 379, Sp. C.

"Newel (Old Eng. forms, Noel, Nowel, Nuel), the central column round which the steps of a circular staircase wind." Gloss. of Terms in Architecture, p. 169, ed. 1882.

O. Fr. *nual*, later *noyau*, "the stone of a plumme, the nuel or spindle of a winding staire;" Cotgr. From Lat. *nucalis*, resembling nuts; hence, applied to a fruitstone, an almond, and, from its central position, to the column of a winding stair.

NOWN, adj. Own: a common pron. in Orkn.: *nain* in more southern districts.

NOWS AND THENS, adv. Occasionally, at long intervals, rarely. The phrase is used also as a *s.*, as in, "He jist comes at *nows and thens*," i.e., at odd or rare times. South and West of S.

This phrase is still used in some districts of the North of Eng. V. Peacock's Gloss. of Lonsdale.

NOWT, *s.* Cattle, horned cattle. V. NOLT.

NOYNSANKIS, *s.* Afternoon repast; also, the time allowed for it. Errat. in DICT.

Jamieson's explanation of this term is altogether a mistake: therefore, del. the definition and the explanatory note given in DICT., and see corrections given under *Noonshanks*.

NOYSUM, *adj.* Hurtful, noxious, deadly; Douglas, Virgil, III. 59, 13, ed. Small.

Made up of M. E. *noy*, annoyance; and E. suffix *some*. *Noy* is short for *anoy*, from O. Fr. *anoi*, vexation. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

NUB-BERRY, *s.* V. DICT.

In last para. of this entry, l. 1, *knoo* is a misprint for *knob*.

NUDYT, NWDYT, *part. pt.* Naked, stripped, denuded. Lat. *nudare*.

“ . . . ordains hym to be *nudyt* of his fredome.”
Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 30 Jan., 1551-2, p. 62, Mait. C.

NUK, NUKE, NUKIT, NUKKIT. V. under NUIK.

NULE, NOOL, *s.* A knob, protuberance. V. [KNULE].

NULED, NOOLED, *adj.* Having a knob or protuberance, swollen: as in a diseased joint.

NULE-KNEED, NOOL-KNEED, *adj.* Having enlarged or protuberant knee-joints; syn. *knuckle-kneed*, *knock-kneed*. Errat. in DICT.

Jamieson's definition of this term is misleading: it is really the def. of *knock-kneed*. And while a *knule-kneed* person is generally also *knock-kneed*, he is not necessarily so, and may be otherwise: but, be that as it may, the two words imply totally different ideas. *Nule* has nothing to do with the idea of knocking, but of protuberance; and when *nuled* knees do knock against each other, it is because the protuberances are the results of disease which has so weakened the joints that they bend inward under the person as he moves along.

NULE-TAES, NOOL-TAES, NULE-TAED. V. KNOUL-TAES.

To NULE, *v. a.* and *n.* V. KNOOL, *Nool*.

NULED, NOOLT, *part.* and *adj.* Mauled, subdued. V. *Nooled*.

NURISKAP, NURICEKIP, *s.* V. NOURISKAP.

NWREIS, NWRIS, *s.* A nurse. V. NURIS.

(Sup.) Y

NYCE, NYSE, *adj.* Ignorant, stupid, rude, offensive; Court of Venus, i. 739: also, full of tricks or capers, as, “the *nyce* ape,” Kingis Quair, st. 155; foolish, silly, Ibid., st. 129; Dunbar and Kennedy, l. 177.

Nyse is used in the last sense in Towneley Mysteries, p. 237. It is the M. E. *nicc*, foolish, simple, and afterwards fastidious; from O. Fr. *nicc*, lazy, simple; originally ignorant, from Lat. *nescius*. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

NYCELY, NYSELY, *adv.* Foolishly; Kingis Quair, st. 12, ed. Skeat.

To NYCH, *v. a.* V. NEICH, *Nech*.

NYCHLIT. Del. this entry in DICT.

This is certainly a mistake in the Bann. MS. for *nychit*, came nigh to, concerned. The Asloan MS. has *nechit*. V. under *Nech*.

NYDDRIT, NYDRYT, *part. pt.* V. NIDDER.

To NYE, *v. a.* V. NEYCH, *Nie*.

To NYE, *v. a.* To deny, refuse, forbid; pret. *nyt*; part. pt. *nyte*. Fr. *nier*.

And othir sum *nyt* all that case.

Barbour, i. 52.

To NYE, *v. a.* To annoy, vex, harass, distress, afflict; part. pt. *nyte*, a form of *noyit*, q. v.

The May Thisbe wald tine hir self sa nyte,

Caus Pyramus away and deid was quite.

Rolland, Court of Venus, iii. 229, S. T. S.

“Wald tine hir self,” resolved to kill herself or to perish. V. TINE.

The rendering of *nyte* given in the Gloss. is certainly wrong.

NYE, *s.* Trouble, difficulty, harm, distress, injury. A form of NOY, q. v.

To NYME, *v. a.* To seize. V. NAM, *Nim*.

NYSE, NYSELY. V. *Nyce*.

NYT, *pret.* Denied. V. NYE.

NYTE, *part. pt.* Annoyed. V. *Nyce*.

NYTE, *v. a.* A form of NATE, NOTE, q. v.

To NYTE, *v. n.* V. DICT.

In l. 1, for *v. n.* read *v. a.*

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

In l. 1, for No read To.

To NYTTL, *v. a.* and *n.* V. DICT.

Add to defin.:—A form of *Nattle*, with slightly different application.

O.

O, *prep.* On; but generally equivalent to E. prefix *a*, meaning *on*, as in *o brede*, abroad, *o newe*, anew, *o right*, aright.

OAT-FOWL, *s.* The snow-bunting; Neil's Tour in Orkn. and Shetl. Addit. to OAT-FOWL, q. v.

OBIUSE, *s.* A corr. of *upheise*, vulgarly pron. *obheise*, a block and tackle, used for elevating heavy bodies; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 176, Sp. C.

OBSERVATOR, OBSERUATOUR, *s.* Lit. an observatory, an aid or help to observers: a monstrance.

"... ane *obseruatour* of irne to the ewcharist." Burgh Recs. Peebles, 27 Oct., 1560, Rec. Soc.

Lat. *observare*, to observe, pay respect or adoration to; and the *obseruatour* mentioned in the record was, most probably, an iron case for enclosing and at the same time displaying the host.

OBSTANT, *adj.* Standing in the way of, opposing, resisting, adverse; Douglas, IV., 134, 23, ed. Small, Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 37, Sp. C.

OBUMBRAT, *pret.* Overshadowed, shaded, screened; Douglas, IV. 82, 10, ed. Small. Lat. *obumbrare*.

OCHTLINS, *adv.* V. OUGHTLINS.

ODD, ODDS, *s.* Terms used in golfing.

"(1.) 'An *odd*,' 'two *odds*,' etc. per hole, means the handicap given to a weak opponent by deducting one, two, etc. strokes from his total every hole. (2.) To have played 'the *odd*' is to have played one stroke more than your adversary." Golfer's Handbook, p. 35, ed. 1881.

Some of the other terms used in counting the game will be most easily explained in connection with the foregoing.

"If your opponent has played one stroke more than you, i.e., 'the *odd*,' your next stroke will be 'the like'; if two strokes more, i.e., 'the two more,' your next stroke will be 'the one off two'; if three more, 'the one off three'; and so on." *Ibid.*, p. 35.

ODMAN, *s.* An arbiter. V. ODISMAN.

To O'ERGANĠ, *v. a.* To oversee, superintend; hence, to treat with indignity, to oppress; West of S. Addit. to O'URGAE.

O'ERGANĠ, O'URGANG, *s.* Superintendence, oppression; *Ibid.* Addit. to O'URGANG.

To OERHALE, *v. a.* A form of Ouerheid, q. v.; also, of *Ouerhale*, q. v.

O'ERLAY, *s.* and *v.* V. OURLAY.

OF, *adv.* Corr. of *oft*, often, frequently; "also *of* as neid beis," as often as necessary; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 125.

OFF-AND-ON, AFF-AN'-ON. 1. As an *adj.*; uncertain, unsettled; as, "I'll hae na *off-and-on* bargain: settle't now."

2. As an *adv.*; more or less; as, "It lasted about twa hours *off-and-on*": also, intermittingly; as, "We had moonlicht *off-and-on* a' nicht."

OFF-GANGIN. 1. As an *adj.*, outgoing, leaving; as in "the *off-gangin* tenant."

2. As a *s.*, the amount or proportion of the crop due to the outgoing tenant who leaves a farm while the crop is growing.

OFTER, *adv.* Oftener; comp. of *oft*.

To OGHĠ, OUGHT, OGHE, *v. a.* V. AUCHT.

OH WHAN! *inter.* Like, and perhaps the local pron. of *ochone*; but its application is more like that of *man alive!* Orkn.

OIS, OISE, OISS, *v.* and *s.* Use. V. OYSS.

OKE, *s.* The Black-billed Auk (*Alca pica*, Linn.); Neil's Tour in Orkn. and Shetl.

Naturalists are now almost agreed that the Oke is not a distinct species, but merely the Razor-bill in the winter plumage of the first year. V. Rennie's Notes in Montagu's Ornith. Dict., ed. 1831.

OKER, OICKER, *s.* Usury. V. OCKER.

OLES, *adv.* and *conj.* A corr. of *Onless*, q. v.

OLK, OLKĠE. V. OULK, OULKĠE.

To OMBESEGE, *v. a.* V. UMBESEGE.

Om is for *omb*=*umb*, A.-S. *ymb*, round about. This prefix is very common in M. E. in the form of *um*-.

OMELL, *prep.* Among; Ywaine and Gawin, I. 136, 2667.

ON, *prep.* Of, about, concerning, regarding; as, "He couldna sleep for thinkin' *on't*," i.e., of or about it; "I'll tell your mither *on* you," i.e., concerning or regarding you. Addit. to [ON], q. v.

ON, ONE. 1. Forms of the prefix *un*, not, or implying the undoing of the action expressed by the verb, as *ongraithe* for *ungraithe*, to unharness, i.e. to undo the harness.

2. Sometimes *on* is intensive, as in *onstandin*, immovable, determined.

N.B.—Words beginning with this form of the prefix which are not found in the *Dict.* or *Suppl.*, may be found under the form *Un-*.

ONBETAKIT, **ONBETECHIT**, *part. adj.* Unrendered, uncommitted, uncommended: "*onbetecht* hir self to God," without commending herself to God.

" . . . and commandit hir to ryss airlie befor the sone, *onbetecht* hir self to God, and onspokin, and nocht to sayn hir self nor hir sone sowkand on hir breist." *Trials for Witchcraft*, Spald. Misc., i. 91.

The form *onbetecht* may represent the local pron.; but more prob. it is a mistake for *onbetakit*.

ONBETHANKIT, *part. adj.* Unthanked, unacknowledged; "Here am I *onbethankit* for a' I've done for her," West of S.

ON BREID. V. **ON BREDE.**

ONBYDREW, *pret.* Withdrew, retired; Douglas, *Virgil*, xii. prol. 6, ed. Small.

On is here not negative but intensive, as in sometimes is in Latin, and *un* in Eng., as in *unloose*, Mark i. 7. Ruddiman's ed. has *umbedrew*, which is similarly explained. V. Gloss. Another use of *on* will be found in *Onlace*, q. v.

ONCHANCY, *adj.* V. **UNCHANCY.**

ONCOUTH, **ONKOUTH**, *adj.* Strange, uncommon: generally *uncouth*, *unkouth*, but latterly and most frequently written and pron. *unco*. V. **UNCO.**

While *uncouth* and *unco* are really forms of the same word, they have now very different meanings: *uncouth* implies peculiarity of appearance, dress, manner, or bearing, and *unco* refers to the nature or character of a person or thing.

ONCULYT, **ONCULIT**, *part. adj.* Uncooled, quite hot, warm; Douglas, *Virgil*, xi. ch. 5.

ONCUNYEIT, *part. adj.* Uncoined: *uncunyeit gold*, gold in bar or mass, or not prepared for coining; Douglas, *Virgil*, x. ch. 9, ed. Small.

ONE, *adj.* Single, sole: *hym one*, all by himself; *oure one*, all by ourselves; but such phrases are now expressed by himself, ourselves, &c. There is also an intensive form in which *al* or *all* is prefixed: thus, *al hym one*, entirely himself or by himself.

ONE-OFF-TWO, **ONE-OFF-THREE.** V. under *Odd*.

ONEITH, **ONEISE**, *adv.* Lit. not easily; hardly, scarcely, with difficulty. V. **UNEITH.**

ONERD, *adj.* Uncultivated. V. *Unearned.*

ONFARAND, **ONFARRANT**, *adj.* Ill-favoured, ill-looking, ugly; Douglas, III. 250, 26, ed. Small; it is also used in the sense of ill-informed, senseless, unmannerly, rude, as in "He's aye been an *onfarant* body." V. **UNFARRANT.**

ONHERMIT, **ONHERMYT**, *adj.* Unharmred; Douglas, II. 4, 31, ed. Small.

To **ONLACE**, *v. a.* Lit. to lace on, i.e. to bind, fix, or fasten, as a sandal, piece of armour, etc.; hence, to put or fit on, bind or fasten firmly.

Enfors the strangly contrar hym to stand;
Rays hie the targe of faith vp in thi hand;
On hed the halsum helm of hop *onlace*;
In cheryte thy body all embrace;
And of devote orison mak thi brand.

Douglas, *Virgil*, xi. prol., ed. Small.

Rudd. ed. has *vnlace*.

On is here both intensive and adverbial.

ONLAND, **UNLAND**, *s.* Untilled or uncultivated land, pasture land. Addit. to **ONLAND.**

This term was left undefined by Jamieson; but its meaning is clearly indicated by the following passage: ". . . terras arabiles *lie corneland*, terras non arabiles *lie unland* . . . moris, marresis, pratis, terris non arabilibus *lie unerd*." Reg. Mag. Sig., 1546-80, No. 2195.

ONLAW, *s.* and *v.* V. **UNLAW.**

ONLESS, **ONLES**, **OLES**, *adv.* and *conj.* Unless, if not; Spald. Mis., I. 85; *oles na*, unless that.

" . . . he sal hafe na other service bot it *oles na* it be nocht ten merkis." Charters of Peebles, 4 Feb., 1444-5, Rec. Soc.

ONMYSURLY, *adv.* Without or beyond measure; Douglas, IV. 147, 29, ed. Small.

ONREST, *s.* Unrest. V. *Unrest.*

ONRICHT, **ONRYCHT**, *adj.* Untrue, false, defective, unfair, unjust.

" . . . the deakin of cowperis quha sall have power to challenge all sik wrang and *onrycht* missouris." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 295, Rec. Soc.

ONSAULD, **ONSELD**, **ONSELT**, *adj.* Unsold; Spald. Club Misc., I. 193.

ONSET, *s.* An addition to a building either for enlargement or as an outhouse; in the former case it is often called an *outset*; in the latter, a *to-fall*, or *lean-to*.

ONSLAUGHT, *s.* A fierce attack or onset; a bloody fray or battle, Roxb.

"The Swedens disappointed of their *onslaught* retired after his Majestie to their leaguer, and having put a terror to the enemies armie by this defeat he did get some days longer continuation to put all things in good order against their coming." Monro's Exped., P. ii., p. 52.

From *on* and M. E. *slah*t, A. S. *sleah*t, a stroke, blow, formed from *sleán*, to strike. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

Misled by his etymology, Jamieson gave two different entries of this term, in the belief that they were different words; but they are really the same. Both entries must be deleted.

ONSNEED, *adj.* Uncut, unpruned, not trimmed; Douglas, Virgil, Bk. ix. 11.

In the West of S. some thirty years ago a common street cry was, "Birk besoms; heather besoms; sneed an' onsneed!" The hawkers were generally gipsies.

ONSPOKIN, *adj.* Unspoken; without speaking to any one, before speaking to any one. Spald. Mis. I. 91.

ONSPOLYET, *adj.* Unspoiled; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 316, Sp. C.

ONSTERIT, *adj.* Unstirred, unmoved; Douglas, II. 146, 21, ed. Small. V. STEER.

ONTEINDIT, ONTENDYT, ONTEINIT, *adj.* Untithed: without apportioning or paying the teinds. V. TEIND.

" . . . for the wrangus takin in of peis *on-tendyt*." Burgh Recs. Prestwick, p. 52, Mait. C.

ONTO, *prep.* Unto, upon, a-top of.

The bestis furth hes tursyt this ilka syre
Onto the altar blessand of hayt fyre.

Douglas, Virgil, xii. ch. 4, l. 30.

This is simply a variant of *unto*. These forms are made up of prep. *to* and O. Fries. *und, ont, unto*.

To **ONTRAY**, *v. a.* Errat. for *Outray*, q. v. V. DICT.

Delete this entry in DICT. altogether, as *ontray* is a misprint in Pinkerton's version of Sir Gaw. and Sir Gal.

ONWISELY, ONUYSLYE, *adv.* Unwisely, foolishly, rashly; Douglas, Virgil, 124, 39, Rudd.

The writer of the Elphinstoun MS. has omitted this word, and has thereby marred the measure of the line. The editor notes it as only a various reading. V. Small's ed., II., pp. 219, 314.

OOSTING, *s.* An encampment, a camp; also an army in camp. V. OST, OSTING.

OOSTING BURD, *s.* A camp-table.

"Item, giffin for ij tynnyt bandis and viij bowlis for trestis for the *oosting burd*, xxxij d." Accts L. H. Treas., I. 295.

OOTLIN, *adj.* and *s.* V. OUTLAN, *Outlin*.

ORA, ORRA, *adj.* Odd, extra. V. ORROW.

ORCHARD-LIT, *s.* A kind of dye-stuff: prob. the orchella weed (*Rocella tinctoria*) of commerce; Halyburton's Ledger, p. 321, Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, IV. 155.

ORD, *s.* A point of land, promontory, headland; as, "the *Ord* of Caithness." V. DICT.

Jamieson's defin. and etym. of this term are incorrect. The word is certainly of English origin.

A.-S. *ord*, beginning, point, edge; Germ. *ort*, a point of land; Icel. *oddr*, Dan. and Swed. *od, odd*.

ORDINER, ORDINAR, ORDYNAR, *s.* 1. Ordinary; a title given to Church dignitaries having original jurisdiction.

The bishop of a diocese having original jurisdiction was called the *ordinar* of the diocese; the archbishop, the *ordinar* of his province.

2. An ordinary, a public or common table or meal, pot-luck; dinner at a restaurant or inn, or at the table of a friend or neighbour; also, dinner as a meal; Rob. Stene's Dream, p. 4.

The following injunctions were given to the common minstrels of Glasgow who were provided with dinner by the householders in rotation.

"Item, that name of thame have nather boy nor doig with thame quhair thai eit thair *ordiner*."

"Item, that thai stope na friemen that is hable to gif them *ordiner*, nor to tak syluer fra ane to pas to ane vther."

"Item, that thai sall nocht misbehaiff thame selfs in na housis quhair thai sal happin to eitt thair *ordiner*, bot to be content of sic as salbe presentit to thame be thame that thai eit with." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 207, Rec. Soc.

O. Fr. *ordinaire*, "an Ordinarie; also, an ordinarie table, dyet, fare;" Cotgr.

ORE, *s.* V. DICT.

Del. last two para. of this entry; they are altogether misleading. The etym. is simply A.-S. *ár*, grace, favour. On this term, Prof. Skeat remarks:—"A.-S. *ár* gives *ore*, just as A.-S. *lár* gives *lore*."

ORLIN, ORLING, *s.* A puny, sickly, or stunted creature; a form of **WORLIN**, q. v.

Worlin assumes the various forms of *orlin, urlin, wurlin, yurlin*; and they are still used in the West of S.

ORNACY, *s.* Ornateness, beauty. Lat. *ornatio*.

This term was generally used in relation to language, composition, and poetry; but in the following passage it relates to architecture.

"So then, under these three conditions, to wit, of amplitude, *ornacy*, and vnprostitute chastity to any other vse nor the owne, but specially the last, it becommes a Kirk." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 17.

ORPIMENT, ORPEMENT, *s.* Orpine, painter's gold; Haliburton's Ledger, p. 323. Also called **ORPHANY**, q. v. M. E. *orpiment*, Chaucer.

Orpiment is an arsenical yellow pigment, sometimes called *King's yellow*; it is a gold colour, but not gold. The name is still used.

ORROW, ORA, ORRA, *adj.* V. DICT.

This is a mere derivative of *over*, and all its various meanings are simply different applications of the primary meaning superfluous, spare.

"*Orrow* is precisely Swed. *öfrig*, remaining, lit. over; *adj.* from the prep. Cf. Icel. *yfrinn*, from *yfir*, over; which often drops *f*, and becomes *ærinn*." Skeat.

OSIL, OSILL, *s.* The ousel. V. OSZIL.

To OSSE, *v. a.* To offer, Rom. Alexander, 1. 2263, 2307.

OSSINGE, *s.* An offering, Ibid., 1. 731, 868.

OSSIGAR, *s.* V. OZIGER.

OST, *s.* A sacrifice. V. OIST.

OSTRAGE, OSTAGE, *s.* An ostrich; also, short for an ostrich-feather or plume.

The glaidest man was gayest for to se,
With scarlet cap, quhairin was *Ostage* thre,
Behoung with gold, and all of coulour blew.

Rolland, Court of Venus, i. 83.

Ostage is perhaps a misprint for *ostrage*; in any case, it is improperly rendered "*feather*" in the Gloss.

Anglers almost always call the feathers with which their hooks are dressed by the name of the bird from which they are taken. In their parlance a mallard, a jay, or a golden plover means only a feather from the mallard, etc.

OTHERGATES, OTHERGAITS, *adj.* Otherwise, by other means, by another road, in another way.

This term is still common in the North of Eng. V. Cleveland Gloss., Brockett. It occurs also in the Townley Myst., p. 10.

OTTERLINE, *adj.* and *s.* A form of Etterlin, q. v.: "ane *otterline* cow," a young cow in calf in her second year; Corshill Baron-Court Book, Ayr and Wigton Arch. Coll., IV. 142.

OTTOMALL, OTTOMAIL, OTTOM, OTTUM, *s.* A corr. of *out-toonmall*, a portion of outfield or pasture land newly put under cultivation: also called *quoyland* and *out-brek*; Orkn. V. [TUMAIL], *Tumall*.

These forms occur in Origines Parochiales, II., pt. 2, pp. 610, 615.

OU DIR, OWDIR, *conj.* and *adj.* Either; Burgh Recs. Prestwick, pp. 14, 16, Mait. C. V. OUTHIR.

OUERCARIED, OERCARIED, *part. pt.* Carried away, overdone, overloaded; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 7.

To OUERGET, *v. a.* To overtake, come up with: *get* is often used in the same sense; West and South of S.

To OUERHALE, OUERHAILE, OUERHAYLE, OURHALE, OURHAILE, OUREHALE, OUREHAILE, OUREHAYLE, OERHALE, OERHAILE, ORHAYLE, *v. a.* 1. To overspread, cover over, conceal; Douglas, I. 88, 24, Small.

2. To turn over, overhaul; hence, to examine, scrutinize, consider, ponder, reconsider: Kingis Quair, st. 10, 158, ed. Skeat.

Addit. to OUERHAILE, q. v.

To OUERSEE, OUERSEIE, OURSEE, OWRSEE, *v. a.* To overlook, wink at: hence to permit, grant, or allow as a favour.

" . . . na mair for salmound tallis heirefter except the pryces following, viz., aught pennis for the tail of ane lytill salmound and sextein pennis for the tail of ane meikle salmound, . . . ; and yeit for the regard they beir to the said William they will *ouersie* him to tak during thair willis onlie tuelff pennis for the tail of ane lytle salmound, and twa schillings for the tail of ane meikle salmound." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, 13 Apr. 1638. V. *Crumbe*.

This is a peculiar and uncommon use of *ouersie*: the usual meaning is to *superintend*.

To OUGHT, OGHT, OCHT, *v. a.* To own, to owe. V. AUCHT.

OUNCELAND, *s.* V. DICT.

"The meaning of *ounceland* is that each subdivision of that name paid to the Earl money or produce to the value of one ounce of silver. The *ounceland* was divided into eighteen parts, each of which had to pay one penny, or the value of one penny, and hence was called a Pennyland, a 1d. land."

"It is very probable that the assessment by ounces of silver was made by King Harold Fairhair on his conquest of the Isles; for it is told that in 902 the Earl of Orkney was to pay no skat; from which it is to be understood that the Earl was to retain the whole instead of one-third of the skat collected there: this implies a *skvatt-skrd*, assessment or valuation-roll." Proceedings Antiq. Soc. Sc., 1883-4, pp. 253-9.

OUP, *prep.* and *adv.* Up: but mostly used as a verbal prefix, as in *oupbig*, *ouphald*; *oupsset*, etc. Still used in northern districts.

OUR-CROCE, *adv.* Across, crosswise; Houlate, st. 27.

To OURDRIVE, OURDRYUE, OURDRYFF, *v. a.* To resist, battle against, overcome; Dunbar, Tabill of Confessioun, l. 20.

To OUREBY, OURBY. V. OVERBY.

OURELERIT, *part. pt.* Well instructed, having full knowledge of, learned; Houlate, st. 10, Bann. MS. V. LARE.

OURFRET, OURFRETE, OUIRFRET, OUIRFREIT, *part. pt.* V. OUERFRETT.

To OURGAE, OURGANG, *v. a.* To oversee, superintend; hence, to drive, oppress. Addit. to OURGAE, q. v.

OURGANG, *s.* Oversight, superintendence. Addit. to OURGANG, q. v.

OURGANGER, OURGANG, *s.* Overseer, superintendent; director of a band of workmen: familiarly called "*the ourgang*."

OURERERE, OURREERE. V. ORERE.

To OURHAILL, OURHILE, *v. a.* V. OUERHAILE.

OURHAND, OUIRHAND, OURHAN', s. Upper-hand, superiority, mastery: "I'll hae the *ourhan' o' ye yet,*" I'll excel you by and bye.

Mot wyth his ene behald me hym befor,
In hie triumphe, with *ourhand* as victor.

Douglas, iii. 315, 16, Small.

I sall the send as victor with *ourhand*,
To be maister and to maintene this land.

Ibid., 456, 40, Rudd.

To OURSCHROUD, v. a. To cover over, wrap up, enfold; part. pt. *ourschroud*, enshrouded; "with body all *ourschroud*," Douglas, Virgil, 385, 23, Rudd.

OURSAMAN, OURISMAN, s. V. OVERSAMAN.

To OURSPINNER, OURSPYNNER, OUE-SPYNNER, v. n. To glide, fly, run, or bound rapidly over or along: lit. to spin over. V. SPYNNER.

The hirdis of hartis with ther heidis hie,
Ourspyennerand with swyft cours the plane vaill.

Douglas, ii. 185, 1, Small.

OURWELTERAND, OUEWELTERAND, OURWALTERAND, part. pr. Tossing and tumbling about; also, overturning, overthrowing. V. WALTER, WELTER.

The rageand storm *ourwelterand* wally seis.

Douglas, iii. 74, 18, Small.

Woddis, heyrdis, flokkis, catale, and men,
Our-welterand with hym in the deip glen.

Ibid., iv. 145, 32.

The prefix *ouer*, *ouir*, *ouyr*, as used by Douglas is a monosyllable and pron. as *our*, which is the prevalent form in the Elphinstoun MS. V. Small's ed.

To OUT, v. a. To vent, void, extrude. Addit. to **OUT**, q. v.

". . . and ilk ane of thaim [the heart, the liver, and the brain], has his clengyng plas, quhar he may *out* his superfluities and cleng him."—Ane Tretyse agayne the Pestelens, MS. Adv. Lib.

OUTAK, OWTAK, OUTAKAND, OWTAKAND, prep. Except. Addit. to **OUT-TAK**.

OUTANCE, OUTIN, s. Same as **OUTING** q. v.

To OUT-AWE, v. a. To owe or be indebted to. V. **INAWN**, *Inawe*.

". . . and gives and commits to thame full power to give up all debtes bothe in-awing and *out-awing* to him and be him to uthers." War Com. of Kirkcudbright, p. 171.

OUTBRECK, OUTBREK, s. 1. A portion of outfield or pasture-land newly broken up or prepared for cultivation: also called "quoyland," q. v. Orkn.

"A quoyland or *outbrek* is ane peice of land newly win without the dykes:" that is, a piece of land newly improved and not yet enclosed. Peterkin's Rentals of Orkney, No. ii., p. 2.

"If the quoy was near the *Tun* [i.e., farmstead], it was sometimes called an *Umbeset* (*Um-bus-settung*, N.), an outlying homestead, an outset; or an *outbrek*

(*Ut-brekk*, N.), an outbrink (of the townland)." Proceedings Antiq. Soc. Sc., 1883-4, p. 256. V. **OUTSET**.

2. An outcrop; as when a vein of coal or other mineral appears on the surface of the ground.

OUTBURGES, OUTEBURGES, s. A burges residing outwith the bounds of the burgh: Burgh Recs. freq.

OUTEN-TOUN, OUTTEN-TOWNES, OWTINTOWNES, adj. Lying or living outside the burgh bounds, not belonging to the town; as, *outen-toun* lands, *outten-townes* burgeses, *outen-touns* multure.

These forms and meanings occur frequently in our Burgh Records. Jamieson has presented the term as a noun only. V. **DICT**.

OUTEN-TOWNES MULTURE, s. Same as **Outsucken Multure**, q. v.; Corhill Baron-Court Book, p. 81, Ayr and Wigton Arch. Coll., Vol. IV.

OUTGANGING, OUTGANGIN, OUTGANG, OUTGAN, OUTGAUN, s. Outgoing, removal; the act of giving up possession of burghal property. Addit. to **OUTGANGING**, q. v.

Outgang is also used, like *Outgait*, with the meaning *outlet, passage, egress*; thus, "Every tenant man hae ische and entry, *outgang* and *ingang*, to his haudin (i.e., holding)." *Outgang* and *ingang* are common terms in Holland.

OUTLAND, OUTLAN, adj. Outlying, lying on the borders of a burgh; as, "*outlan* merchis;" also, out of or beyond the bounds of a burgh; as, "*outland* burgeses," i.e., burgeses living outside the burgh. Burgh Recs. Peebles, pp. 208, 217, 219, Rec. Soc.

OUTLANDEMER, OUTLANDIMER, OUTLAND-MER, s. An overseer of the outlands of a burgh, i.e., the lands lying outside the burgh bounds; also, the marches or bounds of those lands; Burgh Recs., Glasgow, I. 13, Rec. Soc. V. **LANDIMER**.

This term occurs in various forms in our Burgh Records.

OUTLANDER, OUTLAND, OUTLAN, s. An alien, a stranger; an incomer to a burgh or parish; also, one who lives beyond the bounds of a burgh. Addit. to **OUTLAN**, q. v.

OUTLER, OUTLAIR, OUTLAR, s. and *adj.* V. **OUTLYER**.

Stone dykes, marches, enclosures for cattle, etc. in rural districts are generally built of *outlers*, gathered from fields, burnis, and streams. Addit. to **OUTLYER**.

OUTLIN, OOTLIN, OUTERLIN, OUTERLING, s. The weakling of a brood or family; the despised, neglected, or neer-do-weel member

of a family, who is treated like an outsider; West of S., Orkn.

Outlan, an alien, although sometimes written *outlin* (V. DICT.), is a different word: it is short for *outlander*, one come from or living beyond the bounds of a burgh or parish. *Outlin* or *outling* (*out* with dim. suffix *ling*), the one that is pushed or kept outside, the weakest or least worth one.

To **OUTRAY**, **OWTTRAYE**, *v. a.* To injure, defeat, destroy; Awnt. Arth., l. 310. Addit. to **OUTRAY**, *q. v.*

OUTREDANCE, **OUTREDDING**, *s.* Same as *Outred*, *s.*, *q. v.*

To **OUTRIVE**, **OUTRIEVE**, *v. a.* To tear up plants, etc. by the roots, to clear land of its growth; also, to encroach upon and break up pasture land for cultivation.

“ . . . persued . . . for the sowme of sex pond Scotis money for *outrieving* of bent land quhairof David Harper got the profit.” Corhill Baron-Court Book, Ayr and Wigton Arch. Coll., iv. 138.

Icel. *rifa*, to rive; Sw. *rifva*, Dan. *rive*, to tear.

OUTSET, *s.* An addition made to a room or building for the purpose of enlargement; also, an out-house. Addit. to **OUTSET**, *q. v.* V. *Onset*.

OUTSTOLLING, *part. pt.* For *outstollen*, stolen or slipt away.

Streth is away, *outstolling* lyk ane theif,
Quhilk keipit ay the thesaure of estait.

King Hart; Douglas, i. 115, 13, Small.

Although this term has the form of a part. pr., its structure and the sense of the passage indicate that it is the part. pt. of *outsteal*.

A.-S. *út*, out, and *stelan*, to steal; (pret. *stæl*, part. pt. *stolen*); Du. *stelen*, Icel. *stela*.

OUTTAKAND, **OWTTAKAND**, *part. pr. as prep.* Excepting, except; Burgh Recs. Peebles, 19 Jan. 1466, Rec. Soc. V. *Outak*.

OUT-TOLL, *s.* The act of giving up possession of burghal property: also, the payment made to the bailie who transfers such property, by the party giving up possession of it. V. *In-Toll*.

“In our older burgh usages, burghal subjects were transferred by the bailie taking a penny for *in-toll* and a penny for *out-toll*.” Innes, Leg. Antiq., p. 91.

OUTUT, *prep.* Outwith. V. **OUTOUTH**.

OVERLAIKE, **OVIRLAIKE**, *s.* Failure; Rom. Alexander, l. 1861, 3102.

OVER-LEDDERIS, *s. pl.* Upper-leathers or uppers of boots or shoes; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, l. 176, Sp. C.

OVER-SEA, **OUR-SE**, *s.* A name for the Adriatic; Douglas, Virgil, 245, 39, Rudd.

Lit. the upper sea: Lat. *Mare Superum sive Adriaticum*. V. Rudd. Gloss.

OWER-ANENST, **OWER-ANENS**, **OWER-ANENT**, *prep. and adv.* Over against, opposite to.

OWER-MICKLE, **OWRE-MUCKLE**, *adj. and adv.* Overmuch, too much.

OWER-MONY, **OWRE-MONY**, **O'ER-MONY**, *adj.* Too many: also, too-strong, not to be resisted, as, “He’s *owre-mony* for you.”

Tibbie Fowler o’ the Glen,
There’s *owre-mony* wooing at her.

Songs Prior to Burns, p. 131.

OWER-NICE, **OWRE-NICE**, *adj.* Fastidious, dainty; also, shy, backward, as, “Dinna be *owre-nice* now, but mak’ yersel at hame.”

To **OWERSE**, **OURSEE**, *v. a.* To superintend, manage; also, to overlook, neglect, pass over. V. [**OUERSENE**], *Ouersee*.

OWIRTIRIVE, *v.* V. **OURTYRVE**.

OWN, **OWNE**. *The own*, its own or peculiar.

“ . . . euery Nation seruing it selfe with the *owne* vowstie deuise.” Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 4.

OWNE, *s.* An oven. V. **OWYNE**, **OON**.

To **OWRESAIL**, *v. a.* V. **OURSYLE**.

To **OWRSET**, *v. a.* V. **OUERSET**.

OXINBOWYS, *s. pl.* Ox-yokes; Exch. Rolls Scot., VII. 3.

Same as *Ozinbollis* in DICT., and represents the common pron. V. *Bow*.

OXTERED, *part. pt.* Supported under the arm: steadied or assisted in walking by means of such support; as, “He was *oxtered* hame.”

OYD-MAN, *s.* A pron. of *Odisman*, *q. v.* Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 21 Jan. 1487-8.

OYE, *s.* Lit. an eye: pl. *oyes*, openings for light or windows in the walls of a house; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, l. 347, Rec. Soc.

O. Fr. *oeil*, an eye; pl. *yeux*. In architecture loop-holes in a wall are called *oilletts*. V. Gloss. Terms in Arch.

OYSE, *s.* An osier; also, osiers, willow wands for wicker work, scrub cut from the banks of a river; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, l. 303, Rec. Soc. O. Fr. *ozier*.

P.

To PACE, PAS, *v. n.* To pass, go, depart, pass away, die; Kingis Quair, st. 22, 69.

PACK, *s.* An old Norse measure of quantity formerly used in Orkney: is now represented by the terms *piece* and *roll*.

A *pack* of wadmæl contained 10 guddings, and each gudding contained 6 cuttels or Scotch ells.

Throughout Zetland the cuttel was the fundamental unit of length and of valuation; and a cuttel of wadmæl long bore a standard value of 6d. Scots. Six cuttels were equal to an *eyre* or *eire* of valuation; twenty cuttels, to a sheep; and six score, or a long-hundred, to an ox. The value of the cuttel was raised to two shillings by Earl Robert as a means of carrying out his cruel exactions from the natives. V, Memorial for Orkney, pp. 58, 114.

PADELL, PAIDLE, PEDDLE, *s.* Lit. a little *pad* or *pack*: a small leathern bag, pouch, or wallet used by packmen for holding small-wares, odds and ends, etc., and generally carried inside their pack; also, the leathern pouch worn by country housewives as a convenient receptacle for various odds and ends required in their daily work. Addit. to PADELL, q. v.

Not explained by Jamieson; but in a note he quotes Sibbald's definition, which evidently refers to a packman's *padell*, but is not quite correct. The *padell* was not "a bag or wallet containing a pedlar's wares": for it contained only a portion of them, and in most cases a very small portion of them. It held only the small-wares, odds and ends, etc. of his stock, and was in reality one of the packages of his pack. The housewife's *padell* again was a flat leathern pouch, with one or more pockets according to the fancy of the wearer or the nature of her daily work. It hung by her right side and was attached by bands fastened round her waist.

PAIRN-MEAL, PAIRNS, *s.* The coarsest kind of meal made from bran and siftings of wheat.

Lit. *paring-meal*, *parings*, i.e., meal made from the parings or castings of the grain.

PAIS, PACE, PES, *s.* Weight, standard or legal weight: *to brek pace*, *to brek the pais*, to make or sell goods of light weight: *to keep the pace*, to make or sell goods of standard or statute weight. Addit. to PACE, q. v.

These phrases occur frequently in our Burgh Records in connection with the Assize of Bread and in charges against fraudulent bakers.

To PAIS, PACE, *v. a.* To estimate the weight of an article by poising it in the hand: part. pr. *paisan*, *paisin*, *paising*; South and West of S. Addit. to PAIS, *v.*, q. v.

PAISAND, PAYSAND, PASAND, *adj.* Weighty, ponderous; Douglas, III. 36, 9, Small.

PAITLAT, PAITLET, PAYTLET, PAITLICH, PAITCLAITH, PAITCLAYTH, *s.* A *partlet*: a portion of female dress, forming an ornamental covering for the neck and throat. One form of it was like a neckerchief, and was called a *paitclaith*, corrupted into *paitlich*, and sometimes called a *paitlich-gown*.

The change of *partlet* into *paitlet* is somewhat peculiar; but we have a similar change in *paitrick* from *partrick*, a partridge. V. *Paitrick*.

This term is not defined in Dict., and Jamieson's note regarding it is altogether misleading. Lord Hailes' suggestion that it was "a woman's ruff" is so far correct; so also is the suggestion by Skinner that it was "a napkin or neck-kerchief"; but both definitions require explanation, and perhaps the following will suffice. As the gowns of that period were more or less open in front, sometimes even to the waist, some sort of covering for the neck was necessary; and both the kind and form of this covering would be determined by the circumstance and taste of the wearer, as well as by the fashion of the day. And so there were *partlets* or *paitlets* of the most costly materials, ruffled, frilled, or otherwise ornamented, and others of plain material and simple form: in some cases, indeed, it was merely a neckerchief. Such, no doubt, was the *paitlich-gown* bemoaned by the harvest-women when they were driven from the field by an autumnal shower. (See "The Hairst Rig," and the quotation from it given under PAITLICH.)

Planché describes the *partlet* as "a covering for the neck and throat similar to what is now called a habit-shirt"; and states that "it sometimes had sleeves attached to it, and was made of stuffs of the most valuable and delicate kind." British Costume, p. 264, ed. 1874.

Partlet, dimin. of *part*, a part or portion, may have been applied to this article of dress because it was one of the smallest portions of the gown; or because of its manifold divisions when ruffled or frilled; as it was when first introduced.

PAITLE, PAITTEL, PADDLE, *s.* and *v.* V. *Patill*.

PAITRICK, PAITREK, *s.* A partridge. V. *PARTRIK*.

'Twas ae night lately, in my fun,
I gaed a roving wi' the gun,
An' brought a *paitrick* to the grun,
A bonnie hen;

And, as the twilight was begun
Thought nane wad ken.

Burns, Epistle to John Rankine, st. 7.

PALE, PAIL, *s.* A paling; Douglas, IV. 185, 24, ed. Small. V. *PAILIN*.

PALE, PALLE, *s.* Fine cloth. V. *PALL*.

PALWERK, *s.* Fine cloth, figured or brocaded; Awnt. Arthur, l. 19. Addit. to *PALWERK*, q. v.

Lit. *work in palle*: Lat. *pallium*, Fr. *palle*, *poile*, cloth of silk.

This term was left undefined by Jamieson, but in an explanatory note he suggested a meaning which is misleading.

PADYANE, PADGEAN, s. A pageant. V. DICT.

Horne Tooke's explanation of E. *pageant*, quoted by Jamieson, is a mistake. M. E. *pagent* orig. meant a moveable scaffold made of wooden planks, a stage for shows or on which plays were acted; L. Lat. *pagina*, a scaffold, from Lat. *pagina*, a page of a book, a plank of wood. Named from *pactus*, fastened together (p. p. of *paugere*). The term *pagina* afterwards denoted the play itself, as may be seen in the Chester Mysteries, ed. Wright, where the various plays or pageants are entitled *Pagina prima*, . . . *Pagina secunda*, . . . etc. For an account of those scaffolds, see Sharp's Coventry Mysteries, p. 17, and an interesting note in Prompt. Parv., p. 377.

PAGE, s. A boy. V. DICT.

Del. the last parag. of this entry. Horne Tooke's explanation is a mistake.

The etym. of this term is still disputed; but the general opinion is that Fr. *page*, Span. *page*, Port. *pagem*, and Ital. *paggio*, have come from Lat. *pagensis*, belonging to a village. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

To PALL, v. a. Lit. to cause to lose colour, fade, or grow pale: hence, to dull or deaden, frighten, appal: "that doith my wittis *pall*;" Kingis Quair, st. 18.

A contr. form of *appal*, which originally meant to fade, grow pale; and so even in M. E. The transitive sense is comparatively modern. From O. Fr. *palle*, *pasle*, pale: whence *pallir*, *paslir*, and *appalir*, to wax pale, to make pale. V. Cotgrave, Palsgrave, Burguy.

To PALL, v. n. V. DICT.

This is not a modification of E. *paw*, but the same as M. E. *pallen*, to strike; see Gloss. to Piers Plowman, ed. Skeat.

PALLACH, s. V. PELLACK, POLLACK.

PALLAT, s. V. DICT.

Ruddiman's explanation of this term, quoted by Jamieson, is far-fetched. No doubt *pallat* is sometimes used in the sense of scull; but prob. this is a secondary sense of M. E. *palet*, from O. Fr. *palet*, a sort of armour for the head (Roquefort). See Way's note in Prompt. Parv., p. 378.

PALM, PAUM, PAUME, s. Lit., the flat of the hand: the blade of an oar, branch of a tree, tine of an antler; Douglas, III. 295, 8, ed. Small.

PALMIE, PALMER, PAUMIE, PAMMIE, s. V. PAWMIE.

M. E. and O. Fr. *paume*, from Lat. *palma*, a palm-tree. V. Palm in Skeat's Etym. Dict.

PALPIS, s. pl. Paps; Douglas, II. 18, 8, ed. Small.

This form is due to a confusion of *alp* with *aup*; see [PAUPIS].

.(Sup.)

Z

PALSONE EVIN. V. DICT.

Palsone cannot possibly be for *Passion*, as suggested. It represents a pron. of *Palmsun*, used for *Palm Sunday*, just as *Whitsun* is used for *Whitsunday*.

PALWERK, s. V. under *Pale, Palle*.

PAMPHIE, s. V. DICT.

Johnson's explanation of this term is a mistake. It is simply the Fr. *pamphile*, the usual name for the knave of clubs; see Littré's Fr. Dict. From Lat. *pamphilus*, the name of a slave.

PAN, PANN, PANNE, s. 1. A case, covering, enclosure; *hern-pan*, the brain-case, contr. to *pan*, the scull, as used by Douglas, I. 104, 5, ed. Small.

2. A candelabrum or frame for candles, used in lighting a church.

"Item, for twa stanis of candil to the *pann* in the mydds of the kirk, and keeping of it, xxv s. iiij d." Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, ii. 351, Rec. Soc.

"Item, for xviii faddome of ane tow to the *pann* xxviii s." Ibid., p. 356.

This term is generally stated to be of Celtic origin: cf. Irish *panna*, Welsh *pan*. It occurs in A.-S. as *panne*, a pan, a broad shallow vessel; and in L. Lat. as *panna*, a pan: prob. corr. of Lat. *patina*. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict. This supposition is much strengthened by the occurrence of L. Lat. *paneta* as a variant of *patina*; see Sweet, Oldest Eng. Texts, p. 83, l. 1489, also Ducange, s. v.

PANDIE, s. V. DICT.

Not from Lat. *pande*, but a playful variation of *hand*, as in the common nursery term *handy-pandy*.

PANE, s. 1. A piece of cloth suited for a counterpane; also, the quantity of material required to make it. Addit. to PANE, s. 3, q. v.

2. A package of furs containing a hundred skins: used as synonymous with *mantil* in the "Book of Customs and Valuation of Merchandise"; Halyburton's Ledger, p. 305. Addit. to PANE, q. v.

Besides, it sometimes means fur, sometimes a skin or piece of fur: see quotations in DICT., also Gloss. Liber Albus. Regarding the number of skins in a *pane*, see under *mantil* in Gloss. to Accts. L. H. Treas., Scot., vol. I., Dickson.

PANE, PAYN, s. V. DICT.

This term is used to represent any kind or degree of pain, grief, penalty, or suffering: hence, *but payn*, without trouble, easily; a *pane*, with trouble, damage, loss, disgrace, as in Douglas, i. 92, 8; in difficulty, danger, disaster, at a pinch, as in Barbour, ix. 64; through fear, or dread, or on account of difficulty or danger, as in Barbour, ix. 89; with difficulty, hardly, scarcely.

The phrase *a payn* is frequently printed as one word, and under this form it was treated by Jamieson: his explanations, however, are not quite satisfactory.

PANFRAY, s. Errat. for *paufrey*, a pron. of *palfray*, a small riding horse. V. DICT.

The version of the Burrow Lawes from which the

quotation in the *Dict.* is taken is evidently corrupt. A better rendering of the passage is:—"Bot neuer the less the best *palfra fallis* to the ayr." Ancient Laws and Customs of the Burghs of Scotland, p. 171, Rec. Soc.

PANS, PANSE, PAUNCE, PAUNSONE, s. The panzar or gambeson, a wadded and quilted tunic sometimes worn instead of a hauberk. Errat. in *Dict.* V. PANS.

Prob. Jamieson's mistake arose through confounding the *pans* or *panzar* with the *polein*. According to Sir S. Meyrick the *wambeys* or *gambeson* was a wadded and quilted tunic, made of leather and stuffed with wool. It was worn as a defence by those who could not afford a hauberk; and by persons of distinction it was sometimes worn under the hauberk, like a surcoat. The Northmen, both Danes and Norwegians called it a *panzar* or *panzara*, and for short *panse* or *paunce*, which is frequently but improperly translated coat of mail. V. Planche's British Costume, p. 91.

O. Fr. *pance*, "the panch, or the great belly of a Doublet"; Cotgr. And *panceron* he renders "the full-stuffed bellie of a doublet."

To PANSE, v. a. To think, meditate, plan; also, to look to, attend, dress, care for, as a surgeon attends to a wound. V. PANST.

". . . in euring and *pansing* Mathow Weiche of ane vlcer in his fute thrie oulkis syne or thairby," etc. Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, 12 April, 1587.

O. Fr. *panser*, to dress, attend, or look unto; Cotgr. Mod. Fr. *penser*.

To PARALL, v. a. To apparel, deck, adorn, mount; Douglas, I. 87, 27; part. pr. *paraling*, used also as a *s.*

PARALING, s. A form of *apparelling*, preparation; hence, fitting, mounting, of any kind. Addit. to [PARALING], q. v.

See *Peraling* in *Dict.*, and *Apparelling* in Murray's New Eng. *Dict.*

PAREGALE, adj. V. *Dict.*

The O. Fr. word is not *peregal*, as given by Rudd., but *parigal*, given by Roquefort and Burguy. The latter, *s. v. ever*, says it is derived from *par* and *egal*.

PARLASY, s. V. *PERLASY*.

To PARRIRE, v. n. V. *Dict.*

This is certainly the O. Fr. *parir*, another form of O. Fr. *paroir*, to appear, and has no connection with Lat. *parere*, to obey.

Burguy gives the forms *paroir*, *parir*, *parer*, *pareier*, to appear, to be visible, to show oneself.

PARSELL, s. Parsley.

"Petroselinum, *parsell*;" Duncan's Appendix Etymologiae, 1595, ed. Small, E. D. S.

To PART, v. n. To depart, leave; Douglas, II. 146, 72, ed. Small, Kingis Quair, st. 67: part. pt. *partit*, gone from, awaked, as, "new *partit* out of slepe;" Kingis Quair, st. 2.

PARTIK, s. Short for Particate, q. v.: Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 5 May, 1511, p. 42, Mait. C.

PASIT, adj. Heavy. V. under *Pais*.

PATILL, PAITLE, PAITTEL, PAIDLE, PAD-DLE, s. A scraper. Addit. to *PATTLE*.

To PATILL, PATIL, PAITTEL, PAIDLE, v. a. To scrape or clean with a pattle: E. *paddle*.

"Item, for ane *patill* to *patil* the kirk with." Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, ii. 351, Rec. Soc.

"Item, the xv day of Marche 1554, gevin to Thomas Hallis servand for *paittelling* and deichting of all the steppis of the turngrys of the tolbuith, viij d." *Ibid.*, p. 296.

PATRON, PATRONE, s. A commander of a small vessel; Douglas, Virgil, v. ch. 4: pl. *patrouns*, *Ibid.*, ch. 3.

Lat. *patronus*, a protector: from *pater*, a father.

PATTIE, s. A small pot: dimin. of *pat*. West of S.

PAUMES, s. pl. Antlers. V. *Palm*.

PAUNSONE, s. Same as *Pans, Panse*, q. v.

PAVEAN, PAVEEN, adj. Pretentious, up-setting, vain: lit., peacock-like. In Orkney the pseudo-rich are called "*pavean* bodies."

V. *PAVEN*.

Lat. *pavo*, a peacock.

PAWN, s. Another form of *Pand, Pan, Pane*, q. v. Addit. to *PAWN*, q. v.

Not Belgic, but French. "*Pan*, a pane, piece, or pannell of a wall; . . . also the skirt of a gown, the pane of a hose;" Cotgr.

PAXIS, s. pl. A corr. of *packs*, bundles; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 436, Sp. C.

PAY, s. Del. this entry in *Dict.*

Pay was a misprint for *gay* in the 1508 ed. of Gawan and Gol. In Pinkerton's ed. the mistake was corrected; but, as the alteration was made without explanation, Jamieson rejected it and held by the earlier reading.

To PAYRE, v. a. To impair. V. *PAIR*.

PAYSAND, PAYSIT, part. as adj. V. *Pais, v.*

PAYSIT, PASIT, part. as adj. Weighted, loaded, heaped up, heavy; Douglas, III. 170, 7, IV. 108, 31, ed. Small.

PAYTLET, s. V. *Paitlat*.

PEACE OF A FAIR, s. The freedom and security during the time of a fair, which was assured by royal proclamation to all persons attending the fair except traitors and miscreants; also, the public notice, declaration, or proclamation of said freedom and security; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 88, 154.

On the evening preceding the opening of a fair the town-officers by order of the magistrates gave public notice of the event, and proclaimed the *Peace of the Fair* to town-folk and country-folk. This was called

"crying the *peace of the fair*," or simply "*crying the fair*." How this was done is detailed under *To Cry a Fair*, q. v., and in the Glasgow Burgh Recs. referred to above.

The old burghal law on which the proclamation is based is entitled "Of stabillyng of the pece of fayris," and runs thus :—

"This is the ordinas of the pece of fayris on this halfe the wattir of Forth, that is to wyt, that fra the pece of the fayr cryit thar sal na man be takyn na attachyt wythin that ilke fayr bot gif he breke the pece of the fayr towart it cumande or wythin it duelland or fra thin passand, bot gif he war the kyngis traytour, or gif he war suilke a mysdoar that gyrth of haly kyrk aw nocht to sauffe hym. And gif ony suilke mysdoar be fundyn, or sic as has brokyn the pece of the fayr, he sal be attachyt and sykerly kept till the motis of that ilke fayr, and thare he aw for to byde dome and lauch of the courte." Burgh Lawis, ch. 86, Rec. Soc.

If the latter part of the enactment illustrates the stern justice of our old Scot. laws, the following item on the same subject is a fine example of its tender mercy :—

"Gif ony man fyndis his bonde in the fayre the quhilk is fra hym fled, quhil the pece of the fayr is lestande he may nocht of lauch chase na tak hym." Burgh Lawis, ch. 88, Rec. Soc.

This enactment carries us back to times when serfdom was a recognised and legal institution in our land.

PEAK, PEEK, s. A very small quantity, a mere pick; as, "a *peak* o' licht, a *peek* o' fire."

As generally used this is an intensive form of *pick*, a small quantity. V. **DICT.**

PEAKIE, PEEKIE, adj. Petty. V. *Pickie*.

PEAKY, PEEKIE, s. One who knits woollen caps, nightcaps, etc.: lit. one who works with *peakies*, i.e. pricks or pointed wires. Also called a *peaky-worker*, and the occupation is called "*the peakies*," Ayr.

Gael. *pic*, Irish *pic*, a pike, spike. V. **PIKESTAFF** and [**PICKIE**] in **DICT.**

Ayrshire has long been noted for its woollen manufactures; and for at least a century its chief town, Kilmarnock, has been specially noted for its woollen caps, cowls, etc. The knitting of these articles was done almost entirely by females, called *peakies* or *peaky-workers*; and only a few years ago there were in Kilmarnock and the surrounding villages many thousands of these knitters in constant employment. Now, however, no such work can be got, and the occupation of the *peaky* is completely gone; for every variety of knitted cap or bonnet is worked by machinery.

PECE, s. A form of *pais*, weight; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 390. V. **PAIS**.

To PECE, v. a. To appease. V. **PEIS, v.**

PECHER, PECHAR, s. A pitcher, breaker.

This form of vessel was much more common long ago than it is now. It was made of earthen-ware or metal, in a great variety of shapes and sizes, from the small pitcher that held the morning's milk and evening's ale, to the large pitcher that held the household supply of spring or well-water, or the larger ones in which the ale-wife kept a convenient supply of her different kinds of ale "*fresh-drawn*" from the tun. It was the ale in her pitchers, not in her tuns, which

the *cunners* or tasters examined when they came to test the quality of her ale; and they drew the samples for themselves, as the following extract implies :—

" . . . and ane of the cunnaris sall fill a cop of quhat *pechar* he plessis." Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 7 May, 1470, Mait. C.

C. Fr. *pickier*, "a pitcher; a Languedoc word;" Cotgr.: from L. Lat. *bicarium*, a wine-cup. Hence, pitcher and breaker are different forms of the same word, derived from Gk. *bekos*, an earthen wine-vessel.

PECK, PEK, s. A corr. of *pack*, a collection, great number: as in "a *peck* o' lees," a pack of lies; "a *peck* o' troubles," many troubles.

Peck is so used in various districts of Scot.; and the phrase, "a *pek* of lyiss," is found in the Burgh Recs. Aberd., i. 159, Sp. C.

PEEL-GARLIC, PILL-GARLIC, adj. and s. Pale and thin, meagre, stunted, worthless, miserable.

Our gentry's wee *peel-garlic* gets
Feed on bear meal an' sma' ale swats,
Wi' thin beef-tea, an' scours o' sauts,
To keep them pale;
But aitmen parritch straughts thy guts,
An' thick Scotch kail.

J. Ballantine, The Wee Raggit Laddie, st. 4.

The term is also used as a *s.*, as in the phrase, "a pair wee *peel-garlic*," which is not uncommon in the West of S. It has various applications, but they all imply a wan, sickly, wasted, or miserable appearance, and consequently weakness or worthlessness.

Webster's Dict. gives *peeled garlic* as another form. In this form it was an old joke. A man who had lost his hair by disease was called a *peeled garlic*, from his head having the smooth white look of garlic when peeled. And this may be the origin of *pill-garlic* too. Some of the applications of the term, however, imply miserly, niggardly habits in the matter of food, and insinuate that the person referred to is mean enough to eat even his peelings of garlic. In this sense the term has much the same force as *skin-flint*; but as generally used it refers to the appearance of a person, and in a jocular way accounts for it.

PEELIE-WALLY, s. A name applied to a tall, slender, sickly-looking young person; also applied to a tall, slender plant or young shoot. Also pron. *speelie-wally*, West of S.

Prob. a compound of *peelie*, thin, meagre, and *wally*, withered, sickly-looking.

PEEN, PIN, s. A pane: as, "a *peen* o' glass."

To PEEVER, v. n. To tremble. V. **PIFFER, Piver.**

PEGANE, s. A corr. form of *pageant*: represents the vulgar pron.; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 449, Sp. C.

To PEIGH, v. n. To pant. V. **PECH.**

"Anhelo, to *peigh* or pant;" Duncan's Appendix Etymologiæ, 1595, ed. Small, E. D. S.

To PEIRE, PERE, v. n. To be on a par, to equal, match, or mate: "to *peire* with," to pair or compare with; Kingis Quair, st. 110, ed. Skeat. V. **PEIR, s.**

In this passage of the Kingis Quair the MS. has

pererese or *pererese*, which is certainly a mistake, and for which Prof. Skeat has suggested *peire*. See his Note, pp. 80-1.

PEIS, PESE, *s.* A vessel. V. PECE.

PEIS, *s.* Weight. V. under *Pais*.

PELE, *s.* V. DICT.

From Lat. *pila*, a pillar, pile. See *Peel* in Supp. to Skeat's Etym. Dict.

PENITON, PENITOUN, *s.* Punishment, penalty; Burgh Recs. Stirling, 28 April, 1547; *penissione*, Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 30 Jan. 1551-2, p. 62.

Lat. *pœnitio*, for *punitio*, punishment: from *pœna*, satisfaction for a crime, punishment.

PENNY. *The maist penny*, the most money, highest price, best advantage; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, II. 1, Rec. Soc.

Similarly, *the mair penny* means more money, higher price, better advantage. To sell an article for *the maist penny* is to sell it at its highest market price, or to the highest bidder. To *mak the maist penny* of an article was also used in the same sense.

PENNY-BREID, *s.* The penny-loaf: also, penny-loaves, as in the phrase, "flour for *penny-breid*."

The term *breid* is still used for loaf and loaves as above.

PENNYWORTH, PENNY-WORTH, *s.* Goods, merchandise, saleable wares; "to mak payment with penny or *pennyworth*," i.e., with money or goods equivalent, cash or in kind. V. Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 433, Sp. C., B. R. Stirling, p. 58.

Goods sold in *pennyworths*, i.e., in small quantities, by retail; which is also expressed by *in small*, when opposed to wholesale, which is *in great*.

PENSE, *s.* Thought, instruction, lesson; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 102, Recs. Soc. V. PENS, *v.*

PENURITIE, *s.* Penury, poverty; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 153, Rec. Soc. Lat. *penuria*.

PERCAICE, PER-CACE, *adv.* Perchance, Douglas, II. 15, 19, II. 243, 17, ed. Small.

Fr. *cas*, from Lat. *casus*, case, event, chance.

PERDURAND, *adj.* Lasting, enduring; Douglas, I. 81, 6, ed. Small.

To PERJURNIE, PERIURNIE, *v. n.* To travel throughout a district, to pass through; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, III. 218, Rec. Soc.

PERK-TREES, PERK-TREIS, *s. pl.* 1. The poles in a green or garden for supporting the *perk* or clothes-line. V. PERK.

2. Rough or unbarked poles from which green or garden poles are made.

PERPRISE, PERPRISS, PERPRISOUNE, *s.* Invasion of the rights of a superior, encroachment on the ground of a neighbour; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 401, Sp. C. O. Fr. *perprison*. V. PURPRISIONE.

PERRYE, *s.* Precious stones; Awnt. Arth., l. 368. Addit. to PERRE, q. v.

A corr. of *pierrery*, from O. Fr. *pierrerie*, jewels.

To PERTENE, PERTEEN, *v. n.* To pertain, Kingis Quair, st. 107; part. pr. *pertenand*, being by right the claimant, succeeding; Lyndsay, Papyngo, l. 414. Lat. *pertinere*.

PERTLY, PERTLI, *adv.* Openly: short for APERTLY, q. v.

PES, *s.* Weight. V. PAIS.

PESE, *s.* V. PECE.

PETER, *exclam.* Marry! Short for "by *St. Peter*:" a form of oath; Rauf Coil-year, ll. 87, 304. See notes to Piers Plowman, C. viii. 182.

PEULDER, *s.* V. PEWDER.

PEVYCHE, PEWECH, *adj.* V. PEUAGE.

PEWDER, PEWDAR, PEULDER, *s.* Pewter; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 83, 129, Rec. Soc.

PEWDERAR, PEWDRER, *s.* A pewterer. V. PEUTHERER.

PEYCHTIS, *s. pl.* The Picts. V. PECHTS.

PHILOMEL, PHILOMENE, PHYLOMENE, *s.* The nightingale, Cherrie and Slae, st. 1, Kingis Quair, st. 62, 110.

PIBROCH, *s.* V. DICT.

"*Pibrochs* or *airs*" is an expression used by Smollett in Humphrey Clinker; see letter dated Sept. 3. Prob. *pibroch* is merely a Gaelic formation from the E. word *pipe*.

To PICK-FOAL. V. DICT.

This means simply to pitch, i.e., to cast a foal. It has, therefore, no connection with Fr. *piquer*, as suggested by Jamieson.

PICKIE, PEEKIE, PEAKIE, *adj.* Diminutive, petty, insignificant, trifling: "The bairn's a *puir*, *pickie*, wee thing." West of S., Orkn. V. [PICK, *s.*]

The form *peekie* is not a mere variety of pronunciation: it is generally used as an intensive of *pickie*, and applied to very small objects.

PIERRERY, PIERRERIE, PYERRERY, *s.* Precious stones, jewels. V. *Perrye*.

"She . . . had on a *ryche* collar of *pyerrery*."

. . . His churte was bordered of fyne *pierrery* and pearls." Marriage of James IV. and Margaret of England, Leland's Collect., iv. 300.

O. Fr. *pierrerie*, jewels, precious stones.

To **PIGNORATE**, *v. a.* To pawn, pledge; part. pt. *pignorat*, taken or put in pawn; Corshill Baron-Court Book, Ayr and Wigton Arch. Coll., IV. 115.

Lat. *pignorare*, to pawn, pledge; from *pignus*, a pledge.

PILE, **PYLE**, *s.* A small quantity; a *wee pile*, a very small quantity; West of S. Addit. to **PILE**, **PYLE**.

A.-S. *pil*, from Lat. *pila*, a pile, pillar.

PILL-GARLIC, *adj.* and *s.* V. *Peel-Garlic*.

PINTO, *s.* A wooden pin or lever for turning a weaver's beam, West of S.

To **PIPE**, *v. n.* To blow, rush, or whistle as a rising wind.

Scars this wes said, quhen evin at our desyre,
The sesonable air *pipis* vp fair and schire.

Douglas, Virgil, iii. ch. 8, ed. Small.

This word is still in use. In the West of S. it is a common saying when the wind is rising, "Hear how it's *pipin* i' the lum-tap." It occurs also in various nautical terms.

PISTOLATE, **PISTOLET**, *s.* A pistol; Burgh Recs. Stirling, p. 56.

PITTEN, *part. pt.* Put: a pron. of *putten*. V. under *Put*.

To **PIVER**, **PEIFER**, **PEEVER**, *v. n.* To tremble, shake, quiver, as with fear or cold, or like an aged person. Addit. to **PIFFER**, q. v.

In the West and South of S. *peever* and *peifer* are used: in Orkney, *piver*, as in the following passage descriptive of the fear of a jailor while setting a prisoner free from the jugs.

"Patie was unco sweer tae rise; and sweer was he tae tak the lock aff o' the hass-iron: for he wus terrably jubish o' Broekie's muckle fit. For ye see hid was t'ought a muckle smolie on ony aen wha wus jogged, gin he deud no' kick the offisher whin he teuk him oot." However, "Patie pat on the key, bit his han's *pivered* wi' faer a' the time. Trath, a' the time he sat he wus *piveran'* like a paedle on a plate." Orcadian Sketch Book, p. 33.

Piver is merely a variant of *biver*; from A.-S., *bifian*, to shake, cognate with Ger. *beben*.

PLAGUES, *s. pl.* Playthings. V. **PLAIG**, **PLAYOKIS**.

"Crepundia, bairnes *plagues*;" Duncan, App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E.D.S.

PLAIT-LOCK, *s.* A form of lock in which the works are fitted on a thin iron plate; Burgh Recs. Peebles, p. 389, Rec. Soc.

PLAT, *s.* Short for *platform*, and old word for a ground-plan; hence, a plan generally, a plot. Addit. to **PLAT**, q. v.

PLATES, **PLATIS**, **PLAITIS**, *s. pl.* Tablets, memorandum or note book; so called, because they consisted of two or more thin plates of metal attached in the form of a book. They were of various shapes and sizes.

". . . that standis writin in this lytill byll with Master Jon Baryis hand befor Master Jon Bary and Jon Cant in Jon Vakeris hous on the *platis* or he deit." Halyburton's Ledger, p. 51.

PLAYFOOL, *s.* A jester, merry-andrew.

"Morio, a pleasand or *playfool*;" Duncan, App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E.D.S.

PLEASAND, *s.* A jester, merry-andrew.

"Morio, a *pleasand* or *playfool*;" Duncan, App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E.D.S.

PLEBAN, **PLEBANE**, *s.* The parson of a mother church which had other churches or chapels dependent on it. His authority was somewhat similar to that of a rural dean. L. Lat. *plebanus*.

"The said Gylbert constitut the saidis *plebane*, curat, and chaplanis and thair successoris to be kepparis to the archidenis place." Burgh Recs. Peebles, p. 189, Rec. Soc.

To **PLENE**, **PLEIN**, **PLEYNE**, *v. n.* To complain, Douglas, II. 34, 14, ed. Small, Kingis Quair, st. 70, 90, 91. V. **PLENYE**.

These are contracted forms of *plenye*, *plainyie*. Douglas uses both *plene* and *plenye*; the Kingis Quair has *pleyne*.

PLET, *s.* A plait, a fold; hence, a lappet, a rag.

"Lacinia, a *plet*, or rag;" Duncan, App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E.D.S.

PLET, **PLETT**, *part. pt.* Short for *plettit*, rooved, rivetted; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 36, Recs. Soc. V. **PLET**, *v.*

PLEYABLE, *adj.* V. **DICT**.

This simply means plea-able, and has no connection with A.-S. *pleo*, *pleoh*, *plioh*, danger. It is not from Fr. *plaidier*, to plead, but from O. Fr. *plai*, a plea, short for *plait*, which is from Lat. *placitum*, as Jamieson remarks under **PLEY**, s. 2.

PLONKET, **PLONKETTE**, **PLUNKET**, *s.* A coarse woollen cloth: *plunket* in Halliwell's **Dict**.

Hir belle was of *plonkette* with birdis full baulde
Botoned with besantes and bokellede full bene

Aroust. Arth., l. 366.

"*Belle*," a mantle.

The Douce MS. reads *blunket*.

These forms are prob. mere varieties of *blanket*, O. Fr. *blanket*, dimin. of *blanc*, white, from O. H. Ger. *blanch*, *planch*, white. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

To **PLOOK**, **PLOUK**, *v. a.* To pluck, pick or pull out; to withdraw smartly or with force: another form is *pook*, q. v. E. *pluck*. West of S.

To PLOOK, PLOUK, PLUKE, *v. a.* To set the plook or measure-knob on a vessel used as a measure of liquids: part. pr. *plouking*, part. pt. *ploukit*. Cf. E. *plug*. V. PLUKE, *s.*

“ . . . ordanis the tounschip to be warnit to bryng thair stoupis to be maid and mesourit . . . and ordanis the craftisman to have for ilk pund wecht of pewder working vi. d., and for the only *ploukyng* of vtheris iiij. d., and the treyn stoupis to be *ploukit* and merkit lyk wys.” Burgh Recs. Glasgow, i. 83, Rec. Soc.

In 1599 the magistrates of Stirling issued the following instructions for plooking the pewter measures used in that burgh.

“The counsall hes condiscendit and gewin expres command to Robert Robertstone, peudrar, being present at counsall, that all stoupis, sic as quartis, pyntis, chopines, to be maid be him heirefür, sal be agriabill in mesour to the jug and stampit with the townis stamp, and that the *pluik* be benethe the mouth of ilk stoup as followis, to wit, of the quart stoup and pynt stoup ane inche, and of ilk chopein stoup half ane inche, and that he present the stamp to the counsall yeirlie.” Burgh Recs. Stirling, pp. 92-3.

PLOOKIT, PLUKKIT, *part.* and *adj.* Same as *plukie*, covered with pimples or *plukes*; also a contr. of *plukie-faced*, fiery-faced, as in “Pluto that *plukkit* duke,” Douglas, Virgil, vi. prol.

PLOY, *s.* V. DICT.

The etym. suggested for this word is certainly wrong. In all senses the term is French; from O. Fr. *plait*, a variant of *plait*, a plea, which is from Lat. *placitum*; see *plait* in Burguy. V. under PLEY, *s.* 2.

PLUMROSE, *s.* A corr. of primrose, West of S.

PLYCHT, *s.* Danger, obligation, liability; *to have plycht*, to run risk, be made responsible or held liable, suffer punishment, pay the penalty. Addit. to PLYCHT, *q. v.*

Not defined in DICT.; but the correct meaning is suggested. The term here used is quite different from *plight*, M. E. *plite*, meaning state or condition: it is related to E. *plight*, to pledge, as in “to *plight* troth;” and is the M. E. *plihht*, danger, also engagement, from A.-S. *plihht*, danger, obligation. See Supp. to Skeat’s Etym. Dict.

POACHER-COURT, *s.* A nickname for the Kirk-Session; Burns, Ep. to Rankine.

PODDASWAY, *s.* A corr. of *paduasoy*, i. e. Padua silk. Addit. to PODDOSWAY, *q. v.*

Delete the last para. of the entry in DICT. The explanation is a mistake.

To POIL, *v. a.* To poll, clip, or shear.

“Tondeo, to clip, to *poil*,” Duncan, App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E. D. S.

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

The etym. suggested for this word is altogether misleading. *Poind* is simply the A.-S. *pyndan*, to impound, from A.-S. *pānd*, a pound, fold; and it has no connection with Germ. *pfand*. Besides, Jamieson reverses the order in deriving the sb. from the verb. See under POUNDLAW.

POINT, POYNT, *s.* In *poynt*, on the point of; Kingis Quair, st. 168, ed. Skeat. Addit. to POINT, *q. v.*

POINTMENT, POYNTMENT, *s.* Appointment, Douglas, II. 100, 10, ed. Small.

POLEMUS, *s.* Prob. a mistake for *poleinis*, poleyns, long-pointed toes, shoes with long, sharp, or turned-up toes; also called *poulaines*; Awnt. Arthur, l. 385, MS. Douce. V. PULLAINE.

These *poleyns* must not be confounded with the small plates of iron or steel worn on the shoulders of chain mail, and hence called *epaulières* or *poleyns*: see Planché, British Costume, p. 104. They answer to the L. Lat. *polenae*, *poulaines* or *poleyns*, cited by Jamieson under PULLAINE, *q. v.* Properly, they were long-pointed toes which were fitted to shoes or boots, and imitated in armour; but the name was also given to shoes that were sharp-pointed, peaked, or turned up at the toes.

In the early part of the reign of Ed. IV. “almost all, especially in the courts of princes, had points at the toes of their shoes a quarter of an ell long and upwards, which they now called *poulaines*,” see Planché, Brit. Costume, p. 218. They were restrained by Ed. IV., but not wholly laid aside till the reign of Hen. VIII.

POLK, *s.* V. DICT.

Polk is for *pokk*, a mode of writing *pouk*, a pouch. In MSS. *kk* is frequently found written as *lk*; this was a device of the scribe to secure ease and speed in writing. See under *Rolk*.

Sometimes also *l* was written for *u*, and was not sounded as *l* consonant.

POLLAC, POLLOCK, POWAN, *s.* V. DICT.

Regarding these names being applied to different fishes, Prof. Skeat suggests, “If, as is probable, all these forms are from *poll*, the head, as signifying a large-headed fish, this will account for the vague use of the names.”

In Webster’s Dict. *pollock* means a whiting. The Welsh for a whiting is *gwyniad*, not *gwiniad*, as Jamieson has given it.

PONES, *s.* Same as POUNCE, *q. v.*

POOPIT, POWPYTT, *s.* V. *Pupit*.

To POOR, *v. a.* To impoverish; pret. and part. pt. *poored*, *pourit*, *powrit*.

Till drink and dice have *poored* him to the pin.
Priests of Peebles.

PORCIUNKLE, *s.* A small portion, pen-dicle; Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 7 May, 1470, p. 2, 4, Mait. C. Lat. *portiuuncula*.

PORPAPYNE, *s.* Porcupine; Kingis Quair, st. 155.

Called by Henryson the “*pennit porcupyne*,” Parl. of Beistis, l. 109; and in Kingis Quair, “the *werely porpapyne*,” the warlike porcupine, in allusion to its fabled power of loosening its quills and darting them at its pursuers.

Other E. forms of this word are *porpin* for *porkepin*, and sometimes *porpentine*.

O. Fr. *porc espin*, the prickle-pig: from Lat. *porcus*, a pig, and *spina*, a thorn. V. Skeat’s Etym. Dict.

PORPEN, *s.* A partition: a corr. of *par-pane*, *q. v.*: *ane porpen wall*, a partition wall, Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, II. 297.

PORTAGE, *s.* Travellers' baggage, the personal luggage which a passenger is allowed to take on board a vessel. Addit. to **PORTAGE**.

PORTATIVES, **PORTATIUIS**, **PORTATIFIS**, *s.* A small portable organ formerly used in public processions; Douglas, I. 20, 23, ed. Small, Houlate, l. 765.

Given as *Portatibus* in **DICT.**, but not explained. In the Bann. MS. of the Houlate, the word is certainly indistinct, but appears to have been originally *portatifis*: in the Asloan MS. it is clearly *portatiuis*, and in the *Palice of Honour*, Small's ed., it is *portatiues*.

This musical instrument was a small organ fitted to be borne about upon a man's back, and to be set down upon a stool when required for use. The carrier then blew the bellows while the performer played.

PORTOUNS, **PORTOUS**, *s.* **V. DICT.**

The modern form of this term is *portesse*. In M. E. *portous*, *porthors*, from O. Fr. *portehors* (from *porter*, to carry, and *hors*, forth), a translation of the Latin name *portiforium*, formed from Lat. *portare*, to carry, *foris*, abroad. See *Portesse* in Skeat's Etym. Dict.

POST AND PAN, **POIST AND PAN**. Lit. post and tie, or posts and binders: the name given to an old style of building a house. The walls were formed of upright *posts* tied with *pans* or cross pieces of timber; and this framework was filled up with stones and black mortar, i.e., clay or mud.

The "auld clay biggin" mentioned by Burns (*Vision*, st. 2), was so constructed; and specimens of the style may still be seen in some of our rural villages. *Post-and-pan* building was common in Eng. also in olden times; and specimens of it may still be seen in old towns like Shrewsbury, Ludlow, &c.

"... the letter of deikinheid grantit to the wrychtis this daye sall nocht prejuge or hurte ony vtheris that presintlie workis bothe masonie craft and wrycht craft, and sic as biggis with *poist and pan* and layes with blak mortar." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, i. 206, Rec. Soc.

From Fr. *panne*; see under **PAWNS** in **DICT.**

POSTIE, *s.* Power. **V. POUSTE.**

POT, **POTT**, *s.* **V. DICT.**

Pot, in the sense of a pit, a pond, like A.-S. *pyt*, E. *pit*, is from Lat. *puteus*.

To POT, **POTT**, *v. a.* To pit, trench, or mark off by furrow, as in boundaries of land; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 129, Sp. C.: to plant or set in a pit, as in *potting* march stones: also, to pit and cover, as in *potting* or *pitting* potatoes, in order to preserve them during winter. **V. POT**, *s.*

To POURE, *v. n.* To pore, gaze, look intently; "prye and *poure*;" Kingis Quair, st. 72.

Swed. dial. *pora*, *pura*, to work slowly and gradually, to do anything slowly; Rietz. Dutch *porren*, to poke.

POUT, *s.* The sound made by a pout or chicken, a *cheep*: to *play pout*, to make the least sound, to utter a word. West and South of S.

POVERT, **POUERT**, *s.* Poverty; Kingis Quair, st. 3, 5. **V. [POUER, adj.]**

POW-AIX, **POW-AX**, *s.* A pole-axe; Pitcairn's Crim. Trials, II. 432; Burgh Recs. Prestwick, p. 66, Mait. C.

The earlier E. form of this word was *pollax*, which occurs in Chaucer's *Cant. Tales*, and is prob. derived from the O. Low. Ger. *pollece*, from *poll*, the head, and *axe*, an axe. With this the Scot. *pow-aix* certainly agrees. **V.** under *Poll* in Skeat's Etym. Dict.

POWRIT, *part.* Impoverished. **V. Poor.**

PRACTIK, *adj.* Practical, laborious, requiring skill and application.

Traist wele, to follow ane fixt sentence or mater,
Is mair *practik*, difficill, and mair strater,—
Than for to write all ways at libertie.

Douglas, *Virgùl*, Bk. i. prol.

For the various uses of this term as a *s.*, see under **Prattik**.

PRAME, *s.* A frame, hulk, sidework; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 142, Sp. C.

PRECAT, **PRECCAT**, *s.* **V. Pricket.**

To PREJUDGE, **PREJUGE**, *v. a.* To prejudice, damage, injure; pret. and part. pt. *prejudget*, Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 327, Sp. C.

"... the letter of deikinheid grantit to the wrychtis sall nocht prejuge or hurte ony vtheris." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, i. 206, Rec. Soc.

Lat. *præjudicare*, to be prejudicial, injurious, or hurtful.

PRENTISSHED, *s.* Apprenticeship; Kingis Quair, st. 185.

PRESENT, *part. pt.* Presented, brought, offered.

"... and at the fals stuff be *present* to the provest, baillies, and counsals." Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, 22 Aug., 1533, Rec. Soc.

PRESTLY, **PRISTLY**, *adv.* Promptly, immediately. **V. PREST.**

To PRESUME, *v. a.* To assume, pretend, make show of. **O.F. presumer.**

Sum knew hir weil, and sum had na knowledge
Of hir, becaus scho was sa deformait
With bylis blak ovirspreid in hir visage,
And hir fair colour faldit and alterait;
Yit thay *presumit* for hir hie regrait,
And still murning scho was of nobill kin,
With better will thairfoir thay tuik hir in.

Henryson, *Test. Cresseid*, l. 397.

To PRETEND, *v. a.* Lit. to stretch forth, spread out; to set forth or state, as an

argument, to arrange in order; to plan, intend, purpose; also, to portend, presage; Douglas, III., 300, 17, Small.

"My Lord of Arrane with soe many horsemen past forward to follow the Frenchmen, *pretending*, that if they had seen sufficient occasion, to have midled with them." Hist. Estate of Scotland, p. 81, Wodrow Soc. Misc.

PREVAGELY, *adv.* Carelessly, slovenly, untidily; Douglas, III. 28, 18, ed. Small. V. PEVAGELY.

Rudd. ed. of Douglas' Virgil reads *pevagely*. Prob. from Lat. *pervagus*, from *pervagari*, to ramble about, straggle.

PRICK, PRIKE, *s.* Contr. for PRICKET, *q. v.* A.-S. *pricu*, *prica*, a prick, point, dot; Dan. *prik*, Swed. *prick*, a dot, mark.

PRICK, PRIK, *adj.* Pointed, erect, upright, as in *prick-ear'd*.

With als feill mouthis carpis scho and beris,
Als mony has scho *prik* wstandand eris.
Douglas, Virgil, iv. ch. 5, l. 20.

PRICKET, PRIKET, PRYCAT, PREKAT, PREKIT, PREKYT, *s.* Candle or taper holder, fitted with a spike, or spikes, on which the taper was fixed; Burgh Records Aberdeen, I. 75. Also, wax-tapers adapted for such holders; Accts., L. H. Treas., I. 200; and in the *pl.* applied to a *pann* or frame for lights suspended in a church. The contr. form *prick*, *prike*, is also used; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, II. 354, Rec. Soc.

PRICKIT-WITCH, PRICKAT-WICHE, *s.* A tested and proven witch; Burgh Recs. Stirling, p. 86.

Suspected witches were tested by pricking; for a real witch was believed to bear on her body the witch-mark which was insensible. And the purpose of this pricking was, as James VI. explains, "the finding of the marke, and trying the insensibleness thereof."

The witch-mark is described as "sometimes like a little teate; sometimes like a blewish spot; and I myself have seen it in the body of a confessing witch like a little powder mark of a blea colour, somewhat hard, and withal insensible, so as it did not bleed when I pricked it." See Brand's Pop. Antiquities, p. 591, ed. 1877.

PRIK-MERKIS, *s. pl.* The butts or targets used for archery; properly, marks to shoot arrows at.

Rods or wands were generally used for this purpose, hence the term *prick-wand*. V. Halliwell's Dict.

PRIME, PRYME, *s.* The first hour of day, or the first division of the day; Kingis Quair, st. 171.

PRISE, PRYSE, *s.* A screw-press. Addit. to **PRISE**, *q. v.*

"Item, ane *pryse* with ane turning staf." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 176, Sp. C.

To **PRISE**, *v. a.* To value, estimate, appraise; part. pt. *prisit*, appraised, Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 200, Dickson.

O. Fr. *priser*, to esteem; from O. Fr. *pris*, price.

PRISE, PRYS, PRYSE, *s.* Lit. taken, captured; a hunter's call; the note of the horn blown when the deer is killed; Gaw. Romances.

Fr. *pris*, *prise*, part. pt. of *prendre*, to take, seize.

To **PRISE**, *v. a.* Short for *apprise*, to adjudge goods or property as security for debt; part. pt. *prisit*; Accts. L. H. Treas., I., 315, Dickson.

To **PRIVE, PRIUE**, *v. a.* To deprive, rob; pret. *privit*; part. pa. *private*.

"... provest, baillies, counsale, greitt dossane, and deikynis thinkis expedient that he be *private* of his fredome for euir, quhill he recover it again at the townis hand," etc. Burgh Recs. Edin., 24 May, 1492. Lat. *privare*, to bereave; from *privus*, single, separated.

PROCESS, PROCESSE, *s.* Procedure, proper means or method, as in the phrase, "be *process* of law"; also in Kingis Quair, st. 114; course and sequence of events or things, *Ibid.*, st. 127; *be processe*, in course of time, in due time, and so in st. 143, 192; also, as a law term it is applied to the documents or proceedings in a suit.

PROFIT, PROFFITT, *s.* Interest drawn or paid for the use of money.

"... and ordanis the sowme of ane hundred merkis to be vplifit vpon *proffitt* be the thesaurer," i. e., to be borrowed at current interest. Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 234, Sp. C.

"... the soume of ane hundred merkis borrowit be the toune . . . and to pay the soume of four pundis for the *proffitt* of the said soume for the half-yeir past." *Ibid.*, p. 256.

O. Fr. *profit*, from Lat. *profectus*, advanced, made profitable.

PROGNE, PROIGNE, *s.* A poetical name for the swallow; Cherrie and Slae, st. 1. Kingis Quair, st. 55.

Regarding Progne, who was turned into a swallow, see the sixth book of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, or the Legend of Philomena as told by Chaucer in his Legend of Good Women.

To **PRONYE**, *v. a.* To deck, trim. V. **PROYNE**.

PROTHOGALL, *s.* Protocol: a notary's book in which he entered drafts or abstracts of the instruments drawn by him; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 182; and in p. 180, *prothocall*.

PROTY, PROTTY, *adj.* V. DICT.

Proty is simply a variety of *pratty*, an old form of *pretty*; and it has no connection with Su.-G. *prud*, which is E. *proud*.

PROVIDIT, *adj.* Arranged, planned, premeditated.

" . . . the greit *providit* slauchteris, oppressesiones, and skaithis done to ws." Burgh Recs. Peebles, 4 Oct., 1562, Rec. Soc.

Lat. *providus*, providing for, planning.

PROWDE, *adj.* and *s.* V. DICT.

Merely the E. *proud*, M. E. *prud*, from A.-S. *prūt*.

PRYSE, *s.* V. PRISE, *Prise*.PUITTERNELL, *s.* A corr. of PUTTERLING, *q. v.*; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II, 224, 225.PUMPHAL, *s.* V. DICT.

This is merely a corr. of M. E. *ponfold*, *pund-fold*, i.e. pound-fold, usually *pinfold*. V. PUND.

To PUND, *v. a.* To pound, impound; pret. and part. pt., *pundit*; Burgh Recs. Stirling, p. 72. V. POIND, PUND.PUNDING, PUNDYNG, *s.* Poining, pounding, arresting; Burgh Recs. Abeedeen, I, 380. V. POIND, *v.*, and PUND, *s.*PUNSES, PUNSYS, *s. pl.* The three foretoes, with the claws, of a bird of prey.

. . . . Jovis byg fowle, the ern,
With hir strang tallonys and hir *punsys* stern.
Douglas, iv, 197, 6, ed. Small.

Rendered *talons* in Gloss; but the talon is properly the hind-claw of the bird, as we read in the Book of St. Albans, fol. 8, "The grete clees [claws] behynde, . . . ye shall call hem [them] *Talons*. The clees with-in the fote ye shall call . . . *Pownces*." The latter term, however, has become obsolete, and *talons* is now applied to all the claws alike; see Skeat's Etym. Dict., and Supp. under TALON. *Punses* has come from Lat. *punctus*, pp. of *pungere*, to pierce.

PUPIT, POOPIT, POWPEIT, POWPYTT, *s.* Pulpit: represents the vulgar pron. of the word; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I, 160, Sp. C., Burgh Recs. Stirling, p. 42.To PURFLE, PURFEL, PURFILE, *v. a.* A term in sewing, implying to make the one edge of a seam spread or fill out over the other: hence, to ornament, deck, or adorn with trimmings, edging, or embroidery; to lay or fix the hem of a gown, etc.; to attach a trimming of ermine, sable, etc.PURFLE, PURFEL, PURFELING, PURFLING, *s.* Trimming, edging, or embroidery; the edge or trimming of a gown, the filling out of a seam: a trimming of ermine, etc.

O. Fr. *pourfiler*, to purfle, overcast: *pourfileure*, *pourfisure*, purfling, overcasting.

(Sup.)

A 2

PURIS, PURYS, *s. pl.* The poor, paupers.

" . . . so sustene the haill pure of all occupatiounis within this burgh, sic as craftismen, . . . vpon thair awin proper chargis fra this day furth, sua that the gude toun nor nane resortand thairto sall be trublit with thair *puris*." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, i, 395.

PURPRESION, PURPRESTURE, *s.* A feudal casualty of forfeiture or fine for encroachment on the highways or commonities belonging to the overlord or superior. Addit. to PURPRISIONE, *q. v.*PURSE-MAISTER, *s.* A banker, a money-changer.

" Argentarius, a bancor or *purse-maister*;" Duncan, App. Etym., 1593, ed. Small, E.D.S.

PURS-PYK, *s.* V. DICT.

A poetic variation of M. E. *pickpors*, a pick-purse.

PURSY, *adj.* V. DICT.

Jamieson's etym. of this term is a mistake. The M. E. forms were *purcy* and *purcyf*, from O. Fr. *pourcif*, a variant of *poulsif*, which Cotgrave renders "pur-sie, short-winded." The modern Fr. forms *poulsif* and *poussif*, from *poulser*, *pousser*, to push, thrust, are, as Wedgwood remarks, much truer to the origin, Lat. *pulsare*, to beat, thrust.

To PU' STOCKS. One of the superstitious customs observed on Halloween. It is the first ceremony of the series performed by the company met for the occasion.

The ceremony consists in the company passing out together to the kail-yard, and pulling each a *stock* or plant of kail.

"They must go out hand in hand, with eyes shut, and pull the first plant they meet with: its being big or little, straight or crooked, is prophetic of the size and shape of the grand object of all their spells—the husband or wife." Burns, Halloween, st. 4, Note.

For particulars see st. 4-5 with accompanying notes.

To PUT, PIT, *v. a.* To put, place, set; part. pt. *putten*, *pitten*, put. Addit. to PUT, *q. v.*To PUT on, *v. a.* and *n.* V. DICT.

Correct the misprint in this heading.

To PUT to or ta, PIT to or ta, *v. a.* To shut, close; "Put ta the door ahint ye," i.e., shut the door as you go out. Addit. to PUT to, *q. v.*PUTTEN, *part. pt.* Thrown, cast. V. PUT, PUTT.To PYE, PIE, PYE about, *v. n.* V. DICT.

Delete the last sentence of the note under this entry. "The remark that *ys* is merely the common prefix is not to the point: for the Welsh *yspio* is merely borrowed from E. *spy*; and the E. *spy* from Fr. *espier*, where *s* is radical." Skeat.

To PYKE, PIKE, *v. a.* To trim and improve by picking out the refuse, as when a gardener *pikes* his flower-beds, vines, and fruit. Also to deck, adorn, beautify, and finish

embroidery and tambour-work by dressing it with a pike or picker, and by inserting picks, stitches, or threads of silk, gold, or silver.

PYKERY, PYKRIE, PYCKRIE, *s.* V. PIKARY.

PYK-THANK, *s.* A flatterer, fawner; Douglas, III. 145, 20, ed. Small.

PYLIS, *s. pl.* Down, etc. V. PILE.

PYRINIT, *part. pt.* V. under PIRN.

PYSSANCE, *s.* Power. V. PISSANCE.

Q.

QUAD, QUED, *adj.* Vile, base: compar. *quader*; Court of Venus, ii. 161, 333. Addit. to QU Aid, q. v.

Still used, but as a low or slang term, in the West of Scot.

Dutch; *kwaad*, evil, ill.

QUAICH, QUAIGH, *s.* V. DICT.

Quaich is the origin of E. *quaff*, as the following extract shows.

"A *quaff*, that is a curious cup made of different pieces of wood, such as box and ebony, cut into little staves," &c., Smollet, Humphrey Clinker (1771), letter dated Sept. 3.

QUAIR, QUERE, *s.* V. DICT.

Quair is merely E. *quire*, spelt *cwaer* in the Ancren Riwle, from O. Fr. *quaiier*, later *quayer*, *cayer*, and in mod. Fr. *cahier*. The origin of the term is L. Lat. *quaternum*, a collection of four leaves, whence also Ital. *quaderno*, a quire. In Wright's Voc., i. 606, L. Lat. *quaternus* is glossed by O. Fr. *quayer*, and in i. 682, by *quare*, a quire.

QUAIT, *adj., s.* and *v.* Quiet. V. [QUATE.]

QUAITLY, *adv.* Quietly.

QUALITIE, *s.* Qualification.

". . . and the said Mr. James Ross acceptit of the said stipend with the *qualitie* and condition abone mentioned." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, ii. 375, Sp. C.

QUAREOR, *s.* A mason: lit. a quarrier.

"Lapicida, a maison or *quareor*; qui lapides caedit;" Duncan, App. Etym., ed. Small, E. D. S.
O. Fr. *quarrieur*, a quarrier; from *quarrer*, to square; Lat. *quadrare*.

QUART, QUARTE, *s.* Health, joy, happiness; Awnt. Arth., l. 256. Addit. to QUERT, q. v.

QUAYR, *s.* A choir. V. QUEIR.

To QUEAK, QUEEK, *v. n.* To squeak or cry, as the young of rats or mice do: part. *queekin*, used also as a *s.*

QUEAK, QUEEK, *s.* A gentle squeak, the weak peeping cry of the young of small animals.

This is prob. an imitative term formed as a dimin. of *quak*, *quaich*, the cry of a duck, which in M. E. was *queke*, *quek*. Icel. *qvaka*, Dan. *qvække*, to quack, croak.

QUED, QWED, *adj.* Bad. V. QU Aid, *Quad.*
To QUEEL, *v. n.* V. DICT.

More likely from A.-S. *cēlan*, to cool, which is still represented by prov. E. *keel*.

QUEEN, *adj.* Few. V. QUEHENE, WHEEN.

To QUEESE, QUEASE, *v. n.* To wheeze, wheeze; part. *queesin*: "*queesin* like an auld bellows." E. *wheeze*.

QUEINE, QUEYN, *s.* V. DICT.

Queine, *quean*, and *queen*, are simply different forms of the same word.

To QUEITH, QUETH, *v. a.* To pacify; to bid farewell; Douglas, Virgil, v. ch. 2. Icel. *kvethja*.

For particulars regarding this term see DICT. under QUEINTH.

QUERT. *s.* V. DICT.

Quert is simply the neut. *kvirt* of O. Icel. *kvirr*, quiet, which is now spelt *kyrr*; hence *kvirt* is now spelt *kyrt*. Jamieson's references to *kyrt* in explaining this term are therefore quite to the point.

QUETHING, *adj.* Pacifying, composing; Ibid. 60, 21, Rudd. Addit. to QUETHING.

QUENRY, *s.* Womankind, women; also, harlotry, carnal lust; Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 89, ed. 1882. Addit. to QUENRY, q. v.

QUENT, *part. pt.* Quenched, extinguished; Douglas, Virgil, 124, 53, Rudd.

Ruddiman connects this term with *Queinth*; see DICT. As used in this passage, and by Chaucer, it simply means *quenched*, from A.-S. *cwencan*, to quench, extinguish.

QUERE, QUEYR, *adv.* Exactly, plainly; Douglas, Virgil, 238, 51, Rudd.: *queyr* in Small's ed.

This is a contr. of *perquere*, from Fr. *par cœur*, by heart, accurately, exactly. V. PERQUER.

QUERRELL, *s.* A bolt or arrow for a cross-bow, a dart; Douglas, Virgil, 54, 38, 291, 10, Rudd.

O. Fr. *quarreau*, *carreau*, from L. Lat. *quadrellum*, a square-headed bolt for a crossbow.

To QUEST, *v. n.* To give tongue as dogs do in hunting; pret. *questede*, hunted in full cry; Awnt. Arth., l. 48. V. QUESTES.

QUEST, QWEST, *s.* Inquest; Burgh Recs. Peebles, 2 Nov. 1456, Rec. Soc.

QUHAISILL, *s.* Weasel; Henryson, Parl. of Beistis, l. 116. A.-S. *wesle*.

QUHALM, *s.* Destruction. V. QUALIM.

QUHALP, *s.* A whelp; satirical for son, descendant; Rob Stene's Dream, p. 5, Mait. C.

To QUHAMLE, QUHOMLE, *v. a.* V. *Quhemle*.

QUHAP, QUHAPE, *s.* V. QUHAUP.

QUHATEN, QUHATAN, QUHATTANE, *adj.* What kind of, what or which, when used interrogatively; O what, how great, when used interjectionally, as in

*Quhattane ane glaikit fule am I,
To slay my self with melancoly!*
Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 75, ed. 1882.

This corr. of *quhatkin* is still common in both senses. Addit. to QUHATKIN, q. v.

To QUHEIT, *v. a.* To white or whittle. V. QUHITE, QUHYTE.

QUHEITNAM, *s.* A whittle, a pocket-knife; Burgh Recs. Stirling, p. 79.

To QUHELM, QUHALM, *v. a.* 1. To overturn, turn upside down; Douglas, Virgil, 150, 26, Rudd.: pret. *quhelmit*, Ibid., 36, 49.

The more common form is *quhemle*, with its varieties *quhamle*, *quhomle*, *quhumle*, from Su.-G. *hwimla*. V. under QUHEMLE.

2. To turn up and down or from side to side, to toss or tumble about.

Quhan on-fortune *quhelmys* the quheil, thair gais grace by.
Gol. and Gawain, l. 1225.

In M. E. *whelmen* generally means to overturn, and is used like Scot. *whemle*, *whamle*, *whomle*; but this passage shows that it also meant to turn backward and forward or from side to side, to toss; and *whemle* is still so used in the West of S. V. *Quhemle*.

QUHELM, QUHALM, *s.* Destruction. V. QUALIM.

To QUHEMLE, QUHAMLE, QUHOMLE, QUHUMLE, *v. a.* To turn backward and forward or from side to side, to toss or tumble about: to *quhemle a boat*, to rock or toss it from side to side; to *quhamle milk*, to cause it to move from side to side of the vessel which holds it, to toss it about; West of S. Addit. to QUHEMLE, q. v.

QUHEMLE, QUHAMLE, QUHOMLE, QUHUMLE, *s.* A rock, toss; a rocking, tossing. Addit. to QUHEMLE, q. v.

QUHILES, *adv.* Sometimes, at times, now and then; Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 372. V. QUHILE.

To QUHIRL, *v. a.* To whirl, turn from one point or degree to another; also, to hurl. V. *Whirl*.

And thankit be fortunys exiltree
And quhele, that thus so wele has *quhirlit* me.
Kingis Quair, st. 189, Skeat.

QUHIRLING, *s.* Whirling, turning, Ibid., st. 165.

QUHIRLY, QUHURLIE, *s.* A small wheel, a caster; a low truck, used in moving heavy packages; also, contr. for *quhirly-barrow*, *quhirly-bed*.

QUHISCH, *s.* A hissing or whizzing noise; Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 1926: also applied to a stroke or blow which produces such a noise.

QUHISLE, QUHISSE, QUHISTLE, QUHISILL, *v. and s.* Whistle, pipe, fife; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, II. 219, Kingis Quair, st. 135.

QUHITELL, QUHITLEM, QUEITNAM, *s.* A whittle, a pocket-knife. V. QUHITE.

QUHO, *pron.* Who; Kingis Quair, st. 57: whoever, whosoever; Ibid. st. 78: "*as quho sais*," as one might say; Ibid. st. 77. Addit. to QUHA, q. v.

QUHOMLE, QUHUMLE, *v. and s.* V. *Quhemle*.

QUHY, *s.* V. DICT.

This is simply E. *why*, and not Su.-G. *hui*, as suggested.

QUHYLUMES, *adv.* Sometimes, at times, occasionally; Lyndsay, The Dreame, l. 410. A.-S. *hwilum*. V. QUHILUM.

QUHYMPERAND, *part.* Whimpering, whining, wailing; Douglas, Virgil, 64, 21, Rudd.

QUHYNGAR. V. WHINGER.

To QUHYTE, QUHITE, WHEAT, *v. a.* V. DICT.

The same as M. E. *thwiten*, from A.-S. *thwitan*, to cut. But E. *whittle*, a knife, is not from A.-S. *hwitel*; indeed, it has no connection whatever with *whet*; it is from A.-S. *thwitel*, lit. a cutter, a der. of *thwitan*, to cut. See Whittle in Skeat's Etym. Dict.

To QUIKIN, *v. a.* To quicken, vivify; to give increase and energy to.

And schortly, so wele fortune has hir bore,
To *quikin* treuly day by day my lore,
To my larges that I am cumin agayn,
To blisse with her that is my souirane.
Kingis Quair, st. 181, Skeat's ed.

QUINQUIN, s. V. DICT.

This is simply a form of *kinken*, short for O. Dutch *kinneken*, *kindeken*, (corrupted into *kilderkin*), the eighth part of a vat. Regarding this term Skeat says,—“The lit. sense is ‘little child,’ because the measure is a small one as compared with a tun, vat, or barrel. Formed with dimin. suffix *-ken* (now nearly obsolete), from Du. *kind*, a child, cognate with E. *child*.” V. Etym. Dict.

QUISH, QUISHIE, s. Forms of WHISH, q. v.

Properly *quishie* is a dimin. of *quish*, and it is sometimes so used in the sense of the slightest sound, the least whisper; but generally it is used with the same meaning as *quish*.

To QUITE, QUYTE, QWYTE, v. n. To curl; to hurl a stone along ice towards a mark; part. pr. *quiting*, *quitin*, used also as a s. In the West of S. the old name for the game of *curling* was *quiting*, generally pron. *quitin*.

QUITING-STANE, QUITIN-STANE, QWYTIN-STANE, s. A curling-stone.

To *quite* is prob. of the same origin as to *quoit*; from O. Fr. *coiter*, *coitier*, *cuiter*, to press, push, hasten; and hence prob. to hurl; V. Burguy. To hurl a stone or iron ring through the air towards a mark is to *coit* or *quoit*; while to hurl or drive a stone over smooth ice towards a mark is to *quite* or *quyte*.

QUITTANCE, s. Clearance, discharge; “has failyeat *quittance*,” has failed to obtain or secure discharge; Peterkin’s Notes on Orkn. and Shetl., Appendix, p. 35: “under *quittance*,” in or during the process of clearance, or, within or during the time allowed for securing acquittance or clearing oneself of a charge; Ibid. Addit. to [QUITTANS], q. v.

One of the records, above referred to in illustration of the second phrase, runs thus:—

“[21 June, 1603]. It is tryit that Magnus-Blance has dyit *under quittance* of the stowt of his nyhbor’s peits, and according to the lawis decernis his guids and gere to be escheit thairfoir.” Extract from the Court Book of the Earl of Orkney.

To QUOFF, v. a. To buy, purchase. V. COFF.

QUOFFYN, s. Purchasing, bargaining, exchange.

“ . . . the said George allegit he had gottyn it in *quoffyn* fra the said James.” Burgh Recs. Prestwick, Oct. 1515, p. 47, Mait. C.

Icel. *kaup*, Swed. *köp*, Dan. *kiøb*, a purchase; but all are borrowed from Lat. *caupo*, a huckster. V. Skeat’s Etym. Dict. under CHEAP.

QUOY, QUOYLAND, s. V. DICT.

Add the following explanation:—

“Quoyland (from Norse *kvi*, an enclosure) was originally a patch enclosed from the moor and cultivated. . . . If the *quoy* was near the *tūn* [farm or homestead], it was sometimes called an *umbeset* [N. *um-bus-settning*], an outlying homestead, an outset; or an *outbrek* (N. *ut-brekkr*), an outbreak (of the townland). Quoyland was exempted from the vicious process of *rundale*.” Captain Thomas, R. N., Proc. Antiq. Soc., vol. xviii. p. 256.

QUOY, QUOYE, adj. Quiet, secluded; Douglas, II. 97, 4, 102, 16, Small’s ed. V. KOY.

Ruddiman’s ed. has *koy* in both passages. O. Fr. *quoy*, *coy*, quiet; Cotgr.: but an older form is *coit*, from Lat. *quietus*, still. See Skeat’s Etym. Dict. under COX.

QUYKE, adj. Alive, living; Lyndsay, Papyngo, l. 670. V. [QUIK].

QUYNE, s. A form of QUEINE, q. v.

QUYOK, QUYACH, s. A young cow or heifer; Douglas, Virgil, 248, 35, Rudd. Properly a dimin. of QUEY, q. v.

QUYTE, QWYTE, v. V. Quite.

QUYTT, s. A cute, doit; a small Danish coin worth about one-twelfth of a penny: “ane Dens *quytt*,” Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 333, Sp. C.

O. Dan. *kvitt*, Mod. Dan. *hvid*, a coin, one-third of a Dan. shilling, or about one-twelfth of an Eng. penny: similar in value to the O. Scot. *doit*. Hence, a thing of little or no value was said to be “not worth a *cute*,” or, “not worth a *doit*”; “*availyeis nocht a cute*.” Alex. Scott’s Poems, p. 11, ed. 1882; “*caris nocht thre cutis*,” Ibid. p. 83.

The term occurs also in Dunbar and Lyndsay; see DICT. under CUTE, where the secondary meaning and general use of the term are given, but both etymology and explanation are entirely wrong. In Laing’s ed. of Lyndsay the term is rendered “a small piece of straw.”

QWEST, s. V. Quest.

QWYTE, QWYTIN-STANE. V. under Quite.

R.

RABBLEMENT, *s.* A promiscuous and noisy crowd, a mob: also, incoherent talk or discourse: synon. *rablach*. V. under **RABBLE**.

RACK, *s.* The clouds, clouds in motion; the movement, course, or direction of the clouds under the action of the wind: a term common in weather prognostics. Addit. to **RAIK**, and **RAK**, *q. v.*

RACK, *s.* and *v.* Wreck; wreckage: more commonly **Wrack**, **Wrak**, *q. v.*

RACKEL, **RACKLE**, **RAUCLE**, *adj.* V. **DICT.**

Del. last para. of this entry.

Rackel, same as M. E. *rakel*, rash, reckless, is related not to Icel. *racker*, ready, but to Icel. *reikall*, vagabond, from *reika*, to roam about, to wander. It is from Swed. *raka*, older form *racka*, to run about; whence have come Sc. *raik*, to roam, range, and Eng. *rake*, a dissolute man. See **Wedgwood** and **Skeat** under **Rake**.

To **RACUNNIS**, **RACWNNIS**, *v. a.* To recognise, to resume the lands of a vassal on account of a breach of conditions of tenure. Addit. to **RACUNNYS**, *q. v.*

"Item, that ilk day [30 January 1456] the balyeis has *racwnnis* the wast land in the North Gat for faut of the Kyngis burroumallis, and for faut of the mallis thai war set for. Witnes the hal curt." **Burgh Recs.** **Peebles**, p. 117, **Rec. Soc.**

The definition given above certainly expresses the general meaning of the term as it is used in our **Burgh Records**. **Skene's** explanation, which was adopted by **Jamieson**, is too limited in its application; but it is not so limited as the following, which is given by **Erskine**:—"Recognition is the forfeiture arising to the superior from alienation by the vassal of more than half the land without the superior's consent."

RAD, **RADE**, *adj.* Quick, ready; Awnters of **Arthur**, st. 23, l. 8, **Douce MS.** A.-S. *ræde*.

RADE, *adv.* Soon. **Errat.** in **DICT.** *q. v.*

Rade, is a form of *rathe*, *raith*, soon, as stated in the explanatory note, and is therefore an adverb in the positive degree. It cannot, therefore, be rendered by *rather*, which is a comparative. See next entry; also **Raith** in **Dict.**

RADLY, *adv.* Quickly, hotly, fiercely.

To **RADDLE**, *v. a.* To thrash, beat; lit. to beat with a stick or switch; from *raddle*, a switch. **Errat.** in **DICT.**, *q. v.*

This word can have no connection with *riddle* as **Jamieson** suggested. As used in the passage quoted from **Scott's Rob Roy**, it certainly means to thrash or beat, and it is still so used in the N. of England. **Halliwell** states that in **Sussex** the term *raddle* is

applied to long pieces of supple underwood twisted between upright states to form a fence. He also quotes from **Harrison**, p. 187, regarding the wattled houses of the ancient Britons, that "they were slightlie set up with a few posts and many *radels*." A *raddle*, therefore, is a small rod, prob. from Du. *roede*, rod, wand, switch; and to *raddle* is to switch or beat. **Atkinson** in his **Cleveland Gloss.** suggests that it may have sprung from A.-S. *wreathian*, to wreathe, weave, wattle.

RADDOWRE, *s.* V. **DICT.**

The origin of this word is most probably O. Fr. *roideur*, "stifnesse, . . . violence"; **Cotgr.**

RADE, **RAID**, *s.* V. **DICT.**

Rade is now generally accepted as from Icel. *reith*, a riding, a road; from Icel. *riða*, to ride, to be borne on a horse or in a ship. A.-S. *rād* has given E. *road*. See **Skeat**, *s. v.* *Raid*, and **Wedgwood**, *s. v.* *Ride*.

To **RADOUN**, *v. n.* V. **DICT.**

Del. the note under this entry.

Radoun is simply the mod. E. *redound*, from O. Fr. *redonder*, "to redound, . . . returne back;" **Cotgr.**

RAG-FOOTED, *adj.* Lit., ill-shod: hence, poor, worthless, untenable: "rag-footed reasons;" **Blame of Kirkburiall**, ch. 19.

RAGMAN, *s.* V. **DICT.**

Del. definition and notes of *s. 3*: they are altogether misleading.

The *ragman* there referred to was a papal bull with many seals of bishops attached. A *ragman* or *ragman-roll* means a document with a long list of names, or with numerous seals. As shown by **Wright** in his **Anecdota Literaria**, the name was originally given to a game consisting in drawing characters from a roll by strings hanging out from the end; the amusement arising from the fitness or unfitness of the characters to the persons who drew them. Hence, from its similarity to the apparatus used in this game, any deed with a number of seals attached came to be called a *ragman-roll*; but the name was specially applied to the collection of deeds by which the Scottish Barons were made to subscribe allegiance to **Ed. I.** As the **Chron. de Lanercost** has it—"a Scottis *propter multa sigilla dependentia ragman* vocabatur." The name was afterwards applied to any long, intricate, or stupid story. Lit. a coward's roll or story (from Icel. *ragmenni*, a coward, with the addition of *roll*), and afterwards corrupted into *rigmarole*. See **Halliwell**, *s. v.* **Ragman**; also **Wedgwood**, and **Skeat**, *s. v.* **Rigmarole**.

The note on *bouched* is altogether a mistake. The word in **Piers Plowman** is not *bouched* but *bonched*, struck, lit. banged, pushed, knocked about. See **Gloss.** to **Skeat's ed.**, **Clar. Press Series**.

RAHATOUR, *s.* An enemy. V. **REHATOUR**.

RAIBLE, *s.* and *v.* V. **RABBLE**.

RAID, **RADE**, *s.* Spawn. V. **RED**.

RAID, **RADE**, *s.* A cleaner. V. *Red*.

RAID, **RADE**, *s.* Counsel, V. **REDE**.

RAID, RED, *pret.* Rode. V. RAD.

RAIL, *s.* V. DICT.

The etym. given for this word is wrong: but it is correctly given under Raily, which is simply another form of the word. A.-S. *hraegl, hregl*, swaddling clothes: but it has no connection with Icel. *roegg, sinus*, as suggested. See Wedgwood and Skeat, *s. v.* RAIL.

RAIL, RAILL, *part. pt.* Railed, fitted with a railing: "a guid *rail* stair," a well-railed stair, or, a good stair and railed; West of S.

"... hes ane sufficient guid dure and foir yett weill wallit and lokit, with ane *rail* galrie stair and ane turlies upoun the northmost windo thereof." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, i. 148, Rec. Sec.

RAILED, RAILIT, RAYLEDE, *part. pt.* Set with rails or bars, lined or marked off, enclosed; also set, mounted, adorned.

And thus Schir Gawane the gay dame Gayenour he ledis, In a gletterande gyde, that glemet full gaye: With rich rebanes reuerssede, who that righte redys, *Raylede* with rubes one royalle arraye.

Avontyrs of Arthure, st. 2.

"*Raylide*, set; MS. Morte Arthure, f. 87." Halliwell.

Swed. *regel*, a bar, bolt; Ger. *riegel*, O. H. Ger. *rigil*, a bar, bolt, orig. a latch of a door. This latter form is from O. H. Ger. *rihan*, to fasten. Skeat, *Etym. Dict.*

RAIN-BIRDS, *s. pl.* A name given to the woodpeckers (genus *Picus*, Linn.), on account of the peculiar cries which they are said to emit on the approach of rain; South and West of S.

RAISITLY, *adv.* Excitedly, astonishedly; Rob. Stene's Dream, p. 23, Mait. C.

RAISS, RAIS, RASSE, RACE, *s.* V. DICT.

A more direct etym. for this term is A.-S. *raes*, a course, race, stream. This is confirmed by M. E. *rees, rase*.

RAISTIT, *part. and adj.* Wrinkled, shrivelled; Burgh Recs. Stirling, p. 47. V. *Reistet*.

RAÏT, *part. and adj.* V. *Rayit*.

RAIVEL, RAVEL, *s.* Confusion, state of confusion, a confused speech or story. V. [RAIVEL].

To RAIVEL, *v. a.* To fit or enclose with railing: *part. pt. raiveld, raivilt*, as, "a *raivilt* stair." V. RAIVEL, *s.*

RAIVELING, RAVELING, REAVELING, *s.* Addit. to RAIVEL, *s.*, q. v.

RAK, *s.* A stretcher (pron. *streeker*); an instrument used in stretching and softening leather. V. RACK, RAK, *v.*

"Item, ane kyst lokit fast, ane scherp *rak* for ledder, ane blunt *rak*." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 176, Sp. C.

RAK, RAWK, ROIK, ROOK, *s.* V. DICT.

In his explanation of these forms Jamieson has confused two quite distinct words, and has connected them with a source to which neither of them is related. As generally accepted *rack* or *rak* means light, driving clouds, also the drift of such clouds, and comes from Icel. *reka*, to drive; *rek*, drift, motion, the thing drifted; and the M. E. form was *rak*. On the other hand *roik* or *reek*, is vapour, smoke, and has come from A.-S. *reac, rec*, smoke; Icel. *rekyr*, Du. *rook*. And neither set is related to the verb *rack*, to extend. See Wedgwood and Skeat, *s. v.* Rack, Reek.

To RAKE, *v. a.* To gather together, to cover, to heap or *hap*. To *rake the fire*, is to gather it, and then heap on coals and cinders so that it may continue burning all night.

RAKING-COAL, RAKIN-COAL, RAKIN-PIECE, *s.* The coal or piece of coal used in *raking* a fire: also called "*the happin-coal*."

A.-S. *raca*, a rake: and allied to Goth. *rikan*, to collect, heap up.

RAKIS, *s. pl.* V. RAKKIS, RAX.

RAKKILL, RAKIL, *s.* A chain. V. RACKLE.

To RALYE, *v. n.* To rally, joke; *pret. ralyest*, for *ralyeit*, Dunbar, Mar. Wemen and Wedo, l. 149. V. RAILL.

RALYEIT, *part. pt.* Streaked, striped, barred. V. *Railed*.

This term was left undefined in *Dict.*, q. v.

RAMASSE, *s.* Collection, summary, résumé; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 19. O. Fr. *ramas*, id. V. RAMMASCHE, *adj.*

To RAME *at*, *v. a.* To rhyme or keep repeating the same thing: as when a person always asks the same question, sings the same song, or tells the same story. V. RHAME.

RAME, RAMING, *s.* That which is constantly or very frequently repeated: also, repetition, iteration; as, "His *rame* o' that sang has spoilt it." Addit. to RAME, q. v.

RAMLIN, RAMELY, *adj.* Tall, slender, fast growing. A *ramlin* or *ramnelly* lad is a tall, fast growing young man. V. RAMEL, *s.* 2.

RAMSH, *s.* V. DICT.

E. *ramsons*; but not allied to Icel. *ramr*, as suggested.

To RAND, RANDE, ROND, RUND, RUN, *v. a.* To thicken, strengthen, or protect the heels

of stockings by sewing or darning: lit. to shield, protect. V. RANTER.

Rand and *rander* are the forms used in Orkney: from Icel. *rönd*, a rim, border, shield, protection. V. RAND, s.

Ran represents the *pron.* now generally followed in various districts of Scot.

To RANDEr, RANdIR, RANdRE, RANd, v. a.

1. To render, return, restore; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 322, Sp. C.
2. To submit, yield, give up; to *randir* them, to surrender; Compl. Scot. p. 77, E.E.T.S.: pret. *randrit*, surrendered; *Ibid.*, 1, 113.
3. To melt, make liquid: "to *rander* tallow." V. RENDER.

Fr. *rendre*, from Lat. *reddere*, to give back.

RANd, s. A melting, as much as may be melted at one time: as, "twa *rand* o' tallow."

RANE, RAYNE, s. V. DICT.

In p. 620, col. 2, l. 12, for *Rards* read *Bards*.

RANGAT, s. The rabble. V. RANGALE.

RANTRY, s. A form of Rantree, q. v.

RANTRY-TREE, s. Rowan-tree-wood, wood of the mountain-ash.

I'll gar my ain Tammie gae down to the how,
And cut me a rock of a widdershins grow,
Of good *rantry-tree* for to carry my tow,
And a spindle o' same for the twining o't.
Alex. Ross, The Rock and the Wee Pickle Tow.

"Grow," growth.

Regarding the rowan-tree as a charm against witches see under ROUN-TREE. See also Brand's Popular Antiquities, ed. Ellis, vol. ii., p. 80, note 2.

To RAPARAL, v. a. To repair. V. RE-PARELL.

RAPHELL, s. Doe-skin. V. RAFFEL.

RASOUR, s. Prob. cutting, shred. V. DICT.

The supposition that *rasour* is for *or ras*, Venice stuff, is not satisfactory. Jamieson evidently doubted it, seeing he left the term undefined. It is more like O. Fr. *rasure*, a shaving, cutting, shred; see Cotgrave.

RAT, s. V. DICT.

Sc. *rat*, as in *cart-rat*, and E. *rut*, are quite different words. *Rat* has come from Icel. *reita*, to scratch, and so is allied to E. *write*; but E. *rut* has come from Lat. *rupta*, broken, through Fr. *route*, "a rut, way, path;" Cotgrave. See Skeat and Wedgwood.

RATCH, v. and s. Scratch, line; prob. a dimin. of RAT, *Raut*, q. v.

RATCH, RATCHE, s. A hound. V. RACHE.

RATHT, s. V. RAITH, s.

RATIONABLE, *adj.* Reasonable, sensible, just; Burgh Recs. Edin., I. 4, 82, 83, Rec. Soc.

Lat. *rationabilis*, from *ratio*, reason.

RATTON, s. V. DICT.

The generally accepted etym. of this term is Fr. *raton*, dimin. of Fr. *rat*, from L. Ger. *ratus*, *rato*. V. Skeat, Etym. Dict.

RATT-RIME, s. Originally, a rhyme or piece of poetry used in charming and killing rats. These rhymes were the merest doggerel, and hence the secondary meaning of the term given in DICT. Addit. to RATT-RIME, q. v.

Jamieson gave only the secondary meaning of this term, and his explanation of it is wrong. A more satisfactory account of it is given in the following passages from a note to *As You Like It*, iii. 2, 164, Clarendon Press Series.

"The belief that rats were rhymed to death in Ireland is frequently alluded to in the dramatists. Steevens quotes from Ben Jonson's *Poetaster*, To the Reader:

'Rhime them to death, as they do Irish rats
In drumming tunes.'

"Randolph in his play, *The Jealous Lovers*, p. 156, ed. Hazlitt, has a reference to the same belief:

'And my poets,
Shall with a satire, steeped in gall and vinegar,
Rhyme 'em to death, as they do rats in Ireland.'

"And Pope in his version of *Donne's* Second Satire, l. 22:

'One sings the fair; but songs no longer move;
No rat is rhymed to death, nor maid to love.'

"In *Scot's* *Discovery of Witchcraft*, the power of magic incantations is said to be claimed by the Irish witches: 'The Irishmen addict themselves wonderfully to the credit and practice hereof; yea and they will not stick to affirm that they can rime either man or beast to death.'

These references sufficiently suggest the kind of rhymes that were used for the purpose, and enable one to understand how the term *ratt-rime* came to mean halting metres, doggerel, a tirade of nonsense.

RAUK, ROUK, ROAKY, *adj.* Misty, foggy
Same as RAUKY, q. v.

RAUT, RAWT, RAUK, v. and s. Scratch.
V. RAT.

RAVAND, RAUAND, *part.* and *adj.* Ravening, ravenous; "*rauand* sauauge volffis;" Complaint Scotland, p. 2, E.E.T.S. V. RAVIN.

RAVELING, REAVELING, s. A rail or hand-rail of a stair; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, III 7. Addit. to RAVEL, RAIVEL.

This form of the name is still common in the West of Scot.

To RAVERSE, RAUERSE, v. a. To ransack, explore; Blame of Kirkburiall, Dedic. Fr. *renverser*.

RAVESTRE, s. V. REVESTRE.

RAY, s. A spar, yard, etc. V. RA, REA.

RAYIT, *part pt.* and *adj.* Arrayed, ranged; Douglas, III. 67, 4, Small.

RAYNDOUN, *s.* A straight line or course: *in rayndoun*, direct, directly; Burgh Recs. Peebles. Addit. to RANDOUN.

RE, REE, *interj.* A carter's term meaning to the right, or turn to the right. A similar and more common term is Jee (q. v.), which, however, is indefinite, and often used with the meaning "to the left." V. *Heck*.

Jee implies simply to turn or turn aside: hence the saying regarding an intractable person,—“He'll neither *hick* nor *jee*,” i.e., neither go on nor turn to the side. Another form of the saying is,—“He'll neither *heck* nor *ree*,” i.e., neither turn to the left nor to the right.

READE, *s.* V. *Rede*, REID.

REAP, REAPE, *s.* A rope. V. RAIP.

“Restio, a *reape*-maker, or one that hangs himselfe;” Duncan App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E.D.S.

REAST, *s.* A rest for a musket; Spald. Club Misc. V. 160. V. REIST, *s.* 4.

REASTED, *adj.* V. REESTED.

REBALD, RIBALD, *s.* A rascal, scamp.

O. Fr. *ribald*, from L. Lat. *ribaldus*, a ruffian.

To REBALK, REBAK, *v. a.* To rebuke, snub, threaten, insult; pret. and part. pt., *rebalkit*; part. pr. *rebakin*. Addit. to REBAWKIT, q. v.

“ . . . that he wranguisly *rebalkit* hym & drew a knyf til him.” Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 14 June, 1501, Mait. C.

O. Fr. *rebouquer* (Mod. Fr. *reboucher*), to stop the mouth.

REBATT, REBETT, *s.* V. REBBITS.

REBE, *s.* V. under *Reve*.

RECHAS, *s.* The recheat, a hunting term: the notes blown on the horn to recall the dogs from a false scent. Addit. to RECHAS, q. v. Fr. *rechasser*.

To RECHATE, REHATE, REHAYTE, *v. n.* To wind or blow the recheat; *part. pr. rehaytand*, blowing the recheat, recalling the dogs.

To RECKLES, *v. a.* To abandon, give up; depart from. V. RAKLES.

And *reckles* nocht your eirand for the rane,
But cast yow for to cum ane vthir day.
Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 17, ed. 1882.

RECOLL, *s.* A collection, selection; pl. *re-collis*, gleanings, memorials, as in “the *re-collis* of Troy;” Douglas, Virgil, prol. Bk. i. Fr. *recueil*.

To RECONIS, RECONYSE, *v. a.* and *n.* V. RECOGNIS.

RECOUNSILIT, *part. pt.* Reconciled;

Kingis Quair, st. 90, Skeat's ed. V. [RECONSALE].

RECOVERANCE, RECOUERANCE, *s.* Recovery, hope of recovery; “dispaire without *recoverance*,” hopeless or blank despair; Kingis Quair, st. 87. O. Fr. *recouvrance*.

RED, REDE, RADE, RAID, *s.* A contr. form of *redder*, a clearer, cleaner, cleanser, rider; as, “That will mak a fine *red* for a pipe.” Addit. to RED, q. v.

Raid is so used by Dunbar in a somewhat coarse passage of The Twa Mariit Wemen and the Wedo.

RED, *part. pt.* Lit. counselled, advised: *I'm red*, I am led to think, or inclined to suspect, I am of opinion. Errat. in DICT., q. v.

Dut Davie, lad, I'm *red* ye're glaikit;
I'm tauld the muse, ye hae negleckit.

Burns, Second Ep. to Davie, st. 3.

Jamieson has either missed the sense of *red* in this passage, or has been misled by expressing it by means of *afraid*, as used in Scot. colloquial parlance. *Red* in that sense, however, has nothing to do with *rad*, afraid: it is from *rede*, to advise.

REDDAR OF PLAIES, *s.* An umpire of sports. Addit. to REDDAR, q. v.

“Sequester, a *reddar of plaies*;” Duncan, App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E.D.S.

REDE, READE, *s.* A calf's stomach used for rennet. V. REID.

To REDOUN, REDOWN, *v. a.* To make good, atone for. Addit. to REDOUND.

“ . . . and is ordanit to *redoun* the skaitht to the said James sustenit be him.” Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 61, Rec. Soc.

RED-WAT, *adj.* Dyed red; wet, dyed, or stained with blood, blood-stained. Addit. to RED-WAT, q. v.

This term was very improperly defined by Jamieson; however, the passage in which it occurs is peculiar.

RED-WAT-SHOD, *adj.* and *adv.* 1. As an *adj.*, wet over the shoe-tops with blood, soaked or soaking with blood to the ankles.

2. As an *adv.*, walking in blood over the shoe-tops, ankle-deep in blood.

At Wallace' name, what Scottish blood
But boils up in a spring-tide flood!
Oft have our fearless fathers strode
By Wallace' side,
Still pressing onward *red-wat-shod*
Or glorious dy'd.

Burns, Epistle to Simpson.

RED-WUD, RED-WOD, *adj.* V. under [REID, *adj.*]

REEF, *s.* The itch. V. REIF.

REEF-SAW, *s.* Salve or ointment for the itch-disease.

REEL-BANE, REELE-BANE, REWEL-BANE, ROYAL-BANE, s. An unknown material of which saddles were supposed to be made.

This term occurs frequently, and under various forms, in the older ballads and romances. In Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, l. 13807, it appears as *revel-bone*; in the romance of Thomas of Erskyldoune, as *roelle-bone*; and in the romance of Young Bekie, as *royal-bone*; but regarding the material so called there is no certainty. Speght supposed it was ivory stained in many colours, from Fr. *riolé*, streaked, rayed.

REFE, REF, s. Robbery. **V. REIF.**

To REFLOIR, v. n. Lit. to flourish again; to burst, abound, or overflow, as with joy or gladness. **O. Fr. *reflourin*.**

Laude, reuerence, helth, vertew, and honouris,—
To the Venus I rander euermoir.
And nocht caules: with superabundant
Mirth, melodie, thow dois my hart *refloir*,
As Inuincient, victour, and triumphant.

Rolland, Court of Venus, i. 295, S. T. S.

To REFUGE, v. a. To drive away, scatter, blot out. **Lat. *refugere*.**

Sen for our vyce that Justyce mon correct,
O King most hie! now pacify thy feid,
Our syn is huge, *refuge*, we not suspect,
As thou art Juge, deluge us of this dreid.
In tyme assent, or we be schent with deid.

Henryson, Prayer for the Pest, st. 11.

REGEANT, s. Rule, government; Compl. Scotland, p. 2, E.E.T.S. **O. Fr. *regiment*.**

REHATE, v. and s. **V. *Rechate*.**

To REIBILL, v. a. A form of **REHABLE**, q. v.

REID, s. Fate; *synon. weird*. **V. REDE.**

REID-RAIP, s. Lit., fate-rope; fatal-rope, gallows-rope.

"Schir," said the Foze, "God wait, I mene nocht that;
For and I did, it wer weill worth that ye
In ane *reid-raip* had tyit me till ane tre."

Henryson, Wolf, Foze, and Cadgear, l. 63.

REIDSETT, adj. Errat. in **DICT.** for *Reuerssede*, q. v.

Delete this entry altogether. The term is a misreading in Pinkerton's version of Sir Gawan and Sir Galogras.

REIM-KENNAR, s. **V. *DICT.***

Regarding this word Prof. Skeat has kindly furnished the following explanation:—"It is obvious that Sir W. Scott has here turned the Icel. *rímken*, one skilled in rhyme, into *German spelling*; he has substituted the G. *reim* for Icel. *rím*, and the G. *kenner*, i.e., "knower," for the Icel. adj. *kenn*. This hint is of considerable importance, for I suspect that Sir Walter has done the same thing in numerous instances. He knew a little German, but no Icelandic, and thought (as all did then), that it made no difference. This may enable us to explain other words.

To REIR, REIYER, RERE, v. and s. **V. REIRD, v.**

To REIST, REEST, v. a. To reduce, to set or keep at a lower rate: as "*to reist the*"
(Sup.)

B 2

fire," to bank or damp the fire, i.e., to heap it so as to keep it up all night; Fife, Forfar.

REISTET, REESTIT, RAISTIT, part. and adj. Lit. arrested, stopt, stopt short; hence, as applied to growth or progress, stunted, shrivelled, withered; West of S.; *raistit*, Stirlings.

The word is still so used. Neglected, half-starved children are called "*puir wee reestit things*;" and wood that has become shrivelled or rent is called "*reestit timmer*." So also it was used by Burns in his Address to the Deil, st. 17:—

D'ye mind that day, when in a bizz,
Wi' reekit duds, and *reestet gizz*,
Ye did present your smoutie phiz,
'Mang better folk,
An' sklent on the man of Uz
Your spitefu' joke?

Reestet gizz, stunted or shrivelled wig: it was with this meaning that Burns used the phrase; see his Glossary. The *gizz* was properly the head-dress by which the *gizars* or mummers disguised themselves, and personated the characters they represented. And it is a clever stroke of Burns to represent the deil as donning the orthodox small-wig of the douce elders and ministers of that time, in order to make his "*smoutie phiz*" more presentable among the "*better folk*" he was to meet "*that day*."

REIT, s. A device, method; hence, spell, charm; pl. *reitits*, witches' spells, methods of witching; Trials for Witchcraft, Spald. Cl. Misc. I. 148. *Synon. freit*.

Lat. ratio, calculation, device; from *ratus*, part. pt. of *reor*, I think, deem, devise.

REIT, part. pt. A contr. form of *revit*, reaved, plundered: "*thair gudis reit and rent*;" Sempill Ballates, p. 127. **V. REVE, v.**

To REKE, v. a. and n. To stretch, extend: part. pr. *rekand*; Burgh Recs. Peebles, p. 144. **V. [REEK].**

RELAND, adj. Rolling: *reland eis*, goggle eyes, also, squinting eyes; Rob. Stene's Dream, p. 8, Mait. C. **V. RELE.**

To RELENT, a. a. To soften, appease. **Addit. to [RELENT], q. v.**

Were Fortune lovely Peggy's foe,
Such sweetness would *relent* her,
As blooming spring unbends the brow
Of surly savage winter.

Burns, Young Peggy, st. 4.

The use of *relent* as a trans. vb., although uncommon, is quite in keeping with the origin of the term.—O. Fr. *ralentir*, "to slacken, remit, loosen," &c. Cotgr.: Fr. *ra-* being put for *re-a-* (Lat. *re-ad*); and *lentir* from Lat. *lentus*, slack, slow. **V. Skeat, Etym. Dict.**

Lyndsay used the word in the sense of *assuage*, *lessen*, *lighten*, in the passage referred to in **DICT.**

With siching sair I am bot schent,
Without scho cum incontinent.
My heavie langour to *relent*
And saif me now fra deid.

Thrie Estaitis, l. 391.

To RELESCH, RELESCHIE, v. a. To relax, assuage; Kingis Quair, st. 184, Skeat.

To RELESCH, *v. n.* To burst out, gush forth: part. pres. *releschand*, as applied to sound or music, ringing, swelling, resounding. Addit. to RELEISCH, *q. v.*

The larkis lowd *releschand* in the skyis.
Douglas, iv. 87, 30, ed. Small.

The definition in Dict. is defective; and, in the explanation of the passage quoted, there is no reference to the characteristic of the lark's song, which the poet expresses by the term *releschand*.

O. Fr. *relascher*, "to slacken ease, refresh, remit;" Cotgr. From Lat. *relaxare*, to relax.

RELESCH, *s.* Relaxation, ease; Ibid., st. 150. O. Fr. *relasche*.

REME, *s.* Cream. V. REAM.

To REMEMBER, *v. a.* 1. To convey or express to a person the sympathy, regards, or good wishes of a friend or acquaintance; as, "Remember me kindly to your folk: I'm sure I wish them a' weel."

2. To make allowance for, make good, remunerate, reward; as, "Lend me five pund, man, an I'll remember 't to you on term day," i.e., I'll repay it then.

"The prouest, baillies, and counsall lykwayis ordanis Mr. Peter Blakburne, minister, to be rememberit for the intertening of the said Mr. George this ten or xii. dayes past in the said Mr. Peteris hous." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 188, Sp. C.

In both senses the word is still used in various parts of Scotland; and in the first sense it is common in England.

REMEMORANT, *adj.* Mindful, bearing in mind; Compl. Scotland, p. 175, E. E. T. S. *Rememorance*, remembrance, Ibid., p. 2. O. Fr. *remémorer*.

To REMORD, *v. a.* Lit. to bite again; hence, to question, search into, examine, test. Addit. to REMORD, *q. v.*

that thay wald pance and prent,
Consider weill, and in thair heid tak tent,
Remord thair mindis quhidder gif Chestitie
Be not mair clene, mair glorious, and hie
Triumphant stait, mair digne and eminent
Than Venus warkis with all hir dignitie?

Rolland, Court of Venus, iii. 843, S. T. S.

In the Gloss. to this work, *remord* is improperly rendered "to refresh the memory as conscience does?"

REMYT, *s.* Remission, excuse, forgiveness.

Quho sal be thare to pray for thy *remyt*?
Kingis Quair, st. 195, Skeat.

Lat. *remittere*, to send back, slacken, abate.

RENCH, RENSH, *v.* and *s.* Rinse. V. REENGE.

RENDERED-FAT, RENDERMENT, RENDER, *s.* Dripping; also called *kitchen-fee*, because it is generally a perquisite of the family-cook. V. RENDER.

To RENEW, RENEWE. *v. a.* To make or

tell anew, to recount, rehearse; Houlate, l. 708.

RENEWE, *s.* Renewal, repetition; Kingis Quair, st. 125, Skeat.

This form is an example of the tendency to drop the affix which is common in the northern dialect, especially in the case of the part. pt.

To RENFORSE, *v. a.* To supply, succour, reinforce; pret. and part. pt. *renforsit*.

"Be that industreus martial act, he *renforsit* the toune witht victualis, hagbutaris, ande munitions." Compl. Scotland, p. 6, E. E. T. S.

O. Fr. *renforcer*, to reinforce, strengthen.

RENT, RENTE, *s.* Interest, annual payment for the use of money, land, or property.

"The saidis provest, baillies, and counsall, thinkis it now maist meit and expedient that the said soume of five hundrethe merkis salbe imployit on yeirle *rent*, as it hes bene thir six yeiris bygane, for the help and supporte of the ministrie of Godis worde within this burgh in all tyme cumyng." Burgh Recs. Stirling, Feb. 1612, p. 129.

"... the soume of ane hundrethe merkis, usuall money of Scotland, to be employed be the toun on *rent* to the help of the ministrie of this burgh." Ibid., Jan. 1611, p. 126.

O. Fr. *rente*, rent, annual payment. Cf. Ital. *rendita*, rent, a corr. of Lat. *reddita*, fem. of pp. of *reddere*, to render.

To REPERALL, *v. a.* V. REPARELL.

REPET, *s.* A quarrel. V. RIPPET.

REPLADGIATION, *s.* Replevin, act of replevin; Burgh Recs. Peebles, p. 101, Rec. Soc. V. REPLEDGE.

REPORT, *s.* Narrative, story, record.

And than how he [Boece], in his poetly *report*, in philosophy can him to confort.

Kingis Quair, st. 4, Skeat.

To REPOSSESSE, *v. a.* To give back to the original owner; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 19; same as REPONE, *q. v.*

To REPREHEND, *v. a.* To overtake, apprehend; to take one in the act. Lat. *reprehendere*.

"... it selbe lesum to quhatsumever nychtbour that *reprehendis* the layaris of the said fulze to tak the veschell that it sell happin to be brocht in, to be keptit quhill thai be punyst for the braking of this statut." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 156, Sp. C.

REPUDIE, *s.* Repudiation, divorce.

Quhen Diomed had all his appetyte,
And mair, fulfillit of this fair Ladie,
Upon ane uther he set his haill delyte,
And send to hir ane lybell of *repudie*,
And hir excludit fra his companie.

Henryson, Test. Cresseid, l. 74.

O. Fr. *repudier*, to repudiate; and prob. *repudie* is short for *repudiement*.

REPUT, *part. pt.* Reputed, deemed; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 6.

RESAVE, RESAUE, RESAWE, *v. a.* Addit. to RESAUFF, *q. v.*

RESIGN, RESYNG, RESSYNG, *s.* Resignation; the act of yielding up property or office to another; Burgh Recs. Peebles, Oct. 1457, p. 120, Rec. Soc.

RESOLUTE, RESOLIT, *adj.* Resolved, well considered, decided, final.

"... desyring the saidis burrowis conformitie and *resolute* answer anent the estabesching of," etc. Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 191, Sp. C.

"... and to gif his *resoluit* answer thairanent." Ibid., p. 194.

Lat. *resolutus*, from *resoluere*, to loosen, take to pieces; hence to investigate, decide, resolve.

To RESP, *v. a.* To rub or scratch with a rough surface; to rub or grind away, as with a file. Addit. to RESP, *q. v.*

RESP, *s.* A rasp or coarse file.

O. Fr. *rasper* (Mod. Fr. *râper*) from O. H. Ger. *raspôn*, whence Ger. *raspeln*, to rasp. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

To RESPAIT, RESPATE, RESPLAIT, RESPLATE, *v. a.* To respite, delay. V. RESPECT.

"... the assis *resplaitit* this quhil thai be forth avisit with men of law." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 401, Sp. C.

The form *resplaitit* occurs on p. 404 of same vol.

The word is still frequently pron. *respate* in the West of S.

RESPATE, RESPAIT, *s.* Respite. V. [RESPIT].

RESPLAID, *part. pt.* Intermixed, worked into each other; combined, repeated, varied.

His hois thay war of the reid Skarlet maid,—
Begarvit all with sindrie silkis hew,
Of nedill wark richt richelie all *resplaid*.

Rolland, Court of Venus, i. 121, S. T. S.

In Gloss. improperly rendered, "having the edges of the seams sewed down."

Cf. O. Fr. *replier*, allied to *resplaiter* (see Burguy), "to redouble, to bow, fould, or plait into many doublings; to make to turne or wind in and out very often;" Cotgr. Formed from Lat. *replicare*.

To RESPLAIT, REESPLAT, *v. a.* V. REPLAIT.

RESPONSAIL, *s.* Response, promise; a reading or forecast of the future, an assurance.

Upon Venus and Cupide angerly
Scho cryit out, and said on this same wyse,
'Allace! that ever I maid you sacrifice,
Ye gave me anis ane devine *responsaill*
That I suld be the flour of luif in Troy,
Now am I maid an unworthie outwaill
And all in cair translatit is my joy.'

Henryson, Test. Cresseid, 1, 127.

L. Lat. *responsalis*, a letter written in answer to another: see Ducange. Henryson, however, used the term in the sense of a response or reply of an oracle.

To RETEENE, RETENE, *v. a.* To retain,

keep back, maintain; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 4. Lat. *retinere*.

To RETERE, *v. a.* and *n.* To retire, withdraw; Compl. Scotland, p. 15, E.E.T.S. V. RETEIR.

RETH, *adj.* A form of RAITH, *q. v.*

RETHORIKE, *s.* Rhetoric; Kingis Quair, st. 196, Skeat.

RETHORIKLY, *adv.* Rhetorically; Ibid., st. 7.

REU, *s.* A street; *the plane reu*; the open or public street; Compl. Scotland, p. 182, E.E.T.S. Fr. *ru*.

REUTH, *s.* Wild mustard seed.

REUYN, *part. pt.* Riven, torn. V. [REUE].

REVE, *s.* Errat. in DIOT. for *rubie*, ruby; Awnt. Arth., xxxi. 4.

This is a misreading of Pinkerton's version. The MS. has *rebe*, a mistake for *rubie*; but the Thornton MS. has *rubyes*. See Laing's version.

To REVE, REWE, *v. a.* Forms of RIVE, with meaning to tear up, turn over, delve, plough; *part. pt. revin, rewyn*, Burgh Recs. Aberd., II. 345, 325, Sp. C.; *rewyn*, Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 454, Rec. Soc. Addit. to REVE, REUE.

The use of *rive* in this sense is well illustrated by the passage in Death and Dr. Hornbook, in which Burns pities the poor grave-digger ruined by the skill of the Doctor.

His braw calf-ward where gowans grew
Sae white and bonnie,
Nae doubt they'll *rive* it wi' the plew,
They'll ruin Johnnie!

To REVERSE, REUERS, *v. a.* To overlay, to fold or lay back as a facing; *part. pt. reverssede*, Awnt Arth., ii. 3. Addit. to REVERSE, *q. v.*

See the quotation under *Railed*.

RHIND, *s.* V. *Rind*.

To RHUME, *v. n.* To talk nonsense, to rave; Orkney. A form of RHAME, *q. v.*

RHYME, *s.* The covering membrane of the skin, the intestines, etc.; "the *rhyme* side," the grain side or outer surface; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, I. 29, Rec. Soc.

RHYME-PROOF, *adj.* Fit or determined to resist all inducements to write poetry; Burns.

Proof here has the same force as in *shot-proof*, or as Burns has it, *prief o' shot*, i. e., fit to resist the power of shot, or not to be injured by shot or lead.

RHYMIN-WARE, *s.* Compositions in rhyme, poetry, poems and songs.

We'se gie ae night's discharge to care,

If we forgather,
An' hae a swap o' *rhymin-ware*,
Wi' ane anither.

Burns, First Ep. to Lapraik, st. 18.

In his Second Ep. to Davie he calls his poems *rhymin clatter*.

RIBUP, RIBUPE, s. A musical instrument of the violin kind, and played with a bow; Houlate, l. 759.

Called also a *rebec*, and a *ribibe*. Nares states that it was originally an instrument of two strings, then three, till it was improved into the perfect instrument of four strings. It is said to be a Moorish instrument.

Fr. *rebec* and *rebebe*; Arab. *rabāb*, Pers. *rubāb*.

RIBUS, s. Errat. in **DICT.** for *Ribup*, q. v.

This is a misreading in Pinkerton's version. Bann. MS. has *ribup*, and Asloan MS. *ribupe*.

RICE, RYCE, s. A twig. **V. RISE.**

RICK, s. **V. DICT.**

Rick is simply a misprint for *relick*, the letters *e, l*, having probably dropped out. The correct reading sets the metre right also. Laing's ed. reads *relict*; see vol. ii. p. 112.

RIDDIN'-KAIM, s. A redding-comb; so pron. in West of S. **V. under RED.**

RIDE, REID, s. Spawn of fish or frogs. **V. RUDE.**

RIEF, s. Robbery; plunder. **V. REIF.**

" . . . the sleest paukie thief,
That e'er attempted stealth or *rief*,
Ye surely hae some warlock-breef
Owre human hearts.

Burns, Ep. to James Smith, st. 1.

RIEF, REIF, REAF, adj. Thieving, given to plundering or robbing; *rief randies*, thievish beggars, plundering gypsies; *Burns*.

RIFE, adj. Plentiful, abundant, common, prevalent; also used in the sense of apt, ready, quick, much given to, as in "He's unco *rife* wi' his promises," i.e., he is very ready in making promises.

The term is still common in the North of England. **V. Brockett's and Peacock's Gloss.**

RIG, RYG, s. A measure of land extending to 240 paces by 6 paces, or 600 ft. by 15 ft.; and containing 9000 sq. ft. A firloft of oats was reckoned sufficient seed for a *rig*. Addit. to **RIG**.

RIGING, s. Ridge, crown; "the *riging* of the casey;" *Burgh Recs. Glasgow, II. 236, Rec. Soc.* Addit. to **RIGGIN**. **V. under RIG.**

BIGMAROLE, s. **V. DICT.**

The explanations of this term suggested by Jamieson are fanciful and unsupported.

"There can be little doubt that it is a corruption of *ragman-roll*, which was used in a very similar sense."

Wedgwood, s. v. Skeat gives the same explanation. **V. under Ragman.**

To RIKE, RYKE, v. n. To reach. **V. REIK.**

Let me *ryke* up to dight that tear,
And go wi' me and be my dear,
And then your every care and fear
May whistle owre the lave o't.

Burns, Jolly Beggars.

A.-S. *rācan, rācean*, to reach, attain to; Mod. E. *rechen*.

To RIN, RINN, v. a. To melt. **V. RIND.**

This form represents the pron. in the West of S.

RIND, RHIND, RINE, RIN, RING, RONG, RUNG, s. Various forms of **RAND, ROND, ROON, q. v.**

When the list or selvage is narrow, it is generally called a *rind* or *rine*: when it is of medium breadth, it is a *rand, ran, or rane*, or a *round* or *roon*; and when it is of the widest make, it is a *rund, rung, or rong*.

The *rhind* or *rind* is a term in golfing applied to the wrapping of selvage on the handle of a club under the leather, which is put on in order to thicken the grip of the club.

Rinds are plaited or woven into a kind of cloth used for the uppers of light shoes, which are therefore called *rind* or *rine-shoon*. *Rands* or *rounds* is the name generally given to remnants or strips of coarse cloth, carpet, etc. used for the same purpose. *Runds, rungs, or rongs*, are the strong selvages of horse-cloths, girths, etc., and are used as straps, bands, or runners. For example, the slips of wood which form the bottom of a bed are attached and kept in position by *rungs*. Addit. to **ROON, ROOND.**

RIND-SHOON, RINE-SHOON, s. pl. **V. ROON-SHOON.**

RINEL, RINNEL, s. A runlet, gutter; *Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 78.* **V. RINNER.**

RING-BANE, s. An osseous growth on the pastern joint of a horse: it is generally the result of severe inflammation. **E. ring-bone.**

To RIPE, v. a. and n. To ripen, to grow or become ripe; part. pt. *ripen*.

"And to speak truth, I hae been fitting every term these four-and-twenty years; but when the time comes, there's aye something to saw that I would like to see sawn—or something to maw that I would like to see mawn—or something to *ripe* that I would like to see *ripen*—an' sae I e'en daiker on wi' the family frae year's end to year's end." *Sir W. Scott, Rob Roy, ch. vi.*

RIPPILL, s. and v. **V. RIPPLE.**

RIPPLE, s. A painful illness, deadly disease, death-pang. Addit. to **RIPPLES, q. v.**

Auld Orthodoxy lang did grapple,
But now she's got an unco *ripple*;
Haste, gie her name up i' the chapel,
Nigh unto death;

See how she fetches at the thrapple,
An' gasps for breath.

Burns, Letter to Goudie.

RISE, s. A steep bank rising abruptly from a level surface.

RIST, s. A musical instrument; prob. a small stringed instrument of the lyre kind.

The rote and the recordour, the ribupe, the *rist*.
Houlate, l. 759, Asloan MS.

That the *rist* was a stringed instrument is suggested by the class of instruments with which it is grouped; and that it was of the lyre kind is made prob. by Wright's Voc., which gives *wreste* as the rendering of Lat. *plectrum*; and the name of the little ivory instrument with which the lyre was played, was often used poet. for a *lyre*. In Mod. E. a *wrest* is the name of the instrument or key used for tuning a harp.

ROAK, ROKE, s. Forms of **ROOK, RAUK**, q. v.

ROARIN'-FOU, adj. and s. 1. As an *adj.*, in a noisy, boisterous mood through liquor.

That ev'ry naig was ca'd a shoe on,
The smith and thee gat *roarin' fou* on.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

2. As a s., the noisy, boisterous state of intoxication.

ROBLOKKIS, s. pl. Lit., ragamuffins. A contemptuous name for a family, a group of followers or dependants, etc.; Rob Stene's Dream, p. 21, Mait. C. V. **RABBLE, RABBLACH**.

Gael. *rioblach*, ragged; *rioblaich*, a ragged fellow.

ROBOUR, s. A keg, small barrel; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 450. V. **ROUBBOURIS**.

ROCK, s. A distaff; also the stuff on the distaff from which thread was spun by twirling a ball or other form of weight called a spindle.

There was an auld wife had a wee pickle tow,
And she wad gae try the spinning o't;
She louted her down, and her *rock* took a low,
And that was a bad beginning o't.

Alex. Ross, The Rock and the Wee Pickle Tow.

Rock here means the *tow* on the rock.

RODE, ROOD, ROODE, adj. and s. 1. As an *adj.*, red, ruddy. V. **RUD**.

2. As a s., redness; complexion, or more properly, the ruddy tint of the complexion; Awnt. Arth., xiii. 5. V. **RUDE**.

RODY, RODDY, adj. Ruddy; Kingis Quair, st. 1, Skeat; also used as a s. V. **RUDDY**.

ROE, s. V. **REW**.

ROGH, adj. Rough. V. **ROCH**.

ROIF, ROVE, RUVE, RUF, RUFF, s. Break, pause, cessation; hence, repose, quiet, peace. Errat. in **DICT**.

The defin. and deriv. of this term given in the **DICT**. are certainly wrong. For explanations see under *Rufe*, v.

ROLK, s. A form of *rokk*, a rock, frequently found in MSS. Addit. to **ROLK**, q. v.

Even in the most carefully written MSS. *kk* is frequently written as *lk*. This was simply a device of the scribe to secure ease and speed in writing. Besides, in all such forms the *l* was not sounded.

This explanation applies also to **ROULK**, which is really the O. Fr. *rauque*.

ROME, v. and s. Growl, roar. V. **RAME**.

To **ROND, RUN, v. a.** To shield. V. **Rand**.

RONE, s. A shrub. V. **DICT**.

"The etym. of this word is Icel. *runnr*, not *runne*, nor *runn*, as stated." Skeat.

RONNE, part. pt. Run, berun: "*bloody ronne*," run over with blood; Kingis Quair, st. 55, Skeat.

ROOD-BROD, RUD-BROD, s. The altar-box, offertory-plate: the plate, box, ladle, or other vessel used in collecting alms in a church. So called from being laid on the altar under the *rood* or cross.

"It is thoct expedient be the provest, baillies, and counsall, that quhatsumevir persone being chargit to gaddir with the *Rud brod*, in the nycht preceding, that he that refusis and gadderis nocht that he sall pay of his awin purs als mykle as the samyn gyffis on Sunday nixt preceding, or Sunday nixt following." Burgh Recs. Stirling, p. 68.

ROOD-FAIR, RUIDFAIR, RUDE-FAIR, s. The name of an annual fair held in various towns of Scotland, in May or September.

Those held in May were probably so named to commemorate the finding of the Holy Cross by St. Helena, May 3, A.D. 328; and those held in Sept., to commemorate the recovery of the Cross by the emperor Heraclius, Sept. 14, 615. These fairs were, in most cases, instituted by the Church, and almost always were under its patronage.

"In 1685 a confirmation by King James VII. of a grant of the Marquisate of Huntly to George, Duke of Gordon, included the patronage of the Church of Kilmanerock, with a yearly fair called the *Ruidfair*, to be held there on the 2nd of September." Orig. Paroch., Vol. II., pt. 1, p. 174.

ROOK, s. A pile, small heap: as of hay. V. **RUCK**.

To **ROOK, v. a.** To collect into piles or heaps; part. pt., *rookit*.

ROOM-FREE, ROUM-FRE, ROWME-FRE, adj. and *adv.* Free of cost, rent, or duty.

"About 1354 the land and tenement of Westersoftlaw were granted with the privilege of grinding corn *roumfre* at the mill of Mawell, on condition," etc. Orig. Paroch., I. 448, Bann. C.

"... and als we find at the cornes of Corscunynngfeld aucht to be *roum fre* in the myln of Peblis to the fourty corne." Charters of Peebles, 18 Feb. 1484-5, Rec. Soc.

Room-free at a mill means *multure-free*, or free of charge for grinding: and "*roum fre* to the fourty corne," as in the passage above, means that the multure is fixed at one-fortieth of the melder, or that the cost of grinding does not exceed one-fortieth of the stuff.

To sit *room-free* in a dwelling-house means to sit *rent-free*; and to hold a property *room-free* is to hold it without paying the usual burghal duties.

ROOP, ROOPY, ROOPIT. V. ROUP.

ROSSIN, *part. pt.* Roasted.

“. . . rossin in his bodye, as gif he hed bene rossin in ane vne,” etc. Trials for Witchcraft, Spald. Mis., I. 85, 1597.

“Vne,” an oven.

ROTE, *s.* V. DICT.

The musical instrument called the *rote* is really the *crotta* or *crowd*. Ritson's etym. is a mistake. See *Rote* (2) in Skeat's Etym. Dict.

ROTHER, ROYTH, *s.* The conditions and rights of the Odaller as master of his own house; Memorial for Orkney, p. 118.

ROTHMAN, ROTHISMAN, ROITHISMAN, *s.* An Odaller; *Rothismen's sons*, Odallers by descent. V. Grievances of Orkney, App. II.

Icel. *ræthi*, rule, management.

ROULE, ROWLE, *s.* 1. A roll or piece of cloth; Halyburton's Ledger, p. 326.

2. A ruler for marking lines; *Ibid.*, p. 310.

O. Fr. *role*, *roule*, from Lat. *rotulus*, a roll.

ROULK, ROLK, *adj.* V. DICT.

For explanation of these forms see under *Rolk* above. In l. 2 of note, for “is *sowlpit*” read “as *sowlpit*.”

ROUNCE, ROUNCIE, ROUNCY, *s.* A steed, horse. V. RUNSY.

ROUN-TREE, ROAN-TREE, *s.* V. DICT.

“The Scand. forms given under this entry are incorrect. It is the Swed. *rönn*, Dan. *rönn*, Icel. *reynir*; and it has nothing to do with *runes*, as suggested.” Skeat.

ROUND, *adj.* Consisting of lumps, in large pieces, free from dross: generally applied to coal fit for household use.

ROUNDY, *adj.* In the sense of roundish, i.e., consisting of small lumps suitable for mending a fire; without dross: syn. *crunkly*.

These terms are common in the N. of England also.

ROUND, *s.* Lit. a turn, course, in convivial gatherings a toast, a simultaneous drinking by a company; Burns.

ROUP. *To Cry a Roup.* V. under *Cry*.

ROWMONT, *s.* Enrolment, decree, ordinance.

“. . . produsyt ane rowmont of court of the balye of kyll.” Burgh Recs. Prestwick, p. 60, Mait. C. O. Fr. *roulement*, that which is made into or entered upon a roll; from Lat. *rotulamentum*.

ROWSE, *adj.* Contr. for *Rowanis*, of or belonging to Rouen: *Rowse cloth*, cloth of

Rouen; Halyburton's Ledger, p. 320. V. [ROWANE].

To ROYNE, RHYNE, *v. n.* To grumble, growl, mutter discontentedly; West of S. V. QUHRYNE.

RUB ON THE GREEN. A term in golfing, denoting a favourable or unfavourable knock which one's ball may receive during the game, for which no penalty is imposed, and which must be submitted to.

RUBE, *s.* Ruby; pl. *rubes*, Awnt. Arth., ii. 4, Lincoln MS.; *rybees*, Douce MS.

RUCH, RUGH, *adj.* Rough. V. ROUCH.

RUCKLE, *v. and s.* V. *Ruttle*.

RUDIR, *s.* A rudder, helm; *rudirman*, a helmsman; Compl. Scotland, p. 41, E.E.T.S. M.E. *rother*, *roder*.

A.-S. *rother*, a paddle, an oar. The rudder was called the *steuer-ruder*, the steer-paddle or steer-oar: vessels having originally been steered by an oar working at the stern. V. Wedgwood's Etym. Dict.

To RUFÉ, *v. n.* To break, break off, pause, stop, cease. Errat. in DICT. V. RUFÉ.

This wid fantastyk lust but lufe
Dois so yung men to madness mufe
That thay ma nowthir rest nor rufe
Till thay mischeif thair sellis.
Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 77, Ed. 1882.

RUFÉ, RUFF, RUVE, ROVE, ROIF, *s.* Break, interruption, pause, cessation; hence, repose, quiet, peace; *but roif*, without pause, incessantly.

Gloir to the Fader he aboif,
Gloir to the Sone for our behoif,
Gloir to the Haly Spreit of loif,
In trenefald vitie;
As wes, is, salbe ay, but roif,
Ane thre, and thre in ane, to proif
Thy Godheid nevir may remoff:
Lord God deliuer me.

Ibid., p. 6.

His mynd sall moif but rest or ruve,
With diuerss dolouris to the deid.

Ibid., p. 79.

Regarding the other forms of the word, see the illustrations given under *ROIF* in DICT.

The definition and origin of the word there given are certainly wrong, and do not suit the passages quoted, much less do they suit those now given.

Roif and rest is not ‘a mere pleonasm,’ as Jamieson suggests, but a phrase of frequent occurrence in popular poetry, meaning *peace and rest*, a break or pause in work or worry permitting rest to the wearied or worried one.

Rufe is from Icel. *rjúfa*, to break, pause, interrupt; whence *rof*, a breach, opening, interruption; and from these the secondary meanings of repose, quiet, peace, are easily obtained.

To RUG *to, v. a.* To snatch, seize: *to rug to one*, to seize for oneself. Addit. to RING, q. v.

“Arripio, to plucke, or rug to me;” Duncan, App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small.

RUIFF, *s.* Running water, streams.

" . . . terras suas de Petlevy cum toftis, croftis, pasturis, privilegiis et le ruiiff ad easdem spectantibus." Reg. Mag. Sig., 1513-1546, No. 2393.

Gael. *ruith*, flowing, act or state of flowing, as a stream; M'Leod and Dewar. It may, however, be related to O. Fr. *ravir*, to bear away suddenly, Lat. *rapere*. Cf. *ravine*, a hollow worn by floods, from O. Fr. *ravine*, rapidity, impetuosity; see Skeat and Wedgwood.

RUN, *part.* and *adj.* Gone, completed, perfected: hence, complete, perfect, thorough, out-and-out, habit-and-repute; as, a *run-knot*, a complete knot, one that is tightly drawn; a *run-deil*, a thorough deil, a person who is thoroughly wicked, also, a youth who is exceedingly troublesome or continually working mischief.

The Ladies arm-in-arm in clusters,
As great and gracious a' as sisters;
But hear their absent thoughts o' ither,
They're a' *run-deils* an' jads thegither.

Burns, The Two Dogs.

For men I've three mischievous boys,
Run-deils for rantin' an' for noise.

Ibid., The Inventory.

RUNCHECK, RUNSICK, *s.* Wild mustard; Orkney. V. RUNCHEs.

These may be merely local varieties of the term *runches*, by which the plant is known throughout the central and southern counties of Scot. In Shetland it is called *rungy*: see Edmonston's Gloss.

To RUND, RUN, *v. a.* To shield. V. *Rand*.

To RUNG, *v. a.* To fix rungs or steps in a ladder, or spokes in a wheel; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, II. 348, 350. V. RUNG, *s.*

RUN-METAL, *s.* Cast-iron: metal that has been run into a mould, as opposed to that which has been forged. Also called *pot-metal*, *pat-metal*.

RUNTY, *adj.* Short and thick-set, stunted. V. RUNT.

To RUTE, *v. n.* To take root, be securely planted. V. [RUTE].

To seis thy subjectis so in lufe and feir,
That rycht and reason in thy realme may *rute*.
God gife the grace aganis this gude new yeir.

Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 11, ed. 1882.

RUTILLAND, RUTLANDE, *part. pr.* Croaking. V. *Ruttle*.

This term was left undefined by Jamieson. His suggestion that it refers to the appearance of the raven is a mistake: it refers to its rough voice, and is simply a form of *rattling*, with the meaning implied in *death-rattle*.

To RUTTLE, RUTLE, RUTILL, RUCKLE, *v. n.* To rattle; to breathe or speak with a rough rattling sound, as on the approach of death, on account of cold, etc.: also, to

croak: *part. pr.* *rutlande*, Lyndsay, Papyngo, l. 688; *rutilland*, see *DICT*.

RUTTLE, RUTLIN', RUCKLE, RUCKLIN', *s.* Rattle, rattling; the death-rattle, or any noise occasioned by difficulty of breathing; also, a croak, croaking.

Dutch *ratelen*, to rattle, to make a hoarse or hard rough sound. A.-S. *hrætele*, a rattling.

Ruttle, both as a *v.* and as a *s.*, is common in North of Eng. also. V. Brockett.

RUWITH, *adv.* Errat. in *DICT*. for *inwith*, within, inside.

A misreading in Pinkerton's version, as Jamieson suspected. See Note in *DICT*.

RUYNE, *s.* A growl, curse. V. *Ryne*.

RYCE, RYS, RYSS, *s.* A twig. V. *RISE*.

RYELL, *s.* A coin. V. *RIAL*.

RYIM, *s.* Rime, hoar frost; Compl. Scot., p. 59, E.E.T.S. A.-S. *hrim*.

To RYKE, *v. n.* To reach. V. *Rike*.

RYNDALE, *s.* A term apparently equivalent to *RUNRIG*, q. v.

" . . . et lie Fieldland jacentem *ryndale* in territorio de Cottis." Reg. Mag. Sig., 1513-1546, No. 3186.

To RYNDE, RYND, *v. a.* To melt. V. *RIND*.

To RYNE, RHYNE, ROYNE, RUYNE, *v. n.* To growl, grumble, croak, mutter, curse. V. *QUHRYNE*.

RYNE, RHYNE, ROYNE, RUYNE, *s.* A growl, grumble, croak, curse.

Thus leit he no man his peir;
Gif ony nech wald him neir,
He bad thaim rebaldis orere,
With a *ruyne*.

Houlate, l. 910, Asloan MS.

RYNIN, ROYNIN, RUYNIN, *s.* Grumbling, croaking, complaining.

A.-S. *hrinan*, Icel. *hrina*, to squeal like a pig, to growl, grumble, complain.

RYN-MART, RYN-MUTTON, RYN-WEDYR, *s.* V. under *RHIND MART*.

The explanation of these terms offered by Jamieson is not satisfactory; but no better one has been suggested. It is useless to speculate regarding them, for the terms have long since passed out of use. See under *Mart*.

To RYNSE, RINGE, REINGE, *v. a.* To rinse, lave, clear, clean, purify. Addit. to *REENG*, q. v.

And in Aquary, Citherea the clere
Rynsid hir tressis like the goldin wyre.
Kingis Quair, st. 1, Skeat.

RYNSE, REINGE, *s.* A rinsing, scouring, cleansing, washing. Addit. to *RINGE*, s. 2, q. v.

RYNSER, RINGER, REINGER, *s.* A rinser. Addit. to *REENG*, s. 1, q. v.

S.

'S, 'SE, -s, -SE. Besides the possessive case of nouns, these forms represent—

1. The pronoun *his*; as in "till's ain time comes."

Had rowth o' gear, and house o's ain,
And beef laid in an' a'.
Alex. Wilson's Poems, ii. 369, ed. 1876.

2. The present tense of the verb *to have*, or *has*, which is still used both in sing. and pl.; as in "Thou 'se nathing to fear;" "We 'se got it, an' we 'se keep it," i.e., we've got it and we'll keep it; see under s. 4, below.

I'll clout my Johnie's gray breeks,
For a' the ill he's done me yet.
Song, Johnie's Gray Breeks.
Wee modest crimson-tipped flow'r,
Thou's met me in an evil hour;
For I maun crush among the stour
Thy slender stem.
Burns, To a Mountain Daisy, st. 1.

3. The present tense of the verb *to be*, or *is*, which is still used in both numbers.

There's nae luck about the house,
When our guidman's awa'.
Hector Macneil.
Jenny and her jo's come.
Old Song.

4. They represent the verb *sal*, Old Northern form of *shall*; and therefore express (in a future sense) purpose, determination, etc. In some cases the present also is included; as in "I'se no do that," i.e., I'll not do that, I shall not do it now or ever.

But, I'se hae sportin by and by,
For my gowd guinea;
Tho' I should herd the Buckskin kye
For't, in Virginia.
Burns, Epistle to Rankin.

In this sense 's, 'se should, more correctly, be written *s'*; thus, "I s' no do that," i.e., I shall not do that. "He's, probably short for *he sal* (he will); still in use in the North of England." Note to *The Two Noble Kinsmen*, iii. 2, 22, ed. Skeat, 1875. For further explanation see Dr. Murray on Scot. Dialects, p. 216.

5. In the same sense they express a promise, threat, etc.; as in, "Ye'se get mair than ye bargain for."

But Mauchline race or Mauchline fair,
I should be proud to meet you there:
We'se gie ae nicht's discharge to care
If we fogaither,
An' hae a swap o' rhymin-ware
Wi' ane anither.
Burns, Ep. to Lapraik.

The following stanza, from the old version of "The Weary Pund o' Tow," is remarkable for the number and variety of the examples of 's and 'se which it contains.

O weel's us a' on our guidman,
For he's come hame,
Wi' a suit o' new claes;
But sarkin he's got nae.
Come lend to me some sarkin,
Wi' a' the haste ye dow,
And ye'se be weel pay'd back again,
When ance I spiu my tow.

SACCADGE, *s.* Sack, pillage, plundering.

" . . . for the misery inflicted by the Gothes at the *saccadge* of Rome." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 2.
Fr. *sac*, ruin, spoil; from Lat. *saccus*, a sack, bag.
"From the use of a sack in removing plunder;" Skeat's Etym. Dict.

SACHT, *part. pt.* Reconciled. V. SAUCHT.

SACKLESS, SAKLES, *adj.* V. SAIKLESS.

SACRAND, SACRYNG, SACRYN, *adj.* Sacring, i.e., giving notice of sacred or holy services; "the *sacrand* bell," Dunbar and Kennedy, l. 160; Mait. Club Misc., iii. 203.

Sacrand is the old *sacring*, the pres. part.
"Sacring bell, the little bell rung at mass to give notice that the elements are consecrated [i.e., are being consecrated]; see Henry VIII., iii. 2, 295;" Schmidt Shakespeare's Lexicon.

SAGRISTANE, SEGSTAR, *s.* A sexton.
E. sacrist and *sacristan*.

Sagrastane; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 1503, i. 72, Sp. C. *Segstar*; *Ibid.*, 1531, i. 143.

SAIG, SAIGE, *s.* Forms of SEGE, q. v.; see also under *Sege*.

To SAIG, *v. a.* To press down. V. SAG, SEG.

SAILLIE, SAILYE, SALLY, *s.* A projection; outjutting; applied to a room, gallery, or other building projecting beyond the face of a house or wall.

The *saillie* or *sailye* was a device to enlarge the rooms of houses built in the narrow streets and lanes of olden times; specimens of which may still be seen in many of our large towns. It was adopted also as a means of defence in fortified castles, city walls, &c.; and gave a massive frowning appearance to the battlements. When so used, it was called a *corbalsailye*, q. v.

O. Fr. *saillie*, a projection; "an eminence, iutting or bearing out beyond others;" Cotgr. Fr. *saillir*, to go out, issue forth, project.

SAIL-STONE, SAILE-STANE, *s.* The stone for sailing by, i.e., the lodestone, magnet.

"*Magnes*, the adamant, the *saile-stone*." Duncan's App. Etym., ed. Small, E.D.S.

SAIM, SEIM, SEEM, SEAM, *s.* Fat, lard; but generally applied to hog's-fat, hog's-lard. V. [SAME].

When used in the sense of hog's fat or hog's-lard, *saim* is short for *hog's-saim*. This is shown by the

other compounds still in use, such as *hen-saim*, *goose-saim*, *swine-saim*. The word is pron. both *saim* and *seam*.

Saim is not from A.-S. *seim*, as is frequently stated, but from O. Fr. *saim*, lard, contr. from L. Lat. *sagimen*; cf. *saginare*, to fatten. V. Burguy, s. v.

"The A.-S. *seim* is easily seen to be a fiction, because the diphthong *ei* is unknown in A.-S. MSS." Skeat.

SAIR, *adj.* Severe, greedy, undue. Addit. to **SAIR**, q. v.

"Complaint of the baxtaris and maltmen aganis David Grabeme, custummair, for trubling of thaim in the wrangus and *sair* taking of thair custum." Burgh Recs. Stirling, 1546-7, p. 46.

SAIR, **SAIRIN**. V. *Ser*.

SAKAR, *s.* A purser, treasurer.

"Comperit in the said feussit court dene George Esok, subprior of Cambusschenocht, and dene John Arnot, *sakar* of the said place, and thar requirit the said Duncan Patonsoun to pay thame ane stane of talk or of xvj*d.*, eftir the forme and tenor of thar chartour." Burgh Recs. Stirling, 17 January, 1520-1.

"It was fundin be the inquest that Duncan Bow-sould mak the pot that he keist to dene Johen Arnot, *sakar* of Cambussckennecht, ane gude sufficient pot." *Ibid.*, 23 Oct., 1525.

L. Lat. *saccus*, a bag, purse; *saccare*, to put into a bag; Ducange.

SALAR, **SALER**, **SALURE**, *s.* A salt-cellar. Addit. to **SALER**, q. v.

SALLAT, **SALLET**, **SELLET**, *s.* A helmet. V. **SELLAT**.

SALLAT-OIL, **SELLETT-OYLE**, *s.* A coarse kind of oil used in polishing helmets, in cleaning armour, domestic utensils, etc. Rates of Customs, 1612, Halyburton's Ledger, p. 311.

Frequently called, and written *sallad-oil*; but not to be confounded with the pure, sweet oil now called *salad-oil*. See Palmer's Folk Etymology, p. 338.

O. Fr. *salade*, a sallet or head piece; see Cotgr.

SALMON, *s.* The great and inviolable oath of the Scottish gypsies; a corr. of O. Fr. *sarment*, an oath.

"She swore by the *salmon*, if we did the kinchin no harm, she would never tell how the gauger got it." Sir W. Scott, Guy Mannering, ch. xxxiv.

SALMON-TAIL, **SALMOND-TAILL**, **SALMONT-TAILL**, **SAMONT-TAILL**, **SAUMONT-TAILL**, *s.* The tail-piece of a salmon, the portion extending from the vent or anal-fin to the tip of the tail.

This portion of the fish, being the cheapest, was much in demand by the lower classes in Glasgow. But as the population increased, and the salmon did not, this article of food naturally rose in price: a result which the people stoutly resisted, and which they attributed simply to the greed of the magistrates and of their servant the breaker or salesman of salmon at the public stocks. Troubled by the continued clamour and repeated charges against this public servant, the magistrates at length were compelled to take action; and,

probably understanding the real cause of the rise in price, and foreseeing that the rise must increase rather than abate, they tried to steer a middle course by drawing out a scale of charges which apparently fixed the price of the article, but at the same time gave opportunity for its advance. The following was their resolution, which was generally accepted throughout the city as "*the law of salmon tails*."

"The provest, bailieis, and counsall, understanding the greit abuse done and committit by William Andersone, present breker of the salmound, in taking sutehe greit and exorbitant pryces for the taillis of salmound att his awin pleasour and optioun, far exceeding the pryce that war wont to be takine of old; for remeiding quhairof it is statut and ordanit that the said William, nor na vtheris the breckeris of salmound att the tounes commoun stock, tak na mair for *salmound taillis* heir-etter except the pryces following, viz. aught pennies for the taill of ane lytill salmound, and sextein pennis for the taill of ane meikle salmound, and that vnder the pane of deprivation presentlie, the samein being tryit; and yeit, for the regard thej beir to the said William, they will oversie him to tak, during their willis onlie, twelf pennis for the taill of ane lytle salmound, and twa schillings for the taill of ane meikle salmound." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, 13 April, 1633, vol. i., p. 337, Rec. Soc.

For a time peace was restored, and the sale of the town's salmon went on quietly; but as the demand far exceeded the supply, the *breker* felt he could get a better price for the *tails*, and was tempted to adopt questionable practices in order to secure it. Fish of medium size he cut slightly above the *crumb* or vent, that their tails might look like tails of "*meikle salmound*," and so fetch the highest price. Again the outcry against the salmon-breaker was raised, his greed and his mal-practices became subjects of public talk; and the poor, who could no longer be purchasers, declared they were wronged and oppressed. Once more the magistrates were compelled to deal with the case; and as the breaker was clearly in fault his dismissal was all but resolved on. However, by judicious apologies before the council, and through the influence of powerful friends outside, he was retained in office; but he was strictly bound down to the law of tails, and to implicit obedience thereto by the threat of instant dismissal should he offend again. At the same time the council expressed its sympathy with the people by fixing a new scale of charges, and reducing the highest price of a tail from two shillings to twenty pence, Scotch. There, however, their sympathy ended: for the prices they then fixed were considerable in advance of those of 1633. The ordinance of the council on this occasion was as follows:—

"The provest, bailieis, and counsall, taking to ther consideratioune the great wrongis and abussis done be the breker of the salmout, in taking far greater and moir exorbitant pryces for the tails of salmout nor hes bein done heirtofoir or allowed be the counsall conforme to the act sett down theranent vpon the threttein day of April 1633; the saids provest, bailieis, and counsall now ordain that he tak no moir for the taile of ilk salmout he breks of the pryce of twentie schilings and benethe but twelf pennis Scotis moneye allanerlie; and for the taill of ilk salmout he breks that is of the pryce betuixt twentie and threttie schilings, sextein pennis; and for the taill of ilk salmout that is above threttie or fourtie schilings, or above, of his breking, twentie pennis Scotis moneye; swa that the dearest tail of salmound that he sall brek sall not exceed the said soume of twentie pennis moneye. And that he sall be heirby bund and astrictit to lay the tails of the salmout to these partes that he sall brek, that gif it be the buyers will and desyr to have the tail with that part of the fische they buy, that the persone sall have it to whom it sall fall

be lot or cavill, the said breker sall rander the samein vpon payment of the pryces on the tails as is above writtin, having respect to the pryces of the salmound as it is above specefeit. Nather sall it be leasum to him to cutt the salmound above the crumbe or any pairte therof. And gif it sall happen him to contra-vein in any of the premis heirefter he is presentlie to be dischargeit of his said charge and haill casualties he hes therby, and never to be readmitit therto," Burgh Recs. Glasgow, ii. 67-8, Rec. Soc.

Such was the famous 'Law of Salmon Tails' to which in after years the people of Glasgow frequently appealed. But it is now only a record of the past. The Clyde, which then was one of the best salmon rivers in Scotland, is now noted for something so very different, that from Dumbarton to Rutherglen no salmon could live in it.

TO SALLY, SAULLY, v. n. To move or run from side to side, as children do in certain games, and as workmen do on board a ship after it is launched; to rock or swing from side to side, like a small boat at anchor; also, to rise and fall, like a ship on a rough sea.

SALLY, SAULLY, s. A run from side to side; a rush or dash; a swing from side to side, rocking; a continuous rising and falling, a sail in a small boat over rough water; the swinging or bounding motion of a ship at sea.

Fr. *saillir*, to issue forth, bound, leap.

SALT. V. under **SALT-FAT**, in **DICT.**

To the note on *Spilling Salt* add the following:—

Spilling salt at table was formerly reckoned a serious and ominous accident, presaging a quarrel between the person spilling the salt and the person towards whom the spilled salt fell. The seriousness of the quarrel was indicated by the quantity spilled; and the extent or endurance of it by the surface over which the salt spread. The accident was in any case a matter of grave concern to the parties interested; but it was of gravest import if they happened to be relatives, and above all if they were members of the same family and household.

TO CAST SAUT UPO' ANE'S TAIL. This expression is used in various ways, but the most common applications are to take one unawares, to get the better of one in argument, in bargain-making, or by means of some sly, underhand trick.

Burns in fond praise of his faithful, oft-tried, riding mare, Jenny Geddes, said she could outstrip even "the fleet dawn," for he could, with fitting opportunity,—

... when auld Phœbus bids good morrow,
Down the zodiac urge the race,
And cast dirt on his godship's face:
For I could lay my bread and kail,
He'd ne'er cast saut upo' thy tail.

Burns, *Ep. to Hugh Parker*

SALUTE, pret. and part. pt. Saluted.

With ane humble and lamentable chere
Thus salute I that goddesse bryght and clere.
The Kingis Quair, st. 93, ed. Skeat.

SALVED, SALUED, pret. and part. pt. Healed, doctored; Awnt. Arthur, 17, 12.

SAMBUTES, s. pl. Housings, saddle-cloths; Awnt. Arth., i. 11, MS. Douce. Addit. to **SAMBUTES**, q. v.

Jamieson's etym. of this term is defective. The word has come from L. Lat. *sambuta*, contracted *sabuta*, "curris vel equi ornatus;" Ducange.

SAMEABILL, SEMLABILL, adj. Similar, like; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 320.

Sameabill is prob. a mistake for *samlabill*: the transcriber having misread a short *l* as an *e*. The form *sem-labill* occurs in p. 317 of same vol.

SANAP, s. A napkin; Awnt. Arth. 35, 8. Errat. in **DICT.**

Delete the entry under this heading in **DICT.** The phrase "*sanapes and salers*" means napkins and salt-cellars; and the use of the *sanap* is clearly indicated by the full form of the name—a *savenappe*. The Prompt. Parv. gives, "*sanop*, manutergium, mantle." See Sir F. Madden's ed. of Sir Gawayne.

SAND-BLIND, SAAN-BLIN, adj. V. **DICT.**

As noted by Jamieson, this term has various applications; but it always implies that the person so afflicted is partially blind. Lit. it means half-blind, and is a corr. of O. Eng. *sam-blind*: from A.-S. *sám*, half, and *blind*, blind. See Palmer's *Folk Etymology*, p. 339.

SANDE, part. pt. V. **DICT.**

Delete this entry in **DICT.** *Sande* is a misreading of *Saude*, sewed, embroidered; q. v.

SANDEL, SANDIL, s. The sparring or smelt: lit. little sand-fish. West of S.

SANDEL, s. Silk. V. *Sendal*.

SANDERS, SAUNDERS, SANNERS, SAUNERS, s. 1. Abbrev. of *Alexander*. V. **SANDIE**.

This abbrev. of the name, in all its various forms, is generally applied to an elderly person; and its equivalent *Sandie* is applied to younger persons. This distinction is almost constantly observed in families where father and son are named Alexander. For example, a wife will say to her husband as he leaves home on some errand:—"Sanders, gin you see *Sandie* on the road sen' him hame." In a similar way the forms *Sandie* or *Sannie* and *Sannock* are employed.

2. A ludicrous and familiar name for the devil: sometimes the adjective *auld* or *aul'* is prefixed.

Considering the religious bias and upbringing of the Scottish people, it is surprising to find in their vocabulary so many familiar and jocular names for the devil, and so many playful allusions to his abode, his character, and his wiles. In our old popular poetry, but specially in our older proverbs, and in the familiar sayings of every day life, this grim humour is of frequent occurrence; but generally there is an air of geniality about it, and very seldom does it appear in an offensive or irreverent form. See Burns' Address to the Deil, and the following passage of later date.

It had been good for you and me,
Had mither Eve been sic a beauty,
She soon would gar'd *auld Saunders* flee
Back to his dungeon dark and sooty.

Alex. Rodger, Whistle Binkie, i. 127.

SANDS. *To tak' the sands,* to flee the country, seek safety in flight; Burns.

SANG, MY SANG, MA SANG. A veil'd oath; a corr. of the O. Fr. oath, *La Sangue*, or *La Sangue Dieu*. Addit. to SANG, q. v.

Delete the last para. of the entry in DICT. Jamieson was misled by his etym. of this term, which is a mere fancy.

SANGSTER, s. A songster, singer; also, a collection of songs or of song-tunes. V. SANG.

"*Oscen, qui ore canit; a sangster, a singing foule shewing things to come;*" Duncan's App. Etym., ed. Small, E.D.S.

SANNOCK, s. A dimin. of Sannie, Sandie, &c.; an abbreviation of Alexander.

An' L—remember singing *Sannock*,
Wi' hale breeks, saxpence, and a bannock.

Burns, *Letter to James Tennant*.

SAP, SAPP, s. A bunch, clump; *the sap*, a kind of bait used in eel-fishing, consisting of a number of worms strung on woollen yarn and formed into a bunch or clump; West of S. V. SOP.

To SAP, SAPP, v. n. To fish with *the sap*; part. pr. *sapping*.

This mode of fishing for eels is practised in salt water as well as fresh, and is still followed at the mouth of tidal rivers on the east coast of England. There also it is called by the same name *sapping*. V. Life of Frank Buckland, p. 217.

Sap is simply a form of *sop*, a round compact mass, from Icel. *soppr*, a ball; see under *SOPPE*.

SAP, SAUP, s. A quantity, lot: applied to liquids, and generally to liquor. West of S., Orkney.

These are prob. local forms of *SOUP*, *SUP*, q. v. The term generally implies a small quantity or lot, and is often used by persons wishing to extenuate the quantity of liquor they have consumed.

SAPE, s. Soap. V. SAIP.

SARGE, s. A taper; B. R. Aberd., I. 206, Sp. C. V. SERGE.

SARKIE, s. Dimin. of SARK, q. v.

SATOURE, s. Del. this entry in DICT., and see *Fatoure*.

Satoure is a misreading of *fatoure*, a deceiver; and all the editions of The Kingis Quair have this mistake, except the one by Prof. Skeat, which has *fatoure*. Sibbald reads *feator*, this also is wrong.

SAUCHTER, SAWSCHIR, s. Forms of *Sausser*, q. v. Errat. in DICT.

The meaning which Jamieson suggested for these forms is a mistake; so also is the etymology. And very probably *sauchter* is a misreading or a miswriting of *sauchier* or *saucher*. However, the meaning is simply *saucer*, figure or emblem of a saucer, a saucer-shaped cavity. V. *Sausser*.

To SAUCHTINE, v. a. To reconcile, make peace between. V. SAUCHT.

Dear laydy, yet thu succure me
And *sauchtine* me and thi sowne,
That I ma come with hym to wyne
And bruk his blis.—

Barbour, Legends of the Saints.

A.-S. *sahit*, reconciliation. The M. Eng. verb to reconcile was *sahlien*, from A.-S. *sahlian*. See under SAUCHT in DICT.

SAUDE, part. pt. Sewed, embroidered, ornamented.

Here sadel sette of that ilke
Saude with sambutes of silke.

Avnt. Arthur, 2, 11, MS. Douce.

Misprinted *sande* in Pinkerton's version.

Sir F. Madden with hesitancy suggested "*served*" as the meaning of this term; but that it is simply a form of *sewed* (indeed, it represents a pron. that is still common), is confirmed by the reading of the Lincoln MS., which is—

Hir sadill semyde of that ilke
Semlely sewede with sylke.

SAUF, SAUFE, adj. Safe, secure; as, "in *sauf* keepin'." "Hir worschip *sauf*," her honour being kept safe; Kingis Quair, st. 143, ed. Skeat.

To SAUF, v. a. To save, preserve, keep safe, protect. Addit. to SAUF, v., q. v.

SAUFFER, SAULFFER, SAIFARE, SAW-SILVER, s. Salvage money; Register Priv. Council, VII. 148, 712, 721, 728, 744-5. V. SAFER, SAUGHE.

SAULLY, v. and s. V. *Sally*.

SAUNIE, SAWNIE, SAWNY, s. 1. Abbrev. for *Alexander*. V. SANDIE.

2. A ludicrous and familiar name for the devil. V. under *Sanders*.

She turns the key wi' cannie thraw,
An' owre the threshold ventures;
But first on *Sawnie* gies a ca',
Syne bauldly in she enters;
A ratton ratt'ld up the wa',
An' she cry'd Lord preserve her!
An' ran thro' midden-hol' an' a',
An' prayed wi' zeal an' fervour,
Fu' fast that night.

Burns, Halloween, st. 22.

To SAUNT, v. n. To varnish; Burns. V. SANT.

SAUSER, SAUSER, SASER, SUASER, SAUCHER, SAWSCHIR, s. The figure or emblem of a saucer; a saucer-shaped cavity on the top of the march-stones of the lands belonging to the city of Aberdeen, and called 'the town's mark.' The term is also used as an *adj.*

In perambulating the marches on 15th June, 1615, the party came to a place "quhair thay fand ane merche stane perfytelie merkit with the signe of the *sauser*, finding the same to be ane of the towne of

Aberdeines merches of propertie." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, ii. 322, Sp.C. And having traced the old march-line through the greater part of its course, "and keip-and the said auld merche rod, stane be stane as thay ar merkit with the said signe of the *sauser* . . . till it come to ane great sauser stane merkit with twa *sausers*" (Ibid., p. 325), the party then turned eastward; and still tracing the boundary line they came to "merche stanes merkit with ane *sauser* and ane key," and also to "twa merche stanes merkit with Sanct Peiteris key," which marked the boundary "of auld betuixt the landis of Sanct Peteris hospitall and the said towne of Aberdeines landis." Ibid., p. 326. And soon afterwards the perambulation was completed.

Regarding the origin of this *sauser-merk*, or how it came to be adopted by the burgh, no information can now be obtained; but the following statement in explanation of the mark occurs in the Council Register of 6th May, 1580, in a record regarding the marches of a certain portion of the town-lands. It runs thus:—"The first me.che of the saidis Justice Mylnis begynniss at the graye stane quhair it is pottit and ingranit the towns common mark witht ane *sauser*, and swa callit the *sauser* stane, lyand in the burne betuixt the landis of the Justice Mylnis and the lands of Ferrihill."

The term is repeatedly used as an *adj.*, meaning of or with the saucer-mark, saucer-like; and sometimes in the sense of *saucered*, marked with the saucer-mark. Thus:—

" . . . to the heid of the den of Murthill quhair thair is ane great *sauser* stane on the south syde of the myr at the heid of the said den; and fra the said marche stane," etc. Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, ii. 323, Sp.C.

" . . . quhilk stane wes ordanit to be helpit in the *sauser* mark thairof." Ibid., p. 322.

TO SAUSER, SAUSER, SASER, v. a. To cut a saucer-shaped mark on a block of wood or stone, to mark or engrave the figure of a saucer: part. pt. *sauserit*, *saserit*, marked with the figure of a saucer, as in the phrase, "ane *saserit* stane."

" . . . quhair thair wes ane merche stane ordanit to be *sauserit* with the townes mark." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, ii. 322.

A *sauser* was originally a vessel for sauce. O. Fr. *sauce*, from Lat. *salsa*, a thing salted.

SAUT, s. and v. Salt.

TO SAUVE, SAUFE, SAU, SAW, v. a. To salve, anoint: also to alleviate, heal, cure.

This term occurs in various Scot. proverbs. "Save a' ye can: it will help to *saue* a sair fit;" i.e., it will be a means of support in time of need.

"They wha freely ser the deil
Hae little to *saue* the sairs o' eil'."

A.-S. *sealf*, ointment: Du. *zalf*: M.E. *salve*.

SAVORCOLL, SAVORCOIL, s. A wood-cutter or sawyer, a forester; pl. *savorcollis* *savorcoilis*.

"Ordanis the thesaurer to pay four pundis monie to the agent of burrowis for persute the werkmen in clachanis and *savorcoilis*; and it sall be allowit be the counsale." Charters of Stirling, Appendix ii. p. 219.

Gael, *sàbhair*, a sawyer or cutter, and *coille*, a wood, forest, or grove. V. M'Leod and Dewar.

SAVOUROUS, SAOUROUS, SAUORUS, adj. Wholesome, nutritious. V. **SAVOUR**.

Mendis and medicine for all mennis neidis,
Help till hert and till hurt, helefull it was,
Vnder the circle solar thir *sauourous* sedis
Were nurist be dame Nature, that nobill maistres.
Houlate, l. 31, Bann, MS.

Asloan MS. has *sauorus*. In Pinkerton's version it was printed *sanourous*, which Jamieson rendered "healing, medicinal;" see **DICT**.

TO SAW, SAU, v. a. To salve. V. **SAUVE**.

TO SAWE, v. a. To save, preserve.

I can nocht say suddanlie, so me Christ *sawe*.
Houlate, l. 120, Bann, MS.

SAWTE, SAWATE, s. Safety, protection.

"Euerie man sall bygge his dik sufficient . . . for *sawte* of thair awin stufe." Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 1572, p. 73, Mait. C.

SAWSTER, s. A sausage, pudding. V. **SASTER**.

"*Farcimen*, a pudding, a *sawster*;" Duncan's App. Etym., ed. Small, E.D.S.

SAXEAR, s. A six-oared boat: short for **Sixareen, q. v.**

Dan. *sex*, six, and *aare*, an oar: Icel. *sex*, and *ár*.

SAXTER, adj. Of or belonging to a set or company of six; *saxter-aiith*, the oath of a company of six compurgators.

" . . . has failzeat quittance of the *saxter-aiith* of the stowth of lynis the last zeir, and according to the lawis is decernit to quyte himself thairof this zeir with the twelter-aiith, and failzeing thairof to pay 12 markis and to underly the law thairof as stowt." In the Lawing Court of July 21, 1603, one is ordained to quit himself of theft by the twelter-aiith, because the stowth is great; and another to quit himself of the same theft with the *saxter-aiith* only, in respect of his minority. Peterkin's Notes on Orkn. and Shetl., Appendix, p. 35.

According to the old Norse law which ruled in Orkney and Shetland, if an accused person could not clear himself by his oath, which was called "*the lawryt-aiith*," he had to find six compurgators to quit him; and this was called "*the saxter-aiith*." If he failed in this oath, he had to go and find twelve compurgators; and this was called "*the twelter-aiith*."

Icel. *settar-eithr*, the oath of a company of six compurgators: *settar* being the gen. of *settr*, a company of six, and *eithr*, an oath. V. Vigfusson's Icel. Dict. s. v. *Settr*.

SAY, s. A bucket. V. **DICT**.

Scot. *say*, North of E. *so*, *soa*, and M. Eng. *soo*, are not derived from Fr. *seau*, as Jamieson has stated. They have come from Icel. *sár*, Swed. *så*, a cask. The final *r* in the Icel. word is merely the sign of the nom. case.

Fr. *seau* is regularly formed from L. Lat. *sitellus*, dimin. of Lat. *situla*, a bucket; and is therefore quite a different word.

SAYER, SEYER, SIRE, s. A gutter, drain; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, II., 54, 73, Rec. Soc. V. **SIVER**.

SCAIRTH, adj. V. **DICT**.

The etym. of this term is simply Icel. *skarth-r*, diminished, scanty.

SCALDRIE, *s.* Scolding, intemperate language. V. SCALD.

"Personis convict for flyting and *scaldrie* adjuget to be govit on the croce quhill four afternone;" Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, 13th Jan., 1502-3, Rec. Soc.

SCALE, SCALE-DISH, SKEILLIE, *s.* A thin shallow vessel like a saucer used for skimming milk. V. SKAIL, *s.* 3.

SCANTLING, SCANTLIN, *adj.* Scant, scanty, very scanty.

Burns, in one of his letters to Clarinda, uses this term in the sense of *scanty*, *small*; but as generally used it is a dimin. of *scant*, and implies *very small*, *very scanty*.

SCAS, *s.* Del. this entry in DICT.

Scas is a misreading of *cast* in Pinkerton's version of Sir Gaw. and Sir Gal.

SCASHLE, *s.* Scuffle. V. SCUSHLE.

SCAUR, *adj.* Timorous, shy, shrinking. V. SCAR, SKAR.

And tho' yon lowin heugh's thy hame,
Thou travels far;
An' faith! thou's neither lag nor lame,
Nor blate nor *scaur*.

Burns, Address to the Deil, st. 3.

SCEBLES, *adj.* Knavish. V. *Skeblous*.

SCERLANE, *s.* A form of *skirling*, screaming; shouting, acclamation. V. SKIRL.

"Item, on the XV Apprill in anno a thousand vi hundred ane yeir, the Kingis Majestie cam to Perth, and that sam day he was made Provost, with ane great *scerlane* of the courteurs, and the bancait was made at the crois, and the Kingis Maiistie was set down thereat," &c. Peacock's Annals of Perth, p. 597.

SCHAKELL, *s.* A fether, bond, handcuff. V. *Shackle*.

To SCHANK, SCHONK, *v. n.* To go, depart, run, rush, gush: also, to snap, break, or give way at the shank or handle, as when a hammer or a spear breaks while in use; pret. and part. pt. *schankit*, *schonkit*. V. SCHANK *aff*, under SCHANK.

Their speris in splendris sprent,
On scheldis *schonkit* and schent,
Euin our thair hedis went,
In field far away.

Gol. and Garwane, l. 619.

Wallace the formast in the byrneis bar;
The grounden sper through his body schar.
The shaft to *schonkit* off the fruschand tre:
Dewoydyde sone, sen na bettir mycht be.

Wallace, iii. 147.

A.-S. *scacan*, to shake, also to run, flee, fly off: hence *scanca*, *scanca*, the shank or lower part of the leg, lit. the runner, that by which the body is moved. Hence the shaft or handle of a hammer, a spear, &c., is called its shank.

SCHAP, *adj.* Skilled, learned, able, accomplished: "ane *schap* clerk," a learned scholar. V. SCHAPYN.

"It is a visit and thoct expedient be the commissaris of burrowis . . . that thar be direct ane *schap* clerk and twa burges merchandis of fasson to the Archeduk of Austrie." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 1498, i. 67, Sp. C.

A.-S. *scapan*, *sceapan*, to shape, form; hence, to train, qualify: pp. *scapan*, *sceapan*, formed, qualified.

SCHAWIS, SCHEVIS, *s. pl.* Blocks or pulleys: "borrowit thair thre greit *schawis*," borrowed their three great pulleys, i.e., their set of block and tackle; Accts. Burgh of Edinburgh, 1554-5. V. SCHAV.

SCHEAR, SCHEIR, *s.* The groin. V. SCHERE.

SCHED, *s.* A shade, shadow; "a *sched* but substance," a shadow without substance, a mere shadow; Rob Stene's Dream, p. 3, Mait. C.

SCHEDDIT, *pret.* Shed forth, shone, glowed; Pal. of Hon., Douglas, I. 71, 14, ed. Small.

SCHEIDIS, *s. pl.* Del. this entry in DICT.

Scheidis was simply a misprint for *scheildis* in Pinkerton's version of Gawan and Gol.: hence, Jamieson's explanation of the term is a mere fiction.

SCHEILLEN, SCHEILLING, SCHELLEN, *s.* Same as Shillin, q.v.; Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 1562, p. 66, Mait. C.

SCHENKIT, *part. pt.* Del. this entry in DICT.

This is a misreading of *schonkit* in Pinkerton's version: Jamieson's explanations are therefore useless.

To SCHERE, SCHEIR, *v. a.* To clip or dress cloth. Addit. to SCHERE, q. v.

SCHERAR, SCHEIRAR, *s.* A cloth-clipper, a bonnet-dresser.

". . . that in tyme to cum baith the craftis, viz. webstaris, wakeris and *scheraris*, in all tymes of processiou pas togedder and be incorporat vnder ane baner in als formis as thai pleis; . . . and the said *scheraris* and wakeris to pas vnder the banner of the wobstaris quhill thai may gudlie furnis thair awin, and the armys of the said *scheraris* and wakeris to be now put in the webstaris bannaris gif thai may be gudlie formit and gottin thairvntill." Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, 15th May, 1509, Rec. Soc.

Properly, *scherar* is short for *scherar of claitth*; and in the Seal of Cause of the Walkers and Shearers of Edinburgh, the craftsmen are so named:—"the masteris and craftsmen of the Walkaris and *Scheraris of claitth*." Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, i. 80, Rec. Soc. About twenty years after the passing of this Seal of Cause, the Bonnetmakers were associated with them; no doubt because walking and shearing were necessary parts of their craft and manufactures; see same vol. p. 198.

SCHETE, SCHIT, *s.* A shoot or by-water of a mill. A.-S. *sceotan*, to shoot.

". . . for dailis to mend the *schete* of the Rude Milne with." Burgh Recs. Peebles, 1555, p. 221, Rec. Soc.

To SCHIRRYVE, *v. a.* A poet. form of *schryve*, to shrive, used by Dunbar in his *Tabill of Confessioun*, ll. 9, 18, *Scot. Text Soc.* ed.

This form represents a very common pron. of the word, and accounts for the form *schir* or *schire*, to shrive, which occurs in the Howard MS. version of this same piece, and is adopted in Dr. Laing's ed.; see l. 4. In the Maitland MS. it is *schryve*. However, *schir* may here mean to *share*, *skair*, i.e., to pour off, separate, in the sense of to purge or cleanse. V. SCHIRE, *v.*

SCHONKIT, To-SHONKIT, *pret.* and *part. pt.* Snapped, broke, broken, gave way. V. *Schank*.

Del. the entry in *Dict.*

To SCHROUD, SCHRUED, SCHRYDE, *v. a.* To cover, protect, screen, ward off. V. SCHROUD, *s.*

Schruedede in a schorte cloke, that the rayne *schrydes*.
Awnt. Arthur, 2. 7.

A.-S. *scrūd*, garment, clothing; Dan. and Swed. *skrud*, dress, attire.

SCHYNBANDES, SCHYNBAWDES, *s. pl.* Greaves, armour for the legs; *Awnt. Arthur*, 31. 5.

This term is improperly defined in *Dict.* The *schynbawd* or *schynband* was a piece of armour for defence of the shank or lower part of the leg, and at first consisted of a single plate reaching from the knee to the front of the foot, and fastened by straps behind. It afterwards became a *jamb* or steel-boot, with a *solleret* or over-lapping plate for the foot. See *Planché*, *British Costume*, pp. 132, 150.

SCHYND, SCHOIND, SCHOWND, *s.* An inquest of Thingmen regarding the rights, claims, and settlement of heritage; Orkn. and Shetl.

Originally the finding of this court was given *viva voce*, but after the accession of the Scottish Jarks, it was generally by a *Skynd-bref* or *Schynd Bill*. V. *Memorial for Orkney*, p. 118.

Icel. *skyn*, understanding, judgment; Dan. *skjøn*, judgment, estimate.

SCLADYNE, *s.* Errat. for SELADYNE. V. *Dict.*

So misprinted in *Pinkerton's* version; and the *seladynes* of MS. Douce is a clerical error for *selandynes*, *q. v.* The rendering of the term given by *Jamieson* is, however, correct.

SCLAVIN, SCLAUIN, *s.* A pilgrim's mantle; L. Lat. *sclavina*, O. Fr. *esclavine*.

Al his kingdom he forsoke,
Bot a *scлавin* on him he toke;
He ne hadde kirtel no hode,
Schert no nother gode;
Bot his harp he tok algate,
And dede him barfot out atte zate.

Orfeo and Heurodis, l. 229.

To SCOB, *v. a.* To scoop out roughly; Burns. V. SCOB, *s.*

SCOGGERS, SCUGGERS, *s. pl.* Shanks or legs of old stockings used by countrymen to keep the snow out of their shoes. Same as HOGGERS, *q. v.*

SCOLE, SCOLLE, *s.* The skull, head, brain, understanding, ability. Icel. *skál*, bowl.

"*Thick o' the scolle*" is still used to express dull or slow of understanding; and "*his scolle's crackit*" implies that the person is of weak mind, or lacks in ability.

With mony a noble resoun, as him likit,
Ending in his fairè latyne tong,
So full of fruyte, and rethorikly pykit,
Quhich to declare my *scole* is ouer yong.
Kingis Quair, st. 7, ed. *Skeat*.

"Not 'school' as Tytler supposed. 'Cranium, scolle;' Wright's *Vocabularies*, vol. i., p. 179, l. 5." *Gloss.*, ed. *Skeat*.

To SCON, *v. a.* and *n.* V. *Dict.*

A more direct etym. for the term is A.-S. *scūnian*, to shun, originally to speed, scud along. From this word *scōn* or *scōon* comes the word *schooner*. See *Skeat's Etym. Dict.*

SCONCE, *s.* The *bink* or fixed seat by the side of the fire in the large open chimney of olden times.

SCONE. *The haly stane of Scone*, the coronation stone on which the kings of Scotland were crowned at Scone; *Dunbar and Kennedy*, l. 277.

This stone was taken from the Abbey of Scone by Edward I. and carried to England. It was placed in the Abbey of Westminster as an offering to Edward the Confessor; and it is now placed under the coronation chair. See *Tytler, Hist. Scot.*, vol. i. p. 47, ed. 1864.

To SCORE FLESH, SCOIR MUTTON. To make incisions in the breast or buttocks of an over-fed sheep, in order to improve the appearance of the flesh and to reduce its ramp flavour. V. under *Let down*, s. 3.

"That all flescheouris bring thair flesche to the mercat croce, . . . and that thair blaw nane thair-of, nor yet let it doune, nor *score it* under the pane of viij s. *Burgh Recs. Peebles*, 1555, p. 215, *Rec. Soc.*"

"It is statute and ordanit that thair be na *muttoun scorit* on the bak nor na pairt thair-of, nor yit lattin doune before, bot ane scoir owder befor or behynd, wnder the pane of viij s. ilk falt." *Burgh Recs. Glasgow*, 1574, i. 26, *Rec. Soc.*

This barbarous practice was common all over the country, and was persisted in until comparatively modern times, in spite of all the efforts of the magistrates to put it down. When an over-fed sheep was about to be killed it was thus operated upon, and was then left to bleed slowly for some hours before it was put to death. In some cases salt was put into the wounds to further the process.

SCOSCHE, *s.* A drum. V. SWESCH.

"Item, ane perchement skyn to Robert Mair to cover the *scosche*, iij s. vj d." *Burgh Recs. Glasgow*, 1574, i. 455, *Rec. Soc.*

SCOTCH MILE, SCOTS MILE, *s.* One thousand nine hundred and eighty-four yards, or two hundred and twenty-four yards longer than an English mile.

While we sit bousing at the nappy,
An' getting fou and unco happy,
We think na on the lang *Scots miles*,
The mosses, waters, slaps, and stiles,
That lie between us and our bame.

Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

SCOTINGABLE, SCOTINYABIL, *adj.* Lit., able to bear scotting or taxing, fit to be taxed; Burgh Recs. Peebles, 1457, p. 125, Rec. Soc. V. SCOT, *v.*

SCOTTISWATH, *s.* V. DICT.

For Icel. *vad*, as given by Jamieson, read Icel. *vath*, a ford, and the explanation of the term becomes more simple and direct.

SCOUT-WATCH, SCOUT-WATCHE, *s.* A patrol.

"Ordaines a *scout-watche* to be keipit nightlie, and that twa horsmen be sent owt, . . . and that ane of the scowtis ryd to David Heislope hows, and the vther scowt to ryd to Gladhowe milne dayle, and report newes anent the motiown of the enemie." Burgh Recs. Peebles, 1650, p. 390, Rec. Soc.

SCOWIS, *s. pl.* Small wattles used in fixing thatch on the roof of a house; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, I. 221. Addit to SCOW, *q. v.*

SCRANNY, SCRANKIE, *adj.* Thin, meagre, wrinkled, withered, as applied to a person: "a *scranny* bit o' meat," a lean, scrappy, or indifferent piece. Addit. to SCRANNY, *q. v.*

SCRATTER, *s.* A coarse scrubber made of heather, used for cleaning pots, pans, &c. Orkn. V. SCRUBBER.

SCRAUT, SCRAWT, *s.* and *v.* Scratch. V. SCRAT.

SCREED, *v.* and *s.* V. DICT.

It is now generally accepted that this term is simply the Northern form of E. *shred*; cf. Sc. *reid* for E. *red*.

SCREIGH, SCREECH (*ch* gutt.), SKREIGH, *adj.* Screechy, screeching, shrill, piercing. V. SCREIGH, *v.*

Still in common use; see quotation under *Skeer*. Irish *screach*, Gael. *sgreach*, Welsh *ysgrechian*, to shriek.

To SCREW, *v. a.* A term in golfing: same with *Draw*, *q. v.*

SCROTCHERTIS, *s. pl.* Sweatmeats: Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 454. V. SCORCHEAT.

SCROW, SKROW, *s.* A scroll. V. DICT.

The etym. of this term is O. Fr. *escroue*, "a scroll;" Cotgr. From Dutch *schroode*, a shred. See Skeat's Etym. Dict., *s. v.* *Scroll*.

SCRUBBS, *s. pl.* The husks of oats, barley, rye, &c. Orkn.

SCRY, SCRIE, *s.* A great number; a crowd, multitude; West of S., Orkn. Same as SCROW, *q. v.*

SCUFF, SKUFF, *s.* The nape or hinder part of the neck; also called *scruff*, and *cuff*, and frequently the *cuff o' the neck*, *scruff o' the neck*, or *scruff o' the neck*.

Wedgewood derives this term from Du. *schocht*, *schoft*, atlas, the nape of the neck; and he defines it as "applied to the loose skin on the shoulders by which one lays hold of a dog or a cat." But *scuff* and *scruff* as now used are merely varieties of *cuff* in the sense of flap, fold, or slack: and this idea is confirmed by the fact that the slack skin of the buttocks is also called the *cuff*, *scuff*, or *scruff* of that region.

SCUILL, SCULL, SCULE, *s.* School.

These old forms of the word are common in our Burgh Records, and represent the common pronunciation.

SCULTY, *adj.* Naked. V. [SCUDDY].

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

SCUTCHING-KNIFE, *s.* A bill-hook, a hedging-knife.

SCUTCHINGS, SCUTCHINS, *s. pl.* Refuse lint or flax that remains after the process of scutching; waste tow.

2. Twigs, thistles, etc., that have been lopped by a scutcher; scrub.

SEA-REVER, SEA-REWAR, *s.* A sea-rover, pirate. V. REVER.

"*Pyrate*, a *sea-rewar*, a *pyrate*." Duncan's App. Etym., ed. Small, E.D.S.

SECK, SEK, *s.* Sack. Lat. *saccus*.

This term, while it has come to us from the Lat., is prob. of Egyptian origin: cf. Coptic *sok*, sack-cloth.

SECK-CLAITH, SEK-CLOTH, *s.* Sack-cloth; Kingis Quair, st. 109, ed. Skeat.

SECONDER, *adj.* Secondary, second, of the second rank or grade; Blame of Kirk-buriall, ch. 11; *secundare*, Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, I. 46, Rec. Soc.

SECRETEE, *s.* Secrecy. Lat. *secretus*.

And *secretee*, hir thrifty chamberere,
That besy was in tyme to do seruice.
Kingis Quair, st. 97, ed. Skeat.

SEE'D. 1. Represents a common pron. of *see it*; West of S.

2. A vulgar pret. of *see*: used only by the lowest classes; "I *see'd* him comin."

SEESTU, SEESTA, SEESTOW, *v.* Seest thou.

These forms represent the old pron. which is still followed in some parts of the country.

SEGE, SAIG, SAIGE, *s.* Seat, i.e. stool, night-stool, closet, privy. Addit. to SEGE, q. v.

"And also that all maner of personis indwellares in this towne clenge all filth of *saiges*, and vther filth befor their lugeings within three dayes heirafter," Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, 1521, i. 204, Rec. Soc.

"Ane stand-bed fixit in the wall of the said chalmer, weill bandeit, ane pantrie dure, and ane *saig* dure,"—Burgh Recs. Glasgow, 1589, i. 148, Rec. Soc.

SEGSTAR, *s.* A sexton; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 143, Sp. C.

SEIL, *s.* and *v.* V. SILE.

SEILL, *s.* The collar by which cattle are bound in the stall; Spald. Club Misc., I. 179. Hence binding cattle in the stall is called *seilling* them.

Icel. *seil*, A.-S. *sæl*, a rope, string.

SEINDILL, SEYNDILL, SENDILL, *adv.* Seldom; Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 87, Roland, Court or Venus, ii. 156, S. T. S.

SEKE, *adj.* Sick; Kingis Quair, st. 58. V. SEIK.

SEKENESS, SEKNESSE, *s.* Sickness; Ibid., st. 111.

SELANDYNE, *s.* A chalcedony; Awnt. Arth. 2, 9, MS. Douce.

SELL'D, SELL'T, *pret.* and *part. pt.* Sold, did sell.

My plough is now thy bairn-time a':
Four gallant brutes as e'er did draw;
Forbye sax mae, I've *sell't* awa,

That thou hast nurst:
They drew me thretteen pund an' twa,
The verra warst.

Burns, The Farmer to his Mair Maggie.

SELLET - OIL, SELLETT - OYLE, *s.* V. *Sallat. Oil.*

SELOUR, SELOURE, SELURE, SEILOUR, *s.* A canopy; Gawan and Gol., 66. V. SYLOUR, SILLER.

SELY, *adj.* 1. Seasonable; Kingis Quair, st. 185, ed. Skeat.

2. Innocent, simple; Ibid., st. 134.

Addit. to SEILY and SELY, q. v.

A.-S. *sælig*, timely, seasonable.

To SEMBLE, *v. n.* To join battle, to fight. Addit. to SEMBLE, q. v.

Now, bot I *semble* for thi saull with Sarazenis mycht,
Sall I neuer sene be into Scotland.

Houlate, l. 484, Asloan MS.

SEMLABILL, *adj.* Similar, like; Burgh Recs. Peebles, 1568, p. 73, Rec. Soc. V. SEMEBLE.

The form *Semeible*, quoted by Jamieson, is prob. a mistake for *Semible*, the transcriber having misread a short *l* as an *e*. See under *Sameabill*.

To SEN, *v. a.* To send, grant, bestow.

Unto the Cok in mynd he said, "God *sen*
That I and thow wer fairlie in my den."
Henryson, Chantecler and Foz, l. 160.

SEN, *s.* V. DICT.

This is prob. a misprint for *fen*, mud, filth, which is the reading in the Elphinstoun MS.: see Small's ed. of Douglas, Vol. ii., p. 132.

SENACHIE, SCHENACHY, CHENACHY, *s.* A reciter of stories, an orator; a recorder, annalist, genealogist: *chenachy*, Houlate, l. 803, Bann. MS.

"At the grave the orator or *senachie* pronounced the panegyric of the defunct, every period being confirmed by a yell of the coronach." Smollet, Humphry Clincker, Letter of Sept. 3.

Gael. *seanachaidh*, a reciter of tales or stories, an historian, genealogist: from *seanachas*, story or event of the past, comp. of *sean*, old, and *ciùs*, matter, affair. V. M'Leod and Dewar.

SENCE, *s.* Incense. This is the O. E. form given in Prompt. Parv. V. SENS.

"Wyth sowne of clarioun, organe, song and *sence*
For the atonis, Lord, Welcum all we cry."
Dunbar, Welcum to Lord B. Stewart, l. 22.

SENDAL, SENDALE, SANDILL, *s.* Fine silk; Awnt. Arth., 30, 9; *sandeill*, Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, l. 234, Sp. C. Also written *cedal*.

SENSES, *s. pl.* Faculties, wit, mind, judgment; "out of one's *senses*," deranged, mad; "one's *senses* are in a creel," i.e., where and how they ought not to be, hence, bereft of one's senses, mad, foolish, stupid; another form of this expression is, "one's head is in a creel."

*My senses wad be in a creel,
Should I but dare a hope to speel,
Wi' Allan, or wi' Gilbertfield,
The braes o' fame;
Or Ferguson, the writer-chiel,
A deathless name.*

Burns, to W. Simson, Ochiltree.

SENTENCE, *s.* Opinion, judgment; Kingis Quair, st. 149, ed. Skeat. Addit. to [SENTENS], q. v.

O. Fr. *sentence*, a sentence, pithy saying, opinion, judgment; from Lat. *sententia*, a way of thinking, formed from Lat. *sentire*, to feel, think.

SENTRICE, *s. pl.* Centres or cooms: the wooden frames used by builders in constructing arches, vaulting, etc. Errat. in DICT.

The defin. suggested by Jamieson is altogether wrong, and unwarranted by the record from which his quotation is taken. It runs thus:—

" . . . Gelis Monro and his complecis tuk on hand to vphaue (i.e., upheave, hoist into position) the

sentrice of the brig quhilk the spait haid brocht dovne incontinent, quhow sone he mycht gudly, for ane France crowne of gold promest to him; and in the said Gelis defalt the said *sentrice* ar broking, spylt, and away to the see haid in gret skayth and damag of that noble wark: the quhilk skayth extendis to ane hundredreth pundis." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 105, Sp.C.

See also *Centers*, *Centreis*, and the passages there referred to in Vol. ii.

SEQUELS, *s. pl.* Lit. followers: applied to the children of neyfs or serfs, and to the young of animals. Addit. to **SEQUELS**.

"*Cum nativis et eorum sequelis* means exactly with neyfs and their followers, just as a horse-dealer now sells a mare with her followers. It implies a transfer of the property of the whole descendants of the neyf for ever." Cosmo Innes, *Legal Antiq.*, p. 51.

To **SER**, **SAIR**, *v. a.* 1. To serve, supply: pret. and part. *serd*, *saird*: "Dail sma', and *sair a'*," i.e., divide into small portions in order to serve the whole company.

2. To be of use, profit, or advantage.

If honest nature made ye fools,
What *sairs* your grammars?
Ye'd better taen up spades and shoofs,
Or knappin hammers.

Burns, Ep. to Lapraik, st. 11.

To **SER out**, **SAIR out**, *v. a.* To deal, divide, deal out; as, "to *ser out* the *puir-siller*;" also, to complete, fulfil; as, "The prentice maun *ser out* his time."

SERIN, **SAIRIN**, *s.* Service, supply, portion, dole; as, "He helps himself; he neer waits for a *serin*."

SERVIT, *v. pret.* Deserved, was justly liable; Dunbar, *Tabill of Confessioun*, l. 22. **V. SERVE**.

SESS, *s. and v.* Cess, stent, tax; short for *assess*.

Lat. *assessus*, pp. of *assidere*, to sit beside; whence *assessor*, one who sat beside the judge and fixed the taxes: from that term was formed the verb to *assess*. **V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.**

To **SET**, *v. n.* 1. To face in a dance.

The piper loud and louder blew;
The dancers quick and quicker flew;
They reel'd, they *set*, they cross'd, they cleekit,
Till ilka carlin swat and reekit.

Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

2. Short for to *set off*, i.e., slip off, go away.

A countra Laird had ta'en the batts,
Or some curmurring in his guts,
His only son for Hornbook *sets*,
An' pays him well.
The lad, for twa guid gimmer-pets,
Was Laird himsel.

Burns, Death and Doctor Hornbook.

SET, *part. pt.* Bent, warped: as applied to wood not properly seasoned.

SET, *s.* A twist or warp.

(Sup.)

D 2

SETS-YE-WEEL. It becomes you well: generally used in a taunting or ironical sense. **V. SET**, s. 8.

SETTEN, *part. pt.* **Set**.

This old part. form is still used by the common people; and a few other verbs also retain it, such as *hit*, *let*, *put*, &c.

SETTEN-ON, *adj.* Short in growth, stunted, ill-thriven; "He a wee *setten-on* body." **V. SET-ON**, [*Sitten*].

All the words and phrases of the foregoing group are common in various parts of the North of England also.

SETOLER, **SOTELER**, *s.* A player on the citole: Awnt. Arth., 27, 5.

SETTEEN, *s.* A weight. **V. SETTING**.

Icel. *settingr*, a sixth part; being the sixth of a *meil*.

SETTER, *s.* The infield pasture of a *tun* or farm; Orkn. Addit. to **SETER**, and **STER**.

Icel. *setr*, *setr*, a seat, residence: also, mountain pastures, dairy lands; Vigfusson.

SET UPON SEVIN, **SET ON SEVIN**. In most cases this expression is spoken of God in allusion to the work of creation; *set* having the meaning of dispose or set in order, as in *Pystyl* of Susan, xxi. 4, *Gol.* and *Gawan*, l. 1045. But sometimes it means to attack, encounter, or meet in battle, as in *Gol.* and *Gawan*, l. 668.

I swere be suthfast God that *settis all on sevin*.
Gol. and Gawan, 81, 8.

For thair is segis in yon saill wil *set vpone sevn*,
Or thay be wrangit, I wis, I warne you ilk wy.
Ibid., 40, 3.

In the *Towneley Mysteries*, pp. 85, 97, 118, the expression occurs in the first sense; and in *Mort Arthur*, fol. 75^b, it occurs in the second. In this latter sense it means to strive to the uttermost, fight or work with all one's might.

SEUTE, *part. adj.* Run out, used up, set aside, out of use; lit. waiting on, kept waiting.

"Ordanis the Vanelaw [a common] to be proclomit waist, *seute*, and hanyng," i.e., empty or not in use, close-cropt or run out, and under protection or preservation; Burgh Recs. Peebles, 1571, p. 326, *Rec. Soc.*

O. Fr. *suite*, in the sense of *in suite*, in waiting, kept waiting; other forms of *suite* are *seute*, *siute*, *sile*. **V. Burguy**.

To **SEW**, **SUE**, *v. a. and n.* To follow, pursue; Awnt. Arth., 6, 2; *Kingis Quair*, p. 54, l. 4, ed. *Skeat*.

To **SEW**, *v. a.* To show, describe, relate.

Now gif I sall *sew*
The ordour of thair armes, it wer to tell thair.
Houlate, l. 577, *Bann. MS.*

SEYER, *s.* A gutter, drain. **V. Sayer**.

SEYNDILL, *adv.* Seldom. **V. SEINDILL**.

To SEYNE, *v. a.* To say, declare, utter; Kingis Quair, st. 27, 38, 42, 98, ed. Skeat.

SEYNITY. Del. this entry in Dict.

As the term is a misprint for *seymly*, the explanatory note is useless.

SHACKLE, SCHAKELL, SCHAKYL, *s.* 1. In the sing. This term means the wrist, as in *shackle-bane*, the wrist-bone, wrist-joint; it is also applied to the ankle or ankle-joint.

2. In the pl. it has the same meanings as in Eng. viz. bonds, fetters, connections; but it is most generally applied to fetters for the wrists and ankles, handcuffs, anklets.

In *s.* 1. the term is common in the north of Eng. also; see Gloss. of Brockett, Atkinson, Peacock.

In all the meanings of this term two ideas are implied, movement or movableness, and coupling or connection.

"A.-S. *sceacul*, bond, fetter; Icel. *skökul*, pole of a carriage, from *skaka*; Swed. *shakel*, loose shaft of a carriage; Dan. *skagle*, the same." Skeat.

SHAIRD, *s.* Shred, shard, portion, fragment. V. SHARD.

An' when the auld moon's gaun to lea'e them,
The hindmost *shaird* they'll fetch it wi' them,
Just i' their pouch.

Burns, Ep. to Will. Simpson.

SHANDY, SHANNIE, *adj.* Backward, shy; also, wanting in vigour, push, or energy. For the first sense the synonym is *blate*: for the second, *feckless*. V. SHAN, SHAND.

SHANGY, SHANGIE, *s.* A loop of gut or hide round the mast of a boat into which the lower end of the sprit is slipped; Orkn. Addit. to SHANGAN, *q. v.*

SHANK, SHANKS, *s.* Short for *Noonshanks*, *q. v.*

SHANNA. Frequently so written, but properly *sha' na*, shall not.

Similarly *winna*, will not; *dinna*, do not—the *do* being pronounced *di*, with short *i*, as in divide; *minna*, may not—the *may* being pron. *mi*, with short *i*. These have probably been formed in imitation of *canna*, can not, *manna*, man (i.e. must) not.

To SHAP, SHAPE, *v. n.* To begin or set about anything; as, "He shaps to his work like a man;" to seem, appear, promise: as, "It *shapes* weel to grow a guid beast;" also, to fit, be adapted; as, "The naig 'll *shap* better for the cart nor the plow."

SHAPIN - BROD, SCHAIPING - BUIRD, *s.* A smooth flat board on which a tailor, or a shoemaker, shapes his materials; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 176, Sp. C.

To SHARGE, SHARG, *v. a.* To sharpen, grind, face.

"That nane *sharge* spaidis nor worklowmes vpon the brig-stanes vnder the pane of xl s. toties quoties." Burgh Recs. Peebles, 1622, p. 361, Rec. Soc.

This word, which is still in use, is prob. a corruption of E. *sharp*. It may, however, be a softened form of E. *shark* used in the sense to sharpen. Similarly a *sharper* is called a *shark*.

To SHAVE, SHAUE, *v. a.* To gall, fret, or ruffle the skin; part. *shaving*; pret. and part. pt. *shaved*; as in wind-*shaved*.

SHAVED, *adj.* Galled, fretted.

SHAVING, SHAUING, *s.* A shaving, fretting, or ruffling of the skin.

"*Intertrigo*, galling, or shauing;" Duncan's App. Etym., ed. Small, E.D.S.

SHEAL, SCHELE, *s.* V. DICT.

A much simpler and more direct etym. for this term is Icel. *skyli*, *skáli*, *skjól*, shelter, cover; Dan. and Swed. *skjul*. That it is allied to Swiss *chalet*, however, is a mistake; that word is from Lat. *casa*. Nor is it allied to Icel. *sael*; nor to A.-S. *saeld*. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

SHEERMEN, SHEARMEN, *s.* Properly and originally cloth-clippers, cloth-dressers; but latterly cloth-workers, including all the crafts engaged in dyeing, fulling, dressing, and finishing cloth. Addit. to SHEERMEN, *q. v.*

The combination of these crafts, which the general term *sheermen* implies, must have been accomplished gradually; but it appears to have been completed all over the country before the middle of the sixteenth century. In Edinburgh the walkers and shearers of cloth obtained their Seal of Cause from the Magistrates in 1500; and in 1520 the *bonnetmakers* were included, and a new Seal of Cause was obtained in ratification of the contract. From that time the term *Sheermen* began to be used as a general name for the various crafts so grouped. In the same way the term *Hammermen* included smiths, wrights, masons, coopers, slaters, goldsmiths and armourers. And these general terms were rapidly brought into use through the proclamations and arrangements that had to be made in connection with the processions and pageants of the crafts at the great popular festivals of Candlemas and Corpus Christi. See Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, i. 80, 198, Rec. Soc., and B. R. Aberdeen, i. 450, Sp. C.

SHEET-MAKER, SCHEIT-MAKAR, *s.* A maker of sheet-iron.

"The baillies hais assignet this day xv days to the dekin and craftismen of the hammermen to prefe gife *scheit makaris* scottis and lottis with thar craft in uder borouis,—that is to say in Edinburgh, Dundee, Glasgow, Sanctiohtoun, or in Abirdene." Burgh Recs. Stirling, 17 Feb. 1521-2.

SHEKYLS, SHAKERS, *s.* A name for ague: also called "the trimles," i.e., the trembles; but the latter term is mostly used in reference to sheep.

Shekyls is not an uncommon term in M. E., as is shown by its use in the Town. Myst., p. 99.

SHEUK, *pret.* Shook, did shake.

He ended; and the kebars *sheuk*
Aboon the chorus roar;

While frightened rattons backward leuk,
And seek the benmost bore.

Burns, Jolly Beggars.

SHEW, pret. Showed, did show; stated, explained.

“ . . . yet the necessitie was neuer absolute, as we *shew* before.” Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 19.

To **SHEYL, SHYLE, v. n.** V. DICT.

A.-S. *scēol*, squint, as in *scēol-edge*, sqnint-eyed, Cf. *shyle*, and *skelly*.

SHIEL, SCHIEL, SHIELIN, SHEELIN, s. A hut, shed, &c. V. **SHEAL.**

To **SHILL, SHOOL, v. a.** To take the husks off seeds. V. **SHEAL.**

SHIP-POUND, SCHIP-PUND, s. The old standard weight of a barrel bulk in shipping; it contained sixteen and a half stones Troy, or 264 lbs.

“ Ilk Barriell [i.e., skipper's barrel] being of weicht ane *schip pund*.”

“ Ane *schip pund* continis sexteene stanes and ane halfe of Scottish Trois weicht.”

“ Ilk Trois stane continis sexteene pound Trois.” Skene, De Verb. Sign.

SHIP-RAE, SHIP-RAA, s. A sail-yard, the yard of a ship. V. **RA, RAY.**

“ *Antenna, a ship-rae* ;” Duncan's App. Etym., ed. Small, E.D.S.

SHIP-RAID, SCHIP-RADE, SCHIP-REDE, s. A road or haven for ships; Leslie's Hist. Scot., p. 8, 127, S.T.S.

To **SHIRE, v. a.** To pour off. V. **SCHIRE, SHARE.**

SHOK, SCHOK, s. A piece or roll of cloth containing twenty-eight ells.

“ Poldaveis the *shok* contening xxviii. ells.”

Halyburton's Ledger, p. 318.

SHONE, s. A form of *Schynd*, q. v.

“ . . . to be at the Arffhows . . . betwixt this and All-hallow-evin next eftir the dait of this present writ, to mak ane lauchfull *shone* and ayrfkest, as law levis.” Grievances of Orkney, Append. II.

SHOPE, pret. Shaped. V. **SHOOP.**

SHORT-AIND, SHORT-AINDED, SHORT-ENDED, adj. Short of breath, short-winded.

“ *Anhelus, pursie, or short-ended* ;” Duncan's App. Etym., ed. Small, E.D.S.

SHOT, s. Share, proportion; as, “ He plans ay to get the lucky *shot*,” i.e., the best share: also, each man's share of the *lawin* or score at a tavern.

A.-S. *scot*, shot, payment; Icel. *skattr*, Dan. *skat*, tribute, tax. *Skatt*, an old Danish tax is still paid in Shetland. V. under **SKAT, SKATT.**

SHREW, s. V. DICT.

Jamieson's long and learned note on this term is altogether misleading. The word *shrew* has been clearly

traced through M. E. *shrewe* to A.-S. *scredwa*, a shrew mouse: lit. *biter*. And all the various senses in which the term has been used, even the worst of them, are easily accounted for by the very old fable regarding the shrew-mouse, that it had an exceedingly venomous bite.

SHRO, SCHRO, s. A shrewmouse.

“ *Sorex*, a roton, a *schro* ;” Duncan's App. Etym., ed. Small, E.D.S.

To **SHUG, v. n.** To shake; part. pr. *shuggin, shug-shuggin*, frequently or continuously shaking; Whistle Binkie, ii. 226, 316. V. **SHOG.**

To **SHUGGLE, SHOOGLE, v. a. and n.** Freq. of *shug, shoog*: to shake rapidly or easily, to make a rattling noise by shaking. Addit. to **SHUGGLE**, q. v.

The moon has rowed her in a cloud.

Stravagin win's begin

To *shuggle* and dand the window-brods,

Like loons that would be in.

William Miller, Gree, Bairnies, Gree, st. i.

SIBOW, SYBOW, s. An onion. V. **SEIBOW.**

O. Fr. *scipouille* (Cotgr.), Ital. *cipolla*, an onion; M. E. *chebole*; all from Lat. *caepe*, dimin. *caepulla*.

To **SIDDER, v. a.** To sunder, separate; a corr. of *sinder*; Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 25, ed. 1882.

SIDESMAN, s. An umpire, referee. Addit. to **SYDESMAN.**

SIDE-WIPE, s. An indirect, covert, or sly rebuke: a remark implying blame or reproof of a person, and spoken not to him but so that he may hear it.

SIESTER-PEN, s. The plectrum or quill used for striking the sistrum. V. **SEISTAR.**

“ *Plectron*, a fiddle-stick, or a *siester-pen* ;” Duncan's App. Etym., E.D.S.

SIFE, s. A sifting-cloth, sieve. V. **SIV.**

“ *Excerniculum*, a *sife* or *boulte-claith* ;” Duncan's App. Etym., ed. Small, E.D.S.

SILVER-SEIK, adj. Moneyless, without funds: also used by Henryson as a *s.* in the sense of one whose money is yet to seek.

Sen I am steward, I wald he had sum stuff,

And ye ar *silver-seik*, I wait richt weill;

Thocht we wald thig, yone verray churlische chuff,

He wald nocht gif us ane hering of his creill,

Befoir yone churle on kneis thocht we wald kneill.

Henryson, Wolf, Foxe, and Cadgear, l. 86.

SINDLE, SINNLE, adj. and adv. Rare, rarely, seldom. V. **SEINDLE.**

SINGT, SINGET, SINGIT, part. pt. Singed. V. **SING.**

SINGULAR, adj. Single, individual, certain.

“ Again, of the peculiar sort, sum ar proper to *singular* persons only, and others to mo, yet being of one sort or family.” Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 8.

SIPERS, s. Fine crape: so called because it was originally made in Cyprus; Rates of Customs, 1612, Halyburton's Ledger, p. 328.

Of the various kinds of crape then used the most valuable were the *curl sipers*, *silk sipers*, and *scum sipers*, noted in Rates of Customs of 1612.

SIRE, SYOUR, s. A gutter, drain; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, II. 128, Rec. Soc. V. **SIVER.**

SIRFOOTFEATS, s. pl. Fragments left after a banquet or feast, scraps of delicacies.

" . . . wine drunk in abundance, glasses broken, *sirfootfeats* casten abroad on the causey, gather whaso please." Rejoicings in Aberdeen, 26 June, 1597. V. Reg. Priv. Council, v. 67, Intro.

O. Fr. *sorfaît*, excess, and *faît, faict*, a part, portion, article; *sorfaît* having come from Lat. *super* and *facere*.

SISTIR, s. The zither. V. **SEISTAR.**

SIT, SITT, s. Pain, ailment. Addit. to **SITE, q. v.**

Icel. *sít*, pain, suffering.

To SIT, v. n. To fit, suit, become. "It *sits* ye weel," is said ironically of a person who attempts what is beyond his power or position. *Set* is used with the same meaning.

To SIT down on one's knees. To kneel or bow as a suppliant, to humble oneself in the dust, to assume the posture of contrition and supplication.

This was the first act, which offenders against the law had to perform in doing penance publicly in the parish church, as the following record duly sets forth.

In Aberdeen, in the year 1555, John Sandris and his wife were, after due trial, found guilty of "strublens, stryking, and bluiddrawing of Thomas Gellane and his wyfe;" and having been duly bound over to keep the peace, "the baillies modifit the amends of the said strublens as after following: that is to say thai ordanit the said John and his spous forsaid to pay to the said Thomas Gellane xx s. Scottis, and to pay the barbour for the mending and curing of his woundis, within viij dayse; and also to com on Sunday nixt cuming to Sanct Nicholase parroche kirk, in the queir thereof, in the tyme of hie mess, with ane candill of wax in euerie ane of thair handis, and thair *to sit doune on thair kneis* in presens of the guid men of the toun, and ask the said Thomas and his wyf forgifnes: and gif euer thai be conuickit for siclyk in tyme cumyng, to pay tene markis to be applyit to Sanct Nicholace wark onfor-gewin." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 282, Sp.C.

For similar records see Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 27, Burgh Recs. Glasgow, i. 149.

To SIT on one's knees. To kneel, remain kneeling, as in prayer.

To SIT summons. To sit still when called, to disregard a call or summons, to neglect or disobey orders.

The gude wyfe [was] glaid with the gle to begin,
For durst scho neuer *sit summoundis* that scho hard him
say.

Rauf Coilyear, l. 99.

SITHOL, SITHILL, s. V. **CITHOL.**

SITTLINESS, s. Subtilty; Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 76, ed. 1882. V. [**SITIL**].

To SIVE, v. n. To drain. V. **SIPE.**

SKAINYA, s. Packthread. V. **SKEENGIE.**

SKAIRNES, s. Scantness, scarcity. V. [**SKAIR, v.**], and **SKAIRTH, adj.**

" . . . that the tries [barrels] wer nocht to the extreme quantitie becaus of penuritie and *skairnes* of tymer." Burgh Recs. of Glasgow, i. 153, Rec. Soc.

A.-S. *sceran*, to shear, cut, diminish; Icel. *skera*, Dan. *skære*, Sw. *skära*, to shear, cut short.

SKARCH, s. A form of *skars*, an opening between rocks; Burgh Recs. Peebles, 1470, p. 1. 165, Rec. Soc. V. **SKAIRS.**

SKEBLOUS, SCEBLES, adj. Rascally, evil-disposed. V. **SKEBEL.**

"And everie begger, vagaboun, ydel and *scebles* men and wemen." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, i. 359, Rec. Soc.

SKEER, adj. Exciting, rousing, wild. Addit. to **SKEER, q. v.**

It's no the little thing sae screech and *sheer*,
That drunken fiddlers play in barns and boothis,
But the big gaucy fiddle that sae soothes
The speerit into holiness and calm,
That e'en some kirks hae thoct it mends the psalm.
R. Leighton, Baptisement o' the Bairn.

SKELLUM, s. A worthless fellow, ne'er-do-well. V. **SHELLUM.**

She tauld thee weel thou was a *skellum*,
A blethering, blustering, drunken blellum;
That fra November till October,
Ae market-day thou was nae sober.

Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

Du. *schelm*, Swed. *skålm*, rogue, knave, villain. We got this word from the Netherlands early in the seventeenth century.

SKELPIE, adj. Lit. fit or deserving to be *skelped* or whipped; an opprobrious term generally applied to a girl. Addit. to **SKELPIE, q. v.**

This term is often used as a s.

SKELPIE-LIMMER, s. A mischief-worker that deserves to be *skelped*; an extended form of *skelpie*, but more particular and opprobrious.

This term is generally misunderstood; and it has been misinterpreted and misapplied by various writers on Burns. Jamieson defined it as "an opprobrious term applied to a female:" which, though not absolutely wrong, is certainly a vague explanation. Others have interpreted it as "a mischievous or violent woman;" and Dr. Mackay, in his "Poetry and Humour of the Scottish Language," has explained it as "a violent woman ready both with hands and tongue." Now for obvious reasons these meanings are absurd; and chiefly because the term, if properly used, cannot be applied to a woman at all, for she is too old to be subjected to the chastisement of *skelping*, which the term implies. Besides, as used by Burns, the term was

certainly applied to a young girl, a mere child, whom he calls "*wee Jennie*," who pled for the presence and protection of her grandmother in the daring adventure which she proposed. To such an one the epithet *skelpie-limmer*, mischief-worker deserving to be *skelped*, was most appropriate; and that she was such an one, and not a woman, will be evident to every one who reads the passage with ordinary intelligence.

Wee Jennie to her grannie says,
Will ye go wi' me, Grannie?
I'll eat the apple at the glass,
I gat frae uncle Johnie."
She fuff't her pipe wi' sic a lunt,
In wrath she was sae vap'rin.
She notic't na, an aizie brunt
Her braw new worsted apron
Out thro' that night.
"Ye little *skelpie-limmer's* face!
I daur you try sic sportin,
As seek the foul Thief onie place,
For him to spae your fortune."

Burns, Halloween, st. 14.

Both *skelpie* and *skelpie-limmer* are still in use in the West of S.; but they are applied only to young people, and mostly to girls.

SKEMLER, s. An attendant, a lacquey.
Addit. to **SKAMBLER, q. v.**

SKEMLIS, s. pl. V. **SKAMBLE.**

SKILLET-BELL, s. V. **SKELLAT.**

SKINKING, adj. Thin, liquid, and much boiled; *skinking-ware*, liquid food, as soups, etc. V. **SKINK.**

Auld Scotland wants nae *skinking* ware,
That jaups in luggies;
But if ye wish her gratefu' prayer,
Gie her a Haggis.

Burns, To a Haggis, st. 8.

To SKINK, SKYNK, v. a. To give or hand over, to add over and above, make a present of. Addit. to **SKINK, q. v.**

" . . . thai sall content and pay to him ten li.
. . . at the compleiting, ending, and vpsetting of the said ruf, . . . and vpoun his gude warkmaneschip and gyding thai *skynk* him the tymmer of the auld ruf." Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, 30 Sept., 1503, I. 117, Rec. Soc.

To SKLENT, v. a. To utter or give forth indirectly, to speak at one in a spiteful or sarcastic manner. Addit. to **SKLENT, q. v.**

D'ye mind that day, when in a bizz,
Wi' reekit duds an' reestit gizz,
Ye did present your smoutie phiz,
'Mang better folk.
An' *sklentied* on the man of Uzz
Your spitefu' joke.

Burns, Address to the Deil.

SKONSCHON, s. Scoinson or escoinson; the interior edge of a window side or jamb. See Gloss. Archit. Terms.

"The dores and chimnays to be marbillit, and the pend of the windowes and *skonschonis* to be weil layit over with ane blew gray." Acct. for Painting in Stirling Castle, 1628, Mait. Club Misc., iii. 372.

O. Fr. *escons*, hidden, covered, pp. of *esconser*, to hide, conceal; from Lat. *abscondere*.

To SKOOG, SCOOG, v. a. and n. V. **SKOOK.**

SKOOGIT, SCOOGIT, part. and adj. Concealed, sheltered, shaded.

Now here comes Forgan manse among the trees,
A cozie spot, weel *skoogit* frae the breeze.

R. Leighton, Bapteseement o' the Bairn.

SKOUGH, v. and s. Shelter. V. **SKOOK, SKUG.**

SKREIGH, SKREECH (ch gutt), SCREECH, adj. Screeching, shrill, piercing. V. *Screigh.*

To SKRIP, SKRIPE, SKRAP, SKROP, v. a. To mock; Houlate, l. 67. V. **SKIRP, SCORP.**

The Bann. MS. has *skirp*; the Asloan, *skripe*.

To SKRYM, SKRYME, v. n. To rush, dash, make a feint at; Houlate, l. 67. Asloan MS. V. **SKYRME.**

O. Fr. *escrimer*, to fence, fight; from O. H. Germ. *scirman*, to skirmish.

SLABBER, SLUBBER, s. The slop or mud of roads in wet weather: also, the slush or half-melted snow on roads when a thaw sets in.

SLABBY, adj. Same as **SLABBERY, q. v.**

SLACK, s. A soft or slimy place; Sempill Ballates, p. 117. Addit. to **SLACK, q. v.**

SLAID, s. A sledge. V. *Sled.*

To SLALK, v. n. V. **DICT.**

This is a MS. form due to the scribe writing (by way of contraction), *kk* so as to resemble *lk*. There is no such word. It should be *slakk*, rhyming with *wakk* of the previous line.

This method of contracting the writing of double long-letters was fully explained by Prof. Skeat in his Address to the Philological Society in 1886.

To SLAMB, SLAM, v. a. To smear, as with lard or ointment: part. pt. *slamd, slamb, slam.*

With coistly furis, lucive and sabile,
With stanis and perle innumerable;
All gold begaine, a glorius growme,
Slamb ouer with faird and fyne perfwme.

Rob Stene's Dream, p. 4.

SLAP, adv. Suddenly, unawares, unexpectedly: an imitative word, implying sudden appearance or change, as if at a slap or clap of the hand.

O let us not, like snarling tykes,
In wrangling be divided;
Till, *slap*, come in an unco loon,
And with a rung decide it.

Burns, The Dumfries Volunteers, st. 2.

To SLATE, v. a. To set on, hound, incite. Addit. to **SLATE, q. v.**

"To *slate*" implies more than "to let loose," as given by Jamieson. Comparison of the passage quoted will confirm this.

The etym. is not Icel. *slaeda*, but A.-S. *slætan*, to set

dogs on a bull or other animal, and hence, to hound, incite. See *Ælfric's Lives of the Saints*, ed. Skeat, vol. i. p. 266, l. 72.

SLAUCHTER, *adj.* For slaughter, to be killed for food.

"Ik *slauchter* kow passing langis the brig . . ., tua pennies; and ilk fyve sheep cuming they wyes, tua pennies." *Burgh Recs.* Stirling, 1612, p. 132.

SLED, SLEAD, SLAID, *s.* A sledge: a low cart without wheels used for the carriage of goods.

"*Trahea*, a *slead*." *Duncan's Appendix Etym.*, ed. Small, E.D.S.

Icel. *slethi*, Dan. *slæde*, Sw. *slæde*, a sledge.

SLENK, *s.* Del. this entry in **DICT.**

Slenk is a misprint for *slynge*, a blow, in Pinkerton's version of *Gaw.* and *Gol.*

SLEUTH-HUND, SLEWTH-HUND, *s.* V. **DICT.**

The suggestions regarding the origin of *sleuth* are unsuitable. It is simply Icel. *slóth*, track or trail.

SLIK, SLYKE, *adj.* Such like, such, similar; *Rom. Alexander*, l. 783.

From A.-S. *swá-lic*; M. Goth. *swaleiks*. The latter is given by Jamieson as the origin of *swylik*: but this is a mistake: it is simply the A.-S. *swilc*, which is made up of *swá* and *lic*.

SLIK, *adj.* Del. this entry in **DICT.**

Slik is a misreading of *slikes* in Pinkerton's version. V. *Slike*, *v.*

To SLIKE, *v. n.* To slide, slip, glide.

The sword swapped on his swange and on the mayle *slikes*. *Avnt. Arthur*, 48, 6, Douce MS.

The Lincoln MS. reads *slydys*.

To SLING, SLYNG, SLYNGE, *v. a.* To cast, throw, dash, strike.

SLING, SLYNG, SLYNGE, *s.* A cast, stroke, blow.

SLOGAN, *s.* V. **DICT.**

Slogan is not a corruption of *slughorne*, but a more correct form of it. Indeed, *slughorne* is a corr. of *slugorne*, an old spelling of *slogan*, a battle-cry: from Gael. *sluagh-ghairm*, comp. of *sluagh*, people, tribe, army, and *ghairm*, a call. *Slugorne* is therefore not a horn at all. See *Slughorn* in *Suppl.* to Skeat's *Etym. Diet.*

To SLOKE, SLOIK, *v. a.* To slake, quench, satisfy; also, to reduce, pulverize, as by throwing water on lime-shells: pret. and part. pt. *slokit, sloikit*.

". . . with ane onsatiabie droutht, quhilk scho culd nocht *sloik*." *Trials for Witchcraft*, Spald. Misc. I. 88, 1597.

SLOT-STAFF, *s.* A kind of pike, or *Jedburgh-staff*; *Burgh Recs.* *Prestwick*, 1561, p. 66, *Mait. C.*

SLOUN, *s.* V. **DICT.**

Sloun cannot be connected with *slowhound*, as suggested. See under *Sleuth-hund*. Most prob. from Icel. *sláni*, "a gaunt and clownish boor;" *Vígfusson*.

SLUCHT, *s.* A kind of cloak or overcoat, a jupe. V. **SLUG, SLOGIE**.

"To Alexr. Checkum, commoun poist, fyve pundis to help to by him a *slucht* of blew." *Burgh Recs.* *Aberdeen*, ii. 163, Sp. C.

SLUGHORNE, *s.* V. **DICT.**

A *slughorn* is not a horn at all, but a battle-cry: the etym. given is therefore wrong. For explanation see under *Slogan*.

To SMACK, *v. n.* To taste, or smell of a thing.

"*Resipio*, to smell or smack." *Duncan's Appendix Etym.*, ed. Small, E.D.S.

SMAK, *s.* A taste, smell, taint.

"*Sapor*, a taist or *smack*." *Duncan's App. Etym.*, ed. Small, E.D.S.

SMARADGE, *s.* A kind of emerald; also applied to any precious stone of an emerald colour; *Alex. Scott's Poems*, p. 15, ed. 1882.

Lat. *smaragdus*, an emerald.

SMATTRIE, *s.* A large number, flock. V. **SMYTRIE**.

SMIDDIE-GUM, *s.* Small-coal used in a smithy.

In various parts of Scot. dross or small-coal for use in smithies and furnaces is called *gum*, a corruption of *culm*, which in some dialects is *coom* (*Halliwell*).

Brockett defines *smiddy-gum* as "the refuse of a smith's shop, the fragments struck off from the hot iron by the hammer."

To SMIKE, *v. a.* To cheat; pret. and part. pt. *smikit*, cheated.

"Becaus it is weil knawin and fund that he *smikit* and defraudit his brother foirsaid, and did siclyck to the said Nicoll his brothir sone." *Grievances of Orkney Append. II.* V. **SMAIK**, *s.*

SMIT, *s.* Infection, contagion. Addit. to **SMIT**, *q. v.*

SMITTLISH, SMITLISH, *adj.* Infectious, contagious.

SMITTING-SICKNESS, *s.* An infectious disease, infection.

"*Contagio*, an infection or *smitting-sickness*." *Duncan's Appendix Etym.*, ed. Small, E.D.S.

SMOUTIE, *adj.* Smutty, black, begrimed: merely a poetic form of *smutty*.

D'ye mind that day, when in a bizz,

Wi' reekit duds, an reestit gizz,

Ye did present your *smoutie* phiz,

'Mang better folk,

An' sklent on the man of Uzz,

Your spitefu' joke,

Burns, Address to the Deil.

SMOW, *v.* and *s.* Smile. V. **SMOO**.

SNICK, SNICK-DRAWING. V. under SNECK.

SNIPE, SNYPE, *s.* A kind of muzzle for a pig, which prevents it from eating the growing corn; Orkn. and Shetl.

To SNIPE, SNYPE, *v. a.* To muzzle, to put a muzzle on the snout of a pig.

"Anent the swyne of Papa, that thai sall be *snypit* and ringit in tyme of summer and winter also, to the effect that the hail nyebours in thair griss land and cornis may be frie of thair skayth." Peterkin's Notes on Orkn. and Shetl., Appendix, p. 30.

Dan. *snabel*, a snout: cf. O. Du. *snavel*, *snabel*, dimin. of *snabbe*, *snebbe*, a bill, beak.

To SNIRTLE, SNURTLE, *v. n.* Dimin. of *snirt*; to laugh in a subdued, restrained, timorous, or mocking manner: to *snirtle* in one's sleeve, to snirtle secretly, to chuckle or smile slyly in mockery of a person. V. SNIRT.

Wi' ghastly ee, poor Tweedle-dee
Upon his hunkers bended,
And pray'd for grace wi' rufed face,
And sae the quarrel ended.

But tho' his little heart did grieve
When round the tinkler prest her;
He feign'd to *snirtle* in his sleeve,
When thus the Caird address'd her.

Burns, Jolly Beggars.

Snirt, of which *snirtle* is a dimin., is allied with both *sneer* and *snort*, and comes from Dan. *snærre*, to grin like a dog, or show one's teeth at a person. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict., under SNEER.

To SNOWK, SNOK, SNOCK, *v. a.* To poke, press into, or turn over with the nose, as a dog or pig does: as, "The pig's *snowkin* out the tatties." Addit. to SNOWK, q. v.

Nae doubt but they were fain o' ither,
An' unco pack an' thick together;
Wi' social nose whyles snuff'd and *snowkit*,
Whyles mice and moudieworts they howkit.

Burns, The Two Dogs.

To SOANE, *v. n.* To sink down, settle down, fall into place and position, like a hewn stone in a building.

"For as Salomons many thousand artificers were exercised about the building of the material temple; so must we, the many millions of the greater nor Salomons men, be occupied in making vp the spirituall, and in squaring our selues as the Lords lyuely stones; that being founded on all sides, we may *soane* aright in the Lords islare work, the which is our edification." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 15.

The following interesting account of the etym. of this word is by Prof. Skeat.

"The spelling *soane* suggests an A.-S. form *sá-nan*, from a base *sá-*, Goth. *sai-*, a strengthened form from a root SI. But comparison with A.-S. further suggests that the root should rather be SIG-, as there is a strong verb *sigan*, to sink down; but no such verb as *si-an*. The loss of *g* is not uncommon, as in E. *rain*, *brain*, A.-S. *regn*, *brægen*. This shows that the A.-S. equivalent of *soane* was *ság-nan*, regularly formed with the passive or intransitive suffix *-nan* from *ság*, pt. t. of *sig-an*, to sink. But as the A.-S. *ságnan* is not recorded, we must find its equivalent in other languages. The Icel. form would be *seig-na* (not found),

the Swed. would be *seg-na*, and the Dan. *seg-ne*; and the two latter are found. The Dan. *segne*, is to settle down, sink down gradually; and the Swed. *segna*, though not given in the Tauchnitz Dict., appears in Widegren's Dict. (1788), with a by-form *signa*, to sink down. Further light is thrown on the word by Swedish Dialects. Thus, Rietz gives *signa*, to sink, with the derivatives *signa*, *sájna*, to sink slowly down. These he explains by the mod. Swed. *segna*. Hence to *soane* is to sink down gradually, to settle into a final position."

From the same root we have the forms to *seg*, *sag*, *sog*, to shake, press, or settle down, as in filling a sack with grain or flour. V. SEG, v.

SOBER, SOBIR, *adj.* Steady, industrious, well-doing; as, "He was a *douce*, *sober* man," a quiet, industrious man, or, a quiet, well-doing, working-man; *sobir folkis*, the *sobir estait*, working people, the working class. Addit. to SOBER, q. v.

This meaning of the term, which has not yet passed out of use, was overlooked by Jamieson. It occurs frequently in our Burgh Recs., especially in regulations of rates and charges for the community.

The Town Council of Aberdeen, when fixing the emoluments of the sacristan in 1565, agreed to give him a salary of ten merks yearly, and that he should have "of accidentis, of eury marriage, xvijd., of honest or reche folkis, and xijd. of *sobir folkis*; and of baptysme, xij. penneis of honest folkis, and vid. of *sobir folkis*; and for making of gravis of the buriall, xvijj penneis of reche and honest folkis, and xijd. of the *sobir estait* (alwaise, in all ther thre forsaidis, the pair and indigent to be fre)." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 361, Sp. C.

To SOG, *v. a.* and *n.* To sink or press down. V. SEG, SAG, v.

SOIL, SOILL, *s.* Sill, base, bottom, support: "the *soillis* of the windois," Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 348, Rec. Soc.

A.-S. *syl*, a base, support; Icel. and Swed. *syll*.

SOIL-BURD, SOILL-BURDE, SOILBAND, *s.* A strip of wood placed on the sill of a window to keep out the rain, *Ibid.*, I. 67.

SOK, SOCK, *s.* 1. A stock, frame, rest, support; as, "The gun needs a new *sock*."

2. Surety, guarantee, backing, assistance: "to lay *sok* to a warrant," to find or obtain surety for a claim, i.e., security against loss or damage.

To SOK, SOCK, *v. a.* 1. To stock; to fix or mount on a frame or support.

"... and als tha ordand the deyne of gild to cause the Hamburght man *sok* the gwne at the blokhous sufficientlie with ane guid soun sok, one the townis expensis." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 222, Sp. C.

2. To make sure or secure, to give or find surety against loss or damage: "to *sok* to one's warrant," to fall back upon one's surety in case of loss.

"That Theman, goldsmycht, sal sustene na scathe for the brekine of the saide ferthing [of a gold noble], bot deliuer it agayn to the saide Thomas Ryburne, and

he to content Theman of v s. vi d. agayn, that he gaf him for it, sen it was nocht lachfull nor sufficiande to pass for payment na werk, and the forsaide Thomas till *sok* til his warande, gif he hafe ony, til vpricht him." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 1463, i. 26, Sp. C.

The meaning of the last statement of the above award is that Thomas might fall back upon the person from whom he got the gold piece to free him from loss.

Sok is prob. short for *socor*, O. Fr. *socors*, succour, aid, support, which Burguy records along with *secors* and *sucurs*, from Lat. *succurrere*, to succour, support.

SOLAND, SOLAND GOOSE, s. V. DICT.

The etym. given by Martin and Sibbald are certainly wrong: that given by Pennant, and adopted by Neill is correct, but not complete. *Solan* is simply Icel. *síllan*, the gannet: *n* standing for the def. article in the def. form of Icel. *sula*, a gannet. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

SOLE, s. A term in golfing denoting "the flat bottom of the head of a golf-club." Gl. Golfer's Handbook.

SOLEYING, part. V. SOLYEING.

To SOLP, SOWLP, v. a. and n. To steep, soak, drench; pret. and part. pt. *solpit*; Houlate, l. 957, 42, Asloan MS. V. **SOWP.**

SONGATIS, SONEGATIS, adv. According to the course of the sun.

"I find it wilbe ane deir yeir: the bled of the corne growis withersones; and quhan it growis *sonegatis* about, it wilbe ane gude chaip yeir." Trials for Witchcraft, 1597, Spald. Mis., i. 96.

SO'NS, s. pl. A contr. form of *sowens*; *butter'd so'ns*, sowens served with butter instead of milk, formed the usual supper of a country company after the amusements of Halloween; Burns, Halloween, st. 28. V. **SOWENS.**

In his note to this term Burns stated that *butter'd so'ns* is always the Halloween supper. It was so at the time the poet wrote, and in the district with which he was acquainted; but even then sowens were beginning to give place to potatoes in various districts of Scotland, and now they are almost entirely disused. The usual supper now is beat or mashed potatoes, or as they are usually called *champit tatties*.

SOO, SOO-BOAT, s. A small square-sterned boat with a scull-hole, for towing after a larger one, is called a *soo*, or a *soo-boat*; Orkn.

SOOLEEN, s. V. DICT.

Dan. *solen*, from which Jamieson rightly derives Shetl. *sooleen*, means "the sun," being the def. form of Dan. *sol*, sun; *en* representing the def. article. A similar form is found in the word *Solan*, q. v.

SOPS DE MAYN, s. pl. Strengthening draughts or viands. Addit. to entry in DICT.

SOUCAND, SOUCAN, s. A single-ply straw-rope; when the rope is two-ply it is called a "*simmond* or *simmon*."

SOUSE, s. V. DICT.

"O. Fr. *sols*, *sous*, is derived from Lat. nom. *solidus*, like *Charles* from *Carolus*; but the Mod. Fr. *sou* is derived from Lat. acc. *solidum*." Skeat.

To SOW, SOUE, v. n. To breathe, murmur, sigh: a form of **SOUCH**, but implying a lighter, gentler sound, as if it were a dimin. of that term: "The wind scarce *sowed* among the birks." West of S.

SOW-TAIL, SOW'S-TAIL, s. A spoiled knot in binding sheaves; Orkn.

In binding sheaves the ends of the straw band are brought together and twisted into a particular kink; and if that kink is not properly made, the result is a *sow's-tail*. Prob. so called from the appearance of the band after the knot has slipped.

To SOWF, v. a. A form of **SOWTH**, q. v.; Whistle Binkie, l. 123.

SPAC, SPÄK, adj. Quick, smart: used also also as an *adv.*, short for *spackly*, *spakly*.

His sclauin he dede on al so *spac*,
And henge his harp upon his bac,
And had wel gode wil to gon.

Orfeo and Heurodis, l. 343.

Now athir stoure on ther stedis strikis togedir,
Spurnes out *spakly* with speris in hand.

Rom. Alexander, l. 786.

Spac and *spackli* occur repeatedly in Will. and Werwolf. See Gloss.

SPAIKIT, SPAKIT, part. and adj. Dried on *sparks*, i.e., bars or flakes of wood, like skins or hides for export. V. **SPAIK.**

" . . . nor skynnys *spakit*, nor hyddis kippit," i.e., neither dried skins nor salted hides. Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, 1437-8, i. 5, Rec. Soc.

SPAK, SPACK, pret. Spoke, spake.

Yestreen I met you on the moor,
Ye *spak* na, but gaed by like stoure;
Ye geek at me because I'm poor,
But fient a hair care I.
O Tibbie I hae seen the day,
Ye would na been sae shy;
For lack o' gear ye lightly me,
But trowth I care na by.

Burns.

This form is still common; and it is used in the North of England also. V. Brockett's Gloss.

To SPANYS, v. n. V. DICT.

Not from O. Fr. *espanouir*, as given by Tyrwhitt, but from the shorter O. Fr. *espanir*, to blow, given by Cotgrave, which made the part. pres. *espanissant*; and this verb is not Germanic, as Jamieson suggests, but has come from Lat. *expandere*.

SPAR-HALK, s. A sparrow-hawk; Rates of Customs, Haly. Ledger, p. 313; Houlate, l. 330, Asloan MS. Bann. MS. has **SPERK HALK**, q. v.

SPART, SPERT, SPIRT, s. A dwarf rush: also, the coarse rush-like grass which grows on wet, boggy land. Other forms of the name are **SPRAT**, **SPREAT**, **SPRIT**, q. v.

SPARTY, SPERTY, SPIRTY, *adj.* Full of *spart* or rush-grass. V. SPRITTY.

SPAVIE, *s.* The spavin; Burns, The Inventory.

SPAVIET, *adj.* Spavined, having the spavin.

O. Fr. *esparvain*, "a spavin in the leg of a horse;" Cotgr. But this O. Fr. form has come from the L. Lat. *sparvarius*, sparrow-like, from the hopping or sparrow-like motion of a horse afflicted with spavin. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

To SPAYN, SPEAN, SPEANE, SPEN, *v. a.* To wean: also to hinder, prevent, suspend: part. pt. *spaynd, speand, spent.* Addit. to SPAIN, *q. v.* "Depello, to put away, to speane, lacte depellere;" Duucan's App. Etym., ed. Small, E.D.S.

SPAYNING, *part.* and *s.* Preventing, suspending, stoppage. Addit. to SPAINING, *q. v.*

"That nane of thame tak vpoun hand to tap nor sell darrer [i.e. dearer] . . . vnder the payne of *spayning* fra the occupation for yeir and day." Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, i. 164, Rec. Soc.

SPECHT, *s.* The speight, spite, or woodspite, a kind of large woodpecker, better known as the popinjay; *Picus viridis*, Linn.

The *Specht* was a pursevant, proude to apper,
That raid befor the emperour,
In a cot of armour
Of all kynd of colour,
Cumly and cleir.

Houlate, l. 334, Asloan MS.

The *Spite* is one of the Rain-birds. It is called by various names, such as the Awl Bird, High Hoe or Highaw (corr. into He-ha), Yappingale, Yaffle; see Montagu's Ornith. Dict., p. 385, ed. Rennie.

Cf. O. Fr. *epeiche*, which Cotgrave renders "A Speight; the red-tayled woodpecker, or Highaw."

SPEELIE-WALLIE, SPEELY-WALLY, *adj.* and *s.* Same as *Peelie-Wallie*, *q. v.*

SPEENDRIFT, *s.* V. DICT.

To the note appended to this entry add:—

The old sense of *spoon* was a chip of wood, hence *spendrift* means that the spray flew about like chips driven by a storm.

SPEET, SPEAT, SPEIT, *s.* A spit; Burgh Recs. Stirling, 1560, p. 72.

To SPEET, SPEIT, SPEAT, SPAIT, SPATE, *v. a.* To spit, fix on a spit; to stab or run through with a sharp instrument.

He swoor by a' was swearing worth,
To *speet* him like a pliver.
Unless he wad from that time forth
Relinquish her for ever.

Burns, Jolly Beggars.

To SPEIR *in*, SPEER *in*, SPIER *in*, *v. n.* To go in and ask for; as, "*Speir in* at father's as ye gang by:" also, to call at a place to fetch something; as, "*Speir in* at the tailor's for my coat.

(Sup.)

E 2

To SPEIR *out*, SPEER *out*, SPIER *out*, *v. a.* To search out, find out, or procure by means of inquiry; "to *speir out* men fitting to be employit," Burgh Recs. Glasgow, II. 157, Rec. Soc.

SPELDER'D, SPELDEBT, *part. pt.* Lying with the limbs stretched out: like a dog before a fire. Addit. to SPELDER, *q. v.*

Hey! Willie Winkie, are ye coming ben?

The cat's singing gray thrums to the sleeping hen,
The dog's *spelder'd* on the floor, and disna gie a cheep,
But here's a waukrife laddie that winna fa' asleep.

William Miller, Willie Winkie, st. 2.

SPELING, *s.* Del. this entry in DICT., and see under *Spilling*.

To SPEN, SPEEN, *v. a.* To spean, wean; to hinder, prevent, stop. Forms of Spain, *q. v.* West of S. V. *Spayn*.

SPERD, SPERDE, *part. pt.* Barred, shut. V. SPAR, *v.*

SPERGE, *v.* and *s.* V. SPAIRGE.

SPERK, *s.* A spark; a gleam of fire, but generally the merest gleam, as in the expression, "No a *spark* on the hearth," implying that the fire has gone out: also, *spark o' fire*, a small fire, as "Bide a wee, an' I'll put on a '*spark o' fire*;" hence, like *spark* in Eng., the least portion or degree, as, a *spark o' wit*, *spark o' sense*.

Quhareby there hang a ruby, without faille—

That as a *spark* of lowe, so wantonly
Semyt birnyng vpon hir quhyté throthe.

Kingis Quair, st. 48, ed. Skeat.

SPIDARROCH, *s.* Lit. spade-darg, a day's work with a spade, the extent of ground capable of being dug with a spade in one day.

To SPIER, *v. a.* To ask, enquire. V. SPEER.

SPILLING SALT. V. under *Salt*.

SPILLING, SPILLYNGE, *s.* Failure, mistake, loss; Awnt. Arth., l. 253, Lincoln MS. V. SPILL.

MS. Douce, from which Pinkerton's version was taken, has *speling*, which is prob. an error of the scribe. Jamieson rendered the term "*instruction*," a meaning which makes nonsense of the passage. That entry must therefore be deleted. V. *Speling*.

SPITTAL, SPITTAIL, SPITTLE, SPITTAL-HOUS, *s.* An hospital, leper-house.

Than in ane mantill and ane bevar hat,
With cop and clapper, wonder prively,
He opnit ane secret yett, and out thairat
Convoyit hir, that na man suld espy,
Unto ane village half ane myle thairby,
Delyverit hir in at the *Spittail* hous,
And daylie sent hir part of his almous.

Henryson, Test. Cressid, l. 391.

This is a contr. form of *hospital*, which Henryson uses in the same poem.

Thairfor in secret wyse ye let me gang
Unto your *Hospital* at the tounis end.

Ibid., l. 382.

To SPONE, *v. a.* To dispone, bestow, expend; part. pt. *sponyt*: a contr. of *dispone*.

“ . . . to geyf hym a sufiand lewyn, and the layf be *sponyt* on the plas qwar mast ned is.” Burgh Recs. Peebles, 1456, p. 116, Rec. Soc.

SPONGE, SPONGE, SPUNGE, *s.* A brush made of hair, fine heath or heather, &c.; Rates of Customs, Halyburton's Ledger, p. 329.

The name *sponge* was formerly given to any implement used for cleaning, clearing, or dressing, such as a mop, brush, or besom; and various articles of that kind are still so called: such as the brush with which the artillery-man cleans out his gun; the mop with which a baker cleans out his oven, &c. And the act or process of cleaning is in each case called *sponging*.

The Rates of Customs of 1612 mention “*sponges* or *brushes*” of heather, of heath, and of hair; used respectively as cleaners, as head-brushes, and as brushes for weavers or “for dighting of clothes.” And what are now named sponges are there called “watter sponges for chirurgeans,” and are rated at twenty shillings the pound weight. See Hal. Led., pp. 292, 330.

SPONTOON, *s.* A kind of half-pike carried by inferior officers in the army: hence, metaph. an officer: “*gilded spontoon*,” gaudy officer.

From the gilded *spontoon* to the fifo I was ready,
I asked no more but a sodger laddie.

Burns, Jolly Beggars.

Burns represents this *fille du régiment* as ready to welcome any soldier from the gold-braided officer to the humblest bandsman.

Fr. *sponton*, *esponon*, a kind of half-pike, etc.; from Ital. *spuntone*, derived from *spuntare*, to break off the point, to blunt; and that again has come from Lat. *ex* and *pungere*, to pierce, prick.

SPORNE, *part.* and *s.* A form of *spring*, spurring in the sense of hastening, hurrying, setting out on a journey, &c. Errat. in DICT.

Ofit in Rominis I reid,
“Airly *sporne*, late speid.”

Gawan and Gol., 68, 11.

Delete the entry in the DICT. Jamieson has been misled by the unusual form of the word, else he would have recognised the very common proverb here used. Throughout Scot. its usual form is

The mair haste the waur speed
Quo' the tailor to the lang thread.

Sometimes it has a slightly different form, and runs—

The mair hurry the less speed:
Like a tailor wi' a lang thread.

SPORT-STAFES, *s. pl.* The staves or poles used in the game or sport of quarter-staff.

“Remittis to Johnne Robesoun, travellour, the sextene pundis for his nychtbourheid and burgesship, in respect of the service done be him to the toun the tyme of his Majesteis being in Scotland, in hambring-

ing and taking agane to Edinburgh the *sport stafes* and gownes.” Burgh Recs. Stirling, 1 Sept., 1634, p. 172.

SPOUSAGE, SPOWSAGE, *s.* Wedlock; the state or bonds of wedlock; *spousbreke*, *spousbreche*, adultery; “brekar of *spousage*,” an adulterer or an adulteress; Burgh Recs. Stirling, Stirling, 28 April, 1547.

SPRAINGED, *part.* and *adj.* Dotted, scattered, spread over. Addit. to SPRANGED, *q. v.*

The window's *sprainged* wi' icy stars.

Whistle Binkie, ii. 350.

SPRAWLS, *s. pl.* A corr. of *spalds*, pieces, shreds, tatters; lit. limbs: “rive to *sprawns*,” *Whistle Binkie*, i. 352.

SPREAGH, SPRECH, *s.* Lit. cattle; hence prey, booty; Scott, Rob Roy, ch. 23, 26. Addit. to SPREITH, *q. v.*

SPRETTY, *adj.* V. SPRITTY.

SPRING, *s.* The degree of suppleness that an instrument, or the handle of an instrument, possesses: used regarding a fishing-rod, the shaft of a golf-club, etc.

SPRING, *s.* “Tak a *spring* o' your ain fiddle,” i.e., Follow your own plan and take the consequences. V. SPRING.

This proverb is addressed to persons who propose some questionable plan, or to those who resist good advice.

But sen ye think it easy thing
To mount aboif the moon,
Of your ain fiddle tak a *spring*,
And dance quhen ye haif done.

Montgomery, Cherrie and Slae, st. 66.

“‘I can hear no remonstrances,’ he continued, turning away from the Bailie, whose mouth was open to address him; ‘the service I am on gives me no time for idle discussion.’ ‘Aweel, aweel, sir,’ said the Bailie, ‘you’re welcome to a tune on your ain fiddle; but see if I dinna gar ye dance till’t afore a’s dune.’” Sir W. Scott, Rob Roy, ch. 29.

To SPRUN, *v. n.* To spur, spring, rise, project.

My beikis ar *spruning* hé and bauld.

Dunbar, Petition of Gray Horse, l. 40.

A.-S. *spura*, a spur; Ger. *sporn*: hence E. *spur*, to press forward, and *spurn*, to rise superior to, as “to *spurn* delights.”

SPULE, SPUIL, *s.* A cope or pirn on which yarn is wound for the weaver; *Whistle Binkie*, i. 353, Burgh Rec. Edinburgh, i. 122, Rec. Soc. Errat. in DICT.

Not “a shuttle,” as Jamieson defined it, but the cope or pirn which carries the yarn in the shuttle; and the pirn whether filled or empty is so named; that is, a *spule* is a pirn for yarn or a pirn of yarn. Besides, the copes of yarn used in thread-making are called *spules*. E. *spools*.

SPURTLE-BLADE, *s.* A ludicrous name for a sword. V. SPURTILL.

It's tauld he was a sodger bred,
And ane wad rather fa'n than fled;
But now he's quat the *spurtle-blade*,
And dog-skin wallet,
And ta'en the Antiquarian trade,
I think they call it.

Burns, On Captain Grose, st. 5.

SPYNLE, SPYNLE, s. A spindle; *myl-spyngle*, the spindle or shaft of a corn-mill; Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 6 Feb., 1496. **V. SPINNEL.**

To SPYRE, v. a. To search, ask. **V. SPERE.**

SQUADER, s. A squadron, squad, set, party.

"The next *squader* that commes in are captaines of cheef." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 19.

O. Fr. *esquadre, escadre*, from Ital. *squadra*, a squadron.

SQUARE, adj. A term in golfing, used to denote the state of a game which stands evenly balanced, i.e., when the players are equal in their count of holes. Gl. Golfer's Handbook.

SRAL, s. **V. DICT.**

A misprint in Pinkerton's version of Sir Gaw. and Sir Gal. for *Iral*, which is prob. a corruption of *Orielle*, a kind of precious stone described by Sir John Maundeville as "a ston well schynynge;" *Voiage*, p. 48, ed. 1839. **V. Gloss. to Sir Gawayne.**

"*Irale*, a kind of precious stone." Halliwell.

STABLE-MEAL, s. The liquor consumed in an inn by farmers by way of remunerating the innkeeper for accommodating their horses during the day: i.e., *stable-mail*.

When thou an' I were young and skeigh,
An' *stable-meals* at fairs were dreigh,
How thou wad prance, an' snore, an' skreigh,
An' tak the road.

Burns, The Farmer to his Mare Maggie.

STADDLIN, STADDLE, s. The foundation or stance for a corn or hay stack; also, the mark left in the grass by a hay-rick which has stood for a long time on account of bad weather. **V. STADDLE.**

STAG, s. A stake, pile, fixed or for fixing in the ground: *E. stake*. West of S., Aberd.

To STAG, v. a. To stake, to drive stakes in the ground; pret. and part. pt. *staggit*, staked, set on stakes, erected on piles; Burgh Recs. Aberd., II. 300.

STAGGIE, s. Dim. of stag.

Tho' thou's howe-backit now, an' knaggie,
I've seen the day,
Thou could hae gane like ony *staggie*
Out-owre the lay.

Burns, The Farmer to his Mare Maggie.

STAKRAND, part. Staggering; Rob

Stene's Dream, p. 8, Mait. C. **V. STAKKER.**

To STALE, STAIL, v. a. To shun, avoid. **V. under Mait.**

That under cure I got sic check,
Which I might not remove nor neck,
But eyther *stail* or mait.

Montgomery, Cherrie and Slae, st. 16.

Check, stale, and mate, are all chess terms. "But eyther *stail* or *mait*," means, "but I must either suffer stale-mate or check-mate," i.e., I must, in any case, get the worst of it. *Stail* is simply *E. stale*, allied to *stall* and *still*.

To STALE, STAIL, STAL, STELL, v. n. and a. To make water, piss; pret. *staild*, Inter. Droichis, Bann. MS., l. 54.

"Item, gif ony *stal* in the yet of the gilde or upon the wall of the gild endurand the gild, he sall gif iijjd. to the mendis." Lawis of the Gild, ch. 10. Ancient Laws of Scot., Rec. Soc.

Lat. *stillare*, to drop, distil.

STALL, STELL, s. A pool or collection of urine, that which has been *staled*.

STANCHER, STANECHER, STANCHEL, s. An iron bar for a window. **V. STANSSOUR.**

To STAND for, STAND in for, v. a. To engage, be bound, come good for, warrant.

Thou art ane limmer, I *stand for'd*.

Lyndsay, Three Estaitis.

Stand for'd, stand for it.

The expression *stand in for* is used when one party becomes surety for another; as, "He has taen the farm, and his brother *stan's in for him*."

STANDAR, adj. Always standing: "*standar* oliphant," the elephant that always stands; Kingis Quair, st. 156, ed. Skeat.

"The elephant was said to have only one joint in his legs, so that he could not lie down. He used to lean against a tree to go to sleep; see Philip de Thau, p. 101; Golding's tr. of Solinus, bk. i. c. 32; E. Phipson's Animal Lore in Shakespeare's Time, p. 146." *Ibid.*, Note, p. 87.

The use of this verbal-adjective form ending in-*ar* (*Eag. er*) is in imitation of Chaucer. In his Assembly of Foules we find "the *shooter ew*," and "the *bilder ook*." See Gl. Kingis Quair, p. 109.

STANG, pret. Stung, did sting.

This old preterite of *sting* is common in Mid. Eng.

STANNEL, STANEL, STANYEL, STONEGAL, s. Same as STANCHELL, q. v.

To STAUK, STAWK, v. a. and n. To stalk, to hunt game; also, to walk with high and proud step: part. pr. *staukin*, used also as a **E. stalk**.

The last Halloween I was waukin
My droukit sark-sleeve, as ye ken;
His likeness cam up the house *staukin*—
And the very grey breeks o' Tam Glen!

Burns, Tam Glen, st. 7.

To STEAL, *v. a.* A term in golfing meaning "to hole an unlikely *put* from a distance." Gl. Golfer's Handbook.

To STEAVE, STEVE, STAVE, *v. a.* 1. To stiffen, tighten, screw up; pret. and part. pt. *steaved, staved*, stiffened, made firm.

I *steave* up my temper-string gayly,
An' whiles a bit verse I do chant;
For lasses ye ken, maun be wylie,
To mak up their unco bit want.

W. Watson, *The Unco Bit Want*, st. 3.

2. To sprain; "He *steved* his wrist and *staved* my thumb." Addit. to STEVE, *v. q. v.*

STEDABLE, *adj.* Helpful, ready to give assistance. V. STED, STEDE, *v.*

"The saide Thomas sall be *stedable* to the saide Willam in all thingis that he has ado." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 1467, i. 27, Sp. C.

STEEK, STEK, STIK, *s.* A piece, as of cloth. V. STICKE.

STEEL-BOWED, STEIL-BOWED, *part. pt.* Astricted, devoted, or set apart for a special purpose; guaranteed, assured, inviolate. V. STEEL-BOW-GOODS.

"For as by the foster-father-hood of such high callings, Gods Altar-mens trauels in his own truth ought to be *Steil-bowed*: so these great-good gifts of nature and grace does plentifully promit that comfort to vs." Blame of Kirkburiall, Dedication.

STEEPFAT, STEP FAT, *s.* A vat in which malt is steeped: "Kyll and *stepfat*," Burgh Recs. Peebles, 1550, p. 204, Rec. Soc.

A *steep-vat* was also called a *malt-coble*; but often it was only "a *coble*." See under COBLE, *Coble*.

To STEKIL, *v. a.* To straw, scatter, sprinkle; part. pt. *stekilled*.

In stele was he stuffed, that steryn was on stede.
Alle of sternys of golde, that *stekilled* was on straye.
Awnt. Arth., l. 390.

This may be a corr. of *strekle*, *strikle*, to straw; but the context rather suggests its connection with M. E. *steken*, to stick in, insert, inlay, of which *stekil* may be a dimin. Hence *stickly*, rough, prickly, on account of small points or objects inserted or inlaid.

STEME, STEM, *s.* A-glimpse. V. STYME.

STENCHER, STENSER, STENSEL, *s.* V. STANSSOUR, STENCHEL.

To STENYE, STEYNE, STEN, *v. a.* and *n.* To stretch, extend. Forms of STEND, *q. v.*

A gay grene cloke that will nocht *stenye*.
Woving of Jok and Jenny.

To STEP, STAP, STOPE, *v. a.* To step over, pass by, miss, neglect, leave out: syn. to *hip*.

In Scot. burghs long ago, the common minstrel or piper was supplied with dinner daily by the inhabitants in rotation; and he was directed by the magistrates "to *hip nane*." In the list of instructions given to the Glasgow minstrels in 1600, one was,—"*Item*, that

thai *stope* na frieman that is hable to gif them ordiner, nor tak syluer fra ane to pas to ane vther." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, i. 207, Rec. Soc.

A.-S. *steopan*, to bereave, deprive; O. H. Ger. *stiufan*, to deprive of parents, to deprive of anything valuable to one.

To STEP-BAIRN, STEP-BARNE, *v. a.* To treat with partiality, disfavour, or unkindness; to exempt from favour, benefit, or advantage.

"And if otherwise it were, why doe they so partially *step-barne* the pursse-miserable poore from such a soul-helpe?" Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 19.

STEROP, *s.* A kind of hawk; Houlate, l. 652.

STEWTH, STEWTHE, *s.* Theft: Burgh Recs. Stirling, p. 134. A form of STOWTH, *q. v.*

To STICK, *v. a.* To stab, kill, murder: pret. and part. pt. *stickit*; part. pr. *stickin*, used also as a *s.*, as, "I wadna trust him wi' the *stickin* o' a cawf."

A.-S. *stician*, Du. *steken*, to stab.

STICKIT, STICKED, *part. pa.* Stabbed, murdered, assassinated.

"... the corps of *sticked* Tarquin to be both bathed and balmed;" Bl. of Kirkburiall, ch. xiv.

STIDDIE, *s.* An anvil. V. STUDY.

"*Incus*, a smith's *stiddie*." Duncan's App. Etym., ed. Small, E.D.S.

STIMY, STEIMMY, *s.* A term in golfing to express the predicament in which a player is placed when he finds that his opponent's ball lies in the line of his *put*.

Prob. a corr. from E. *stem*, to check, stop, block, which has come from A.-S. *stafn*, *stefn*, *stemn*, the stem of a tree: "from the throwing of a tree-trunk into a river, which checks the current. So Icel. *stemma*, Dan. *stemme*, to dam up, from *stemme*, trunk. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

To STINT, STYNT, *v. a.* To scrimp, curtail, stunt, impoverish; West of S. Addit. to STINT, *q. v.*

Stint is still so used in the West of Scotland; as in the common sayings, "*Stint* the belly to clead the back;" "It's ill hain't to *stint* a bairn in his brose;" "A sunless simmer *stints* the corn." As the following entry shows the term was so used in the time of Burns. It is the same as E. *stint*, M. E. *stintan*, but it has a wider range of meaning and application.

STINTIT, STYNTIT, *part. and adj.* Scrimped, curtailed, stunted; and in some applications it implies small and grudgingly given, as in the expression, "a poor *stintit* wage." Cf. E. *stinted*.

"Fra *stintit* meat comes *reestit* growth," is a common adage in the West of S.

But now the cot is bare and cauld,
Its branchy shelter is lost and gane,
And scarce a *stintit* birk is left
To shiver in the blast its lane.

Burns, *Destruction of Drumlanrig Woods*.

That *stint* and *stunt* are closely connected may be seen from the following. M. E. *stintan*, to shorten, cut short, has come from A.-S. *stytan*, formed from *stunt*, stupid, short of wit; and O. Swed. *stynta*, to shorten, has come from *stunt*, short, small, cut short. Skeat, Etym. Dict. In fact, A.-S. *y* is the regular mutation of *v*.

STIRRAP, *s.* A hook, chain, or rod by which an article is suspended: "three *stirrapis* for the lampys;" Register of Vestments, &c., in St. Salvator, St. Andrews, Mait. Club, Misc. III. 205. E. *stirrup*.

STITHILL, *adv.* Del. this entry in **DICTIONARY**, and take the following one instead.

To STITHIL, **STITHILL**, **STITHLE**, **STICHTLE**, *v. n.* To exert oneself, to toil, journey, voyage, press on; also as a *v. a.*, to dispose, guide, manage, rule.

Mony sege our the sea to the cite socht :
Schipmen our the streme thai *stithil* full straucht,
With alkyn wappyns I wys that was for were wrought.
Gawan and Gol., l. 460.

Jamieson evidently misunderstood this passage, and his failure, if not caused, was at least confirmed by reading *stithil* as an *adj.* or *adv.* V. **DICTIONARY**.

In its active sense it occurs repeatedly in the Green Knight, and in Rom. Alexander, l. 195, 589, 2298.

To STIVEL, **STIFFLE**, *v. n.* To stumble, stagger; to walk or work like one stupified; part. pt. *stivelit*, *stiffilit*: *al to-stiffilit*, completely staggered or confounded; *Gol.* and *Gawane*, st. 49. V. **STEVEL**.

STOCK, *s.* 1. A plant of colewort or kail, cabbage, etc.

The *stocks* pulled by persons holding Halloween were whole plants.

2. The head or top of the plant, i.e., the edible portion is also called a stock: "Bring in a guid kale-stock, and a weel-filled cabbage-stock for the broth the day."

Jamieson's defin. of a *stock* is not the one generally used. V. **DICTIONARY**.

3. A stand or rest. The block or table on which a butcher or a fishmonger cuts up his goods; *Burgh Recs. Edinburgh*, I. 114, B. R. *Glasgow*, I. 64. Also, a hold, handle, stalk. Addit. to **STOCK**, q. v.

STOCKIT, **STOKIT**, *part. pt.* Fitted with a stock or stalk: mounted. V. **STOK**.

" . . . presented vnto thame ane bell, new and *stockit*, quhilk he frielic gevis and mortifies for the vse of the grammer schole." *Burgh Recs. Aberdeen*, ii. 395, Sp. C.

To STOCK-BAND, **STOK-BAND**, *v. a.* To mount, fix, and bind a gun on its stock: generally applied to the fixing of a cannon on its carriage.

"[The provost, bailies, and council] ordanis Jhone Harwod, thesaurar, to caus *stok band* and mont the

townis artalyere, now presentle lyand in the end of the kirk, and to by and caus furnis all thingis necessar thairto, to the effect the samyn may be in reddines preparit and reperallit in cais onye forane inemyis wald cum and persew this burgh," &c. *Burgh Recs. Edin.*, 9 July, 1567, Recs. Soc.

All the varieties of *stock*, implying a stick or stalk, staff, stem, stump, block, table, frame, stand, etc., may be referred to A.-S. *stocc*, a stock, post; Ger. *stock*, Dutch *stok*, Icel. *stokkr*, Dan. *stok*, Sw. *stock*. See *Wedgwood*, and *Skeat*.

STOFE, *s.* A stove, vapour-bath. Addit. to **STOVE**, q. v.

"*Vaporarium*, a hot *stofe*." *Duncan's App. Etym.*, ed. Small, E.D.S.

STONEGAL, *s.* A kind of hawk. V. **STANCHELL**.

To STOO, **STOU**, *v. n.* Same as *stound*; and as applied to the sense of feeling, to ache, smart, thrill; "My finger's *stooin* wi' the pain;" as applied to the sense of hearing, to sound, resound, clang, thrill; pret. *stootit*, *stou't*; part. pr. *stooin*, *stouin*. V. **STOUND**.

O meikle bliss is in a kiss,
Whyles mair than in a score;
Bnt was betak the *stouin* smack,
I took ahint the door.

Song, The kiss ahint the door.

"*Stouin smack*," loud sounding kiss, or, as Burns called it, "a *skelpin kiss*;" see *The Jolly Beggars*.

STOO, **STOU**, *s.* Acute pain experienced in stings or throbs; a sting, thrill, or throb of pain; also, the feeling produced by a shrill, piercing sound. Same as **STOUND**, q. v.

STOORIE, *adj.* Restless, romping, frolicsome. V. **STURE**, **STOOR**.

Wearied is the mither that has a *stoorie* wean.

William Miller, Willie Winkie, st. 5.

STOUT, **STOOT**, *adj.* Stout-hearted, haughty, defiant; also, daring.

Stout is frequently so used in Scot. ballads.

And they hae quarrell'd on a day,
Till Marjorie's heart grew wae;
And she said she'd chuse another love,
And let young Benjie gae.
And he was *stout* and proud-hearted,
And thought o't bitterlie;
And he's gane by the wan moonlight
To meet his Marjorie.

"Oh wha has done thee wrang, sister,
Or dared the deadly sin?
Wha was sa *stout*, and fear'd na dout,
As throw ye o'er the linn?"

Ballad, Young Benjie.

STOWIN, *part. pt.* A poetic form of *stoun*, stolen; *Alex. Scott's Poems*, p. 25, ed. 1882.

To STRAIK, **STREIK**, **STREK**, *v. a.* To strike, start, begin, commence: part. pres. *straikin*, *streikin*, *strekking*, used also as a *s.*, as in "the *straikin* o' the licht" (i.e., the

break of day), "the *strekin* o' the plews" (i.e., when farmers begin to plough, or, the commencement of spring). Addit. to STRAIK.

"... tua vesitouris to be maid and chosing perpetualie to vesy yeirlic in tyme cuming all properteis and commonteis pertenying te the liberte and fredom of burgh at the *streking* of the plewis yerelie, betwix Sanct Lucas day and Mertymes, and at harrowis *streking*, gif ony thairof be telit be nychtbouris adiacent, that the samin may be resisit in tyme." Burgh Recs. Peebles, p. 218, Rec. Soc.

The various entries of STRAIK ought to be combined, as they present mere varieties of meaning.

STRAIK, STRAKE, STREK, *s.* 1. A handful of flax in process of dressing: and when dressed it is made up into a small roll or bundle, called a *straik*, or a *straik o' lint*. V. STREIK, STREEK.

2. A streak, line, trace; as, "a *straik o' bluid*:" a small quantity, a very little, a mere handful; as, "Gie the puir body a *straik o' meal*." West of S.

STRAIK O' DAY, STREIK O' LICHT, *s.* Day-break, dawn of day: "He was up by *straik o' day*." Another form is *streek o' day*.

TO STRAIT THE PIN, STREEK THE PIN. To tighten the temper-pin of a spinning-wheel, keep it at the right pitch, which implies close attention to the spinning; hence, the order, "*strait* or *streek the pin*," meant attend to your spinning, mind your work.

Auld luckie says they're in a creel,
And redds them up, I trow, fu' weel,
Cries, "Lasses, occupy your wheel,
And *strait the pin*."

Keith, The Farmer's Ha', st. 15.

"Auld luckie," the mistress of the house.
"Redds them up," rates or scolds them for their trifling.

STREANE, *v.* and *s.* Strain, sprain. V. STREIND.

"*Stringo*, to *streane*, or wring." Duncan's App. Etym., ed. Small, E. D. S.

STRECHT, STRYCHT, *part. pt.* Bound, attached; Houlate, l. 652, Asloan MS. V. STRICK, *v.*

STREIPILLIS, *s. pl.* Strapples, small straps; "Ane sadill with *streipillis*," i.e., stirrup-straps, Aberd. Reg. Cent. 16. Errat. in DICT.

Not *stirrups*, as suggested by Jamieson, but straps for stirrups: and very prob. they were called *small straps* to distinguish them from the larger straps for keeping the saddle in position. There may or may not have been stirrups along with them.

Simply a dimin. from E. *strap*, as in Jamieson's first suggestion.

STREK-BED, STRECK-BED, *s.* A folding

bed; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, I. 91, Rec. Soc. V. STREK, STREIK.

STREKIN, STREIKIN, *s.* V. under *Straik*, *v.*

To STRET, *v. a.* To bind by promise or oath, astrict; *part. pt. stretit*, bound, astricted, constrained; Spald. Club Misc., i. 95. V. STRAIT.

STRINCATES, *s. pl.* Jewels, trinkets; "tresour, *strincates*, and artalyery;" Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 1489, I. 45, Sp. C.

Perhaps a corr. of *trinkets*, from O. Fr. *trencher*, to cut, carve, of which Burguy gives as prov. forms *trençar, trinchar, trinquer*. Cf. Sp. *trinchar*, and Ital. *trinciare*, to cut, carve. For further discussion see Skeat's Etym. Dict.

STROAN, *v.* and *s.* V. STRONE.

To STROW, *v. a.* To scatter, spread, cover over; *part. pt. strowit*, strewn; Kingis Quair, st. 65, ed. Skeat.

A.-S. *streowian*, Goth. *straujan*, to strew, scatter. Cf. Lat. *stramen*, straw, lit. what is scattered.

STRUDER, STRUTHER, STROUDYR, STROWDER, *s.* Lane, avenue, walk; Burgh Recs. Peebles, p. 180. V. STROTHIE.

This term is used in various districts of Scot., and is generally applied to a long, straight lane or country-road near the bank of a river.

STRYCHT, *part. pt.* V. *Strecht*, STRICK.

STRYND, STRYNDE, *s.* A strum, a sullen, surly, or pettish fit: same as Strunt, q. v.; Dunbar and Kennedy, l. 55; also, perversity; Alex. Scott, p. 16, ed. 1882.

STRYND, *s.* V. DICT.

"*Strynd*, in the sense of 'race' or 'disposition,' is from A.-S. *strynd*, race, as stated in DICT. But O. Fr. *estraine* is from a Frankish equivalent of it, not from Lat. *extractio*, as Roquefort suggested." Skeat.

STUDE, *pret.* Stood, did stand.

Similar examples of *u* for Eng. *oo* are found in *gude*, *fude*, *blude*, *rude*.

STUMPIE, *s.* Dimin. of stump: applied to a worn quill.

Sae I got paper in a blink,
And down gaed *stumpie* in the ink.
Burns, Ep. to Lapraik.

In another epistle to the same friend Burns uses the word as an *adj.*, meaning much worn, blunt:—

Sae my auld *stumpie* pen I gat it
Wi' muckle wark,
An' took my joeteleg an' what it
Like ony clark.

The above meanings are additional to those given by Jamieson.

STY, STEE, *s.* A narrow way, lane, path; a ladder; Rom. Alexander, l. 5064, 2481. Addit. to STY.

STYEN, s. V. DICT.

The etym. given for this term does not explain the final *n*. The A.-S. name was *stigend*, rising, from the part. pres. of *stigan*, to ascend, rise. It was used as short for *stigend edge*, rising eye, which in M. Eng. became corrupted into *styanye*, as if it meant "sty on eye"; and afterwards by dropping sometimes *-ye*, sometimes *-anye*, it became *styan*, and *sty*. See Skeat's Etym. Dict., s. v. *Sty*.

This explanation accounts for the expression still common, "a sty on the eye."

SUAIF, SWAIF, *adj.* Suave, sweet, pleasant.

Becauss I fand hir ay so *swaif*,
Sic favour to that sueit I gaif,
That ay I sall hir honour saif,
And schame conseill;
And for hir sake lufe all the laif
With littill deill.

Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 93, ed. 1882.

SUARE, SWAR, s. The neck. V. SWARE.

SUBELL, SUBELL, s. A form of Isobel;
Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 245, Rec. Soc.SUD, *pret.* Should; commonly written *suld*.SUDAR, s. A napkin; a portion of the fittings of a church altar; Recs. of Old Dundee, p. 559. E. *sudary*.

Lat. *sudarium*, a napkin: from *sudare*, to sweat.

SUERDOME, s. V. under *Sweer*.

SUFFERAGH, s. Suffrage; service or prayer for the dead. V. SUFFRAGE.

"... twa markis of obit siluer to be uplift and tane to the feft chaplanis yeirly for *sufferagh* to be donn for the saullis of wmquhill Allexander, lord Elphinstoun and Sir Johen Elphinstoun his fader, of ane land and tenement liand in the Bakraw." Burgh Recs. Stirling, 14 Oct., 1521.

This term most prob. represents the local pronunciation of *suffrage*, a form of *suffrage*. The population of Stirling was at that time chiefly of Celtic origin and familiar with Gaelic; hence the peculiar termination of this word.

SUFIAIND, SUFIANT, *adj.* Sufficient, suitable; Burgh Recs. Peebles, 1456, p. 116, Rec. Soc.

A colloquial and equivalent contr. form of *suffisand*, which occurs in Barbour, i. 368. Cf. Fr. *suffire*, which may have been Englished as *suffy*. E. *suffice* is not from the infinitive, but from the stem of the part. pres. *suffis-ant*.

SUGET, SUGGET, s. A subject.

SUMMERING, SOMMERING, s. An old border custom of making hunting excursions into England during the summer season.

Those gypsy adventures, well outlined in the following extract, were gradually put down after the union of the Crowns.

"Quhairas sindrie of the Ellottis and Armestrangis in Liddisdail and some other partis of the Middle Shyris of this Iland continewis ane auld custome (wiche was formarlie keipit be thame whill as these Middle Shyris were divydit under the government of two severall free Princes), in the sommer tyme repairing to some of these boundis that belong to this

kingdome, and thair in hostile maner making thair stay and residence thay destroy the game, cuttis the woddis, and utherwayes committis suche insolencies as could not be weil borne with yf those boundis wer still ane bordour, and sould noway be sufferit in the very middis of this oure kingdom. And thairfore oure pleasour and will is . . . thair forbearing ony suche lyke *sommering* heirefter, under greate pecuniall panes," etc. Letter of James I., 12 April, 1606, Privy Council Records, vol. vii. p. 489.

SUMQUHILE, SWMQUHYL, *adv.* For some time, at one time, some time ago.

"Deponyt that he hym self twk *swmquhyl* ta the Rwd servys tha iij s. of the sayd landis." Burgh Recs. Peebles, 1460, p. 136.

SUN-HORLOGE, SONE-HOROLAGE, s. A sun-dial; "to draw and mak dyellis or *soné horolages*;" Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 158, Sp. C. O. Fr. *horloge*.SUPPLIE, SUPPLE, s. Support, backing; in the sense of taking part with or lending aid to another. O. Fr. *suppléer*.

"Forsamekle as the forsaid lorde is oblist till ws in maintenance and *supplie* to keipe ws in oure fredomes. and infetmentis for certaine termes." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 1462, i. 22, Sp. C.

SURCOAT, SURCOTE, s. An upper garment worn by females, a dress or ornamented kirtle. Errat. in DICT.

In his treatment of this word Jamieson has confused the *surcoat* and the *sarket*. The *sarket*, dimin. of *sark*, was a portion of dress worn by both men and women; but the *surcoat* was worn by women only, and it was plain or ornamental according to the rank of the wearer. It is thus described by Planché in his account of female costume in the twelfth century:

"Over the long robe or tunic is occasionally seen a shorter garment of the same fashion, which answers to the description of the *super tunica* or *sur cote*, first mentioned by the Norman writers. In the illuminations it is chequered or spotted, most likely to represent embroidery, and terminates a little below the knee with an indented border. This was the commencement of a fashion against which the first statute was promulgated by Henry II. at the close of this century, but which defied and survived that and all similar enactments." Brit. Costume, p. 81, ed. 1874.

And ane *surcote* she *werit* long that tyde,

That semyt [vn]to me of diuere hewis.

Kingis Quair, st. 160, ed. Skeat.

To SURFLE, SURFEL, *v. a.* To overcast, to gather or spread a wider edge over a narrower one; hence, to ornament or adorn with trimmings, edging, or embroidery; similar to *purfle*, q. v.SURFLE, SURFEL, SURFELING, SURFLING, s. An overcast; a trimming, edging, or embroidery; a border or edging of ermine, sable, &c.; the hem of a gown. V. *Purfle*.SURGET, s. Errat. for *Suget*. V. DICT.

This is, as I suspected, a misreading of *suget* in Pinkerton's version. The Lincoln MS. reads *sugette*; Jamieson's note must therefore be deleted. V. *Suget*.

SURREGENIE, SURREGENRIE, SURREGENRY, s. Surgery, the craft of a surgeon.

“ . . . our said craft of *Surregenie* or Barbour craft.” Seal of Cause to Barbers, Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, i. 102, Rec. Soc.

“ . . . and that na barbour, maister nor seruand, within this burgh hantt, vse, nor exerce the craft of *Surregenrie* without he be expert and knaw perfytelie the thingis [belonging to the craft].” Ibid. p. 103.

O. Fr. *chirurgien*, “a surgeon;” Cotgr.

SUTE, s. Soot, smut, blacks.

“*Fuligo, sute.*” Duncan’s App. Etym., ed. Small, E.D.S.

SUTHRON, adj. Southern; English.

Addit. to **SOUTHON**, q. v.

We’ll sing auld Coila’s plains and fells,
Her moors red-brown wi’ heather bells,
Her banks an’ braes, her dens an’ dells,
Where glorious Wallace
Aft bure the gree, as story tells,
Frae *Suthron* billies.

Burns, To W. Simson, Ochiltree.

SWAIF, adj. Suave, sweet. V. **SUAIF.**

SWAIRD, s. Sward; Burns.

To **SWALL, v. n.** To swell, enlarge: pret. and part. *pt. swald, swale*; still common. V. **SWALD.**

SWANE, s. Sweden.

“The said James weddit ane tar barrale that the Quene grace of Yngland suld mary the King of *Swane.*” Burgh Recs. Peebles, p. 262, Rec. Soc.

SWANK, adj. “Stately, jolly;” Burns: well knit, erect, and bold; and when applied to a person it means well-formed, good-looking, manly; West of S. Addit. to **SWANK**, q. v.

Jamieson is certainly wrong in his statement that Burns has improperly explained this word: for it is still in common use with the meanings which Burns attached to it. Nay, more: in the passage from Ferguson quoted as proof against him, the word must be accepted in Burns’s sense. Look at it—

Mair hardy, souple, steeve, an’ *swank*,
Than ever stood on Tammy’s shank.

If *swank* here means “limber, pliant, agile,” as Jamieson says, then it has exactly the same meaning as *souple* with which it is joined, and the line is a weakling whose testimony is worthless, but let *swank* mean *stately*, as the author no doubt intended, and the line becomes one of which even Burns would not be ashamed. Besides, whatever may be the meaning which the word has elsewhere, we must grant that Burns knew the precise sense in which he used it, and that he expected it would be understood by his readers in that sense; and surely we may accept his word for it.

Moreover, the term *swanking*, which is similarly applied, and which is still common in various districts of Scotland and of the North of England, means “great, large, strong and strapping, hearty.” See Dicts. of Halliwell and Wright, and Gloss. of Brockett, Atkinson, Peacock.

To **SWARE, v. a.** To speak, declare, answer; Rom. Alexander, l. 674.

A.-S. *swerian*, to swear; also, to speak, declare.

SWDOUR, s. A sudary; Mait. Club. Misc., III. 204. V. *Sudar.*

SWEAT-HOLE, s. A pore of the skin.

“*Porus, a sweat-hole;*” Duncan’s App. Etym., ed. Small, E.D.S.

SWEER, SWEIR. *Sweir-out*, unwilling or difficult to turn out, hard to draw: a term applied to a very lazy person.

And for ane jack ane ragged cloak has tane;
Ane sword *sweir-out* and rusty for the rain.

Priests of Peebles.

SWEER, SWEIR, s. A lazy time, a short rest during working hours, such as field-labourers take between meals; Forfars.

To **SWEER, SWEIR, v. n.** To be lazy, to rest for a short time during working-hours; “Come, let’s *sweer* now,” i.e., let us have a short lazy.

SWEERDOM, SUERDOME, s. Laziness, unwillingness to work.

For thi ensampil ma be tane
Of this haly mane, sanct Niniane,
Suerdome and idlenes for to fle
And agane al wite wicht to be.

Barbour, Legends of the Saints.

Cf. A.-S. *swær*, Icel. *svarr*, Ger. *schwer*, heavy, difficult.

SWIME, SWYME, s. Forms of *soum*, the relative proportion of cattle or sheep to pasture, or *vice versa*; Corshill Baron Court Book, Ayr and Wigton Arch. Coll., iv. 152.

SWING, s. A term used in golfing to denote the circular sweep of the club when the player is driving. Gl. Golfer’s Handbook.

SWINGEOUR, SWINGER (g soft), s. A lazy lounge; so lazy that he requires to be swung or whipt to his work; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, i. 291, Rec. Soc. V. **SWINGE.**

SWINGLE, SWINGLE-TREE, s. The movable part of a flail, which strikes the grain: more frequently called the *souple*, and by Burns called the *flingin-tree*.

SWIPE, s. In golfing, a full driving stroke. Gl. Golfer’s Handbook. Addit. to **SWIPE**, q. v.

SWISCHE, s. A drum; Burgh Recs. Peebles, 1672, p. 336, Rec. Soc. V. **SWESCH.**

To **SWIVE, SWIFF, SWYVE, SWYFE, v. a.** Futuere; Burgh Recs. Stirling, 1546, p. 43; Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 162, 318.

SWOOR, SWURE, pret. Swore, sware, did swear.

He *swoor* by a’ was swearing worth,
To speet him like a pliver,
Unless he wad from that time forth
Relinquish her for ever.

Burns, Jolly Beggars.

To SWYKE, *v. a.* To deceive, betray, fail, act treacherously; Awnt. Arth., l. 539. Errat in DICT.

Both defin. and etym. as given by Jamieson are wrong. The word occurs frequently in alliterative romances, and always implies deceit, treachery, or failure; as in *Morte Arthure*, l. 1795.

Swappede owite with a swerde that *swykede* hym never.

So also in Rom. Alexander, l. 5000, and in Havelok. V. Halliwell's Dict.

A.-S. *swic*, deceit, deceitful; *swican*, to deceive.

SYBO, SYBOU, SYBOW, *s.* An onion; "sybous or ingons," Burgh Recs. Glasgow, II. 146, Rec. Soc. V. SEIBOW.

Sybo was the spelling used by Burns.

SYTH, SYTH, *s.* A scythe.

"*Falx*, a huik or *syth*." Duncan's App. Etym., ed. Small, E.D.S.

SYLOR, SYLOUR, SYLING, *s.* The ceiling. V. SILING, and *Selour*.

"*Laquear*, vel *laquiarium*, the *syling* of ane house." Duncan's App. Etym., ed. Small, E.D.S.

SYLORING, SYLLORING, *part. pr.* Lining or covering a ceiling; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, i. 342, Rec. Soc. V. SYLL.

SYMBACLANIS, SYMBILYNE, *s.* A musical instrument; prob. a form of cymbals.

Claryonis lowde knellis,
Portatiuis and bellis,
Symbaclanis in the cellis,
That soundis so soft,

Houlate, l. 766, Asloan, MS.

Quhar cherubyne syngis sweet Ossana,
With organe, tympane, harpe, and *symbilyne*.
Dunbar, *Riiss Mary most of Vertew*, l. 15.

SYMBLER, *s.* V. SUMLEYR, *Sumlare*.

SYOUR, SIRE, *s.* A gutter, drain; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, II. 128, Rec. Soc. V. SIVER.

SYTH, SYTHE, *s.* A *sey*, sieve, or strainer for milk. V. SYE.

SYTHARIST, *s.* A musical instrument: prob. the harp; *Houlate*, l. 757, Asloan MS. V. CITHARIST.

T.

TABBY, TAB, *adj.* Striped or brindled, marked like *tabby* (i.e., *tabin* or *tabinet*, waved or watered silk, Fr. *tabis*); applied to a cat so marked.

TABBY, TABBIE, TAB, *s.* Short for *tabby-cat*, a tom-cat, male-cat; also a colloq. or pet name for a cat.

The most prob. explanation of these terms is that they stand for *Tibbie*, a pet name for a cat, derived from *Tibalt* or *Tybal* (coll. for Theobald), which was the proper name for the cat in the *Beast Epic* of the Middle Ages. In Caxton's *Reynard the Fox*, printed in 1481, a chapter is devoted to the doings of *tybert the catte*; and more than a century later the English dramatists frequently refer to *Tybert prince of cats*. Ben Johnson uses the term *tiberts* for cats; and in *Romeo and Juliet* Shakespeare makes *Mercutio* speak of *Tybal* as "more than prince of cats," and addresses him as "good king of cats." V. Folk-Etymology, pp. 383-4, Dyce's Gloss. Shakespeare.

TABUIRIE, *s.* Town-drummer, or, in common parlance, the drum.

"Hes ordanit the *tabuirie* to pas throw the towne discharging the inhabitants of *Lainrik*, *Peibillis*, or *Peddert*, to be ressavitt within this towne be any personne." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, i. 227, Rec. Soc.

Peddert is here a mistake for *Jeddert*, an old name for *Jedburgh*.

When the magistrates, or indeed any person, wished to send a public notice through the town, the *drum* or the *bell* was sent, i.e., the town-drummer with his drum, or the bellman with his bell. In the smaller towns all

notices were proclaimed by the town-officer, who was bellman as well; and when the notice was to be given by *took o' drum*, the town-drummer accompanied him. In some places, however, the town-officer had charge of both drum and bell.

O. Fr. *tabourin*, "a little *Drumme*; also the *Drumme*, or *Drummer* of a companie of footmen;" Cotgr. From O. Fr. *tabour*, a drum.

Tabuirie, however, may be a colloquial form of *taborer*, a drummer, O. Fr. *taboureur*.

TAED, *s.* A toad. V. TAID.

TAED-SPUE, TAED-RED, *s.* The seed or spawn of toads, found in stagnant water in clots or masses like bunches of grapes.

TAET, TEAT, *s.* A small quantity, a tuft: syn. *pickle*, *wee pickle*. V. TAIT, TATE.

An' tent them duly e'en and morn,
Wi' *taets* o' hay, an' *ripps* o' corn.

Burns, *Death of Poor Maitie*.

TAIGSUM, TIGSUM, *adj.* Hindersome, very tedious, wearisome: short for *taiglesum*: *tigsum*, Gloss. Orcadian Sketch Book.

TAINGS, TAYNGS, *s.* Tongs, smith's tongs or pincers. V. TANGS.

"*Forceps*, *tayngs*;" Duncan's App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E. D. S.

To TAIS, *v. a.* To stretch, extend, direct; hence, to bend a bow or set a cross-bow, or generally to make a weapon ready for

use or to make ready to use it, to take aim. Addit. to TAIS, q. v.

Improperly defined in Dict., and only a secondary meaning is given. The primary meaning is to stretch, extend, from which poise, adjust, and other terms implying "to take aim," are obtained. *Tais* is not of Goth. origin, as Jamieson suggested, but from O. Fr. *teser*, *toiser*, to stretch, from Lat. *tensus*: see Burguy. In the first passage quoted in Dict., *tais* means "did aim"; in the second, *taisyt* implies fitted and drew, i.e., prepared to shoot; and in the third, *tast* is a misprint for *taisit*, in Rudd., in Elph. MS. *taysit*, meaning held on the stretch, poised, i.e., aimed.

To TAISE, TAYSE, *v. a.* To tease, toss or tumble about, vex, plague, harass; E. *tease*. V. TAISSE.

A.-S. *tesan*, to pluck, pull; Dan. *tæse*. The M. Eng. form was sometimes *taisen*, but more commonly *tosen*. See *Touse* in Skeat's Etym. Dict.

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

The etym. given in Dict. is a mistake. It is well known that the Tent. forms referred to by Jamieson are borrowed from the Romance. Hence the words are not "of Gothic origin," but of Latin origin. *Taist* is simply M. E. *tasten*, to test, from O. Fr. *taster*, to handle, test, taste, which, according to Diez and Burguy, answers to a L. Lat. *taxitare*, an iterative form of Lat. *tangere*, derived from p. p. *tactus*.

To TAK, *v. a.* and *n.* 1. To take, bite, or rise at the bait readily; "The trout 'll no *tak* ava the day."

2. To be attractive, to command respect or regard, as, "She's a braw lass an' *taks* weel;" to command a good price or ready market, as, "ne'er saw cowts *tak* better," i.e., sell better, or more readily. Addit. to To TAK, q. v.

TAK, TAKIN, *s.* Capture, catch, or haul; as of fish. Also in the sense of a marketing or bargain-making; as, "She made a guid *tak* when she got the laird." Addit. to TAK, q. v.

To TAK AFF, *v. a.* 1. To set out or depart for; as, "Noo, I maun *tak aff* hame;" and similarly Burns has—

Then homeward all *take off* their several way,
The youngling cottagers retire to rest.

Cotter's Saturday Night.

2. To turn off, stop; as, "*to tak aff* the mill."

3. To quaff, drink all of; as, "*Tak aff* your dram;" Burns, The Earnest Cry. Addit. to TAK AFF, q. v.

TAK AFF, *s.* A piece of mimicry, mockery, or personal ridicule; also, a mimic, punster, practical joker. E. *take-off*.

TAKIN', TAKEN, *s.* A small quantity; "*a wee takin'*," a very small quantity: West of S., Orkn.

TAKEN, TAKYN, *s.* A token, sign. V. TAKIN.

TAKENYNG, TAKYNIN, *s.* Token, indication, evidence, assurance; Kingis Quair, st. 176, ed. Skeat. Addit. to TAKYNNYNG. q. v.

TALBART, TALBERT, *s.* V. DICT.

Simply *tabbart* and *tabbert*. The apparent *lb* of MSS. is the usual way of writing contracted *bb*. This style of contraction was adopted in writing doubles of the long letters. For particulars see under *Stalk*.

TALBRONE, TALBERONE, *s.* V. DICT.

Should be printed *tabbrone*, *tabberone*. See under *Talbart*.

TALPING, *part.* A form of *taping*, breaking bulk, retailing. V. *Tape*.

"To pas to Dunbertane to arreisit schippis for *talping* of greit salt." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, i. 450, Rec. Soc.

TALPON, TALPOUN, *s.* V. *Tapon*.

TANE, *pret.* Took. Still used by the lower classes.

"Johne Cuthbertson vnderuik to learne John Jemesoun, his college [i.e. colleague], the tailyeour craft, sua lang as the counsell sall appoint, because thay onlie *tane* thame tua to be drummeris, and na ma." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, i. 360, Rec. Soc.

TANG, *s.* Taste, gout; syn. *smak*. V. TWANG.

TANG O' THE TRUMP, *s.* Lit. the tongue of the Scottish trump or Jew's harp; but used fig. for the chief or most important person in a company, the principal partner in a firm, the leader of a society or in a public movement.

TANGIE, *s.* A young seal; Orkn. Addit. to TANGIE, q. v.

To TANT, TANTER, *v. n.* To argue or dispute in a captious, quarrelsome manner; to rage; hence, *tantrums*, whims, fits of passion, &c.

To TAPE, TAP, TOPE, TOP, *v. a.* To sell goods in small quantities or by retail; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, I. 36, 37; B. R. Glasgow, I. 41, 46, 174. Addit. to TAPE, q. v.

TAP, *s.* Short for *tapin*, *tappin*, dealing out in small quantities: hence, *to sell by tap*, to sell by retail, as opposed to selling *in great*, i.e. wholesale.

Improperly defined in Dict.; but the correct meaning is suggested in the note under the quotation.

TAPPAR, TOPPAR, *s.* Retailer, huckster; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 39, 82.

TAPETE, TAPHET, *s.* A mort-cloth, covering laid over the dead during the church-

service; Invent. St. Salv. College, Mait. Club Misc., III. 199.

L. Lat. *tapetum*, "pannus qui feretro insternitur;" Ducange.

TAPON, TAPONE, TAPPONE, TALPON, TALPOUN, TAUPON, TAWPON, s. 1. Bung, stopper, plug, &c., of a barrel, also the bung-hole; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, II. 112, 161. V. **TAPONE-STAFF.**

2. The plug, knob, or measure-mark in the mouth of a vessel used as a liquid-measure. V. **PLUKE.**

"Fra this day furth haif stowppis of mesour with *tauponis* in the hals." Ibid. 31 Jan., 1543-4.

O. Fr. *tapon*, "bung, stopple;" Cotgr.

TAPPE, s. V. **TAP O' LINT.**

TAPPIE, s. A stupid blockhead; Orkn. Prob. a form of *taupie*, foolish, applied to males as well as females. V. **TAUPIE.**

TAPPIE-TOORIE, adj. Tall and pointed, lofty and feathery-tipped. V. **TAPPIE-TOURIE, s.**

'Boon a' that's in thee, to evin me, sunny Spring —
Bright cluds an' green buds, and sangs that the birdies sing—
Flow'r dappled hill-side, and dewy beech sae fresh at e'en—
Or the *tappie-toorie* fir-tree shinin' a' in green—

W. Miller, *Spring*, st. 4.

TARFF, adj. Harsh, acrid; rough in manner; Orcadian Sketch Book, p. 101.

TARLEATHER, TARLEATHER, TARLEDDER, s. Lit. belly-leather, or belly-skin: a strip of raw sheep-skin (cut from the belly of the skin when it was newly flayed), salted and dried. It was then like thairm or cat-gut in consistency, and was cut up into thongs for ties or mid-couples of flails. V. **MID-CUPPIL.**

Dr. Jamieson's definition and etymology of this term are altogether wrong. A strip of bull-hide never could be used as a *tarledder* for a flail; being far too thick and unyielding. However, the following extract puts the question beyond dispute, and clearly shows what a *tarleather* was.

" . . . as it is menit to the prouest, baillies, and counsall of this burgh . . . that the flescheouris of this burgh cuttis thair scheip skynniss hard by the craig, at the leist in the mid craig, quhairthrow the merchandis wantis samekill of the said skynne at the craig with the best portioun of the woll thairof, quhilk is the fynest woll of the skyn, callit the halslok, and als the saidis flescheouris pullis the hail skin fra the hals down to the taill throw all the wambe thairof, and cuttis ane *tarledder* of the skyn thairwith, diminisching thairby bath the skynniss and the woll in lenth and breid, quhairby the saidis merchandis ar grytly damnefeit and skaythit. . . . For remeid quhairof the saidis prouest, baillies, and counsall hes statut and ordanit that all flescheouris flay all thair scheipe in tyme cuming up throw the hail craig to the luggis, sua that the lug steik with the skin, and neuther pull the woll of the halls, wambe, nor na vther pairt thairof, nor yit to diminische the samyn be cutting of ony

sic pairt as thai call the *tarledder*, vnder the pane of confyscatioun of the skynniss," &c. Burgh Recs. Edin., Dec. 1566, Rec. Soc.

Tarleather occurs frequently in our Burgh Records, but generally in charges or complaints against fleshers. Various definitions and explanations of the term have been given; but all of them are more or less defective or erroneous.

TARLEHERIT, TARLEDDERIT, part. pt. Having the tarleather cut off: applied to sheepskins from which tarleathers have been cut; B. R. Edin., iv. 407, Rec. Soc.

Gael. *tarr-leathar*, belly-leather, belly-skin, from Gael. *tarr*, belly, and *leathar*, leather: the latter term, however, is borrowed from M. E. or A.-S.

TO TARROW, v. n. V. **DICT.**

The etym. of this word is not A.-S. *teorian*, to fail, as suggested, but A.-S. *tirian*, *tirigan*, *tyrwian*, to vex, irritate, provoke. A.-S. *teorian* gives E. *tire*, through M. E. *tirien*; while *tirigan*, *tirian*, gives *tarry*, through M. E. *tarien*, to vex, provoke, tire, hence to hinder, delay. See Wedgwood and Skeat, s. v. *Tire*, and Skeat, s. v. *Tarry*.

TASEE, s. A fibula, clasp, button, or tache; Awnt. Arthure, st. 28. V. **TASSES.**

In Pinkerton's version this word was printed *tasses*, and so it was entered in the **DICT.**; but it was improperly defined. For explanation see under that heading.

TASSEL, s. Same as *Tersel*, q. v.

To TAT, TAUT, TAWT, v. n. To mat, tangle, or run into *tates*, locks, or tufts, as wool or hair does: also used as a *v. a.*, as, "Dinna *taut* your hair sa."

TAT, TAUT, TAWT, s. A tangle, matted tuft or lock of wool or hair.

TAUTY, TAWTIE, TAUTIT, TAWTIT, adj. Tangled, matted, uncombed; "*tautit* hair," Whistle Binkie, II. 220. V. **TATTY, TAWTIE.**

TATHIS, s. pl. Tatters, fragments, shreds: prob. a poetic form of *tates*, small portions. V. **TATE.**

The trew helmys and traist in *tathis* thai ta.

Gol. and Gawane, st. 71.

TATTIE, TATIE, s. A potatoe. V. **TAWTIE.**

TATTIES AND DAB. Potatoes and salt: one of the simplest and cheapest of meals.

When the potatoes are laid on the table each person takes a quantity of salt and lays it in a small heap before him. Then each potatoe, when peeled, he *dabs* into this heap; and it picks up sufficient salt to make the food palatable. When the potatoes are eaten from the pot, however, it is set on the floor, and the party sit round it. Salt is placed on a stool within easy reach of all, and each one helps himself from the supply by *dabbing* his potatoe on it. The meal when so taken is often called "*dab at the stool*."

TATTIES AND POINT. A repast consisting of potatoes and a sight of meat or fish; sarcastically said to be common in Ireland.



For this repast a plentiful supply of potatoes is said to be provided, with a small bit of meat or fish, which is merely to be looked at. For the improvement of the potatoes, however, each one before it is eaten is *pointed* at the luxury, i. e., gets a look of it. Evidently this is a joke.

TAUM, TAWM, *s.* A drowsy, sick, or fainting turn. Addit. to TAWM, *q. v.*

To TAUM, TAWM, *v. n.* To fall gently asleep, to faint, become unconscious. V. DUALM.

Gael. *tamh*, rest, quiet; and as a *v.* to fall asleep, give over.

TAUTIT, TAUTY, *adj.* V. under *Tat*, *Taut*.

TAVER, *v.* and *s.* V. TAIVER.

To TAWNE, *v. a.* To break down, reduce, overcome, subdue; Blame of Kirkburial, ch. 15. Addit. to TAW, TAWEN, *q. v.*

TAY, *s.* A tie, cover, wrapping: *tay* of the harness, the membrane enclosing the brain.

"*Meninx*, the *tay* of the harness;" Duncan's App.

Etym., ed. Small, E.D.S.

O. Fr. *taye*, "a filme;" Cotgr.

To TEAL, TILL, *v. a.* V. DICT.

The following account of these terms is simpler and more direct:—

They represent M. E. *tillen*, to draw, draw out, allure: from A.-S. *týllan*, found only in the comp. *fortýllan*, to draw aside, lead astray. And this etym. is confirmed by the form *tulle*, which Jamieson quotes from Chaucer. It represents M. E. *tullen*, which is simply another form of *tillen*.

TEAT, *s.* V. TATE, *Tact*.

To TED, TEAD, TEDD, TEDDE, *v. a.* To spread out, arrange in order, smooth, tidy, dress: as, "*Ted* your hair, and *tedd* up the house:" West of S.

TED, TEAD, TEDD, TEDDE, *s.* The act of setting right, arranging, or putting in order; as, "*Gie* the room a *ted* up."

This term is prob. of Celtic origin. Cf. Welsh *tedu*, to stretch out, and *teddu*, to spread out.

TEDDER-STAKE, *s.* The stake or pin to which the tether of an animal at pasture is fastened; also, the upright post in a stall to which a cow is fastened.

To TEEM, *v. a.* and *n.* V. DICT.

The etym. of this verb is simple yet interesting, and may be stated thus:—Icel. *téma*, to empty; from Icel. *tómr*, empty (Scot. *toom*).

TEEN, *s.* Anger, vexation; Burns. V. TENE.

To TEETH, TEETHE, *v. a.* To fix teeth in a spiked instrument, as a rake, a heckle, &c.: part. pr. *teethin*, "*teethin* a heckle," Burns.

TEEWIT, TEEWEET, *s.* The lapwing: also called *peeweeet*, and *peasweep*, which are names of imitative origin.

TEIL-RIG, TEILL-RYGE, *s.* The border-ridge of land under cultivation, tillage-bound. V. TEIL, *v.*

"That na maner of takisman of the tounis land ryif out ony landis within the fredome and saw cornis thairon without thair *teill ryge* of auld without license of the prouest," etc. Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 274, Sp. C.

TEIR, TERE, TER, TOR, TORE, *adj.* Tedious, tiresome, lingering, exhausting, racking; Gol. and Gawane, st. 17, 70, 104; Awnt. Arthure, st. 10. Addit. to TEIR, *q. v.*

Allied to Icel. *tor*, difficult. The Icel. prefix *tor-* answers to Goth. prefix *tus-*, and Greek prefix *dus-*.

Jamieson's etym. for this term is unsuitable and impossible.

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

In the cross-reference of this entry, for "N. Tyld" read "V. Tyld."

TELL. To hear tell, to learn by report or hearsay; to be heard tell of, to be made known or talked about.

TELL'D, TELL'T, *pret.* and *part. pt.* Told, warned, advised, reported.

To TELL on, off, or over, *v. a.* To count, count over, enumerate, make up sets of a certain number each.

"*Recenseo*, to tell on, to muster;" Duncan's App. Etym., ed. Small, E.D.S.

TEMERAT, *adj.* Rash, inconsiderate, imprudent. Lat. *temeratus*.

Thocht wemen self be temerat,

Thay luvne no man effemnat,

And haldis thame bot I wat not quhat.

That can nocht be without thame.

Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 18, ed. 1882.

TEMPER, *s.* Contr. for TEMPER-PIN, *q. v.*

TENDLE, TENNLE, TENNEL, *s.* Lit. fire-wood; dried twigs, furze, scrub, &c., gathered for fuel.

A.-S. *tendan*, to kindle; Dan. *tände*, Sw. *tända*.

TENDLE-KNIFE, TENNLE-KNIFE, TENDALE-KNYFF, *s.* A knife for cutting firewood, a hedge-bill, bill-hook. Addit. to TENDALE-KNYFF, *q. v.*

TENE, *adj.* Causing pain or sorrow; difficult of passage, perilous, fatiguing; "*tene wais*," perilous ways; Gol. and Gawane, st. 3. Addit. to TENE, *q. v.*

TENE, *s.* Tithe: "*tene corne*," Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, I. 21, Rec. Soc. V. TEIND.

TENT, TENTER, TENTOUR, *adj.* Tenth: "tentour ryk," tenth rig, Burgh Recs. Peebles, 27 May, 1470.

TENT, TEYNT, *s.* A wine of a deep red colour, from Galicia or Malaga; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 176, Sp. C.; Halyburton's Ledger, p. 335.

Span. *tinto*, tinged, coloured: from Lat. *tinctus*.

TERE, *adj.* Tedious, lingering, weary, exhausting, racking: "panis tere ontald," countless weary sufferings; Douglas, Virgil, Prol. 358, 8, ed. Rudd. Addit. to TERE, q. v. V. TEIR.

This term was left undefined by Jamieson, but the correct meaning is suggested in his note of explanation. Allied to Icel. *tor*, difficult.

TEREFUL, TYREFULL, *adj.* Very tedious, difficult, fatiguing; Houlate, l. 421, Asloan MS. Addit. to TEIRFULL, q. v.

TERSEL, TERSIL, TIRSEL, TIRCEL, TESSIL, TASSEL, *s.* The tercel or male falcon, especially the male of the common falcon, *Falco communis*. The male goshawk also is frequently called a tercel. Rates of Customs, 1612.

Latterly, in the language of falconry, all birds trained for the chase were called tercel or falcons according as they were male or female. And according as the sport was called hawking or falconry, the birds were indiscriminately named hawks or falcons.

A tercel in its first year or first plumage is of a much deeper colour than the adult bird, and hence is called a *red-tercel* or *red-hawk*.

O. Fr. *tiercelet*, dimin. of *tiers*, third, so called because the third in each nest is said to be a male; but Cotgrave's explanation is—"Tiercelet: The Tassell, or male of any kind of Hawke, so teamed, because he is, commonly, a third part lesse then the female."

E. *tarsel*, *tassell*, *tercel*, *tiercel*.

TETH, *s.* V. DICT.

The etym. suggested is unsuitable. Cf. Icel. *teytha*, a vile, wicked, person, a term of abuse with which Vigfusson connects Icel. *tuddi*, similarly used.

TETHER-TOW, *s.* A hawser, cable; Whistle-Binkie, I. 233.

To TETTER, *v. a.* To hinder, delay; prob. a local pron. of *tether*; Orkn. V. TEDDER, *v.*

TEUGH, TEUGH, *adj.* 1. Tough, strong, tenacious, cohesive; as, *teugh* glue, *teugh* clay.

"Tenax, clamm, *teugh*;" Duncan's App. Etym., ed. Small, E.D.S.

2. Difficult, laborious, troublesome; as, a *teugh* job. Addit. to TEUCH, q. v.

TEUGHNESS, TEUGHNES, *s.* Toughness, strength, tenacity, endurance, tediousness.

"Tenacitas, *teughnes*, *niggardnes*;" Duncan's App. Etym., ed. Small, E.D.S.

TEUK, *pret.* Took; Burns.

THACK-NAIL, THACK-PIN, *s.* A wooden pin used in fastening thatch to the roof of a house.

Common in the north of Eng. also. V. BROCKETT.

THACK-RAPE, THAK-RAIP, *s.* A straw-rope used in fixing the thatch on a stack of hay or grain, or on the roof of a house.

THAIN, *s.* A vane. V. THANE.

THAK-STAYNE, *s.* V. THACK-STONE.

THAME, THAIM, *s.* V. THEME.

THAN. Prob. the acc. of A.-S. *the*.

The wynde and the wedyrs *than* welken in hydys.

Awnt. Arthure, st. 26.

For this form see March, A.-S. Gram., p. 69.

In *hydys*, which is the reading of Laing's version, is certainly a mistake for *un-hydis*, i.e., clears. The Douce MS. has "*the welkyn vnhides*."

THARF, THAIRF, *adj.* Cold, stiff, unsocial; backward, reluctant; South and West of S.

Common in the North of Eng. also; see BROCKETT, Atkinson.

Prob. from A.-S. *tharf*, pres. sing. of *thurfan*, to need, an anomalous verb. Brockett, however, suggests A.-S. *thrafian*, to urge, compel, which can hardly be right; and Atkinson, O. Norse *thörf*, need, necessity.

THARFISH, *adj.* Of a shy, timorous, shrinking nature.

THARTH, *v.* A form of *thart*, it needs or behoves; *me tharth*, it behoves me, I must; Rauf Coilyear, l. 536. V. [THAR].

The change of *t* into *th* at the end of a word is still common; similarly we find *thurth* for *thurt*, Barbour vi. 121, Edin. MS.; and *scarth* for *scart*, a cormorant, is common in the West of S.

THAVIL, THAIVIL, *s.* A pot-stick. V. THEEVIL.

THAYS, *v.* They are. V. *They's*.

THE, *pron.* Thee; Kingis Quair, st. 15, 129; to thee, *Ibid.*, st. 106, ed. Skeat.

In the following passage of the Kingis Quair, *the* occurs both as an *acc.* and as a *dat.*

And therefor humily

Abyde, and serue, and lat gude hope *the* gye:

Bot, for I haue thy forehede here present,

I will *the* schewe the more of myn entent.

St. 106.

THEAM, THEEM, *s.* V. THEME.

THEEFS, THEIFS, *s. pl.* Thieves; used also as an *adj.*, as in *theifs-hole*, the lowest or innermost cell of a prison; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, 7 Sept., 1565.

THEFT-BOOT, s. V. THIFTBUTE.

This form was used by Sir W. Scott in his *Rob Roy*, ch. 23.

THEVIS-NEK, THEUIS-NEK, s. One fit for or doomed to the gallows; synon. *widdie-nek*, used by Henryson. Addit. to defin. in **DICT**.

The Tuchet and the gukkit Golk—
Ruschit baith to the bard aud ruggit his hair,
Callit him thrys *thevisnek* to thrawe in a widdy.
Houlate, l. 822, Asloan MS.

Jamieson must have misunderstood this passage when he set it as an illustration to the secondary meaning of *thevisnek* given in the **DICT**.

THEIPTREE, s. A pron. of **THREIPTREE**, q. v.**THERE, adv.** Where; *there as*, where that.

Bot, for the way is vncouth vnto the,
There as hir duelling is and hir soirne.
I will that gude hope seruand to the be.
Kingis Quair, st. 113, ed. Skeat.

THEYS, THEYS, THAIS, THAYS, v. n. Lit. they are; but also used for they shall, as in *theys be*, they shall be. When this latter meaning is implied, *s* or *'s* represents *sal*, and should be written *s'*.

I mak ane vow to Sanct Mavane,
Quhen I them finde *thays* bear thair paiks :
I se thay half playit me the glaiks.
Lyndsay, The Thrie Estaitis, l. 1877.

These are varieties of the old North Anglian form of the verb to *be*, which is not yet entirely disused. Regarding the second meaning, see under *'S, 'Se*.

THIEF'S HOLE, s. V. under Theefs.**THIFT, s.** Theft, thievery; *commoun thift*, common theft, also, common thief, as in *Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis*, l. 3211.**THIGGAN, part. pr.** Begging. **V. THIG.**

An' if the wives an' dirty brats
Come *thiggan* at your doors an' yetts,
Flaffan wi' duds.

Burns, Address of Beelzebub.

To THIK, v. a. To thatch. **V. THEIK.****THIKFALD, adj. and adv.** Manifold, numberless; in close succession, thick and fast.

O ye my feris and my frendis bald,
Throu mony hard perrellis and *thikfald*,
Throw sa feill stormis bayth on land and se,
Hiddir now careit to this cost with me.
Douglas, Virgil, xiii., ch. 2, Small.

A.-S. *thicce-feald*, manifold.

THILKE, pron. That, such, the same, that same.

Quhen flouris springis and freschest bene of hewe,
And that the birdis on the twistis sing,
At *thilke* tyme ay gynnen folk renewe
That seruis vnto loue, as ay is dewe.

Kingis Quair, st. 119, ed. Skeat.

A.-S. *thyle*, the like, such, that; from *thy*, the, and *lic*, like.

THIMBLE, THUMBLE, s. The game of thimbles, thimbles and pea, thimble-rigging; "a sharper at the *thimble*," i.e., a thimble-rigger.**THIMBLER, THUMBLER, s.** A thimble-rigger.

Mony big loons hae hecht to wyle her awa,
Baith *thumblers*, and tumblers, and tinklers, an' a';
But she jeers them, an' tells them, her Willie tho' sma',
Has mair in his buik than the best o' them a'.

J. Ballantine, Willie an' Maggy, st. 5.

THIMBLIN', THUMBLIN', part. adj. Thimble-rigging, cheating by means of the thimbles and pea; sometimes used as a general term for gambling.

Ilk *thimblin'*, thievlin', gamblin' diddler—
Chase thee like fire.

J. Ballantine, The Wee Raggit Laddie, st. 9.

THINARE, s. V. DICT.

This entry must be deleted, for there is no such word. The term is a misprint for *thin are*, thy favour; and is short for "I supplicate thy favour." Of this I was not aware when I suggested the meaning given in the **DICT**. For further explanation see under *Are, s.*, in the *Addenda*.

To THING, v. a. To stand up for, plead for, support, back.

With leif of ladeis thoct ye *thing* thame,
Ressoun;
Bot eftirwart and ye maling thame,
Tressoun.

Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 42, ed. 1882.

A.-S. *thingian*, to intercede for.

To THINK on. 1. To meditate, ponder, consider, plan.

When I *think on* this warld's pelf,
And the little wee share I hae o't to myself.
And how the lass that wants it is by the lads forgot,
May the shame fa' the gear and the blethrie o't.
Song, Shame fa' the gear, st. 1.

John,

Wha ne'er the less was *thinkin on*
A trap he had prepared
Upon the road—and how to get
Advantage o' the laird.

The Million of Potatoes.

2. To remember, bear in mind, take heed of.

I sit on my creepie and spin at my wheel,
And *think on* the laddie that lo'ed me sae weel;
He had but ae saxpence—he brak it in twa,
An' he gried me the hauf o't when he gaed awa.
Song, Logie o' Buchan, st. 4.

While we sit bousing at the nappy,
An' getting fou and unco happy,
We *think na on* the lang Scots miles,
The mosses, waters, slaps, and stilles,
That lie between us and our hame.

Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

3. To recollect, recall to mind, muse over. "It's weel laid by; but I canna *think on* where I put it."

In this sense the expression is very common in Shropshire also.

4. To give heed to, consent to, comply with; "Sic a plan as that I wad never *think on*."

THIR, *pron. pl.* V. DICT.

In l. 2 of quotation, for *Waue* read *Wane*.

THIRD, *s.* A term in golfing; a handicap of a stroke deducted every third hole; see *Golfer's Handbook*.

THO, *pron.* Those; *Lyndsay, Exper. and Court, l. 224. Kingis Quair, st. 39, 88, Awnt. Arthure, st. 20.*

This term was improperly rendered *these* by *Jamieson*: see *DICT.*

THOCHT, *pret. and part. pt.* Thought, imagined, expected.

THOCHT, *s.* Thought, imagination, opinion, expectation: *absent thochts*, opinions regarding a person who is not present, unbiased opinions regarding an absent friend or acquaintance.

The Ladies arm in arm in clusters,
As great an' gracious a' as sisters;
But hear their *absent thochts* o' ither,
They're a run deils an' jads thegither.

Burns, The Two Dogs.

THOFT, THOFTIN. V. under *Toft*.

THOLE, *s.* V. THOILL.

THONDER, *adv.* Yonder. V. THON.

THOOM, *s.* Thumb. V. THOUM.

THORN, THORN'D, *part. adj.* Filled, supplied, provided, satisfied: applied to bodily wants.

Ye'll eat and drink my merry men a',
An' see ye be weell thorn;
For blaw it weet or blaw it wind,
My guid ship sails the morn.

Sir Patrick Spens, st. 6, Buchan's vers.

When they had eaten and well drunken
And a' had thorn'd fine;
The bride's father he took the cup,
For to serve out the wine.

Sweet Willie and Fair Maisry, st. 24.

Perhaps allied to A.-S. *thearfan, theorfan, thurfan*, to need, avail, profit, an anomalous verb. See Note under *Tharf* in *Cleveland Glossary*.

THORTERSOME, *adj.* Lying or stretching in all directions; troublesome, perplexing; Blame of *Kirkburiall, ch. 17.* V. THORTER.

THOU'S. Contr. for *thou art, thou hast, or thou shalt or wilt.* V. under 'S, 'Se.

THRALY, *adv.* Eagerly, fiercely; *Houlate, l. 489.* V. THRA, *adv.*

THRAMEL, *s.* V. DICT.

That this term is of Gothic origin is very unlikely. Both the form and the meaning of the word suggest that it is simply E. *trammel*: M. E. *tramaile*, which, if not from O. Fr. *tramaile*, has with it come from L. Lat. *tramacula*, a fishing-net, which later became *trammalum*, and *tramela*. See *Ducange, Skeat, and Wedgwood*.

THRAPLE-PLOUGH, THRAPPLE-PLOUGH, *s.* The old wooden plough with one stilt.

"The old *Thraple plough* is now seldom to be seen, except in the remote Highlands, or in the Orkneys. It was also called the *Rotheram plough*, and was entirely composed of wood, with the exception of the culter and sock, and had but one stilt. It was drawn by four garrons or oxen yoked abreast to a cross-bar, which was fastened to the beam by thongs of raw hide or ropes of hair; and he who managed the stilt held it close and firm to his right thigh, to protect which he had the skin of a sheep or other animal wrapt around it. To keep the plough sufficiently deep in the earth a person was required to press it down, while another performed the office of driver by placing himself between the two central animals, where he walked backwards, protecting himself from falling by placing both arms over their necks. The mould-board was ribbed or furrowed, in order to break the land; and old people declare that the soil yielded better crops after being ploughed in this manner than it does by the modern practice. The supposition is, that by the old method the soil was more equally broken up." *The Scottish Gael, ii. 95-6, ed. 1876.*

To this old *thraple plough*, with its traces of raw-hide or rope, reference is made by the *auld farmer* in his New Year greeting to his *auld mare Maggie*, when he says:

Thou was a noble fittie-lan'
As e'er in tug or tow was drawn!
Aft thee an' I, in aught hours gaun,
On guid March-weather,
Hae turned sax rood beside our han',
For days thegither.

Burns.

This plough was still in common use in *Carrick and Galloway* in *Burns'* younger days, and it was not generally abandoned in the lower districts till the beginning of the present century. See *Old Stat. Acct. Scotland, Robertson's Agricultural Recollections, Ure's Agric. of Dumbarton*.

To THRAW, THRA, *v. a. and n.* 1. To rush, press, drive, force.

Off Edinburgh the boyis as beis owt *thrawis*,
And cryis owt ay, "Heir cumis our awin queir Clerk!"
Then fleis thow lyk ane howlat chest with cravis,
Dunbar and Kennedy, l. 217.

2. To contradict, thwart; hence, to provoke, enrage, torment; "I'll thraw him at every turn." Addit. to THRAW, *q. v.*

THRAW, *s.* Rush, press, crowd; opposition, struggle, contest; spite, rage, trouble. Addit. to THRAW, *s., q. v.*

THRALY, *adv.* Eagerly, fiercely. V. THRA, *adv.*

To THREAP, THREIP, *v. a.* To assert, aver; *pret. threp, threipit.* V. THREPE.

THREAP, THREEP, THREIP, *s.* V. THREPE.

THREE, THRAFE, *s.* A threave; *B. R. Prestwick, 23 Oct., 1550.* V. THRAIF.

To THRESH, *v. a.* To thrash grain, to use the flail; *to thresh the barn*, to do a man's work with the flail.

This form of the word is common in the Bible; and it was used by Milton, see *L'Allegro*, l. 108, *Paradise Lost*, iv. 984; *thrash* is comparatively modern. M. E. *threshen*, from A.-S. *therscan*, to thrash.

THRICH, *v.* and *s.* Thrust. V. THRIST.

THRINE, TRINE, TRENE, TRYNE, *adv.* Thrice.

THRINEFALD, THRINFALD, TRINEFALD, TRENEFALD, TRYNFALD, *adj.* Threefold, triple; "a *thrinfauld* hawbrik," Douglas, *Virgil*, iii. 6.

Gloir to the Fader he aboif,
Gloir to the Sone for our behoif,
Gloir to the Haly Spreit of loif,
In *trinefauld* vnitie.

Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 6, ed. 1882.

THRIVAND, THRIUAND, *adj.* Heartly, successful, prosperous; *Gol. and Gaw.*, st. 27.

THRIVANDLY, THRIUANDLY, *adv.* Successfully, prosperously; *Gol. and Gaw.*, st. 34.

THRIVEN, THRYUEN, *part. pt.* Prospered; also used as an *adj.* meaning good-looking, well-favoured.

Icel. *thrifsa*, to clutch, grasp, seize; Dan. *trives*, Swed. *trifvas*, to thrive.

THROAT-BOLE, THROATE-BOWLE, *s.* The throat-ball, ball of the throat.

"*Frumen, the throate-bowle*;" *Duncan's App. Etym.*, 1595, ed. Small, E. D. S.

THROCHT, *s.* A trough, vat. V. *Troch.*

To THROU, *v. n.* To go through, pass, make or find a passage; *Kingis Quair*, st. 63, ed. Skeat. Addit. to THROUGH.

To THROU, THROO, *v. a.* V. THROUGH, *v.*

THROUGATE, THROUGHGATE, THROGAT, *s.* A lane or passage from one street to another; an entry, close, or common passage from a street to a back-land, a field, or a garden; *Burgh Recs. Peebles*, p. 117, *Rec. Soc.* V. THROUGHGANG.

THROUGH-LOCK, THROU-LOK, THROCHT-LOK, *s.* A lock which has the key-hole passing right through; with such a lock the door may be fastened from the inside as well as the outside; *Burgh Recs. Aberdeen*, i. 237, Sp. C.

THROUTHER, *adj.* V. THROUGH-ITHER.

To THROW, THROWE, *v. a.* To drive, propel. Addit. to THROW, *q. v.*

Helples allone, the wynter nyght I wake
To wayte the wynd that furthward suld me throwe.
Kingis Quair, st. 17, ed. Skeat.

THRUM, *s.* The extremity of the warp of a web from six to nine inches long which cannot be woven; it has the appearance of a tufted border. Pl. *thrums*, short threads which are kept by a weaver for mending his web; hence, fragments, snatches, as applied to snatches of songs, the purring of a cat; *grey thrums*, ravelled snatches.

Hey, Willie Winkie, are ye coming ben?

The cat's singing *grey thrums* to the sleeping hen,
The dog's spelder'd on the floor, and disna gie a cheep,
But here's a waukrife laddie, that winna fa' asleep.

W. Miller, Willie Winkie, st. 2.

To THRU, *v. a.* To raise a tufted pile on knitted or woven woollen stuffs, to cover woollen cloth with small tufts like thrums; *part. pt.* *thrum'd*, *thrummed*, *thrummit*.

THRUMMED, THRUMMIT, THRUMIT, *part. adj.* Lit. covered with small tufts or thrums; applied to knitted or woven woollen stuffs which have been dressed with a rough, shaggy, or tufted surface; a *thrum'd* cap, a knitted cap with tufted pile; "ane *thrummit* hat," a hat made of very coarse woollen cloth, *Burgh Recs. Aberdeen*, I. 237, Sp. c.

"A *thrummed* hat was one made of very coarse woollen cloth; Minsheu." Halliwell.

THRUMMY, *s.* A very coarse woollen cloth with a rough tufted surface; a *thrummy* cap, one made of *thrummy*.

A person who wore such a cap was called *thrummy-cap*, as in the tale of *Thrummy Cap* and the *Ghaist*. In the opening of that story the hero is thus portrayed:

He was a sturdy bardoch chiel,
An' frae the weather happit weel.
Wi' a mill'd plaiden jockey coat,
And eke he on his head had got
A *thrummy-cap*, baith large and stoot,
Wi' flaps ahint (as well's a snout),
Whilk button'd close aneath the chin,
To keep the cauld frae cummin in.
Upon his legs he had gammashes,
Which sogers ca' their spatterdashes;
An' on his han's, instead o' glo'es,
Large doddy mittens, whilk he'd roose
For warmness; an' an aiken stick,
Nay very lang but gay an' thick,
Intil his neive, he drove awa',
An' car'd for neither frost nor sna'.

THRUST, *s.* Thirst. V. THRIST.

THRYS, THRYST, THRYSET, *adv.* Thrice.

THUMART, THUMAR, THUMMART, *s.* Pron. of *fowmarte*, a polecat: *thummart*, Burns, *The Twa Herds*, st. 6. V. THULMARD.

THUMBLER, *s.* A thimble-rigger. V. *Thimbler*.

THURL, *v.* and *s.* V. THIRL.

THYKIT, *pret.* and *part. pt.* Thatched. V. THEEK.

TIBETLESS, *adj.* Benumbed, powerless, useless, as applied to fingers, hands, or feet benumbed with cold. It is also applied to the mind, and as expressive of what one's character or conduct indicates regarding it: hence, senseless, stupid, heedless, foolish, incapable of understanding and acting aright. Addit. to **TABETLESS**, q. v.

This form represents a very common pron. in the West of S., where the word is still used in the various senses indicated. The term is very fairly discussed in Cuthbertson's Glossary to Burns, p. 390.

To **TICE**, **TISE**, *v. a.* To entice, allure, induce: short for *entice*.

O. Fr. *enticer, enticher*, to excite, entice; M. E. *enticen*. "Tycyn or intycyn. *Instigo, allicio*." Prompt. Parv.

TIFTING, **TIFTIN**, *s.* Scolding; a scolding given or received. V. **TIFT**.

To **TIKLE**, *v. a.* To stir or move gently; to excite, quicken; part. pr. *tiklyng*, used also as a *s.*, meaning gentle stirring, quickening. Addit. to **TICKLE**, q. v.

In describing the genial influence of the sun in spring, the poet says—

And with the *tiklyng* of his hete and light,
The tender flouris opnyt thame and sprad,
And, in thaire nature, thankit him for glad.

Kingis Quair, st. 21, ed. Skeat.

TILLER, *v. and s.* V. **DICT**.

The etym. given for this term is confusing. Indeed, only the last paragraph is applicable to *tiller*. As the root is A.-S. *telgor*, a shoot, twig, the word cannot be allied to Fr. *taller*, which has come from Lat. *thallus*; nor is it allied to Icel. *tylle*, nor to Icel. *tilldra*, either in meaning or in origin.

This is one of many instances in which Jamieson offers etymologies which are totally inconsistent with each other.

To **TILLY**, **TILLIE**, **TILE**, *v. a.* To till or dig the ground; part. pr. *tillyin, tileing*. V. **TELE**.

" . . . the sowme of 40 s. for land *tileing*." Corshill Baron Court Book, p. 73.

To **TIMBER**, **TYMBER**, **TYMBIRE**, *v. a.* Lit. to build, build up; to work, cause, produce, as in "Thay sall *tymbire* yow tene;" Awnt. Arthure, st. 22.

TIMERSOME, *adj.* Fearful, apprehensive, easily frightened. Addit. to **TIMOURSUM**, q. v.

TIMMER-HEELS, *s. pl.* Wooden-heels for ladies' winter-shoes; shoes so fitted were called *timmer-heels*, and *timmer-heel't shoon*; see Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 250, Rec. Soc.

TINKLER, *s.* A tinker; a *tinkler-gipsy*, a wandering or vagabond tinker; Burns, The Twa Dogs.

(Sup.)

G 2

"*Faber aerarius, a tinkler*;" Duncan's App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E. D. S.

This term is prob. of imitative origin, from M. E. *tinken*, to tinkle, ring; cf. Du. *tinge-tangen*, to tinkle, Lat. *tinire*, to tinkle, ring. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

TINNY, **TINNIE**, *s.* A small tin jug.

TINO, *s.* A skewer or spit for fish when drying; Orkn. E. *tine*.

To **TINO**, *v. a.* To spit fish, to fix them on *tinos*.

A.-S. *tind*, a tooth of a rake; Icel. *tindr*, Swed. *tinne*.

TINT, *s.* Proof, evidence, indication; forecast, foretaste; "The beast's awa, and ye'll ne'er get *tint* or wittins o't," i.e., evidence or information regarding it. V. under **TAINT**.

But mind ye this, the half-ta'en kiss,
The first fond fa'in' tear,
Is, heaven kens, fu' sweet amens,
An' *tints* o' heaven here.

William Thom, Whistle Binkie, ii. 43.

Tint is the vulgar pron. of *taint*, short for *attaint*; but it has a much wider range of meaning than that which Jamieson assigned to it; see **TAINT** in **DICT**.

TIPPENCE, *s.* Two-pence.

When by the plate we set our nose,
Weel heaped up wi' ha'pence,
A greedy glowr Black Bonnet throws,
And we maun drawn our *tippence*.

Burns, Holy Fair, st. 8.

"Black Bonnet," the elder in charge of the plate for receiving the collection for the poor; not, as an English editor has explained it, "the Elder who holds the alms-dish."

In Burns' day, and for long after, "the plate," (also called "the brod," "the kirk brod," or "the pair's brod") was placed on a stool outside and in front of the church door, and the elder in charge of it stood inside a stance like a sentry-box close by.

TIPPENNY, *s.* Two-penny ale, ale at two-pence a Scotch pint. V. **TWOPENNY**.

That *tippenny* was a comparatively weak ale is put beyond doubt by the following particulars. The imperial gallon contains 277.274 cub. ins., and the Scotch pint, or "Stirling Jug," contained 104.2034 cub. ins., or nearly three-eighths of an imp. gall.; consequently such ale cost about 5½d. per gall. And yet, according to the comparative estimate of Burns, it must have possessed very considerable inspiring power—

Inspiring bold John Barleycorn!
What dangers thou canst make us scorn!
Wi' *tippenny*, we fear na evil;
Wi' usquebae, we'll face the D——l.

Tam o' Shanter.

TIRE, **TYRE**, *s.* A snood or narrow band for the hair, worn by females; an ornamental edging used by cabinet-makers and upholsterers; the metal edging of coffins, which is also called coffin-*tire*.

O. Fr. *tire*, a row, file. But for second and third meanings the origin is prob. M. E. *tw, tyr*, short for *atir, atyr*, attire, ornament.

TIRLESS, **TIRLEIS**, **TERLEIS**, *s.* A screen, an enclosure, a space enclosed by a screen,

railing, or partition. Addit. to TIRLESS, q. v.

"Item, coft vij jestis to be ane *terleis* to the deid banes at the south kirk-dur." Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, ii. 364, Rec. Soc.

"Item, to Hennislie to cast the deid banes in the west *tirleis*, iij s." Ibid.

TIRSO, *s.* Ragwort, groundsel (*Senecio*, Linn.); Orkn.

TISSUE, TISSEW, *s.* A thin muslin-stuff; also, a skirt or under-garment made of it; Kingis Quair, st. 49, ed. Skeat.

O. Fr. *tissu*, woven; and applied to thin woven stuffs of wool, silk, &c.: from O. Fr. *tistre*, to weave, Mod. Fr. *tisser*.

To TO, *v. a.* To take, receive, uplift: part. pt. *ton*, taken; Sir Tristrem, l. 1484. V. TA.

The truage was com to to
Morant, the noble knight.

Ibid., l. 947, S.T.S.

TO, TA, *prep.* 1. For; "preparation to the graue," Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. vii.; see also ch. xix.

2. In; "made to the imitation of," i.e., in imitation of, or after the example of; "set up to the mockage of," i.e., in mockery of; Ibid., ch. x.

3. Till, until; "our bodies are lade a-part to the resurrection; Ibid. ch. x.

TOCUM. A form of *to cum* with an *adj.* meaning: to come, coming, future; Kingis Quair, st. 14.

TOFORE, TOFOIR, TO-THE-FORE, *adv.* Before-hand, over and above, in hand, laid past. Addit. to TOFORE, q. v.

" . . . hir and hir guidman suld newir haue frie geir *to-foir*." Trials for Witchcraft, Spald. Mis. i. 95.

TOFOROWE, TO-FOROWE, *adv.* Poet. form of *tofore*, with the following meanings:—

1. Before, already.

The way we take, the tyme I tald *to-forowe*,
Kingis Quair, st. 23, ed. Skeat.

2. Before this time, heretofore.

That gudeliare had nocht bene sene *toforowe*.
Ibid., st. 49.

3. Formerly, in times past, previously.

And thy request both now and eke *toforowe*.
Ibid., st. 105.

TOFT, THOFT, *s.* 1. A portion of land sufficient for a house and garden, a feu or plot; also, a house with garden or other ground attached.

2. "Land once tilled but now abandoned;"

Memorial for Orkney, p. 119. Addit. to TOFT, q. v.

Icel. *tomt*, a clearing, a portion of land fit for cultivation. See also the notes under TOFT in DICT.

TOFTIN, THOFTIN, THOFTYN, *s.* The house built upon a toft of land; the holding or using of said house; also, the right of so doing.

"Wilyam Mathy, son to Gylbert Mathy, is rentalit in vj's land in Sandy-Hyllis, be consent of Andro Corsby, the said Andro broukand the *thoftyn* for his tym, and Thomas Mathy the land:" i.e., the one was to enjoy the house and the other the land, during the life-time of Andro, the present holder. Diocesan Registers of Glasgow, 1534, vol. i., p. 105, Grampian Club.

TOGS, *s. pl.* Tails of barley or black oats; prob. the local pron. of *tags*, tails; Orkn.

To TOIT, TOTE, *v. n.* To saunter. V. Toyte.

TOK, TOKE, TOKEN, *pret.* Took; Sir Tristrem, l. 223, 447, S.T.S.

TOKENING, *s.* Sign, signal, trumpet-call; Sir Tristrem, l. 506, 518, S.T.S. V. TAK-YNNYNG.

TOLKE, *s.* A man, person. V. Tulke.

TOLLAR, TOLLARE, *s.* A taker of toll or custom, collector of petty customs in a burgh; Burgh Records Aberdeen, I. 191, Sp. C.

Ine til a town he come forby,
Quare in the tolbutth set Lewy,
That as a *tollare* thare wes sate,
Unlesume wyunnyng for to get.
And quha ine hoppyne syne is tane
The ewangell callis publicane.

Barbour, Legends of the Saints.

To TOLTER, *v. n.* V. DICT.

Del. quotation and note under this entry in DICT.; the one is unsuitable, and the other is a mistake. The *tolter* of that passage is as follows:—

TOLTER, *adv.* Unsteadily, with tottering motion; *toolter*, Orkn., q. v.

And they were ware that long[e] sat in place,
So *tolter* quhilum did sche It to-wrye;
There was bot clymbe[n] and ryght downward hye,
And sum were eke that fallung had [so] sore,
There for to clymbe thaire corage was no more.
Kingis Quair, st. 164, ed. Skeat.

This passage was not properly understood by Jamieson. He explained *tolter* as a *v. inf.*, and probably was led into this error through mistaking *to-urye* as [a] simple verb.

TOLYE, *s.* Strife, quarrel. V. TULYE.

TON, TAN, *part. pt.* Taken. V. To, TA.

TONEGALL, *s.* A weight equal to 6 stones, referring in the Exchequer Rolls to cheese only.

“Redditus casei etc. scilicet de Forfar xiiij^x et viij tonegall.” Exch. Rolls Scot., i. 50.

“ . . . tonegall valet vj petras.” Ibid.

There is still considerable doubt regarding the correctness of this term; see under *Cogall*.

To **TOOK**, **TOUK**, **TOWK**, *v. a.* 1. To tug, pluck, pull, tuck; “Dinna *took* it sae, but tak it up.” Syn. *to pook*.

2. To strike, beat, blow, tuck; as, “to *took* the drum, to *towk* a trump.” E. *tuck*.

Touk was used also as short for *touk the drum*, as in the following record:—

“Ordanis the drummers *to touk* through the toun weik about, and he quha *touks* for the weik sall onlie have power *to touk* to the hail lords and strangers sall cum to the toun for that weik;” etc. (i. e., he and he only shall go with the drum during that week). Burgh Recs. Glasgow, 12 Feb., 1642.

3. To nag, taunt, reproach; as, “to *touk* or reproach ane another,” Riding of Parl., Mait. Club. Misc., III., 103.

4. To tuck, fold; put on, assume, express: “*Took* up your tails;” “*Touk* it a’ roun.” “*Towking* outrageous countenance;” Riding of Parl., Mait. Club. Misc., III., 102. Add. to **TOUK**, *q. v.*

TOOK, **TOUK**, **TOWK**, *s.* 1. A tug, pluck, pull: “He gied her sleeve a bit *took*.”

2. A tuck, stroke, blast: “Wi’ *took* o’ drum;” Scott, Rob Roy, ch. 19; and similarly *touk o’ trump*, is used.

3. Taunt, reproach, provocation; *pl. touks, towks*, assumed airs, poutings, mocks; Riding of Parl., Mait. Club. Misc., III., 103.

4. A tuck or horizontal fold, as in a garment: “Run a *took* a’ roun.” Addit. to **TOUK**, **TOWK**, *q. v.*

TOOLTER, *adj.* Unstable, shaky, off the perpendicular; Orcadian Sketch Book, p. 119. Used also as an *adv.* V. *Tolter*.

TOOMLY, **TOOMEY**, *adv.* Idly, to no purpose, vainly. V. **TOOM**.

“Rather to teach as I can, what or what not the Kirk should doe, nor *toomely* to talke what hes beene done abroad by the world in this earand.” Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 5.

TOOT. *To toot on anither horn*, to change the subject of discourse, the tone or manner of speech, or the mode of action.

“Hoot, toot, toot!” the birdie’s saying,

“Wha can shear the rigg that’s shorn?”

Ye’ve sung brawlie simmer’s ferlies,

I’ll *toot on anither horn*.”

Whistle Binkie, ii. 340.

TOOTHY, **TEETHY**, *adj.* Having many or large teeth; biting or given to biting;

crabbed, ill-natured, given to making biting or sarcastic remarks.

TOOZLE, **TOOSLE**, *v.* and *s.* V. **TOUSLE**.

To **TOP**, *v. a.* A term in golfing: to hit the ball above its centre; see Golfer’s Handbook.

TOPICKS, **TOOPICKIS**, *s. pl.* Remedies, local applications, as plasters, bandages, &c., applied to injured or diseased parts of the body; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, iv. 489, Rec. Soc.

O. Fr. *topiques*, “remedies (as plaisters, &c.), applyed vnto vnsound parts of the bodie;” Cotgr.: from Lat. *topica*, the title of a work by Aristotle.

TOPPIN, **TAPPIN**, *adj.* Same as **TOP**, **TAP**, *q. v.*

TOPTRIE, *s.* V. **TAP-TREE**.

This form occurs in Burgh Recs. Glasgow, i. 129, Rec. Soc.

TORE, **TOR**, *adj.* Forms of *teiv*, tedious, tiresome, exhausting.

TORFEIR, **TORFER**, *s.* V. **DICT**.

The resemblance, here suggested, between *torfeir* and Fr. *torfaire* is a mere fancy. *Torfeir* is derived from Icel. *tor-*, prefix, and verb *fara*, to go: whereas *torfaire*=*tort-faire*, is from Lat. *tortus*, twisted, crooked, hence wrong, and *facere*, to make, do. The etymologies, therefore, are totally inconsistent.

TORRIS, *s. pl.* For the explanation of this term given in **DICT**, substitute the following:—1. Towers, bastions.

Throu the schynnyng of the son ane ciete thai see.

With *torris* and turatis teirfull to tell,

Bigly batollit about with wallis sa he.

Gol. and Gawane, st. 4.

2. High and steep rocks.

The king faris with his folk our firthis and fellis

Feill dais or he fand of flynd or of fyre,—

Bot *torris* and tene wais teirfull quha tellis

Tuglit and travailit thus trew men can tyre.

Ibid., st. 3.

O. Fr. *tur, tour*, from Lat. *turris*, a tower: hence applied to a castle, an isolated conical hill, or a steep rock, which rises like a tower; cf. Gael. *torr*, a conical hill, tower, castle. It is a familiar term in the uplands of Devon and Derby: e.g., Yes Tor in Dartmoor, and Matlock High Tor in Derby.

TOSH, *adj.* Intimate, familiar, kindly, affectionate; “They’re unco *tosh* wi’ ither;” West of S., Orkn. Addit. to **TOSCH**, *q. v.*

To **TOST**, *v. a.* To toast.

“*Torreo*, torrefacio; to rost, to *tost*;” Duncan’s App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E. D. S.

TO-STIFFILIT, *part. pt.* Staggered, confounded. V. *Stivel*.

TOUCH, *s.* A small quantity, slight degree, sensation: *a wee touch*, a minute quantity, very slight amount or degree.

An' when they meet wi' sair disasters,
Like loss o' health, or want o' masters,
Ye maist wad think a wee touch langer,
An' they maun starve o' cauld and hunger.

Burns, *The Two Dogs*.

TOUCH, TOUCHE, s. Short for *touch-wood*, but applied to amadou and other materials used as tinder: "as sharp as *touch*," as quick as touch-wood, quick-tempered.

TOUCH-BOX, TOUCHE-BOX, s. A tinder-box; Halyburton's Ledger, p. 291, 292.

To TOUSK, v. a. To indent, jag or joggle: a term in masonry explanatory of the method of joining one building to another.

" . . . that the said Cristan Ra and hir factor sall *tousk*, bowale, and ragall the gawill of the saidis Cristan new hous to the gawill of the said Sir Ailexander hous." Burgh Recs. Stirling, 12 April, 1525.

Gael. *tosg*, a tusk; prob. borrowed from A.-S. *tusc*.

It may, however, be merely a variation of E. *tusk*.

To TOUT, v. a. and n. To blow, sound, or give a blast upon a horn or trumpet; to sound, resound: "He *touts* his ain horn," i.e., he praises himself, boasts or brags about his own affairs. Addit. to **TOOT**, q. v.

TOUT, TOUTING, s. A blast, sound, call of a horn, etc.; a boast, brag, puff. Addit. to **TOOT**, q. v.

TOWARD, TOWARDS, prep. In the direction of; also, regarding, concerning: "*to-ward* hir goldin haire," Kingis Quair, st. 46, ed. Skeat.

TOWBUYTH, TOBUITH, s. Tolbooth, prison. V. **TOLBUTHE**.

TOWEIR, adj. Wearing, for wearing, to be worn; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 393, Rec. Soc.

Shortly before the meeting of the General Assembly in Glasgow in 1638, the magistrates of that city resolved to do every thing in their power to secure the comfort and convenience of that august body while it remained in session; and one of the many appointments then made was, "three persons electit and nominat to keep the kirk dooris and the *toweir* gownis [of the ministers, etc.] in a cumlie maner."

To TO-WRITHE, v. a. and n. To twist, twist about, wrench, break off.

And tristrem duelled thare
To wite what men wald say;
Coppe and claper he bare—
As he a mesel ware;—
So wo was ysonde, that may,
That alle sche wald *to-writhe*.

Sir Tristrem, l. 3179, S.T.S.

A.-S. *to-writhan*, to writhe, distort. Ælfric's Glossary has "distorquco, ic *to-writhe*." See under *To Wrye*.

TOWRPYKE, s. A spiral stair. V. **TURNPIKE**.

To TO-WRYE, v. a. To turn, twist about rapidly.

In describing how Fortune turned her wheel the poet says,—

So toltir quhilum did sche *It to-wrye*;
There was bot clymbe[n] and ryght dounward hye,
And sum were eke that fallyng had [so] sore,
There for to clymbe thaire corage was no more.

Kingis Quair, st. 164, ed. Skeat.

This term is wrongly entered in **Dict.** under **Wry**, as if it were a simple verb. "It is obviously a compound verb with the prefix *to-*; cf. 'distorquco, ic *to-writhe*,' Ælfric's Glossary, ed. Zupitza, p. 155." Skeat. V. **To WRY**.

To TOYTE, TOIT, TOTE, v. n. To tot or walk about leisurely, like a weak or old person; also, to totter. V. **TOYTE**.

In the **Dict.**, and in many of the glossaries to Burns, this word is improperly defined as "to totter like old age." In Burns' first Gloss., that of the Kilmarnock ed., the definition is, "to walk like old age," i.e. in the sauntering, leisurely way of an old man who is still able to move about, and to attend to the wants of his 'auld, trusty servan' in the pasture field. And that this was the sense in which Burns used the word will become evident to any one who reads the passage carefully. It runs thus:—

We've worn to crazy years thegither;
We'll *toyte* about wi' ane anither;
Wi' tentie care I'll flit thy tether

To some hain'd rig,

Whare ye may nobly rax your leather

Wi' sma' fatigues.

The Auld Farmer to his Mare Maggy.

TRAISt, adv. Trustily, faithfully; **Gol.** and **Gawane**, st. 23, 33.

TRAMP, s. 1. A foot-journey in search of work: *on tramp*, travelling from town to town in search of employment.

2. A mechanic travelling in search of employment.

To TRANSLATE, v. a. 1. To transform, change; **Kingis Quair**, st. 8, ed. Skeat.

2. To alter or make up anew, as is done with a piece of dress.

Item, for thre eln Scottis blak bocht be the Queen's Maister of Wardrob to lyn ane gown of the Queen's that wes *translatit*; ilk eln xiiij.s., summa xlijs.

Item, for lynyng of thir tua collaris, and *translating* of lynyngis of gownis for caus William Fery [the furrier] wes suspect ^{xs.}

Item, for ij½ eln gray dames to the grene dames of the Inglis hors covir, in stede of the quhit dames was in it, ^{vii. viijs.}

Item, for v½ eln yallo carsay to lyne the said hors covir, xxxijs. vjd.

Item, for *translating* and making of the said hors covir of dames, vs. Accts. L. H. Treasurer, 1502-4.

TRANTLUM. 1. As a *s.*: a trifle, knick-knack, toy; generally used in pl. *trantlums*, same as **TRANTLES**, q. v.

2. As an *adj.*: trifling, little-worth, troublesome; "*trantlum gear*," Whistle-Binkie, l. 128.

TRASHER, TRASCHOR, s. A tracer or liner; a sharp-pointed steel or stile for tracing lines on leather: used by saddlers and leather-cutters; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 176, Sp. C.

O. Fr. *trasser*, to trace out, delineate: formed from Lat. *tractus*, pp. of *trahere*, to draw.

To TRAUAILLE, v. n. To travail, toil. V. [TRAWAILL].

TRAUAILLE, s. Toil; Kingis Quair, st. 69, 70, ed. Skeat.

TRAUNT, s. A trick. V. TRANE.

TRAVELLYE, s. Downfall, crash; a fall accompanied with great noise; Orcadian Sketch Book, p. 36, 117.

Dan. *travil*, busy, rushing; *travlhed*, act or state of bustling about, commotion; but prob. derived from E. *travail*.

To TRAW, TRAWE, v. a. To believe. V. TROW.

TRAWE, s. A twist; hence a trick, device, make-believe.

Compasand and castand cacis a thousand
How he sall tak me with a *trawe* at trist of ane othir.
Dunbar, Tua Mariit Wemen, l. 124.

Trawe is a form of *thraw*, from A.-S. *thrawan*, to turn, twist.

TRAYFOL, TROFEL, s. A knot, device, in embroidery; see next entry.

To TRAYFOL, TROFEL, v. a. To ornament with knots or devices; part. pt. *trayfolede, trofelyte*.

Gawane was graythely graythede on grene,
With griffons of gold engrelede full gaye,
Trayfolede with *trayfoles* and *trewlufes* by-twene,
One a stirtande stede he strykes one straye.
Aunt. Arthure, st. 40.

The Douce MS. has "Trifeled with traues;" but the meaning is the same.

The mane in his mantyll syttis at his mete
In paille purede with pane, full precyously dyghte,
Trofelyte and *trauerste* with *trewloues* in *trete*.
Ibid., st. 28.

Fr. *tréfiler*, to wiredraw, make chain-work; formerly *tresfiler*, from Lat. *transfilare*, to pass thread through the drawing-frame: *tréfilleur*, formerly *tresfiler*, a chain-maker, a worker in chain-work.

TREDDER, s. A male or cock-bird, but generally applied to a cock.

A.-S. *treðan*, to tread; Icel. *troda*: akin to Lat. *trudere*.

TREE, TRE, TRIE, s. 1. The wooden portion of a pack-saddle, plough, etc.; Corshill Baron Court Book, Ayr and Wigton Arch. Coll., IV. 134.

2. A straight piece of rough timber used as a pole, lever, prop, or stay, is called a *tree*: as,

a dyer's-*tree*, a raising-*tree* or lever for moving a mill-stone.

3. A last for boots or shoes, any wooden frame, mould or block, as a boot-*tree*, a hat-*tree*, a mitten-*tree*, etc.; "ane pair of buyt-*treis*;" Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 176, Sp. C.

TREE-LEGGED, adj. Having a timber-leg; Whistle Binkie, I. 159.

TREMEBUND, adj. Trembling, timorous; Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 71, ed. 1882. Lat. *tremebundus*.

TRENCHER, TRINCHER, adj. Lopped, blunted, pointless: *trencher-spear*, a pointless spear, tilting pole. V. TRUNCHER SPEIR.

O. Fr. *trenché*, cut off, blunted; prob. from Lat. *truncare*, to lop off.

TRENDLE, TRINDLE, TRENLE, TRINLE, TRUNLE, s. The wheel of a barrow, also the wooden portion of the wheel; a small wooden wheel such as is used for a trundle-bed; a low truck or hutch, &c.; a wooden roller on which a heavy block is moved along. *Trinnyll*, Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 1513, p. 44, Mait. C.

Ae auld wheelbarrow, mair for token
Ae leg an' baith the trams are broken;
I made a poker o' the spindle,
An' my auld mither brunt the *trindle*.

Burns, The Inventory.

To TRENDLE, TRENLE, TRINLE, TRUNLE, v. a. and n. To trundle, roll, move on wheels or rollers. Addit. to TRINDLE and TRINTLE, q. v.

TRENLE-BED, TRINLE-BED, s. A bed set on *trendles* or small wheels, that it may be easily run under another bed or drawn out as required: also called a *hurly-bed* or *hurly*, a *whirly-bed* or *whirly*.

TRENE, TRENEFALD. V. under *Thrine*.

TRENNAL, TREYNAL, s. Lit. a tree-nail; a wooden peg or pin used in shipbuilding, and other kinds of carpenter-work. E. *tree-nail*.

TRESSOUR, TRESSURE, s. A species of border detached from the edge of the shield, and borne double, sometimes triple: a term in heraldry.

He bure a lyon as lord of gowlis full gay—
Off pure gold wes the grund quhair the grym hovit,
With dowble *tressour* about flowrit in fay.

Houlate, l. 370, Bann. MS.

O. Fr. *tresser*, to plait.

The expression "*flowrit in fay*" is explained by Planché in his remarks on this term.

"The Tressure has been regarded as a diminutive of the Orle [from Fr. *ourler*, to hem], and is a similar border, only narrower, and borne double, sometimes triple, and generally what is termed flory-counterflory, as in the arms of Scotland." The Pursuivant of Arms, p. 58.

TRETE, *s.* Treaty, bargain; connection, combination; *in trete*, under treaty; connected, combined, linked together.

The mane in his mantyll . . .
Trefolyte and trausterste with trewloues in *trete*.
Avont. Arthure, st. 28.

O. Fr. *traite*, a treaty; from *traité*, pp. of *traiter*, to treat.

TREVISS, TREVESSE, TRAVESSE, *s.* V. DICT.

Two distinct words are mixed up in the common applications of *trewiss* and *travesse*: the one is a variant of *traverse*, and the other is a derivative of *trave*. The distinction is perhaps best seen in the use of *travesse* for a partition in a wall, and for the stall itself. In the first application it is a form of *traverse*, from Lat. *transversus*, turned across, laid across; and in the second it is deriv. of *trave*, a shackle, originally a frame of rails for confining unruly horses. The two words have got mixed up; but it is well to point out their different origin.

TREWE, DAY OF TREWE, *s.* A judiciary court held by the wardens of the Border Marches. Addit. to **TREW**, q. v.

These courts were so called, because, during the time they were convened, there was a truce or cessation of hostilities on both sides of the border. Periodical meetings of this kind were necessary for the purpose of hearing complaints, settling disputes, and administering justice.

TREWLOUE, TREWLUFU, *s.* V. *Truelove*.

TRIACLE, TRIAKLE, *s.* 1. An antidote, remedy, cure. Lat. *theriaca*, *theriace*.

"*Theriace, triacle*, remeid against poysyn;" Duncan's App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E. D. S.

Prompt. Parv. gives *treacle*, explained as "halyvey, or bote agen sekenesse." And the editor, Mr. Way, has an interesting note regarding the various kinds of *Theriaca*, and their use as an antidote for the bites of serpents, and for the plague or pest; see p. 500.

2. Trial, test, verdict, decision, settlement: "*triakle* of the truth," decision or settlement of the truth, as a cure of strife, or a means of healing it.

". . . sa far as may pertene to the town justlie, ay and quhill the *triakle* of the treuth tharof may be had, bayth for the commoun wele of the town and the said Williamis singlar wele, in sic maner that gif he haif just rycht thairto, and swa being funding, that he may bruk the samyn peaceable without pley; and gyf the town hes the just rycht thairto and recoweris the samyn, that thai may in likmaner use the samyn as thair awin peaceable according to justyce." Burgh Recs. Stirling, 1554-5, p. 62.

To **TRIBBLE**, *v. a.* To trouble, annoy; to handle overmuch, hence, to damage; also, to clutch, grasp, or finger, like a person in death-throes; West of S., Orkn.

TRINCHER, *adj.* Pointless, blunted. V. *Trencher*.

TRINE, TRYNE, TRENE, TRINFALD. V. under *Thrine*.

TRINK, TRINCK, *s.* The bed or channel of a river or stream; also, the water which flows in that channel. Addit. to **TRINK**, q. v.

The definitions given by Dr. Jamieson apply only to a trench or drain; but the term has a much wider range of meaning, as the following extracts show.

"That na channell, stanes, sand, nor any uther thing be cassin in the *trink* of the watter, or within the fluid merk, out of schippis." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, ii. 77, Sp. C.

"The hail *trinck* of the watter salbe drawn doun the south syd of the Lochfield croft, and to rin at the west syd of the Gallowgett . . . in the auld *trinck*, to be cassin deper and wyder, and that the watter *trinck* on the south-vest syd of the said locht salbe stoppit and condamnit." *Ibid.*, p. 239.

The term is still used in both senses.

TRINKLE, *s.* A drop, series of drops, falling or fallen, as from a leaking vessel or a spout; a continuous dropping, or a slender thread of falling liquid; also, a faint line or streak, as a *trinkle* of blood.

TRINKALD, TRINKALD, *s.* A vessel for trickling or dropping oil, etc., a carrier's oil-horn; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 176, Sp. C.

TRINNEL, TRINNYLL, *s.* V. *Trendle*.

TRISTE, TRYSTE, TRYSTER, *s.* A station in hunting. Addit. to **TRIST**, q. v.

Iike a lorde withowtyn lett,
At his *triste* was he sett,
With bowe and with barcelett,
Vndir those bewes.

Avont. Arthure, st. 3, l. 11.

The form *tryster* occurs in ll. 8 and 9 of same stanza in the Douce MS. V. **TRISTRES**.

TROCH, TRUCH, THROCH, THROCHT, *s.* A trough, vat; a large shallow vessel for holding or conveying water, etc.; pl. *trochs*, *throchtis*, Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 329, Sp. C.

TROFELYTE, *part. pt.* Knotted. V. *Trayfol*.

TROGGIN, *s.* The merchandise of a pedlar hawker; the articles in which he *troggs* or deals. V. **TROG**, *v.*

Saw ye e'er sic *troggin*?
If to buy ye're slack,
Hornie's turnin chapman,—
He'll buy a' the pack.
Buy braw *troggin*,
Frae the banks o' Dee;
Wha wants *troggin*,
Let him come to me.
Burns, Braw Troggin.

Trog and *troggin* are merely variations of *troke* and *trokin*. Fr. *troquer*, to exchange. V. TROKE.

TROIS, TROISE, TROISS, adj. Troy, of Troy, of Troy-weight: "a *trois* pund of brass," i.e. a one-pound-Troy brass weight; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 10, Sp. C.

TROKING, s. Dealing, intercourse: pl. *trokings*, business dealings, transactions. V. TROKE, s.

"This is nae kind of time of night for decent folk; and I hae nae *trokings* wi' night-hawks." R. L. Stevenson, *Kidnapped*, p. 296, ed. 1886.

TRONE, TRON, s. V. DICT.

It is a mistake to connect this word with Icel. *triona*, a beak, or Icel. *trana*, a crane, or C.B. *trwyn*, or Fr. *trogne*. Ducange is correct in tracing it to Lat. *trutina*, a pair of scales, from which it has come to us by L. Lat. *trona*, and O. F. *trone*. See Skeat, s. v. *Tron*.

TROWAN, TROWANE, s. An evil-doer, imp, monster: *tryit trowane*, noted evil-doer; Dunbar and Kennedie, l. 513.

Trowan is lit. one of the devil's brood. V. TROW.

TRUAGE, TRUWAGE, s. Tribute; Sir Tristrem, l. 947, 992, S.T.S. O. Fr. *truage*, *treuage*.

TRUELOVE, TREWLOUE, s. A lover's knot.

Trofelyte and tranerste with *trewloues* in *trete*, *Awnl. Arthure*, st. 28.

TRULIS, s. pl. The game of *troll-my-dames*, *troll-madame*, or *pigeon-holes*; a game of *nine-holes*. Addit. to TRULIS, q. v.

This game was borrowed from the French, who called it *trou-madame*. It is fully described by Nares in his Gloss.; and it is mentioned by Shakespeare, *Winter Tale*, iv. 2. Its old Eng. name, *pigeon-holes*, was given to it because the holes of the frame through which the balls were rolled resembled the holes in a dove-cot. See Dyce, Gloss. Shakespeare.

TRUNCHMAN, s. A dragoman, interpreter. V. TRENCHMAN.

"*Interpres*, a *trunchman*, a translator;" Duncan's App. Etym., ed. Small, E.D.S.

O. E. and O. Fr. *trucheman*, an interpreter. V. Cotgrave.

TRYNE, TRYNFALD. V. under *Thrine*.

TRYPES, s. pl. Small intestines.

"*Lactes*, graciliora intestina, the *trypes*;" Duncan's App. Etym., ed. Small, E.D.S.

Of Celtic origin: cf. Welsh *tripa*, intestines, Fr. *tripe*, Span. and Port. *tripa*, Ital. *trippa*, *tripe*.

TUA OF TEN. A popular name for the taxation of 1630, which amounted to twenty per cent. See Acts of Parl.

"To pay the soume of ten thousand merkis money of this realm for the extent of the *tua of ten* grantit furthe of the annuellis of the termes of Mertimes [1633, Whitsunday and Martinmas, 1634, 1635, and 1636]." Burgh Recs. Stirling, p. 171.

TUCHET, TUQUEIT, s. The lapwing. V. TEUCHIT.

TUEY, TWEY, TUEYNE, TWEYNE, adj. Two; Kingis Quair, st. 42, 75, ed. Skeat. V. TWA.

TUGLIT, part. pt. Toiled, fatigued; Gol. and Gawane, st. 3. V. TUGGLED.

Tuglit has sometimes the sense of *taiglit*, hindered by difficulties.

TULKE, TOLKE, TOLK, s. A man, person: applied to gentle and common, but mostly as a contemptuous term; occurs in Gawayne and Arthure Romances. Icel. *tulkr*.

TUMALL, TUMALE, s. A portion of land lately in pasture, but now under cultivation and enclosed. Addit. to [TUMAIL].

The following explanations of this term are worthy of notice:—

"*Tumale*, land enclosed from the common pasture, and tilled; but not included in the original Odal-Tun." Balfour, *Odal Rights and Feudal Wrongs*, p. 119.

A Tumall "is ane piece of land which wes quoyland, but now inclosed within the dykis." Peterkin's Rentals of Orkney, No. ii. p. 2.

TUMBLE-CART, TUMBLE CAR, s. The common country or farmer's cart of olden times. The box was set on wooden wheels fixed on a wooden axle, which *tumbled* or turned together. Cf. E. *tumbrel*, O. Fr. *tomberel*.

The *tumble-cart*, *tumbler*, or *car*, continued in use in the upland districts till the beginning of the present century; and in moorland districts of the country even then, the roads were so bad that goods and produce could be transported only by sledges or on horseback. Wheel-carts began to be used about 1760, and prior to that time the only wheeled vehicles for common use were "*tumbler-carts*, which were simply sledges mounted on small wheels about three feet in diameter, made solid—drum-wheels, as archaeologists call them—united by a wooden axle, and all turning round together." Murray, *Old Cardross*, p. 38.

TUNG, s. Tongue: *keep a tongue*, keep quiet, refrain from speech.

Thairfoir till our rymes be rung,
And our mistonit sangis be sung,
Lat every man *keep* weil a *tung*
And every woman tway.

Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, Bann. MS. fol. 195 a.

TUNG-GRANT, s. Confession. V. TONG-GRANT.

TURAT, s. A turret; Gol. and Gawane, st. 4. Fr. *tourette*.

TURKAS, TURKES, TURKESSE, s. V. DICT.

The O. Fr. words which Jamieson cites from Roquefort are obviously from Lat. *torquere*, to twist; and the instrument is called *twisters*, *pliers*, as well as *pincers*, *nippers*. Indeed the main purpose of the instrument is to twist, wrench, bend, stretch, rather than to pince, nip.

TURMENT, *s.* Torment, Kingis Quair, st. 19, ed. Skeat.

O. Fr. *torment*, from Lat. *tormentum*, an engine for throwing stones or for inflicting torment.

TURNOVER, *s.* A small copper coin, equivalent to a bodle; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 422, Rec. Soc. V. **TURNER**.

O. Fr. *turnoir*, a copper-coin worth one-tenth of a penny sterling.

TURPYKE, TOWRPYKE, *s.* V. **TURNPIKE**.

TURRGATE, *s.* A turnpike-gate, or closed fence; prob. a corr. of *tirless-gate*; Accts. Burgh Edinburgh, 1552-3, Rec. Soc. V. **TIRLESS-YETT**.

TUTIVILLAR, TUTIVILLUS, *s.* A demon, imp, evil-doer; colloq. a term like *devil*, and used in a like variety of senses. Addit. to **TUTIVILLAR**, q. v.

Tutivillus, i.e., superintendent of evil-doers, is represented as chief of the devils appointed to catch people sinning. His main duty was to note and report the sins that deserve punishment. In the play of Juditium, one of the Towneley Mysteries, he is represented with a great roll, and as come to give in his report. He says:—

Here a rolle of ragman of the rownde tabille
Of breffes in my bag, man, of synnes dampnable.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 311.

Further particulars regarding this evil spirit may be gathered from the Reader's Handbook by Dr. Brewer, and Laing's ed. of Dunbar, vol. ii., p. 438.

'**TWAD, 'TWUD**. Contr. for *it wad, it wud*, it would.

TWAL, TWALT, *adj.* Twelfth. V. **TWELT**.

TWAL-PINT HAWKIE. A cow that yields twelve pints at one milking; Burns, Address to the Deil. V. **HAWKIE**.

TWANG, *s.* A twinge, throb of pain.

My curse upon your venom'd stang,
That shoots my tortur'd gums along;
And thro' my lugs gies monie a *twang*,
Wi' gnawing vengeance.

Burns, To the Toothache.

O. Friesic *twinga, thwinga*, to constrain; pt. t. *twang*.
Dan. *twinge*, Sw. *twinga*, to force, constrain; M. E. *twingen*, to nip, pain.

To **TWEEDLE**, *v. n.* To work in a trifling, careless, or slovenly manner; to sing, or play on a musical instrument, in a light, careless, or slovenly manner; but most commonly applied to careless or awkward fiddling.

TWEEDLE-DEE, *s.* An indifferent musician, a sorry fiddler.

Her charms had struck a sturdy caird,
As well as poor gut-scraper:
He takes the fiddler by the beard,
And draws a rusty rapier.

Wi' ghasly ee, poor *Tweedle-dee*
Upon his hunkers bended,

And pray'd for grace wi' ruefu' face,
And sae the quarrel ended.

Burns, Jolly Beggars.

TWELTER, *adj.* Of or belonging to a set or company of twelve; *twelter-aiith*, the oath of a company of twelve compurgators. V. under *Saxter*.

"In the Lawting Court of July 21, 1603, one is ordained to quit himself of theft by the *twelter-aiith*, because the stowth is great; and another to quit himself of the same theft with the *saxter-aiith*." Peterkin's Notes on Orkney and Shetland, App. p. 35.

Icel. *tólft*, a number of twelve; *tólstar-eithr*, the oath of a company of twelve compurgators; and similarly, "*tólstar-kvithr*, a verdict of a jury of twelve neighbours." Vigfusson.

TWISE, *adv.* Twice; Kingis Quair, st. 25. V. **TWYIS, TWYS**.

In Kingis Quair, st. 25, *twise* must be a dissyllable, and ought to have been written *twies*. See Skeat's Gloss.

TWISTLE, TWISSLE, *s.* A pron. of *tussle*, a shaking, tossing; Burns, The Twa Herds, st. 3.

To **TWITTER**, *v. n.* To shiver, shake, tremble, as with cold or fear: syn. *chitter*.

'**TWUD**. Contr. for *it wud*, it would. V. **WAD**.

TWYST, *adv.* Twice. V. **TWYIS**.

TYE, *s.* Band, bond, engagement; also the binding-clause in a band or bond: "releve thaim of their *tye*," i.e. of their engagement, Burgh Recs. Glasgow, II. 193, Rec. Soc.

TYKE, TYKEN, TYKING, *s.* 1. The case or cover which holds the feathers, wool, or other material of a bed, or a bolster. E. *tick*.

2. Used for the bed or the bolster itself: as, "That's the *tyke* or *tyken* o' the bed: a guid feather *tyke* or *tyken*."

3. A kind of striped cloth of which the cover of a bed is made.

"*Tyking* of the Eist countrey, the eln—x s." Rates and Customs, 1612, Haly. Ledger, p. 331.

He at the sowing-brod was bred,
An' wrought gude serge and *tyken*.

Alex. Wilson's Poems, p. 42, ed. 1876.

TYKEN, TYKING, *adj.* Of or belonging to the cloth called *tyke* or *tyken*.

This group of words is improperly defined and explained in the Dict. Instead of the cloth giving its name to the case or cover, it is the case that has given its name to the cloth of which it is made. Besides the Su.-G. *tyg* is merely a loan-word from Ger. *tuck*, cloth.

Tyke (E. *tick*), has come from Du. *tijk*, formed from Lat. *teca, theca*, a case, cover, which came from Gr. *théké*, a case. Regarding E. *tick*, Skeat states that it is the M. E. *teke*, a 14th cent. word, Englished from Lat. *teca, theca*. See his Etym. Dict.

TYME, *s.* Time: *be tyme*, betimes, in good time; *Kings Quair*, st. 122, ed. Skeat.

TYMERAL, TYNNERALL, *s.* The crest or ridge of a helmit, the socket or hold in which the crest is fixed.

All thir hieast in the crope four helmes full fair,
And in thar *tymeralis* tryid trewly thair bere
The plesand povne in a part provide to repair,
And als kepit ilk armes that I said eir.

Houlate, l. 613, *Asloan MS.*

Bann. MS. has *tynnerrallis*: prob. a scribal error in writing to dictation.

O. Fr. *timbre*, *tymbre*, "the creast, or cognisance that's borne vpon the helmit of a coat of Armes;" Cotgr.

TYNNAKIL, *s.* Small tunic. V. TUNNAKIL.

TYRE, *s.* Errat. in *Dict.* for *Cyre*, leather, q. v.

TYREFULL, *adj.* Very tedious, tiresome; a form of *tereful*, q. v.; *Houlate*, l. 421, *Asloan MS.* V. under *Tere*.

"*Tyrefull to tell*," (more commonly *tereful to tell*), very tedious to relate, is in the Bann. MS. "*lere for to tell*," which is prob. a scribal error for *tereful to tell*, made in writing to dictation. The Bann. MS. bears many indications of having been so written.

TYRRING, *part.* and *s.* Uncovering. V. TIRR.

To TYST, *v. a.* To entice. V. TYSE.

TYTTYN, *part. pr.* Pulling. V. TYTE, *v.*

U.

UCHE, UCH, VCH, *s.* An ouch; the clasp, bezel, or socket in which a precious stone is set. Addit. to UCHE, q. v.

Only secondary meanings of this term are given in *Dict.* The proper form of the word is *nouch*; M.E. *nouche*, from O. Fr. *nouche*, *nosche*, *nusche*, a buckle, clasp, brace; see *Burguy*. The L. Lat. form is *nusca*; but all these forms have come from O. H. Ger. *nusca*, M. H. Ger. *nuske*, a buckle, clasp, brooch.

UDAL, *adj.* V. *Dict.*

Under this word *Jamieson* discusses the term *alodial*, and quotes various etymologies that have been proposed, of which all but one are wrong. The word is composed of the *adj.* *all* prefixed to the O. L. Ger. *od*, Icel. *audr*, wealth, and means "belonging to the entire property." See *Alodial* in *Murray's New Eng. Dict.*

UDDIR, UDER, *pron., adj.* and *s.* Other, each other; pl. *udderis*, others, one another; *Dunbar*, *Douglas*. V. UTHIR.

UG, UGSUM. V. *Dict.*

These words are not connected with *ogertful*, as stated in *Dict.* They are from Icel. *uggr*, fear, and allied to Icel. *ugga*, to fear, *ogn*, terror, *ogna*, to threaten. For further explanation, see under *Ugly* in *Skeat's Etym. Dict.*

UGGIN, *part.* and *adj.* Exciting terror, repulsive; same as UGSUM, s. 2. *Whistle Binkie*, l. 311.

UGLY, VGLY, *adj.* Ugly, frightful, horrid. V. UG, *v.*

Ane *vgly* pit [was] depe as ony helle.
Kings Quair, st. 162, ed. Skeat.

UIKNAME, *s.* Nickname; local *pron.* of *ekename*; *Orkn.*

ULY, VLY, *s.* Oil. V. ULE.

(Sup.)

H 2

UMAST, UMAIST, UMEST, *adj.* V. *Dict.*

The etym. given for this term in the *Dict.* is misleading. *Umast* stands for *umest*, which is simply A.-S. *ufemest* (*ufe-m-est*), superl. of *ufa*, above. It is really a double superl., and has nothing to do with Eng. *most*, for which the A.-S. is *mest*, seldom *mést*, and never *mest*.

UMAST CLAITH, UMEST CLAITH, VP-MAIST CLAITH, UMEST CLAYIS, *s.* The upper or outer garment, the uppermost article of wearing apparel: a perquisite claimed on certain occasions by vicars and heralds. Addit. to entry in *Dict.*

The explanations of this term given in the *Dict.* are altogether misleading. The *umast claith* was not a winding sheet, as defined by *Sibbald*; nor the coverlet of the bed, as stated by *Jamieson* and *Laing*. Indeed, a moment's reflection will convince any one that, however exacting churchmen might be in claiming perquisites like these from the rich, they would in most cases be unwilling even to receive them from the very poor; and that therefore the *umast claith* which the clergy exacted, and which proved so oppressive to the common people, must have been something very different from either of these. That it was simply the uppermost article of wearing apparel is clearly stated by *Lyndsay* in one of the passages in which he inveighs against the exaction; and with this statement all the other passages in which it is referred to entirely agree. It occurs in *Pauper's* account of how he was reduced to poverty, which we quote from *Laing's* ed., vol. ii., p. 103.

"My Father was sa waik of blude and bane,
That he deit, quhairfoir my Mother maid gret maine
Then scho deit within ane day or two,
And thair began my povertie and wo,
Our gude gray meir was baittand on the feild,
And our Land's laird tuik her for his hyreild.
The Vickar tuik the best cow be the heid,
Incontinent, quhen my father was deid,
And quhen the Vickar hard tel how that my motler
Was deid, fra hand he tuik to him ane uther.

Then Meg, my wife, did murne baith evin and morow,
Till at the last scho deit for verie sorow.
And quhen the Vickar hard tell my wyfe was deid,
The third cow he cleikit be the heid.
Thair *umest clayis*, that was of rapploch gray,
The Vickar gart his Clark bear them away.
Quhen all was gane, I nicht mak na debeat,
Bot with my bairns past for till beg my meat."

Now, *umest clayis* here can have but one meaning, the uppermost garment of each of the deceased persons; and no doubt the uppermost article of clothing was claimed for the same reason which guided the laird in selecting the horse, and the vicar in choosing the cow, because it was the best that the party possessed. And the vicar so claimed and so acted, because on such an occasion he was by law entitled to take the best cow and the best garment of the deceased, as perquisites of his office.

What this *umast claith* or best garment of the common people of Scotland was in Lyndsay's day is explained in the passage quoted by Jamieson; and by a few slight but masterly touches the poet at the same time reveals the abject poverty which then prevailed. The husband's *umast klaith* was "the gray cloke that happis the bed": so poor was his household. The cloak was of *rapploch gray*, or coarse woollen cloth made of home-spun undyed wool. In Laing's ed. it is called a "gray frugge," i.e., a loose coat or cloak of gray, like a monk's frock. The wife's upper garment was a "pure cote," i.e., a petticoat or kirtle: and it too was of *rapploch*, and had to serve the same purposes as her husband's cloak. And it may be noted in passing, that it was of such a covering that mention is made in the old song, "Tak your auld cloak about ye."

There were other examples of a claim to the uppermost garment as a perquisite, as for instance in connection with the office of herald. At the marriage of James IV. to Margaret Tudor, the English heralds, according to custom, claimed as their perquisite the king's marriage dress; and those of Scotland claimed the queen's. The latter, however, was redeemed next day by a payment of forty nobles. Leland, *Collectanea*, ed. alt., vol. iv., p. 297. See note, p. cxvii. of Dickson's Preface to *Acts. of the L. H. Treas. of Scotland*, vol. i.

UMBE, *prep.* and *adv.* About, around: in comp. *umbe*, *umb*, and *um*. A.-S. *ymbe*.

To UMBECAST, UMCAS, *v. a.* To bind or wrap round, as, "to *umcast* a splice," to fasten it by a wrapping of cord. Addit. to [UMBECAS], q. v.

The term is similarly used in the York Mysteries.

All in cordis his coorse *umbycast*.

Tyllemakers Play, p. 336, l. 467.

UMBECLIPPED, UMBE-CLIPPED, *part. pt.* Encircled, embraced, surrounded; Awnt. Arthur, x. 2, MS. Douce. V. CLIP, v.

To UMBEDRAW, *v. n.* To draw back or aside, withdraw, retire; pret. *umbedrew*, Douglas, Virgil, prol. 399, 11, Rudd.; in Elphinstoun MS. *onbydrew*. Addit. to UMBEDRAW, q. v.

That *um* is here intensive, as Rudd. pointed out, and not the prep. about, around, as stated by Jamieson, is confirmed by the reading of the Elphinstoun MS. It is simply the verbal prefix *un-* modified to blend with *bedraw*; and *be* is a form of *by*, aside, away.

UMBESET, *s.* Same as *Outbreck*, q. v.

UMBESTOUNT, *adv.* Sometimes.

Till he his poynt saw of the kyng,
That than with all his gaderyng
Wes in carrik, qnar *umbestount*
He vald vend with his men till hount.
Barbour, vii. 398, Camb. MS.

Edin. MS. has "he wes wont."

A.-S. *ymbe*, about, and *stund*, a time.

UMBESTRODE, *part. pt.* Bestrode.

UMBEWEROUND, *part. pa.* V. DICT.

The etym. suggested for this term is simply impossible. *Umbeweround* is a hybrid form obtained by substituting *umbe-* (A.-S. *ymbe*) for the Fr. *en-* in *environner*.

UMBOTHSMAN, *s.* An agent, procurator, for-speaker or advocate; Memorial for Orkney, p. 119. V. UMBOTH, s. 2.

Icel. *umboths-mathr*, a trusty manager; Vigfusson.

UMBRE, VMBRE, *s.* A shadow, shade; hence screen, mask, disguise. Addit. to UMBRE, q. v.

The first passage quoted in DICT. is incorrect: the MS. reads:—

Suich feynit treuth is all bot trechorye,
Vnder the *vmbre* of hid ypocrisye.

Kingis Quair, st. 134, ed. Skeat.

UMBRAGE, VMBRAGE, *s.* A shadow, shade; Douglas, iv. 169, 16.

UMBRAKLE, VMBRAKLE, *s.* An arbour; hence retreat, cell, abode: "dethis dirk *vmbrakle*;" Dunbar, Ballad of our Lady, l. 20, Small.

Lat. *umbraculum*, a bower, retreat: dimin. of *umbra*, a shade. Cf. Ital. *ombraculo*, a shady place.

UMBRATE, VMBRATE, *adj.* Shady: "the *vmbrate treis*," Douglas, Pal. of Honour, prol. l. 40.

UMBRELLS, *s. pl.* A form of *honours* paid to worth or dignity at a convivial gathering, in which the toast was drunk off and glasses inverted.

This was a common custom among the crafts in former days, especially at their annual dinners, or as they were popularly called *bancats*. In the humorous sketch of 'The Deacon's Day,' the retiring Deacon Convener of the Incorporated Trades of Glasgow (and at the same time Deacon of the Wrights), thus introduces his successor in office:—

"After what I hae this day spoken in anither place, there's nae occasion again to put the bit through the same bore, or to run the plane o'er a dressed plank, sae I'll gie ye Deacon Convener Wriggles' good health, no forgetting wife and sproots—they'll be a' trees belyve—and may every guid attend him and them; and may he aye be able to keep a guid polish on the face o' our Corporation affairs, and leave them without a screw loose to his successor.—*Umbrells to Deacon Wriggles*." Whistle Binkie, i. 272.

This name was prob. suggested by the resemblance of the upturned glasses to umbrellas, or the small round fans which were called *ombrelles*. See Cotgrave.

UMBYCLEDE, VMBYCLEDE, *part. pt.* Lit. completely clothed; surrounded, wrapt:

"*vmbycled* in a clowde;" Awnt. Arthure, st. 2. V. CLEED, v.

MS. Douce has *vmbecklipped*.

UNCERSSABIL, *adj.* Unsearchable; Abp. Hamilton's Catechism, fol. 114*b*. V. CERSS.

To UMCHOW, VMCHOW, v. a. To eschew, avoid. V. UMBESCHEW.

" . . . to ewaid and *vmchow* trubill of thair inny-meis." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 448, Sp. C.

UNAFFRAID, VNAFFRAID, *adj.* Un-afraid, fearless; Kingis Quair, st. 35, ed. Skeat.

UNANALYIT, VNANALIIT, *adj.* Not dis-
posed, unalienated: a law term, common
in Burgh Records. V. ANALIE.

UNBACKED, *adj.* Untamed, not broken,
unaccustomed to yoke or saddle.

Though Fortune's road be rough an' hilly
To every fiddling, rhyming billie,

We never heed,
But tak' it like the *unback'd* filly,
Proud o' her speed.

Burns, *Ep.* to Major Logan, st. 1.

Perhaps Burns used the term here in the sense of
unloaded, *unhampere*d. In the sense of *unbroken* the
term was used by Shakespeare and by Sterne.

UNBODEIT, WNBODEIT, *adj.* Disembo-
died; Douglas, II. 137, 25, ed. Small.

UNCARING, UNCARIN, *adj.* Free from care,
careless, regardless, taking no thought or
concern regarding work or duty: "He's
an *uncarin* servan."

UNCHERSIABILL, *adj.* Lit. uncherishable;
unbearable on account of conduct or man-
ners; careless, offensive.

"Alsua, geyf the said Andro worthis vanton and
unchersiabil in his common seruis." Charters, &c.,
Peebles, 28 Jan., 1520, p. 141, Rec. Soc.

O. Fr. *un*, not; *cherissable*, "cherishable, fit to be
cherished;" Cotgr.

UNCOFT, *adj.* V. DICT.

The last paragraph of this entry has been accidentally
misplaced. It belongs to the following entry, UNCOIST,
UNCOST, s.

UNCOUTH, VNCOUTH, VNCHUT, *adj.* Un-
known; Kingis Quair, st. 63, 113: strange,
peculiar; *Ibid.*, st. 66, ed. Skeat. Addit.
to UNCO, q. v.

The form *vnchut*, which occurs in the Legend of St.
Machar, is prob. a scribal error for *vnouth*. The pas-
sage runs thus:—

Bot passyt in *vnchut* land but bad,
Quhare na mane knawing of him had.

Bourbour, *Legends of the Saints*.

UNCOUTHLY, VNCOUTHLY, *adv.* Strangely;
Ibid., st. 9.

UNCUNNAND, VNCUNNAND, *adj.* Ignor-
ant, unskilled, unskilful. V. CUNNAND.

UNCUNYETE, *part. pt.* Uncoined, not
prepared for coining; Douglas, Virgil, 336,
26, ed. Rudd.

UNDANTED, UNDANTIT, UNDANTONED, VN-
DANTONIT, VNDANTONET, *adj.* Unbroken,
untamed, not under control; "Lyk wyld
vdantit horss," Alex. Scott, p. 77, ed. 1882.
Also, used in the sense of undaunted, un-
abashed, daring; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh,
IV. 510, Rec. Soc.; Blame of Kirkburi-
all, ch. 7. V. DANTON.

UNDEID, VNDEID, *adj.* Alive, Douglas, I.
36, 14, ed. Small.

UNDER. *In under*, underneath, completely
under; under the surface of, as "*in under*
the water," implying complete submersion;
Frequently pron. *anunder* and *anonder*, q. v.
A.-S. *in-undor*.

Ay tresting for to speid,
I haif my harte ourset,
Quhair that I fynd bot feid
My langour for to lett.
I seik the watter hett
In vndir the cauld yce,
Quhair na regaird I gett,
I fynd yow ay so nyss.

Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 63, ed. 1882.

To UNDERCREIP, VNDERCREPE, v. a. To
undermine; hence to vitiate, destroy, or take
away.

"And thairby sum persones seikand thair avin com-
moditie myndis to *undercrepe* my rycht and tytill,"
&c. Bill by Mr. Roche, quoted in Records of Mining
in Scotland, p. 59.

" . . . it is allegit be sum seiking to *undercreip*
my richt, title, and contract," &c. *Idem.*, p. 61.
A.-S. *under*, under, and *creopan*, to crawl.

UNDER-FOUD, s. Formerly an official in
every parish of Zetland, who represented
the Judge or Governor; Memorial for Ork-
ney, p. 119. V. FOUD.

When Orkney and Shetland became integral parts of
Scotland, the Under-Foud was superseded by the
Baillie.

UNDERN. V. DICT.

This term occurs under various forms, as *under*,
undre, *undrone*, *undorn*; but they represent mere
varieties of pronunciation.

UNDERSEDYLL, WNDERSEDYLL, s. Sub-
tenant.

"Gyffand and grantand fwl power to mak rasona-
byll tenandis and *undersedyllis* als oft as it is sene
speidfwll tyll hym." Burgh Recs. Peebles, 1476, p.
177, Rec. Soc.

Dan. *undersidder*, one who sits or holds property
under another; from *under*, under, and *sidde*, to sit.

UNDERSTOND, VNDERSTOND, *part. pt.*
Understood; Kingis Quair; st. 127, ed.
Skeat.

To **UNDERTA**, *v. a.* To undertake, become responsible for, promise, pledge.

"Thy fals excuse," the Lyon said agane,
"Sall nocht availl ane myte, I *underta*."
Henryson, Lyon and Mous, l. 44.

UNDERTAK, **VNDERTACK**, **VNDERTAKE**.

1. As a *s.* short for *undertaking*, bargain, agreement; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, II. 122, Rec. Soc.

2. As a *part. pt.*: short for *undertaken*; Kingis Quair, st. 63, ed. Skeat.

As pointed out by the editor, *undertake* in the second sense is a Southern form; the Northern is *undertane*. See note in Gloss.

To **UNDO**, *v. a.* To cut up game: a term in hunting. Addit. to **UNDO**, q. v.

UNDOUTAND, *adv.* Undoubtedly; Abp. Hamilton's Catechism, fol. 92*b*.

UNDRONE, **VNDRONE**, *s.* A form of *undern*, nine o'clock a.m. Addit. to **UNDERN**, q. v.
Faste by-fore *vndrone* this ferly gun falle.
Awn. Arthure, vi. 7.

UNDUORDY, *adj.* *V. Unwordy.*

UNE, *s.* Musty smell; the oppressive closeness that meets one on opening a long-closed room; Gl. Orkn.

Cf. Swed. *ugn*, Dan. *ovn*, an oven.

UNEARED. **UNEARED**, **UNERD**, *adj.* Untilled, uncultivated: called also *unland*. *V. Onland.*

" . . . terris non arabilibus *lie unerd*." Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot., 1546-1580, No. 2195.

A.-S. *erian*, to plough; Icel. *erja*, M. E. *eren*. Cf. Lat. *arare*.]

UNEIS, **UNESE**, *s.* Discomfort, suffering, illness; Dunbar.

UNERD, *adj.* *V. Uneared.*

UNFAIN, *adj.* Unfond, having a feeling of dislike or reluctance; Whistle Binkie, I. 204. *V. FAIN.*

To **UNFALD**, **UNFAULD**, *v. a.* To unfold, expand; also, to explain, expound. *V. FALD.*

There simmer first *unfald* her robes,
And there the longest tarry.

Burns, Highland Mary, st. 1.

UNFEINYEIT, **UNFENYEIT**, **UNFENYET**, *adj.* Unfeigned; Lyndsay, Compl. to King, l. 415; Abp. Hamilton's Catechism, Tabil, ch. 14.

UNFEINYETLIE, **UNFENYEITLIE**, **UNFENYETLIE**, *adv.* Unfeignedly; Lyndsay, Thrie Estaites, l. 3459; Abp. Hamilton's Catechism, fol. 26*b*.

UNFILIT, **VNFILIT**, **VNFYLIT**, *adj.* Unfiled; Douglas, II. 75, 31, ed. Small; Abp. Hamilton's Catechism, fol. 53*a*. Also, as a law term, uncondemned. *V. FILE.*

UNFORGEVIN, **VNFOIRGEVIN**, *adj.* as *adv.* Not to be forgiven, remitted, or evaded; and frequently used in the sense of without exception or abatement, without fail.

This term occurs frequently in our Burgh Records in connection with fines, imposts, and penalties.

"Ilk persone contravenand and brekand this present act sall pay ten pundis of vnlaw *unforgevin*." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, 1588, i. 123, Rec. Soc.

"And that na maner of maister of the said craft lift, hous herbery, nor ressaue ony vther maisteris prentice or seruand, vnder the pane of paying of twa pund of walx to our said alter *vnfoirgevin*." Cordiners' Seal of Cause, 1509-10, Burgh Recs. Edin., i. 128, Rec. Soc.

UNFORLEIT, **VNFORLEYT**, *adj.* Unforsaken, not forgotten; Douglas, IV. 51, 14, ed. Small. A.-S. *forlætan*. *V. FORLEIT.*

UNFULYIT, **UNFULYEIT**, **VNFULYEIT**, *adj.* Unsoiled; hence unused, new, virgin. *V. FULYIE*, *Fulyeit*.

Birdis hes ane better law na bernis be meikill,

That ilk yeir, with new ioy, ioyis ane maik;

And fangis thame ane fresche feyr, *vnfulyieit* and constant,

And lattis thair fulyeit feiris fle quhair thai pleis.

Dunbar, Tua Mariit Wemen, l. 62.

UNGAN, *s.* *V. DICT.*

To the definition given in *DICT.* add the word "circuit." The prefix in *ungang*, *s.*, is *ymb*: the A.-S. word being *ymb-gang*, a going round, a circuit, which correctly describes the mode of fishing alluded to in the quotation. For, in each *shot*, or shooting of the net, the boat starts from one point of the shore and sweeps round to another point a few yards distant, in order to enclose the fish. *Ane ungang*, therefore, is a circuit or going round, a range or sweep, an outgo or shot.

In the verb *ungang*, however, the prefix is different; and the explanatory note under that term is correct and sufficient.

UNHABLE, **VNHABLE**, **WNHABLE**, *adj.* Unable; Douglas, II. 106, 13, ed. Small.

UNHALIST, *part.-pa.* *V. DICT.*

This is a misprint for *UNHALSIT*; see quotation.

UNHAP, **VNHAP**, *s.* Mishap, misfortune.

Frome sic *unhap* I pray God thee defend.

Lyndsay, Echort. to King, l. 1117.

Icel. *happ*, hap, chance, good luck.

UNHEILD, **UNHELIT**, **VNHEALIET**, *adj.* Uncovered, open, unreserved: also used as an *adv.* in the sense of openly, unreservedly; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 448, Sp. C. *V. UNHEILD, v.*

UNHELTHSUM, **UNHALESUM**, **UNHALSUM**, *adj.* Unwholesome; Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 4167. Icel. *heill*, hale.

To UNHIDE, UN-HYDE, VNHIDE, *v. a.* To take or bring out of hiding; as applied to the weather, to clear.

The wynde and the wedyrs than welken *un-hydis*;
Than vnclosede the clowddis, the sone schane schene.

Awnt. Arthure, st. 26.

The Douce MS. has "*the welkyn unhides*." See Note under *Than*.

UNHOLD, VNHOLD, *adv.* Unbound, under compulsion, not of good will; Sir Tristrem, l. 936, S. T. S.

UNHONEST, *adj.* Indecent, impure; Abp. Hamilton's Catechism, fol. 76*b*. Addit. to UNHONEST, q. v.

UNKEND, UNKEND'D, UNKENT, VNKEND, *adj.* Unknown, unrecognised; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 10. Still used in the sense of undiscovered, unheard of, as in the expression, "*unkend* in our day;" also in the sense of strange, foreign, as in "*unkent* folk," as applied to incomers to a district. V. KEN.

Vnkend and misterful in desertis of Libie

I wandir, expellit frome Europe and Asya.

Douglas, Virgil, ii. 43, 14, ed. Small.

UNKNAWIN, VNKNWIN, *part. pt.* Unknown; Kingis Quair, st. 105; being unknown; *Ibid.*, st. 45, ed. Skeat.

Douglas used the form *unknaw*: see *Dict.*

UNKNYGHTLY, VNKNYGHTLY, *adj.* Unworthy of a knight, disgraceful.

Pity was to hear

The crueltee of that *vnknyghtly* dede.

Kingis Quair, st. 55, ed. Skeat.

UNKYND, VNKINDE, VNKYNDLIE, *adj.* Unnatural, hence, spiteful; Sir Trist., l. 2758: "moving *vnkyndlie* weir," Douglas, III. 66, 7, ed. Small.

Full deip ingravin in hir breist *vnkynd*

The jugement of Paris, how that he

Preferrit Venus, dispising hir bewte.

Ibid., ii. 23, 26.

UNKYNDLIE, VNKYNDLIE, *adv.* Unnaturally, spitefully.

UNLACH, VNLACH, VNLAY, *s.* Fine. V. UNLAW.

UNLAMYT, VNLAMYT, *part. pt.* Uninjured, scathless; Gol. and Gawane, l. 442.

UNLAND, ONLAND, *s.* Untilled or uncultivated land, pasture land. V. *Onland*.

" . . . terras arabiles lie *corneland*, terras non arabiles lie *unland* . . . moris, marresiis, pratis, terris non arabilibus lie *unerd*." Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot., 1546-1580, No. 2195.

UNLATTAR, VNLATTAR, *s.* Opposer, hinderer, disregarder.

" . . . and the town to be watchit in the nicht tyme, . . . and the *vnlattaris* of this act in ony point thairof to be wardit till they mak satisfacioun." Burgh Recs. Peebles, p. 374, Rec. Soc.

A.-S. *ymb-*, prefix, and *lettan*, to hinder; M. E. *letten*.

UNLEIFSUM, UNLESUM, VNLEISUM, *adj.* Unlawful, forbidden; Dunbar. V. UNLEFULL.

UNLEIFSUMLIE, *adv.* Unlawfully; Lyndsay, The Dreime, l. 230.

UNLEIRIT, *adj.* Unlearned, ignorant; Abp. Hamilton's Catechism, fol. 4*b*. V. LAIR, LARE.

UNLELE, VNLELE, *adj.* Disloyal; Gol. and Gawane, l. 1107. Addit. to UNLEILL, q. v.

UNLUSUM, UNLUFUSUM, VNLUSSUM, *adj.* Uncourteous, unseemly: "*vnlussum* lates," unseemly manners; Gol. and Gawane, l. 95. Addit. to UNLUSSUM, q. v.

UNMAIST, *adv.* A corr. of *ummaist*, i.e., *umest*, *umaist*, uppermost, foremost. V. UMAST, *adj.*

"That thair baneris of baith the saidis craftis be paynitt with the imagis, figuris, and armis of the webstaris, and principalie becaus thair ar found the eldar craft . . . thair signe of the spule to be *vnmaist* in ilk baner." Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, 1509, i. 122, Rec. Soc.

UNMANYEIT, UNMENYEIT, *adj.* Unmaimed, unhurt; Dunbar. V. MANYIED.

UNMEIT, WNMEIT, *adj.* Unequal; Douglas, II. 110, 28, ed. Small.

UNMERCIBLE, VNMEICIBLE, *adj.* Unmerciful, unkind, cruel, merciless. V. MERCIBLE.

Than woxe I sa *vnmercible* to martir him I thought.

Dunbar, Tua Mariit Wemen, l. 329.

Quhen he repentis be nocht *vnmercible*,

Bot hym ressave agane rycht tenderlye.

Lyndsay, Exper. and Court., l. 2563.

UNMESURLY, *adv.* and *adj.* Without measure; as an *adj.* disproportionate, as in "of schap *vnmesurly*;" Douglas, Virgil, II. 247, 22, ed. Small.

UNOURCUMABLE, *adj.* Invincible, unconquerable; Dunbar.

UNPERMIXED, UNPERMYXTE, *adj.* Unmixed, completely separate, distinct.

"This Christ, the very Sone of God, and very God and very man also, . . . haunge two natures *unpermyxte* and one deuyne person," &c. Conf. of Faith of Swiss Churches, p. 15, Wodrow Soc. Misc.

Lat. *un*, not, *permixtus*, mingled.

UNPISSILIT, UNPYSALT, *adj.* Unrestrained in lust, unpizzled: *unpysalt*; Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 2767.

Bot Secularis wantis that lybertie,
The quhilk ar bound in marriage;
Bot thay, lyke rammis in to thair rage,
Unpissilit rynnis among the yowis,
So lang as Nature in thame growis.

Lyndsay, Exper. and Court., l. 4702.

Reference is here made to a custom still common in pastoral districts where the rams and ewes graze together. For some time before the coupling season each ram is furnished with an apron, called a pizzle-cloth, which is tied over its belly to prevent it getting at the ewes too early. In this state the rams are said to be pizzled. At the proper time for copulation these aprons are removed, and the rams are allowed to have free intercourse with the ewes: they are then said to be unpizzled, as in the passage quoted above.

UNPLANE, VNPLANE, *adj.* Lit. uneven; hence false, untrue, deceitful, lying.

The plesand toungis with hartis *unplane*,
For to consider is ane pane.

Dunbar, Worldis Instabilitie, l. 11.

UNPONEIST, *part. adj.* Unpunished; Douglas, II. 29, 31, ed. Small.

UNPROSTITUDE, *adj.* Unprostituted, uncorrupted, perfect: "*vnprostitute* chastity;" Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 17.

UNPROVISIT, *adj.* Unprovided, unprovided for; "*unprovisit* deid," unexpected death; Lyndsay, Tragedie of the Cardinall, l. 307. Also, unforeseen, unpremeditated; "*unprovisit* slauchteris," accidental murders; Burgh Recs. Peebles, 1562, p. 280, Rec. Soc.

Lat. *un*, not, and *provisus*, foreseen, provided for.

UNPROVISITLIE, VNPROWYSITLIE, *adv.* Unadvisedly, rashly, recklessly; Douglas, III. 20, 6, ed. Small.

UNQUESTIONATE, VNQUESTIONATE, *adj.* and *adv.* Unquestioned, without question.

The maister portare, callit pacience,
That frely lete vs in, *vnquestionate*.

Kingis Quair, st. 125, ed. Skeat.

UNQUYT, UNQUAT, *adj.* Unfinished, unsettled, unpaid; Dunbar.

UNREDE, UNRIDE, *adj.* V. DICT.

The etym. of this word is not *ungereod*, nor *ungeridu*, but *ungeryd*. See *geryd*, ready, in Bosworth and Toller's A.-S. Dict.

UNREST, ONREST, *s.* Unrest, ceaseless or anxious striving; also, whatever causes unrest or disquiet: pl. *unrestis*, *onrestis*, worries, troubles, misfortunes.

Be sa feil wynterys blastis and tempestis,
Be al the wayis noysum and *unrestis*,
And all that horribil was, or yit heuy,
Woful, hidduous.

Douglas, Virgil, 456, 53, Rudd.

In Small's ed. *onrestis*, which by mistake is rendered "*restless*" in Gloss.

UNRICHT, VNRYCHT, *adj.* as *adv.* Wrongly, unjustly, unfairly. V. [UNRICHT].

Ye may with honesty persew,
Gif ye be constand, trest, and trew,
Thocht than *enrycht* thay on you rew,
Ressoun;
Bot be ye fund dowbill, adew,
Tressoun.

Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 42, ed. 1882.

UNRIDE, UNRUJD, UNRYDE, *adj.* Unrestrained, boundless; hence savage, cruel, dreadful, horrible, terrible. V. UNREDE, UNRUDE.

These forms occur repeatedly in the Allit. Rom. Alexander, in Sir Tristrem, and in the Gawane Romances. See notes under UNREDE and UNRUDE.

UNRIDELY, UNRUJDLY, *adv.* Cruelly, horribly, dreadfully, furiously; Allit. Rom. Alex., l. 638, 566.

UNRINGIT, VNRYNGIT, WNRYNGYT, *part. pt.* Unringed, i.e., not having a ring in the snout.

"For the wrangwis worthyne of thar swyne and *wnryngyt*." Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 1510, p. 42, Mait. C.

UNROCKIT, UNROIKKIT, *adj.* Reckless; used also as an *adv.*, rashly, wildly; "Thow ravis *unrockit*;" Lyndsay, Papyngo, l. 969.

"Schir, be the Rude, *unroikkit* now ye raif."

Henryson, The Foxe and the Wolf, l. 116.

A.-S. *récán*, to care: formed from a noun with base *róc-*, care, in M. H. Ger. *ruoch*; whence *ruochen*, to reck, and in O. H. Ger. *róhljan*. See Skeat's Etym. Dict. s. v. *Reck*.

O. Norse, *urækja*, to be careless; Fritznor.

UNRYCHT, *adj.*, *adv.*, and *s.* V. UNRICHT.

UNRYDE, UNRUJD, *adj.* V. UNREDE, UNRUDE.

UNRYPIT, VNRYPIT, *part. pt.* Unripened; used also as an *adj.*, as in "*wnrypit* fruyte," Kingis Quair, st. 14, ed. Skeat.

UNSAWIN, UNSAWN, *adj.* Unsown, uncultivated. V. SAW.

To teill the ground that hes bene lang *unsawin*,
Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 1601.

UNSEKIR, VNSEKIR, *adj.* Insecure; Kingis Quair, st. 6, ed. Skeat. V. UNSIKKER.

UNSEKERNESSE, VNSEKERNESSE, *s.* Insecurity; Ibid., st. 15.

UNSELDE, VNSELDE, *adv.* Not seldom; Sir Tristrem, l. 2313, S.T.S. V. SELDYN.

UNSELY, VNCELY, *adj.* Mischievous. V. UNSEL.

UNSET, UNSETE, VNSETE, *adj.* Unbounded, unlimited, extreme; also, unbearable.

His sorwe was *vnsete*.

Sir Tristrem, l. 1238, S.T.S.

UNSIVERIT, VNSYVERIT, *adj.* Unsevered, not separated; Douglas, III., 248, 11, ed. Small.

O. Fr. *severer*, from Lat. *separare*, to separate, sever.

UNSMART, *adj.* Slow, dull, spiritless, as applied to a person; slack, limp, springless, as applied to an object.

For as we se, ane bow that is ay bent,
Worthis *unsmart* and dullis on the string.
Henryson, *Prolog. to Fables*, l. 23.

A.-S. *smeortan*, to smart, ache; *smart*, *adj.* originally meant painful, also pungent, brisk, lively.

UNSOCHT, UNSOCHT, *adj.* V. UNSAUCHT.

UNSOUND, *s.* Trouble, sorrow. Addit. to Unsound, *q. v.*

UNSOUND, VNSOUND, *adj.* Sorrowful; also used as an *adv.*, sorrowfully, as in "thai sight *vnsound*;" Gol. and Gawane, l. 638.

Vnsound is similarly used in *Sir Tristrem*, l. 1175, 3342.

UNSOUNDLY, *adv.* Sorrowfully, with sad and anxious heart.

UNSOUPIT, *adj.* Unsupped, supperless; Dunbar and Kennedie, l. 382, S. T. S.

UNSPAYND, VNSPAYNIT, VNSPEYNIT, *adj.* Unweaned, sucking; Dunbar, p. 248, ed. Small, S. T. S. V. SPAIN, *v.*

UNSPECKIT, *adj.* Unsuspected, unlooked for; Sempill Ballates, p. 128.

UNSTONAIT, VNSTONAIT, *adj.* Unamazed, not confounded; Gol. and Gawane, l. 642. V. STONAY, *v.*

UNSURE, *adj.* Uncertain, unsafe, risky, dangerous; Reg. Privy Council, vii. 709, Sc. Recs.

UNTHANKES, VNTHANKIS, ONTHANKS, *s. pl.* Displeasure, hatred; "at myn *vnthankes*," in opposition to my will; Awnt. Arthure, 33, 8.

A.-S. *unthances*, perforce.

UNTHRALL, *adj.* Unenthralled, unsubjected; Lyndsay, Papyngo, l. 924.

O. Northumbrian *thrael*, from Icel. *threll*, a thrall, serf. See Skeat's Etym. Dict., *s. v.* *Thrall*.

UNTOUNIS, VNTOUNIS, *adj.* Not living in or belonging to the town: "*untounis man*," a stranger or non-resident.

"... sall be sauld to ony frieman befor an *vtounis man*." Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 22 Oct., 1601, p. 85, Mait. C.

UNWAFTEO, *part. adj.* Unwoven, unfilled with *waft* or woof. V. WAFT.

"If there be a web consisting of more lenth then one pair, ilk weaver is to leave the bounds of a large inch at the end of ilk pair *unwafteo*, that the foresaid lenth may be the better observed." Burgh Recs. Stirling, 1662, p. 239.

UNWARS, UNWARSE, UNWARLY, UNWERLY, *adv.* Unawares, unprepared, without warning; at *unwarse*, by surprise, Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I, 3, Rec. Soc.; *unwerly*, Lyndsay, Exper. and Court., l. 3466. V. UNWAR.

A.-S. *un*, not, and *wær*, cautious. Cf. Icel. *varligr*, safe.

UNWEETING, ONWEETIN, *adj.* Unwitting, unknowing; unknown, involuntary; "unweeting groan," involuntary groan; Burns. E. *unwitting*.

UNWERLY, *adv.* V. *Unwars*.

UNWINNE, *adj.* Lit. not to be mastered or cured, incurable. Errat. in *DICTIONARY*, *q. v.*

Jamieson's defin., "unpleasant," is evidently unsuitable. The *win* of which this term is compounded means to conquer, as in *winning*, conquest: hence, *unwinne*, invincible, incurable, as given in Gloss. *Sir Tristrem*, S. T. S.

UNWORDY, UNVORDY, VNDVORDY, *adj.* Unworthy, unbecoming, unfit; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 285, Sp. C. V. WORDY.

To UNYARK, UNYERK, *v. a.* To unbind, unbar, throw open, set free. V. YARK, YERK.

Than yode thai furthe and *unyarkid* the yates of the cite.
Allit. Rom. Alexander, l. 3210.

UPALAND, UPALOND, VPALAND, *s.* A rustic, countryman. Addit. to Up-a-land, *q. v.*

"*Pero*, *vpalands* shoone;" Duncan's App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E. D. S.

UPART, VPART, *adv.* Upwards, higher up.

"The mele merket of all grane and cornes fra the Tolbuth vp to Liberton's Wynde; also fra thine *vpert* to the treves the merket of all cottone claith." Burgh Recs. Edin., 1477, I., 35, Rec. Soc.

To UPBOLT, WPBOLT, *v. n.* To shoot up, rise to the surface; part. pt. *upboltit*, risen to the surface; Douglas, II. 234, 14, ed. Small.

To UPBRAID, VPBRADE, *v. n.* To spring or leap up, rush up. V. BRADE, BRAID.

Syne stickis dry to kendle thar about laid is,
Quhill all in flamb the bleis of fyir *upbradis*.
Douglas Virgil, II. 32, 10, ed. Small.

A.-S. *bregdan*, *brædan*, to move quickly; Icel. *bregdha*, from *bragðh*, a quick motion. See VIGFUSSON.

UPDOST, VPDOST, *part. pt.* Got up, dressed, decked: "all in duddis *vpdost*;" Dunbar and Kennedie, l. 384. V. DOSS, *v.*

To UPDRY, *v. a.* To dry up, evaporate; Lyndsay, Papyngo, l. 138.

To UPHIE, VPHIE, *v. a.* To uphold, keep up; Dunbar, I Cry the Mercy, l. 52. Addit. to UP-HE, q. v.

UPLY, UPLIE, VPLIE, *adj.* Lit., lofty, high; lifting: *uplie-stane*, the uplifting or leaping-on stone, a stone in the form of a step for assisting a rider to mount on horseback.

" . . . fra the *uplie stane* till Lord Borthikes cloise." Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, 1530-1, ii. 46, Rec. Soc.

Also called *loplystane*, i.e. leaping-on stone: "fra the *Loplystane* till Lord Boirthwikis clos." Ibid., 1531, ii. 51, Rec. Soc.

Prob. from A.-S. *uplic*, lofty, high.

UPON, VPON, WPON, APON, *prep.* Among, to.

" . . . ony of the said craft that byis ony fawin flecht or ony falty flecht to tap *apon* nebouris, &c." Burgh Recs. Stirling, 28 April, 1522.

This use of *upon* occurs frequently in these Records, and always after the verb *tap*, to retail, sell in small quantities.

UPPERMAIR, VPPERMAIR, *adj.* and *s.* Upper, higher; the higher point, place, or particular.

Weil I considerit na *uppermair* I nicht,
And to discend, sa hieðeous was the hiecht,
I durst not auenture.

Douglas, *Palice of Honour*, pt. 3, l. 40.

The word is still used in both senses.

UPPLANE, *adj.* Rustic, outspoken. V. UPLANDS.

Thus sang ane bird with voce *upplane*,
"All erdly joy returns in pane."

Dunbar, *Tua Mariit Wemen*, l. 76, ed. Small, S. T. S.

To UPREILL, UPWRELE, *v. a.* V. UPWREILE.

UPRENT, WPRENT, *part. pt.* Torn up; Douglas, II. 119, 32, ed. Small.

To UPRICHT, VPRICHT, WPRICHT, *v. a.* To deal justly by one, or to see that justice is done to him; to indemnify, compensate.

The lord or master was bound to *upricht* his vassal or servant; and the parties engaged in bargain-making were bound to *upricht* each other.

"Theman, goldsmycht, sal deliuer it [a quarter noble] agayn to the saide Thomas Ryburne, and he to content Theman of v s. vi d. agayn, that he gaf him for it, sen it was nocht lachfull nor sufficiande to pass for payment na werk, and the forsaide Thomas til sok til his warande, gif he hafe ony, til *vpricht* him." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 1463, i. 26, Sp. C. That is, the said Thomas may fall back upon the person from whom he got the coin, and compel him to give satisfaction. See under *Sok*, *v.*

The sense "to indemnify or compensate" is implied by the term as used in the following passage:—

"Johne Besat chalansit Androw Atkin as he that hyrit a meyr of his, and Androw Murra yungar for the spilling and hurting of hir in the ryding of hir, throw the quhilkis he wants his mere, and that the saidis persons acht til *vpricht* and assith him for hir." Ibid. 1480, p. 411.

UPRIGHT, *adj.* In golfing this term is applied to a club whose head is at nearly a right angle to the shaft: see *Golfer's Handbook*.

To UPROSS, UPROOS, *v. a.* To rouse, stir up, move.

It wald *vpross* ane hart of stone,
To se me lost for lufe of one
That suld be myne.

Alex. Scott's *Poems*, p. 51, ed. 1882.

Swed. *rusa*, Dan. *ruse*, to rush; M. E. *rusen*, to rush out. When a stag broke from covert it was said to *rouse*. However, it is chiefly used as an active verb in the sense of stirring up to instant or vigorous action. V. Wedgwood, and Skeat, s. v.

UPSETTER, *s.* Elevator: "*upsetteris* to the ordinance," elevators of the Host in services of the Catholic Church; Invent. St. Salv. College, Mait. Club Misc., III. 201.

UPSPRED, VPSPRED, *part. pt.* Outspread, spread, opened.

New *vpspred* vpon spray, as new spynist rose.
Dunbar, *Tua Mariit Wemen*, l. 29.

To UPTAK, VP TAK, UPTA, *v. a.* To take up; Douglas, II. 126, 2, ed. Small: begin, lead; "to *uptak* the psalms," to lead the psalmody, to precent or act as precentor. Addit. to UPTAK.

"His yeirle stend for *vptaking* of the psalmes in the kirk, and eruditoun of the youth-heid in the art of musik." Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, iv. 126, Rec. Soc.

UPTAKER, VPTAKER, *s.* Collector; leader; "*uptaker* of the psalms," leader of the psalmody, precentor; Burgh Recs. Stirling, p. 150, 153, 240.

To UPWARP, *v. a.* To cast, toss, or drive up; to haul up; Douglas, Virgil, II. 155, 1, ed. Small.

A.-S. *weorpan*, *werpan*, to cast; Goth. *wairpan*, Icel. *varpa*.

UPWAXING, WPWAXING, *part. pr.* Growing up; Douglas, II. 192, 3, ed. Small.

UPWITH, VPWITH, VP-WITH, *s.* Point of action or attack; "at the *vp-with*," at the pinch.

All is bot frutlese his effeir, and falyeis at the *vp-with*.
Dunbar, *Tua Mariit Wemen*, l. 401.

URE, ORE, EYRE, *s.* An ounce: the fundamental unit of all Orkneyan valuation. Addit. to URE, q. v.

The *ure* is the eighth part of a merk; and when used as a denomination of land-value it is a contr. for *Urisland*, q. v.

URISLAND, s. A denomination of land-value equal to one-eighth of a markland, or eighteen penny-lands.

URE, s. A kind of haze, &c. V. **DICT.**

In his explanation of this term Jamieson refers to Lye's "A.-S. *urig*, canus, hoary." It is important to observe that Lye's statement is wrong. The A.-S. word is *urig*, and the sense is 'dewy.' Cf. *ure*, sweat, p. 682 of Vol. IV. **DICT.**

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

Urn is simply another form of *ern*, to which Jamieson refers; and the etym. which he suggests, but at the same time doubts, is quite correct. *Yern*, *ern*, *earn*, and *urn* are corruptions of the M. E. *ermen*, to grieve, from A.-S. *yrman*, to grieve; formed from the adj. *earn*, poor, miserable, wretched. V. Skeat's *Etym. Dict.*; s. v. *Urn*.

URUSUM, VRUSUM, adj. Restless: "the *vrusum* fleis;" Douglas, *Virgil*, 450, 6, Rudd.

Delete the definition given in **DICT.** under **URISUM**; for the sense is simply *restless* (See note in **DICT.**), and the allusion is to the ceaseless movement of flies in the air. Cf. Icel. *iró*, unrest, restlessness; Vigfusson.

The form *urisum* on which Ruddiman based his etym. does not occur in the passage quoted for it; *vrusum* is the reading of his text, and also of the Elph. MS. See Small's ed., iv., 170.

USANS, s. Usage, custom, use.

And thair entrallis behald flekkir and steir.

According to the ald *usans* to that effect.

Sum augury to persalf or gud aspect.

Douglas, *Virgil*, ii. 179, 1, ed. Small.

L. Lat. *usancia*, custom; from *usare*.

USCHERE, VSCHERE, s. An usher, a door-keeper; Kingis Quair, st. 97, ed. Skeat. V. **HUSCHER.**

O. Fr. *ussier*, *uissier*, and later *huissier*, an usher or door-keeper; see Cotgrave. Formed from Lat. *ostiarium*, a doorkeeper, a der. from Lat. *ostium*, a door: the O. Fr. form for which was *huis*.

Usher, a door-keeper, is a different word from *usher*, a servant who walks before a person of rank: the latter term being formed from Lat. *exire*, to go forth or before, through the O. Fr. *issir*. See *Ische*, and *Ush*.

To USH, USHE, USCHE, VSCHÉ, v. a. 1. To clean, cleanse, empty; "to *ushe* the belly."

2. To usher or walk before a person of rank: hence, to lead, guide. Addit. to **USHE, USCHE**, q. v.

I'll gar our guidman trow

That I'm gaun to die,

If he winna fee to me

Valets twa or three,

To bear my train up frae the dirt,

And *ush* me through the town;

Stand about, ye fisher jauds,

And gie my gown room.

Song, I'll Gar our Guidman Trow.

(Sup.)

I 2

USCHER, VSCHERE, s. A servant who walks before a person of rank.

In times not yet remote the provost and magistrates marched to church on Sunday in a body, and were *ushered* or preceded by the town-officers in their official dress bearing their halberts: this procession was called "the town-council and *ushers*." This old custom gradually died out after the Disruption of 1843.

USHIE, USCHIE, USCHIN, VSCHAW, s. Issue, emptying; generally used in pl. *ushies*, *uschies*, *uschins*, *vschawis*, and applied to cleansings or emptyings of every kind thrown out as refuse.

"Item, it is statute and ordanit . . . that na fleschouris teyme thair *vschawis* [i.e. filth from the entrails of animals which they have killed] vpon the foirgate, vnder the pane of viij s. ilk falt, vnforgewin." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, 1574, i. 25, Rec. Soc.

O. Fr. *issir*, "to issue; to goe or depart out, to flow forth;" Cotgr. From Lat. *exire*, to go out or forth.

However, some of our best scholars believe that the verb *ush* was formed from the noun *usher*, and got mixed up with the verb to *ish*; and that hence arose the popular etymology of *usher* from *ish*.

USQUEBAE, USQUEBA, USQUEBAUGH, s. Whisky; Burns, Tam o' Shanter, Jolly Beggars.

Gael. *uisge beatha*, also *uisge na beatha*, water of life, aqua vitae. V. M'Leod and Dewar.

USUCAPION, s. Proprietary right acquired or established by long and uninterrupted possession; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 19. Lat. *usucapio*.

UTASS, WTAST, s. V. **DICT.**

Only the form *wtast* is a corruption; *utas* is from a Norman French word corresponding to O. Fr. *oitauves*, octaves; from Lat. *octo*, eight. Cf. O. Fr. *oit*, *oyt*, *uit* (Mod. Fr. *huit*), as given in Burguy.

UTEUCHT, adv. Outside. V. **UTOUTH.**

UTGAE, VTGAN, s. Outgoing. V. **OUT-GAIT, Outgang.**

UTINLAND, WTINLAND, s. The pasture ground, or common, lying outside of the arable land of a township.

" . . . heretable infetment of thair landis quhilk are teillable, and *wtinland* to be sowmit by gersing." Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 1579-80, p. 78, Mait. C.

UTRID, VTRID, part. pt. Uttered; "vtrid be measure," Kingis Quair, st. 132, ed. Skeat.

UTTER, UTER, VTTER, VTER, adj. 1. Extreme, greatest, utmost: "vter power," utmost power or ability; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, III. 233, Rec. Soc.

2. Outer, outward: "the *uter* thour."

"*Femur*, the *vter* part of the thigh;" Duncan's App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E. D. S.

A.-S. *útor*, *úttor*, outer, utter; compar. of *út*, out.

UTYRANS, VTYRANS, *s.* V. UTERANCE.

UVERING, UVIRING, UVIRIN, *s.* A covering, bedcover.

"In a record of 13th Dec. 1657, John Bickerton is spoken of as a worker of *uvirings*, and John and William Williamson are designated by their trade of *braboners* [i.e. weavers].

"*Uviring* from *uver*, upper, is evidently a covering, the weaving of which, in woollen only, ceased to be practised in Newburgh towards the end of the first

quarter of the present century." Laing, Lindores Abbey and Newburgh, p. 240.

UVERMAST, UVIRMAST, *adj.* Uppermost, highest: "the *uirmest* lychtis," the highest windows; Burgh Recs. Stirling, 29 April, 1549. V. *Umast*.

UXTER, *s.* The armpit. V. OXTER.

UYTE, VYIT, *s.* and *v.* V. WITE.

V.

VACAND, VACANS, *s.* Vacancy. V. under *Vake*.

VADDLE, VAADLE, *s.* A shallow pool, a pool at the head of a bay that fills and empties with the flowing and ebbing of the sea. Gl. Shetland.

"On each side oozy pools or creeks replenished every tide, named *vaddles*, find for themselves channels among irregular brown hills of heath." Hibbart's Shetland, p. 540.

Dan. *vad*, a ford, shallow pool: lit. a wading-place; Swed. *vad*, Icel. *vath*, A.-S. *væd*. Cf. Lat. *vadum*: but Dan. *vad* has not come from Lat. V. Vigfusson.

To VAGE, *v. n.* To wander. V. VAIG.

VAGER, VAGAR, *s.* A vagabond; Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 3004.

VAIFF, VAFF, *s.* A signal flag, a signal. V. WAFF.

To VAIK, *v. n.* To wake, watch. V. VAKE.

To VAIL, VAILE, VAILL, VALE, VAILYIE, VALYIE, *v. a.* and *n.* To avail, to be of value or service, to serve, benefit, profit; Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 355.

The Cat cummis and to the mous hes ee,
What *vailis* than thy feist and rialtie.
Henryson, *Upland Mous and Burges Mous*, l. 224.

Bot all in vane, it *vailyeit* him na thing.
Ibid., *Ljoun and Mous*, l. 122.

VAIL, VAILE, *s.* Extent, space. Addit. to VALE, *q. v.*

"The *vaille* of xxxvⁱⁱ fud [i.e. feet] at the forepart of breid." Burgh Recs. Prestwick, p. 19, Mait. C.

O. Fr. *valoir*, *valer*, to be of use or worth; from Lat. *valere*, to be strong.

VAIRSCALL, *s.* V. DICT.

Most prob. this is a misreading of VAIRSTALL. In many MSS. the letters *c* and *t* are exactly alike. See under *Warestall*, *Wair Almerie*.

VAIT, VATE, *pres.* Know. V. under WAIT, *Wait*.

To VAKE, VAIK, VACE. 1. As a *v. n.*; to grow or become empty; Lyndsay, Compl. to King, l. 188; to disperse, to be dismissed: as, "When the kirk *vaiks*," i.e. when the church is emptying or emptied, or when the people disperse or are dismissed. Also, to be closed or shut for a time: as, "The school *vakis* for the hairst," i.e. it is closed during that season.

2. As a *v. a.*; to vacate, retire or withdraw from; also to empty, as, "He *vaikit* the kirk," i.e. he scattered the congregation. Addit. to VAIK, *q. v.*

VAKAND, VAIKING, VACAND, *part.* Falling or becoming vacant; leaving, going out of, giving up, as "*vaiking* his shop."

"He sal be present and put in and to the first service that sal hapyn *vacand* in thair gouernans." Burgh Recs. Peebles, 1458, p. 126, Rec. Soc.

VAKEN, VAIKEN, VACAND, VACANS, *s.* Vacancy; vacation, as in "the school *vacans*;" pl. *vacands*, Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 998.

"Nixt *vaken* that fallis within the towne of Peblis, that the said Thomas sones sall haif the samin." Burgh Recs. Peebles, 1567, p. 306, Rec. Soc.

Lat. *vacuus*, empty; *vacare*, to be empty; *vacuare*, to make empty.

VALD, *s.* Dyer's weed. V. WALD.

VALE, VALYIE, *v.* and *s.* V. *Vail, v.*

To VALE, *v. n.* V. DICT.

Not from Fr. *devaler*, as suggested; but from O. Fr. *avaller*, which Cotgrave renders "to let, put, lay, cast, fell downe; to let fall downe." Hence *vale* is short for *avale*. See Gloss. Kingis Quair, ed. Skeat.

VALENTINE'S DEAL, VALENTINE'S DEALING, *s.* The choosing of sweethearts on St. Valentine's Day, Feb. 14th. The names of the various members of the company were written on separate slips,

and were then selected by lot; and the person whose name was so drawn was the drawer's *valentine* for the year: Burns.

See under Valentine in Halliwell's Dict.

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

Valk should be *valkk*. The form arose from misreading the old symbol for *kk* as *lk*. Even to a practised eye the symbols look almost exactly alike.

VANEGLOIR, *s.* Vain-glory, vanity; Henryson, Chanteclair and Foxe, l. 78. Fr. *vaine-gloire*.

VANGELL, *s.* Short for *evangell*, the gospel: sometimes used as an *adj.*, as in "the *vangell* lettrin"; Invent. St. Salv. Col. St. Andrews, Mait. Club Misc., III. 201. V. *Evangell*.

To VANT, *v. a.* To vaunt, brag of Douglas, Virgil, II. 57, 9, ed. Small.

VANT, *s.* A vaunt, boasting.

To *Vant* and *Voky* ye beir this rowm slef;
Bid thame thairin that thai tak thair hye.
Douglas, King Hart, l. 119, 23, ed. Small.

VANTOUR, *s.* A vaunter, bragger; Ibid. II. 170, 8. Fr. *vanteur*.

O. Fr. *se vanter*, to boast, brag; from L. Lat. *vanitare*, to speak vanity.

VARDOUR, VARDUR, VERDOUR, VERDAR, *s.* V. *Wardour*.

VARESTAW, *s.* V. *Warestall*.

VARIANCE, *s.* Contradiction; Kingis Quair, st. 161, ed. Skeat. V. VARIANT.

VARIORUM, *s.* Constant change, continual variation, medley.

Life is all a *variorum*,
We regard not how it goes;
Let them cant about decorum,
Who have characters to lose.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

From Lat. *variorum*, gen. pl. of *varium*, varied.

VARITE, *s.* Verity, truth.

Blind ignorance me gaif sic hardness
To argone so agane the varite.
Dunbar, Bann. MS., fol. 284a.

Fr. *vérité*, from Lat. *veritas*, truth.

VARKLUME, *s.* V. WARKLOOM.

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

Varray for *warray*. See WARRAY, WERRAY.

VATH, *s.* V. DICT.

To the etym. given in DICT. prefix Icel. *váthi* a danger, peril.

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

Ruddiman's etym. for this term is unsuitable. Rather from O. Fr. *faulser*, to falsify, forge; also *faulser un escu*, to pierce a shield; whence *faulsé*, pierced. When used in this sense the verb was also

written *fausser*. Both forms are from Lat. *falsare*, to falsify, from Lat. *falsus*, false. See under *Faucet* in Skeat's Etym. Dict.

VAUDIE, VADY, WADIE, WADY, *adj.* The meanings and quotations given in the DICT. should be arranged thus:—

1. Great, strong, powerful.

Cummers sled and hurl'd as weel
On ice, as ony *vady* chiel.
Piper of Peebles, p. 7.

2. Proud, vain, gay, elated.

Then all the giglets, young and gaudy
Sware I might be *wady*.
Forbes's Dominie Deposed, p. 40.

3. Merry, gay, cheerful.

Thus must we be sad, whilst the traitors are *vaudie*,
Till we get a sight o' our ain bonny laddie.
Jacobite Relics, ii. 70.

She says I'm glad 'at ye're sa *wadie*,
Ye sat sae douff an' dowie a' day
Wi' me the ben.
W. Beattie's Poems, p. 7.

Dr. Jamieson must have been strangely misled regarding the term *vaudie*, when he associated it with E. *gaudy*, der. from Lat. *gaudere*. Even granting that *vaudie* retains its Gothic form, no Lat. *g* ever becomes *v* or *w* in Eng.; and though Teut. *w* may answer to Eng. *g*, there can be no connection between these two words.

Most prob. *vaudie* has come from Icel. *völdugr*, O. Icel. *valdugr*, powerful, strong, and secondarily proud, as in Icel. *völduliga*, proudly. This would give a form *waldy*, which certainly would become *waudy*, *vaudy*, *wady*, *vady*, as in the passages quoted.

VAUTE, VAWT, VOLTE, VOULT, VOUTE, VOWTE, *s.* A vault, secret chamber, den; a vaulted roof, an arch.

"With ane lang transe *voult* betuixt the thrie *voulties*." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, ii. 339, Sp. C.

"Made vp little caues or *voltes* for buriall vse"; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. x.

"*Fornice*, a *vaut* or bordell house"; Duncan's App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E. D. S.

"*Camera*, a *voute*;" Ibid.

To VAUTE, VAWT, VOULT, VOUTE, VOWTE, VOUTE, *v. a.* To vault, arch, roof.

"And sall *voult* ouer the nethermost *voultis* the hight of the tolbuith fluir." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 1616, ii. 338, Sp. C.

"Sal mak and *voute* v chapellis on the south syde of the paryce kyrc of Edinburgh." Charters of Edinburgh, 29 Nov. 1387, Rec. Soc.

" . . . *voutyt* on the maner and the masounry as the *voute* abovyn Sant Stevyns." Ibid.

O. Fr. *vaute*, later *vaulte*, from L. Lat. *volta*, from Lat. *voluta*, a vault.

To VAX, *v. n.* To wax, grow, become: pret. *varit*, *vox*; part. pt. *vaxen*, *varit*; Dunbar, Tua Mariit Wemen, l. 175.

VCH, VCHE, *s.* An ouch. V. *Uche*.

VEDIS, *s. pl.* Raiment, armour. V. WEDIS.

VEIR, VER, WERE, WAIR, VOR, *s.* V. DICT.

The etym. is Icel. *vár*, not *vor*, as in *Dict.* Consequently, that the word is of Egyptian origin is a wild fancy.

VELURE, *s.* Naples fustian, mock-velvet.

"Naples fusteanes tripe or *velure*"; Rates of Customs, 1612, Halyburton's Ledger, p. 307.

Velure is short for *tripe de velours*, mock-velvet; see *Cotgr.*

VELVOUS, *s.* *V. Dict.*

"Fr. *velour*," given as etym. for this term, is an error for Fr. *velours*. A better form, however, is O. Fr. *velous*, from Lat. *villosus*, shaggy.

VENGEABIL, **VENGIBLE**, *adj.* Vengeful, revengeful: "*vengeabil* cruelty;" Dunbar, I cry the Mercy, l. 140. Addit. to [*Vengeabil*], q. v.

"Dirus, cursed, *vengeible*"; Duncan's App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E. D. S.

VENGEAND, *part.* Avenging; *Gol. and Gawane*, l. 759.

O. Fr. *venger*, to avenge: from Lat. *vindicare*.

VENIM, **VENEM**, **VENOM**, **WENEM**, *s.* Venom, poison; *Spald. Club Misc.* I. 93; *pl. venomys*, drugs, philters.

Quham, revist for his lufe, throu *venomys* seir,
Circes his spous smate wyth ane goldin wand,
And in ane byrd him turnit fut and hand.

Douglas, Virgil, iii. 93, 18, ed. Small.

O. Fr. *venin*, from Lat. *venenum*, poison.

VENNEL, **VENNALL**, **VENELL**, **VINEL**, **VYNEL**, **WENNELL**, *s.* Lit. a little street: a lane. *V. VENALL.*

VENT, *s.* Vending, sale, business; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 19. Fr. *vente*, sale.

VENT, **VENTIGE**, *s.* Pl. *vents*, *ventiges*, the holes in a flute, flageolot, clarinet, &c. Burns.

The form *ventage* is used by Shakespeare in *Hamlet*.

O. Fr. *vent*, an opening; older forms *fent* and *fente*, "a cleft, rift;" *Cotgr.* This form is still used: as in the phrase, "a *fente* of a gown."

VENTAILLE, **VENTAIL**, **VENTALLE**, *s.* The movable piece over the mouth in front of a helmet; *Awnt. Arthure*, st. 32, 5, *Gol. and Gawane*, l. 867. Addit. to *VENTAILL*, q. v.

Delete the notes given under *Ventail* in *Dict.*: the passage to which they refer is incorrect. See under *Waive*, *v.*

This portion of a helmet is also called *aventaille*.

VERA, **VERRA**, *adj.* and *adv.* Very. *V. VERRAY.*

VERAMENT, **VERAYMENT**, *s.* Truth. *V. VERRAYMENT.*

VERDOUR, **VERDUR**, **VERDOR**. *V. Wardour.*

Jamieson's defin. and etym. of this term are misleading, and do not apply to the *verdour* mentioned in the quotation. The letter *v* in *verdour* does not represent *v*, but *u* or *w*; and the name of the cloth is not *verdour*, but *werdour*, or more properly, *wardour*. For further explanation see under that heading.

VERNAKELL, *s.* The holy napkin; *Invent. St. Salv. Colledge, Mait. Club Misc.*, III. 204.

Vernacle, dimin. of *Verony*, the cloth or napkin on which the face of Christ is depicted. It is preserved in St. Peter's at Rome, and is said to be the napkin which St. Veronica gave to Christ to wipe his face when on his way to crucifixion, and which thereby received a striking impression of his countenance.

VERRE, **VERE**, **VER**, *s.* A glass for liquor; *pl. verres, veris, verrys*. Addit. to *VERES*, q. v.

With vernage in *verrys* and *cowppys sa clene*.

Awnt. Arthure, st. 36, 2.

To **VERT**, *v. v.* To turn up or over; "*vertand* the earth," turning up the soil, rooting. Lat. *vertere*.

"It sall be lesum to quhatsumewir persone apprehendand the said swyne *vertand* the earth to distroy the samen." *Burgh Recs. Aberdeen*, 1578, ii. 32, Sp. C.

VERTEW, **VERTU**, *s.* Power, ability, capability; *Kingis Quair*, st. 74; vigour, powerful influence; *Ibid.*, st. 20, ed. *Skeat*. Addit. to *VERTER*, s. 3, q. v.

VERTIE, **VERTY**, **VAIRTIE**, *adj.* Cautious, prudent, careful; hence, industrious, wide awake, eager. *Errat. in Dict.*

Archie, fu' *vertie*, owre the moorlan' spangs
Ilk strype and stank; nae doubt he itchin langs
To crack wi' San'.

Tarras' Poems, p. 2.

The explanation given in the *Dict.* is altogether a mistake. The entry must be deleted.

Vertie is simply short for *averty*, prudent, q. v., the *a* being dropped, as in *vale* for *avale*, &c.

O. Fr. *averti*, cautious, prudent; from Lat. *advertere*, to turn attention to.

VESCHEL-ALMERY, **VESCHALE-AUMRY**, *s.* *V. WESCHALE ALMERIE.*

To **VESIE**, **VESY**, **VISIE**, **VISE**, *v. a.* To view, see, regard; *Lyndsay, Squyer Meldrum*, l. 257, *Thrie Estaitis*, l. 505; *part. pr. vesiand*, viewing; *Ibid.*, *Exper. and Court.*, l. 1466; *vesyit*, visited, examined, *Ibid.*, *The Dreame*, l. 386. *V. Visie.*

VESIATER, *s.* A surveyor: same as *VESIAR*, q. v. *Burgh Recs. Edinburgh*, I. 167, *Rec. Soc.*

VESIE, **VESIGH**, *s.* Sight, view, examination; "Tak a *vesie* o' the lan'."

"Frier Wynssent, litstar, prior of the Freris Predicatoris of this said burgh, protestit solemntly in presens of the saidis ballies, and in the *vesigh* of the hail court, that na proces leid nor to be leid within the said burgh sould hourt tham na thair place of thar anualis awin

thame, bot that tha mycht haue remaind of law." Burgh Recs. Stirling, 30 Sept. 1521.

O. Fr. *viser*, to look at, regard: from Lat. *visus*.

VEST, *part. pt.* Vested, invested; "*vest* and *seasit*," Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 186, Rec. Soc.

To **VEX**, *v. a.* To vex, trouble, annoy; pret. and part. *pt. vexit*, Kingis Quair, st. 174, ed. Skeat. V. **VEX**, *v. n.*

VEYLE, *adv.* V. **DICT.**

To this entry in **DICT.** add: *Veyle* is a form of *weyle*, for *weil*, well.

VIALL, *s.* A chamber-pot made of glass or glazenware; Halyburton's Ledger, p. 309.

In the section including glass and glazenware in Rates of Customs, &c., in 1612, mention is made of "Glasses called *viallis* or *vrinallis*."

O. Fr. *firole*, "a violl of glasse;" Cotgr.: from Lat. *phiale*, a drinking vessel with a broad bottom; but the term evidently came to have a wider application, for, as a L. Lat. word, Ducange renders it by "Fons, aquarum receptaculum." It is, however, of Greek origin.

VICE, *s.* Turn, change, succession; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 279, Rec. Soc.: also place, post, duty, office; *Ibid.*, p. 283.

VICE-COUNGE, *s.* A hand vice; Customs and Valuations, 1612, Haly. Ledger, p. 332.

Lit. a permission vice; one fitted with a movable nut. O. Fr. *vis*, a screw, or spindle of a press, and *congé*, permission, leave.

VICE-TURCAS, **VICE-TURKES**, *s.* A bench or table vice; also, ringed or clamp pincers for holding a piece of iron while it is worked on an anvil; Burgh Recs. Stirling, p. 58.

Comp. of *vice* and *turcas*. V. **TURKAS**.

To **VICIE**, **WYCIE**, *v. a.* To vitiate, violate; *to vicie the valentine*, to violate the engagement, i.e., to annul it. V. **VICIAT**.

All birdis he rebalkit that wald him nocht bow,
In breth as a battell-wrycht full of bost blawin,
With vnlowable latis nocht till allow.
Thus *viciit* he the Valentine thraly and thrawin.
That all the foulis with assent assemblit agane,
And plenyett to Natur
Off this intollerable injure;
How the Howlat him bure
So he and so hautane.

Houlate, st. 71, Bann. MS.

Fr. *vicier*, "to viciate, marre corrupt, etc.," Cotgr.

VIDIMENT, *s.* A small particle, a mere fragment, scrap: applied to anything that is insignificant; Orkn.

Lat. *viduus*, bereft; hence applied to scraps, fragments, &c.: from which prob. the second meaning has come.

VIER, **VYER**, *s.* V. **DICT.**

Delete the entry under this heading in **DICT.** The word *vier* in the first quotation cannot be claimed as a Scot. word; and if *vyer* in the second quotation is a misprint for *uther*, it ought not to be ranked with *vier*:

VIGHT, *adj.* Brave; Gol. and Gaw., l. 325.
V. **WICHT**.

To **VIKE**, *v. n.* To move, budge: prob. a local pron. of **FIKE**, q. v.; Orkn.

To **VILIPEND**, *v. a.* To slight, undervalue, backbite; Douglas, I. 48, 26, ed. Small; Orkn. Lat. *vilipendere*.

VILIPEND, *s.* An evil-speaker, back-biter; Orkn.

VILITIE, *s.* Vileness, baseness; Lyndsay, Papyngo, l. 376.

VINELL, **VYNEL**, *s.* A vennel; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh. 1512, I. 137, Rec. Soc. V. **VENALL**.

VINY, **VINIE**, *adj.* Winded; old or high tasted; generally applied to game that has been overkept; Orkn.

Prob. only a local pron. of *windy*, colloq. form of *winded*, affected by the wind, old-tasted.
Dan. *vindig*, windy; Icel. *vindugr*.

To **VIRK**, *v. a.* and *n.* To work, ferment.
V. **Wirk**.

VIRKING, *s.* Working, influence, control; Kingis Quair, st. 188, ed. Skeat. V. under **Wirk**, v.

VIRROCK, *s.* V. **DICT.**

In the entry under this heading in the **DICT.** there is no definition, the quotations are misplaced, and of the last paragraph all but the first sentence is irrelevant. Rearrange as under:—

VIRROK, **VIRROCK**, **VYROCK**, **WYROCK**, *s.* A wart, knot, or bony excrescence on the feet; hardness or callosity of the hands caused by labour; also applied to a hard boil or fiery pimple on the hands or feet. V. **Wirrok**.

Ther is not in this fair a flyrock,
That has upon his feit a *wyrock*,
Knoul taes, or mouls in nae degre,
But ye can hyde them.

Dunbar, Evergreen, i. 254.

Dr. Leyden, Gl. Compl. S., justly observes &c. (as in **DICT.** q. v.).

VIRROK, **VIRROCK**, **VYROCK**, **VIRROKY**, *adj.* Warty, knotted; *virrok tais*, toes with swollen knotted joints.

Ane pyk-thank in ane prelottis claise,
With his wawil feit and *virrok tais*,
With hoppir hippis and hanches narrow.

Dunbar, Maitland Poems, p. 110.

A.-S. *wear*, *wearr*, hardness of the hands or feet caused by labour; *wearrig*, *wearriht*, callous, knotted; and in Wright's *Vocabularies* *wearriht* is glossed by "*callosus*."

VISARD, *s.* A mask; same as *Visorne*, q. v.
"*Persona*, a person, a *visard*"; Duncan's App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E. D. S.

O. Fr. *visiere*, "the viser or sight of a helmet"; Cotgr. From its covering the face like a *visor*, a mask came to be so called; its Fr. name was a *faux visage*, which Cotgrave defines as "a mask or vizard."

WISECK, *s.* A kind of song forming an accompaniment to a dance; Hibbert's Orkney and Shetland, p. 563.

Icel. *visa*, a strophe, stanza; Dan. *visé*, a song, a ballad.

To **VISIE**, **VISY**, **VISE**, *v. a.* To look at, view, oversee, take oversight of; also, to go to see, visit, look into, examine. Addit. to **VISIE**, *q. v.*

"Item, the prouest, baillies, and counsals hes depute thir persones to *visé* the brig and watter daylie at twa tymes." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, 1574, i. 28, Rec. Soc.

"The sersaris sall pas twys on the daye, viz., in the mornyng and evinyng, and *visie* and inquirye of ilk hous that nane be seik." Ibid. p. 29.

VISIT, **VISIT**, *part. pt.* Looked upon, viewed, examined; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 114, Sp. C.

VIST, *pret.* Wist, knew.

"Yone is the warliest wane," said the wise king,
"That euer I *vist* in my walk in all this world wyde."
Gol. and Gawane, l. 494.

As here used this term represents Eng. *wist*, knew, had experience of: from A.-S. *witan*, to know.

VITTALL, **VITTAIL**, **VITTLE**, **VITTEL**, *s.* Victual, grain of any kind used as food; also, food, as in "*horse-vittle*."

"*Annonna*, *far*, *vittall*;" Duncan, App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E. D. S.

To **VITTALL**, **VITTAIL**, **VITTLE**, *v. a.* To victual, supply with provisions; *pret. vittail-lit*, Lyndsay, Squyer Meldrum, l. 1102.

O. Fr. *vitaille*, from Lat. *victualia*, provisions, food, the neut. pl. of *victualis*, belonging to nourishment. See Skeat's Etym. Dict., s. v.

VIVELY, **VIUELY**, *adv.* Vividly, clearly, evidently; Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 2. **VIUE**.

To **VMCAST**, *v. a.* **V. Umbecast.**

VNCHUT, *adj.* A form of *Uncouth*, *q. v.*

VNE, *s.* An oven. **V. UNE.**

To **VOCE**, *v. a.* **V. Voice.**

VODURE, *s.* Lit. a voider or emptier; a tray for carrying away the fragments after a meal.

Efter the first paws, and that cours neir gane,
And *voduris* and fat trunscheouris away tane,
The goblettis greit with mychty wynis in hy
Thai fillit, and coverit set in by and by.

Douglas, Virgil, ii. 63, 14, ed. Small.

O. Fr. *vodeur*, *voideur*, *vuideur*, a voider, emptier; from *vode*, *voide*, *vuide*, empty: formed from Lat. *viduus*, bereft; hence, waste, empty. See Cotgrave and Burguy.

VOGIE, *adj.* Happy, fond, and free; kindly, fondly, or lovingly caressing; and used also as an *adv.*, implying with happy, fond, or loving ways; Whistle Binkie, II. 111, Addit. to **VOGIE**, *q. v.*

VOGUE, *s.* Repute, applause, foremost place or position.

"For many to eternize their soone forgot memory, and to gaine the *vogue* of this vaine world, hes prepared Pyramides of pomp, others pillers of pride, some mousolies of maruel." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 9.

O. Fr. *vogue*, "sway, authority"; Cotgr.

VOICE, **VOYCE**, **VOCE**, **WOYCE**, *s.* Opinion, advice, or resolution, spoken or expressed.

"Patrik Bell, provest, did intimat to the saidis baileis and counsall that his *voyce* and voit was to be cravit in the said assemble anent bischops and episcopacie." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, 1638, i. 394, Rec. Soc.

To **VOICE**, **VOYCE**, **VOCE**, **WOYCE**, *v. n.* To speak; to discuss, counsel, or advise orally: as, "to *voice* and vote in council," to speak and vote or to deliberate and determine in council.

"That the said Patrik sould voit that the said assemble sould sitt and not desolve, . . . and that he sould *voyce* for establishing of the said assemble judges to the saidis bischops." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, 1638, i. 394.

"To voice and vote" is an expression which frequently occurs in our Burgh Records in connection with discussions in the Town Council and other meetings. Lit. it means to speak and vote; and as at these meetings the vote was often taken orally, the expression '*to voice*' came to imply both discussion and voting.

VOID, *adj.* Empty; K. Quair, st. 164. **V. VODE.**

VOID, **VOYD**, *s.* An empty, vacant, or open space or place; a well or shaft in a building.

"And sall build ane *voyd* hard be the said passage for letting down the paisedis from the knock." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 341, Sp. C.

To **VOID**, *v. a.* To make void, dissipate, dispel. Addit. to **VODE**, *q. v.*

The lufare vnicorne,
That *voidis* venym with his eouur horne.
Kingis Quair, st. 155, ed. Skeat.

The following is Prof. Skeat's note on this passage:—
"*Voidis venym*, dispels venom with his ivory horn, *Voidis* does not mean '*ejects*,' as Tytler supposed, not knowing the story. The unicorn's horn was supposed to dispel poison: Mrs. Palliser, in her Historical Devices, p. 20, gives an example of a unicorn depicted as dipping his horn into water, with the motto *Venena pello*. In a footnote she shows that the *essai* of unicorn's horn is often mentioned in inventories. Cf. Massinger, Roman Actor, ii. l. 46, and see E. Phipson's Animal Lore of Shakspeare's Time, p. 453."

VOIDER, **VOYDER**, *s.* Dispeller.

The sterne of day, *voyder* of dirknis.

Dunbar, Sterne of Redemptioun, l. 35.

O. Fr. *voide*, from Lat. *viduum*, acc. of *viduus*, bereft hence, waste, empty. O. Fr. *voider*, *vuider*, to void.

VOKY, WOKY, *s.* Vanity, vain pride; vanity in dress or vain show. V. VOGIE, *adj.*

To Vant and Voky ye beir this rowm slef;
Bid thame thairin that thai tak thair hyre.
Douglas, King Hart, i. 119, 23, ed. Small.

Pinkerton's ed. reads *woky*. See under VOGIE.

VOLUNTAR, VOLENTAR, *adj.* Voluntary, free-will; "*voluntar* contributioun," Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 361, Sp. C.

Lat. *voluntarius*, willing; O. Fr. *volontaire*.

VOLUSPA, *s.* V. DICT.

For further particulars regarding this term see Cleasby and Vigfusson, *s. v.* *Völvá*.

VOO, *adj.* Sorry, grieved. V. Woo.

VOP, *s.* A thread or band. V. WOP.

VOUTE, VOWTE, *s.* and *v.* V. *Vaute*.

VOWBET, *s.* V. DICT.

In both quotations the alliteration shows that this word is, and must be pronounced, *wowbet*.

VOWSTIE, *adj.* Boastful. V. VOUSTY.

VPART, *adv.* Upwards. V. *Upart*.

VTASS, WTAST, *s.* V. DICT.

Delete this entry in DICT., and see *Utass* and *Utass*.

VTH, *s.* V. DICT.

Delete the entry under this heading in DICT., and see *Vch*.

W.

WA', WA'D, *adj.* Chosen, choice: "*wa'-wight men*," stoutest men, boldest warriors; Pop. Ballads. V. *Waled*.

WACHTER, WAUGHTER, *s.* A guard or convoy ship, a war vessel. V. WACH, *v.*

"Ane wther of the Holland *waughters*, callit the Greyne Dragon of Amsterdam," Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, ii. 388, Sp. C.

Dutch *wachten*, to watch, guard, oversee, act as convoy; *wachter*, watchman, guard-ship.

To WACHLE, WAUCHLE, *v. n.* To move along with difficulty; hence, to struggle, strive: "Lang may he *wauchle* on through this warld;" Whistle Binkie, I. 96. Addit. to WACHLE, WAUCHLE.

WACHLE, WAUCHLE, *s.* Staggering or unsteady movement; difficult, weary work, struggle, battle: "He has had a sair *wachle* a' his days."

To WAD, WED, *v. a.* V. DICT.

Delete the entry under this heading in the DICT., as it is imperfect and improperly arranged, and substitute the following:—

To WAD, WED, *v. a.* 1. To pledge, bet, wager.

Than Lowrie as ane lyoun lap,
And some ane flane culd felder;
He hecht to perse him at the pap,
Thairin to *wed* ane weddir.

Christ Kirk, st. 12. *Chron. S. P.*, ii. 363.

Wad, in Callander's ed.

"Our mare has gotten a brow brown foal,"

—"I'll *wad* my hail fee against a goat,"

He's bigger than e'er our foal will be."

Minstrelsy Border, i. 85.

In June they *wad*, or Beltan cam roun,
Craignethan lay in his grave.
Mary o' Craignethan, Ed. Mag., July 1819.

It is similarly used in M. E.

—If ye worken it in werke, I dare *wed* mine eares
That law shal be a labourer, and leade afelde dounge.
P. Ploughman, Fol. 19b.

In the West of S. *wad* is freq. pron. *wat*, and confounded with *wat*, know, believe: as in the very common expression, "*wel I wat*," well I know, or, well I pledge, promise, or assure you.

2. To promise, to engage, as equivalent to *I'll engage for it*.

But where's your nephew, Branky? is he here?
I'll *wad* he's been of use, gin ane may speer.

Shirref's Poems, p. 75.

How was the billy pleas'd?
Nae well, I *wad*, to be sae snelly us'd.

Ibid., p. 35.

3. To wed, marry; pret. and part. pt. *wad*.

At last her feet—I sang to see't—
Gaed foremost o'er the knowe;
And or I *wad* anither jad,
I'll wallop in a tow.

Burns, The Weary Pund o' Tow.

A.-S. *weddian*, to pledge, bargain, wed, marry: from *wed*, *wedd*, a pledge.

To WADE, *v. n.* To pass, penetrate: "The moon's wading through the clouds."

Sa wondir freschly thai frekis fruschit in feir,
Throw all the harnes thai hade,
Baith birny and breistplade,
Thairin wappinis couth *wade*,
Wit ye but weir.

Gol. and Gawain, l. 568.

The word is similarly used in Gray's Elegy—

"To *wade* through slaughter to a throne."

WADNA, WUDNA, *v.* Would not. V. WAD.

WAE, *adj.* Sad, sorry, pained; Burns. V. WA.

Other forms of this *adj.* are *Wo, Woo, Voo.*

WAFFER, VAFFER, *s.* Lit. a wavering; a break, fault, dip, or elevation: a mining term. V. *Waive.*

"It is noch possible to men to myn, cast sinkes, *vaffers*, big myls, quha never saw ony siclyk." Early Records of Mining in Scotland, p. 80.

A.-S. *wæfre*, wavering, wandering. Cf. Icel. *vafra*, to waver; *vafri*, wavering, as in *vafri-logi*, a flickering flame.

WA'-GANG, WA'-GAIN, WA'-GAUN, *s.* Departing for a foreign land, departing this life; parting, leave-taking, taking farewell before such departure; also a social gathering of friends to bid farewell. Addit. to WA-GANG, q. v.

It's dowie in the hin' o' hairst,

At the *wa'-gang* o' the swallow,

When the winds grow cauld, when the burns grow bauld.

An' the wuds are hingin' yellow;

But O! it's dowier far to see

The *wa'-gang* o' her the heart gangs wi'—

The deadset o' a shining e'e,

That darkens the weary world on thee.

Hee Ainslie, Whistle Binkie, i. 428.

To WAGE, WAIGE, *v. a.* To wager, bet; part. pr. *waging, waigin*; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 285, Rec. Soc. Addit. to WAIDGE, q. v. V. WAGE, *s.*

WAGIT, WADGET, *adj.* Working for wages, feed or hired; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, IV. 345.

". . . to tak or ressave ane vther masteris prenteis, seruand, or *wagit* man." *Ibid.*, i. 81, Rec. Soc.

To WAIF, WAYFE, WAIP, *v. a. and n.* To wave; to set aside, divorce. V. WAFF, and *Waive.*

WAIF, WAIFF, WAIP, *s.* A small flag, signal flag. Addit. to WAFF, q. v.

"And the watch that beis in Sanct Nicholace stepill to pyt on the *waiffs* that he hes to the part of the town he seis thame [the approaching strangers] cumand to." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 1530, i. 446, Sp. C.

WAIGE, WAGE, WAGGE (*g* soft), *s.* A wedge; pl. *wagis*, Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 1544, I. 195; *waggis*, *Ibid.*, I. 197; *weggis*, *Ibid.*, I. 269. V. WADGE.

A.-S. *wæcg, weeg*, a wedge; from A.-S. *wegan*, to move, cause to move. Dutch *wig*, Icel. *veggr*.

WAIL, WAILE, WALE, *s.* Choice, in the sense of a number to choose from: hence, plenty, abundance; Gol. and Gaw., l. 223, 1329. Addit. to WALE, *s.*

It is so used in the old adage, "There be *wail* o' wives gin ye've plenty o' siller." So too in the story told by Dean Ramsay of the Laird of Balnagoon, when he lost his hat and wig on his way home after a dinner party. His servant having picked them up and handed

them to him, the laird was satisfied with the hat but demurred at the wig, and refused to have anything to do with it. Persuasion having failed, the servant lost his patience, and remonstrated with his master, "Ye'd better tak it, sir, for there's nae *waille* o' wigs on Munrimmon Moor." V. Rem. Scot. Life and Character, p. 167.

WAILIT, *part. and adj.* V. *Waled.*

WAILL, WALE, *s.* Worth, value. Addit. to WAILL, *s.*, q. v.

"Thai leif ane *wod* for the *wail* of tua pekis of beyr." Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 1554, p. 63, Mait. C.

To WAIL, WAILE, *v. a.* To bewail, deplore, mourn for the loss of. Icel. *væla*.

That all the world sall *waille* thaire gouernance,

Kingis Quair, st. 122, ed. Skeat.

WAINDES, *s.* A windlass, winch, block-and-tackle; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, II. 325, Rec. Soc.

Icel. *vindáss*, a windlass; Du. *windas*.

WAINE, *pret.* V. DICT.

The entry under this heading in DICT. must be deleted. *Waine*, in the Edin. MS. of Barbour, is certainly a scribal error for *was*. The Camb. MS. has *wes*; and, as Jamieson admits in rejecting the reading, all the editions have *was*.

To WAINE, WAYNE, *v. a.* Err. for *Waive*, *Wayue*. V. *Waive*.

This is a common mistake arising from the difficulty of distinguishing between *n* and *u* in the reading of MSS.

WAINSCOT, WANESCOTT, WANSBOT, *s.* A kind of oak, used in shipbuilding and in cabinet-making; wainscot, panelling; also, boards for panelling; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 228, 234, Rec. Soc.: used also as an *adj.*, meaning oaken, *Ibid.*, p. 326.

In Halyburton's Ledger, p. 290, in the Rates and Customs of 1612, various kinds of timber are included under the heading Boards; and in that list are,— "Boordes called *Wanescott* of Daneskene," "Boordes called *Wanescott* of Swaden," "Table boordes of *wanescott* or walnute trie;" and in the introduction to that work, p. xxxvii., Cosmo Innes states that, among the many articles brought by sea to Antwerp, there were "ornamental woods, and timber for shipbuilding; especially a sort called *wainscot* (*waghescot*), truly beautiful, and variegated like the walnut."

From Dutch *wagenshot*, wainscot; a corr. of O. Du. *waeghe-schot*, wall-boarding: from O. Du. *waeg*, a wall, and *schot*, a covering of boards. An interesting discussion of this word is given in Supp. to Skeat's Etym. Dict.

To WAIP, *v. a.* To wave, flutter; Gol. and Gawain, l. 440. V. WAFF, *Waif*, v.

The version quoted by Jamieson reads *waif*. See quotation in DICT.

WAIP, WAP, *s.* A small flag. V. WAFF, *Waif*.

The forms *waif* and *waip* occur in the same entry. See Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 1 Mar. 1530, i. 446, Sp. C.

WAIR, s. Shelter, hiding; resting-place, abode: *went to wair*, went to his abode, went home. Addit. to **WAIR, q. v.**

Delete the note under this heading in **DICT.** *Wair*, in this case, clearly means shelter, place of hiding, rest, or abode; and may be traced to Icel. *væra*, rest, shelter; *væri*, shelter, abode, resting-place. Besides, the story plainly demands that the phrase, '*went to wair*,' be rendered 'went home,' i.e., slipped away without rewarding them. See quotation in **DICT.**

WAIR, s. Sea-weed. **V. WARE.**

WAIRD, part. **V. Ward, part.**

To WAIRDE, v. a. To imprison. **V. WARD.**

WAIRSTAW, s. B. R. Edin., 1530, II. 39, Rec. Soc. **V. Warestall.**

WAIT, WAYT, WAYTE, s. and v. **V. [WATE].**

WAIT, WATE, adj. Difficult, tiresome, perilous. **V. WAITH, s.**

Tuglit and travalit thies trew men can tyre,
Sa wundir *wait* wes the way, wit ye but wene.
Gol. and Gaw., st. 3.

Icel. *váthi*, danger, peril; Dan. *vaade*, danger.

To WAIT, VAIT, WATE, WAT, v. n. **V. DICT.**

Delete this heading in **DICT.** *Wait* is not and can not be properly used in the infinitive. It is the first and third pers. sing. of the present tense, and means "I know" or "he knows;" but it is occasionally, though incorrectly, used with *we*, or *ye*, or *they*, or even with *thou*, as Jamieson shows. The A.-S. *wát* means "I know," and "he knows;" but nothing else. Therefore, substitute the following heading for the entry:—

WAIT, VAIT, WATE, WAT, v. pres. Know.

To WAIVE, WAIVE, WAYUE, WAYUE, WAYFE, WAIFE, WAIFE, WAFF, v. a. and n. To waive, move about; to set or push aside, up, or down; to raise, remove, as, "to *waive* up a window; to shun, abandon, refuse, desert, as, "He *wayfid* his wyfe and wed another;" also, to strike, smite, beat, as, "He *wayues* at Schir Wawayn als he were wode."

The forms *Waive, wayue* are frequently misread and misprinted *waine, wayne*. See Stratmann, s. v. *Waiven*. He wayued up his viser fro his ventalle.

Awnt. Arthure, st. 32.

Pinkerton's ed. has *wayned*.

For bowe he fra the bataille bernys me tell,
Then will he wed another wife and *wayfe* me for ever.
Allit. Rom. Alexander, l. 297.

Streyte on his steroppis stoutely he strikes,
And *wayues* at Schir Wawayn als he were wode.
Awnt. Arthure, st. 42.

Printed *waymes* by Pinkerton and Laing.

Wapp, which is a freq. of *waive*, is still used in this sense: "He *wappit* at or on him."

Similar uses of *waive* are noted by Stratmann, thus—
to *waiven* up the wiket.

Piers Plowman, B. v. 611, ed. Skeat.

(Sup.)

K 2

But went after the werwolf and *wayued* from the beres.
Will. and Werwolf, l. 2386, ed. Skeat.

Printed *wayned*.

L. Lat. *waviare*, to waive: from Icel. *veifa*, to wave, vibrate, move about. Stratmann gives O. Fr. *weiver*, to waive; but, as Prof. Skeat states, it is only recorded in the latter form *guesver*, to waive, refuse, abandon: see Cotgrave. The M. E. forms were *waiven*, and *wæven*.

WAKER, s. A fuller. **V. WAUK, v.**

"*Fullo, a waker of clath;*" Duncan's App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E.D.S.

WAKSTAFF, s. The staff with which a burgh officer knocked at the doors of those whose duty it was to serve as the night-watch. Also, the officer who carried this staff, and turned out the night-watch; Burgh Laws, ch. 81, Rec. Soc.

A.-S. *wacan*, to wake, arise: whence *wacian*, to wake, watch; and A.-S. *stæf*, a staff. **V. Skeat, Etym. Dict.**

WAL, WALL, s. A certain weight of wool; forms of *waw*, a wey; Halyburton's Ledger, p. 225. **V. WAW.**

WAL, WALL, WALLE, WALE, s. A well, spring; B. R. Glasgow, I. 390; *wallee*, fountain-head, source of a spring. **V. WELL-EY.**

WALGARSE, WALL-GIRSE, s. Water-cress, water-cresses: *valcarse*, Spald. Club Misc., I. 105. **V. WELL-GRASS.**

WALINK, WALLINK, s. Water Speedwell or Brooklime: *Veronica Beccabunga*, Linn. West and South of S.

WALAGEOUSS, WALEGEOUSS, adj. **V. DICT.**

Delete the first etym. given for this term. It cannot be related to A.-S. The second etym. is correct.

WALD, WAULD, WAUL, WAWIL, adj. Plain, flat: as, *wald, wauld*, or *wawil feet*, flat feet, or plain soles; *wald* or *waul fittit*, flat-footed, plain-soled. **V. WALD, s.**

Ane pyk-thank in ane prelottis claiss,
With his *wawil-feit* and wirrok tais,
With hopper hippis and henes narrow,
And bausy handis to beir ane barrow.

Dunbar, Complaint to the King, l. 54.

The Reidpeth MS. has *wauld-feit*, which Laing adopted, and which is certainly the correct reading. Both the term and the passage in which it occurs were misunderstood by Jamieson. He interpreted *wawil-feit* as loosely-knit or shaky-feet; but he was prob. misled by the misreadings of the version from which he quoted. Besides, in that passage the poet is describing not a person with loosely-knit limbs and shaky feet, but a coarse, big-boned, ungainly fellow, with great bausy hands and big clumsy feet. And in order to represent them as altogether clumsy, he paints them as *wawil* or *wauld* feet, i.e. flat-soled ones; with *wirrok tais*, i.e., warty or knotted toes, which generally accompany flat soles, and seldom are found with *wavel-cuits* or shaky feet.

Besides, the measure clearly shows that *wawil* must be read as *waul*, not as *wawil* in *wavill feet*, shaky or *shachly feet*, quoted under *Wavel*. Cf. *wawil* in *wawil-eyid*, wall-eyed.

A.-S. *weald*, *wald*, a wood, also a plain, a flat or open country. Cf. Icel. *völlr*, a field, plain. In M. E. a down or flat open country was called a *wold* or a *wald*.

WALED, WAILED, WAILIT, WAULD, WA'D, WALE, WAIL, WAULE, WA', *adj.* Picked, chosen, selected; as, *waled* or *wale* men, *wa'* or *wa'd* men, i.e., picked or choice men, best or bravest soldiers; Pop. Ballad. V. WALE, *v.*

WALED - WIGHT, WEIL'D - WIGHT, WALE-WIGHT, WALL-WIGHT, WA'-WIGHT, *adj.* Strongest and best, best and bravest: "*waled-wight* men," stoutest men, boldest warriors.

At our lang wars in fair Scotland
I fain hae wished to be;
If fifteen hundred *waled wight* men
You'll grant to ride wi' me.

Ballad, Auld Maitland, l. 15.

O where are all my *wall-wight* men
That I pay meat and fee.

Ballad, Lord Thomas, l. 33.

This form occurs twice in "Earl of Mar's Daughter;" see ll. 115, 127.

The king's ca'd up his *wa'-wight* men
That he paid meat an' fee.

Lady Daisy, Aytoun's Ballads, ii. 173.

Robert Semple of Beltrees, in his account of Habbie Simson, the piper, calls him "a weil'd wight-man," on account of his strength and skill in rustic games.

He counted was a *weil'd Wight-man*,
And fiercely at Foot-ba' he ran;
At ev'ry game the gree he wan,
For pith and speed;
The like of Habbie was na than,
But now he's dead.

The Piper of Kilbarchan.

To WALLOW, *v. n.* V. DICT.

In the last para. of this entry Germ. *weloen* is a mistake: Germ. *welken*, to wither or wilt, is the proper term with which A.-S. *wealhian*, is allied. Evidently Jamieson was misled by mixing up *wallow* and *sallow*. No doubt he had heard, as one may still hear, people say of a young plant that had drooped and faded, "it's *wallow'd*;" but they call it *wallow'd* not because of its yellowish colour, but because it is withered, drooped, dried up. And as a matter of fact the *sallowing* is a further stage: it is a consequence of the *wallowing*. The term, therefore, can have no connection with Germ. *fallb*, fallow, or with the Lat. *flavus*, as the note suggests. As Prof. Skeat remarks,—"The radical sense is rather 'to be rolled or shrivelled up;' cf. A.-S. *wealcan*, to roll (whence mod. E. *walk*)." See Notes to The Kings Quair, p. 96, S.T.S.

WALLY-GOWDY, WALLIE-GOWDYE, *s.*
Jewel of gold, precious thing. V. WALLIES.

My tendir gyrlie, my *wallie-gowdye*,
My tirlie myrlie, my crowdie mowdie.
Dunbar, In Secreit Place, l. 45.

WALT, WALTIN, WAT, WATTIN, VAT, *s.*
Welt, border, edging, as in a shoe, or in the seams and hems of a gown. E. *welt*.

To WALT, WAT, VAT, *v. a.* To attach the welt to the upper of a shoe; to renew the welt in mending a shoe; also, to guard, strengthen, or ornament the seams and hems of a gown by inserting or attaching a welt: pret. and part. pt. *waltit, vatit*.

"...ane govne of blak *vatit* witht veluot and lynit witht blak buge." Burgh Recs., Glasgow, 1574; i. 32, Rec. Soc.

WALTIN-CORD, WATTIN-CORD, *s.* Cord used in forming welts for seams and hems of gowns. E. *welting-cord*.

Welsh *gwald*, a hem, welt, *gwalties*, the welt of a shoe; *gwaldu*, to welt, hem: allied to Gael. *balt*, welt, border, belt. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict., s. v. *Welt*.

WAM, WAMME, *s.* A scar of a wound. V. [WEM].

"*Cicatrix*, a *wamme*;" Duncan, App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E. D. S.

A.-S. *wam*, *wem*, a spot, fault.

To WAMBLE, WOMBLE, WUMBLE, *v. a.* To undulate or move in an undulating manner, as in rinsing a vessel with water. West of S. Addit. to WAMBLE, *q. v.*

WAME, *s.* The belly portion of a furskin. Addit. to WAMBE, *q. v.* V. *Wombes*.

WAMPA, WANPA, WAMP, *s.* The vamp or fore-leather of a boot or shoe; also, a shape or pattern of a vamp; "the *vanpa* for a buytt;" Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 176, Sp. C.

This term is a corr. of Fr. *avant-pied*, "the part of the foot that's next to the toes;" Cotgr. The M. Eng. forms are *vampay*, *vauampe*.

WAND, *s.* The sign of an ale-house or small change-house, or country inn. Addit. to WAND, *q. v.*

"We entered a small change-house, which we only knew to be a public by the *wand* over the door, and bought some bread and cheese from a good-looking lass that was the servant." R. L. Stevenson, Kidnapped, p. 266, ed. 1886.

WANDRECHT, *s.* V. WANDRETHE.

WANE, WAN, *adj.* Deficient, wanting, lacking; hence imperfect, weak, empty, void. Addit. to WAN, *adj.*, *q. v.*

Quhy suld I than, with dull forhede and *wane*,
With ruide engine and barrand emptive brane,
With bad harsk speche and lewit barbour tong,
Presume to write quhar thi sueit bell is rung.
Douglas, Virgil, Bk. i. prol. l. 13, Small.

A.-S. *wana*, *wona*, deficient, wanting; *wana*, a deficiency. The prefix *wan-*, implying lacking, has the force of *un*, not: as *wancanny*, uncanny, *wanchancy*, unchancy, unlucky; and sometimes it has the force of *mis-*, wrong, as in *wanhap*, mishap, misfortune.

WANSCOT, VANSOT, *s.* V. *Wainscot*.

WANT, WANTING, s. Besides the usual E. meanings of lack, scarcity, poverty, need, absence of what is needful or desired, these terms are used in the sense of (1) loss, deprivation.

Lo! these were they that in thaire myddill age,
Servandis were to lufe in mony weye,
And diversely happinnit for to deye;
Sum sorrowfully, for *wanting* of thare makis,
And sum in armes for thaire ladyes sakis.

Kingis Quair, st. 86, ed. Skeat.

2. Search for, inquiry after what is lost or missing.

A mechanic travelling about in search of employment is said to be "in *want* o' wark."

To **WANT, v. a. and n.** 1. To lack, be destitute of; to lose, as "to want ane lug out of his heid," Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 197, Rec. Soc.; to have lost, Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 411, Sp. C.; to give up, resign, Lyndsay, *Thrie Estaitis*, l. 2825.

So standis thou here In this warldis rage,
And *wantis* that suld gyde all thy viage.

Kingis Quair, st. 15, ed. Skeat.

2. To search, seek, or enquire for; to desire, request.

"What do you *want* there?" is asked of one who is searching for something. "Wha is't ye're *wantin'*?" is said to one who has asked for some person. "Ye're aye *wantin'*," is often said to one who is a frequent borrower.

WANTON, WANTY, s. The belly-band of a horse. Addit. to **WANTON**, q. v.

Delete the etym. given for this term in the **Dict.** *Wanty*, of which *wanton* is a mere corruption, is a corruption of *wame-tie*, a tie or band for the *wame* or belly: comp. of A.-S. *wamb*, the belly, and *teag*, *teah*, *tyge*, a rope. V. Palmer's *Folk-Etymology*, and Webster's *Dict.* s. v. *Wanty*.

WANUT, WANNAT, s. Walnut, walnut-tree.

We sned the treis bringis furth gud birth,
We steir thame not that ar nocht wirth;
The *wannat* quhan ye ding most sair,
Most fructfull is, as sum declair.

Rob Stene's Dream, p. 7, Mait. C.

To **WAP, v. a.** 1. To beat, thrash: "He set to an' *wappit* the puir beast."

2. To beat, overcome, excel: "That *waps* a' your stock." Addit. to **WAP**, q. v.

WAPPER, WHAPPER, s. The biggest or best of a lot: that which beats the rest. Addit. to **WAPPER**, q. v.

WAPPING, adj. Beating or excelling the rest. Addit. to **WAPPING**, q. v.

Wap, like *waff*, is a freq. of *wave*, from Icel. *veifa*, to wave, vibrate.

WAPPINS, VAPPINS, s. pl. Weapons; Gol. and Gawane, l. 820.

WARANDICE, VARANDICE, s. Warranty; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, I. 346, Sp. C.

WARD, WARDE, WERD, WERDE, s. World; in Buchan dial. *wardle*.

"*Ward*, world, North;" Grose's *Dict.*:

That was the athill Alexandire, as the buke tellis,
That aghte evyn as his awyne all the *werde* ovire.

Allit. Rom. Alex., l. 18.

Ward is not uncommon in M. E.: see Lancelot of the Laik, ed. Skeat, l. 3184; also Genesis and Exodus, ed. Morris, ll. 32, 1315.

Da. *verden* (of which the *en* represents the article), the world, universe, earth.

WARD, WERD, WAIRD, part. pt. Awarded; doomed, adjudged, decreed, settled: "It's weel *ward*, *werd*, or *waird* ye want," i.e., it is right and proper that you get nothing, or that you lose your share. V. **WARD**, v.

This expression is generally applied to one who has forfeited his share, or who grumbles at what is offered to him; for example, if a beggar grumbles at the dole that is offered, the giver will take it back saying, "Weel, weel, if ye dinna tak that, *it's weel ward ye want*."

WARDER, WARDER, s. A staff, truncheon: *wardrer*, *Allit. Rom. Alex.*, l. 838.

O. Fr. *warder*, a staffe, baston; Palsgrave.

WARD-HILL, WART-HILL, WARDILL, s. The hill on which the beacon was lighted to give warning of approaching danger; Memorial for Orkney, p. 120.

WARDOUR, WARDUR, WERDOUR, WERDUR, VARDOUR, VARDUR, VERDOUR, VERDUR, s. 1. A kind of tapestry used for covering and draping a bed; hence hangings, drapery, garniture; Halyburton's *Ledger*, p. 10, 30.

"Ane lettgan bed furneist witht Flandreis *werdour*, blancattis, scheittis, and coddis." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 32, Rec. Soc.

2. Clothing, clothes, dress.

The three gay ladies carousing in the garden are represented by the poet as—

"Arrayit ryallie about with mony rich *wardour*."

Dunbar, Mariit Wemen and Wedo, l. 30.

See the quotation in full in **Dict.** under *Wardour*, which Jamieson left unexplained.

WARE, adj. Wary, aware. V. **WAR, WER.**

WAREIT, pret. For *waryit*, cursed. V. **WARY.**

WARESTALL, WAIRSTALL, WAIRSTA, VAIRSTALL, VAIRSTAW, s. Prob. identical with **WAIR ALMERIE**, q. v.; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, II. 39, Rec. Soc.

WARETINE, s. Warrant, guarantee, ground of claim; Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 7 May, 1470, Mait. C. V. **WARRANT.**

WARING, *s.* Outlay, expenditure: "at the first *waring*," at first cost, at purchase or cost price; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, I. 227, Rec. Soc. Addit. to WARE, *s. q. v.*

WARISON, *s.* V. DICT.

Delete the heading under this entry in DICT. *Warison* has no such meaning as that with which Scott used it in the passage quoted. No doubt he meant "note of assault," but he used the wrong word for it. *Warison* is correctly explained in the preceding entry; and further explanation is given under WARYSOUN, *q. v.*

WARL, *s.* World. V. WARLD.

WARL-WORM, WARL'S-WORM, *s.* A miser, niggardly person; Burns.

WARLY, *adj.* Worldly. V. WARLDLIE.

WARLO, WARLOCK, *s.* V. DICT.

Combine the two entries under these terms in DICT. They represent the same word under different applications.

WARLOCK-KNOWE, *s.* A knoll on which, according to popular belief, warlocks held their meetings.

Meet me on the *warlock-knowe*,
Daintie Davie, daintie Davie,
There I'll spend the day wi' you,
My ain dear daintie Davie.

Burns, Daintie Davie.

WARLY, WARLOK, *adj.* Warlike, fitted for war, i.e. fortified, defended, sturdy, strong: "*warliest* wane," best fortified or strongest mansion, Gol. and Gaw., l. 495.

WARLIEST, *adj.* V. DICT.

To the defin. of this term in DICT. add the statement given above under *Warly*. The proper meaning is given in the explanatory note.

To WARNE, WERNE, *v. a.* To oppose; Barbour, ii. 137: to forbid, prevent; Gol. and Gaw., l. 253. Also used with meaning to warn, forewarn, by Barbour, iii. 451, xvii. 114, Camb. MS. Addit. to WARNE, *q. v.*

In the note under the entry in DICT. mention is made of the M. E. meaning "to prohibit," but nothing is said to indicate that the word was used in Scot. also.

To WARNIS, WARNYS, *v. a.* V. DICT.

A simpler and more direct etym. for this term is O. Fr. *warnis*-, stem of the part. pres. of *warnir* (later *garnir*), to furnish. From the form *garnir* has come *E. garnish*. See *Garnish* in Skeat's Etym. Dict., and *Garnir* in Burguy's Gloss.

To WARP, *v. a.* To prepare the warp for the loom. Addit. to WARP, *q. v.*

Warp as a *s.* is found in almost all dictionaries; but as a *v.* it is not found in any of the older dictionaries except Bailey's.

WAPER, *s.* One who prepares the warp for the weaver.

WARPING, WARPIN, *s.* The preparation of the warp for the loom; also the art or craft of preparing the warp of a web, as, "apprenticed to the *warping*."

The cardin' o't, the spinnin' o't,
The *warpin'* o't, the winnin' o't
When ilka ell cost me a groat,
The tailor staw the lynin' o't.

Burns, The Cardin' o't.

WARPIN-FAT, WARPENE-FAT, *s.* A vat in which warps, when arranged for the loom, were steeped for dressing or dyeing; Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 15 Oct. 1565, Mait. C.

In those days, and for long after, the customer-weaver in small communities like Prestwick did all the warping and dressing, and most of the dyeing, of the webs entrusted to him for weaving. In many of the households, however, the females dyed, as well as dressed and spun, the wool which was prepared for home use. In various districts of the Highlands these customs still prevail.

WARPIN-PINS, *s. pl.* The pins on which the warper stretched the warp while preparing it for the weaver.

To WARPISS, *v. a.* To deliver or hand over, barter, give up, betray.

"God forbid that ye suld, for a litil monee that thir Inglismen has promissit yhou, *warpiss* your gude name, and the reward and thank that yhe have deserve and wonnyn of the king." Letter to the Earl of Ross from the Provost and Council of Aberdeen, 1444, Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, i. 11, Sp. C.

O. Fr. *werpis*-, stem of pres. part. of *werpir* (in Cotgr. *vuerpiv*), to deliver, hand over: the more common form, however, is *guerpir*. Formed from O. Fr. *werp*, *guerp*, delivery, which prob. was borrowed from the Scand. In Icel. and Swed. we have *varpa*, to cast, throw, and hence to damage, twist, or put out of shape.

To WARSELL, WERSILL, *v. n.* V. DICT.

Delete the last para. of the entry under this heading in DICT. A more direct etym. is A.-S. *wrestlian*, to wrestle: a frequent. of *wrestan*, to wrest, twist about; O. Du. *wrastelen*, *worstelen*, to struggle, wrestle. The M. E. form was *wrestlen*.

WART, *pret.* Wert; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 304, Rec. Soc.

To WASH, *v.* To wash the head, to insult or impose upon a person, to cheat him; to wash one's head, or give one's head to be washed, to be insulted, cheated, or imposed upon, to allow oneself to be insulted, cheated, or imposed upon.

As the following passage shows, these expressions were common among merchants during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It also tells that it was customary to set up a poor-box on board a vessel in which a company of merchants happened to be returning from the continent; also, that fines were exacted from such of the company as had allowed themselves to be cheated when trading among foreigners; and that these fines went to the poor-box.

"Everie merchand, or sa mony of ane schippis merchandis as *waschis thair heidis* in France, Flanders,

Danskin, or uther countries, to gif and collect to the said box, to the honour of God, and thair pure and nedie brethrene, and to thair vyffis and bairnis left in pouertie and distres." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, ii. 216, Sp. C. See also under *Foud*.

"To give the head for washing, i.e., to submit to insult." Halliwell.

The expression was common in France also; for Cotgrave gives, "*Laver la teste à*. To chide, reprove, taunt, or checke very bitterly."

WASHING THE APRON. The name given to a madcap carouse which apprentices held when a new apprentice was entered to work. The custom was followed till comparatively late times by masons and wrights.

"The whilk day complaint being made to the present deacon conveniar of Glasgow, the present deacon of the wrights of Glasgow, masters and members of the said trad, anent prenteissis and their associatts causing wash (as they term it) ilka new prenteis apron, riving, cutting, and nailing the same upon doors, and theirby drinking to excess, and committing many abuses attour the loss of their masters work. Which being taken to their serious considerationes, eftir matur deliberation theranent for preventing such enormities and abuses in time cuming, heirby prohibitts and discharges any washing of aprons, riving and nailing thereof, or drinking in such base maner, in all tim coming, vnder the pain of twentie pounds Scotts to be payed by the committer thairof toties quoties to the present collector, or his successores in office, for the vse of the poor of the wright trad, attour corporall punishment to be inflicted at the will of the magistrattis, and injoyns ilke freeman master within this Incorporation to intimatt this act to each new prenteis of his at his entrie to him: and in caice the master concur not and incuradg the prenteis in such a fault, the master is to be lyable in the fyne foirsaid. In testimony quahairof thir presentis, &c." MS. Minutes of the Wrights of Glasgow, July, 1773.

WAT, s. A welt; pl. *wattis*, the welting of shoes. Addit. to **WAUT**, q. v.

Stra wispis hingis owt, quair that the *wattis* ar worne.
Dunbar and Kennedy, 1.213, S.T.S.

To **WAT, VAT, v. a.** To welt, border, bind: pret. and part. pt. *watit, vatit*, welted, bordered, bound, trimmed: "*vatit* with veluot;" Burgh Recs. Glasgow, 1574, I. 32, Rec. Soc. Addit. to [**WAUT**], q. v.

WAT, s. A hap or guard, a loose upper coat or big jacket made of thick woollen cloth: a watchman's coat. **V. WATE, s.**

I coft a stane o' haslock woo'
To mak a *wat* to Johnny o't;
For Johnny is my only jo,
I lo'e him best of ony yet.

Burns.

Various editions read "*coat*;" but *wat* is the word which Burns wrote.

It may have been so called from the name of the cloth: O. Swed. *wad*, stuff, clothing, Icel. *vadmál*, wadmál, a plain woollen cloth, Ger. *wat*, cloth, Fr. *ouate*, wadding. See under *Wad* in Skeat's Dict. Dict.

To **WAT, v. n.** **V. DICT.**

The quotation and etym. under this heading are misplaced. The quot. should be set under s. 1. of *Wat*,

Wate, adj.; and the etym. under s. 2. of the same entry. For the entry in the **DICT.** substitute the following—

WAT, v. Know, knew. **V. Wait.**

Wat, know, is improperly used in all the persons, sing. and pl. of the present tense, as stated under *Wait*; and *wat*, knew, is properly used in all the persons sing. and pl. of the pret. tense; but there is no *to wat*, as given by Jamieson.

To **WAT, v. a.** A colloq. form of *wad*, to pledge, promise, plight one's word, honour, or credit: as, "*I wat a groat*." **V. Wad.**

The expression "*wel I wat*" is frequently used with *wat* in this sense.

WATE, WAIT, v. Know; Kingis Quair, st. 50, 129, ed. Skeat: "thou *vait*," thou knowest; Compl. Scot., p. 126, E.E.T.S. **V. Wait.**

In the Kingis Quair, st. 60, *wate* is properly used in the first and third pers. sing.; but in the other passages referred to the word is improperly used, as already explained under *Wait*.

The correct forms are these:—Present, *I wait*, thou *waist*, he *wait*; we, ye, or they *wit*. Past, *I wist*. Part. pt., *wist*. Infinitive, *wit*; or less correctly *wheet*. The allied adverb *juwis, iwis* (also written *I-wis*), certainly, is frequently mistaken for first pers. sing. present of the verb.

WATER-FOOT, WATER-FIT, WATER-NEB, s. The mouth of a river; used also as the name of a village or town at the mouth of a river; Burns, Holy Fair.

"*The Water-fit*," as used by Burns, was a name for Newtown-on-Ayr. "*The Water-Neb*" is still used in Paisley as a name for the mouth of the Cart; but probably, when it was first used, it was applied to the tongue of land formed by the junction of the two Carts near Renfrew.

WATERMAILE, WATERMAYLE, s. The name of a kind of fur: perhaps that of the water-rat or water-vole; pl. *watermailis, watermayllis*; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 136, 137, Dickson.

For the origin of *maile, mayle*, cf. O. Dutch *muyt*, M. Du. *mule*, muzzle, snout: whence O. Fr. *mulot*, the field-vole or meadow-mouse, so named on account of its long snout; also, Fr. *surmulot*, the Norway rat, lit. the great *mulot* or great long-snout. These examples suggest that *watermaile, watermayle*, may represent the water-vole or water-rat.

WATER-SPONGE, WATTER-SPOUNGE, s. A sponge. **V. under Sponge.**

So called because originally used by surgeons, leeches, barbers, etc., in bathing and dressing wounds. In the Customs and Valuation of Merchandises of 1612 the following entry occurs:—

"Brushes or sponges called *watter sponges* for chirurgeans, the pound weght, . . . xxs," Halyburton's Ledger, p. 292, Rec. Soc.

WATH, s. **V. DICT.**

Delete the last line of the entry under this heading in **DICT.** The etym. is Icel. *vath*, a ford.

WATHE, s. Danger. **V. WAITHE.**

WATHELY, WAITHELY, adv. Dangerously, severely, mortally: "*woned full wathely*," Awnt. Arthur, st. 24.

This word was misprinted *woyoley* by Pinkerton, and in that form was entered by Jamieson. V. DICT.

WATIT, VATIT, pret. Welled. V. *Wat, v.*

WAT-SHOD, adj. and adv. Wet over the shoe-tops, wading ankle-deep: *red-wat-shod*, wading ankle-deep in blood, Burns, Ep. to Simpson.

WATTLE, WATTEL, WATTILL, s. Originally, a night's meal or refection given by the occupiers of the land to their superior when passing through his territory. After the land was feudalized, the tax was charged as rent in proportion to the extent of land occupied. Addit. to **WATTLE**, q. v.

Wattle, therefore, may be briefly defined as the Norse form of Conveth or Waytinga. As the original form of this tax had long ceased in Orkney and Shetland, the correct meaning of the term was forgotten even by the natives of those islands; and various suppositions were given in explanation, but even the best of them were felt to be unsatisfactory. Until lately, indeed, the word was a puzzle to philologist and antiquary alike; and elaborate papers appeared at intervals in support of some fancied solution. The correct meaning of the word, however, was found lately in some unpublished Rentals of Shetland of the year 1628, in the General Register House, Edinburgh; and these records clearly show that *wattle* was simply the Norse equivalent for the Scottish *conveth*. Since the discovery was made, these Shetland Rentals have been examined by Mr. Goudie, and their records have been fully discussed by him in a paper printed in the Proc. of the Antiq. Society, vol. vii., N. S.

The following is an extract from the Rentals referred to:—

"Rentall of the wattill as it was in anno 1605.

	Unst.	
Ska		ij nyctis wattill
Trowoille & Sandoill		ij nyctis wattill
Haroldswaik		ij nyctis wattill
Benorth the vo Ska & Howland		iiij nyctis wattill."

Icel. *veita*, to grant, give; *veizla*, an entertainment; "as a law term, the reception or entertainment to be given to the Norse king, or to the king's 'landed-men,' or his stewards, for in olden times the king used to go on a regular circuit through his kingdom, taking each county in turn; his retinue, the places of entertainment, and the time of his staying at each place being regulated by law; this was called 'veizla' or fara at veizlum, taka veizlu." Vigfusson, Icel. Dict.

WATTLE, s. A stout wand, a stick such as is used by drovers for driving their cattle. A.-S. *watel, watul*.

Stridin' ower horse an' yerkin cattle
 Wt' noisy glee,
 Nae Jockey's whup nor drover's *wattle*,
 Can frighten thee.
Ballantine. Wee Raggit Laddie, st. 6.

WAUCHIN, WAUGHIN, s. Quaffing, drinking, swilling. V. **WAUCHT, v.**

But now he's a dyvor wi' birlin and *wauchin*.
Whistle Binkie, I. 393.

"Dyvor," a bankrupt.

WAUGHTER, s. A guard-ship. V. *Wachter*.

To **WAUK, v. a. and n.** To wake, awake, to waken: part. pr. *waukin*, waking; used as an *adj.*, awake.

Hey Johnie Cope are ye *wauking* yet?
 Or are your drums a-beating yet?
 If ye were *wauking*, I wad wait
 To go to the coals i' the morning.

Song, Hey Johnie Cope.

In explanation of the phrase, "*to go to the coals*," it may be mentioned that the battle-field of Prestonpans, where Cope was defeated by Prince Charles Stuart in 1745, lies in the midst of a coal field, from which the inhabitants of Edinburgh have been supplied with fuel for centuries. And Edinburgh carters going out to the pits for their loads say they are "*going to the coals*."

WAUKRIFE, WAUKRIF, WAKRIFE, adj. Easily wakened, lightly sleeping, not apt to sleep. Addit. to **WALKRIFE**, q. r.

Abone my breath I daurna speak,
 For fear I rouse your *waukrif* daddie.
Tannahill, O are ye sleepin' Maggie.

The dog's speldert on the floor and disna gie a cheep,
 But here's a *waukrife* laddie that winna fa' asleep.
W. Miller, Wee Willie Winkie, st. 2.

WAVEL, WAVILL, adj. Slack or loose, as applied to joints: hence shaky. Syn. *shachly*. V. **WAVEL, v.**

Resembles weill thy shaihand knees,
 Thy *wavill* feet, thy Reland Eas.

Rob Stene's Dream, p. 8, Mait. C.
 A.-S. *wafre*, wavering, restless; Icel. *vafra, vafra*, to waver; *vafst*, hesitation.

WAWIL, adj. A form of *Wald*, plain, flat, q. v. Errat. in DICT.

Delete the entry under this heading in DICT., for Jamieson's defin., "loosely knit," is a mistake, through confounding *wavel*, shaky, loose, and *wavil*, which represents a vulgar pron. of *wald*, *wauld*, plain, flat. Hence, *wavil-feil* means flat feet, plain-soled feet. See under *Wald*.

Laing's ed. has *wauld feitt*, which is the reading of the Reidpeth MS.

WAWIL-EYID, WAWIL-EGHID, adj. Wall-eyed, with blind or diseased eyes.

A wirling, a wayryngle, a *wavil-eyid* shrewe.
Allii. Rom. Alex., I. 1706.

Icel. *vagleygr*, wall-eyed: from *vagl*, a beam, and *eygr*, eyed; see Vigfusson.

WAWLY, s. Ornament, decoration, toy, gewgaw: *bonnie wawlies*, beautiful ornaments; Scott's Antiquary, ch. 29. V. **WALY**.

WAWSPER, WAUSPER, WASPER, WASTER, WESTER, s. Lit. a striker: a spear for striking fish, a leister or salmon spear, a fish spear. Addit. to **WAWSPER**, q. v.

All these forms are still in use: *waster* and *wester* are merely corruptions of *wawspere*, more correctly *wosper*, a striker, applied to a fish-spear, and especially to

a leister or salmon spear. From O. Du. *wospen*, later *werpen*, to throw, strike: whence *wosppijl*, *werppijl*, a dart, *wospspeer*, *werpspeer*, a javelin.

To WAYMENT, WAYEMETT, *v. n.* To lament.

It weryit, it *wayemette*, lyke a womann.
Awnt. Arthure, st. 9.

The version quoted by Jamieson reads *wayment*, contr. of *waymented*, lamented. See *Dict.*

WAYMENT, WAYMYNG, *s.* V. *Dict.*

Delete *wayment* from the heading in *Dict.*, for in the passage there quoted the word is a verb, not a noun. See quotation in *Dict.*, and compare with the reading given in last entry.

Waymyng is prob. a scribal error for *waymenting*. It may, however, be a contr. form of that word.

To WAYNE. V. *Dict.*

Delete both entries under this heading in *Dict.*: Wayne is a misreading of Wayue. V. *Waive*, *v.*

WAYRYNGLE, *s.* An accursed being; also, one who has the power of the evil-eye, a bewitcher; *Allit. Rom. Alex.*, l. 1706.

A dimin. from *wary*, to curse, ban.

WAYT, WAYTE, *s.* and *v.* V. [*WATE*].

WAYTINGA, *s.* A certain duty paid to a superior by the occupiers of his land. It consisted of a night's meal or refection on certain occasions when he passed through his territory. Originally it was called *Conveth*, *q. v.*

"In the reign of Alexander the Third this word [*Conveth*] seems to have assumed the form *Waytinga*, and appears in the Chamberlain Rolls of his reign as a burden upon the Thanages." Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, iii. 232.

To WAYVE, WAYFE, WAYF, *v. a.* V. *Waive*.

WEAR, WEER, WEIR, *v.* and *s.* Wear. V. [*WER*].

My cloak was ance a guid gray cloak,
When it was fittin for my *weir*,
But now it's scanty worth a groat,
For I hae worn't this thretty yeir.

Song, Tak your Auld Cloak about ye.

To-WEAR, To-WEIR, TOWEIR, *adj.* To be worn on certain occasions, for particular use.

Shortly before the General Assembly sat in Glasgow in 1638, the magistrates of that city made various arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the members; one of them was the appointment of three officers, who were "ellectit and nominat to keep the kirk dooris and the *toweir* gowns in a cumlie maner." *Burgh Recs. Glasgow*, i. 393, *Rec. Soc.*

The distinction between the terms *wearing* and *to-wear* is worth noting. A *wearing* gown is one for regular use or daily wear; a *to-wear* gown is one to be worn on certain occasions. The gowns mentioned above were to be worn by the ministers during the sittings of the Assembly.

WEASON, *s.* Weasand, wind-pipe, throat; Burns. V. WIZEN.

This form of the word is not uncommon in Eng. of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It was used by Dryden; and Cotgrave defined Fr. *sifflet*, as "the *weason* or wind-pipe."

A.-S. *wásend*, the gullet; prob. put for A.-S. *hwæsend*, part. pres. of *hwæsan*, to wheeze. See Skeat's *Etym. Dict.*

WED, WEDDE, *s.* A stake in play or gambling; *Sir Tristrem*, l. 320. Addit. to WED, *q. v.*

WEDDERIS, WEDDYRS, WEDYRS, *s. pl.* Bad weather, storms, stormy weather; *Awnt. Arthure*, st. 26; *Rauf Coilyear*, st. 2. Addit. to WEDDER, *q. v.*

Ithand *wedderis* of the Eist draif on sa fast,
It all to-blaisterit and blew that thairin laid.
Rauf Coilyear, st. 3.

The term is similarly used in the *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 98.

WEDE, *adj.* Furious; *Awnt. Arth.*, st. 43. V. WEID.

WEDIS, VEDIS, *s. pl.* Raiment; also, armour: "in glemand steil *wedis*," *Gol. and Gawane*, l. 563; and it occurs in the same sense in l. 855. Addit. to [*WEDIS*].

WEDOS ENEMY, WEDOWIS INEMYE, *s.* The widow's enemy: a name for the fox; because he steals her poultry; *Kingis Quair*, st. 156, ed. Skeat.

While the passage in the *Kingis Quair* prob. alludes to Chaucer's *Nonne Prestes Tale*, there are various tales in which the fox is represented as "the widow's enemy." And a story similar to the one related by Chaucer is told by Henryson in his *Taill of Schir Chantecleir and the Foxe*. In the opening of that fable the poet thus describes the violence done to a poor widow by a crafty fox.

Aue lytill fra this foirsaid Wedowis hous,
Ane thornie schaw their wes of greit defence,
Quhairin ane Foxe, craftie and cautelous,
Maid his repair and daylie residence,
Quhilk to this wedow did greit violence,
In pyking of pultrie baith day and nicht,
And na way be revengit on him scho nicht.

WEDSETT, *s.* Pledge, pawn. V. WADSET.

WEEK, WEIK, WEYK, *s.* A wick for a candle or a lamp: *rag-weyk*, a wick of soft, loose linen or cotton yarn; *hard-weyk*, one of hard-twined yarn; *Burgh Recs. Edinburgh*, II. 6, *Rec. Soc.*

In 1679 the proprietors of the paper works near Edinburgh complained to the Privy Council that they were impeded in their operations by a "faulty custom" in the country of using good rags to make candle-wicks. At their urgent request the Privy Council prohibited rags being used for this purpose.

WEEKIT, WEIKIT, *adj.* Having a wick; "*small weikit*," having a small wick.

"Item, that ale candilmakaris has candile reddy to

sele to ale mane, and thai salbe sellit be richt wecht, the pund for iij d., *small weikit* and dry. Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 1507, l. 436, Sp. C.

A.-S. *weoca*, a wick; O. Dutch *weicke*.

WEELE, s. A whirlpool; *wiel*, Burns. V. WHEEL.

"*Gurges*, a *weele* in a water;" Duncau's App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E.D.S.

To WEILD, WELD, WELDE, v. a. To enjoy, dispense; Awnt. Arthure, st. 27; to control, direct, manage; *Ibid.*, st. 33; to guard, govern, rule; *Gol. and Gawain*, l. 1188. Addit. to WEILD, q. v.

WEILD, WELD, *pret.* Possessed, enjoyed; protected, guarded.

The rede blude with the rout folowit the blaid,
For all the wedis, I wise, that the wy *weild*.

Gol. and Gaw., l. 941.

The meaning of the last line may be—"In spite of all the clothing or armour that the knight possessed, or that protected the knight." *Wedis* in the sense of armour is common in the *Gawain* romances.

WEILD' WIGHT, *adj.* V. *Waled-Wight*.

To WEINE, WENE, v. a. To think, deem, imagine, suppose. E. *ween*.

And all thir teinds ye haif amang your hands,
Thay war givin yow for uther causses, I *weine*,
Nor mummil matins and hald your clays cleine.

Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 2933.

A.-S. *wēnan*, to imagine; from A.-S. *wēn*, expectation, Dutch *wanen*, Icel. *vána*, Goth. *wenjan*, to expect, fancy.

To WEIR, v. a. and n. To wear. V. *Wear*.

To WEIR, v. a. To ward, avert. V. WEAR, to guard.

In his richt hand he had ane groundin speir,
Of his father the wraith fra us to *weir*.

Henryson, Test. Cresseid, l. 182.

WEIRLYK, VEIRLYK, *adj.* Warlike. V. WERELY.

WEIRSAW, VEIRSAW, s. Point of war; in *weirsaw*, appointed or equipped for war: "with ane schip in *weirsaw*;" Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, l. 241, Sp. C. V. WERE.

WELP, s. A whelp; Sir Tristrem, l. 2399, S.T.S.

WEMELES, *adj.* Stainless, spotless; without scar or blemish: hence, unhurt, scathless; *Gol. and Gaw.*, l. 99. Errat. in *DICT.* V. [WEM.]

WEN, WENE, s. Doubt, hesitation, *but wen*, without doubt; *Gol. and Gaw.*, l. 98. Addit. to WENE, q. v. V. [WENE, v.]

WENING, s. Supposition, fancy, hope; Sir Tristrem, l. 1730, 2658, ed. S.T.S.

WENT, WENT, WEND, *pret.* Imagined, thought, believed. V. [WENE].

Quhen of the Tod wes hard na peip,
The wovf *went* all had bene on sleip.

Dunbar, Tod and Lamb, l. 65.

WENEM, WENIM, s. Venom, poison.

". . . the said cow gewe no milk bot lyk wirsum or *wenem*, quhilck na leiwing creatur culd preive."

Trial for Witchcraft, 1597, Spald. Mis. I. 93.

O. Fr. *venim*, from Lat. *venenum*.

WENGIT. Winged; Douglas, II. 59, 13, ed. Small.

WENNELL, WENNALL, WINNALL, s. A vennel or narrow street; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, 1574, l. 30, Rec. Soc.; *Ibid.* Aberdeen, l. 112. V. *Vennel*.

WERD, WERDE, s. The world. V. *Ward*.

WERD, *pret.* Wore; Sir Tristrem, l. 3296. V. [WER, v.]

This *pret.* form is still in use.

WERD, *part. pt.* Awarded; adjudged, decreed, settled: a form of *Ward*, q. v.

WERELY, *adj.* Warlike, armed for war, bristling: "the *werelely* porpapyne," the bristling porcupine; Kingis Quair, st. 155. Addit. to WERELY, q. v.

WERK, s. Prob. a scribal error for *werth*, worth, wealth.

Thocht all the *werk* that evir had levand wicht

Wer only thyne, no moir thy pairt dois fall

Bot meit, drynck, clais, and of the laif a sicht;

Yit to the Juge thow sall gif compt of all.

Dunbar, No Tressour availis without Glaidnes, l. 33.

WERKHOUS, s. Workshop; Accts. L. H. Treas., I., 289, Dickson.

To WERNE, WERN, v. a. To warn, forbid; *Gol. and Gaw.*, l. 138, 477. V. *Warne*, v.

WET, *pret.* Pierced, penetrated, searched. V. WEIT, v.

With vengeand wapnis of were thron wedis thai *wet*.

Gol. and Gaw., l. 759.

WETE, *adj.* Piercing, thrilling.

It yellede, it yamede with vengeance full *wete*.

Awnt. Arthure, st. 7.

To WETE, WETTE, v. a. To wit, know, learn: *wiete*, meaning mark, consider, Awnt. Arth., st. 19, 3; and meaning experience, endure, *Ibid.* st. 19, 12. V. WIT.

"Now wo es me! for thi waa," said Waynour, "I wysse,
Bot a worde wolde I *wete*, and thi will ware."

Awnt. Arth., st. 16, 2.

WEX, *pret.* Waxed, became, grew; Sir Tristrem, l. 14, 3327, S.T.S. *Wox* is also used; and *woux*, and even *wolx*.

[To WEY, *v. a.*] V. DICT.

For V. WE, read V. WEE.

To WEY, WEYE, *v. a.* To consider, regard, pay heed to. Addit. to [WEY].

Thus maist thou seyne, that myn effectis grete,
Vnto the quich ye aughten maist *weye*.
No lyte offense, to sleuth is [a]l] forget.

Kingis Quair, st. 120, ed. Skeat.

WEYTON, VEYTON, *s.* The whitton tree or water elder.

"I sau *veyton*, the decoctione of it is remeid for ane sair hede." Compl. Scot., p. 67, E.E.T.S.

WHALP, *s.* A whelp: used also as a term of contempt applied to a young person.

WHALPIT, *part. pt.* Whelped.

His hair, his size, his mouth, his lugs,
Shew'd he was nane o' Scotland's dogs;
But *whalpit* some place far abroad,
Whare sailors gang to fish for cod.

Burns, The Two Dogs, l. 11.

WHART, WHARTFULL. Forms of QUERT, *Quertfull*, *q. v.*

WHASIE, *s.* A weasel; lit., the sharp one. V. WASIE.

"*Mustela*, a *whasie* or whitret;" Duncan, App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E. D. S.
A.-S. *hwæs*, sharp; Dan. *hvas*, Sw. *hwass*.

WHAT, WHATT, *pret.* Whetted, sharpened, mended.

Sae my auld stumpie pen I gat it,
Wi' muckle wark,
An' took my joeteleg and *whait* it,
Like ony clark:

Burns, Third Ep. to Lapraik.

A.-S. *hwettan*, to sharpen: from *hwæt*, keen.

WHEEM, WHEME, *adv.* and *adj.* V. QUEEM, QUEME.

From A.-S. *cwéman*, to satisfy, please; hence, to fit.

To WHEEP, *v. n.* To jerk, shake, move rapidly or fly nimbly from side to side or backwards and forwards. A freq. of *whip*, to act or move nimbly. V. WHIP, *v.*

Come screw the pegs wi' tunefu' cheep
And o'er the thairms be tryin;
Oh rare! to see our elbuck *whweep*,
And a' like lamb-tails flyin
Fu' fast that day!

Burns, The Ordination, st. 7.

WHEEP, *s.* A small quantity, a sip, taste. *Penny-weep*, penny-sip, penny-liquor, small beer; Burns. Dimin. of *Whip*, *q. v.*

In Lancashire small-beer is called *penny-whip*; and in Lincolnshire, *whip-belly*. See Halliwell.

WHEETIE, WHEETIE-WHEET, WHEETLE-WHEETIE, *s.* Names applied to a very young bird; *wheetle-wheeties*, young chickens; Whistle Binkie, II., 353. Addit. to WHEETIE, *q. v.*

(Sup.)

L 2

WHELEN. V. DICT.

Del. this entry in DICT. The term is a scribal error for *whethen* in the Douce MS. of the Awnt. of Arthure, and it was so printed in Pinkerton's edition.

WHETHEN, WHYTHEN, *adv.* Whence, Awnt. Arthure, st. 28.

Lincoln MS. has *whythen*; and Douce MS. has *whelen*; see above.

To WHIDDER, *v. n.* To run nimbly: a freq. of Whid, and similar to Whitter, *q. v.* West and South of S.

Whid implies a rush, bolt, or leap, as of a rabbit when startled near its burrow: *whidder* or *whitter* implies running with quick pattering or leaping.

WHIP, WHUP, *s.* A sip, gulp, or draught of liquor taken hurriedly; West of S. Addit. to WHIP, *q. v.*

To WHIRL, *v. a.* and *n.* Used like E. *wheel*; also, to push or draw a wheelbarrow, to drive or be driven in a cart, car, or other vehicle; to drive rapidly, as, "He *whirled* through the town in a gig."

WHIRL, *s.* The act of whirling; a drive in a cart, or other vehicle; also, the sound made by a wheeled vehicle, as, "I heard the *whirl* o' his machine."

WHIRLY, WHIRLIE, WHURLIE, *s.* A small wheel, a caster; a low truck used in moving heavy packages; also, contr. for whirly-barrow, whurlie-bed.

WHISKIN, *adj.* Large and tufted; "a *whiskin* beard."

A *whiskin* beard about her mou,
Her nose and chin they threaten ither;
Sic a wife as Willie had,
I wad na gie a button for her.

Burns, Willie Wastle, st. 2.

"*Whiskin* or *whisking*, adjectively is great, applied to almost every thing, as floods, fire, winds." Thoresby. Bailey's Dict. gives "*Whisking*, great, swinging."

Dan. *visk*, a wisp, rubber; Swed. *viska*, a whisk, small broom.

WHISKY, WHISK, *s.* A gig; a light, two-wheeled carriage; lit. that which *whisks* along.

Mention is made of this machine in the story told by Dean Ramsay of the Laird of Balnamoon when he lost his wig in Munrimmon Moor. V. Rem. Scot. Life, ch. vi.

WHISSONDAY, WISSONDAY, WYSSONDAY, *s.* Whitsunday, the May term. These pron. are still common.

WHISTLE, WHISSILL, WHISSEL, *s.* A flute, fife, or flageolet.

"*Whissillis* for Tabernaris the dozen . . . xx s." Customs and Val. 1612, Halyburton's Ledger, p. 332.

To WHIVER, WHIUER, *v. n.* To quiver, flutter, wave.

"Men ranking themselves vnder stately standerts, and punicall pinsels, displayed for *whiuering* in the winde." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 7.

A.-S. *cuifer*, eager, brisk; O. Dutch *kuiveren*, to quiver; Kilian.

WHUP, *s.* and *v.* Whip.

WICK, *adj.* Evil or ill; hence, difficult, hard to be done. Errat. in *DICT.*

Morgan is *wick* to slo,
Of knights he hath gret pride.

Sir Tristrem, 775, S.T.S.

This is the obsolete M. E. *adj.* *wikke*, evil. It answers to A.-S. *wicca*, a wizard, which is a corruption of *witga*, short for *witega*, prophet, magician, sorcerer.

WICK, WEEK, *s.* V. WEIK.

WICKAR, WICKER, WIKKER, *s.* A wicker, or pliant twig, M. E. *wiker*: osier twigs; as in the phrase, "to cut *wicker*," and so used by Dunbar; also, used as an *adj.*, as "a *wicker* mawn."

Aye wav'ring like the willow *wicker*,
'Tween good and ill.

Burns, *Poem on Life*.

"*Vimen*, a *wickar*; quasi *vincimen*, a *vinciendo vel a viendo*." Duncan, App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E.D.S. A.-S. *wican*, to give away, bend; Swed. dial. *vekare*, *wikker*, willow, from *veka*, to bend, ply.

WIDDERSINNIS, &c., *adv.* V. *DICT.*

This term is frequently confounded with *widdersones*, *withersones*, contrary to the sun's course; and that mistake was made by Jamieson himself in his defin. of *Withershins*, q. v. While under the form *Widdersinnis* he clearly states that the term has no connection whatever with the sun; and while he correctly cites the Middle Dutch *wedersins*, otherwise, contrariwise, as its equivalent, he fails to point out the root of the word.

It has come from O. Icel. *viðr*, against contrary to, and *sinnis*, of which the orig. meaning was way, direction, journey, as in Icel. *á sinnum*, on the way. Hence its meaning is simply *contrariwise*: *sinnis* being an old genitive form used as an adverb.

WIDDY, VIDDY, *s.* In the *s.*, the latch of a door; in the *pl.*, the fastenings of a door, including both latch and hinges. Addit. to WIDDY, q. v.

" . . . for cuttyn the *viddyis* of the dur." Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 15th Nov., 1513, p. 45, Mait. C.

In some parts of the Highlands and islands of Scotland doors fastened with *widdies* or wand-ropes may still be seen; and such fastenings were not uncommon in the Lowlands at the beginning of this century.

WIDDIEFOW, WIDDIEFU', *adj.* Altogether like a widdie, full of crossness or thrownness; hence, as applied to one's person, crooked, deformed; and, as applied to the mind or temper, cross, cantankerous, ill-tempered. Addit. to WIDDIEFOW, q. v.

As used by Burns and Lyndsay in the passages quoted by Jamieson, this word refers not to *widdie*, the gallows, but to *widdie*, a rope or band of twigs formed by

twisting or plaiting. It implies *full of crossness or thrownness*; and is in keeping with the common saying, "as thrown as a *widdie*," which is applied to personal appearance and to temper. And any one who has seen a *widdie* will fully appreciate the simile used by Burns in drawing the contrast between the crookit, cross-grained, churlish laird, and the strappin', ruddy, kind-hearted miller.

The Laird was a *widdiefu'*, bleerit, knurl.

Song, Meg o' the Mill.

As applied to bodily appearance *widdiefu'* has much the same meaning as *rigwiddie*, which Burns used to describe the unshapely hags that Tam o' Shanter saw in Alloway Kirk.

WIDDIE-NEK, *s.* Gallows-neck, in the sense of E. *gallows-bird*; one doomed to be hanged. V. WIDDIE.

For ever we steill, and ever alyke ar pure,

In dreid and schame our dayis we endure.

Syne *widdie-nek* and crak-raip callit als.

And till our hyre hangit up be the hals.

Henryson, Tod and Freir Wolf, l. 48.

WIDE - WHARE, WYDQUHARE, *adv.*

Widely, far and near, everywhere; Pop. Ballads.

And estyre scalit ware *wyd quhare*,
To wyne the folk to Cristis lare.

Barbour's Saints, Leg. iii. prol. l. 142.

Compound of A.-S. *wid*, wide, and *hwær*, *hwar*, where.

To WIETE, *v. a.* To know, wit; Awnt. Arth., st. 19. V. WETE.

This word occurs twice in the same stanza: in l. 3, where it means *know* in the sense of mark, consider; and in l. 12, where it means *know* in the sense of experience, endure.

WIFIKIE, *s.* Dimin. of *Wifock*, q. v.

WIGHT, VIGHT, *adj.* Brave, powerful; "ane *vight* verior," *Gol. and Gaw.*, l. 325; *wa'-wight*, *wall-wight*, stalwart, bravest; Pop. Ballads. V. *Waled-Wight*, WICHT.

WILCAT, *s.* The wild cat, polecat: applied to an ill-natured, spiteful person.

WILD, VILD, WYLD, WULL, WYLE, *adj.*

Fierce, savage, as a *wild-cat*, *wull-cat*: short for wild-beasts, beasts of the chace, game, as *wyld*, *wyld-meat*; B. R. Edin. II. 6: extravagant, unreasonable, as a *wyle-say*, *wull-say*, a foolish story: dangerous, risky, hazardous, chance, as *wild aunteris*, *wild aventouris*, applied to adventure vessels or cargoes to or from foreign ports. V. under *Aventour*.

WILFIRE, WULFIRE, *s.* Wild-fire, Will o' the Wisp. Addit. to WILD-FIRE, q. v.

WILL. To come in *will* to a person, to promise submission to him, to put one's self at the mercy of another; freq. in Burgh Recs.

"Johne Cowan *com in will* to the provest and counsall for the furthputting of Marioun Cowan his dochter

to kirk and merkat without licence of the provest or baillies, and gif ony danger cumis tharthrou or ony of his hous, to be at the said provest and counsalis *will*." Burgh Recs. Stirling, 3 Nov. 1548.

WILL OF REDE, WILL OF WANE. V. under WILL, *adj.* s. 1.

WILLIE, WILLY, WULLY, *adj.* Willing, wishing; as, *weel-willie*, kindly disposed, friendly: also, hearty, with a will, and hence large, immense; as, a "a *willie-waught*," a hearty drink, or, as in common parlance, a hearty pull.

WILSUM, WILLSOME, *adj.* Wandering. V. under WILL.

WILTU, WILTOW, *v.* Wilt thou: "What *wiltow* lay?" what wilt thou bet? Sir Tristrem, l. 312, S.T.S.

— Soon his face wad mak you fain,
When he did sough,
"O *wiltu, wiltu*, do't again,"
And graned and leuch.

Ramsay, *Patie Birnie*.

WIN, WYN, WIND, WON, *part.* and *adj.* Won; also, quarried, cut, blocked, rough-dressed: "*win werk*," cut, blocked, or quarried stones; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, I. 307, II. 132; "may be *wind*," may be quarried; Ibid. II. 151, Rec. Soc.

In the first sense the term is thus used by Burns,—
Like fortune's favours tint as *win*.

To WIN *till*, *v. a.* To attain. V. WIN *to*.

WINNIE, WIN and LOSS, *s.* The name applied to the set of games at marbles in which there are stakes or forfeits; West of S.

WINDBANDS, WYNDBANDIS, *s. pl.* The nave-bands of a wheel; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 287, Dickson. V. WUND-BAND.

"Item, for j^c nalis to the *wyndbandis* of the axtreis, xvjd." Ibid., p. 289.

A.-S. *windan*, to turn, revolve.

WINDED, WINDIT, *adj.* Tainted; used with reference to butter, meat, &c. Cf. E. *vinnwed*.

WINDEDNESS, WINDEDNES, *s.* Taint, tainted state.

"*Rancor, vitium carnis, windednes*;" Duncan App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E. D. S.

WINDIN-CLAITH, WINNOW-CLAITH, WINNEL-CLAITH, *s.* A cloth used in winnowing grain; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, II. 136, Rec. Soc. Also called a *winnow-claith*, in W. Watson's Poems, p. 59; and a *wonnow-clayth*, in B. R. Glasgow, I. 129, Rec. Soc.

To WINDOW, *v. a.* To winnow; pret. and part. pt. *windowit*. A.-S. *windwian*.

"Quha anserit the, that ther was na wind to *window* ony malt; and thow said thow suld get wind anuch to do thi turn." Trials for Witchcraft, Spald. Misc., i. 92, 1597.

WINLY, WYNLY, *adv.* Pleasantly, agreeably, kindly, with delight; "*welcummyt thaim wynly*," Houlate, st. 51, Asloan MS. V. WIN.

WINNA, WANNA, WONNA, WUNNA. Will not; "I *winna* gang, and he *wanna* come."

Bonnie Jockie, blythe and gay,
Kiss'd young Jessie making hay;
The lassie blush'd, and frowning cried, "Na, na, it *winna* do;
I canna, canna, *winna, winna*, mauna buckle to."

Song, *Within a mile o' Edinburgh Town*.

The older version has *cannot, wounnot, and munnot*, in the last line. This song, however, which has long been a favourite in Scotland, is not of Scottish origin; it was composed by Tom D'Urfey, and set to music by James Hook, a brother of the celebrated Theodore Hook. The verses first appeared in *Wit and Mirth*, a collection of songs published in 1698.

WINNAIL, *s.* A windmill; "the *winnail dyk*," Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 1507, p. 40, Mait. C.

WINNEL-CLAITH, *s.* V. *Windin-claith*.

WINNING, WINNIN, *s.* The winding of yarn on pirns for the weaver; the process or craft of so winding yarn.

The cardin' o't, the spinnin' o't,
The warpin' o't, the *winnin* o't;
When ilka ell cost me a groat,
The tailor staw the *lyrin* o't.

Burns, *The Cardin' o't*.

WINNING, WYNNING, VYNING, *s.* Profit, gain, interest; Halyburton's Ledger, p. 106, 151. Addit. to WINNING, q. v.

"All thingis contit betwix Master James Comyng and me, excep the *wynnyng* off his part off his mony." Ibid., p. 102.

"Sic a burges, bot na vther persoun, marrow him with ane maister of substance, and lay his penny to his, and sua far as it will reik the pennyvorthis to be bocht betwixt them, and thai to dele thairvpoun *vyning* and tynsell as effeiris, and sua far as ilk pairt reikis." Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, 1488, i. 53, Rec. Soc.

Winning is similarly used in Chaucer's Prol., l. 277.

WIRD, *s.* Fate, destiny. V. WEIRD.

To WIRK, *v. a.* and *n.* To drive, move, as, "the horse *wirks* the mill;" to influence, control, as, "She can weise or *wirk* him as she likes;" also, as a *v. n.*, to work, ferment, as, "It's *wirkin* like barm." Addit. to WIRK, q. v.

WIRKING, WIRKIN, VIRKING, *s.* Working, driving, influence, control; *wirking*, King's Quair, st. 188, ed. Skeat.

WIRLING, WIRLIN, *s.* Same as WORLIN, q. v. A vulgar pron. is *urlin*.

WIRM, VIRM, *s.* A worm; Compl. Scot., p. 67, E.E.T.S.

WIRMIN, WERMIN, WORMING, *s.* Worms, vermin.

"Item, for clynging Brocks-holl, and burning the worming furth thair of eftir the wyf wes removed qua deid thairin, xijs." Burgh Recs. Peebles, p. 417.

A.-S. *wyrm*, a worm; and *wirmin*, *worming*, are cognate with O. Fr. *vermine*, which Cotgr. defines "Vermine; also, little beasts ingendered of corruption and filth."

WIRMET, VIRMET, *s.* Wormwood; Compl. Scot., p. 67, E.E.T.S. A.-S. *wermód*.

The name *wormwood*, applied to *Artemisia Absinthium*, Linn., has no reference either to *worm* or to *wood*: it is a corr. of A.-S. *wermód*, which in M. E. was first *wermode*, then *wormode*, and later *wormwood*. The plant was perhaps called *wermód*, preserver of the mind, (A.-S. *werian*, to defend, and *mód*, mood or mind), from a supposed belief in its virtues. V. Skeat, Etym. Dict.

In Earle's Eng. Plant Names, it is called *wormwod* in the list taken from a Nominale of the fifteenth cent.; but in the earlier lists it is named *wermod* and *weremod*, *wormod* and *wormode*.

WIRROK, WIRROCK, WY-ROK, *s.* A wart, knot, or bony excrescence on the feet; also applied to a hard boil or fiery pimple on the hands or feet; Dunbar, Amendis to Teylouris and Sowtaris, l. 18.

WIRROK, WIRROCK, *adj.* Warty, knotted: "*wirrok tais*," toes with swollen, knotted joints; Dunbar, Compl. to the King, l. 54.

A.-S. *wearrig*, *wearriht*, horny, knotty, rough: from *wear*, *wearr*, knot, wart; hardness of the hands or feet caused by labour.

To WIRRY, *v. a.* To worry, devour, eat ravenously. M. E. *wirien*.

WIRRIER, *s.* A worrier, devourer.

"And being admonished that so he should be torne by birds and beasts, did reiye a taunt in requyring a cudgell to be couched beside, whereby to weare his *wirriers* away." Blame of Kirkburiall, ch. 6.

A.-S. *wyrgan*, as in the comp. *awyrgan*, to harm; Dutch *worgen*, Ger. *würgen*, to strangle. M. E. *wirien* orig. meant to strangle, as in the expression, "dogs worry sheep."

WIRSET, WIRSAT, WORSET, WORSAT, *s.* and *adj.* Worsted, worsted cloth; also, made of worsted, as, "a *worset* apron." Addit. to WORSET.

These forms and meanings are common all over the country. *Wirssat* occurs in Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 202, Dickson.

WIRSUM, *s.* Foul purulent matter; Spald. Mis. I. 93. V. WORSUM, WOURSUM.

To WIS, *v. n.* Del. the entry in DICT.

There is no such verb. The infinitive is *to wit*.

WISE, WIS, *s.* Way, manner; Kingis Quair, st. 97, 117; also method, means, instrument.

for word is nocht
Bot gif thy werk and all thy besy cure
Accord thereto; and vtrid be mesure,
The place, the houre, the maner, and the wise,
Gif mercy sall admitten thy seruise.

Ibid., st. 132, ed. Skeat.

The form *wis* occurs frequently in comp., as, *langwis*, lengthwise, *endwis*, endwise.

To WISE, WYSE, WYSSE, *v. a.* To tell, teach, show. Addit. to WISS, q. v.

Mak that course cruel, for Crystis lufe of hevin!
And syne wrik as I wise, your vappins to lieill.

Gol. and Gaw., l. 820.

I rede thou wrik as I wise, or war the betide.

Ibid., i. 1033.

Also, it is used in the sense of to declare, assert, assure:—

"Now wo is me! for thi waa," said Waynour, "I wysse;
Bot a worde wolde I wete, and thi will ware."

Aunt. Arthur, st. 16, 1.

WISLE, WISLING, *s.* V. WISSEL.

WISP, WOSP, WUSP, *s.* Bunch, bundle, handful; as, "a *wisp* of straw or hay;" also, a packet, package. Errat. in DICT.

In the passages quoted in DICT., *wisp* certainly means bundle, bunch, package. And a *wisp* of steel, or as it is in L. Lat. *garba aceris*, is explained in Fleta as consisting of thirty pieces. See note by Dickson in Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 447. The term *wisp* was applied to a package of clasps (see Rates and Customs, 1612, Halyburton's Ledger, p. 295); and prob. various other articles of hardware were similarly packed and named.

ALE-WISP, ALE-WOSP, AIL-WOSP, *s.* The bush, branch, or wand, that formed the sign of a tavern or ale-house.

I will na preistis for me sing,
Dies illa, dies ire;
Na yit na bellis for me ring,
Sicut semper solet fieri;
Bot a bag pipe to play a spryng,
Et unum ail wosp ante me;
In staid of baneris for to bring
Quatuor lagenas ceruisie,
Within the graif to set sic thing,
In modum crucis juxta me,
To fle the fendis, than hardely sing
De terra plasmasti me.

Dunbar, Test. Andro Kennedy.

Wisp in this sense means bunch of twigs, bush; and in many places a bush is still the sign of a tavern. The word was used by Shakespeare in this sense in the Epilogue to *As You Like It*, in the adage, "Good wine needs no *bush*." And the term *bouchon* is defined by Cotgrave as "A stopple; also a wisp of straw; . . . also, the bush of a tauerne, or alehouse."

In M. E. there were two forms of this term, *wisp*, and *wips*, which is the older form: hence a connection with the verb *to wipe* is suggested. Cf. Norweg. *vippa*, a wisp; Swed. dial. *vipp*, a little sheaf or bundle; L. Ger. *wiep*, a wisp.

WISSLE, WISSIL, WYSSIL, WYSSYLL, *s.* Exchange, the Exchange; Halyburton's Ledger, p. 60, 135. Addit. to WISSEL, q. v.

"Ressauit xv lycht crownis. Sald tham in the *Wissil* off Brugis for 3 li. 6 s. 5." *Ibid.* p. 173.

TO WITCHAFE, WITCHAFF, *v. a.* V. *Wit-saufe*.

WITH, WI, *prep.* With. In common speech this prep. is frequently redundant, especially after verbs implying working, acting, or doing; thus, "I hae na siller to buy it wi?" "Hae ye a bit string to tie 't wi?" "Surely, ye hae een to see wi." And evidently this verbal connection of *with* is an idiom of the North Anglian speech: for it appears in the earliest specimens of that form of Eng. It is common in the Kingis Quair. See st. 16, 174, 190, 111, ed. Skeat.

WITHERSHINS, *adv.* V. DICT.

Delete the second portion of the defin. given for this term in DICT.: it is a mistake. See under WIDDER-SINNIS, and *Widdersinnis*.

WITHERSONES, *adv.* Contrary to the course of the sun; Spald. Misc., I. 96. V. *WITHERSHINS*, *Widdersinnis*.

WITHGANG, *s.* Opportunity, implying occasion, circumstance, or means suitable; chance or means of acting. Addit. to WITGANG, q. v.

Richt swa in service other sum exceidis,
And thay haif *withgang*, welth and cherissing,
That thay will lychtlie Lordis in thair deidis.
Henryson, Wolf and Wedder, I. 149.

WITHOUT, WITHOUTE, *adv.* Over and above, besides, in addition to; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 145, Dickson.

WITRIFE, WITRYE, WITRYFF, *adj.* Very knowing, of great cunning; Spald. Club Misc., I. 122.

Generally used in a sarcastic or contemptuous sense, regarding a person who pretends to be very learned or clever. The term is a comp. of *wit*, knowledge, and *rife*, abounding in.

TO WITSAUFE, WITCHAFFE, *v. a.* To vouchsafe; part. pr. *witchaffing*, Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 260, Sp. C.

"That for the worschipe of the king and the gude of the realme, yhe *witsaufe* to louse and deliuer frely the said Inglismen." *Ibid.* i. 11.

These forms represent corr. pron. of *vouchsafe*, which originally was written *vouch safe*, i.e. warrant as safe; from O. Fr. *voucher*, to vouch, cite, and *sauf*, safe, which was formed from Lat. *salvus*.

WITSON, WITSUN, VYTSUN, *s.* and *adj.* Whitsun, Whitsunday: "*vytson*, veddyins-day," Whitsun Wednesday; Compl. Scot., p. 168, E.E.T.S.

WLONK, *adj.* and *s.* As an *adj.* it means grand, fair, comely, beautiful; superl. *wlonkest*; Awnt. Arthure, st. 1, 27, 54, Douce MS. As a *s.* it is applied to a lady

in the sense of fair one, fair lady, haughty dame; Dunbar, Twa Mariit Wemen, l. 150. Errat. in DICT.

Jamieson's defin. of this term is a mistake, into which he was probably led by the poet. phrase, *wlonkest in wedis*. *Wlonk* has primarily no connection with dress: it is simply A.-S. *wlonc*, *wlanc*, *wlenc*, grand, spirited, proud, splendid; and refers to spirit, manner, bearing or appearance. See Wright's Vocabularies, and Dicts. of Bosworth and Ettmüller.

The last para. of the entry in DICT. must also be deleted; for, that *wlonk* is the origin of the term *flunkie*, a servant in livery, is very improbable. Even granting that *flunkie* means "gaudily dressed one," as suggested by Jamieson and confirmed by Wedgwood, but discarded by Webster and others, it cannot be derived from a root that has no relation whatever to dress or dressing.

WNE, *s.* Ane oven. V. UNE.

WO, WOE, WOO, VOO, *adj.* Sad, sorry, sorrowful, pained, miserable. Addit. to WA, WAE, q. v.

"That hyr Grace with her chyldryn and husbond cannot resort to the merchys of Ynglond. . . I am ryght sory and *voo* therfor." Douglas, vol. i. p. xxiii., ed. Small.

For *luif* of the, for thar *dyseys was wo*.
Ibid., iv. 221, 13.

WOD, *s.* A wed, pledge; B. R. Prestwick, 1554, p. 63, Mait. C. V. WED, *s.*

WOD, WUD, *s.* Woods; as in the expression, "Tak to the *wood*," i.e. go into hiding or concealment.

WOD-CRAFT, WODCRAFTIS, *s.* Skill in arts of the chase; Gawain Rom.

WODFANG, WODFAING, *s.* The right to cut and carry away wood, i.e. firewood, from a forest. V. FANG.

"The wod and *wodfaing* only being acceptit, provyding alwais that the samyn be cuttit and tane away be the said —." Crossraguel Charters, i. 184, Ayr and Wigton Arch. Coll.

Comp. of *wod*, wood, and *fang*, to seize, take.

WODHAG, *s.* The annual cutting of wood in a forest; Crossraguel Charters, I. 195, Ayr and Wigton Arch. Coll.

Comp. of *wod*, wood, and *hag*, to cut.

WOD-LYND, *s.* Foliage of the woods; "under *wod-lynd*," i.e. living in the woods; Gol. and Gaw., l. 123.

WODROISS, *s.* V. DICT.

As Jamieson suggested, the word in the Bann. MS. is *wodwiss*. In the Asloan MS. it is *wodwys*. He is in error, however, regarding *wethis*: it is *wechis* in the Bann. MS., and *watchis* in the Asloan. In the next line *drable* is err. for *terrible*, Bann. MS., or *terrible*, Asloan MS. In the following line, *ferfull* is *feidfull* in Bann. MS., and *ferd full* in Asloan.

As Pinkerton's version is so inaccurate, and as the Bann. version has evidently been written to dictation, we quote the passage as it stands in the Asloan MS.

The rouch *Wodwys* wyld, that bastounis bare,
Our growin gryssly and growe grym in effeir ;
Mair awfull in all thing saw I never air,
Baith to walk and to ward as watchis in weir.
That terrible felloun my spreit affrayd
So ferd full of fantasy,
I durst nocht kyth to copy
All other armes thar by.

Houlate, st. 48.

In the second line *growe* is prob. an error of the scribe. The word is redundant.

WODWISS, WODWYS, s. A satyr, faun ;
Houlate, st. 48. A.-S. *wude-wase*. V.
Wodroiss.

WODROME, WODROAM, WODDRAM, s.
Furious madness ; a disease to which
cattle are subject, and which causes them
to rush about furiously : Orkn. and Shetl.

"The said sickness was taken off the said Marion,
and casten upon a young cow of the said John's, which
took *wolrome* and died within twenty four hours."
Hibbert's Shetland, p. 594.

Comp. of *wod*, mad, and *roam*, to run about. A.-S.
wod, mad, raging, to which has been added M. E. *rom*,
ram, from *romen*, *ramen*, to run about.

WOD-WRATH, WOD-WRAITH, adj. Lit.
madly-wrath, mad-angry ; furiously enraged.
V. *Wod*.

Than schir Golagrase for grief his gray ene brynt,
Wod-wraith as the wynd his handis can wring.

Gol. and Gaw., st. 60.

"Wrath as the wind" is an old proverbial expres-
sion common in M. Eng. It occurs in *Piers Plowman*,
iii. 323, ed. Skeat. Evidently the allusion is to the
wind's fury.

WOKE, pret. Watched ; Henryson, p. 198,
ed. Laing : *wook*, Accts. L. H. Treas., I.
294, Dickson. V. *Wouk*.

WOKY, s. See under *Voky, s.*

To WOLDE, v. a. To rule, govern, control,
direct. A form of *WALD*, q. v.

The wirciipe of Wales to welde and to *wolde*.
Avnt. Arthure, st. 52.

The Douce MS. reads "at *wolde*," at will or pleasure,
as one would.
A.-S. *waldan*, to rule.

WOLENE, VOLENE, adj. Woollen ; "ane
volene lwyme," a loom for weaving woollen
cloth ; Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 15 Oct.,
1565, p. 69, Mait. C. V. *WOLL*.

WOLRONN, s. Thief, robber. Fr. *voleron*.
Addit. to *WOLROUN*, q. v.

Because that Scotland of thy begging irkis,
Thow scapis in France to be a knycht of the felde ;
Thow has thy clamschellis, and thy burdoun kelde,
Whonest wayis all, *wolronn*, that thou wirkis.

Dunbar and Kennedy, l. 432, S.T.S.

"A knycht of the felde," a highwayman.

WOLSOME, adj. Wandering ; implying
homeless, houseless ones. Addit. to
WILSUM.

To hungre meit, nor drynk to thirsty gaif,
Nor veseit the seik, nor did redeme the thrall,
Harbreit the *wolsome*, nor nakit cled at all,
Nor yit the deid to bury, tuke I tent.

Dunbar, *I cry the mercy*, l. 29.

WOMANHEDE, s. Womanhood ; Kingis
Quair, st. 117, ed. Skeat.

WOMBES, WAMES, s. pl. Bellies or belly-
portions of furskins.

"Beaver bellies or *wombes* the peice, viii s." Rates
and Customs, 1612, Halyburton's Ledger, p. 305.

To WON, WONNE, v. a. To quarry ; to cut,
dress, or raise stones in a quarry. V. *WIN*,
v.

"Licens to John Colquhoun of Kenmuir to *won* als-
mony lymstanes in the lyme craig at the Channown
mos as he can with ane mell quhill Mertimas nixtoom,
and to *won* and away tak the samyn to his awin vse
for tuintie merkis money." Burgh Recs. Glasgow,
1630, i. 374.

**WONDER, WONDIR, WONDRE, WONNER,
WOUNDER, WUNNER, s.** 1. A wonder,
something to be wondered at.

And the schot als so thik thar was,
That it wes *wonder* for till see.

Barbour, xvii. 333, Camb. MS.

Also used as a contemptuous term.

Our Whipper-in, wee blastit *wonner*,
Poor worthless elf, it eats a dinner,
Better than ony tenant man
His Honour has in a' the lan.

Burns, *The Two Dogs*.

2. Used as an *adj.*, wonderful, grand ; Bar-
bour, xix., 398.

3. Used as an *adv.*, wonderfully, extremely,
magnificently ; *Ibid.*, i. 323, x. 620 ; "*wonder*
sad," Kingis Quair, st. 96 ; "*woundir* sair,"
Douglas, II., 113, 11, ed. Small.

To WONDER, WONNER, WUNNER, v. n. To
wonder. Also used as a *v. a.*, meaning to
be curious or anxious to know, as in, "I
wonner what's in that letter."

WONDERLY, WONDIRLY, adv. Wondrously ;
Barbour, iii. 562, i. 269, Camb. MS., *Gol.*
and *Gaw.*, l. 162.

WONDRING, s. A marvel, wonder. V.
WOUNDRING.

A.-S. *wundor*, a portent, wonder ; a thing which in-
spires awe ; allied to A.-S. *wandian*, to turu aside
from, to respect, revere. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict.

WONDING, WONDLE, WONNLE, adj. Wind-
ing, wrapping, infolding ; as, a *wonding*-
sheet, a winding-sheet for the dead ; also
called a *wondle* or *wonnle* sheet ; West of S.

"Item, for ane *wonding* scheit and kist [i.e., a coffin]
at the proueast command to ane lipperman, xlvij s."
Accts. Burgh of Glasgow, 1624-5, Rec. Soc.

WONE, s. Prob. a poet. form of *wonde*,

wending, journey, march, travels; *in wone*, during the journey or march. V. WONDE, *v.*

And all thair vittalis war gone,
That thay weildit *in wone*;
Kesset couth thair find none,
That suld thair bute bene.

Gol. and Gaw., l. 37.

WONK, *pret.* Winked, Lancelot of the Laik, l. 1057, ed. Skeat.

WONNELS, *s.* A form of WINNLES, q. v.

WONT, WOND, *pret.* Weened, thought, imagined.

First quhen I did persew,
I *wont* ye had bene wyss;
But now fair weill, adew,
I fynd yow ay so nyss.

Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 64, ed. 1882.

A.-S. *wénan*, to ween, imagine; from A.-S. *wén*, expectation; Dutch, *waan*, Icel. *ván*, Goth. *wens*.

WOOK, *pret.* Watched. V. WOUK.

WOONE, WONE, *adj.* Woollen. V. WOUN.

WOORSOME, *s.* V. WOURSUM.

To WORP, *v. a.* To warp, to prepare the foundation of a web for the loom; part. pr. *worping*, used also as a *s.*; Burgh Recs. Stirling, 1662, p. 240. V. *Warp*.

WORP, *s.* Warp of a web.

A.-S. *weorpan*, *werpan*, to cast; Goth. *wairpan*, Icel. *varpa*.

WORRI-BALDIE, BALDIE WORRIE, *s.* A ludicrous name for an artichoke; quasi, worry (choke), Archie (Baldie); Gall.

WORT, WIRT, *s.* Snout, trunk.

"That nayswyne be haldin within this toun vtteuche band or ane ring in thar *wort*." Burgh Recs. Aberd., i. 436, Sp. C.

To WORT, WORTH, WIRT, *v. a.* To turn up the earth with the snout, as a pig does; part. pr. *worting*, *wortin*, *worttine*. Addit. to WORT, q. v.

". . . for the wrangwis *worttine* of thar swyne and wryngyt." Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 1510, p. 42, Mait. C.

A.-S. *wrót*, a snout; from which is formed *wrótan*, to turn up with the snout, to root.

To WORTH, WORTHE, WOURTH, *v. n.* To be, to happen; *Gol. and Gaw., l. 1096*; *worthes*, *worthis*, is, becomes, will or shall be; *Ibid., l. 332, 833*. Addit. to WORTH, q. v.

WORTHELETH. V. DICT.

As suggested by the editor, this term is an errat. for *worthelich*. It was so misprinted in Pinkerton's version. The Bann. MS. reads *worthelich*; and the Asloan MS. *wortheliche*.

WOSP, WOSPE, *s.* A wisp. V. *Wisp*, *s.*

WOT, WOTE, *v. pres.* I know: "wele I *wote*;" Kingis Quair, st. 47. V. WAT, WAIT.

WOUD, WOOD, *adj.* Forms of WOD, q. v.

WOUGH, *adj.* Ill, wrong, false; Sir Tristrem, l. 1730, S.T.S. V. WOUGH, *s.*

WOVIN, WOVIN, *adj.* Woollen. V. WOUN.

WOUND. V. DICT.

Delete this entry in DICT. As the editor suggested, the term is an error for *woundir* or *wonder* used as an *adv.* It was misprinted *wound* in the ed. of 1508, and Jamieson accepted it as a genuine word.

WOURDIS. A form of *worthis*, becomes, will become; *Gol. and Gaw., l. 822*. V. WORD, WORDIS, *v.*

To WOW, *v. a.* To vow, swear, take or give oath upon; E. vow. Also used for *avow*, confess, own, grant.

". . . allegend the samyn to be hir awin . . . and *wowis* the possessioun thair of." Burgh Rec. Glasg., 11 March, 1577-8.

WOWBAT, *s.* A feeble, decayed person; *Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 88, ed. 1882*. V. WOBAT, WOUBIT.

WOYELEY, *adv.* V. DICT.

Del. this entry in DICT. The term is a misprint for *wathely* in Pinkerton's version of *Gaw. and Sir Gal.*

WRAK, WRAKE, *s.* V. Vengeance. V. WRAIK.

To WRASTLE, WRASSEL, *v. a. and n.* To Wrestle. V. WARSELL.

"*Luctor, to wrastle*; Duncan, App. Etym. 1595, ed. Small, E.D.S.

This form is common in M. E.; and is found in Gower and Chaucer. The latter, in his description of the miller in *Cant. Tales*, says,—

"At *wrastling* he wold bere away the ram."

A.-S. *wræstlian*, to wrestle; a freq. of *wræstan*, to wrest, twist about.

To WRAY, WRAIE, WREY, WRIE, *v. a.* To accuse, slander; Sir Tristrem, l. 2126, 2179, S.T.S.

Thou seyst y gan the *wrie*,
Men seis thou bi me lay,
Ac thei ich wende to dye,
Thine erand y schal say.

Ibid., l. 2146, S.T.S.

WRAIER, *s.* Accuser, slanderer; *Ibid., 3288, S.T.S.*

A.-S. *wrēgan*, to accuse. Cf. Icel. *rægja* (for *vregja*), to slander. From this source we have E. *bewray*, M. E. *bewraien*, *biwreyen*. V. Skeat's Etym. Dict., s. v.

WRAIGHLY, *adv.* Evilly, slanderously; *Gol. and Gaw, st. 13*: prob. a form of *wraietly*. Errat. in DICT.

WRAIGLANE, *adj.* Wriggling: "wan *wraiglane* wasp"; Dunbar and Kennedy, 1, 195.

WRAN, VRAN, *s.* The wren; "The cutty *wran*," the little wren: *wran*, Compl. Scot., p. 39, E.E.T.S.: and frequently called *wrannie*.

WRANGUS, VRANGUS, *adj.* Wrongful; Compl. Scot., p. 80, E.E.T.S. V. WRANGUIS.

To WREATH, WREETH, WRETH, *v. a.* and *n.* To twist, swirl, eddy, wreath; Watty and Meg, st. 1. V. *Writh*.

WREATH, WREETH, WRETH, *s.* A wreath, drift, as of snow or sand.

Ae night the storm the steeples rocked
Poor labour sweet in sleep was locked,
While burns wi snawy *wreeths* upchoked
Wild eddying swirl,
Or thro' the mining outlet bocked,
Down headlong hurl.

Burns, A Winter Night, st. 2.

WRETHING, WRAITHIN, *part.* and *s.* Twisting, twining, as in "*wrethin*' strae-rapes:" swirling, eddying, wreathing; as "The snaw was *wraithin* in the glen." Also, turning, varying, variation, change, as in "*wrething* lesse or more." V. *Writh*.

And how so be [it], that sum clerkis trete
That all your chancé causit is tofore
Heigh in the hevin, by quhois effectis grete
Ye movit are to *wrething* lesse or more.

Kingis Quair, st. 146, ed. Skeat.

WRECHIT, *adj.* Wretched; Kingis Quair, st. 167. V. WRETCH.

A.-S. *wrecca*, an outcast, an exile: from *wrecan*, to drive, urge, hence to exile. M. E. *wrecche*.

To WREST, *v. a.* To twist, rack, wrench; hence, to torture: *part. pt. wrest*. Addit. to WREIST, q. v.

And all myn auenture
I gan oure-hayle, that langer slepe ne rest
Ne myght I nat, so were my wittis *wrest*.

Kingis Quair, st. 10, ed. Skeat.

A.-S. *wraestan*, to twist forcibly, wrench.

WREUCH, *adj.* Sorrowful, sorely grieved, wretched.

Robene murnit, and Makyne leuche;
Scho sang, he sicht sair:
And so left him bayth wo and *wreuch*,
In dolour and in cair,
Kepand his hird under a huche,
Amangis the holtis hair.

Henryson, Robene and Makyne, l. 125.

"Wretchedness," which is Sibbald's defn. of *Reuch*, adopted by Jamieson, is not correct: the word is an *adj.* It seems to be the Icel. *hryggr*, afflicted, grieved, distressed; corresponding to the A.-S. *hrowig*, and E. *rueful*. V. VIGFUSSON.

To WREY, WRIE, *v. a.* To slander. V. *Wray*.

To WRING, *v. a.* To wring the hands, lament; Kingis Quair, st. 57.

To WRITH, WRYTH, WRETH, WREETH, WREATH, *v. a.* 1. To turn, twist, sway; hence to govern, control, direct; Kingis Quair, st. 107. Also, to turn aside, withdraw, remove, unfold.

Or I sall, with my fader old Saturne,
And with all hale oure hevny alliance,
Our glad aspectis from thame *writh* and turne.
Ibid., st. 122, ed. Skeat.

2. To twist, pluck up, thrust or drive out.

The Lady was wow'd, but scho said nay
With men that wald hir wed;
Sa suld we *wryth* all syn away,
That in our breist is bred.

Henryson, The Bludy Serk, l. 107.

3. To swirl, eddy, drift, wreath, like snow or sand: hence, to overlay, bank or block up.

Keen the frosty winds were blawing,
Deep the snaw had *wreath'd* the ploughs.

Alex. Wilson, Watty and Meg, st. 1.

A.-S. *wriþan*, to twist about; Icel. *riþa*, Dan. *vríde*, Swed. *vrída*, to wring, twist, turn.

WROKKIN, *part. pt.* Avenged, Henryson, Wolf and Lamb, l. 45. V. WROKEN.

To WRY, WRYE, *v. a.* V. DICT.

Delete the quotation from Kingis Quair and the accompanying note under the entry in DICT. *To-wrye* is there a compound verb with the prefix *to-*; cf. "*distorqueo, ic to-writh*," Ælfric's Glossary, ed. Zupitza, p. 155. See note in Gloss. to Kingis Quair, ed. Skeat.

WRY, WRYE, *adj.* Twisted, turned aside: hence crooked, uneven. *On wry*, awry; Barbour, iv. 705, Camb. MS., Kingis Quair, st. 73.

To WRYTH, *v. a.* To twist. V. *Writh*.

WSCHA, WSSAY, *s.* Issue, completion, close. V. *Ushie*, ISCHE.

"That day was the *wssay* of the chamerlan ayr." Burgh Recs. Peebles, 1437, p. 124.

The term here implies the making up of the records, accounts, and claims of the court.

WTINLAND, *s.* Pasture land. V. *Utinland*.

WUD, WID, *pret.* Would. V. WAD.

WUDDLE, *v.* and *s.* V. WIDDLE.

WUGH, *s.* Woe. V. WOUGH, WOUGH.

WUMBLE, WOMBLE, WOMMEL, *s.* A wimble, auger. V. WUMMIL.

WUN, WVNE, *part. pt.* Kept under control, subdued. V. WON, *v. n.*, WIN, *v. n.*

Fra raige of yowth the ryuk hes rune,
And ressonne tane the man to tune,
The brukle body than is *wvne*,
And maid ane veschell new.

Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 77, ed. 1882.

WUST, *pret.* Wist, knew. V. WOST.

WY, WYE, WYGH, WYGHE, WAY, *s.* Man, soldier, knight; *pl.* *wyes, wyis, wyghes*. Occurs freq. in Gawain Romances, and applied to God in Green Knight, l. 2441. The *pl.* form *wayis* occurs in Houlate, st. 39, Bann. MS. A.-S. *wiga*, a warrior.

WYANDOUR, *s.* V. DICT.

Regarding Macpherson's note under this word in his Gloss. to Wynthown, it may be remarked that, while the 1561 ed. of Chaucer has *viended*, supplied with meat, the MSS. have *envyned*, i. e., furnished with wine.

To WYCIE, *v. a.* To vitiate; Houlate, st. 71. V. *Vicie*.

WYDQUHARE, *adv.* V. *Wide-Whare*.

WYG, WYGG, WYGGE, *s.* A kind of bread. V. WIG.

WYLD AVENTOURIS, WYLD AUNTOURIS, *s. pl.* V. *Aventour*.

To WYLE, WILE, *v. a.* To select. V. WILE, WALE.

WYLECOT, WYLYCOAT, *s.* V. WILIE-COAT.

WYN, *s.* Pleasure, delight. V. WIN.

WYNLY, *adv.* Pleasantly. V. *Winly*.

To WYN, WYNE, *v. n.* To dwell, abide. V. WON.

WYND, *s.* V. DICT.

Delete the entry in DICT.: *wynd* simply means wind. Jamieson was misled by a mistake in the version from which he quoted. In the second line of the quotation Pinkerton printed *and* for *ad*, which in the ed. of 1508 was a misprint for *as*. The line originally ran thus:—
Wod-wraith as the wynd, his handis can wring.

Gol. and Gaw., l. 770.

WYNDES, WYNDLES, *s. pl.* Winch, windlass, block and tackle; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II. 321, 335; *wyndles*, II. 342, Sp. C.; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, I. 99, Rec. Soc. Addit. to WINDIS, q. v.

WYNING, VYNING, *s.* Gain, profit, interest. V. *Winning*.

WYSSIL, *s.* Exchange. V. *Wissle*.

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

Delete this entry in DICT. *Wyt*, in the passage quoted, is an error for *wyth*, with, in the sense of against. MS. has *wy^t*. The same error occurs in vii. 621 of the same work. See Skeat's ed. of Barbour, p. 175, footnote.

To WYTE, *v. n.* To escape, go, depart, vanish.

For alle the welthe of this werlde thus awaye *wytis*.
Aunt. Arthure, st. 17.

Lat. *vitare*, to shun, avoid, escape.

Y.

Y, *pron.* I; Sir Tristrem, l. 764, 811.

Y-, *prefix*. The same as I-, q. v. Words of modern Eng. form with this prefix have not been included in the following lists, except when some peculiarity of meaning or use is attached to them.

YADE, YAID, YAUD, YAWD, YAWDE, *s.* Common *pron.* of *jade*, when used as a familiar or contemptuous name for a female-servant, or a female of slovenly habit or vicious nature: "*freris yawde*," used in last sense in Burgh Recs. Stirling, 1545, p. 41. Addit. to YAD, q. v. Icel. *jalda*, a mare.

YAD-SKYVAR, *s.* Del. the entry under this heading in DICT., and take the following.

YADSWYVAR, *s.* A vulgar name for the man who leads about a stallion during the cover-
(Sup.) M

ing season: used also as a contemptuous term for a lazy, mean fellow; Dunbar and Kennedy, l. 246.

A comp. of *yad* and *swive*, which Allan Ramsay misprinted *yadskyvar* in his Evergreen, from which it passed into the DICT.

YAF, *pret.* Gave; Sir Tristrem, l. 226, 265, S.T.S.

YAID, YADE, *pret.* 1. Went; Lyndsay, Papyngo, l. 560. Mod. Sc. *gaed*. V. YEDE, *Yeid*.

2. Used as an *adj.*, meaning spent, worn-out, wasted, done, as in "ane auld *yaid* aver," i. e. an old worn-out horse; Dunbar, Petition of the Gray Horse, l. 25.

YAILL, *s.* A gable; Burgh Recs. Stirling, 1597, p. 86. V. *Gal, Gayl*.

This may be a misreading of *gaill*, or a local *pron.* of it. *Gable* is the O. Fr. *gabale*, from L. Lat. *gabulum*,

which came from H. M. Ger. *gabel*, a fork, *gebel*, a gable.

Y A I P, Y A I P E, *adj.* Eager, keen; Houlate, l. 602. V. Y A P E.

Before the etym. given in *Dict.* under Y A P E set the following:—A.-S. *geáp*, wide, spacious.

Y A I R, *adj.* Ready. V. Y A R E.

To Y A I R N, Y A R N, Y A R N E, *v. a.* To yearn. V. Y A R N E, *adj.*, *Yearn, v.*

Y A L O W, Y A L L O W, *adj.* Yellow; Kingis Quair, st. 95, ed. Skeat, S.T.S.; Douglas, III. 82, 13, Small.

Y A L T, *pret.* Yielded; Sir Tristrem, l. 261, S. T. S. V. Y A L D, *Yelde.*

Y A N E, Y E N, *adj.* One.

Y A N C E, Y E N C E, *adv.* Once.

Y A N E S E L L, Y A N S E L L, Y E N S E L, *s.* One's self.

These forms represent the pron. still common in the West and South of Scot., and in the North of England.

Y A R D, Y A I R D, *s.* A yard, court-yard, enclosure; the uncovered grounds of a public work, as a *tan-yard*, *boat-yard*, *wood-yard*. Addit. to Y A R D, q. v.

"Item, for druwyng of the lang treis fra the bate to the *yard*, - - viijd."

"Item, giffyne for sorten of the tymmyr in the *yard*, . . . iij. s. iij. d." Accts. L. H. Treas., i., 248, Dickson.

Y A R D - F O O T, Y A I R D - F U T, *s.* The lower end of a garden: the opposite end was called the *yaïrd-heid*.

"It is statut and ordanit . . . to clois vp thair *yaïrd futtis* within the closis." Burgh Recs. Peebles, 1572, p. 343, Rec. Soc.

Y A R E, Y A R, *adv.* Yore; *yare syne*, long since, long ago.

A.-S. *geára*, yore, formerly. *Yare* being simply the Northern form of *yore*.

To Y A R K, Y E R K, *v. a.* To wrench or twist forcibly, to jerk; "He *yarkit* it out o' my han'." Addit. to Y A R K, Y E R K, q. v.

Y A R K I N G - F A T, Y E R K I N G - F A T, *s.* The vat or vessel in which malt was *yarked* or fermented in former days. V. Y E R K, *v.*

". . . a masking fat, a wort stane, a saa, a *yarking fat*." Reg. Mag. Sig., 1424-1513, No. 812. Rec. Ser.

Y A R M, *s.* The loud, wild cry of a cat; Orcadian Sketch Book. V. Y I R M.

To Y A R M, *v. n.* To howl, yell, cry like a wild beast; part. pr. *yarmand*, howling. V. Y I R M.

M. E. *yarmen*, to howl, cry; Stratmann. Cf. Icel. *yarmr*, a bleatiug.

Yirm, as its meaning indicates, is a weakened form of *yarm*: see under Y I R M in *Dict.*

Y A R N U T, *s.* An earth-nut. V. A R N U T.

Y A T E, *s.* Gate. V. Y E T.

Y A T E - C H E E K, Y A T E - S T O O P, *s.* The post or side of a gate. V. Y E T - C H E E K.

Y A U E, Y A F, *pret.* Gave, bestowed; Sir Tristrem, l. 502, 226, S.T.S.

Y A U K, *v.* and *s.* Ache. V. Y A I K.

Y A U K I N G, Y A U K I N, *part., adj.,* and *s.* Aching: as "*Yaukin* banes are sair to bide;" West of S.

Yeuken is sometimes used in this sense, but probably through carelessness. Burns, however, so used it when he wrote, "If Warren Hastings' neck was *yeukin*;" for he certainly implied *aching* or *quaking* with fear, afraid of his neck. V. under *Youk, Yeuk.*

Y A U L D, *adj.* Sprightly, strong. V. Y A L D.

Y A U M E R, Y A W M E R, *v.* and *s.* V. Y A M E R.

Y A W D, Y A W D E, *s.* V. Y A D, *Yade.*

Y B A I K, *part. pt.* Baked, seasoned; Douglas, Virgil, IV. 52, 13, Small.

Y B E, *part. pt.* Been; Douglas, Virgil, IV. 11, 21, Small.

Y B E R Y I T, *part. pt.* Buried; Douglas, Virgil, II. 84, 2, Small.

Y B E T E, *v. n.* To beat, fall heavily; Kingis Quair, st. 116, ed. Skeat, S.T.S.

Y B R I N T, *part. pt.* Burnt; Douglas, II. 181, 7, Small.

Y C A C H T, Y C A G H T, Y C A H T, *part. pt.* Caught. V. *Cucht.*

Y C A L L I T, *part. pt.* Called; Kingis Quair, st. 170, ed. Skeat, S.T.S.

Y C L E P E D, Y C L E P I T, *part. pt.* Called; Sir Tristrem, l. 1674, S.T.S.; Douglas, II. 123, 13, Small.

Y C O N O M U S, Y C O N I M O U S E, *s.* V. I C O N O M U S.

Y C O N Q U E S T, *part. pt.* Conquered; Douglas, Virgil, iv., 15, 14, Small.

Y D A N T L Y, Y D E N L Y, *adv.* Industriously, continuously; Leslie, Hist. Scot., p. 111, S. T. S. V. Y D A N T.

Y D E O T R Y E, Y D I O T R Y, *s.* Idiocy, state of idiocy; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 238, 239, Dickson; Orig. Paroch., II. pt. 2, 662.

The Brief of Ydiotry mentioned in the Treasurer's Accounts was "a writ directed from Chancery to a sheriff, or other judge competent, to ascertain by the

verdict of an assize the state of mind of an individual alleged to be incompetent to manage his own affairs; and also who was his nearest agnate or relative on the father's side, of proper age (twenty-five years), and capable of having the charge devolved upon him."

YDRED, *part pt.* Dreaded; Douglas, Virgil, iv. 106, 7, Small.

YEALINGS, YEALINS, YEELINS, *s. pl.* Coevals. V. YEILDINS, EILDINS.

Most prob. a der. from *eild*, age; but also said to be a corr. of *yearling*.

To YEALP, YALP, *v. n.* To yelp as a dog. "Gannio, to *yealp* like a dogge;" Duncan, App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E.D.S.

YEAR, *s.* Year, years; used for the plural as well as the singular: as, "He was a prentice for five *year*." To *yeir*, this year, now, at present; Douglas, II. 198, 12, Small.

The word is so used in the N. of England also; see Brockett's Gloss.

To YEARN, YAIRN, YARNE, YARN, *v. a.* and *n.* To desire, long for, crave, claim; Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 941, Complaynt, l. 50: also, to sue for or strive for secretly; Dunbar, We Lordis hes Chosin, l. 26.

Quhen kirkmen *yairnis* na dignitie,
Nor wyffis no soveranitie;
Wynter but frost, snaw, wynd, or rane,
Than sall I geve thy gold agane.

Lyndsay, *Compl.* l. 471.

A.-S. *gyrnan*, to yearn; from *georn*, desirous; Icel. *girna*, to desire, from *gjarn*, eager.

YEID, YED, *pret.* Went; Gol. and Gawane, l. 228; *Compl. Scot.*, p. 159, E.E.T.S.; *yed*, Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 249; Mod. S. *gaede*, *gaed*. V. YEDE.

YEILD, YEIL, *adj.* Bare, bald. Addit. to YELD, YEALD, q. v.

"*Glaber*, -bra, -brum; beld, *yeild*, depilis;" Duncan, App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E. D. S.

To YELDE, YEILD, *v. a.* To yield, give up; Sir Tristrem, l. 936, 2317; *pret.* *yeld*, *yalt*, *yold*, *yalde*, Ibid., l. 3248, 261, 307, 1987, S. T. S.; *yeild*, yielded, gave way, belched out, Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 4364: *part. pt.* *yoldin*, yielded, rendered; Gol. and Gawane, l. 1126; Douglas, I. 97, 18, Small.

YEMAN, YOMAN, YYMAN, *s.* An official next in rank to a gentleman of the household; Accts. L. H. Treas., I. 55, 268. Addit. to YEMAN, q. v.

"Item, gevin to Vchiltree, *yeman* of the Kingis stable, passande to Dere for a hors to the King, . . . xxs."

"Item, gevin to Desert, *yeman* of the Qwenis stable, passande certane chargis to Dunkeldin, . . . vj s." Ibid., p. 50.

In the royal household there were two grades of officers below the *yemen* or *yomen*: first the groom, and below him the page.

YER, YOR, *poss. adj.* Your: "*yer* ain father," i.e., your own father.

YERSELL, YER-AIN-SELL, *s.* Yourself.

YERB, YARB, *s.* An herb. Addit. to YIRB, q. v.

YERD, YERDE, *s.* A rod or staff, a wand, as, 'the king's *yerd*,' the king's wand, i.e., the sceptre.

A.-S. *gyrd*, *gierd*, a rod, twig; Du. *garde*.

To YERE, YERRE, *v. n.* To yell, scream; forms of YIRR, q. v.

Prob. an intens. form of *yirre*, to snarl or growl like a dog. A.-S. *georran*, *gyrran*, to creak: cf. Lat. *garrire*.

YERKING-FAT, *s.* V. *Yarking-fat*.

YERN, YERNE, *adv.* Quickly; Sir Tristrem, l. 3065, S. T. S. V. YARNE.

YE'S, YE'SE, YEIS, *s.* A contr. form of *ye sal*, which was the Old Northern form of *ye shall*. The 's should, more correctly be written s'. V. under S, 'S.

Come lend to me some sarkin,
Wi' a' the haste ye dow,
And *ye'se* be weel pay'd back again,
When ance I spin my tow.

Song, *The Weary Pund o' Tow*, O. V.

I gang this gait with richt gude will;
Sir Wantonness, tarie ye still,
And Hamelines the cap *yeis* fill,
And beir him cumpanie.

Lyndsay, *Thrie Estaitis*, l. 537.

To YET, YETT, *v. n.* To shed; "*yettand* teris;" Douglas, II. 140, 8, Small: to gush, rush, dash; as, "the spate *yet* owre the linn." Addit. to YET, q. v.

YETLING, *s.* Applied to various articles made of cast-iron; pl. *yetlingis*, cast-iron guns; Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, IV. 51, Rec. Soc. Addit. to YETLAND, YETLIN, q. v.

YETERIE, YETRIE, *adj.* Same as Eterie, Etrie, q. v. Also, severe, excessive, tormenting; as, "a *yetrie* yisking," a severe or tormenting hiccup; also applied to a severe, troublesome spit accompanying a cough.

The expression *yedire yoskingis*, excessive or deep sobs, occurs in Allit. Rom. Alex., l. 5044, ed. Skeat.

YETIN, YETEN, *s.* A giant: forms of Etin, q. v. Icel. *jötunn*.

To YEUE, *v. a.* To give; Sir Tristrem, l. 2921: *pret.* *yauē*, *yaf*; Ibid., l. 502, 226: imper. *yeueth*, *yif*; Ibid., l. 2265, 1650, S. T. S.

YEW, *s.* A ewe. V. Yow.

YFALLE, *part. pt.* Fallen; Sir Tristrem, l. 1937, S. T. S.

YFEDDE, *part. pt.* Fed, well fed; Sir Tristrem, l. 448, S. T. S.

YFOLD, *pret.* Felled, smote.

Belagog the bold,
As atende he faught;
Tristrem liif neighe he sold,
As tomas bath ous taught;
Tristrem smot, as god wold,
His foot of at adraught;
Adoun he fel *y fold*,
That man of michel maught.
Sir Tristrem, l. 2790, S. T. S.

Fel here means many: a form of Fele, q. v.

YGADRED, *part. pt.* Gathered; Sir Tristrem, l. 2369, S. T. S.

YHIGHT, *part. pt.* Promised; Sir Tristrem, l. 1966, S.T.S.

YHOLD, *part. pt.* Held; Sir Tristrem, l. 949, S.T.S.

YIF, YIUE, *conj.* If; Sir Tristrem, l. 275, 725, S.T.S. V. GIF.

YIF, YIFSTOW, *v.* V. *Yiue*, *v.*

YIFT, *s.* Gift; Sir Tristrem, l. 627: pl. *yiftes*, l. 502, S.T.S.

YINGLING, *s.* A young person, youth, maiden; Douglas, III. 343, 25, Small. V. YING.

To YIRN, YIRNN, *v. a.* and *n.* V. YEARN.

YIS, *adv.* Yes; Sir Tristrem, l. 436, S.T.S.

YIT, *adv.* Yet, still; Kingis Quair, st. 63, ed. Skeat, S.T.S.

YIUE, *conj.* If. V. *Yif*.

To YIUE, YIF, *v. a.* To give; Sir Tristrem, l. 606, 1830; *yifstow*, givest thou, Ibid., l. 1851; imper. *yif*, give, Ibid., l. 1650, 1925, S.T.S.

YLACHT, YLAGHT, YLAHT, *part. pt.* Caught, taken, captured. V. *Lacht*.

YLE, *s.* An island; "the braid *Yle* of Bretane," Lyndsay, *The Dreame*, l. 791.

O. Fr. *isle*, later *île*, an island: from Lat. *insula*, an island.

YLERD, *part. pt.* Taught, informed; Sir Tristrem, l. 3036, S.T.S.

YLIKE, *adv.* Alike; Kingis Quair, st. 70, ed. Skeat, S.T.S.

To YLL, *v. n.* and *a.* To become ill, sicken; to make ill, harm, injure, damage; pret.

yllit; Burgh Recs. Prestwick, 1528, p. 52, Mait. C. V. ILL.

To YMAGYN, *v. a.* To imagine; pret. and part. pt., *ymagynit*; Kingis Quair, st. 13, ed. Skeat, S.T.S.

YOID, *pret.* Went; a form of YODE, q. v.

YOK, YOIK, *s.* Yoke, bondage, service; "in lufis *yok*," Kingis Quair, st. 193, ed. Skeat, S. T. S.; Compl. Scot., p. 101, E. E. T. S.; *yolk*, Ibid., p. 31. Addit. to YOK, q. v.

The *lk* in *yolk* is an example of *kk* in the old contracted form of writing. Indeed, the word ought to be printed *yokk*. See under *Rolk*.

YOKING, YOKIN, *s.* A day's work of a carter or farm-servant; Whistle Binkie, I. 131. Addit. to YOKING, q. v.

YOLD, YOLDIN. V. under *Yelde*.

YON, YONE, *adj.* Yon, that; Kingis Quair, st. 88; those, as, "Bring *yon* books;" and so in Kingis Quair, st. 83, ed. Skeat, S. T. S.

YOND, YONT, *adj.* Opposite, farther, farther off: as, "Take the *yond* or *yont* side o' the hill." Comparative, *yonder*, *yondir*; Burgh Recs. Prestwick, p. 8, Mait. C. V. YOUND.

YOND, YONT, *adv.* Yonder; Kingis Quair, st. 57, ed. Skeat; Sir Tristrem, l. 355, 468, S. T. S.; also, farther on, farther over, from one place to another: as, "Gang *yont* to the next farm;" "Lie *yont*;" "Hirsel *yont*;" "Bring't wi' ye when ye come *yont*." V. under YOUND.

YOND, *prep.* Beyond, past. V. YONT.

YONMEST, *adj.* Farthest off; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, l. 286; superl. of *yon*.

YONG, *adj.* Young; Kingis Quair, st. 7, ed. Skeat. V. YING.

YONGKER, YONGKEYR, YOUNGKER, YONKER, *s.* A stripling, young person; Douglas Virgil, 23, 5, Rudd., II. 40, 3, Small.

This is properly not an English word, but borrowed from Dutch. Cf. Du. *jonker*, also written *jonkheer* (= *jong heer*, young sir).

YONGLING, YONGLYNG, YOUNGLING, *s.* Young person; young man, youth; Sir Tristrem, l. 859, S. T. S.: young woman; Douglas, IV., 52, 22, Small. Also used as an *adj.*, as in "the *youngling* cottagers;" Burns, Cot. Sat. Night.

YONG FROW, *s.* A block without a sheave, forming part of the rigging connected with

the round top in a ship; pl. *yong frowis*, Dutch *jonkvrrouw*.

"Item, gevin to Johne Lam for boltis, chenyeis, *yong frowis*, and collaris, seme and rufe to the bote, . . . iij. li. xiiij. s." Accts. L. H. Treas., i. 254, Dickson.

YOPINDALE, YOPINDAIL, YOWPINDALL, s. A popular name for the Joachim thaler, a silver coin of the sixteenth century, which varied in value from fifteen to twenty shillings Scots; Balfour, Oppr. in Orkn. and Shetl., pp. 37-48. Errat. in *DICT.*

Jamieson's rendering of this term is a mistake, for which it is impossible to account. The passages quoted by him certainly indicate that the *yopindail* was a coin in common use: see quotations in *DICT.* It is frequently mentioned in documents of the sixteenth century, and appears to have been much in use in the northern counties of Scotland, and in Orkney and Shetland. In the last named district it was rated at fifteen shillings Scots in 1541; but it was afterwards raised by Earl Robert to the value of twenty shillings Scots; and at this rate we find it current in 1572: see Gloss. Balfour's Odall Rights. Although perhaps best known as the Austrian dollar, it really was a Joachim thaler, as it was minted at Joachimsthal, a free mining town of Bohemia, in the Erzgebirge, in 1518. V. Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot., 1883-4, p. 285.

The name is evidently a corr. of *Yokimdale*, i.e., *Joachim-dale*.

YORE, YOIR, adj. Ready. V. **YARE.**

YORE, adv. Readily; Sir Tristrem, l. 2182, S. T. S.

YOUDITH, s. V. *DICT.*

The M. Eng. form was *youthe*; but there were older forms, *yuwethe*, and *yuyethe*, from which *youdith* was obtained by the insertion of *d*.

To YOUK, YEUK, YUKE, YUCK, v. n. To have an uneasy feeling, to have a feeling of fear, dread, or eager desire; hence, to be stirred, moved, or influenced by feeling or circumstance. Addit. to *YOUK*, q. v.

The meanings of *YOUK* are similar to those of *E. itch*: and sometimes it is used in the sense of *yauk*, *yauk*, to ache, as when Burns wrote, "If Warren Hastings' neck was *yeukin*," i.e., if he were afraid of his neck, or had an apprehension that he might be executed. And indeed "the neck *yeuking*" is invariably used in the sense of *dreading the gallows*—not longing for it, as Jamieson explained the phrase; see under *YOUK*. No doubt *yeuking* generally implies liking, longing, desire for, and is used as a sign of satisfaction, pleasure, delight; but the context always makes clear which of the meanings is intended, as in the passage—

And aft as chance he comes thee nigh,
Thy auld — elbow *yeuks* with joy,

which Burns wrote to express the delight of Satan at the prospect of another capture. V. Poem on Life.

YOURE ALLERIS. Of you all: "*your alleris frend*;" Kingis Quair, st. 113, ed. Skeat, S. T. S.

In his note on this expression Prof. Skeat says:—

"*Aller* is for A.-S. *æalra*, gen. pl. of *eal*, all. Hence *alleris* is formed by the needless addition of the pl. suffix *is*. . . . *Your* was originally the gen. pl. of the personal pronoun." *Ibid.*, p. 81.

To YOW, v. n. Errat. in *DICT.* for *Yowl*. V. **YOUL, Yowl.**

In the quotation the word is printed *yowl*, and as both text and context support the reading, it must therefore be retained. *Yowl*, or *yowl*, is the M. Eng. *goulen*, to howl, caterwaul.

YOWILL, YOWELL, s. V. **YULE.**

YOWISWORTH, YOWSWORTH, A proportion of odal-land equal to one-tenth of a pennyland; Gloss. Balfour's Odall Rights and Feudal Wrongs.

YOWL, v. and s. Howl, caterwaul; Galt, Ann. of the Par., ch. xlv. Addit. to **YOUL**, q. v.

Allied to *gowl*, *gowl*, M. Eng. *goulen*, from O. Icel. *gaula*, to gowl, howl, bellow.

YOWLLIS YALD, s. V. under *Yule, s.*

YPLET, part. pt. Plaited, folded; Douglas, IV., 99, 20, Small.

YPOCRAS, s. A drink composed of white or red wine and spices; spiced wine.

I kneillit law and vnheillidit my heid,
And tho I saw our ladyis twa and twa,
Sittand on deissis, familiars to and fra
Seruand thame fast with *ypocras* and meid,
Delicait meitis, dainteis seir alsua.

Douglas, Palice of Honour, i. 45, 15, Small.

Ypocras, Mod. Eng. *Hippocras*. "A cordial made of Lisbon and Canary wines, bruised spices, and sugar; so named from the strainer through which it is passed, called by apothecaries *Hippocrates sleeve*. *Hippocrates* in the middle ages was called *Ypocras* or *Hippocras*." Brewer, *Dict. Phrase and Fable*.

YPOTHEGAR, s. An apothecary; Burgh Recs. Edin., 2 Jan., 1509-10, Rec. Soc.

YREN, YRN, YRNE, s. Iron; Sir Tristrem, l. 2229, 2236, S.T.S.; Compl. Scot., p. 10, 28, E.E.T.S.

YSCHAPPIT, part. pt. Shaped.

The vmbrate treis that Tytan about wappit,
War portrait and on the irth *yschappit*
Be goldin bemis viuificatiue.

Douglas, Palice of Honour, prol. p. 2, 21, Small.

YSCHROWD, part. pt. Shrouded, dressed, decked; Douglas, IV., 69, 24, ed. Small.

YSE, Y-SE, v. a. See, behold; Sir Tristrem, l. 1337, S.T.S.; pret. *yseighe*, saw, *Ibid.*, l. 2062; part. pt. *ysene*, *Ibid.*, l. 1052.

Marke seyð :— "Wayleway
That ich it schuld *y sene*
Swiche thing!"

Ibid., l. 1141, S.T.S.

Schuld y sene has here the force of *should have seen*, which is commonly pron. *shuld 'a seen*.

YSEL, YSIL, ISEL, ISIL, *s.* A hot ember or cinder, a fire-spark, a spark. V. AIZLE, EIZEL.

A.-S. *ysel, ysele*, a fire spark, spark.

YSLAWE, *part. pt.* Slain; Sir Tristrem, l. 3335, S.T.S.

YSONDER, YSOWNDIR, *adv.* Asunder; Douglas, ii. 29, 19, Small.

YSOPE, *s.* Hyssop; Compl. Scot., p. 67. E.E.T.S.

YSOWPIT, *part. pt.* Steeped, soaked, moistened; Douglas, Virgil, III. 75, 13, Small. V. SOWP.

YSPRAD, *part. pt.* Spread over, stocked; Sir Tristrem, l. 442, S.T.S.

YSTEKE, *part. pt.* Stuck, stabbed, pierced,
 Mine hert hye hath *ysteke*,
 Bregwain bright and fre,
 That frende;
 Blithe no may ich be,
 Til y se that hende.

Sir Tristrem. l. 2999, S.T.S.

YSTOND, *part. pt.* Stood; Sir Tristrem, l. 973, S.T.S.

YTHES, ITHES, *s. pl.* Waves, waters, the sea; Allit. Rom. Alexander, l. 1039, 63.

YTHRUNGIN, *part. pt.* Pushed together, thrust: "vp *ythrungin*," thrust upwards; Kingis Quair, st. 165, ed. Skeat, S.T.S. V. YTHRANGIN.

YTINT, YTENT, *part. pt.* Lost; Sir Tristrem, l. 3321: *ytent*, l. 1911. V. TINE, v.

YUCK, YUK, *v. and s.* Itch. V. YOK.

YUCKY, YUIKY, *adj.* Itchy, itching. V. YOKY.

YUDE, YHUDE, *pret.* Went; Gol. and Gawane, l. 304, 577. V. YEDE.

YULE, YUIL, YOWL, *s.* Short for Yule gift, Yule reward, Yule livery, &c. Addit. to YULE, q. v.

The term is frequently so used in Burgh and Household Acts. It was a general custom to give presents, rewards, liveries, &c., to officers, servants, and dependants at the season of Yule or Christmas; and whatever the party received was called his or her *Yule*, just as we still call similar gifts one's Hogmanay or New Year. In the case of household servants this gift very naturally came to be reckoned as part of their hire, and was often called their *Yule-wages*. Even the dumb animals were not forgotten at this festive season, for it was customary to prepare favours, trappings, or "*trappouris*," of various kinds for the decoration of carriage and riding horses; and among the lords and ladies of the Scottish Court there was considerable rivalry as well as skill called forth by these honours and displays at Yule. But to courtiers and dependants alike, as

each season came round, the receipt of Yule from their master gave assurance of royal favour and bounty; while to be left Yuleless implied neglect or disgrace.

YULELES, YUILLIS, YOWLLIS, *adj.* Yuleless, i.e. with no Yule; getting or having got no Yule present, reward, or favour; hence, neglected, unworthy, despised, or cast off: "ane *Yuillis yald*," an old castaway horse for whom there is no Yule favours.

Now lufferis cummis with largess lowd,
 Quhy sould not palfrayis thane be prowd,
 Quhen gillettis wilbe schomd and schroud,
 That ridden ar bath with lord and lawd?
 Schir, lett it nevir in toun be tald
 That I sould be ane *Yuillis yald*.

Dunbar, Petition of the Gray Horse, l. 6.

In other words, when all other horses are rejoicing in their honours and decorations of Yule, don't let it be said that I have got none. So wrote Dunbar on one occasion when he found he was overlooked and left Yuleless, i.e., had got no Yule present from his master the King. Although he had long submitted to the comparative pittance allowed him, he could not bear to be neglected or cast off. So, in the character of an old horse grown gray in his master's service, he appeals to the King to deal fairly by him; and, whatever he did, not to deprive him of his accustomed Yule favours; for, to be known as a *Yuleless yald* meant to him ruin as well as neglect: he would then be a poor, despised, castaway, fit only for the coalheavers. And he deserved better treatment; for, old and stiff as he was, and poor as his previous rewards had been, he still loved his master and liked his service; or as he puts it—

The Court hes done my curage cuill,
 And maid me ane forriddin muill;
 Yett, to weir trappouris at this Yuill,
 I wald be spurrit at everie spald.
 Schir, latt it nevir in toun be tald,
 That I sould be ane *Yuillis yald*.

That Dunbar's petition to the King was that he would not leave him Yuleless, i.e., without the customary Yule favours, must be evident to every one who reads the poem with ordinary care; and that it was so understood by the King, or by Dunbar in the King's name, (for by which of them the reply was written is still doubtful), is shown by the *Responsio Regis*, which directs the Treasurer to give Dunbar Yule favours of the very best kind. It runs thus:—

Eftir our wrettingis, thesaurer,
 Tak in this gray horse, Auld Dunbar,
 Quhilk in my aucht with schervice trew
 In lyart changeit is in hew.
 Gar howms him now aganis this Yuill,
 And busk him lyk ane beschoppis muill;
 For with my hand I have indost
 To pay quhat euir his trappouris cost.

Various attempts have been made to explain the expression *Yuillis yald*; but none of them satisfies the context. Pinkerton misread it *ane houllis hald*, and suggested the interpretation "an owl's habitation." Sibbald, reprinting from Pinkerton, altered it into *ane owtler hald*, and gave for meaning something equally suitable. Even Dr. Laing's note on the passage is not very helpful: that *Yuillis* means *Yuleless* does not seem to have occurred to him, else he would not have concluded that the poet's meaning is somewhat uncertain. No doubt the full meaning of the expression is now lost; but the purport of the poem and the customs of the times to which it refers fully warrant the meaning which is given for it above.

YURLIN, YURLING, *s.* A puny, stunted creature: a form of WURLIN, q. v.

YVOR, YUORE, YVERE, YUERE, YVOR-BONE, YUORE-BONE, *s.* Ivory: *yuere*; Sir Tristrem, l. 1888, S.T.S.

"Ebur, the *yuore-bone*;" Duncan, App. Etym., 1595, ed. Small, E.D.S.

Ivory is properly an *adj.* form: having come from O. Fr. *ivurie*, later *ivoire*, from Lat. *eboreus*, made of ivory, from Lat. *ebor-*, stem of *ebur*, ivory. The Scot. form *yvor* is closer to the Lat. root than the Fr. form is; but *yvor-bone* tells of the *adj.* use of the term in Sc. also.

YWALLIT, *part. pt.* Walled; Kingis Quair, st. 159, ed. Skeat, S.T.S.

YWIS, I-WIS, *adv.* Surely; Sir Tristrem, l. 17, 989, S.T.S. V. [Iwis].

Frequently explained "I know:" but this is a mistake. V. under *Wis*.

WYMPILLIT, *part. pt.* Wrapped, rolled, or folded up; Douglas, IV. 52, 14, Small. V. WIMPIL, *v.*

To YYM, *v. a.* To keep. V. YIM, YEME.

Z.

ZEIL, *s.* Zeal; Compl. Scot., p. 6, E.E.T.S.

ZELATUR, *s.* A zealot, zealous person; Ibid., p. 76.

Zeil is M.E. *zele*, from O. Fr. *zele*, which came from Lat. *zelus*, zeal, derived from Greek *zēlos*, ardour. The form *zelatur* has come from O. Fr. *zelote*, zealous, from Lat. *zelotes*, Gr. *zēlotēs*, a zealot.

ADDENDA.

A.

A, v. *auw.* Have; represents a pron. of *ha*, *hæ*; as, "I nicht *a* seen 't."

This pron. of *have* is used in all the persons, sing. and pl. of the pres. tense, and also in the imperative mood.

And ilka egg the wee bird laid,
It might *a* been a bird.

Laird of Logan, p. 561.

It occurs also in William of Palerne, and in the Allit. Rom. Alexander.

A B BROD, s. A thin slip of board having the alphabet pasted on it for the use of children at school.

They gied me first the *A B brod*,
Whilk ser't for shooll, for book, for rod.

Sillar, Gloss. Laird of Logan.

This old primer was also to be had mounted on a slip of horn. This form was called a *horn-book*.

ABITS, A' BITS, *adv.* In pieces, S.

If his anger should rive him all *abits*.

William Guthrie's Sermons, p. 43.

Still in common use. The second form is used to represent "*all in bits*," as in "His jacket was torn *a' bits*."

A.-S. *a*, on, in; and *bita*, a bit, morsel, from A.-S. *bītan*, to bite, separate.

ABLENESS, ABILNES, s. Ability.

". . . bot all my *abilnes* mone cum 'of the."
Abp. Hamilton's Catechism, Fol. 149, a.

To ABSTENE, v. n. To abstain, refrain from, desist; Gude and Godly Ballates, p. 140, Laing; Abp. Hamilton's Catechism, Fol. 186, a.

O. Fr. *abstener*, from Lat. *abstinere*, to refrain from.

AFT, *adv.* Oft, often. A.-S. *oft*.

Aft hæ I rov'd by bonnie Doon,
To see the rose and woodbine twine.

Burns, The Banks o' Doon.

AFTER, *adv.* Oftener, more frequently: "*after* than ance;" Leslie, Hist. Scot., p. 49, S.T.S.

AIR, s. Descent, extraction: "an hauke of noble *air*;" Sir Tristrem, l. 313, S.T.S.

O. Fr. *aire*, "an airie or nest of hawkes;" Cotgr.: hence, figuratively, descent, extraction.

(Sup.)

N 2

To AIR, AYR, AIRE, AYRE, v. n. To go, travel, journey, hie. V. AIR, *s*.

In early M. Eng. this verb was common to all the Northern Dialects; and although long obsolete in Scot. we have still a record of it in the sb. *air*, a circuit, as in the term *justice-air*. It occurs repeatedly in the Arthur and Gawain Romances, and frequently in the Allit. Rom. Alexander; but, strange to say, it is unnoticed in the New Eng. Dictionary by Dr. Murray. See Gloss. to the Wars of Alexander, ed. Skeat.

O. Fr. *eirer*, from L. Lat. *iterare*, to journey.

AIRIE, s. A shealing; hill pasture, or summer residence for herdsmen and cattle; a level green among hills; Scottish Gael, II. 65. Gael. *àiridh*.

To AKE, AK, v. a. and n. To pain, ache: "*sa akis* me the wame;" Allit. Rom. Alex., l. 538.

A.-S. *æce*, *ece*, pain; *acan*, to pain; M. E. *aken*.

ALANE, *adj.* as *s*. Self. Addit. to ALANE, q. v.

"I saw the King's Majesty and umquhil Mr. Alexander Ruthven, my Lord's Brother, go furth at the Hall Door their *alanes*." Gowrie Conspiracies, p. 64.

The later form which is still in use is *lane*, pl. *lanes*, and sometimes *lane*, as my *lane*, his *lane*, your *lanes* or your *lane*, their *lanes* or their *lane*. V. under LANE.

ALE-WISP, ALE-WOSP, AIL-WOSP, s. The bush, branch, or wand, that formed the sign of an ale-house; Dunbar, Test. Andro Kennedy. V. under *Wisp*.

ALMOUS, AMOUS, s. An amice: a sort of cowl or hood; Houlate, l. 210, Asloan MS.; Bann. MS. has. *awmous*. V. *Amyt*.

The amice was a sort of cowl formerly worn by the superior clergy. It was fitted to wear on the head or to rest on the shoulders.

O. Fr. *amis*, *amit*, *amiet*, an amice: from Lat. *amictus*.

AND, AN, *conj.* Than; as, "Ilk was madder *and* ither," i.e., each was more enraged than the other: so also in Allit. Rom. Alex., l. 1258.

ANE, *s.* Hate, hatred, malevolence.

Thair dwelt a lyt besyde the king
A fowll gyane of *ane*;
Stollin he hes the lady ying,
Away with hir is gane.

Henryson, The Bludy Serk, st. 3.

O. Fr. *haine*, hate, malice, ill-will: from *hair*, to hate.

ANOUR, *s.* Honour, mark of honour; Sir Tristrem, l. 164, S. T. S.

ANUICH, *adv.* Enough. V. ANEUICH.

ANUNDER, ANINDER, *prep.* and *adv.*

Under, underneath, under the surface;
Ballad, Kempy Kaye, l. 35. Addit. to
ANONDER, q. v.

ANSTERCOIP, *s.* Errat. in DICT. for *Austercoip*, q. v.

APNE, *adj.* and *v.* Open. V. APEN.

APPREIF, APREFE, *s.* Approval, consent.
V. APPREUE.

APYNING, APPYNING, *part. pr.* Opining, deeming, believing, supposing.

“ . . . satled and paciefid thame . . . *appyning* that the saidis merchandis and thair associate suld haif na farder insist to have bereft the saidis complenaris of thair liberties.” Burgh Recs. Stirling, p. 175.
O. Fr. *opiner*, from Lat. *opinari*, to suppose, opine.

ARE, AR, *adv.* Before, ere; Sir Tristrem, l. 932, S. T. S. V. AIR.

Of playe *ar* he wald blinne,
Sex haukes he yat and yaf.

Ibid., l. 329.

ARE, *s.* Honour, grace, favour, mercy, protection; Sir Tristrem, l. 1816, S. T. S.; Rom. Alex., l. 5362. *Thyn are, thin are*, of or with thy favour, in or of thy mercy, and generally implying supplication: printed *thi nare* in Sir Tristrem, l. 2135, ed. S. T. S., and *thinare* in older editions. Another form of this term is ORE, q. v.

Thin are, or *thin ore*, thy favour (I beseech), is not uncommon. Mätzner, s. v. *are*, refers to it, and quotes this line of Sir Tristrem as an example. It occurs in Chaucer, C. T., l. 3724, and Tyrwhitt has noted and explained the passage.

A.-S. *ár, áre*, glory, honour, respect, reverence; Icel. *æra*, an honour, but Vigfusson states that the word first appears in Icel. about the end of the thirteenth century; Dan. *ære*.

To ARERE, *v. a.* To rear, build up; Sir Tristrem, l. 2834, S. T. S.

A.-S. *ræran*, to rear.

To ARGH, ARCH, *v. n.* To dread, quake or tremble with fear. Addit. to ARGH, ARCH, q. v.

AROCHAR, AROTHAR, *s.* A corr. of *aratre*, a ploughgate of land, i. e., 104 acres.

“ . . . a plough of land (quæ Scotice vocatur *arochar*.” Orig. Paroch., i. 46.

Although in various districts of Scot. *th* is pronounced like *ch*, *arochar* is prob. a misreading of *arothar*; and this supposition is strengthened by the occurrence of the term in p. 27 of same vol., under the form *harothar*.

L. Lat. *aratrum*, a ploughgate: from Lat. *aratrum*, a plough.

AROUN, ARSOUNE, *s.* For defin. in DICT. substitute the following:—a saddle-bow; also, a saddle.

After quotation add—“Each saddle had two arsouns, one in front, the other behind; the former called the *fore-arsoun*, as in Richard Cœur de Lion, l. 5053.” Halliwell.

O. Fr. *arson*, also *arceau*, “a little bow; bought; arch; also, a saddle-bow;” Cotgr.

ARST, *adv.* Erst, previously; Sir Tristrem, l. 2644, S. T. S.

A.-S. *ærst*, superl. of *ær*, soon.

ASAUT, *s.* Assault; Sir Tristrem, l. 1442, S. T. S. O. Fr. *assalt*.

AT, *inf. part.* To.

So dos this world, y say,
Y wis and nought *at* wene,
The gode ben all oway
That our elders haue bene.

Sir Tristrem, l. 17, S. T. S.

The use of *at* as the sign of the inf. mood is peculiarly a Northern idiom. It is common to Icel., Swed., Dan., &c., and some traces of it remain even in Mod. Eng., as in the word *ado*=*at do*, to do.

ATHARIST, *s.* Del. this entry in DICT.

A misprint for *citharist* in Pinkerton's version.

ATOUR, *s.* Outfit, equipment, accoutrement.

This term was left undefined by Jamieson, but its general meaning and etym. are correctly stated in his explanatory note: see DICT. Regarding O. Fr. *atour*, *ator*, see Burguy s. v. *tor*.

ATTE. A contr. form of *at the*: “*atte riue*,” at the bank or brink; Sir Tristrem, 1369.

This pron. of *at the* is still common in various districts of Scotland.

ATWINNE, ATVINNE, *adv.* In two, asunder; Sir Tristrem, l. 325, 2548, S. T. S.

A.-S. *a*, on or in, and *twinn*, from *twegan*, two.

ATWIX, ATWIXT, *prep.* Betwixt, between.
V. ATWEEN, ATWEESH.

AULD, *s.* V. DICT.

This entry must be deleted. On the authority of the passage quoted from Abp. Hamilton's Catechism, Dr. Jamieson was misled into treating *auld* as a subst.; but he had overlooked the Errata which makes it clearly an adj. by the direction “*eftir this word auld, eik aige.*”

AULD, *adj.* Oldest, eldest: “the *auld* son,” the eldest son; Scot. Ball. Child, III. 102. Addit. to AULD, q. v.

This use of *auld* is still common; and similarly *young* is used for *youngest*: “the *young* son,” meaning the youngest of the sons.

AUMOUS, AWMOUS, *adj.* Of, for, or pertaining to alms; "an *aumous* dish;" Burns, *Jolly Beggars*. V. **ALMOUS, s.**

AUSTERCOIP, AUSTERCOP, AUSTERCUP, EYSTERCOP, s. A fine similar to the Scot. *grassum* that was formerly exacted in some districts of Orkney and Shetland.

This fine was paid every third year at each renewal of the tack or setting of the smaller islets. Latterly it was assumed to be equivalent to the Scot. *grassum*; but in some districts both burdens were sometimes exacted. See Balfour's *Oppressions in Orkney and Shetland*, p. 126, Mait. C. Series. This term has been frequently misprinted *Anstercoip*, and in this form it was presented by Jamieson. V. **DICT.** Its O. Norse form was *ey-setr-kaup*, the fine or payment at the letting of island lands: being a comp. of Icel. *ey*, an island, *setr*, a setting or letting of land, and *kaup*, bargain or payment.

AUTER, s. An altar. V. **AWTER.**

To AWEDE, v. n. To go mad, become insane; Sir Tristrem, l. 3181, S. T. S. Addit. to **AWEDE, q. v.**

This term was left undefined by Jamieson, but in his explanatory note he suggested the correct etym., and almost the correct meaning.

A.-S. *awédan*, to be mad, to go or wax mad: from *wédan*, to rave, to be mad.

To AWINNE, v. a. To attain, arrive at; Sir Tristrem, l. 2060, S. T. S. V. **WIN.**

To AWREKE, v. a. To avenge, pret., *awrake*, Sir Tristrem, l. 3337; part. pt., *awreken*, *Ibid.*, l. 2446, S. T. S.

A.-S. *wreccan*, to wreak, revenge; pret. *wræc*, part. pt. *wrecen*: Dutch *wreken*.

B.

To BA, BAA, BAY, v. n. 1. To utter a low continuous sound like the cry of a sheep: "Him preach! he can only *baa*." Also, to sound, resound; as, "The waves came *baaing* in."

2. To hoot, mock, howl at.

Of grace or manners they are void:
For like the bill among the kye,
They *baa* at us as we gang by.

An Ayrshire Rhyme.

Sum bird will *bay* at my beike,

Houlate, l. 66, Asloan MS.

These are merely imitative words, and different from *bay*, to bark.

BAIGE, s. A badge, token, livery; Abp. Hamilton's *Catechism*, Fol. 135, *b.*

BAIL, BAILLE, s. A farm house, farm; or, as formerly called, a farm-town.

"On the old system, a quarter *davach* [of land] was reckoned a sufficient possession for a gentleman, and this quantity was generally attached to every *baille* or farm town." Scot. Gael, ii. 82.

Gael. *bail*, a place, residence; M'Leod and Dewar.

BAIRDIE, s. A loach. V. **BEARDIE.**

To BAKE, BAIK, v. a. To cure, preserve, kipper.

"Ordines the thesaurare to caus *baik* thrie salmond to be sent to Edinburgh." Burgh Recs. Stirling, 1618, p. 149.

These salmon were sent by the Magistrates of Stirling as a present to their three law-agents in Edinburgh. The Glasgow Magistrates sent year by year a barrel of salt-herring to each of their Edinburgh agents. See B. R. Glasgow, i. 363, Burgh Rec. Soc.

A.-S. *bacan*, to bake, roast; Icel. and Swed. *baka*.

BANE, BANE-CAME, s. A bone-comb, a small fine-toothed comb made of bone, very necessary for family use.

Whare horn nor *bane* ne'er daur unsettle,
Your thick plantations.

Burns, Address to a L—

"Horn," i. e., a horn-comb, or redding-comb.

BANERECH, s. V. **Suppl.**

To the etym. given for this term in **Suppl.** add—"or, *éiric, éirig*, a ransom, forfeit, fine."

BANKIT, BANCAT, s. Banquet, feast.

This term occurs frequently in our Burgh and Trades' Records. O. Fr. *banquet*, a dimin. of *banc*, a bench or table, which was borrowed from M. H. Ger.

BARTISING, BARTISHING, s. Forms of *bartizan*, a battlement: also called a *bartise*, or a *bartish*; Orig. Paroch., I. 59. V. **BARTIZAN.**

BASARE, s. Executioner, headsman, hangman.

The Ape was *basare*, and bad him sone ascend,
And hangit him, and thus be maid aae end.

Henryson, The Fox Tryed, l. 286.

O. Fr. *baïsser, baïssier*, for *abaïsser, abaïssier*, to lower, lessen; hence, decapitate, execute.

BASTEL-HOUSE, s. A blockhouse; Orig. Paroch., I. 294. Addit. to *Bastalye*, q. v.

BATE, BAIT, s. Strife, contention; short for *debate*.

Sa your fader befoir

Held me at *bait* als with bost and schoir.

Henryson, Wolf and Lamb, l. 42.

To **BAUCHLE**, *v. a.* To bungle, spoil, or mar a work or plan; L. R. Stevenson, *Kidnapped*, p. 87. Addit. to **BAUCHLE**, q. v.

BAWELL, *s.* V. **BOAL**, **BOLE**.

BEARMEN, *s. pl.* Carriers, bearers; applied to the bearers of ensignia in a procession, to mason's labourers, etc.

"The smyths and hemmermen to furneiss the *Bearmen* of the Croce." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 22 May, 1531.

BED, *pret.* A form of *bade*, abode, encountered.

Than gelly Johine come in a jak,
To feild quhair he wes feidit;
Abone his brand ane bucklar blak,
Baill fell the bern that *bed* it.

Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 29, ed. 1882.

To **BEEK**, *v. a. and n.* To bask. V. **BEIK**.

BEES, **BEIS**, **BES**, **BESE**, *v. n.* Be; used in the pres. ind., with a future sense, and in the imperat.; Book of Univ. Kirk, p. 190, 197, 199. Addit. to **BEIS**.

Jamieson's explanation of this term is a mistake. In the Northumbrian dialect *beis* was used in all the persons sing. and pl.; and it was so used in the West of Scot. at the beginning of this century. *Bees*, however, properly means "will be," just as A.-S. *bés* commonly means "I will be." It occurs in the Allit. Rom. Alex., l. 892, 1355.

To **BEET**, **BEAT**, *v. a.* 1. To bundle or put up in bundles; to sort, arrange, or put up in order the several parts of a whole: "to *beet* a web," is to prepare it for the weaver, by making up the several parts into bundles; part. pt. *bet*, arranged, assorted.

2. To mend, repair, improve: "He was quietly *beetin* his net on the green." Addit. to **BEIT**, q. v.

BEETING, **BEETIN**, **BEATING**, *s.* Mending, material for mending: as, "*weaver's beating*," thread or yarn for mending or repairing his web; Alex. Wilson, II. 68, ed. 1876. Addit. to **BEITING**, q. v.

As used in the quotations given in **DICT.**, *beiting* means enlarging, extension; but, in the days of hand-loom-weaving the assortment of bundles which the weaver carried home from the warehouse was called the *beating* of his new web. When the bundles happened to be improperly sorted, the web was said to be *misbet*: see *The Deacon's Day*, in *Whistle Binkie*, i. 273.

To **BEGOUK**, **BEGOWK**, *v. a.* To befool, outwit, overreach. Addit. to **BEGOUK**, q. v.

Tak the right or tak the wrang,
I'll *begouk* ye if I can.

Nursery Rhyme.

"Ah, but I'll *begouk* you there. Play me false, I'll play you cunning." R. L. Stevenson, *Kidnapped*, p. 76.

BELCHEIR, *s.* Eulogist, recorder, bard.

When James IV. visited Tain in 1506, he gave "xiv s. to the harper of the bishop of Caithness, xxviii s. to the king's *belcheir* in Tain, and ii s. to the pure folkis be the gait." Orig. Paroch., vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 837.

Gael. *beulchair*, flatterer, eulogist.

BELD, *pret.* Housed, i.e., laid to rest, buried.

Thar lois and thar lordschipe of sa lang dait,
That bene cot-armouris of eild,
Tharin to harrald I held,
Bot sen thai the Brus *beld*:
I wryt as I wait.

Houlate, l. 425, Asloan MS.

Delete Jamieson's note on this term: the meaning which he proposed is wide of the mark, and not even suggested by the context. Besides, there are various errors in the passage quoted in **DICT.**; but these are due to Pinkerton's version.

BELLE, *s.* A mantle, cloak.

Hir *belle* was of plonkette with birdis full baulde,
Botonede with besantes, and bokellede full bene.

Avant. Arthure, st. 29.

It occurs also in Wright's *Seven Sages*, pp. 78, 84. See Halliwell. Compare Chaucer, prol. 265, where a semi-cope is compared to a *belle*, from its shape.

BELL-WARE, *s.* The *Fucus vesiculosus*, Linn. A sea-weed formerly much used in the manufacture of kelp: hence, also called *Kelp-wrack*. Errat. in **DICT.** V. *Bell-Weed*:

The defin. given in **DICT.** is a mistake. The *Zostera marina* is not properly a sea-weed, but a flowering plant. Perhaps its common name, *Grass-Wrack*, was the origin of the mistake.

The *Bell-Ware*, however, is a sea-weed, and is so called on account of the bells or bladders with which its fronds abound.

A.-S. *wár*, sea-weed; prov. E. *wore*.

To **BENGE**, **BENJE**, *v. n.* To cringe. V. **BEENGE**.

BEST-MAN, *s.* The friend of the bridegroom who assists him in arranging for the wedding, directs and arranges the party at the ceremony, and superintends the wedding-feast and the rejoicings after it.

This term is improperly defined in the **DICT.** The *best-man* has nothing to do with the arrangements of the bride or waiting on her: these are attended to by the *best-maid*—the bride's-maid if there is only one, or the chief bride's-maid if there are more than one. In Scotland the friend of the bridegroom is seldom if ever called a *bride-man* or *bride's-man*: at least where the marriage ceremonies are after the Presbyterian fashion.

BETTIR CHEIP, **BEST CHEIP**. V. under *Cheip*.

BICHT, *s.* A cross, ill-natured, or troublesome person: generally applied to a child or an aged person; Roxb.

Prob. only another form of **BILCH**: see s. 2.

To BILEVE, BILEUE, BYLEUE, *v. n.* To remain, abide; Sir Tristrem, l. 1086: pret. *bileft*; Ibid., l. 591, *bilafst*, l. 387, ed. S.T.S.

BIRD-MOUTHED, BIRD-MOU'D, *adj.* Softly-spoken, given to speaking in a quiet undertone, afraid to speak out. Generally applied to persons who speak in a quiet kindly manner, or to statements so made. Errat. in *DICT.*, q. v.

Bird-mouthed, lit. with the mouth or manner of a bird, i. e., peeping, soft and low, is altogether different from *mealy-mouthed*. It refers entirely to the manner of speaking, or to the way in which a statement is made; and it always implies softness and kindness. But *mealy-mouthed* refers to what is said, to the words used, and how they are used; and it implies a want of plainness or directness of speech, fear to speak plainly and boldly or to tell one's mind freely.

BIRTH, *s.* Crop, produce. Addit. to BIRTH, q. v.

Regarding the district of Garioch Leslie says "that yeirlie sik a *birth* it beiris . . . that thay cal it the commoune Barn or garnel of Abirdine thair nychtbour citie." Hist. Scot., p. 48, S.T.S.

Als blyth of the *birth*
That the ground bure.

Houlate, l. 25, Asloan MS.

To BITAKE, *v. a.* To bequeath, hand over. V. *Betake*.

BLAWN-LAND, BLAWIN-LAND, *s.* Light sandy land, liable to be damaged by the wind; Peterkin, Rentals of Orkney, No. 1, p. 80, 85.

BLEYNT, *pret.* Yielded. V. BLIN, *v.*

BLIND, BLYND, *part. pt.* Blinded, made blind.

Sa be sorcery *blind* wes he.

Barbour's Saints, Peter, l. 367.

BLINKS, *s.* Short for *water-blinks*, the common name for water-chickweed: *Montia fontana*, Linn.

BLUID, BLUDE, *s.* Short for bloodshed, effusion of blood; also, the crime or charge of bloodshed. Addit. to BLUID, BLUDE, q. v.

"Chaingis thair ordinar court-day, being Fryday, to the Saturday for civill caussis onlye in the hour of caus; and trublances, *bludis*, and injuries to be judgit ony uther day, for bettir keeping of the Sabothe." Burgh Recs. Stirling, 1648, p. 194.

BLYTHER, BLYTHAR, *s.* Gladdener, rejoicer. V. BLITHE, *v.*

Hail *blythar* of the Baptist within [the] bowallis
Of Elizebeth thi ant, aganis natur!

Houlate, l. 731, Asloan MS.

Both MSS. read "*thi*" bowels: but this is most prob. a scribal error.

"*Blythar of the Baptist*" is a name applied to Christ on account of what happened at the meeting of Mary and Elizabeth. See Luke, i. 41.

BOFTE, *pret.* and *part. pt.* Buffeted, struck; Barbour's Saints, Paul, l. 21. V. BEFF, *v.*

BOGIE, *s.* Lit. a bend or bender: a small instrument formerly used in plaiting straw; Orkn.

Icel. *bogi*, a bow, arch, bend; A.-S. *boga*.

BOGLE, BOGGIL, *adj.* Neat, small, handy: among coopers *boggil-wark* was the name given to the smallest sizes of vessels which they made.

BOGLES, BOGGILS, *s. pl.* Small wooden vessels of cooper-work for use in household or dairy work.

"This act is declairit to be including of *boggils* and vther small couper work, als well as great, and ordainit to stand unviolable in all tym coming." MS. Minutes of the Coopers of Glasgow, 11 May, 1704.

Gael. *biogail*, of small size, neat, elegant.

BONDAGER, *s.* One who performs bondage service, but latterly applied only to the female field-worker that each cottar or farm-tenant is bound, by the conditions of his tenancy, to supply to do regular field-work on the farm. V. BONDAGE.

"When we lived in Springfield the house-rent was paid by finding one shearer for the harvest . . . also an outfield worker, winter and summer, for the farmer. [This servant], called the *bondager*, was paid tenpence per day." A. Somerville's Autobiography, p. 6.

BORLAND, *s.* Land that was bound to supply *guest-quarters* to the King or Jarl: it was therefore exempt from skatt; Oppressions in Orkn. and Shetl., p. 125.

Icel. and Dan. *bord*, table, board; food.

BORROW, BOROWE, BOROW, BORWE, *s.* Pledge, security; hence, protection, protector: *to borrow*, as or for a pledge, security, or protection; "with sanct Jhone *to borrow*," i. e., with St. John for a protection; Lyndsay, The Dreame, l. 996. V. under BORCH.

BOSUM, *s.* Inlet, loch: applied to the sea-lochs on the W. of Scotland. A.-S. *bósm*.

"Among the Lochis or *bosumis* of the Sey, that abundantlie flowis in al kynd of fishe." Leslie, Hist. Scot., p. 40, S. T. S.

" . . . farther twa gret *bosums* ar in the sey, quhilkes we commonlie call lochis of salte water." Ibid., p. 13.

BOW, BOWE, BO, BOU, BUE, *s.* 1. Bend, curvature; bend of the arm or of the leg: the loin, thigh, buttocks; a limb, a leg. V. BEUGH.

2. A fold, knot, bunch, as "a *bow* or *bou* of ribbons." Addit. to BOW, *s.*, q. v.

BOWIT, BOWD, BOUIT, BUIT, part. adj.
Made up in the form of knots or bunches;
ornamented with knots or *bows*.

His gown suld be of all guidnes,
Begareit with fresche bewtie,
Buit with rubanis of richtuusnes,
And perfewit with prosperitie."
Garmond of Gude Ladeis, Bann. MS., p. 657.

To BOWBRAID, BOWBREID, BOWBRED, v. a.
To prick, pierce, or cut an animal in the
loin, thigh, or buttocks; part. pt. *bowbredit*;
part. pr. *bowbreiding*, used also as a *s*.

Till comparatively late years it was a common practice among fleshers to beat or goad an ox to madness before killing it: this they called *raising the beast*; and in spite of every effort of the magistrates to prevent such cruelty, the practice was persisted in under the belief that it helped to make the flesh more tender. The pricking or goading of the animal was directed chiefly to the flanks, thighs, and buttocks, in order to make it most effective: hence it was called *bowbraiding* or *bowbredit*, i.e., *braiding* or pricking the *bow* or hough. The following records refer to the brutal custom.

"That thair be na muttoun scoirit on the bak nor na pairt thair of, nor yit lattin down . . . wnder the pane of viij s. ilk falt; and that na martes be *bowbredit* nor lattin down vnder the said pane." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, i. 26, Rec. Soc.

"Dauid Lyll and James Robesoun, flescheouris, ar decernit in amerchiament of court for *breiding* of mairtis contrair to the actis maid thairanent." *Ibid.*, i. 119.

"Anent the wrang done be the flescheouris in *bowbreiding* of flesche, Johnne Mure, flescheour, for him selfe and in name and behalfe of the hail bretherin of the said craft, is cumin in the baillies will for the *bowbreiding* of flesche contrair the actis and statutis maid thairanent." *Ibid.*, i. 122.

Icel. *bógr*, Swed. *bog*, Dan. *bov*, the shoulder of an animal; and Icel. *broddr*, a spike; Swed. *brodd*, Dan. *broad*, *brod*.

BOWALLIS, s. pl. V. SUPPL.

Delete the heading of this entry in SUPPL., and substitute the following:—

BOWELL'S, BOWALLIS, s. pl. Confines, interior, bounds; Book of Univ. Kirk, p. 176.

To BOWELL, v. a. To disembowel, embalm: part. pr. *bowelling*, used also as a *s*.

"1610, May 26. Item, to Mareoun Steward, spous to James Inglis, provest, for wyne and vther expensis furnist be hir and for *bowelling* of the lard of Howstoun, provest, xxxvij li. xs." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, i. 476, Rec. Soc.

O. Fr. *boel*, from Lat. *botellus*, dimin. of *botulus*, a sausage, intestine; see Burguy.

BOWEL, BOWELL, s. A bole or aperture.
V. BOAL.

BOWMAN, BOUMAN, BOOMAN, s. A farmer or tenant who is steelbowed; Kidnapped, p. 194. V. STEELBOW GOODS.

Particulars regarding *bowmen* will be found in Innes, Leg. Antiq., p. 266.

BOWS, BOWIS, s. pl. Papal Bulls.

For to live chaist thay vow solemnly,
Bot, fra that thay be sikker of thair *bowis*,
They live in huirdome and in barlotry.
Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 3402.

"My Lords, how have ye keipit your thrie vows?"
"Indeid, richt weill till I gat hame my *bows*."
Ibid., l. 3418.

BRADE, BRAID, BRED, s. 1. A spike, a sharp-pointed instrument like an awl, a goad: synon. *brog*. Also, a splint, splinter, shred: "The stick was dung to *braids*."

2. A prick, a thrust or job with a sharp-pointed instrument. V. BROD, *s*.

To BRADE, BRAID, BREID, BRED, v. a. To prick, pierce, job, thrust, goad; part. pr. *brading*, *breiding*, *breiding*, used also as a *s*.

"Dauid Lyll and James Robesoun, flescheouris, ar decernit in amerchiament of court for *breiding* of mairtis contrair to the actis maid thairanent." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, i. 119, Rec. Soc.

Cf. Icel. *brydda*, to prick; from *broddr*, a sting, prick.

BRAIDFA', adv. Scattered about, in disorder, not in proper place or position: "The things are a'lyin *braidfa'*."

BREAK, BREK, s. A branch, offset, as in mining; a sprout, offshot, as in a bulb or root; a band, company, division, separated from the main body, as "a brek o' the sheep." Addit. to BREAK, *s*.

BREIR, BREER, BRIER, s. A short twig, spray. Addit. to BREER, *q. v*.

Belief that Lord may harbary so thy baarge,
To make braid Britane blyth as bird on *breir*.
Alex. Scott, New Yeir Gift to Q. Mary, st. 26.

BRETAGE, s. and v. V. BRETYS.

Occurs in both forms in Allit. Rom. Alex., ll. 1416, 1152. Lat. *bretechia*, wooden towers used in assaults.

BRIE, s. Eyebrow, brow. V. BREE.

BRINI, BRENY, BRENE, s. Breastplate, corslet; Sir Tristrem, l. 3264, S.T.S. V. BIRNIE.

BRONSTANE, s. V. BRUNSTANE.

To BROOZLE, v. a. To bruise, crush; part. pt. *broozled*, also used as an *adj*. V. BROIZLE.

BRONT, BRUNT, s. Impetus, force; *in bront*, in fierce contest; Houlate, l. 492, 498.

"*Brunt*, insultus, impetus;" Prompt. Parv.

BROTH, BROTHE, BROE, s. Brine; liquor which has been thickened or strengthened.

"Thomas Anderson cited, accused for drawing *brothe* to his panne on the Lord's day, confessed that he drew some three or four bucketfull in the morning; ordained to satisfie according to the Act."

"The 'brothe' above mentioned was the salt water contained in the reservoir known as the 'bucket-pat,' a structure of stonework erected on the seashore for the supply of the salt pans." Calross and Tulliallan, i. 221.

These "bucket-pats" were set where they could be filled by spring-tides only; and between spring-tides the sea-water which they contained was allowed to evaporate, and consequently became denser and saltier. In this state it was called *broth* or *broe*, and was transferred to the pans or boilers.

BROUN, BROWNE, *part. pt.* Brewn, brewed; Leslie, Hist. Scot., p. 6, S.T.S.

BRUCKET, BRUCKIT, BRUCHTY, *adj.* V. Brocked.

To BRUIK, *v. a.* To win, capture, take by force. Addit. to BRUICK, *q. v.*

The armies met, the trumpet sounds,
The dandring drums alloud did touk,
Baith armies byding on the bounds
Til ane of them the feild sould *bruiik*.
Ballad, Battle of Harlaw, l. 140.

BURRACH, *s.* V. BOURACH.

To BUY, BIE, *v. a.* To buy, pay for, atone or suffer for, expiate. V. ABY. Addit. to BY, *v.*, *q. v.*

Think, ye may *buy* the joys o'er dear.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

Thou slough my brother morgan
At the mete full right,
As I am doubti man,
His death thou *bist* to night.
Sir Tristrem, l. 2329, S.T.S.

To BYLEVE, *v. n.* To remain. V. Bileve.

To BYTECHE, *v. a.* V. BETECH.

C.

CACHT, CAGHT, CAHT, *pret.* Caught, seized. V. CAUCHT.

CACHT, CAGHT, CAUCHT, *s.* A hold, grip: "I canna get a *cacht* o't."

CADDO, CADDOIS, *s.* V. CADDES.

These terms as used in Orig. Paroch, vol. ii., pt. 1, pp. 156, 161, imply some fixed and well-known quantity of woollen cloth, prob. a piece or web. Thus, in p. 156—" . . . ane braid hewit *caddo*, and failyeing of ane hewit *caddo*, ane fyne braid quhyte *caddo*."

CALIVER, *s.* A culverin; Scot. Ball., Child, vii., 116. V. CULRING.

CALVEL, CALVILL, *s.* Forms of CAVEL, *q. v.*: "a *calvill* of irne," an iron rod; Burgh Recs. Stirling, p. 43.

CAPERNOITIE, *adj.* Add to definition in Dict.: whimsical, witless.

CARAGE, CARAGES, *s.* V. CARRITCH.

CARKNET, *s.* A necklace. V. CARCAT.

He gae me a *carknet* of bonnie beads
And bade me keep it agane my needs.

Ballad, Cospatrick.

"Carcanet. A necklace, or bracelet." Halliwell. See Carcanet in Skeat's Etym. Dict.

CASHLICK, *adj.* Careless, rash, regardless: "a *cashlick* fellow," South of S.

CASMER, CASMAR, CASSIMER, *s.* Cashmere, a fine woollen cloth: also written *Kasmer*, *q. v.*

CAVELS, *s. pl.* Pieces, bits, splinters; "ding to *cavels*," drive to pieces, is still used regarding a wooden vessel. Addit. to CAVEL, *q. v.*

The term occurs in the same sense in Allit. Rom. Alex., l. 799.

CEARN, *s.* A foot-soldier. V. KERNE.

CHEAT, CHEIT, CHAIT, CHAYT, *v. and s.* Contr. forms of *escheat*, common in Burgh Records; see B. R. Lanark, 9 Nov., 1563, B. R. Dunfermline, 9 Sept., 1536.

CHEATRIE, CHEITRIE, CHETTRY, *s.* The casualty of *escheit*; also, the revenue arising from said casualty; Oppressions in Orkney, Gloss.

Short for *escheatrie*, from O. Fr. *eschet*, rent, that which falls to one; formed from part. pt. of *escheoir*, derived from L. Lat. *excadere*, to fall in with, meet. V. Skeat, Etym. Dict., *s. v.* ESCHEAT.

CHEIP, *s.* A booth or stall: "ane *cheip* or pentis;" Records of Old Dundee, p. 153.

A.-S. *céapan*, to sell.

CHESS, *s.* A jess or strap for a hawk's legs; Pop. Ballads. A corr. of E. *jess*.

CHICKSTANE, CHISKIN, *s.* The chitstone, stone-chit, stone-chatter, (*Saxicola rubicola*); a bird like the flycatcher. See Montagu's Ornith. Dict.

CHIVE, CHEEVE, *s.* A slice; Scot. Ball., Child, iii., 290. Commonly written *sheeve*. V. SHAVE, SHEEVE.

CHRISTENTYE, CHRISTENDIE, *s.* Christendom; Pop. Ballads.

O. Willie brew'd a peck o' maut,
And Rob and Allan came to see;
Three blyther hearts that lee-lang night,
Ye wad na found in *Christendie*.

Burns.

CLACHT, CLAGHT, *v.* and *s.* V. CLAUGHT.

To CLENK, *v. a.* V. CLINK, *Clinkit*.

CLINKET, CLENKETT, *part. pt.* Rooved or riveted: "*clenkett work*," rivet-work, clinker-build. V. CLINK, *s.* 3.

I haif a littill Fleming berge
Off *clenkett work*, bot scho is wicht.

Sempill, Bann. MS., p. 348, Hunt. Soc.

CLINT, *s.* A cliff, a high steep rock, a precipice, the steep side of a mountain. Addit. to CLINT, *q. v.*

The term is so used in the S. W. of Scotland.

CLINTED, CLINTIT, *adj.* Caught among the cliffs.

"*Clinted on a dass*" is said of a sheep that has leaped down upon a ledge of a cliff and cannot get back." V. under *Dass*.

CLIPMALABOR, *s.* A senseless, silly talker, applied to a thoughtless country wench.

Quoth the wylie auld wife: "The thing speaks weel;
Our workers are scant—we hae routh o' meal;
Gif he'll do as he says—be he man be he deil—
Wow! we'll try this Aiken-drum."

But the wenchesk skirled: "He's no be here!
His eldritch look gars us swarf wi' fear;
An' the feint o' ane will the house come near
If they think but o' Aiken drum."

"Puir *clipmalabors*! ye hae little wit;
Is't na Hallowmas now, an' the crap out yet?"
Sae she silenced them a' wi' a stamp o' her fit—
"Sit yer wa's down, Aiken-drum."

W. Nicholson, Brownie of Blednoch.

Some versions have *slipmalabors*, slovenly prattlers, which gives the passage a slightly different meaning; and both terms are still in use.

Gael. *clipe*, deceit, *maol*, silly, and *labhar*, noisy, loquacious.

To CLYTH, CLY, *v. a.* To conceal, abstract, pilfer: *part. pt. clyit*.

Fy on the telyour that never wes trew,
Fra claith weill can thow *clyth* ane clowt;
Of stowin stommokis baith reid and blew,
Ane bagfow anis thow bur about.

Sowlar and Tailyour, Bann. MS., p. 395.

I thame beseik thay be nocht wraith,
Suppois they *clyit* haif parte of claith;
Bot seek the caus and leif the deid,
And blame the scheiris that raif the skreid.

Rowlis Cursing, Bann. MS., p. 305.

Gael. *cleith*, to conceal, hide, keep secret; M'Leod and Dewar.

CO, *s.* A sea-cave. V. Cove.

COBLE, *s.* A ferry-boat, ferry. Addit. to COBLE, *q. v.*

"Gives power and commission to Lowrie at Drip *coble*, to collect and receive the custome of all bestiall and other goods passing at the Drip *coble*, or any other

foord of Forth near thereto." Burgh Recs. Stirling, 1660, p. 233.

To CO'ER, COUR, *v. a.* To cover, conceal: "to *co'er* their fuds;" Burns, Jolly Beggars.

THE COMMON GUDE, COMMON GUID, *s.*

The general welfare or benefit of a community; also, the public property, funds, and revenues of a town or burgh.

In the latter sense *the common gude* of a town means the property, whether in lands or funds, held by the magistrates, and the revenues payable to them, for behoof of the community; as distinguished from property under their management for special purposes, and usually administered under statutory authority. Such property can be applied only to the particular objects for which it was authorised; but *the common gude* of a burgh, which generally consists of lands and customs anciently conferred by royal charter, accumulations of burgh revenues, or property mortified to or acquired by funds of the burgh, must be kept for the common profit of the burgh, and expended on common and necessary things of the burgh, as the following Act of Parl. directs.

"It is statute and ordained anent the common gude of all our Sovereane Lordis burrowes," that it "be observed and kept to the common profite of the towne, and to be spenden in common and necessarie thinges of the burgh, be the advise and councill of the towne for the time and deakons of craftes quhair they are; and inquisition yeirly to be taken in the chalmers-laine aire of expenses and disposition of the samin." Act of Parl., 18th May, 1491.

Various enactments of Parl. and regulations by the Convention of Burghs have since been passed for the proper application of *the common gude*. The statute at present in force is Act 3, Geo. IV. cap. xci. (1822); and under it no part of *the common gude* can be sold, or let on lease for more than a year, except by public roup.

To CONCREDIT, *v. a.* To entrust, confide, trust.

"I thought your Majesty would have *concredited* more to me, nor to have commanded me to await your Majesty at the door, gif ye thought it not meet to have taken men with you." Gowrie Conspiracies, p. 59.

"I posted this same Bearer to his Lordship, to whom you may *concredit* all your heart in that, as well as I." *Ibid.*, p. 104.

Lat. *concredere*, to entrust.

To CONFIDER, *v. n.* To confederate, ally; Leslie, Hist. Scot., p. 88, S. T. S. V. CONFIDER, *adj.*

COOP, COPE, *s.* A small cone of yarn or thread: the material is wound into this form to facilitate the process of twining or weaving. Syn. *spule*, *q. v.*

CORONACH, *s.* The band of wailers at a Highland funeral: composed of women who wail and chant the dirge. Addit. to CORANICH, *q. v.*

"The old gentlewoman was carried on poles by the nearest relatives of her family, and attended by the *coronach* composed of a multitude of old hags, who tore their hair, beat their breasts, and howled most hideously. At the grave the orator or *senachie* pro-

nounced the panegyric of the defunct, every period being confirmed by a yell of the *coronach*." Smollet, Humphry Clinker, Letter of Sept. 3.

The etym. given for this term by Jamieson is a mistake. It is the Gael. *corrannach*, lit. a howling together: from *comh*, together, and *ranaich*, a howl, from *ran*, to howl, cry. See M'Leod and Dewar.

COTTRAL, *s.* A cottar, farm-servant, field-labourer.

" . . . his and thair subtennentis, *cottrallis*, servandis, and assignayes." Crossraguel Charters, i. 120, Ayr and Wigton Arch. Coll.

This is an unusual word. However, as there were several classes of cottars, the ones here named may have been those who were farm-servants or field-labourers. Named from L. Lat. *cotura*, a form of *cultura*, field-labour. See Ducange, and for description of the *cottar* see Innes' Leg. Antiq., p. 267.

COUPLE, **CUPILL**, **CUPPILL**, *s.* A measure of length, extending to twelve feet: used in measuring building, and the area which it covers or encloses. Addit. to *Cuppil*, q. v.

"A piece of land or particate of the cemetery of the cathedral church, partly built and partly waste, extending to the space of 106 feet, or 8 *cupill* bigging in length, reckoning 12 feet as one *cuppill* bigging, and to the space of 5 ells in breadth." Orig. Paroch., vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 572.

COVE, **Co**, *s.* A cave, sea cave; also applied to a narrow inlet or recess on a steep rocky coast.

Both terms are still common in the west of Scot.; but on the Carrick and Galloway coasts a sea-cave is invariably called a *co*.

A.-S. *cōfa*, a cell, a cave; Icel. *kofi*.

COWSWORTH, **KOWSWORTH**, *s.* A proportion of odal-land equal to one-tenth of a penny-land; also called a *yowsworth*; Oppressions in Orkney, Mait. C.

CRAPOTE, *s.* The toad-stone: *Chelonitis*, a precious stone.

Hir selle it was of reele bone,
Full semely was that syghte to see!
Stefly sett with precyous stones,
And compaste all with *crapote*.

Thomas of Ersseldoune, l. 24.

O. Fr. *crapaudine*, "the stone *Chelonitis*, or the Toad-stone;" Cotgr. From Fr. *crapaud*, a toad, lit. the creeper; but of Germ. origin: cf. Icel. *krjúpa*, to creep.

Reele-bone, also *ruele-bone*, *rowel bone*, and *royal-bone*. See Gloss. Scot. and English Ballads, by Prof. Childs.

CROSS-TARRIE, *s.* V. **CROISHTARICH**.

CRUE, **CRU**, *s.* A fish trap; Orig. Paroch., II., ii. 612. Addit. to **CRUE**, q. v.

Collog. form and contr. of *crue*.

To **CRYSTE**, *v. n.* To vaunt, bounce, brag, boast; part. pr. *crystan*, *crystin*: "crackin' an' *crystin* by the ingle cheek." V. **CREYST**, *s.*

Lit. to raise or show one's crest, as male birds do when strutting and posing before the female. A.-S. *cræsta*, a crest, tuft, which, like O. Fr. *creste*, is prob. from Lat. *crista*, a crest.

(Sup.)

O 2

CUITIE, **CUITIE-BOYN**, *s.* V. **CUTTIE-BOYN**.

CUMLYNE, *s.* A stranger; lit. an incomer; Babour's Saints, Peter, l. 649. Addit. to **CUMLIN**, q. v.

"*Comelynge*, new cum man or woman;" Prompt. Parv.

CUNIAK, **CUNNIAK**, *s.* A corner, an angle. West and South of S.

This is not a dimin. of *cuynie*, a corner, which has come from Lat. *cuneus*, a wedge, through O. Fr. *coin*. It is of Celtic origin, from Gael. *cuinne*, a corner, an angle.

To **CURE**, *v. a.* To attend to; hence, to work, dress, prepare; "to *cure* land," to till it.

I have an aiker of good ley-land,
Ba, ba, ba, lilli, ba,
Which lyeth low by yon sea-strand,
The wind hath blown my plaid awa.

For thou must *cure* it with thy horn,
Ba, ba, &c.,
So thou must sow it with thy corn.
The wind, &c.

Ballad, *The Elfin Knight*, l. 45.

O. Fr. *cure*, attention; from Lat. *cura*.

CURROUR, **CURSOR**, *s.* A ranger, collector. Addit. to *Curror*, q. v.

"Each ward had a ranger or *curroure* (cursor), who collected the rents and accounted for them to the exchequer, and who appears also to have had a general charge of the royal interests within his ward." Orig. Paroch., i. 246.

"The office of *curror* or ranger of the ward of Ettrick." *Ibid.*, i. 263.

CURSELL, *s.* V. **DICT**.

Delete the entry under this heading in **DICT**.

Curcell is a misreading of *Tursell*, a form of *Trussell*, the upper die used in stamping money. The etym. suggested for *curcell* is also a mistake. V. under *Trussell*.

CUTE, *s.* A small Danish coin worth about one-twelfth of a penny, and similar to the O. Scot. *doit*; Alex. Scott's Poems, pp. 11, 83, ed. 1882; Lyndsay, Sq. Meldrum, l. 294. Addit. to **CUTE**, q. v.

Only the secondary meaning is given in **DICT**, and both etymology and explanation are wrong. See note under *Qyitt*.

O. Dan. *kvitt*, Mod. Dan. *hvid*, a small coin, one-third of a Dan. skilling, or about one-twelfth of an Eng. penny.

CUTTEL, *s.* A measuring rod of the length of a Scotch ell, used in Shetland; an ell.

"The *cuttell*, quhilk is thair mesour or elwand, quhair with thair mett thair clayth callit Wadmell." Oppressions in Orkney, p. 18.

The *cuttel* was the fundamental unit of length and valuation in Shetland. A *cuttel* of wadmell long bore a standard value of 6d Scots: 6 *cuttels* being equal to a *ure* or ounce of valuation; 20 *cuttels* equal to a sheep; and six score or a long hundred, to an ox. The value of the *cuttel* was raised to 2 shillings by Earl Robert. See Gloss. Oppressions in Orkney.

CYPRESS, *s.* Crape, gauze. V. *Sipers*.

D.

To DANDER, DANNER, *v. n.* To make a loud rattling or reverberating sound: part. pr. *dandring*, *dandring*, *dannering*, used also as an adj., as in "the *danderin* drum." A weakened form of DUNNER, q. v.

The armies met, the trumpet sounds,
The *dandring* drums alloud did touk.
Ballad, Battle of Harlaw, l. 138.

DANDER, DANNER, *s.* A loud rattling or reverberating sound; also, a stroke or blow that produces such a sound.

DASS, *s.* A ledge on a precipice. Addit. to DASS, q. v.

A sheep is said to be "clinted on a *dass*," when, having leaped down upon a ledge after fresh herbage, it cannot get back.

DAVACH, DAVOCH, *s.* An extent of land fit to be worked by four ploughs, and hence equal to 416 acres; Scot. Gael., II., 80; Innes, Leg. Antiq., p. 273. V. under DAWACHE.

DED-THRAWYNG, *s.* Death-struggle, agony of death; Douglas, III., 343, 18, Small. V. DEDE-THRAW.

To DEFAR, *v. a.* and *n.* To submit, withdraw; Bann. MS., p. 410, Hunt. Soc. Addit. to DEFER, q. v.

To DEFEND, *v. a.* To prohibit, forbid. Addit. to DEFEND, q. v.

Syne I *defend* and forbiddis every wicht,
That can nocht spell thair Pater Noster richt,
For till correct or yit amend Virgyle,
Or the translatar blame in his vulgar style.
Douglas, Virgil, ProL., Bk. i.

It is used in the same sense by Shakespeare in Rich. III., iii. 7.

To DEIS, DAIS, *v. a.* To desk, fit with a desk; to enclose, surround: *to deis a form*, to fit it up as a pew. V. DEIS, *s.*

"And the foir fumes in the Trongaith Kirk in all pairtis to be *deissit*." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, 1625, i. 345, Rec. Soc.

To DEME, *v. a.* To judge, criticise; to think or speak evil of, defame; also, to sift, cleanse.

Bot wist thir folkis that vthir *demiss*,
How that their sawis to vthir *semiss*,
Their vicious wordis and vanitie,
Their tratling tungis that all furth temiss,
Sum wald lat thair *deming* be.

Dunbar, Musing Allone, l. 36.

DEMAR, DEMER, *s.* Judge, critic; censor, evil-speaker, defamer; *Ibid.*, l. 42.

DEMING, DEMYNG, *s.* 1. Judgment, opinion, evil-speaking, defamation. Addit. to [DEMYNG], q. v.

For thocht I be ane crownit king,
Yit sall I not eschew *deming*;
Sum callis me guid, sum sayis I lie,
Sum cravis of God to end my ring,
So sall I not vndemit be.

Ibid., l. 7.

2. Dust, rubbish, refuse: "the *deming* of coals," the siftings or refuse of coal; Records of Old Dundee, p. 107.

DERFT, *adj.* Determined, stolid, dogged. V. DERF.

But with ane heily heart both doft and *derft*.
Priests of Peebles.

DETESTIVE, DETESTINE, *adj.* Detestable, to be detested, pernicious, obnoxious; also, spiteful, contemptuous.

Than said Vesta, that did Scriptour deune
Of the Euangell, and the law positie,
It did suspend, and haldis as *detestive*.

Rolland, Court of Venus, iii. 369, S. T. S.

In order to suit his rhymes the same [poet] adopts the form *detestine*.

. . . but bad me sone pas hine
Vnto the nine nobillis of excellence,
Quhair I gat not be ansueir *detestine*.

Ibid., ii. 975.

In the S. T. S. version these lines (and many others) are incorrectly punctuated, whereby the sense is spoiled; but with the setting here given the meaning is clear enough.

In the Gloss. *detestine* is rendered 'definite,' which is certainly a mistake.

O. Fr. *detester*, to detest, loathe; Lat. *detestari*, to execrate.

To DIFFER, *v. n.* To disagree, dispute, contend, quarrel. Addit. to DIFFER, q. v.

DIFFERENCE, DIFFER, *s.* Dispute, contention, quarrel: "They had an angry *differ* about their father's siller." Addit. to DIFFERENCE, q. v.

To DISCURE, *v. a.* To discourse of: hence, to relate, tell, discover, reveal. Addit. to DISCURE, q. v.

Beware quhome to thy counsall thow *discure*,
For trewth dwellis nocht ay for that trewth appeiris:
Put not thyne honour into aventure;
Ane freind may be thy fo as fortoun steiris.

Dunbar, To dwell in Court, l. 9.

DISTRIBIT, DISTRUBIT, *part. pt.* Distributed, apportioned.

These forms represent the common pron. of *distributed*; and the following passage shows that it was prevalent in the middle of the sixteenth century.

" . . . and wyll gyf na parte of thair benefice for the sustentatioun of pure people within thair

paryschyng. For doubtles thay ar bot dispensaturis or stewartis of the same, to be *distribut* to thaim self sa far as thai myster to thair honest sustentatioun, and also to the pure peple of thair awin perochyne in speciall, and in reparatioun of thair queir quhen it nedis." Abp. Hamilton's Catechism, fol. 59a.

This word was overlooked by Jamieson, and it does not appear in the very full and careful Gloss. of the Clar. Press ed. of Hamilton.

DOCK-MAILL, *s.* Harbour dues, anchorage; Orig. Paroch., II. pt. 2, p. 638.

DOFT, *adj.* Stupid, senseless. V. DOFART.
But with ane heilly hert both *daft* and derft
They aye begin where that their fathers left.
Priests of Peebles.

DOLE, DALE, DULE, *s.* Service, portion, piece, lump, quantity. Addit. to DAIL and DOOL, *q. v.*

In the West and South of Scotland *dale*, or *dail*, is frequently used with the meaning quantity, amount, as in "There's a *dale* o' confused feedin in a sheep's head."

A.-S. *dál*, variant of *dáel*, a share, portion: M. E. *dole*, *dale*.

DOLLOP, DOOLUP, DULLIP, *s.* A large piece, portion, or service; "a dawd o' scone and a *dollop* o' cheese;" also, a quantity, number, collection, assortment; "There's the hail *dullip* or *dollop* to you."

Perhaps *dollop* is a corr. of *dollock*, dimin. of *dole*, used in the loose, general, and sometimes opposite senses in which dimin. are used: for instance, *lassock* or *lassie* seldom means a little lass, and sometimes means a biggish one, as in the expression, "a lump o' a *lassock*," or "a lump o' a *lassie*."

In the sense of number, collection, assortment, however, the term appears to have got mixed up with Gael. *diòlam*, collection, gathering, gleanings.

DONE, DON, *part.-pt.* This auxiliary, when followed by a vb. in the inf., forms an intensive part. pt. of that vb.: thus, "He has *done* settle," he has settled; lit., he has caused to be settled.

As he hes plainlie *done* declair himsell,
As thou may reid in his halie Evangell.
Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 3584.

This Parliament, richt sa, hes *done* conclude.
Ibid., l. 3939.

DORMOND, *s.* A joist: "*dormonds* and ribs," i.e., joists and couples; Records of Old Dundee, p. 161.

Lit. a sleeper: Fr. *dormant*, part. pr. of *dormir*, to sleep; cf. L. Lat. *dormitor*, a large beam or sleeper, from Lat. *dormire*.

DORP, DORPE, DROPE, *s.* A village: another form is *thorp*.

"This trie, in testimonie heirof, to the kirke of the nyghtbour *dorpe* was brocht, and thair laid vpe, and evin to his tyme, he affirms, hes bene keptit." Leslie's Hist. Scot., p. 61, S.T.S.

"Priestes, quha may to the lai peple betuene *dorpe* and *dorpe*, and toune and toune, minister the blist Sacrament." *Ibid.*, p. 106.

The form *droke* occurs in Bann. MS., p. 868, Hunt. Soc.

Du. *dorp*, a hamlet; A.-S. *thorp*, Sw. and Dan. *torp*.

DOT-AND-GO-ONE. V. DICT.

This expression is a record of the old method of teaching and working arithmetic in our parish schools. Fifty years ago it was in common use in country districts of the North of Scotland. *Dot*, i.e., put down the mark or figure, and *go one*, i.e., and carry one. Its application to unequal motion is therefore apt and expressive.

DOUD, DUDE, DUID, DWID, DUIT. Do it: "But he canna *duit*."

The Bann. MS. here reads *dwid*, in the primary text, and *doud* in the duplex. See Bann. MS., p. 135, Hunt. Soc. These forms represent pron. which are still common.

"Art thou contrite and sorie in thy spreit
For thy trespass?" "No, Schir, I can nocht *dude*."
Henryson, The Tod's Confessioun, l. 86.

Thow mon be bureit in thy hude,
Thy windscheit is nocht in weir,
Thy airis ar of eild to *duid*;
Do for thy self quhill thow art heir.

Dunbar, Do for thyself, l. 55, ed. Laing.

DOUGHTY, DUGHTIE, *adj.* Valiant, brave; noble, great; powerful, strong; Ajax' Speech, st. 1. V. DOUCHTY.

DOUGHTELY, *adv.* Valiantly, Barbour, xv. 319, ed. Hart. V. DOUCHTELY.

A.-S. *dohhtig*, *dyhtig*, valiant.

DOUTH, DOUTHE, *s.* The nobility, nobles, knights; also, a noble family, race; Gaw. and Alex. Romances.

A.-S. *duguth*, excellence; also, the nobility, noble band of men.

DRAUNT, *v.* and *s.* V. DRANT.

DRAUNTING, DRUNTING, *adj.* Whining, complaining, grumbling.

But lest you think I am unceivil,
To plague you with this *drawing* drivel.
Burns, Poem on Life, st. 8.

DRAIGIE, *s.* V. DREGY.

DRAVE *on*, *pret.* Passed away. V. *Drive on*.

To DRAW *on*, *v. n.* To draw near; as, "The time 's *drawin on*."

To DRIVE *off* or *aff*, *v. a.* To put away, banish, defer; Abp. Hamilton's Catechism, fol. 110b.

To DRIVE *on*, *v. n.* To pass away, pass rapidly; *pret. drave, drove*.

The night *drave* on wi' sangs and clatter,
And ay the ale was growing better.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

DUGHTIE, *adj.* Valiant. V. DOUCHTY.

DUID, DWID, DUDE, DUIT. Do it. V. *Doud*.

DULL, s. A goal. V. DULE.

To DUNCH, *v. n.* To strike, knock, thump, dash, crash: "The boat *dunched* on the rock." Addit. to DUNCH, q. v.

DUNCH, s. A smart blow, a crash, shock.

"It [i.e. the ship] struck the reef with such a *dunch* as threw us all flat on the deck." R. L. Stevenson, *Kidnapped*, p. 118.

DUNG, *part. pt.* Driven, beaten, battered, knocked about, as, "*dung* to bits;" also used as a *pret.* in all the senses of DING, q. v. Addit. to DUNG, q. v.

DYSING, s. Dicing, gambling: "carting and *dysing*;" Abp. Hamilton's Catechism, fol. 36a.

DYVOUR, DYVOR, DIVOR, s. Evil-doer, ne'er-do-well, blackguard; Alex. Wilson, Watty and Meg. Addit. to DYVOUR, q. v.

The term is still so used in the West of S., and without the slightest reference to bankruptcy: indeed, it has now almost lost that meaning.

It is besides frequently used as an adj., as in the phrase "a *divor loon*:" and in the following passage by Galt it is so used.

"A sornier, an incomer from the east country, that hung about the change-house as a *divor* hostler, that would rather gang a day's journey in the dark than turn a spade in daylight, came to him as he stood in the door, and went in with him to see the sport." *Annals of the Parish*, ch. 19.

DYVOUR HABIT, DYVOUR'S HABIT, s. The dress or badge of a bankrupt, a yellow cap. V. DYVOUR.

A Debtor who granted to his creditors a disposition upon a *cessio bonorum*, when set at liberty required, if his creditors insisted upon it, to wear for the future a particular *habit* appropriated by custom to dyvours or bankrupts. This was a yellow cap. See Act of Sederunt, 17 May, 1606.

By Act of Parliament, 1696, ch. 5, dyvours were prohibited from dispensing with *habit* unless they proved that bankruptcy was owing to misfortune. In 1813, however, Lord Meadowbank declared that "condemnation to the *dyvour's habit* is now undoubtedly done away."

E.

EALD, EALDINS, EALINS. V. under EILD.

EASTLAND, ESTLAND, s. and *adj.* The Baltic countries; from the Baltic; Halyburton's Ledger, pref. p. 83, 107; Tucker's Report, p. 44; B. Recs. Stirling, see Gloss. Addit. to EASTLAND, q. v.

EELINS, EALINS, *adj.* and s. V. EILDINS.

ELDIN, s. Fire; burning coals, called *kindling*, or *kindling-coal*; also, lightning. Addit. to ELDIN, q. v.

"Wilyem Strayquhen fermer in Aberdeen sittane in his howiss the leyft beand full of *eldin*, fell on him and he departit the xi. day of aug^t the year of god 1578 yeris." Reg. of Births, Deaths, &c., Aberdeen, 1568 to 1592.

ENDED, ENDIT, *pret.* and *part. pr.* Forms of *ainded*, breathed; Leslie, *Hist. Scot.*, p. 29, S. T. S. V. AYND.

ENDER, ENDRE, ENDRES, *adj.* Past, gone-by: *ender-day*, *endres-day*, past day, other day; Scot. Ball., Child, I. 98.

Icel. *endr*, past, in time past, formerly.

ERDLIK, ERDELIK, *adj.* V. ERDLY.

To ERM, EARM, IRM, *v. n.* To whine, complain. V. YIRM.

A.-S. *earm*, miserable; *earmian*, to grieve: M. E. *ermen*. By vowel-change of *ea* to *y*, the A.-S. *yrman*, to grieve was formed, from which the words *irm* and *yirm* have come, and also the corruptions *yern* and *yirn*. See Skeat's Etym. Dict. under *Yearn*.

To ESCHEW, *v. a.* and *n.* To issue, let out, go out: a form of *issue*. V. ESCHAY, s., and ISCH, *v.*

"He opened the Door thereof to *eschew* himself, and to let his Majesty's servants in." *Gowrie Conspiracies*, p. 53.

EVANGELL, EWANGELL, VANGELL, WANGELL, VANGILE, s. The gospel, the Gospels, the New Testament.

EYSTERCOP, EISTERCOWP, s. An ancient land-burden in Orkney and Shetland. V. *Austercoip*.

F.

To FA', *v. a.* 1. To get, obtain, suffer, endure.

Through misfortune he happen'd to *fa'*, man.
Sheriffmuir, Hogg's Jacobite Relics, ii. 1.

2. To attempt, accomplish; to strive to do or to obtain; as, "Ye canna, and ye needna *fa'* that."

Addit. to FAW, q. v.

FA', *s.* Story or complaint of what has befallen one. Addit. to FAW, q. v.

Now isna that Lady Maisry
That makes sic a dolefu' *fa'*.
Buchan's Ballads, ii. 228.

FAID, FADE, *s.* Feud, quarrel; Leslie, *Hist. Scot.*, p. 92, 93, S. T. S. V. FAID, *v.*

Gael. *fael*, aversion, displeasure.

FAILRATH, *s.* V. *Fuilrath*.

To FAILYE, FALYIE, FALYE, *v. n.* To fail in duty, fault, do wrong. Addit. to FAILYE, FALYE.

"... and the contraverenis als oft as thai *falyie* sall pay the penalties foirsaidis." *Burgh Recs. Stirling*, p. 133.

The term occurs frequently in our Burgh Records in this sense.

FAILYIE, *s.* A form of FULYIE, q. v.; *Burgh Recs. Stirling*, p. 133.

FALCAGE, *s.* Cutting, mowing; the right of cutting grass in wood or meadow; *Orig. Paroch.*, I. 375.

L. Lat. *falcagium*, the right of cutting in wood or meadow; Fr. *fauchage*. From Lat. *falx*, *falcis*, a sickle.

FA'N, *part. pt.* Fallen.

FA'N *fra the gled.* All in disorder, like prey dropped by a hawk: applied to a slovenly dressed female; "There's our Jennie as she had *fa'n* frae the gled."

FA'N *fra the lift.* Fallen from the sky; applied to unexpected, sudden, or startling events, and generally used as an *adv.*

To FARK, *v. n.* V. *Ferk*.

FASIANE, FASANE, *s.* A pheasant; Leslie, *Hist. Scot.*, p. 39, S. T. S. M. E. *fesaun*.

O. Fr. *fasian*, a pheasant: from Lat. *phasiana*, a pheasant. It was so named because it was brought from the river Phasis in Colchis:

FATOUR, FATOURE, *s.* A deceiver.

Ryght so the *fatoure*, the false theif, I say,
With suete tresoun oft wynnith thus his pray.
The Kingis Quair, st. 135, ed. Skeat.

Sibbald reads *feator*; but the correct word is *fatoure*, as in Skeat's ed. All the other editions have the misreading *satoure*.

O. Fr. *faiteor*, from Lat. *factorem*, a doer, maker, agent. Hence it took up the sense of pretender, impostor. Spelt *faytour* in P. Plowman. V. Gloss.

FAULCON, FAUCON, *s.* A falcon, hawk; *Halyburton's Ledger*, p. 313.

FAUTOR, *s.* Agent, promoter, partisan.

"Sundry practices and devices in hand by the queen of Scotts' *fautors* and ministers here." Sir H. Norris to Queen Elizabeth, Paris, 30 Sept., 1570, Preface to Nau's Memorials of the Reign of Mary Stewart. p. clxvii.

O. Fr. *fauteur*, "A *fautor*, *faourer*, *furtherer*, *helper*;" Cotgr. Lat. *fautor*, from *favere*.

FEE, *s.* Wild animals, as deer, &c.; Scot. Ball., Child, I. 100, 107. Addit. to FE, q. v.

FEIDELANDS, *s. pl.* Rich pastures on which cattle are fed both winter and summer; *Hibbert's Shetland*, p. 507.

A compound of *feedy*, abounding in food.

FERMABILL, FERMEABILL, *adj.* Able to be closed, capable of being shut in. V. FERME, *v.*

"For making of the well *fermeabill* in tyme coming, for preventing of danger that might happen to young bairns living near by the samyne." *Culross and Tullieallan*, i. 317.

To FERK, FARK, *v. n.* To start, proceed, march; *Allit. Rom. Alex.*, l. 926, 545.

A.-S. *fercian*, to assist, help, support.

To FICHE, FISCHE, FYSCHE, *v. a.* To set, fix, fix upon, adduce, invent; *part. pa.*, *fichyt*, *fischit*, *fyschit*, *Barbour*, xx. 178.

"Sa and a man mycht haif lauchfully luffit his nychtbouris wyfe, he mycht a *fischit* ane cause to his wife, to put hir away," i.e., he might have fixed, fastened, or invented a cause against her; *Abp. Hamilton's Catechism*, fol. 72, b.

Jamieson gave only the form *fichyt* from *Barbour*, *Edin. MS.* The *Camb. MS.* has *fyschit*; and the third form, *fischit*, is shown in the above extract from *Abp. Hamilton*.

FIDDLE, *s.* To find a fiddle, to come upon something very amusing. Addit. to FIDDLE, q. v.

This expression is now generally applied to a person who is extraordinarily merry without apparent cause.

FIN, *s.* A cape, headland; lit. end. Addit. to FYNE.

It's even ower by Aberdour,
There's mony a craig and *fin*,
And yonder lies Sir Patrick Spens,
Wi' mony a guid lord's son.
Ballad, Sir Patrick Spens, Child, iii., 342.

To FINYIE, *v. a.* To feign, pretend, imitate.

"Thay dryue the pray now on this syd now on that syd of the riuer : and beyonde the water thay *finyie* a dwble passage, that in treading of the fute thay may be deceiued." Leslie, Hist. Scot., p. 21, S. T. S.

O. Fr. *feindre*, to fashion, feign; from Lat. *fingerere*, to make, fashion.

FITTIE, *adj.* Nimble, agile; able to use the feet well and nimbly. Errat. in DICT.

Delete both defin. and note given under this heading in DICT.: they are mistakes. Indeed, the whole entry may be deleted, as the term is previously explained under FIT, a foot. It is not pronounced *feetie*, but *fittie*: as in the *fittie-lan'* of Burns.

FLAN, *s.* A small plate or piece of metal from which a coin is made. V. under *Trussell*.

O. Fr. *flanc*, "a planchet, or plate of mettall readie to be stamped on, or coyned;" Cotgr.

FLEIKWANDS, *s.* Same as FLAIK-STAND, *q. v.*; Burgh Recs. Glasgow, II. 424, Rec. Soc.

FLEIS, FLEISH, *s.* Fleece; a sheep.

Five hundred *fleis* now in ane flock.

Wowing of Jock and Jenny.

Fleish represents the vulgar pron. still in use; and it may be remarked that shepherds still talk of, and sum their flocks, as so many *fleis* or *fleish*. A.-S. *flȳs*, a fleece; Du. *vlies*, Germ. *fliess*.

FLIEDLIE, *adv.* In fear, timorously, shyly; Leslie, Hist. Scot., p. 25, S. T. S. V. FLEIT.

To FLIKKER, *v. n.* To flap about, flutter, quiver, struggle like one in agony; part. pr. *flikkerand*.

Donn duschit the beist deid on the land gan ly,
Sprewland and *flikkerand* in the deid thrawis.

Douglas, ed. Small, ii. 252, 25.

This is a freq. form of *flick*, *flik*, weakened from *flack*, *flak*, to hang loosely; M. E. *flakken*, to flap about. From the base *flac-* of A.-S. *flac-or*, flying, roving; Icel. *flakka*, to rove; *flaka*, to flap. V. Skeat, Etym. Dict., s. v. *Flicker*.

FOCH, FOSH, *pret.* Fetched. V. *Fotch*.

FOTCH, FOCH, FOSH, FUIH, *pret.* Fetched. V. FUSH.

FOOT-PACK, *s.* A pedlar's pack; Priests of Peebles.

FORE-AGAINST, FORGAINST, FORE-AGAINS, FORAGANES, FOR-GAINS, FORGANES, *prep.* Directly opposite; Records of Old Dundee, p. 153; Leslie, Hist. Scot., p. 87, S. T. S. Synon., *fore-ament*. Addit. to FOREGAINST, *q. v.*

FORINSEC, *adj.* Foreign; *forinsec service*, foreign service, or service abroad: also, extraordinary.

A grant of William, Earl of Ross, in 1366, is for "yearly payment of a penny of silver in name of blench ferme, in lieu of every other service except the *forinsec* service of the king when required." Orig. Paroch, vol. 2, pt. 2, p. 406.

The term is thus explained by Cosmo Innes in his Legal Antiquities, p. 62: "*Servitium forinsecum* or *Scoticanum*—service without or within Scotland, corresponded to the old Saxon *utwer* and *inwer*."

It also meant the payment of extraordinary aid, as opposed to the common and ordinary duties within the lord's court. See Kennet's Gloss., and Cowel.

FORK, *s.* A prong, a gibbet, gallows.

"Gif ony of thir be conuict of falshet, lat him end his lyf vpon ane *fork*, and kastne by vnyerdet." Leslie, Hist. Scot., p. 121, S. T. S.

O. Fr. *fourche*, a fork, prong, gibbet.

To FORTUNE, *v. n.* To happen, befall; Abp. Hamilton's Catechism, fol. 40b. Addit. to FORTOUN, *q. v.*

FOUD, FOWD, *s.* President, justiciar, captain, or chief of a company during a voyage or excursion. Addit. to FOUO, *q. v.*

"All merchandis passand to thair voyages furth of Scotland to ony forane cuntrie, at the election of thair *foud* or justiciar, in thair wayages furth and hame, the *fowd* and his clerk that voyage sall be ansuirabil to the said box [i.e., the poor-box of the merchants] of all unlawis and convictionis of merchandis for swering, banning, or tacking the Lordis name in waine, all unlawis incurrit be the saidis merchandis for pleying, mispersoning, iniurring, or bludevict, betuixt merchand and merchand in thair saidis wayages ather be land or be sey, the almess collectit ilk day or ilk second or third day in the sey efter Goddis service and ordinar prayeris in the morning, all sowmes of money promesit, and conditiones to the pure, in tymes of distres and storme of wether, in perell and danger of thair lyvis, be the merchandis; everie merchand or sa mony of ane schippis merchandis as waschis thair heidis in France, Flanderis, Danskin, or uther cuntries, to gif and collect to the said box to the honour of God and thair pure and nedie brethrene, and to thair vyffis and bairnis left in pouertie and distres." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 1600, ii. 215, Sp. C.

To FRAK, *v. n.* To burst, break, rush or pass quickly over. L. Lat. *fractare*.

Than quho sall wirk for warldis wrak,
Quhen flude and fyre sall our it *frak*,

And frely fruster feild and fure

With tempest kene and hiddouss crak?

Dunbar, Quhome to Sall I Complene, l. 77.

To FRESE, FRESLE, *v. a.* To undo, unbend, slack, as "to *frese* a bow;" to furl, as "to *frese* a sail;" to untwine, untwist, as "to *frese* out a cord."

O. Fr. *fresler*, "to furl, to slacken or undo;" Cotgr.

FRUG, FRUGGE, *s.* A loose upper or overcoat, a cloak or mantle of coarse cloth: also a coverlet, rug, or other covering. V. FROG.

The pure Cottar lykand to die—
And hes twa ky, but ony ma,
The Vickar must haif ane of thay,
With the gray *frugge* that covers the bed,
Howbeit the wyfe be purelie cled.

Lindsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 2731.

Frugge here evidently means the wife's gray cloak, which was also used as a coverlet by night: the poet thus indicates the poverty of the family.

O. Fr. *froc*, from Lat. *frocus*, a monk's frock: hence any loose upper garment or covering.

FUFFY, *adj.* Short tempered, huffy. V. **FUFF**.

FUFFILY, *adv.* Huffily; scornfully.

FUILRATH, **FAILRATH**, *s.* Court of blood-wits, i.e., wites or penalties for shedding blood; also, right to hold such courts; Celtic Scotland, III. 217.

"Earl Malcolm granted the lands . . . , with court of bloodwits, which is called in Scotch *failrath*. Orig. Paroch., I. 35.

Gael. *fuil*, blood, family, tribe, and *ràith*, appeal, umpire.

FUIHSH, **FOSH**, *pret.* Fetched. V. *Fotch*, **FUSH**.

FULLE, *adj.* Foul, base, shameful: "a *fulle deid*," a foul death. V. **FULYIE**.

FULLELIE, *adv.* Fouly, shamefully.

Ane croce that was baith large and lang,

To beir thai gair that blissit Lord;

Syn *fullelie*, as theif to hang,

Thai harlit him furth with raip and corle.

Dunbar, The Passioun of Christ, l. 51.

A.-S. *fūl*, foul; Icel. *full*, Sw. *ful*, Dan. *fuul*.

FUR, *s.* A furrow. *To hold the fur*, to keep in the furrow, to plough straight. Addit. to **FUR**, q. v.

Gif that he [the bishop] commis not in at the door,

Goddis plough may never hold the fur.

Priests of Peebles.

That is, the true work of the Church can never prosper under a false bishop.

FURE, *pret.* Fared, fed; A.-S. *fóron*, pt. pl. of *faran*.

And of thair merry cheer what make I mair,

Thay *fure* as well as any folk might fare.

Priests of Peebles.

G.

GABART, **GABBART**, **GAUBART**, **GAUBERT**, *s.* A gabardine: a coarse frock or upper garment: applied also to the close-fitting cloak worn by travellers, which was really a loose greatcoat. Addit. to **GALBERT**, q. v.

"Item, ane *gaubart* of russat, xx s.; item, ane hag-tounne of rayit clayth, xviii d." Burgh Recs. Stirling, 1521, p. 13.

The loose great-coat or cloak worn by the old chartered beggars called "*bluegowns*," was often called a *gabart* or *gabardine*.

The form *Galbert* given by Jamieson is merely graphic, and does not represent the sound. The *b* is really an old way of writing *bb*; and the true form of the word is *gabbart*.

Span. *gabardina*, a coarse frock: an extension of Span. *gaban*, a great-coat with a hood. See Skeat's Etym. Dict. s. v. *Gabardine*.

GAIRDONE, *s.* Prob. for *guerdon*, recompense, reward.

Na grome on ground my *gairdone* may degraid.

Henryson, Aige and Yowth, st. 3.

Not defined in Dict.; and Jamieson's suggestion as to meaning is wrong. He is right, however, in reading *grume* for *growine*: Laing's ed. has *grome*.

O. Fr. *guerdon*, from L. Lat. *widerdonum*, corr. from O. H. Ger. *widarlón*, a recompense, lit. a back-loan, A.-S. *wither-lean*.

GAIT DICHTING. **GEAT DYCHTYNG**, *s.* A burghal tax or custom to pay for keeping the streets clean; also, the proceeds or income obtained from that tax.

Like most of the burghal taxes, this one was paid in kind. The person who undertook to keep the streets

clean got a ladle-full of every boll of grain or victual brought to the market for sale; hence, this tax was also called "*the ladle*." But as the burgh increased in population this custom became more and more valuable, and the authorities made the most of it by letting it annually to the highest bidder. In the larger burghs, indeed, it was a most important source of income. In Stirling, for instance, this custom, which was let for £12 in the year 1520, at the close of that century realized £120; and fifty years later it was let for twice that amount. But as the custom increased in value and importance as a source of revenue, it pressed more and more heavily on the merchants and dealers, and various attempts were made to limit its claims or to evade its imposition.

Early in the seventeenth century the spirit of opposition to this custom was very strong in large burghs; but the dispute was brought to a head, and to the test of law, by the action of the burgh dealers in Stirling, who claimed exemption from the impost on the ground that—"the laydell dewtie of the said burgh of Stirling, and of all uther burrowis of this kingdome, urtherwyse callit the *geat dychtyngis*, gevin fra the beginyng to the burrowes for keiping of the geattis of the burghes cleine, is onlie extendit aganes unfremen who prentis thair victuall to the mercatis of the saidis burrowes allanerlie and na farder." Burgh Recs. Stirling, 1636, p. 176.

The Lords of Secret Council, however, decided against this claim, asserted the lawfulness of the custom, defined its scope and extent in the following terms:—"That the act foirsaid anent the custome of the laidill is lauchfullie maid for the weil of the said burgh, and ordenis the same to ressave executioun, with this interpretatioun, limitatioun, and restrictioun alwyse, that the said act salbe extendit ony againes suche persones inhabitantes of the said burgh who buyes and bringis vituall to the said burgh and sellis the same ower againe in that kynd, space, and sort as it was bocht; and that the same be nocht extendit to na victuale brocht in ather bi sey or land belongand to fremen for the exercese of thair awin tredd."

GANGARRIS, GANGERS, *s. pl.* V. DICT.

Delete the entry under this heading in DICT. Jamieson here followed Pinkerton who read *gangarris* for *gang garris*. The line runs thus:—

“His gang garris all your chalneris schog.” And the meaning is, “His tread makes all your chambers shake.” See Laing’s ed. of Dunbar, vol. ii., p. 296.

GANTAR, *adj.* Poverty-stricken, pauper.

“And among the sums given yearly out of the bishoprick includes 18 bolls of victual and £10 paid to *gantar* men of Nyg and Terbat.” Orig. Paroch., vol. ii. pt. ii., 445.

Gael. *gann*, scarce, mean, poor; *ganntachd*, *ganntar*, scarcity, poverty, want.

GAUBERT, GAUBART, *s.* V. GALBERT, *Gabart*.GAUDON, *s.* Prob. a corr. of *guidon*, a banner.

“Item, tua *dragonis* for the *gaudons*.” Invent. Vestments, &c. in St. Salv. Coll. St. Andrews, Mait. C. Misc., iii. 199.

O. Fr. *guidon*, a banner, from L. Lat. *guido*, id.; but both are of Teut. origin, and prob. allied to Goth. *witan*, to watch, observe, A.-S. *witan*, to observe. Cf. Icel. *viti*, a leader, signal: the primary use of the banner being that of a guide or sign. See under *Guide* in Webster and Skeat.

GEIR, *s.* A green strip of land; Rees. Old Dundee, p. 242. E. *gore*. A form of GAIR, *s.* 2, q. v.GIEN, GINE, *part. pt.* Given. V. GIE.GINGER-NUTS, *s. pl.* Short for *ginger-bread nuts*, small gingerbread-biscuits.GIRTHIS, GIRTHES, *s. pl.* Rods or poles from which barrel-hoops are made. Addit. to GIRTH, q. v.

Coopers still call their hoops *girrs*, and the rods from which they are made *girthis*.

“If any outintounsmen cum to Glasgow to sell ony rungs, staps, stings, or *girthes*, quhaireiver he hes thame ather be sea or land, and comes to ony brother of craft to sell the samyne.” MS. Minute Book of the Coopers of Glasgow, 14 May, 1652.

GLECK, *s.* Vanity: applied to an idol. A form of GLAIK, a pretence, image, toy: see *s.* 11 in DICT.

“We will not fall down and worship the dol that Nebuchadnessar has set up: if our God please he can deliver us; but whether he will deliver us or not, we will not bow down to your *Glecks*.” Sermons by Mr. William Guthrie, p. 13.

GLYED, *adj.* Squint-eyed. V. GLEY'D.GOOD-SON, *s.* V. GUD-SONE.GORGETT, *s.* A neckerchief, cover for the bosom; Scot. Ball., Child, iii. 246.

O. Fr. *gorge*, the throat: from L. Lat. *gorgia*, id

GOS, GOSS, *s.* Short for *goshawk*, a falcon.

Swift as the *gos* drives on the wheeling hare.
Burns, The Brigs of Ayr.

GOUDIE, *s.* An office-bearer of an incorporation who keeps one of the keys of the Box; also, the name of the office. SYN. *boxmaster*.

In each of the incorporated trades of Glasgow there were two such officers; and they were always selected from the Master Court: one was chosen by the Deacon, the other by the freemen of the trade. The incorporation of Cordiners is perhaps the only one which still retains this old term; and the following are its rules regarding appointments to the office.

“One Master, to hold office for one year, shall be nominated and appointed by the Deacon, and be called the Deacon’s *Goudie*, or keeper of a key of the Box.

“A Trade’s *Goudie* or keeper of a key of the Box, from among the nine Masters, to hold office for one year.” Rules and Regulations of the Incorporation of Cordiners in Glasgow, p. 3.

To GOUL, GOWL, *v. n.* To howl, roar, rave, as the wind. E. *yowl*. Addit. to GOUL, q. v.

“When the wind *gouls* in the chimney, and the rain tirls on the roof.” L. R. Stevenson, Kidnapped, p. 271.

GOWL, *v.* and *s.* V. GOUL.GRANDRIE, GRANDERIE, GRANDORIE, *s.* A septennial court anciently held in Shetland for the purpose of abating nuisances and punishing local abuses; also, nuisance, abuse.

“Giff na man compleins upon swyne ruting, it aucht not to be tane up be way of *Granderie*. Yet nevar-theles, the Laird, contrair the law and practik of the cuntry, put it up as ane article of the *Granderie*.” Oppression in Orkney, p. 46.

Icel. *grand*, hurt, injury, evil-doing; and *rof*, review, court of review, lit. reversal of judgment.

GRAVAT, GRAVIT, *s.* A woollen neck-tie or scarf, a cravat: *the hemp-gravat*, the hangman’s rope. A corr. of E. *cravat*, from Fr. *cravate*.

“Tie a green *gravat* round his neck,
And lead him out and in,
And the best ae servant about your house,
To wait young Benjie on.”

Ballad, Young Benjie.

Cravats were introduced into France in 1636, being worn by the Croatsians, who were called *Crovates* or *Cravates* by the French. V. Skeat’s Etym. Dict.

GRAVIL, *s.* The plant graymill or gromwell, of the genus *Lithospermum*, anciently used in the cure of gravel: hence its name.

This plant was said to be used also in procuring abortion; and in this connection it is mentioned in some of our older ballads.

O! why pou ye the pile, Margaret,
The pile o’ the *gravil* green,
For to destroy the bonny bairn
That we got us between.

Ballad, Tam-a-Line.

Its French name is *grémil*, from which has come the popular name *graymill*.

To GREATH, *v. a.* To prepare. V. GRAITH

GRESSING, GERSING, s. Grazing, pasturing; right to graze or pasture.

"The loch of Garloch with the fishings of the same; the forest, pasturage, and *gressing* of Glaslatter, &c." Orig. Paroch., vol. ii., pt. 2, p. 407.

"... heretable infetment of thair landis quhilk are teillable, and the utinland to be sowmit be *gersing* [i.e. according to their right to graze]." Burgh Recs. Prestwick, p. 78, Mait. C.

GREY MEAL, GRAY MEIL, s. The refuse and sweepings of a meal-mill, used for feeding poultry: properly, dirty meal.

"John Braedine, in Kilbirnie, was called before the Presbytery of Irvine in 1647 for calling his minister's doctrines *Dust and Gray Meal*. He was ordained first to make confession of his fault on his knees in presence of the Presbytery; and also before his own congregation in the place of public repentance." Laird of Logan, p. 578.

GROFFE, adj. Coarse, rough; Leslie, Hist. Scot., p. 94, S.T.S. Addit. to GROFF, q. v.

GRULE, GRULL, s. Dry peat that has to be worked like mortar. Addit. to GRULL, q. v.

When peats have to be made from *grule*, "a quantity of it is puddled in water till it assumes a proper consistency, when it is formed into convenient pieces and spread abroad to dry." Laird of Logan, p. 584.

GUEST QUARTERS, s. Board and lodging which *bordland*-holders were bound to supply to the King or Jarl when he was passing through the country; also, the occasional residence of the King or Jarl as guest of his husbandi; Oppressions in Ork. and Shetl., p. 126.

H.

HABBIE-GOUN, s. A loose upper garment, a monk's frock.

Cum on, Sir Freir, and be nocht fleyit,
The King our maister mon be obeyit,
Bot ye sall have na harme:
Gif ye wald travell fra toun to toun,
I think this hude and *habbie-goun*
Will hold your wame our warme.

Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 3636.

Rendered "*habergeom, coat of mail*," in Gloss. to Laing's ed.; but it certainly means a monk's frock or habit.

HAGTOUN, s. An acton. V. HOGTONE.

HALFER, HAUFER, HAWFAR, s. One half; pl. *halfers, hawfaris*: in *halfers*, in half shares.

"The said day, the wyf of Patry Walcar grantit scho had ane young swyne in *hawfaris* betuix hir and Ellene Crippill, quharfore the said Elene protestit for the profitis of the half of the said swyne." Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, 24 July, 1517, Sp. C.

HANAPER, HANEPAR, s. Hamper, crate, or basket; Orig. Paroch., I. 479.

L. Lat. *hanaperium*, a basket to keep cups in: from O. Fr. *hanap* (which in L. Lat. became *hanapus*), a cup. The origin of the term was prob. O. H. Ger. *hnapf*, a cup: cf. A.-S. *hnap*, a cup or bowl.

HANCH, HANCHE, s. Haunch; "*hanche bane*," haunch or thigh bone, Leslie, Hist. Scot., p. 46, S. T. S. V. HAINCH.

HARATHOR, s. A corr. of *Aratre*, q. v.; Orig. Paroch., I. 27.

HASAN, s. A young seal: a more common name is *tangie*, dimin. of *tang*; Orkn.

(Sup.)

P 2

HAVERPENNY, AVERPENNY, s. Money paid by a vassal to provide *averia*, i.e., beasts of burden, for his superior; Cal. Doc. Scot., I. 247, Rec. Series.

HAWS, s. pl. Low flat lands near a river, as, "The *Haws* o' Cromdale;" Scot. Ball., Child, vii., 234-5. V. HAUCH.

HAYBOTE, HEYBOTE, s. The repairing of hedges; hedge-wood, material for mending hedges.

"They shall have reasonable estovers, viz., husbote, *heybote*, and *firbote* in the granters' woods in said bounds." Cal. Doc. relating to Scot., i. 290, Rec. Series.

A.-S. *hege*, a hedge, and *bót, bóte*, remedy, repair.

HE JO, interj. and v. Rejoice; shout with joy.

Favour is fair in luvis lair,
Yit freindschip mair bene to commend:
Bot quhair despair bene adwersare;
Nothing is thair bot wofull end.

Off men I mene, in scheruice bene,
Of Venus quene but conforting;
Be thame I wene that mon sustene
The kairis kene of Cupeid king.—

Hir court *he jo* quhair evir thay go
The lyfe is so scho dois thame len;
Quhair his hes wo withowttn ho,
He is sic so till faythfull men.

Alex. Scott's Poems, p. 67, ed. 1832.

HEMINGES, s. pl. Pieces of deer-hide of which rullions were made; Sir Tristrem, l. 476, S. T. S. Improperly defined in DICT. under HEMMYNYS, q. v.

HEND, HENDE, HIND, HYND, adj. Kind,

mannerly, courteous: Pop. Ballads; Douglas, II. 267, 15, Small; Sir Tristrem, l. 55, 62: also freq. used as a s.

HENDLAIKE, HINDELAIKE, HYNDLAIKE, s. Courtesy, kindness.

HENDLY, HENDELY, *adv.* Kindly, gently, courteously.

A.-S. *hendig*, skilful; Dan. *hændig*, dexterous, *haandelag*, handiness, dexterity.

HERS, HERSS, s. Addit. to *Hearse*.

“ . . . for furnessing of candillis to the hail *herssis* in the kirk, and als to the pulpitt; and siclyk ordanis that in all tyme cumming the maister of kirk for the tyme sall caus furneiss the hail commoun lichtis and candillis of the kirk, to vit, the *herssis*, pulpitt, and redaris lattroun, togidder with the principall and chief daskis of bayth the kirakis quhair the magistrattis and counsall ussis to sitt.” Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, ii., 207, Sp. C.

TO HERY, HERE, *v. a.* To honour, revere: pret. and part. pt. *hered*, *herid*, honoured; used also as an *adj.* reverend; Allit. Rom. Alex., l. 1637.

A.-S. *herian*, to praise, commend: from A.-S. *here*, praise, fame.

HET, HETE, s. and *v.* Hate.

HETRENT, HETTRENT, HETTRAND, s. Hatred. V. HATRENT.

HICHTY, *adj.* Haughty. Addit. to HICHTY, *q. v.*

HICHTINES, s. Haughtiness, overbearing.

“Of this cumis thair pryd and *hichtines*, and boasting of thair nobilitie.” Leslie, Hist. Scot., p. 96, S.T.S.

HILIE, *adj.* Proud. V. HELIE.

HODDLE, s. Step, pace, jog-trot. *To hune one's hoddle*, to slack one's pace; Laird of Logan, p. 585. V. HODDLE, *v.*

HORN, s. 1. Short for *snuff-horn*, also called a *mill* or *mull*: “Freend, han' roun' your *horn*.”

2. Short for *horn-comb*, a large-toothed comb, a redding-comb.

Whare *horn* nor bane ne'er dare unsettle
Your thick plantations.

Burns, *Address to a Louse*.

3. The shod, tip, or point for a lace or thong.

TO HORN, HORNE, *v. a.* To tip or point; to fasten the shod or tip, i.e., the *horn*, on a lace or thong.

“That nane within the said burt freinyie or pasment gluiffis, schaip or *horne* pointis, schaip or mak purssis nor hald servandis to do the same.” Eik to the Seal of Cause of the Skinners of Glasgow, 5 Feb., 1605.

HOUSBOTE, HUSBOTE, s. The repairing of houses; house-wood, material for repairing one's house; Cal. Doc. Scot., i. 290, Rec. Series. See under *Haybote*.

A.-S. *hús*, a house, and *bót*, *bóte*, remedy, repair.

HOWLLIS HALD, s. Del. in DICT.: a misreading of *Yowllis Yald*, *q. v.*

This extraordinary misreading occurs in Pinkerton's version of Scottish Poems from the Maitland MS.

HOWNE, HUNE, s. Delay; forms of HONE, s., *q. v.*

HUIT, s. and *v.* Heap. V. HUT.

HUSSCE, HUSSE, s. The dog-fish. Addit. to HUSH, *q. v.*

The skin of this fish was used for trimming arrows.

“*Hussces* skins for fletcheris, the skin . . . vi s.”

Rates and Customs, 1612, Halyburton's Ledger, p. 315.

“Skins called *husse* skins for fletcheris, the skin . . . vi s.” Ibid., p. 328.

HYNE, s. A hind: fem. of hart; Leslie, Hist. Scot., p. 19, S. T. S.

I.

INDIFFERENT, *adj.* Without difference, like, alike, similar, the same.

Until almost the present century *indifferent* and *indifferently* were invariably used in their literal sense in Scot.

“The consultaris with the saidis wicked abusaris . . . are na lesse gilty be the lawis of God and man then thay actuall witcheis, . . . and meritis with thame *indifferent* and equall punishment.” Reg. Privy Council, 1597, v. 410.

TO INLOW, *v. a.* To allow, grant, pay.

“Gif it hapin common wer of Inglismen and the saidis landis be destroit, the forsaide lady oblis his her

to *inlow* to the said Alex. . . . as uthir lordis *inlowis* to thair tenandis.” Reg. Mag. Sig., 1424-1513, No. 473.

Prefix *in-* with the force of *ad-*, and O. Fr. *louer*, to hire, rent, grant. See Cotgr. O. Fr. *louer* in this sense = Lat. *locare*.

INTEST. V. DICT.

Delete the entry under this heading in DICT. *Intest* is an error in Pinkerton's version of the Houlate for *in test.*, a contraction for *in testamento*, in the testimony or declaration, an old law form equivalent to “in his schedule or application.” Hence it was unnecessary to state his case orally, since it was fully told in his application to the court. And as the court to which

the owl appealed was a consistory court, its jurisdiction was testamentary.

INTHROW, *prep.* Within, in the interior of : used in referring to a district of country. Addit. to **INTHROW**, q. v.

"I would rather have one of yon sufferers that is bred in Christ's school *inthrow* Clydesdale yonder, than a hundred of you to join with me. You have no weight with God, no grace, no scholars at Christ's school, and therefore ye are but dead folk." The Lord's Trumpet, p. 7.

To **INTRAIT**, **INTRATE**, *v. n.* To treat of ; Abp. Hamilton's Catechism, fol. 79 b. Addit. to *Intreit*, q. v.

To **INTYSE**, **INTYST**, *v. a.* To entice.

"Or gif ony of thame wald *intyst*, counsel, and draw the to ony unlesum thing, in sa mekil that gif thow do nocht thair counsel and bidding, thow sall tyne thair favour." Abp. Hamilton's Catechism, Fol. 40b.

O. Fr. *enticer, enticher, enticier*, to excite, entice ; see Burguy.

To **IRM**, *v. n.* To whine, complain. V. **YIRM**.

To **ISS**, *v. n.* and *a.* To pass out, retire, withdraw. Addit. to **ISCHE**, *v.*, q. v.

"The sissouris suorn, hawand God before, *issit* and come in again, deliueris and findis," &c. Burgh Recs. Dunfermline, 2 Sept., 1488.

J.

JERFALCON, **GERFAULCON**, *s.* The gyrfalcon, peregrine falcon ; Rates of Customs, Halyburton's Ledger, p. 313.

O. Fr. *gerfault*, "a Gerfalcon, the greatest of Hawkes ; called also Faulcon gerfaut ;" Cotgr.

To **JOG**, **JUG**, **JUGG**, *v. a.* To pierce, job, rip or cut into, with a sharp-pointed instrument, as a flesher may damage a skin in flaying : part. pt. *joggit, juggit*. V. **JAG**, *v.*

Jog and *jug* are intensive forms of *jag*, to prick, job.

JOIST, *s.* A plank of wood, a spar ; Gowrie Conspiracies, p. 44, 57. More commonly **JEEST**, q. v.

JURR, *s.* A female servant, a menial, a profligate ; prob. a corr. of *char*, short for *charwoman*, one who does odd jobs or turns.

As for the *jurr*, poor worthless body, She's got mischief enough already.

Burns, Adam Armour's Prayer, st. 7.

As here used by Burns the term implies a low worthless female, a profligate.

Perhaps from A.-S. *cerr, cierr, cyrr*, a turn : whence M. E. *cher, char*, a turn, turn of work.

K.

KAIL-PAT WHIG, *s.* A person who does not go to church, but stays at home on Sabbath days ; Clydes.

During the reign of Prelacy in Scotland those who would not go to church were called Whigs. And since then, those who stay at home to prepare the family meal, or because they have no inclination for church, are called *kail-pat whigs*.

KAIMING-STOCK, **KEAMING-STOCK**, **KEMING-STOCK**, *s.* The stock or frame on which the combs were fixed for dressing wool, rippling lint, and breaking flax.

Twa kits, a cogue, a kirn there ben,

A keam, but and a *keaming-stock*,

Of dishes and ladles nine or ten,

Come ye to woo our Jennie, Jock ?

The Country Wedding, Herd's Coll., ii. 89.

He fell backward into the fyre,

And brack his head on the *keming-stock*.

Wyf of Auchtermuchty, l. 84.

In the Glossary to vol. viii. of Child's English and Scottish Ballads this term is by mistake rendered "back of a chimney grate."

To **KAITHE**, *v. a.* To toss, toss up, cast, throw. V. *Cat, Cathe*.

"He regardet nocht bot walde clate him with his cluifes or *kaithe* him on his hornes." Leslie, Hist. Scot., p. 30, S. T. S.

This is simply a form of *cathe*, to toss. For explanation see under *Cat*.

KARK, *s.* A load, burden. V. **CARK**.

KASTNE, **KASNE**, *part. pt.* Forms of *casten*, cast ; Leslie, Hist. Scot., p. 121, S. T. S. See under *Fork*, above.

KAX, **KEX**, *s.* V. **CACKS**.

KECHING, *s.* V. **KITCHEN**, *Kitchen*.

KEEP IN YOUR HAN'. 1. Don't strike : used as a command or a threat.

2. Don't spend your money so freely ; don't be so ready to help.

KEMING-STOCK, *s.* V. *Kaiming-Stock*.

KENAR, *s.* V. *Kaner, Canare.*

KENDE, KENNE, *s.* Kin, kindred, family;
Sir Tristrem, l. 2413, 1233, S.T.S.

Vnkinde were ous to kis
As *kenne.*

Ibid., l. 2759.

To KERE, *v. a.* A form of *Kever*, *q. v.*

To KEVER, KEUER, KERE, *v. a.* To recover, accomplish or gain an end: "*kevered* him," recovered himself; Awnt. Arth., st. 48.

KILLING, KILLINE, *s.* V. *KELING.*

KIRK-BRED, *s.* Plate, box, or other vessel for receiving alms in church; also, church-funds or money collected for church purposes; Spald. Club Misc., V. 33. See under *Bred.*

KIRK-REEKIT, *adj.* Church bigotted; Laird of Logan, p. 586.

This term is applied to bigotted churchmen, and to persons who have ill-will against sectaries. Of one who has more zeal than religion it is said,—"*He's no very kirk-greedy, but he's gae kirk-reekit.*"

KIRTLE, KIRTIL, KYRTIL, *s.* A kirtle, gown, skirt, petticoat; also applied to a loose upper garment, tunic, or short mantle. In the older Scot. ballads the term is found in nearly all these senses.

"My Lord Bischoop, will ye thairto consent?"

"Na, na! never till the day of judgment:

We will want nathing that we have in use,

Kirtel nor kow, teind lamb, teind gryse, nor guse."

Lyndsay, Thrie Estaitis, l. 2826.

A.-S. *cyrtel*, a tunic; Icel. *kyrtill*, Dan. *kiortel*, Sw. *kiortel*. *Kirtle* is prob. a dimin. of *skirt*. V. *Skeat's Etym. Dict.*

KITCHEN, KITCHING, KICHING, KECHING, *s.* Allowance, perquisite, emolument.
Addit. to *KITCHEN*, *s.*, *q. v.*

Kitchen, short for *kitchen-fee*, dripping, which is reckoned a perquisite of the cook, is still metaph. used, especially by female servants, for the allowances, perquisites, or other droppings of income connected with a situation. And the word was similarly used by Winzet (see *Tractates*, p. 8), when he blamed the Scottish nobles for "appropriating the Kirk landis to thair awin *kechinges*." So also in the following passage by Archbishop Hamilton:—

"And gifis ane benefice with sic conditionn that the kepar of the said benefice sall haif bot ane sober pensoun, that the giffar of that benefice may get in the laif to thame self and thair *keching*." *Catechism*, fol. 60a.

KITH, *s.* V. *Dict.*

Under this heading in *Dict.* delete the definition and the first quotation given for *s. 2*: they relate to *KYTHE*, not to *KITH*. Delete also the first sentence of the last paragraph: it too relates to *KYTHE*.

Then substitute the following definition:

2. Native land, country, home; Awnt. Arth., st. 12.

For this defin. the quotations from Brunne and Langland are very suitable.

KITH, *s.* Appearance, countenance, bearing.
Addit. to *KYTHE*, *s.*, *q. v.*

The king cumly in *kith* coverit with croune,
Callit knychtis sa *kene.*

Gaw. and Gol., st. 25.

This is simply a form of *kythe*, from A.-S. *cythan*, to make known, der. from *cúth*, known.

KITTIE-STICK, *s.* A small rod on which pins are put in order that the thread may be wound off them. Also called a *pin-stick*.
V. [*KITTIE-SWEERIE*.]

KLIBBAR, *s.* A packsaddle. V. *CLIBBER*.

To KNICK, NICK, *v.* 1. As a *v n.*: to click, crack; to make a clicking sound; "He can gar his fingers *knick*."

2. As a *v. a.*: to cause to click or crack.

May Margaret sits in the queen's bouir,

Knicking her fingers ane by ane,

Cursing the day that she e'er was born,

Or that she e'er heard o' Logie's name.

Ballad, The Laird o' Logie, l. 10.

KNIR, KNIRR, KNUR, KNURR, *s.* A knot in wood: an old, wizened, or decrepit person, a dwarf. V. *KNURL*.

Lot's wife was fresh compared to her;

They've Kyanised the useless *knir*,

She canna decompose—nae mair

Than her accursed annuity.

George Outram, The Annuity.

Although *knur* and *knurl* are similarly used, *knurl* is properly a dimin. of *knor*, M. E. *knor*, a knot in wood: from O. Dutch *knorre*, a hard swelling.

Knir or *knur* is the same word as in the famous Northern E. game of *knurr and spell*, i.e., ball and bat. The *knurr* is a wooden ball, made out of a hard and knotty piece of wood. V. *KNURLS*.

KNOCKIN-MELL, *s.* A wooden mallet or beetle with which linen cloth was beaten after it was bleached. Addit. to *KNOCKIN MELL*, *q. v.*

KNOCKIN-STANE, *s.* A large flat stone on which linen cloth was beaten after it was bleached. Addit. to *KNOCKIN-STANE*, *q. v.*

KNULLED, *pret.* and *part. pt.* V. *Knool*, *v.*

KYNEYERDE, *s.* A king's *yerd* or wand, i.e., a sceptre; *Ballad, Sir Simon Fraser*, l. 68. V. *Yerd*.

To KYTHE, *v. a.* To work, perform; Abp. Hamilton's *Catechism*, fol. 52 a, 109 a.
Addit. to *KYTHE*, *q. v.*

L.

To **LACHE**, **LACCHE**, *v. a.* To take, catch, seize; pret. and part. pt. *lacht*, *laght*, *laught*; Gol. and Gaw., st. xviii., xlix., lix.

M. Eng. *lacchen*, to catch: from A.-S. *laccan*, to seize, catch hold of.

LACHFASTING, *s.* Keeping land lying lea, i.e., in grass or uncultivated.

"The linkis of Lythis is maisterfullie and againe the law attour *lachfasting* ilk yeir thir xx yeiris bigan occupit be the uthalmen of Akiris and Lythis and nathing payit for the samin. Thairfor remember to tak law therupoun." Peterkin, Rentals of Orkney, No. 1., p. 22.

Icel. *ljá*, grass, grass-land; and *fasta*, to fasten, keep or hold fast; *festing*, a fixing, fastening.

LAGHT, **LAUGHT**, *pret.* Seized. V. *Lache*.

LAIL, **LAILL**, *adj.* Lawful, right, proper. V. **LEIL**.

"*Laill* advisement being given to the saids baillies theranent." Culross and Tulliallan, i. 280.

LANDSETTERCOP, *s.* A fee or fine paid by the tenant at the letting or reletting of a farm; Oppressions in Orkn. and Shetl., p. 126.

Icel. *landsetr-kaup*, payment at the setting or letting of land.

LANDSKYLD, *s.* An old name for the rent of a farm in Shetland; like Scot. *landmale*; Oppressions in Orkn. and Shetl., p. 126.

Icel. and Dan. *landskyld*, land-tax, field-rent, rent of a farm.

LANER, **LANARE**, **LANRET**, *s.* The lanneret or long-tailed hawk; Rates of Customs, Halyburton's Ledger, p. 313.

O. Fr. *laneret*, a species of hawk: dimin. from Lat. *lanarius*, a butcher.

By some authors the lanner or lanneret is said to be the young of the peregrine falcon: by others it is represented as a distinct but allied species. V. Jardine's Birds of Europe.

LANG, *adj.* as *s.* Length, extent; as, "the *lang* and the braid o't," i.e., the length and the breadth of it: "a butt-*lang*, a butt-length, i.e., the length of a pair of butts or targets, or the distance between them; pl. butt-*langs*, Gowrie Conspiracies, p. 57. V. **BUTELANG**.

LATE-WAKE, *s.* A corr. of **LYKE-WAKE**, q. v.; Annals of the Parish, ch. 24.

LAUCHTY, *adj.* Long, tusky, projecting: made or fit for seizing or tearing. V. *Lache*.

She had *lauchty* teeth an' kaily lips,
An' wide lugs fu' o' hair.

Ballad, Kempy Kaye, l. 37.

LAUMER, *s.* Amber. V. **LAMMER**.

LAW-DAYS, *s. pl.* A Border assize: "to keep the *Law Days*," to hold an assize, or to be present at one.

From Edinburgh Queen Mary "went to Jedburgh to keep the *Law Days*, which are wont to be held there every year, with the intention of bringing the Borders into order, and punishing the thieves who live in the neighbouring mountains." Stevenson, Translation of Nau's Memorials of the Reign of Mary Stewart, p. 30.

LAWRIGHTMAN, *s.* An official chosen by the Vard-Thing, and charged with the custody and application of the Standard of Weights and Measures, and bound to represent his Herad or Parish in the Law-Thing. In modern times this name was given to the local umpires called rancelmen: Memorial for Orkney, p. 116. Addit. to **LAGRAETMAN**.

LAY, *adj.* Fallow: a form of **LEA**, q. v.

To **LAY**, *v. a.* To bet, wager: "I *lay* a groat:" "I dar *lay*;" Dunbar, p. 165, ed. Small.

Lat Symone one fer stand fra the bede,
And ye sal se I *lay* wede,
The fendis craft some onhyde.

Barbour's Saints, Peter, l. 488.

This application of *lay* no doubt arose from the custom of bettors placing or laying down their bets by way of guarantee.

LEAR-STANE, *s.* A sort of pillory for the punishment of liars.

In the Burgh Court of Dunfermline on the 17th of March, 1499, "Ellyn of Walwode" was found by an assize to be "ane strubler of Robyn Gibson be detraccione," and doom was given accordingly. Cases of this kind had probably been on the increase at that time, for on the same day an assize considered what ought to be done to suppress such conduct, and their deliverance is thus recorded:—"The quhilk day it was delyverit be ane assize that the *lear-stane* suld be set againe in the place where it was wont to stand, or els ane als gude stane."

The *lear-stane* was therefore an old institution in Dunfermline; and, as burghal life was then very much alike all over the country, this mode of punishment was prob. as well known in other districts. Like the pillory, joughs, etc., this stone was most prob. set near the Tolbooth. See Burgh Life in Dunfermline in the Olden Time, p. 16.

LECCAM, *s.* Body. V. **LICAYM**.

LESOUÉ, *s.* A pasture; Leslie, Hist. Scot., p. 27, S. T. S. A.-S. *leswe*. V. **LESURIS**.

LETTGANT, LETTGANT-BED, *s.* A camp-bed; a portable or travelling bed. A corr. of Fr. *lit-de-champ*. V. [LETACAMPBED].

"Item, ane *lettgant bed* furneist witht Flandreis wurdour, blancattis, scheittis and coddis, witht all maner of wtheris necessaris, pryce xx lib." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, i. 32, Rec. Soc.

To LEVE, LEUE, *v. a.* To believe, credit; Awnt. Arth., st. xxxvii. V. LEIF.

LEVER, LEWER, LEWAR, *s.* Vent, windows, or similar opening in the roof of a house. V. *Livra*.

With that the Cok over the feildis take his flight,
And in at the Wedowis *lewar* couth he licht.
Henryson, Chanteclair and Foce, l. 189.

LICHAM, LICHE, LIKE, *s.* The body. Addit. to LICAYM, q. v.

To LIPPEN, *v. a.* and *n.* To *lippen in*, to confide in; Abp. Hamilton's Catechism, fol. 131 b: to *lippen to*, to depend or rely upon; Ibid., fol. 76 a: to *lippen with*, to entrust with, in the sense of handing over to another, as, "I'll *lippen ye wi' my siller*." Addit. to LIPPEN, q. v.

LITHER, LYTHER, LETHIR, *adj.* Evil, wicked, base.

LITHERLY, LETHIRLY, *adv.* Wickedly, basely.

And ilkane nycht as day cane daw,
As he mycht heyre the cok craw,
Thane wald he think quhow *lethirly*
That he his master cuth deny.

Barbour's Saints, Peter, l. 59.

A.-S. *lyther, lythre*, bad, wicked. Cf. Icel. *leidr*.

LOWIS, *s. pl.* Lochs: "the *Louis*," the Lochs or arms of the sea on the west coast of Scotland; Act. Parl. Scot., III. 309, Rec. Series. Errat. in DICT.

This term, which occurs frequently in the Exchequer Rolls and in the Acts of Parl., was until lately generally understood to mean the islands of Lewis; and it was so rendered by Jamieson. This, however, has been found to be a mistake; and Dr. Burnett has shown that it was the name applied to the Lochs on the west coast. See Exch. Rolls Scot., Vol. IX., Pref., p. 74, Rec. Series.

LUFRAY, *s.* V. *Livery*.

To LUIT, LUTE, LUK, *v. a.* and *n.* To bend, bow, bow down. V. LOUT.

Jok said, Forsuth I yern full fane
To *luk* my heid, and sit down by yow.

Wowing of Jok and Jenny, Bann. MS.

Luk here represents a corr. and vulgar pron. of *lout*, which is still common in those districts in which *l* is sounded as a guttural. In the modern version of the Wowing printed in Herd's Scot. Songs, ed. 1776, with the title, The Country Wedding, the passage runs thus:—

Ay, dame, says he, for that I yern.
To *lout* my head, and sit down by you.

For further illustration of this pron. of *t*, see *Lichis*, in Suppl.

LUVERY, LUVRIE, LUFRAY, *s.* Forms of *livery*, a gift, present. V. LEVERE¹.

Grit God releif Margaret our quene;
For and scho war as scho hes bene,
Scho wald be leger of *lufray*,
Than all the laif that I of mene,
For lerges of this New Yeirday.

Stewart, Lerges, lerges, Bann. MS., p. 276, Hunt. Soc.

M.

To MAGG, *v. a.* To mangle, cut up; a form of MANG, q. v.

To MAK. Add the following:—

1. To Mak *awa wi'*, *v. a.* To carry off; to expend, spend, waste; also, to kill.
2. To Mak *mens*. To make amends.
3. To Mak *ower*, *v. a.* To pass quickly over a wall, river, etc., in order to escape. To *mak aff ower* is also used.

MALATOUT, *s.* A special tax claimed by the king.

"Saving to the king the custom called *malatout*." Orig. Paroch., vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 561.

O. Fr. *mal-toute, malloulte, maletoste*, "an exaction, imposition, toll, a new or extraordinarie taxation;" Cotgr. So called, because held as *mal tolluē*. The

name was first applied to an extraordinary tax levied by Philip le Bel in 1296; see under *Maletoste* and *Malletoultie* in Cotgrave, and under *Mallôte* in Littré.

The form *maletoste* is corrupt. Littré shows that it was at first *male-tolte* or *male-toultte*, where *tolte* represents L. Lat. *tolta*, fem. pp. of *tollere*.

To MANCHLE, *v. a.* To maim, mangle, injure; in reference to documents, to vitiate, alter, corrupt. Frequent form of MANK, q. v.

"Memorandum to tak the salmond the third, not as it is rentallit, bot as it givis, for this rental is *manchlitt*." Orig. Paroch., vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 512.

Anglo-Fr. *mahangler*, to maim: freq. of O. Fr. *mahaingner, mehaingner*, to mutilate, from *mahain, mehaing*, imperfection. See Skeat's Etym. Dict. under *Mangle*; and Burguy's Gloss. under *Mahain*.

MAND. A form of *man it*, manage it, accomplish it: like *duid* for *do it*.

MAND, MANT, MAUNT, *pret.* and *part. pt.*
Managed, accomplished, attained; "He
mand or *mant* to do't." V. MAN.

Death's *maunt* at last to ding me owre,
An' I'll soon hae to lea' ye.

Alex. Wilson, Calimphitre's Elegy.

MANLY, *adj.* Manlike, human.

"Al thir paynis tholit he for us in his *manly* nature
and nocht in his godly nature." Abp. Hamilton's
Catechism, fol. 102 b.

To MANURE, MANOR, *v. a.* To till or cul-
tivate, as, to *manor* the land; to work at,
practice, to follow as a profession, as, to
manure justice, i.e., to practice or follow
law.

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

Manure, short for *manceuvre*; from O. Fr. *manceu-
rer*, to hold, occupy, possess; lit. to work by hand;
from L. Lat. *manuopera*, *manopera*, handiwork.

MARISCALL, *s.* V. MARSCHAL.

MARISEALLACH, *s.* Marshalship, steward-
ship.

". . . together with the coronership and stew-
ardship of those fifteen marklands of his own heritage,
. . . and the just fourth part of the *Mariseallach*
of the whole." *Orig. Paroch.*, vol. ii., pt. 1, p. 99.

MARK-SHOT, *s.* The distance between the
marks or targets in archery; *Scot. Ball.*,
Child, I. 274: *synon. butt-lang.*

MAUNT, *pret.* and *part. pt.* V. *Mand.*

MEGIRTIE, *s.* Same as MEGIRKIE, *q. v.*

Delete the entry under this heading in *Dict.*, and
combine the term with MEGIRKIE, of which it is a
variety.

MELLERING, MELLERIN, *s.* Waste meal,
the sweepings of a meal-mill; properly the
waste-meal gathered after a *melder* or mill-
ing. V. MELLER.

She said—"Gude e'en, ye nettles tall,
Where ye grow by the dyke;
If the auld carline, my mither was here,
Sae weel's she wou'd you pyke.

"How she wou'd stap ye in her pock,
I wot she wou'dna fail;
And boil ye in her auld brass pan,
And of ye mak gude kail.

"And she wou'd meal you with *mellering*,
That she gathers at the mill,
And mak ye thick as any dough,
Till the pan it was brimfull."

Ballad, Earl Richard, Scot. vers.

MEMMIT, MEMENT, *part. pt.* Errat. for *nem-
mit*, *nemt*, named, associated. V. *Dict.*

Delete the entry under this heading in *Dict.*, and
also the following one under MEMENT. *Memmit* is evi-
dently a mistake for *nemmit* in the passage quoted;
and Jamieson's explanation is not supported by the
context. Besides the word is printed *nemmit* in the
1882 ed. of *Alex. Scott's Poems*.

MESWAND, *s.* A bar, ingot: "a *meswand*
of gold," an ingot of gold; Abp. Hamilton's
Catechism, fol. 61b. Addit. to MESWAND,
q. v.

Although left undefined by Jamieson, his suggestions
regarding it are correct. The Vulgate renders the
term by "*regulam auream*."

METULAT, *part. pt.* A corr. form of *muti-
lat*, mutilated.

". . . Henry Fennesoun schot in the thie with
ane dart, Michael Smyth schot throw the hand and
metulat of his foremost fingare." *Burgh Recs. Glasgow*,
i. 103, *Rec. Soc.*

MIND, MYND, *s.* Inclination, desire; a *gude
mind*, a strong desire; of *gude mynd*, very
desirous, strongly inclined. Addit. to MIND,
q. v.

"His Majestie being of *gude mynd* that the said Sir
George be satisfieit of the saidis debursmentis, as ressonne
requyris." *Reg. Privy Council Scot.*, vi., 40, *Rec. Soc.*

MING-MANG, *adv.* Confusedly mixed, in
disorder: "The things in the drawers were
a' *ming-mang*." V. MING, *v.*

MIRLIN, *s.* V. *Merlion*, MARLEYON.

To MISBEET, *v. a.* Lit. to mis-bundle, to
disarrange, mis-assort, mis-match; *pret.* and
part. and *part. pt.* *misbet*. To *misbeet* a web
is to tie up the wrong bundles of warp and
weft in giving it out to the weaver. V.
Beet in Add.

"Dear me, freens, what's that I hear? The very
weans on the street crying—*gude day* to you Deacon."

"No, no, Deacon, it's Hawkie crying a hanging
speech, or maybe his cure for ill wives."

"Is that a'?" Weel, lads, that wad be better than
Solomon's Balm—for wise as he was he couldna help
himself when he got his web *misbet*." *The Deacon's
Day, Whistle Binkie*, i. 273.

To MISTER, MYSTER, *v. n.* To be useful
for, to minister to: as, "to *mister* to ane's
needs," in which sense it is used in Abp.
Hamilton's Catechism, fol. 59a. Addit. to
MISTER, *q. v.*

To MOUP, MOOP, *v. a.* and *n.* To moult as
a bird: hence, to drop, cast off, or part with.
Addit. to MOUP, *q. v.*

Moult is very commonly expressed by *moup* in the
West of Scot.; and that the word is widely used in the
sense of to drop, cast off, or part with, is shewn by the
popular remark to an unmannerly person: "It's weel
seen ye were bred in the mill, ye hae *moupit* a' your
manners." V. *Henderson's Scot. Proverbs*, p. 97, ed.
1881.

MOYNE, *s.* Moon. V. *Mone*.

MUGGANS, *s.* A name for the plant *Mug-
wort*; *Renfrews*. V. MUGGER.

In Caithness and Orkney it is called BULLWAND, *q. v.*

MUNT, *s.* and *v.* Amount. Addit. to *Munt*, *q. v.*

"Schatt silver and teinds to his Majestie, according to the rentell, quhilk to our knowlege can not be valued nor *munted* heigher nor it is alreddie." Peterkin, Rentals of Orkney, No. III., p. 94.

MURREAN, *s.* A morion; a kind of helmet

without visor or beaver, intended as a covering for the crown of the head.

"Harnes called *murreanes* or heid peices graven the peice, iiii li." Rates and Customs, 1612, Halyburton's Ledger, p. 314.

Fr. *morione*; from Span. *morrion*, from *morra*, the crown of the head.

N.

NAEKIN, NAKIN, NAEKINS, *adj.* Of no kind, none at all. Addit. to NAKYN, *q. v.*

NAGNAIL, NANGNAIL, *s.* An ingrown nail on the toe; West of S. A corruption of E. *agnail*, which see in Murray's New Eng. Dict.

To NAITE, NAYTE, *v. a.* To use. Addit. to NATE, *q. v.*

NARE, *s.* *Thi nare*, a MS. form for *thin are*, thy favour; Sir Tristrem, l. 2135, S.T.S. See under *Are*, *s.*, in Addenda.

The transfer of final *n* to the word following is frequently found in MSS. It has been the cause of many mistakes; and in the present instance it gave rise to the false form *thinare*, which Sir Walter Scott printed, and which was entered and explained in the Dict.

NASCH, NASCHE, *adj.* Soft, marshy, wet: a form of *nesh*, tender, soft. Addit. to *Nash*, *q. v.*

". . . and fra the said stane calsay at the end of the hill foirsaid, keipand betuix the *nasche* and the hard north and north eist." Reg. Mag. Sig., 19 Dec., 1584, Rec. Series.

A.-S. *hnæsce*, *hnesce*, soft, tender; Goth. *hnaskvus*.

NAUGHTIE, NOGHTIE, *adj.* Bad, insufficient. Addit. to NOCHTIE, *q. v.*

". . . buyeth insufficient worsett, . . . and litts [i.e. dyes] the same with *naughtie* cullouris." Burgh Rees. Stirling, 1662, p. 239.

NEAR, NEIR, NERE, NER, *adv.* Nearly,

almost: *gae near*, very nearly or narrowly: "He *near* missed it; *aye, gae near*."

NEARLINS, NEIRLINS, NERLINS, *adv.* Nearly, almost: like *near-han*, *ner-han*.

NEIK, NEAK, *s.* and *v.* A form of EIK, *q. v.*

NEIKIT, NEAKIT, *part.* Patched, mended; forms of *eikit*.

"The samyne is decayit and *neakit* in mony places." Culross and Tulliallan, i., 131.

NEST, *s.* *To look over the nest* is an expression used regarding young persons when they begin to act for themselves.

To NICK, *v. a.* To catch, capture, trap; pret. and part. pt. *nicked*, *nickit*. Addit. to *Nick*, *q. v.*

I think, quo' she, ye're fairly *nicked* now.
Nae hauf sae far, he says, as ye wad trow.

Ross, *Helenore*, p. 169, ed. 1868.

NIRR, *s.* A knot in wood; a dwarf. V. NURR, *Knir*.

NOMBLES, *s. pl.* V. *Noumbles*.

To NYAFF, *v. n.* V. DICT.

NYAFFET, *s.* A diminutive, conceited chatterer; Laird of Logan, p. 591.

NYAFFING, *s.* Idle talk or chatter; *Ibid*.

NYTHE, *s.* Wickedness, malice; Scot. Ball., Child, VI., 275. A.-S. *nīth*, *nīth*.

O.

O, *s.* A light, or small window; a form of *Oye*, *q. v.*

"Gevin out of the box to Thomas Pottar to buy glasse and leid to putt ane litle window in the seat, three punds Scottis." MS. Minutes of the Hammermen of Dumbarton, 17th Oct., 1659.

"Thomas Pottar gauë in his accompt concerning the O above the seat, quhilk extendis to nyne shillingis six

pence sterlingis; 10d. of quhilk is payid to the said Thomas." *Ibid*, 7th Nov., 1659.

Although the window called an *O* is often found in the form of a circle, it was not so named because it resembles the letter *O*. For the etym. of the term see under *Oye*. It is simply short for Icel. *auga*, eye.

OCHANIE, *interj.* Alas!: an expression of grief still in use.

Gael. *ochain*, alas!

OGART, *s.* Accusation, evil-speaking, contempt. Addit. to OGART, *q. v.*

Delete the note under this term in DICT.: the etym. suggested is unsuitable. *Ogart* is from Gael. *agairt*, accusation, fault-finding; from *agair*, "to plead, claim, crave, accuse; require, demand." M'Leod and Dewar.

OGARTFUL, OGERTFU', UGERTFUL, *adj.* Exacting, fastidious, difficult to please: "He's an *ogertfu'* body." Addit. to OGERTFUL, *q. v.*

OLORINE, *s.* Same as OLOUR, *q. v.*; Leslie, Hist. Scot., p. 45, S. T. S.

OMNEGATHRUM, OMNIGADDRUM, *s.* A name given to the unincorporated craftsmen of a burgh.

In the larger burghs of Scotland there were three classes of burgesses: the merchants or guild brethren, the incorporated craftsmen, and the unincorporated craftsmen. The last named were deemed a lower order by the other two sections, and, when spoken of as a class, were called the *omnigatherum*. In the burghs generally this name was only occasionally used; but in the royal burgh of Stirling it was almost the only name given to that class during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. For example, in the Burgh Records under date 16th July, 1604, regarding a certain taxation to be made, we find: ". . . thair of the merchandis the ane half, and the craftsmen and *omnigaddrum* the uther half." And a few months later, under 17th Dec., 1604: "Thair salbe joyned yeirlie to the counsall of this burgh tua of the ald baillies, and tua of the *omnigaddrum*, as extraordinary persones of counsall, conforme to use and wount."

Again, under date 28th Nov., 1642, the arrangement for the salary of the town drummer is: "Of the quhilk thrie scoir foure pundis the toun sall pay yeirlie £4, guild brethren £20, the crafts £20, the maltmen £10, and the *omnigaddrum*, viz, the wrichtis, maissones, coupares, liststares, glassin-wrichtis, sklaitteris, gairdneris, the soume of ten pundis yeirlie." See Burgh Recs. Stirling, p. 112, 184.

The E. term is *omnium-gatherum*, applied to any very mixed assembly or company.

ONCET, ONEST, *adv.* Once.

ONDE, *s.* Malice, envy; Scot. Ball., Child, VI., 275.

A.-S. *onda*, zeal, envy, malice.

ONFREIND, ONFRIND, *s.* An enemy. V. UNFRIEND.

To ONHIDE, ONHYDE, *v. a.* To disclose, expose; Barbour's Saints, Peter, l. 487: also, as a *v. n.*, to become clear, as applied to the weather. V. *Unhide*.

ONKEND, ONKENT, *adj.* and *adv.* Unknown. V. *Unkend*.

ONSICCAR, ONSICKER, ONSIKKER, *adj.* Unsecure, uncertain. V. UNSIKKIR.

ONSPERD, ONSPERT, *adj.* Unasked, un-questioned: also, as an *adv.*, without asking or making enquiry, without having to ask the way. V. *Unspeird*.

With lusty hairt than suld I gif ane loip,
And cum to yow, I ken the gait *onsperd*.
Bann. MS., p. 641, Hunt. Soc.

The adverbial use of this term is still common.

ORGMOUNT, *s.* Singed, sodden, or peeled barley: "sodne beir or *orgmount*;" Leslie, Hist. Scot., p. 98, S. T. S.

For an account of the ancient method of cleaning or peeling grain, see under GRADDAN in DICT., and The Scottish Gael, ii. 103.

O. Fr. *orge*, barley, and *mondé*, cleansed, peeled.

ORTHORT, *prep.* A form of OURTHORT, *q. v.*

OSTER, OSTIR, *s.* An oyster; Leslie, Hist. Scot., p. 13, 42, S. T. S.; Henryson, Pract. Medecyne, l. 71.

O. Fr. *oistre*, from Lat. *ostrea*, *ostreum*, an oyster: in Mod. Fr. *huître*.

OTTOUNYR, OTTONYR, *adj.* Pertaining to the *out-town* or *out-field* lands; Orig. Paroch., Vol. II., pt. 2, p. 671. V. *Outen-Toun*.

OURDIRKIT, *part. pt.* Darkened, obscured, overcast. V. DIRK.

Ourdirkit with the sable clud nocturn.
Dunbar, *The Sterne is rissin*, l. 26.

To OURGIVE, OURGIE, *v. a.* To bestow, assign, bequeath; pret. *ourgeff*; part. pt. *ourgiffin*, *ourgien*; Orig. Paroch., II., pt. 2, p. 726.

OUSET, OUSSET, *adj.* Worsted, woollen; "an *ouset* apron." A colloq. form of *worsted*.

Ye ar the lanterne and the sicker way,
Suld gyd sic sympill folk as me to grace;
Your bairfeit, and your *ousett* coull of gray,
Schawis full weil your perfyt halynace.

Henryson, *Fox and Wolf*, *Bann. MS.*, p. 967, Hunt. Soc.

OUTGANG, OUTGAN, OUTGAE, UTGAE, *s.* Outgoing, giving up tenure; also, the way out, exit. V. OUTGAIT.

To OUTHAVE, OWTHAE, *v. a.* To transport, export: lit. to have or fetch out.

"Sinder inhabitandes of the toun of Taine occupirs merchandis in buying, sellung, tappyn,* and *owthawing* of merchandice." Orig. Paroch., II., pt. 2, p. 431.

" . . . quhar sic guddis is *owthad* be shippyn of vthirwayis." Ibid.

* Misprinted *cappyn*.

P.

PALE, PAIL, PEIL, s. A stake; a stripe, band, bar: also, a limit, boundary.

To PALE, PAIL, PEIL, v. a. To stake; to fix or stretch by means of stakes: as, "to *peil* nets;" hence, to surround, enclose, separate; to stripe, band, or bar; part. pt. *paled palyt*, also used as an *adj.*

"Item, sax courtenes of singill worsat *palyt* of red and grein and yhalou befor the hee altar and about the same for feriall." Invent. Vestments, etc., in St. Salv. Coll., St. Andrews, Mait. C. Misc., iii. 199.

O. Fr. *pal*, a pale, stake: from Lat. *palus*, a stake, which is derived from Lat. *pangere*, to fix, fasten.

It may be noted that, in heraldry, *pale* was used with reference to a vertical stripe only. This is probably implied when speaking of the *courtienes* of the altar.

PANE, PAYN, PEEN, s. A pane, panel, division.

To PANE, PAYN, PEEN, v. a. To panel; to cut, divide, or form into panes or panels; to arrange in panels, to quarter, marshal; part. pt. *paned, paynit, peen'd*, arranged in panes or divisions.

"That baith the craftis, viz., webstaris, wakeris and scheraris, in all tymes of processiou . . . be incorporat vnder ane baner, to be maid in this wys, that thair baneris of baith the saidis craftis be *paynit* with the imagis, figuris, and armis of the webstaris, and principalie becaus thair ar found the elder craft and first placit; and with the ymagis, figuris, and armys of the said scheraris and wakaris quarterlie rynnand togedder; and the armes of the webstaris . . . to be vnmaist in ilk baner." Burgh Recs. Edin., 1509, i. 122, Rec. Soc.

O. Fr. *pan*, "a pane, piece, or pannell;" Cotgr.; from Lat. *pannus*, a cloth, patch.

PANTENS, s. pl. A corr. of *pattens*. V. under [PATYNIS].

PARLEY, PARLY, s. V. PARLIAMENT-CAKE.

PARLICUE, s. V. PURLICUE.

PARTISING, s. Departure, separation: "libel of *partising*," bill of divorce; Abp. Hamilton's Catechism, fol. 165b.

Fr. *partir*, to part, depart, remove.

PARTY, PARTI, adj. Apart, separate, different.

Also used as a *s.* meaning opposition, the opposite side or party; as, "the *parti* Canados tok he," i.e., Canados took the opposite side; Sir Tristrem, l. 3236, S. T. S. Addit. to PARTY, q. v.

PATELAND, s. Particle or portion of land.

"With the *pateland* called John Clerks land, . . . as the said auchtant part and *pateland* . . . Ivis

in lenth and braid." Orig. Paroch., vol. ii., pt. 2, p. 512.

This is simply a corr. of *partland*, like *patelet* for partlet.

PAULLE, s. Rich cloth; Awnt. Arth., st. 28. V. PALL.

PEEN, s. A pane, as in "a *peen* o' glass;" also, the narrow edge of a hammer head, as in "a *peen* hammer." E. *pane*. V. *Pane*.

PEEVER, s. The pitcher or flat stone with which the children's game of *beds* or *pallall* is played; the game is therefore sometimes called "*peever*" or "*the peever*." West of S.

To PEILL, v. a. A form of *pail*, to stake; to fix, erect, or fasten by means of stakes: "to *peill* nettis," to stake nets; Reg. Mag. Sig., 25 Aug., 1584, Rec. Series. V. *Pale*.

To PERFEW, v. a. To purfle: part. pt. *perfewit*, for *purflewit*, purfled; Bann. MS., p. 657, l. 36. V. *Purfle*.

To PERFILE, PERFILE, PERFLEW, PERFLEW, v. a. V. *Purfle*.

To PERISH, PERISCH, PERISS, v. a. and n.
1. As a *v. a.*: to destroy, waste, squander, bring to naught; as, "He has *perish'd* his pack."

For mony a beast to dead she shot,
And *perish'd* mony a bonny boat.

Burns, *Tam o' Shanter*.

2. As a *v. n.*: to come to naught, become weak, helpless, powerless.

The night was foul, he was all wat,
And *perished* of cauld,

The Mare of Collingtoun, *Watson's Coll.*, i. 40.

PERKINS, s. pl. A species of gingerbread formed into thin round cakes like biscuits, with a piece of almond in the centre of each.

To PERVISE, PERVYSE, v. a. To examine carefully, test, consider. Lat. *pervisere*.

"Their hail travells and work . . . sould be revysit and *pervysit* be some brethren, digestit and disposit in convenient order, to be thereafter presentit to the Assemblée." Book of Univ. Kirk, 1577, p. 163.

PHINK, s. A finch: but the translator of Leslie's Hist. Scot. uses the term as meaning a swan: see p. 40, ed. S. T. S.

PICCADEL, PICKEDAILL, s. An ornamental band, border, or ruff attached to the collar of a doublet; a high ruff; pl. *piccadellis*, *pickedailis*.

“Nathir yit that ony marchand by, to top or sell, ony handwork belanging to craftismen, sic as brydill bittis, brydillis, stirrep ernes, stirrep ledderis, maid girdis with buckillis, irn hors cambis, spurris, buittis, schone, pantenes, and *pickedailis*, nor nautheris handye work maid within this burgh belanging to ony craftismen quhatsumever, in hurt and preiudye of the saidis craftismen, under the pane foirsaid of confiscatioun of the same to the tounes use.” Burgh Recs. Stirling, 1616, p. 144.

The *piccadel*, from O. Fr. *piccadilles* (which Cotgrave defines as “the seuerall diuisions or peeces fastened together about the brimme of the collar of a doublet”), was an ornamental neck-piece made up in various ways, but generally in the form of a band or ruff to fit the collar of a doublet; and it was so made that it could be taken off at the pleasure of the wearer. The term, however, appears to have had a wider application, for Blount defines it as “the round hem, or the several diuisions set together, about the skirt of a garment or other thing; also, a kind of stiff collar made in fashion of a band.”

The high ruffs worn in the early Stuart times were called *piccadillies*; but in earlier times, and especially during the reign of Elizabeth, the fine peaked lace used for edging was called *piccadilly lace*, either because it was chiefly used for edging the *piccadilly* or high ruff, or because of its fine spear-like points. And Piccadilly, in London, is said to have derived its name from a noted warehouse which stood there called Piccadilla Hall, which was the chief depot for this kind of lace. Pennant, however, says the Hall was so named because “*piccadillas* or turnovers were sold there.” See Brewer’s Dict. of Phrase and Fable.

Piccadel, or *piccadilla*, is a dimin. of Span. *pica*, a pike, *picada*, a prick.

PILE, PYLE, s. The punch or die for stamping the obverse of a coin; the obverse face of a coin; also, the impression stamped upon the obverse.

The die used for the opposite or reverse face of the coin was called a *trussell* or *tursell*: hence, money was said to be struck or printed with “*pyle and tursell*.” see Acts James VI., 1597. In the 1814 ed. of the Scotch Acts, from which Jamieson quoted this phrase, it is misprinted “*pyle and cursell*.” from this source and on this authority the mistake found its way into the Dict.

O. F. *pile*, “the pile or vnder-yron of the stampe wherein money is stamped, and the pile-side of a piece of money;” Cotgr. From Lat. *pila*, a pillar.

PIRKLE, s. A kind of muzzle (consisting of a leather band with projecting nails), which is fixed on the nose of a cow that is given to sucking her teats; Orkney.

Prob. only a corr. of *prickle*.

PIRLICUE, s. The conclusion of a discourse, the application of a sermon. V. **PURLICUE, s. 3.**

“And if you distaste the sermon, I doubt the *pirlicue* will please you as little.” Kidnapped, p. 245.

PITCHER, s. The flat roundish piece of stone with which children play their game of *beds* or *pallall*; hence the game is often called *pitcher* or the *pitcher*; West of S.

So called from the stone being *pitched* or tipped along by the foot of the player.

PITLARICHIE, s. Uproar, turmoil; cry and confusion of a disorderly crowd.

The first ae straik that Forbes strack,
He gar’d MacDonnell reel;
And the neist ae straik that Forbes strack,
The brave MacDonnell fell.
And siccan a *Pillarichie*
I’m sure ye never saw,
As was among the Hielandmen,
When they saw MacDonnell fa’.

Ballad, Battle of Harlaw, l. 61.

PLAIT-SLEEVES, PLATE-SLEEVES, PLET-SLEEVES, SLEEVES OF PLAIT, s. pl. Mail or armour for the arms; Gowrie Conspiracies, p. 47.

“Ordanis to hane ane lans, ane steill-bonnet, and ane pair of *pletsleuis*, and ane hagbuit.” Burgh Recs. Peebles, 1624, p. 364, Rec. Soc.

PLICHT-ANKER, PLYCHT-ANKIR, s. Sheet anchor, the principal anchor of a vessel.

Scho tuke Presence *plicht ankers* of the barge,
And Fair Callyng that wele a flayn could schute,
And cherissing for to complete hir charge.

Dunbar, Goldyn Targe, l. 187.

“Lat this faith be thi *plycht ankir*, and doutless thow sall be saiffit fra all the danger of syn.” Abp. Hamilton’s Catechism, fol. 103 b.

Du. *plechtanker*, sheet-anchor: lit. deck-anchor; *plecht*, signifying deck.

PLIE, s. and v. Plea. V. **PLEY.**

PLOUGHGATE, PLOUGH-LAND, s. V. PLEUCH-GATE.

POLDAVY, POLDAVYE, POLLDAVIE, POLDAUY, s. A coarse kind of canvas used for sailcloth and sacking; Burgh Recs. Stirling, p. 144.

“*Poldaveis* the shok contening xxviii. elnis, . . . xv. li.” Halyburton’s Ledger, p. 318.

To POOK, POUK, POWK, v. a. To pull, pluck, or pick with the fore-finger and thumb; as, “I’m *pookin* the hairs out o’t”: hence, to lift or take in small quantities; as, “He just *pouks* at his meat.” Addit. to **POOK, q. v.**

POOK, POUK, s. A pick, a very small quantity: “a *pouk* o’ oo,” a pick or minute tuft of wool; “a *pook* o’ meat,” a very small quantity of food. E. *pick*. V. **POOKS.**

A dimin. from *poo*, *pow*, to pull, pluck, pick, and generally applied to action with the fore-finger and thumb; hence, a very small quantity.

PORTASE, PORTUS, PORTUIS, s. A breviary; Invent. St. Salv. Col., St. Andrews, Mait. C. Misc. Addit. to [PORTOUNS], q. v.

Perhaps the form *portouns*, given by Lindsay in the Three Estaitis, represents a vulgar pron. of the period: or, it is a mere scribal error of *portouns* for *portous*.

POUNDLAND, PUND-LAND, s. A portion of land extending to four oxgates, or half a ploughgate, or 52 acres.

"That four oxgait of the saids lands extendis and sall extend to ane *pund land* of auld extent in all tyme to cum." Decision of Lords Auditors of Exchequer in 1585, Innes' Leg. Antiq., p. 233.

By this decision it was settled that a ploughland or ploughgate was equal to a forty-shillingland of Old Extent.

PREACHINS, *s. pl.* Sermons, discourses. Communion occasions in Scotland are called *preachins*, from the number of sermons then delivered; Laird of Logan, p. 592.

PRICK-WAND, *s.* A wand set up as a mark or prick to shoot at. V. **PRICK**.

The *prick-wand* was often used at contests in archery as a test of skill. In the ballad entitled Adam Bel, Clym of the Cloughe, and William of Cloudeslie, it is recorded that—

Wyllyam went into a fyeld,
And his to brethren with him,
There they set vp to hasell rodde,
Twenty score paces betwene.

"I hold him an archer," said Cloudeslè,
"That yonder wande cleveith in two:"

"Here is none suche," sayd the Kyng,
"Nor none that can so do."

"I shall assaye, syr," sayd Cloudeslè,
"Or that I farther go:"

Cloudeslè, with a bearyng arrow,
Clave the wand in to.

Ritson, Pieces of Pop. Poetry.

PRICKET, *s.* A spire, spike, taper. Addit. to *Pricket*.

"Ane steeple and *pricket* of ashler-wark upon the east neuk and cunyeie." Records of Old Dundee, p. 150.

PRICKET SANG, **PRIKAT SANG**, *s.* Music pricked or noted down, musical notation. Addit. to **PRICKSANG**, q. v.

"The said Sir John sall study continualie quhill he be cunnand in *prikat sang*." Burgh Recs. Stirling, 1556, p. 70.

PROOF O' SHOT, *adj.* Incapable of influence or impression, heedless, regardless, insensible.

A lover speaking of his heart says:

"Tis *proof-o' shot* to birth or money,
But yields to what is sweet and bonny.

Song, There's my Thumb.

PYE-TREES, *s. pl.* Cross-trees or poles for drying nets, yarn, &c.

". . . to haill, schutt, peill, and draw nettis on all pairtis usit and wont within the said boundis, and dry the said nettis upon the *pye treis* as said is." Reg. Mag. Sig., 25 Aug., 1584, Rec. Series.

See also under **PIE**, s. 7, in Halliwell's Dict.

Q.

To QUARREL, *v. a.* As in **E.**: also, to point out or check a fault, find fault with; as, "He *quarrelled* me for coming late": to challenge, call in question, disapprove of; as, "He *quarrelled* every plan I proposed": to plea at law, oppose, resist; as, "He *quarrelled* my claim in the Court of Session." Addit. to **QUARREL**, *v.*, q. v.

QUARRELLABLE, **QUARRALLABLE**, *adj.* Able to be challenged, opposed, or resisted; hence, faulty, defective.

"Quhilk gift is not confirmed, neither wes the successors ever in use off presenting; . . . and so his right is most *quarrallable*." Peterkin, Rentals of Orkney, No. III., p. 14.

QUARRELSOME, *adj.* Fault-finding, given to contradiction, litigious: "He's a *quarrelsome* body; he's never satisfied."

QUEIR, *s.* Church; Abp. Hamilton's Catechism, fol. 59a. Addit. to **QUEER**, q. v.

Lit., quire or choir of a church; but frequently applied to the whole building. It is so used in the passage quoted.

QUETHE, *s.* Cry, clamour, sound.

QUHATTINE, **QUHATNE**, **QUHATNA**, *adj.* What kind of; Leslie, Hist. Scot., p. 119, S. T. S. V. **QUHATKYN**, *Quhaten*.

QUITHER, **QWETHIR**, *v. and s.* Forms of **WHITHER**, q. v.

QUOSCHE, *s.* A hollow, haugh.

". . . excepting the turnouris croft . . . with the medo and *quosche* adiacent thereto." Orig. Paroch., vol. II., pt. 1, p. 142.

Gael. *còs*, a hollow, crevice, recess; M'Leod and Dewar.

To QWAITE, *v. n.* A form of *wait*, short for *await*, to befall, happen.

Wait is still used in this sense, and examples of this peculiar form are occasionally found: see Allit. Rom. Alex., l. 1109, and cf. Troybook, l. 13245.

R.

RACHE, *part. pt.* Rated, reckoned, ranked.
V. RAIK, REKE.

"Lat the burial of a deid persone be preparat accordeng as the persone is *rache*." Leslie, Hist. Scot., p. 123, S. T. S.

RAIL, *s.* 1. Band, bar; as, the *rail* of a stair, i.e., the hand-rail; also called the *railin*.

2. A row, line; as, "a *rail* o' tacketts," a row of hobnails.

They pu' and rax the lingle tails,
Into their brogues they ca' the nails;
Wi' hammers now, instead o' flails,
They mak great racketts,
And set about their heels wi' *rails*
O' clinkin tacketts.

Keith, The Farmer's Ha', st. 5.

To RAIL, *v. a.* 1. To fit with a band, bar, or border, and hence to enclose; as, "to *rail* a stair," i.e., to fit it with a hand-rail in order to prevent accidents.

2. To set in a row; as, *to rail shoon*, to fill the soles with rows of iron nails.

O. H. Ger. *rigil*, a bar, bolt, from O. H. Ger. *rthan*, to fasten (Ger. *reihen*, to put in a row, connect). See Skeat's Etym. Dict.

To RAVE, RAUE, *v. n.* 1. To roam, wander.

"He lang had *rauet* and wandirit, at last he arriuet in Numidie." Leslie, Hist. Scot., p. 71, S. T. S.

This term is formed from the sb. *raver*, a reaver, robber, in the same way as *rove* from *rover*.

2. To emit a wild rushing sound, to roar, rage; as, "The wind's *ravin* in the lum-head."

Rave in this sense is most prob. from Lat. *rabere*, to rage. See Skeat's Etym. Dict.

To RED, REDD, *v. a.* To set in order; hence, to arrange, prepare, provide; as, "I'll sort the place an' *red* the things to your han." Addit. to RED, *v.*, q. v.

RED, REDD, *s.* Arrangement; the act of arranging, preparing, organizing; aiding and abetting. Addit. to RED, *s.*, q. v.

"Ye delete . . . his name furth of the Summons of Treason and Forfauture raised and executed against him for being art, part, *redd*, counsel and counselling of the late Treason." Gowrie Conspiracies, p. 35.

REDE, *s.* A road for ships. V. RADE.

RED-HAWK, REID-HALK, *s.* A hawk in its first year, but generally applied to the male goshawk or tercel of that age.

The tercel does not reach maturity till its second

year, and until then its plumage is of a deep brown colour, and has a much ruddier tint than that of an adult.

Your clerkis ar seruit all about,
And I do lyk ane *reid halk* schout
To cum to lure that hes no leif,
Quhair my plummys begynis to brek out:
Excess of thocht dois me mischeif.

Dunbar, Schir, yit remembir, st. 2.

Although so printed in the editions of Laing and Small, the second last line of this passage is faulty: *gynis* for *begynis* would greatly improve it.

Reid-halks, i.e., young hawks, however hungry or clamorous for food, were not allowed to "come to lure," or to feed, with the adult or trained hawks. Dunbar, as an old and faithful falcon to the King, complains that he is still treated as if he were only a *reid-halk*.

It may be observed that *halk* is a mere graphic form, and that the *l* is not sounded. Indeed, the *lk* is a contracted form of *kk*, which here represents *uk*, as the preceding vowel is sounded long. See under *Walk*, *Wakk*, *Wauk*, *v.*, in Addenda.

REEK-HEN, *s.* The name of an ancient house-tax paid to the landlord; also, the hen given in payment of it. Errat. in Dict.

From every fire-house or reek on his estate the landlord claimed a hen by way of yearly custom. Hence the name *reek-hen*. See Gloss. Orkn. and Shetl., and Innes, Legal Antiq., p. 257.

Under Reik-Hen in Dict. delete s. 1, and the para. which follows it, and combine the remainder of the entry.

REEK-MAIL, REEK-MAILL, *s.* An ancient name for house-rent; dues payable by a householder to his superior; Burgh Recs. Stirling, p. 308. V. under *Reek-Hen*.

REFYNE, *part. pt.* Riven, torn; Barbour's Saints, Peter, l. 23. V. RIVE.

Icel. *rifa*, to rive, tear; pret. *rif*; part. pt. *rifinn*.

REPALINGIS, *s. pl.* Prob. an error for *reperalingis* or *reparalingis*, fittings, furniture.

"A feather bed, and two saddles, with their *repalingis*." Orig. Paroch., i. 185.

See Reparel in Halliwell.

REPRISE, *s.* A renewed effort, attempt, or attack; repetition, resumption.

"The unhappy condition wherein the Church and State of Scotland were plunged during the minority of King James the Sixth, and that not once or twice but in frequent *reprises*." Gowrie Conspiracies, p. 14.

O. Fr. *reprise*, "resumption, repetition;" Cotgr. This is the fem. of *repris*, part. pt. of *reprandre*, to resume.

RESATE, RESAT, *part. pt.* Received, accepted, engaged and entered for service.

". . . and ten merks for ane friemans sone befoir he be *resat* frieman, attour the wonted dewes for

the poor. Item, . . . the present Clerk and his successors shall have 13s. iiijd. for the buikeing, and ten shillings for the serveand so *resat*." Recs. Incorp. of Tailors, Glasgow, 1648, p. 8.

REST, s. A hinge for a door; pl. *restis*; perhaps so called because the door wrests or turns upon them; Douglas, III. 93, 8, ed. Small.

A.-S. *wræstan*, to writhe, twist; M. Eng. *wresten*.

To RING, v. a. To put a ring in a swine's snout; to fit with a ring: part. pt. *ringit*, fitted with a ring, as "a *ringit* sow." V. under *Snipe*.

RINNAN BILL, s. A furious or mad bull; West of S.

To RIP out, RIP down, v. a. To take down work that is insufficient, or that has been wrongly done; as, "To *rip* out a stocking." When such work is taken down loop by loop it is often called *rippling out*.

RIPPIN, RIPPISH, adj. Given to *ripping*, i.e., searching, turning over, cleaning out: hence, industrious, cleanly, fastidious. V. **RIPE, v.**

But a new-made wife, fu' o' *rippish* freaks,
Fond o' a' things feat for the first five weeks,
Laid a mouldy pair o' her ain man's breeks
By the brose o' Aiken-drum.

Nicholson, Brownie of Blednoch.

Dan. *rippe*, in the sense of *oprippe*, to rip up, turn over.

To RISP, v. n. To dirl, rattle, knock; " *risp* at the manse door;" R. L. Stevenson, Kidnapped, p. 4. Addit. to **RISP, q. v.**

ROCHT, pret. Recked, regarded.

For he had thame inflammyt swa,
That name of thaim vald part hyme fra,
For his luf to de thai ne *rocht*

Barbour's Saints, Prol., l. 105.

A.-S. *recan*, to care; pt. t. *rôhte*; formed from a sb. with base *rôc-*, found in M. H. Ger. *ruoch*, O. H. Ger. *ruch*, care, heed, whence M. H. Ger. *ruochen*, G. H. Ger. *rôhhjan*, to reckon; see under *Reck* in Skeat's Etym. Dict.

ROITTING, s. Rooting. V. *Rutting*.

ROUGH-RIDER, s. A performer of feats on horseback, a circus-rider; Laird of Logan, p. 594. Addit. to **ROUGH-RIDER, q. v.**

To RUBAN, RUBEN, v. a. To fit, bind, deck, or ornament with ribbons: part. pt. *rubanit*; Garmond of Gude Ladeis, Bann. MS., p. 657, Hunt. Soc. V. **RUBEN, s.**

RUITH, RUECH, s. A cattle-run, hill-pasture, summer-sheiling; Scot. Gael, II. 82.

Gael. *ruigh, ruighe*, lit. arm, forearm; applied to the lower slopes of mountains on which cattle are pastured during summer; hence the secondary meaning, hill-pasture.

RUTTING, ROITTING, s. Rooting, turning up the soil as pigs do in search of food; Oppressions in Orkney, p. 88, 4. V. [**RUTT.**]

S.

SAHT, part. pt. Reconciled. V. **SAUCHT, Sacht.**

SAIR, s. and v. Savour, smell. V. **SARE, SAWER.**

SAIRING, part. and adj. Smelling, as, "sueit *sairing* flouris;" Leslie, Hist. Scot., p. 44: stinking, as, "*sairing* like a brock."

To SAPPLE CLAES. To steep or soak clothes in soapy water. V. **SAPPLES.**

To SAUD, v. a. To make solid. V. **SAD, v.**

To SAUGHTILL, v. a. and n. To reconcile; Awnt. Arth., st. lii. V. *Sauchtine*.

A.-S. *sahlian*, to reconcile, make peace: from *sah*, peace.

SAY, s. and adj. Assay. V. **SAY, v. and SEY, s.**

SAYLCH, s. A seal. V. **SELCHT.**

SCALE-DRAKE, SKEEL-DUCK, s. V. **SKAILDRAKE.**

SCARE, s. The narrow part of the head of a golf-club, by which the head is glued to the handle; Gl. Golfer's Handbook. Addit. to **SKAIR, q. v.**

This is a special application of *Skair*, a splice: see s. 2 of that term in **Dict.**

To SCHEND, v. a. To shame, disgrace: part. pt. *schende*; Sir Tristrem, l. 3289. Addit. to **SCHENT, v., q. v.**

SCHENDSCHIP, SCHENSCHPE, s. Shame, confusion, ignominy; Burgh Recs. Peebles, 1450, p. 15, Rec. Soc.

And tha that tynt had wittis fyffe,
Thal restoryt thaim allswa
Fra *schenschepe* of our felone fay.

Barbour's Saints, Prol. l. 119.

A.-S. *scendan*, to confound, shame; O. Du. *schenden*.

SCHIELDRAKE, SHIELDRAKE, *s.* V. SKAILDRAKE.

SCHIPREDE, *s.* A road or anchorage for ships; Leslie, *Hist. Scot.*, p. 127, S. T. S. V. RADE.

SCHUFE, *pret.* Shoved, placed, stuck; Barbour's Saints, Peter, l. 158.

A.-S. *scūfan*, to shove; *pt. t. scēaf*. M. Eng. *schoven*.

SCHULE, *s.* A shoal. V. SKULE.

To SCLUFE, *v. n.* V. SKLUFE.

To SCOSCHE, *v. a.* To view, examine, search, test: hence, to reject things that are defective.

"That ane persoun be yeirlic elected at Michaelmes to *scosche* all skynis cuttit, hollit, or tuigit in the nek, within this burght, with the decoun of the skynnaris, quha sal haue ane penny for his panis of ilk skyn sua fundyn, to be payet be the byar." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, 28th August, 1613.

This looks very like the old custom of Scavage or Showing to which merchants had to submit on bringing their goods to market, and for which a small custom rate was charged. In the Liber Albus, where it is frequently mentioned, it is thus defined:—"And be it made known, that Scavage is so called as being a 'shewing;' because it behoves the merchants that they shew unto the Sheriffs the merchandize for which the custom is to be taken, before that any of it be sold." Mun. Gildhallæ Lond., vol. iii., p. 58, Rolls Series, and see Gloss. also.

A.-S. *scēawian*, to look at, view, or search.

SCRAE, SKRAE, *s.* Short for SKRAE-FISH, *q. v.*

Scrae or *scrae-fish*, especially those that are sweet-salted, i. e., slightly salted, are generally eaten without being cooked.

Scrae, when it appears in Orkney rentals, represents a payment in kind, of which the money value ranges from 3 to 5 shillings per mille.

To SCUG, SCOOG, *v. a.* To hide, cover, conceal; also, to expiate, atone for. Addit. to SKUG, *q. v.*

"And aye at every sax years' end,

Ye'll tak him to the linn:

For that's the penance he maun deere,

To scug his deadly sin."

Ballad, Young Benjie.

SCUG, SCOUG, SCOOG, *s.* Hiding, shelter. V. SKUG.

SCULL-CAP, SCULL-HAT, *s.* A close-fitting cap or hat.

A sword, a sweel, a swine's bladder,

A trump o' steel, a feather'd lock,

An auld *scull-hat* for winter-weather,

And meikle mair, my Jeunie, quoth Jock.

The Country Wedding, Herd, ii. 91, ed. 1869.

The winter *scull-cap* was generally made of coarse woollen stuff, and was fitted with ear-flaps which could be tied under the chin: the summer *scull-cap* commonly had no ear-flaps, and was made of lighter material.

SCUTTLE DISH, SKIDDLE DISH, *s.* A

large flat dish set below the spigot of an ale-barrel to catch the drops. V. SCUTTLE, *v.*

In the account of a witch's nettle-kail given in the ballad entitled Earl Richard, the following passage occurs:—

And she would meal you with millering,
That she gathers at the mill,
And mak you thick as any daigh;
And when the pan was brimful,
Would mess you up in *scuttle dishes*,
Syne bid us sup till we were fou;
Lay down her head upon a poke,
Then sleep and snore like any sow.

Scot. Ballads, Child, iii. 273.

In the old Scot. alehouses the *scuttle dish* was generally a large wooden-bowl or basin, and most probably it is to such dishes that reference is made in the ballad. They were also called *skiddle dishes*.

SEAL OF CAUSE, SEILE OF CAUSE, SELE OF CAUSE, *s.* The technical name of a writing granted by a royal burgh, and having the common seal (or common seal of cause, as it was more usually called,) appended by way of verification, confirming the privileges of a body of craftsmen or of a society, and having the effect of a charter of incorporation.

"We have approveit, ratefeit, admitit for us, and in sa far as in ws is, or that we haue power, confirms the said bill in all pointtis and articles. . . . And for the mair verification and strenth of the samyn we haif to-hungin oure commoun *seall of caus* for the said burghe of Edinburghe." Seal of Cause to the Hat-makers, 1473: Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, i. 28, Rec. Soc.

The power of the Scottish Burghs to constitute subordinate incorporations has been recognised by the Supreme Courts, and appears to have been freely exercised. In Glasgow nearly all the incorporated trades have still in preservation Seals of Cause granted to them by the magistrates and council. For the most part they were confined to the older incorporations; but not exclusively. In 1789 the magistrates of Glasgow granted a Seal of Cause to the Running Stationers or Cadies; in 1790, to the Society for managing the Sunday Schools in Glasgow; in 1791, to the Glasgow Society of the Sons of Ministers of the Church of Scotland; and in the same year to the Governors of Archibald Millar's Trust.

In the application for the Seal of Cause to the Cadies it was set forth "that the members of the said Society would serve the public by going messages by night or by day to any parts of the city and suburbs, or to any places in the country, by hiring as servants by the job, or by the day, week, or month, to serve either in town or country, or during journeys to the country, or otherwise; by assisting at balls, dinners, suppers, and public entertainments; and by every other mode practised by the Cadies of Edinburgh; therefore praying that the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, in virtue of the powers vested in them for erecting societies of that kind, would grant them a Seal of Cause, and erect them into a regular Corporation." MS. Council Records of Glasgow, vol. 34, p. 38-9.

SEEN, SENE to, *part. pt.* 1. Cared or provided for, attended to; trained, disciplined: "The bairns hae been weel *seen* to by their uncle." V. BESEINE.

Statements of this kind are made to express what has been done in the past for the support, upbringing,

or education of the persons referred to; or what provision has been made for their present or future well-being.

2. Short for *beseen*, equipped, skilled, experienced.

Gude Sir Alexander Irving,
The much renounit laird of Drum,
Nane in his days was bettir *sene*,
Quhen they war semblit all and sum.
Ballad, Battle of Harlaw, l. 219.

To SELE, *v. a.* To spread, cover; a form of SILE, *q. v.*

SENNACHIE, *s.* V. *Senachie*.

SENT, *s.* Scent, smell: *to sent*, to follow scent, for scenting, to discover or track by scent; Leslie, *Hist. Scot.*, p. 20, S. T. S.

To SET *Up*, *v. a.* To commence, begin, open; *to set up booth* or *buith*, to commence business, open a shop; Hammermen's Seal of Cause. Addit. to SET, *q. v.*

To SEY, SEGH, *v.* To wend, go. Addit. to SEY, *q. v.*

SHAFTMON, SHATMOND, *s.* V. SCHAFTMON.

SHANNA, SANNA, SUNNA, *v.* Forms of "shall not."

To SHIRP, *v. n.* To waste or pine away in body. Addit. to SHIRP, *q. v.*

SHIRPET, *adj.* Shrunk, shrivelled, wasted; as, a *shirpet* face, a *shirpet* leg. Errat. in DICT.

Jamieson's definition of this term is a mistake, and it is not borne out by his quotation.

Gael. *searg*, to fade, wither, pine away.

SHOKLE, SCHOKLE, *s.* A small portion, piece, or point; "*schokles* of yce," icicles; Leslie, *Hist. Scot.*, p. 46, S. T. S.

This term relates only to ice: it is improperly used otherwise.

"Evolved from *ice-schokles*, corruption of *ice-yokles*. The spelling *yseyokels* occurs in MS. of Piers Plowman, B. xvii. 227." Skeat.

Icel. *jökull*, a dimin. of *jaki*, a piece of ice; A.-S. *gicel*, i. e. *is-gicel*, an icicle; L. Germ. *jokel*. See Vigfusson.

To SIC, SIK, *v. n.* To sigh; part. pr. *siccin*, *sikkin*: "*siccin* and *sabbin*," sighing and sobbing. V. SIKE.

To SIGNE, *v. a.* A form of *sing*, to singe; part. pt. *signet*, singed; Leslie, *Hist. Scot.*, p. 95, S. T. S.

SIMPLESSE, SIMPLESE, *s.* Simpleness, simplicity. O. Fr. *simplesse*.

Go litill tretise, nakit of eloquence,
Causing *simplese* and pouertee to wit;
And pray the redeer to have patience
Of thy defaute, and to supporten It.
Kingis Quair, st. 194, ed. Skeat.

SKAILDRAKE, *s.* V. DICT.

Delete the second last parag. of this entry in DICT. The deriv. from Su.-G. *skael* is a mistake; and Grose's explanation is correct.

Skaildrake is for *skaild-drake*, i. e., shield-drake, hence, M. E. *sheld-drake*, and Mod. E. *sheldrake*. In M. E. *sheld* meant a shield, like a shield, barred, flecked, party-coloured: hence, *sheld-drake* meant variegated or spotted drake. A.-S. *scild* is defined by Grein as a shield, and applied also to the appearance of a bird's plumage. Cf. Icel. *skjöldungr*, a sheldrake.

SKEIFE, *s.* Prob. section, division, applied to a mass or body of immense size. V. SKELVE, SKELF.

"Upoun the penult day of Junij, appeared in the sight of the Castell of Sanctandros twenty ane French galayis, with a *skeife* of an army, the lyik whair of was never sein in that Fyrth befor." Knox, *Reform. in Scot.*, i. 203, ed. Laing, Wodrow Soc.

SKET, SKETE, *adv.* Quick, quickly; Sir Tristrem, l. 559, 896, S. T. S.

SKIR, SKYR, SKIRRIE, *s.* A rock in the sea, a small rocky islet; also, a cluster of rocks. Addit. to SKERR, *q. v.*

SKIRGE, *s.* A scold, termagant, brawling woman; Laird of Logan, p. 597.

This term is prob. a corr. of E. *scourge*, a lash: from O. Fr. *escorgie*, a scourge, which has come from Lat. *excoriata*, flayed off, hence a strip of raw hide or leather for a whip.

To SLIP, SLIEP, *v. a.* To slit, cut, lay open with a sharp point. Prob. a corruption of E. *slit*.

SLIP, SLIEP, *s.* A slit, cut, incision.

"Also discharges all manner of cutting or carving of kine or oxen, except only one *sliep* on one of the soulders and one squint cutt on one of the hinder legs; and also all cutting of sheep except an even in score in the shoulder and a *sliep* in the rumpell, and that under the paine of six shillings 8d. for each cutt in a sheep and 40s. for each cutt in a lamb. And ordains the bailies to give one half of the fines to the poor of the toun, and the other half to the poor of the trade that need." *Annals of Dunfermline*, 1703, p. 374.

SLOGHORNE, *s.* V. under *Slogan*.

That *sloghorne* or *slughorne* meant simply a battle-cry is attested by the following passage from John Knox's account of the affray at Solway Moss.

"Great was the noyse and confusion that was heard, while that everie man calles his awin *sloghorne*." *Hist. Reform. Scot.*, i. 87, ed. Laing, Wodrow Soc.

SLOTTING, *part.* and *s.* Slitting or cutting: "*slotting* flesh," cutting animals that are about to be slaughtered, for the purpose of bleeding them; also called *scoring* flesh, and *letting down* flesh; Burgh Recs. Stirling, 1647, p. 193. V. under *Score*, and *Let down*.

SMARAGDYNE, *adj.* as *s.* Emerald; Kingis Quair, st. 155, ed. Skeat. V. *Smaradje*.

SMERT, *s.* Pain, suffering, as in "the lover's *smert*:" short for *smert-siller*, or *smert-money*, i.e., smart-money; as, "He listed wi' the sodgers, but paid the *smert* and wan hame." V. [SMERT, *v.*].

SMOCH, *adj.* Broken; hence, cast-away, rejected, left: a form of SMUSH, *q. v.*

Thow wald be fane to gnaw, lad, with thy gammis,
Wndir my burde, *smoch* banis behind doggis bakkis.
Dunbar and Kennedy, l. 364.

Bann. MS. reads *snoch*.
Swed. dial. *smask*, a slight report, noise, smash: from *smakka*, to throw down noisily, to smack, smash. O. Du. *smacken*, to collide, smash; *smacke*, a smack, smash.

To **SNITE**, **SNYTE**, *v. a.* Same as **SNOIT**, *q. v.*: with addit. meaning, to taunt, gibe; Laird of Logan, p. 597.

These three forms are simply varieties, and should have been united. The primary meaning is to clean or clear the nose; Sw. *snyta*, Dan. *snøde*, from Sw. *snut*, Dan. *snude*, the snout, nose; and "to snuff a candle," as given by Jamieson, is only a secondary meaning. Cf. Dutch *snuiten*, to blow one's nose, to snuff a candle.

SOK, *s.* A ploughshare; a plough. V. **SOCK**.

SOK AND SYTH, *adj.* Arable, fit to be plowed and reaped.

"*Sok and syth* lande, that is sik lande as may be tilled by ane pleuch, or may be mawed with ane syth." Skene, *De Verb. Sig.*, s. v. *Husbandland*.

SOLEMPNE, **SOLEMPT**, *adj.* Solemn.

And therewith-all thir peple save I stand,
With mony a *solempt* countenance.

Kingis Quair, st. 79.

This is the reading of the MS.; but *solempt* should be *solemp[ni]* to suit the measure. It is so printed in Prof. Skeat's edition.

Very probably King James wrote *solempne* or *solempnit*; for there is no example of his putting only eight syllables in a line.

SOMER, *s.* A sumpter: applied to both men and horses. V. **SUMER**.

SOO, **SOU**, *v. and s.* Ache, throb, thrill, tingle, as with pain or the sensation produced by a shrill, piercing sound. Addit. to **Soo**, **Sow**, *q. v.*

SOU, **SOWE**, *s.* A bride's outfit or *braws*. Addit. to **Sow**, a stack, heap, *q. v.*

This term is now used only by the fisher-folk of the N.E. of Scot. from Nairn to Buckie.

SOUGH, *s.* Sound, talk, report, fama. Addit. to **SOUGH**, *s.*

"Before the *sough* gaed abroad about Mr. Alexander." R. L. Stevenson, *Kidnapped*, p. 50.

SOUN, *s.* Sound, noise; Douglas, *Pal.* (Sup.)

R 2

Hon., I. 34, 8, Small; Kingis Quair, st. 13, 152, Skeat; also, report, rumour; West of S.

SOYT, **SOYTE**, *s.* Lit. a following, following another, but in different senses:—

1. A suit at law, lawsuit.

2. Company or following under the jurisdiction of a court, or of a lord or overlord.

Regarding a "Chalmerlan Air" in a burgh, it was enacted—"At ye ger be brocht thar that tym al the names of *soyt* of court of the forsaide burgh." *Iter Camerarii*, ch. 1, Ancient Laws of Scotland, Rec. Soc.

"Item, thar salbe askit the roll of the *soyt* of court, alsweil within as vtouth duelland." *Ibid.*, ch. 3.

3. Attendance at the court of the king or of the overlord; see s. 2, in **DICT**.

4. A suit of clothes or other articles in sets; also, dress, livery.

And eftir this, the birdis euerichone

Take vp an othir sang full loud and clere,—

We proyne and play without dout and dangere,

All clothit in a *soyte* full fresch and newe,

In lufis seruice besy, glad, and trewe.

Kingis Quair, st. 64, ed. Skeat.

Addit. to **SOIT**, **SOYT**, *s.*, *q. v.*

Fr. *suite*, a following of any kind.

SPAININ-BRASH, *s.* Milk-fever; West of S. V. **SPAIN**.

SPAN, *pret.* Spun, did spin.

SPEIL, **SPELL**, **SPELD**, *s.* Forms of **SPALE**, *q. v.*

These forms represent the pron. of *spale* in various districts of Scot. In the North of Eng. the old game of *cat and bat* or *ball and bat* is called *knurr and spell*. See under *Knir*, above.

SPLITS, **SPLITTIS**, *s. pl.* 1. The divisions of a weaver's reed.

2. Rough or undressed staves for barrels.

"Statute and ordaine that they nor nane of thame vnder quhatsumever collour or pretext sal buy any runges, stinges, *splittis*, or stappis, from the saidis four personnes, nor from any vtheris quho goes betuix the said trade and thair barganes in all tyme herefter." MS. Minute Book of the Coopers of Glasgow, 11 June, 1664.

Addit. to **SPLIT**, *s.*, *q. v.*

SPONGE, **SPOUNGE**, **SPUNGE**, *s.* A mop, brush, or bundle of fibres used for brushing or cleansing.

That this term was formerly synon. with brush, and used in a much wider sense than now, is shown by the name which certain kinds of brushes still bear. For example, the mop with which a baker cleans out his oven is called a *sponge*; so also is the brush with which an artillery-man cleans out his gun after it has been fired; and a sailor boy, when directed to wipe some water from the deck with his mop, is told to *sponge* it up. And in the Rates and Customs of Merchandise in 1612, we find the entries "Brushes or Spunges," and "Spunges or Brushes," and each entry contains a list of the various kinds then in use. V. Halyburton's *Ledger*, pp. 292, 329.

HAIR-SPONGE, HAIR-SPONGE, s. The name formerly given to the various kinds of brushes made of hair.

"*Spunges or brushes of hair called rubbing brushes, keame brushes, . . . weaveris brushes.*"
 "*Spunges or brushes of hair for dighting of clothes.*"
 Rates and Customs of 1612, Hal. Ledger, pp. 329, 330.

HEATH SPONGE, HADDER-SPONGE, s. A brush made of heath or heather.

"*Spunges or brushes of heath called heid brushes.*"
 Ibid., p. 329.
 "*Spunges or brushes of hadder course [i.e. coarse].*"
 " " of hadder fyne.
 " " of hadder called rubbing brushes." Ibid., p. 329.

WATER-SPONGE, WATTER-SPONGE, s. The name by which a sponge was formerly called.

"Brushes or sponges called *watter sponges* for chirurgians, the pound weight, . . . xxs." Ibid., p. 292.

In his story of The Tua Mariit Wemen and the Wedo, Dunbar makes the widow reveal to her gossips the following secret regarding her use of a water-sponge:—

Quhen frendis of my husbandis behaldis me on fer,
 I haif a *water-spunge* for wa, within my wyde clokis,
 Thau wring I it full wylely and wetis my chekis:
 With that wateris myn ene and welteris doune teris.
 Than say thai all that sittis about, "Se ye nought, allace!
 Yone lustlese led so lelely scho luffit hir husband:
 Yone is a pete to enprent in a princis hert,
 That sic a perle of plesance suld yone pane dre!"
 ll. 436-443.

STAG, adj. Dried, hung, raw or unseasoned: applied to the skins of animals that have been simply dried, by being stretched or suspended in the open air.

In the Rates and Customs of 1612, the terms *stag* and *raw* are used synonymously in opposition to *seasoned* or *cured* as applied to furskins. See Halyburton's Ledger, p. 305, 306.

O. Du. *staken*, to stretch, suspend.

To STAINCH, STAINCHE, v. a. V. STANCHE.

STALLAGE, s. V. under STALLENGE.

The older name of this duty was *borghalpeny*, or *bordhalpeny*, i.e., the halfpenny paid at fairs and markets for erecting boards or stalls. See Gloss. Liber Customarum, p. 702, Rolls Series.

STAY-RIG, s. A border or boundary rig; a ridge or strip of land running at right angles to the other ridges, and so forming a border or boundary to them.

"At the tails of all their rigs to make ane *stayrig* upon the auld bounds of the said acres." Records of Old Dundee, p. 242.

STEMBOD, s. A symbol of citation: for ordinary meetings a staff was used; in matters of urgency or haste, an arrow; for a court of justice, an axe; for ecclesiastical or religious affairs, a cross. See Gloss. Oppressions in Orkney.

Icel. *stefnuboth*, a summoning to a meeting: from Icel. *stefna*, later *stemna*, a summons, and *both*, a message, call. See Vigfusson.

STENT, s. Extent, space, measure: hence, limits, bounds, requirement; and still used in the sense of fixed or stipulated amount of work, task. Addit. to **STENT, s., q. v.**

"Allsua the land liand betuix the estir oxgang and the orchard of the said Daud and the march of cauil [be] comon to bath the parts. Alsua bath the parties sel kepe lauchful *stent* and noth exceed it." Charter, dated 31 July, 1437, quoted in Annals of Dunfermline, p. 152-3.

STIFHARTIT, adj. Obstinate, hard hearted; Abp. Hamilton's Catechism, fol. 46b.

STONIT HORSE, STONYT HORSE, STANE-HORSE, s. A stallion; Douglas, Virgil, Bk. iv., prol. l. 59.

STOUK, s. A portion of land dedicated to a Saint, and called by his name: as, St. Augustin's *stouk*, St. Duthus' *stouk*. Addit. to **STOOK, q. v.**

"The foundation of this schoole [the *sang schoole* of Kirkwall] of auld was Sanct Augustin's *stouk*, worth fyve chaldar of wictuall be yeir, set out of auld be the Prebendare, and now in his Majestie's possession. . . . That thair is ane *stouck* callit St. Duthus *stouck* within the parochin, and quarter of ane myll distant from the cathedrall kirk." Peterkin, Rentals of Orkney, No. III., p. 35.

STRANGLON, s. The disease called strangles, a tumour or swelling in a horse's throat; Burgh Recs. Stirling, 1555, p. 64.

O. Fr. *estranguillons*, the strangles: from O. Fr. *estrangler*, to strangle, choke, from Lat. *strangulare*, allied to *stringere*, to bind.

STRENYIE, STRIENYIE, s. A strain, sprain; Watson's Coll., i. 60. V. **STRENYIE, v.**

STURE, STURRE, s. Dust, quarrel. V. **STOUR.**

STUTHT, s. Same as **STUHT, q. v.**

STY, s. Pl. *styes*, steps, stages; Sir Tristrem, l. 400, S.T.S. Addit. to **STY, q. v.**

SUCCINE, s. Amber; Leslie, Hist. Scot., p. 47, S. T. S. Lat. *sucinum*, *succinum*.

SWAIF, SWAF, s. A sweep, a long swinging stroke or blow; "wi' a *swaif* o' the scythe;" also a gust, blast, swirl; "It was thrown owre wi' a *swaf* o' wind." A variant of *swap*, q. v., West of S.

Under the form *swayfe* this term occurs in the Allit. Rom. Alex., l. 806.

Allied to A.-S. *swapan*, to sweep along, rush, swoop; Icel. *sveipa*, to sweep, swoop. See under *Swap* in Skeat's Etym. Dict.

SWAIL, SWAILL, SWALE, s. A hollow between two ridges or gently sloping banks;

also, a gentle rising of the ground with a corresponding declivity; Burgh Recs. Aberdeen, II., 324, Sp. C. V. SWAILSH.

“Keipand the strype quhill it enter in Beildeis *swaill*, and keipand and ascendand upwith the said *swaill* quhill it cum to the littill stane calsay, and fra the said stane calsay at the end of the hill foir-said, keipand betuix the nasche and the hard north and north eist.” Reg. Mag. Sig., 19th Dec., 1584, Rec. Series.

SWEIRT, SWEERT, *adj.* Forms of SWEIR, q. v.

SWIMMING, SWOMENG, *adj.* Flooded, flowing, filled; as, “The road’s *swimming* wi’ water”: abounding, teeming; as, “The loch’s *swimming* wi’ fish.” Also used as an *adv.*, as in the phrase, *swimming full*, i.e.,

abundantly, copiously full or filled, well stocked.

“Linlythgwe, decored with the kings palice . . . and a pleasand Loch *swomeng* full of fyne perchis, and vtheris notable fische;” Leslie, Hist. Scot., p. 23, S. T. S.

SWYKDOM, SWYKEDOM, *s.* Deception, treachery. V. SWYK.

SWYNE-TAIL, *s.* A corr. of *seying-tale*, sifting-measure, of which the modern name is a *milking-caup*: a small cog or ladle for transferring the milk from the milking-pail to the *sey-dish* or strainer.

Ane milk-syth with ane *swyne-taill*.

Wowing of Jok and Jynny, l. 28.

In the modern version of this piece given in Herd’s Collection, and called *The Country Wedding*, this line is rendered—

A *sey-dish* and a milking-cap.

T.

TABLES, TABLIS, *s.* A tablet or note-book: the school-*tables* were in the form of a double or folding slate: also called *table-books*; Rates and Customs, 1612: and sometimes *plates*, as in Halyburton’s Ledger, p. 51.

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

To this entry in the DICT. add the following:

There is probably some scribal error in the reading, *he wald him taile*, found in the Edin. MS. But in any case the reading, *he thought all hale*, is in every respect a better one; and although Jamieson deemed it unwarranted, it is found in the Camb. MS., as well as in the printed editions.

TAINT, *s.* Notice, attention; a form of TENT, q. v.; Gowrie Conspiracies, p. 39.

To TARY, TARYE, *v. a.* V. DICT.

By mistake the definition and illustration of s. 2 of this verb are set *after* instead of *before* TARY, TARYE, *s.* Delete the definition there given, and substitute the following:—

2. To bear, suffer, endure, as in times of trial, oppression, persecution, &c.: “Thy father wald have *taryed* four suche,” i.e., would have borne or stood as much as four of you.

TEARER, TEERER, *s.* The boy who stirs, breaks, and spreads the colour for a calico-printer.

This term has been explained as a corr. of *steerer*, a stirrer; but this is a mistake. What the calico-printer requires is not merely that the colour be stirred, but that it be thoroughly mixed, broken, of equal consistency, and smoothly spread; and all this the *tearer* does by spreading and working the colour over the cloth-sieve with his brush.

A.-S. *teran*, to tear, rend, break up; M. Eng. *teren*.

TELDID, *part. pt.* Built, erected. V. TILD.

TEMED, *pret.* Appealed; Sir Tristrem, l. 431, S. T. S. Errat. in DICT.

A.-S. *tedman*, to cite, summon, contend: from *tedm*, an issue, result.

To TERBUCK, *v. a. and n.* V. *Trebuck*.

TEU, TEW, TEU-AIRN, TEU-YRON, *s.* The nozzle or tube of the bellows of a forge or furnace.

“To be discharged of their worke by stryking out of thair *teu yron*, and thair other worklouns to be disposed upon our pleasour.” Culross and Tulliallan, ii. 166.

O. Fr. *tuyau*, a pipe, quill: older form *tuyel*, from Lat. *tubellus*, dimin. of *tubus*, a tube: see Brachet. Some, however, refer it to O. H. Ger. *tāda*, a tube: see Littré.

TEW, TUE, *s.* An instrument for pulling, drawing, tightening; a tug.

The long pincers with which a blacksmith draws a piece of iron from his forge, is called a *tew* or *tew-iron*. The *tews* of a drum are the leather-catches by which the cords are tightened; but the name is often applied to both cords and catches.

“And allows the drummer to get als many new *tews* as will serve the drum.” Culross and Tulliallan, ii. 90.

A.-S. *taw*, an instrument; from *tawian*, to work, prepare, taw, dress.

THAME, THAIEM, *s.* Thirlage. V. THEME.

THEMSELF, THAMESELF, THEMSEL, THAIMSEL, THAME-SEL, *pron.* Used for himself or herself: as, “Every ane for *themsel*.” Also used for *themselves*: as, “They care na for ocht but *themsel*.”

This term is frequently used by Abp. Hamilton in both senses: thus—

“That the giffar of that benefice may get in the laif to *thame self* and thair keching.” Catechism, fol. 60a.

“That they may knowlege *thame self* to be that kingis knichtis quhais baige thai beir.” *Ibid.*, fol. 135b.

THOLING, THOLYNG, s. Permission, grace, will, authority; a more common form is *tholance*. V. under **THOLE**.

“This appoyntment made at Dunfermelyn [25 July, 1457], betwix a venerabill fader in crist, Rechart, be godds *tholyng* Abbotte of Dunfermelyn, and the convente of that ilke on the ta pairt . . .” *Regist. Dunferm.*, No. 451, p. 344, quoted in *Annals of Dunfermline*, p. 160.

To THORN, v. n. To satisfy one's appetite, to eat heartily; part. pt. *thorned, thorn*, refreshed with food.

When they had eaten and well drunken,
And a' had *thorn'd* fine,
The bride's father he took the cup,
For to serve out the wine.

Scot. Ballads, Child, ii., 335.

“Ye'll eat and drink, my merry men a',
An' see ye be weill *thorn*;
For blaw it weet, or blaw it wind,
My guid ship sails the morn.”

Ibid., iii., 339.

THOUGHT, THOCHT, s. Grief, sorrow, trouble, affliction: “That wild son has been a sair *thocht* and a heavy burden to his mother.”

The word is similarly used in the English ballad of The Nutbrown Maide: see *Child's Eng. and Scot. Ballads*, iv. 147.

THUMB, THOUM, s.

To the examples under this heading in *Dict.* add the following:—

1. *To keep thoum on*, to hide, keep secret: “Mind, noo, *keep thoum on* that.” *To keep one's thoum on*, to keep to one's self, in one's power, or for one's own benefit: “Y'ed better *keep your thoum on't*.”

2. *Under thoum*, similar to underhand, and used as an *adj.* or an *adv.*; secret, in secret, furtively: “The bargain was made *under thoum*.”

“They war invaded be that potent natione of the peychtes throuch counsel of the Britanis quyetlie *vnder thoum*.” *Leslie, Hist. Scot.*, p. 81, S.T.S.

3. *Under one's thoum*, in one's own hand, possession, or power; also, under the power, control, or subjection of another, as, “His father keeps him *under his thoum*.”

Whan I've a saxpence *under my thum*,
Then I'll get credit in ilka toun;
But ay when I'm poor they bid me gang by;
O! poverty parts good company.

Podlin Hame, Herd's Coll., ii. 106.

THRUMS, s. pl. Shreds, stumps; “legs o' *thrums*,” mere stumps of legs. Addit. to **THRUM**, q. v.

She's crined awa' to bane an' skin,
But that it seems is nought to me;
She's like to live—although she's in
The last stage o' tenuity.
She munches wi' her wizened gums,
And stumps about on legs o' *thrums*,
But comes—as sure as Christmas comes—
To ca' for her annuity.

George Outram, The Annuity.

TILD, TILDE, s. Cover, tent, roof: hence, house, castle, or building of any kind. V. **TELD, TYLD**.

A.-S. *teld*, tent; Icel. *tjald*, Dan. *telt*. From A.-S. *teld* comes E. *tilt*, the cover of a cart.

TILSALL, s. A form of *tinsull*, loss; Burgh Recs. Stirling, 1519, p. 2.

TIRE, TIRITNESS, TYRITNES, s. Tiredness, weariness, exhaustion.

“ . . . with *tyritnes*, service or bondage, sickness, dolour or dede, or ony displeour of body.” *Abp. Hamilton's Catechism*, Fol. 119b.

In the text this word was printed *tyrdnes*, but in the Errata corrected to *tyritnes*, and so it is printed in *Law's* edition.

Both *tire* and *tiritness* are still used; but *tire* is the more common form.

To TIRL, v. n. To patter, beat, batter. Addit. to **TIRL, v. n.**, q. v.

“When the wind gowls in the chimney, and the rain *tirls* on the roof.” *L. R. Stevenson, Kidnapped*, p. 271.

To TIRVE, v. a. To tear, uncover, strip. V. **TIRR**.

“The consulis commandit him to be *tirvit* nakit and skurgit with wandis. . . . The mair this man cryit, the serjand maid him to be the mair bastelic *tir-vit* of his clathis.” *Bellend. Livy*, b. ii., ch. 23.

TO, TA, prep. Regarding, concerning; in opposition to, against. Addit. to **To, Ta**.

“Sa, and a man mycht haif lauchfully luffit his nycht-bouris wyfe, he mycht a fyschit ane cause *to* his wife, to put hir away and tak ane uther, or sche also quhen sche desyrit ane uther, wald mak faltis to hir husband, to get hir leif.” *Abp. Hamilton's Catechism*, Fol. 72b.

TO-BOOT, TOOBOOT, TOBUIT, TABOOT, s. Excess, addition, difference in exchange; anything given in excess of an even niffer or exchange. A.-S. *tó bôte*.

“Pursued for the sowme of four pond scotis money, and that as the niffer of ane horse in *tooboot*.” *Cors-hill Baron Court Book, Ayr and Wigton Arch. Coll.*, iv. 91.

TO-BRIG, TA-BRIG, s. A draw-bridge; also called a *fa'-brig*, i.e. a *fall-bridge*.

“*Tu-brugge*, a draw-bridge;” *Halliwell*.

The name *to-brig* or *ta-brig* is mostly applied to a movable bridge over a canal or a railway, constructed of two leaves or sections swung from opposite banks, and joining or locking in the middle.

TOR, s. A terminal knob or peak, formerly used in the ornamentation of chairs, cradles, canopies, &c. Addit. to **TOR**, q. v.

Belinkin he rocked,
And the fause nurse she sang,
Till a' the tores o' the cradle
Wi' the red blude down ran.

Ballad, Lambert Linkin, l. 43.

TOUST, Towst, s. A tax, toll, impost.
Errat. in **DICT.**

Delete the entry under this heading in the **DICT.**: both definition and etymology are wrong. *Toust* has no connection with *towage*, and its meaning is not limited to a tax on ships. It primarily meant an impost or levy, and is formed from O. Fr. *toste*, a corrupted form of *toulte*, "an exacting or extorting of subsidies;" Cotgr. The same corruption occurs in O. Fr. *maltoeste*, a later form of *maltoulle*, which is explained by Littré, s. v. *Maltôte*. V. under *Malatout*.

In the Reg. Privy Council Scot., vol. vi. (see Index), there are records of *tousts* for repairing bridges, harbours, piers, &c.; and in each case the term is synonymous with taxation. It is so also in the following quotations:

"And that gif ony *toust* could be taken of their guilds." Records of Old Dundee, p. 115.

"From the *toust* the Perth vessels were to be exempted." *Ibid.*, p. 122.

To TRAIK, v. a. To hinder, prevent, withhold, restrain.

"And the King said, 'What *traiks* albeit ye take off your hat?' and then Mr. Alexander took off his hat." Gowrie Conspiracies, p. 50.

Dan. *trähke*, to draw, drag, hinder; Du. *trekken*.

To TREBUCK, TRABUCK, TRIBUCK, TERBUCK, v. n. and a. To make a false move in play; to check an opponent for making a false move in play, to catch one tripping.

In these forms this term is still common in the West of Scot.; and the following statement will illustrate its use. If a person, on making a false move in a game of skill, calls out *trebuck* or *trabuck me* before his opponent, he has the right to move again; but if his opponent is the first to call out *trebuck* or *terbuck you*, the player is checked and must pay the forfeit.

Both as a vb. and as a sb. the word is accented on the second syllable.

TREBUCK, TRABUCK, TRIBUCK, TERBUCK, s.
A slip or false move in play; a check or trip in a game of skill.

O. Fr. *trebucher*, "to stumble, or trip; to slip; . . . also, to offend, misdoo, mistake; also, to overweigh, or beare downe by weight;" Cotgr.

"*Trebucher* dans une affaire, y faire une fausse démarche;" Littré.

TRIBOCHET, s. An engine of war used in the middle ages for throwing great stones.
Addit. to **TREBUSCHET**, q. v.

O. Fr. *trebuchet*, "an old-fashioned engine of wood, from which great and battering stones were most violently throwne." Cotgr. From L. Lat. *trebuchetum*.

TROKE, s. Dealing, intercourse, companionship; same as *Troking*, q. v. Also, palaver, toying, fondling; as, "Thae twa hae an unco *troke* wi' ither." V. **TROKE, v.**

With this term cf. Mod. E. *truck*, to barter.

TRUAGE, TROUAGE, TRUWAGE, s. Tribute, gifts, presents; Sir Tristrem, l. 947, 992, S. T. S. Addit. to **TREWAGE**, q. v.

O. Fr. *trüage, treüage*, "a toll, custome, tax, imposition;" Cotgr. From O. Fr. *treud, treut, treu*, tribute, from Lat. *tributum*; see Burguy.

TRUE, s. A pledge, compact, treaty, truce; Leslie, Hist. Scot., p. 75, S.T.S. Addit. to **TREW**, q. v.

A.-S. *tréwa, tráwa*, a compact, pledge. In connection with this term it may be noted that the word *truce* is really a misspelling of *trues* or *trews*, pl. of *true* or *trew*, a pledge of truth: from A.-S. *tréowe*, true.

TRUFINGE, s. Deception; Barbour's Saints, Peter, l. 242. V. **TRUFF**.

TRUSSELL, TURSELL, s. The upper or reverse die formerly used in striking or stamping money.

As the opposite or obverse die was called the *pyle*, money was said to be stamped or printed with "*pyle* and *trussell*."

"That thair salbe ane hundreth stane wecht of copper vnnixt with ony vther kynd of mettale, wrocht and forgeit in ane miln, and be the said miln maid reddy to the prenting eftir the accustumat forme of his maiesties cunyeihouse, with *pyle* and *tursell*, quhair through the same be not counterfute." Acts James VI., 1597.

This phrase was entered in the **DICT.** and explained as "*pyle* and *cursell*;" but Dr. Jamieson was led into this mistake by the misprint of *curcell* for *tursell* in the 1814 ed. of the Scotch Acts, from which he quoted.

The old method of striking money is thus described by Dr. R. W. Cochran-Patrick, author of *The Coinage of Scotland*:—"The obverse of the coin was engraved on a die, which was firmly fixed into a large block of wood. This was called the 'pile' or 'standard.' Upon this was placed the prepared piece of metal called the 'flan.' The moneyer, holding in his left hand the upper die (or 'trussell') by a twisted willow, placed it upon the flan, and then struck it firmly with all the force of the hammer held in his right hand."

This primitive method of coining was continued in Scotland till near the middle of the 17th century.

O. Fr. *troussel, troussseau*, "a troussell; the vpper yron or mould thats vsed in the stamping of coyne;" Cotgr. Lit. the trusser, packer, or driver-home: the termination *-el* denoting instrument.

TRYNE, s. 1. A train, retinue, company.

"After that the Quene was somewhat satisfied of hunting and other pastyme, sche cam to Abridene, whair the Erle of Huntley met hir and his Lady with no small *tryne*, remanded in court, was supposed to have the greatest credyte, . . ." Knox, Hist. Scot. Reform., ii., 353, ed. Laing, Wodrow Soc.

2. Course, conduct or method of dealing, trade, practice, traffic.

"And als desyring ane ordour to be put amangis the merchandis fraternitie and gild brethir of this burgh for the *tryne* of merchandice, the gud and commone weil of the haill merchandis of the realme, . . . tendis als weil to the dayly augmentation and increasing of the *tryne*, ordour, and gud reull of merchandice, policy, riches, amite, and gud luf amangis the saidis merchandis and gild brethir. . . . And attour, sall haif power to imput, lift, and rais taxtis and extentis

. . . to dispone for the commone werkis and erandis of the forsaidis merchandis and thair successouris, and *tryne* of merchandis alswell on the partis beyond sey as on this syde." Seal of Cause to Merchants, Burgh Recs. Edinburgh, i., 181-3, Rec. Soc.

This is simply a form of M. E. *train*, from O. Fr. *train*, "a (great mans) traine, retinue, or followers; . . . also, any way, course, worke, dealing, trade, practise, trafficke vsed, or entred into;" Cotgr. It has come from Lat. *trahere*, to draw, through the L. Lat. *trahinere*, to drag or trail along.

To TUG, TUGG, TUIG, *v.* 1. As a *v. a.*: to pull, pluck, twitch, tweak, tear; "He *tuggit* it to bits."

2. As a *v. n.*: to rend or tear by pulling; "It *tuggis* in holes," i.e. it rends, tears, or goes in holes when tugged.

"Twynit and small, the best of thame all
May weir the claith for woll and threid,
Bot in the walkmill the wedder is ill,—
Thir ar nocht drying dayis in deid;
And gif it be watt, I hecht for that,
It *tuggis* in hollis and gais abbreid.

R. Semple, Bann, MS., p. 356, Hunt. Soc.

"*Abbreid*," asunder, in pieces.

TUGGIT, TUIGIT, *part. pt.* Torn, rent, mangled.

"To scosche all skynis cuttit, hollit, or *tuigit* in the nek." Burgh Recs. Glasgow, 28th Aug., 1613. *V.* under *Scosche*.

The skins here referred to were such as had been damaged by the flesher during the process of flaying.

In the minutes of the Skinners of Glasgow there is an entry regarding this search for damaged skins in the market; and, what the above entry calls *tuigit*, is there called *juggit*, i.e. jobbed, or cut into by the point of the flayer's knife. *V. Jog.*

TUMPH, TUMPHIE, *s.* *V.* TUMFIE.

TURSELL, *s.* A form of *Trussell*, *q. v.*

To TYNE, *v. a.* To cause to lose or fail; hence, to thwart, obstruct. *To tyne* a person at law is to cause him to lose his case.

Addit. to TINE, TYNE, *q. v.*

Is nane so wyiss can him defar,
Quhen he proponis furth ane ple;
Nor yit sa hardy man that dar
Sir Penny *tyne* or dissobey.

Sir Penny, Bann, MS., p. 410, Hunt. Soc.

U.

UMGANG, *s.* Circuit, bounds, extent.

Addit. to UNGANG, *Ungang*, *q. v.*

"Beacaus the said hous, smedy, orchard, and yarde ar within the yettis and *umgang* and wallis of the said abbay." Crossraguel Charters, i. 63, Ayr and Wigton Arch. Coll.

UNBRACHTE, VNBRACHTE, *adj.* Un-matched, unyoked, unattached; Leslie, *Hist. Scot.*, p. 104, S.T.S.

Prefix *un-*, not; and *brachte*, braced, matched, yoked, from O. Fr. *brace*, the two arms; hence a brace, a grasp, yoke. See Skeat's *Etym. Dict.*, s. *v. Brace*.

UNDERLOWT, VNDERLOWTE, *s.* Underling, inferior, servant. *V. UNDERLOUT, adj.*

To thole for *Criste as vnderlowte*.

Barbour's Saints, Peter, l. 128.

UNDERN, *s.* *V. DICT.*

To the entry under this heading in Suppl. add the following.

The etym. for this term given under the form *Orntren* in *Dict.* is confused and unsatisfactory. It does not account for the different meanings which the term has borne, nor the different periods of the day which it has been used to represent. In A.-S. times *undern* meant the third hour, (i.e. about nine a.m.), or a meal taken at that time; later, it meant a part of the forenoon, or a forenoon meal; and still later, a period between noon and sunset, or an afternoon repast. Now by deriving the term from A.-S. *under*, which originally meant *between*, like Germ. *unter*, all this becomes clear: *undern* then means the intervening period, and may be applied to any time of the day; and the different applications of the term may safely

be referred to the changes that have taken place in the social habits of the people.

UNDOLVIN, VNDOLVINE, *adj.* Unburied; *Barbour's Saints, Peter*, l. 198. *V. Dolven, DOLLYNE.*

UNICORN HORN, UNICORNE HORNE, *s.*

The horn of the narwhal was so called. It was used as a test of the presence of poison in meat or drink.

"Item, a serpent toung and ane *unicorne horne* set in gold." *Accts. L. H. Treas.* i. 84, Dickson.

"Under this name the horn of the narwhal was much valued in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, on account of its reputed superiority to all other tests of the presence of poison in meat or drink. It occurs in most inventories of mediæval plate, either mounted with gold, silver, and jewels as an *épreuve*, or set in fragments in drinking cups and other vessels." *Ibid.*, Gloss.

UNJORNAIT, UNIORNAIT, *adj.* Without being summoned to appear in court on a particular day. *V. JORNAT.*

In 1542 King James V. granted to Hector M'Clane of Dowart and 40 of his friends or others permission to go and come to the King at Edinburgh or elsewhere from the 24th of Feb. to the 25th May, "vnhurt, vnharmit, vnattedchit, vnarrestit, *uniornait*, vncallit, vnpersewit, vnwexit, vndistrublitt." *Orig. Paroch.*, ii., pt. 1, p. 310.

UNLACED, UNLAISSIT, VNLAISSIT, *adj.* Ungirded, unharnessed.

Sall neuer my likame be laid *vnlaisit* to sleip,
 Quhill I haue gart yone berne bow,
 As I haue made myne avow.

Gol. and Gaw., st. 23.

UNRIDE, UNRYDE, *adj.* V. UNREDE.

UNSPEIRD, UNSPEIRT, VNSPERD, *adj.* Un-asked, unquestioned; also as an *adv.* without asking or making enquiry, as, "I fand the gait *unspeird*;" without being asked to do it, as, "He did it *unspeirt*." V. SPERE, SPEIR.

UNWYN, *s.* Pain, suffering, sorrow. V. WIN.
 A.-S. *un*, neg. part., and *wyn*, pleasure, delight.

UNYERDIT, VNYERDET, *adj.* Unburied.
 V. YIRD, *v.*

UPSFRING, VPSFRING, *s.* Offspring, offshoot.

"Princes are haldne in hichest digrie, and worthilie, because thay ar sa neir *vspring* of the kingis blude."
 Leslie, *Hist. Scot.*, p. 112, S.T.S.

To UPTRIM, VPTRIM, *v. a.* To adorn, embellish; Leslie, *Hist. Scot.*, p. 117, S.T.S.

V.

VERDOUR, *s.* V. SUPPL.

To the entry under this heading add—

"That is to say, three *verdour* beds, and an arras bed, three pairs of sheets, . . . two *verdour* beds, a pair of fustian blankets, a ruff and curtains," etc. *Orig. Paroch.*, i. 184-5.

VICE, *s.* A screw; applied also to various articles fitted or worked with a screw: thus, the screw of a press, and a screw-press are each called a *vice*; also, a screwed cap or stopper for a flask is so named. Addit. to VYSE, q. v.

"Flagones of glase with *vices* covered with leather, the dozen . . . xii li." Rates of Customs, &c., 1612, Halyburton's Ledger, p. 305.

VITTALLAR, *s.* A provision-ship, store-ship. V. VICTUAL.

"The navy was such as never was sein to come fra France, for the supporte of Scotland; for besydis the galayis, being twenty twa in number, thei had thre-scoir great schippis, besydis *vittallar*is." Knox, *Hist. Reform. Scot.*, i., 216, ed. Laing, Wodrow Soc.

VUIR, *adj.* A form of *uuir*, upper; Leslie, *Hist. Scot.*, p. 14. V. UVER.

W.

WA, *s.* A wave; pl. *wais*, waves.

"Of t fleitande with gret surges and waues like the *wais* of the sey." Leslie, *Hist. Scot.*, p. 30, S.T.S.

To WAIRN, *v. a.* To give notice; to summon: part. pr. *wairnin*, used also as a *s.* V. [WARN].

In the south and west of S. *warn* is commonly so pronounced.

WAITSKATH, WATESKATHE, *s.* Lit., watchscathe, in the sense of dread or shun injury, and hence equal to coward, craven. V. [WATE].

So saw he cumand a littill than from thence
 A worthy doctour of diunitie,
 Freir Wolf *Waitskath*, in science wondrous sle,
 To preche and pray was new cum of clostir,
 With beidis in hand sayand his Paternoster.

Henryson, Foz and Wolf, l. 54.

To WALK, WAKK, WAUK, *v. a.* and *n.* V. DICT.

This entry should be arranged thus:—To Wakk, Wauk, Walk; for the form *walk* is a variant or false

form of the other two. The apparent *lk* of MSS. is really a contracted form of *kk*, and represents *kk* or *uk* according as the preceding vowel is sounded short or long. A similar arrangement should be followed with the derivative forms Walkin, Walken, and Walkrife. For further explanation see under *Polk* and *Rolk* in Suppl.

WANDAND, *part. adj.* Timorous, shy, backward. V. WANDYS.

Be nocht our hamely in to presens,
 Nor yit our *wandand* in to secret wiss.

Mersar, Bann. MS. p. 604, l. 10.

A.-S. *wandian*, to fear: M. E. *wandien*.

WANE, *s.* Crowd, band, company. Addit. to WANE, q. v.

With that ther cam an arrowe hastely,
 forthe off a myghtte *wane*;
 Hit hathe strekene the yerle Douglas
 In at the brest-bane.

Chevy Chase, l. 74.

To WAR, WAUR, *v. a.* To excel, exceed, beat; to requite evil with evil, as, "I'll *war* ye as muckle for that ere long," i.e., I'll re-

pay you for that ill-turn before long. Addit. to WAR, q. v.

"Bot Wigtoune *waris* the vthir 2 baith in citizenis and riches." Leslie, Hist. Scot., p. 13, S.T.S.

WAWSPER, WAUSPEK, *s.* V. *Wawspere*.

For the note under this heading in Suppl. substitute the following:—

All these forms are still in use: they are merely corruptions of *warpspear*, more correctly *worpspear*, a spear for casting or striking, applied to a fish-spear, and especially to a leister or salmon-spear.

O. Du. *worpspere*, *werpspere*, a javelin: from *worpen*, later *werpen*, to throw, cast, strike; and *spere*, a spear.

WEEBIS, WEBIS, WEIBIS, WYBIS, *s.* Ragwort. Addit. to WEEBO, q. v.

Prob. from Gael. *uibe*, a mass, clump; *uibeach*, massy, clumpy; and so called on account of its shape and manner of growth.

WEIRLIE, VEIRLIE, *adj.* Warlike, given to war, fierce, turbulent: "a *weirlie* peple," Leslie, Hist. Scot., p. 14; "*weirlie* armies," *Ibid.*, p. 72. V. WEIR, WERELY.

WENE, *s.* V. WANE.

To WERN, WERNE, *v. a.* To refuse. V. WARNE.

To WERP, *v. a.* To cast, throw, utter; Douglas, II., 252, 26, ed. Small. V. WARP.

WEYNG, *s.* A wing: pl. *weyngis*; Barbour's Saints, Peter, l. 562.

Icel. *vængr*, a wing; Dan. and Swed. *vinge*.

To WHIP-THE-CAT, *v.* To go from house to house to work; the expression is still applied to jobbing or itinerant tailors.

The custom of *whipping the cat* was in former years very common both in Eng. and Scot.; but it is now comparatively seldom followed except in remote country districts. The expression is still used in Prov. Eng. See Halliwell and Webster.

WOK, WOLK, WOLKE, *s.* A week. V. WOK, WOUK, *Woulk*.

WOULK, WOUKE, WOLK, WOLKE, *s.* A week. V. WOUK, WOUKE.

These are merely scribal or MS. forms of *wouk*, *woukke*, *wokk*, *wokke*. The apparent *lk* of MSS. is really a contracted form of *kk*, and represents *kk* or *uk* according as the preceding vowel is sounded short or long. See under *Walk*, *Wakk*, *Wauk*, above.

Y.

To YACHLE, YAUCHLE, *v. n.* To walk in an awkward, shuffling manner, like a person with loose joints: hence, to walk with difficulty; part. pr. *yachlin*, *yauchlin*, used also as an *adj.* and a *s.* West of S.

YOUNG, YONG, *adj.* Youngest; and similarly *ald* is used for *oldest*: as, "the *young* son and the *ald* ane."





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